

Annual Highlights Report for Queensland's Discrete Indigenous Communities

July 2010 – June 2011

Incorporating the Quarterly report on
key indicators in Queensland's discrete
Indigenous communities for April – June 2011

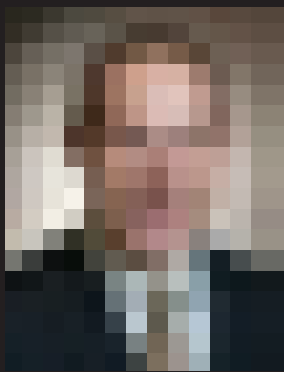


While every effort has been made to respect cultural traditions, readers are advised the publication may contain images of people who are deceased. The Department of Communities has taken all reasonable measures to ensure that information contained in this document is accurate including histories, traditional names and pronunciations.

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Message from the Minister

This second *Annual Highlights Report for Queensland's Discrete Indigenous Communities July 2010–June 2011, Incorporating the Quarterly report on key indicators in Queensland's discrete Indigenous communities for April–June 2011* builds on the Bligh Government's commitment to transparency and accountability in closing the gap in life outcomes between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Queenslanders and non-Indigenous Queenslanders.


It also affirms the Government's commitment to working in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander leaders, communities and individuals to bring about meaningful and practical change. The focus is on the everyday things that matter and make a lasting difference in everyone's lives — good health, an education, a job, appropriate housing and infrastructure, safe and secure environments, children attending and achieving at school, economic and business opportunities, effective services and supports, and real hope and belief in opportunities for the future.

The first Annual Highlights Report was published in December 2010 with overall analyses showing decreasing rates of harm over time in several of the discrete Indigenous communities for hospital admissions for assault-related conditions and reported offences against the person. Annual comparisons also indicated positive changes in other areas of community wellbeing, with school attendance improving or stabilising and breaches of alcohol restrictions decreasing or remaining steady in many communities.

This second Annual Highlights Report provides further evidence of this positive change, supported by the commencement of alcohol restrictions from December 2002 and the implementation of key initiatives such as the Cape York Welfare Reform Trial and the Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office. This Report builds on the detailed trend analysis provided in the first Annual Highlights Report, showing progress in key indicators of harm and wellbeing over time as well as providing annual and quarterly data.

The result is that in many communities, 2010/11 annual rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions and rates of reported offences against the person are similar to those reported in 2009/10. Significant decreases in annual rates of offences against the person from 2009/10 to 2010/11 were also reported for some communities.

Over the longer term, decreasing trends in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions and reported offences against the person were evident in a number of communities, with two communities showing evidence of decreasing trends in both of these indicators. Rates of charges resulting in convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions decreased in many communities over the last two years with six of the nine communities which reported significant increases in their rate of charges resulting in a conviction between 2007/08 and 2008/09 experiencing significant decreases between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

The background features a dark top section with two grey hands reaching out. Below this is a horizontal band with colorful patterns and symbols, including a star. The right side of the page is decorated with several overlapping circles in cyan, blue, red, and yellow, each containing a pixelated image of a person's face. The overall theme is human connection and community.

Furthermore, in 2010/11, an additional four communities reported rates of charges resulting in a conviction which were significantly lower than their 2009/10 rates.

Student attendance rates in Semester 1 2011 show variable outcomes when compared with the previous year, with increases observed in four communities and decreases observed in another four communities. Over the longer term, Semester 1 student attendance rates have improved in two communities and have been maintained in most others.

Despite these solid results, many discrete Indigenous communities have levels of harm much higher than the State rate, requiring an ongoing commitment to investment and action on the part of all partners to bring about real change. While unquestionably change is afoot, this effort needs to be embedded to bring about long-term sustainable outcomes for Indigenous Queenslanders.

This Report does recognise the change that is occurring and is full of good news stories which are highlighted in the Government Champions' reports for each community. These reports show the excellent work that is being achieved on the ground to drive change and growth in communities. Cherbourg and Napranum, for example, recently achieved success in the 2011 Queensland Reconciliation Awards. The Cherbourg Historical Precinct Group Inc was awarded the Premier's Reconciliation Award for the Ration Shed Museum, which offers tours and educational programs for visitors to the community. The Napranum Parents and Learning Group was awarded a Reconciliation Award in the Community Organisation category for their significant work with parents and families in developing and building vital literacy and numeracy skills.

Like much of Queensland, a number of Indigenous communities were affected by the natural disasters in late 2010 and early 2011. The way communities banded together to support each other and recover was inspiring, and shows again the results that can be achieved by working in partnership. I look forward to continuing to do so with all Indigenous Queenslanders to make a lasting difference in their lives and communities.

Curtis Pitt MP

Minister for Disability Services, Mental Health and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships
Member for Mulgrave

Executive Summary

The *Annual Highlights Report for Queensland's Discrete Indigenous Communities July 2010–June 2011, Incorporating the Quarterly report on key indicators in Queensland's discrete Indigenous communities for April–June 2011* (Annual Highlights Report) provides:

- the second examination of longer term trends from 2002/03
- statistical information on annual and quarterly findings
- information on the operation of the Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office for the six month period 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011
- Government Champions' reports on achievements in each of the communities, and
- brief descriptions of major Indigenous policy initiatives currently underway.

Since the commencement of alcohol restrictions in Queensland's discrete Indigenous communities (from December 2002), there have been improvements in many communities. In addition, the Cape York Welfare Reform Trial which commenced in July 2008 (in Aurukun, Coen, Hope Vale and Mossman Gorge) shows that Coen and Mossman Gorge have relatively high levels of school attendance and Aurukun has experienced an improvement. While levels of harm show no consistent patterns of change over the four communities, rates of child safety substantiated notifications of harm and child protection orders in the communities of Aurukun, Coen and Hope Vale remain much higher than the State rates.

In most communities, levels of offending and harm remain consistent with those reported in the 2009/10 Annual Highlights Report. In 2010/11:

- annual rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions were similar to last year's levels in all discrete Indigenous communities except

Doomadgee which experienced an increase in its admission rate from 2009/10 to 2010/11, and

- the communities of Aurukun, Cherbourg, Coen, Doomadgee, Hope Vale, Mapoon, Mornington Island, Mossman Gorge, Napranum, Palm Island, Pormpuraaw, Woorabinda, Wujal Wujal and Yarrabah show annual rates of reported offences against the person similar to those reported in 2009/10.

In contrast, Kowanyama, Lockhart River and the Northern Peninsula Area experienced significant decreases in annual rates of reported offences against the person from 2009/10 to 2010/11.

Over the reporting period 2002/03 to 2010/11, decreasing trends in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions were evident in Coen, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mapoon, Pormpuraaw, Wujal Wujal and Yarrabah (from 2004/05). Similarly, decreasing trends in reported offences against the person were evident in Aurukun, Doomadgee, Hope Vale, Kowanyama, Napranum and Pormpuraaw. In most communities, these trends are a continuation of previously reported trends. Only two communities, Kowanyama and Pormpuraaw, show evidence of decreasing trends in both hospital admissions and reported offences.

Many discrete communities have levels of offending at rates much higher than the State rate and some show no sign of decreasing over time:

- Cherbourg, the last community to have alcohol restrictions applied, has persistently high levels of offending. In 2010/11, the annual rate of reported offences against the person was 70.6 per 1,000 persons, around ten times the State rate of 6.6 per 1,000 persons. The rate of hospitalisation for assault-related conditions was 47.6 per 1,000 persons and also shows no evidence of decreasing over time, and



- reported offences on Palm Island in 2010/11 were around 17 times the State rate and were higher than most other discrete communities at 115.7 per 1,000 persons. While there was no statistical evidence of a trend in reported offences over the entire reporting period, there was evidence of an increasing trend from 2006/07 onwards of 7.5 per cent per year. Rates of hospitalisation show a similar pattern to offence rates and at 38.7 per 1,000 persons, the rate in 2010/11 was over 30 times the State rate.

After significantly increasing in many communities following changes to the *Liquor Act 1992* (in July 2008), rates of charges resulting in convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions have also decreased in many communities over the last two years. From 2008/09 to 2009/10, significant decreases were reported in four communities, while from 2009/10 to 2010/11, significant decreases occurred in ten communities. Unlike in previous years, between 2009/10 and 2010/11, no community experienced a significant increase in charges resulting in a conviction.

Comparing 2010/11 with 2009/10, the rate at which children were subject to substantiated notifications of harm increased significantly in four communities, while the rates for Napranum and Lockhart River decreased. In 15 of the 17 communities, the rate at which children were admitted to child protection orders did not change significantly. In contrast, the rate on Palm Island decreased and the rate in the Northern Peninsula Area increased.

Several schools showed changes in Semester 1 student attendance rates between 2010 and 2011.¹

Four schools recorded increases of five percentage points or more between years; however, a further four recorded decreases of between five and ten percentage points.

An analysis of overall trends in Semester 1 student attendance rates for the five years 2007 to 2011 shows positive changes in two communities. Statistical evidence of an increasing trend in student attendance was found for students of Bloomfield River State School (Wujal Wujal) and for students of Western Cape College — Aurukun. Student attendance rates for Napranum students of Western Cape College — Weipa, however, show evidence of a decline over time.

Further information is contained in Table 1, which provides a summary of trends for hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, reported offences against the person, convictions for breaches of carriage limits, new substantiated notifications of harm, child protection orders and school attendance.

Since its commencement in October 2009, the Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office) has coordinated and negotiated with Trustees to secure land tenure through leasing and other arrangements in order to facilitate the Department of Communities' new housing and upgrade program delivery.

The Department of Communities entered the second year of the Australian Government funded ten year program of works through the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing* (NPARIH). This year, 62² new dwellings were completed, 425³ dwelling refurbishments were undertaken and five

1. Hopevale State School and community are not included in these analyses due to a recent change in the counting methodology.

2. The count of 62 new houses completed includes six houses outside of the discrete Indigenous communities.
3. The count of 425 dwelling refurbishments includes 45 refurbishments outside of the discrete Indigenous communities.

existing dwellings were purchased to assist Indigenous households to relocate from their community to urban and regional centres to gain greater access to employment and education opportunities.

Employment outcomes in the communities associated with this work cover apprentices, trainees, tradespersons and other employed persons working on new housing construction, upgrades and maintenance.

Data collected by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Local Government and Planning on employment outcomes during the period January to June 2011 has been provided to the Program Office.⁴ During January to June 2011, an average of more than seven Indigenous people per community were employed in full-time equivalent roles in 11 Indigenous Shire/Regional Council areas, these being Doomadgee, Hope Vale, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mornington Island, Napranum, Northern Peninsula Area, Palm Island, Pormpuraaw, Woorabinda and Wujal Wujal.

The new housing construction, maintenance and upgrade program, in addition to associated infrastructure works, presents significant employment opportunities to Indigenous Queenslanders residing in the discrete communities. The Program Office has commenced working with Indigenous Councils and key stakeholders to maximise local Indigenous employment opportunities arising from these works.

In addition to the Australian Government funding, the Queensland Government continued a rolling program of construction and refurbishment works with 37 new dwellings handed over for tenancing and over 200 refurbishments also completed. The Department of Communities continues to offer tenancy management assistance, including rent collection, asset management and tenancy support to ten Indigenous Shire/Regional Councils.

4. See *Notes to Accompany Data: Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office)*.

Table 1: Summary of trends for Key Indicators: hospital admissions for assault-related conditions (2002/03 to 2010/11), reported offences against the person (2002/03 to 2010/11)^a, convictions for breaches of Sections 168B and 168C of the *Liquor Act 1992* (2009/10 to 2010/11), substantiated notifications of harm (2009/10 to 2010/11), children admitted to child protection orders (2009/10 to 2010/11) and school attendance (2007 to 2011)

Community	Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions 2002/03 to 2010/11	Reported offences against the person 2002/03 to 2010/11 ^a	Charges resulting in convictions for breaches of Sections 168B and 168C, 2009/10 to 2010/11	Children subject of a substantiated notification of harm 2009/10 to 2010/11	Children admitted to child protection orders 2009/10 to 2010/11	Semester 1 student attendance rates 2007 to 2011 ^{**}	School
Aurukun	↔	↓	↓	↔	↔	↑	Western Cape College — Aurukun
Cherbourg	↔	↔	↓	↑	↔	↔	Cherbourg State School
Coen	↓	↔	n.a.	↔	↔	↔	Western Cape College — Coen
Doomadgee	↔	↔/↓/↑ [^]	↓	↔	↔	↔	Doomadgee State School
Hope Vale	↔	↓	↔	↑	↔	n.a.	Hopevale State School ^b
Kowanyama	↓	↓	↓	↔	↔	↔	Kowanyama State School
Lockhart River	↓	↔	↓	↓	↔	↔	Lockhart State School
Mapoon	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	Western Cape College — Mapoon
Mornington Island	↔	↔	↓	↔	↔	↔	Mornington Island State School
Mossman Gorge	↔	n.a.	n.a.	↔	↔	↔	Mossman Gorge students ^c
Napranum	↔	↓	↔	↓	↔	↓	Western Cape College — Weipa ^d
Northern Peninsula Area	↔	↔/↔/↑ [^]	↓	↔	↑	↔	Northern Peninsula Area State College
Palm Island	↔	↔	n.a.	↔	↓	↔	Bwgcolman Community School
Pormpuraaw	↓	↓	↓	↑	↔	↔	Pormpuraaw State School
Woorabinda	↔/↔/↑ [^]	↔	↓	↔	↔	↔	Woorabinda State School
Wujal Wujal	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	Bloomfield River State School
Yarrabah	↑/↓/↑ [^]	↔	↓	↑	↔	↔	Yarrabah State School

n.a. Not available — for further details see specific community profiles.

↑ Statistical evidence of an increase.

↓ Statistical evidence of a decrease.

↔ No statistical evidence of detectable change.

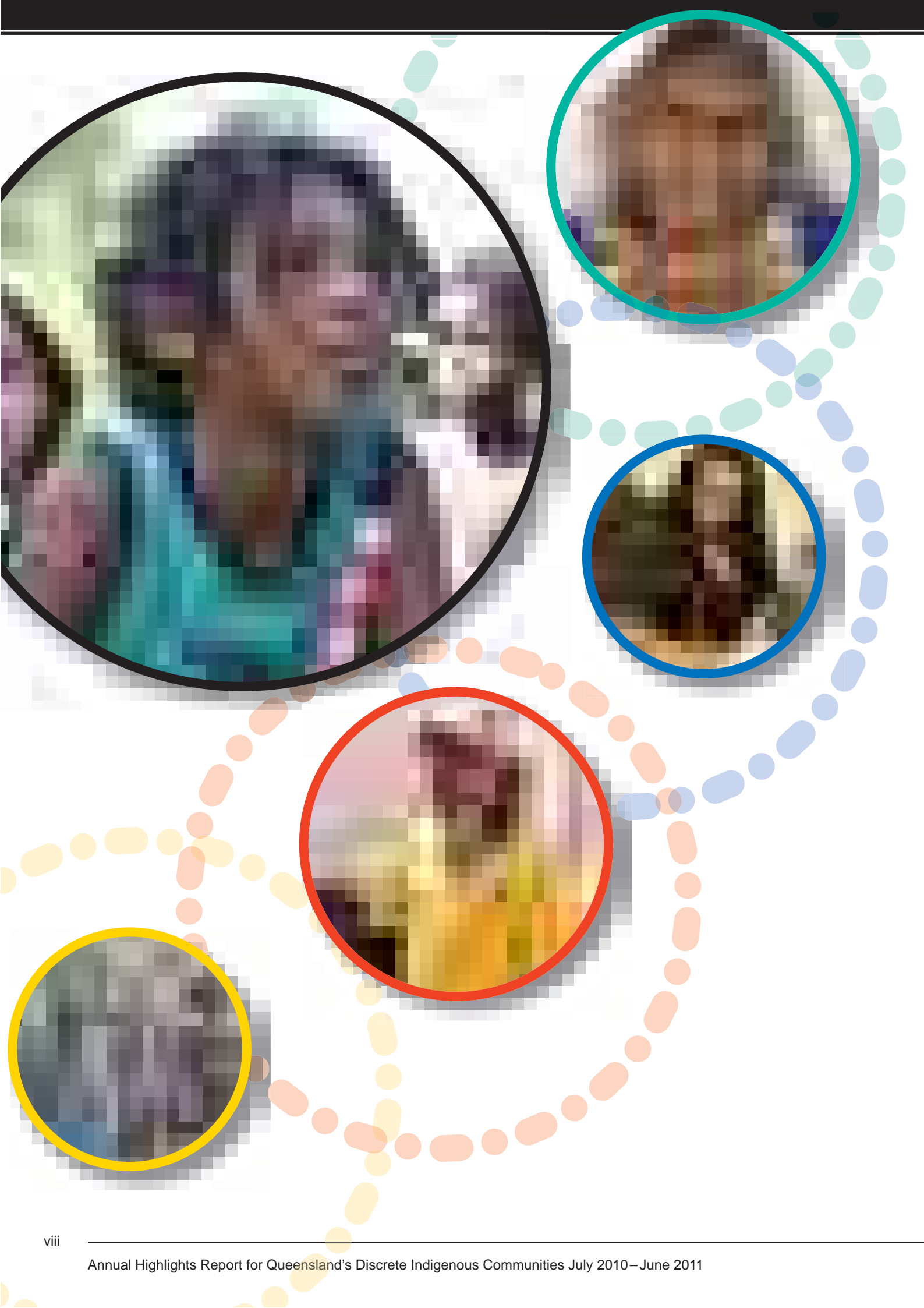
^ Two arrows indicate a change in the trend during the reporting period.

a The reporting period for reported offences against the person is from 2002/03 for all communities except Aurukun, Coen, Hope Vale, Mapoon, Napranum and Wujal Wujal.

**b Hopevale State School see *Notes to Accompany Data: School Attendance*.

c Mossman Gorge students attending Mossman State and State High Schools.

d Napranum students attending Western Cape College — Weipa.



Overview and General Trends

Introduction

This *Annual Highlights Report for Queensland's Discrete Indigenous Communities July 2010–June 2011, Incorporating the Quarterly report on key indicators in Queensland's discrete Indigenous communities for April–June 2011* examines trends over previous years, annual data for the period July 2010 to June 2011 and quarterly data for the period April to June 2011 in relation to community wellbeing.

As for previous reports, the six indicators examined are:

1. hospital admissions for assault-related conditions
2. reported offences against the person
3. breaches of alcohol restrictions
4. new substantiated notifications of harm
5. child protection orders, and
6. school attendance.

This report also provides a summary of key achievements and highlights in the discrete Indigenous communities and a snapshot of Indigenous policy initiatives. Of significance are the Government Champions' highlights reports developed, where possible, with community representatives.

Statistical Summary

Statistics in this report present findings as outlined below:

- trends for the period 2002/03 to 2010/11 for hospital admissions for assault-related conditions and reported offences against the person
- a comparison of annual rates of convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions for the periods 2007/08 to 2008/09, 2008/09 to 2009/10 and 2009/10 to 2010/11
- a detailed examination of school attendance including trends in Semester 1 student attendance for the period 2007 to 2011, trends in Semester 1 student attendance rates from Prep to Year 10 in 2011 and the school attendance rate for Term 2 2011

- a comparison of child safety annual rates for 2009/10 and 2010/11 for the indicators of new substantiated notifications of harm and child protection orders⁵, and
- counts for hospital admissions, reported offences, alcohol carriage breaches and child safety measures for the period April to June 2011.

Statistics presented in this report for each of the discrete Indigenous communities also show annual rates and trends for each of the first two indicators (noted above) by financial year, as well as raw counts for the most recent six quarters (for hospital admissions for assault-related conditions and reported offences against the person). Annual and quarterly data for charges resulting in convictions for breaches of alcohol carriage restrictions for each community are also provided.

Descriptions and counting rules for all six indicators can be found in the *Notes to Accompany Data (Technical Notes)* section at the end of this report. It should be noted that quarterly counts of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions are preliminary and subject to change for the period 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011. Quarterly counts for reported offences against the person are also preliminary and subject to change. Because of slight changes to recent counts quarter by quarter (once past the preliminary stage) and revisions made to the estimated resident populations for the discrete communities, the financial year rates per 1,000 persons reported may differ slightly to those reported in the *Annual Highlights Report for Queensland's Discrete Indigenous Communities July 2009–June 2010*.

Following are the general findings, using available data, for the six measures previously described.

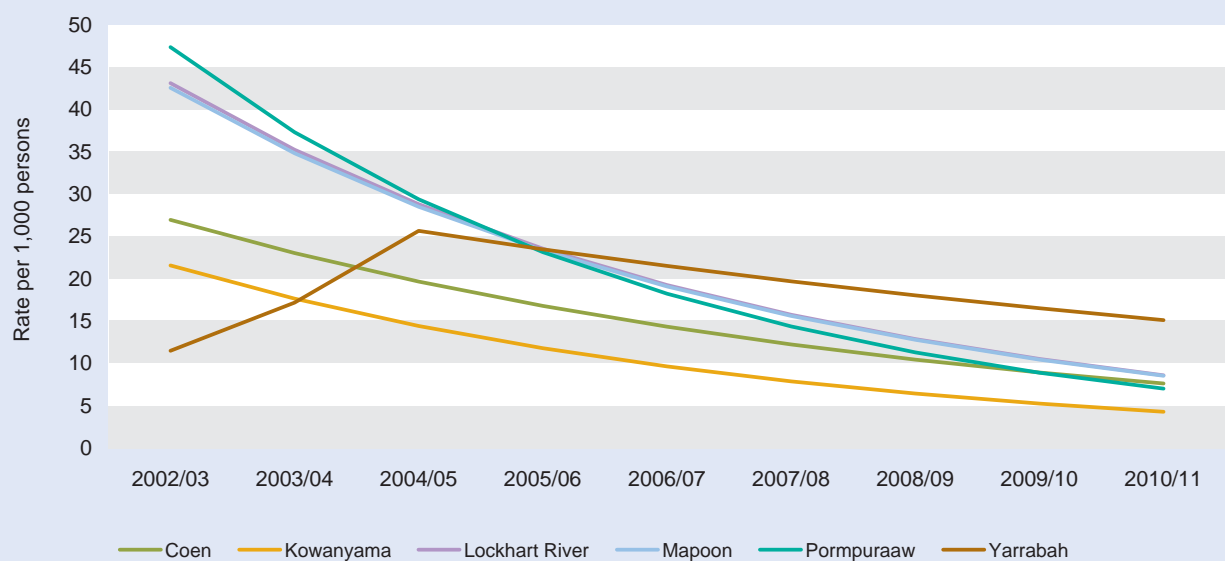
-
5. **Child safety rates in these communities are generally drawn from very small populations making it difficult to detect real change over time. Where there is statistical evidence of change between years, this is noted; otherwise, annual rates are noted as being statistically similar.**

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Trends 2002/03 to 2010/11

An analysis of the overall trends in rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions for the years 2002/03 to 2010/11 shows evidence of positive changes occurring in seven communities (see Figure 1 and Table 2). Admission rates for residents of the communities of Coen, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mapoon, Pormpuraaw and Wujal Wujal showed average reductions ranging from 14.6 to 24.5 per cent per year. Yarrabah experienced an increasing trend in hospital admission rates for assault-related conditions between 2002/03 and 2004/05, after which the rate declined gradually over the six years to 2010/11.

Figure 1: Trends for communities showing statistical evidence of change in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — all admissions of residents, 2002/03 to 2010/11



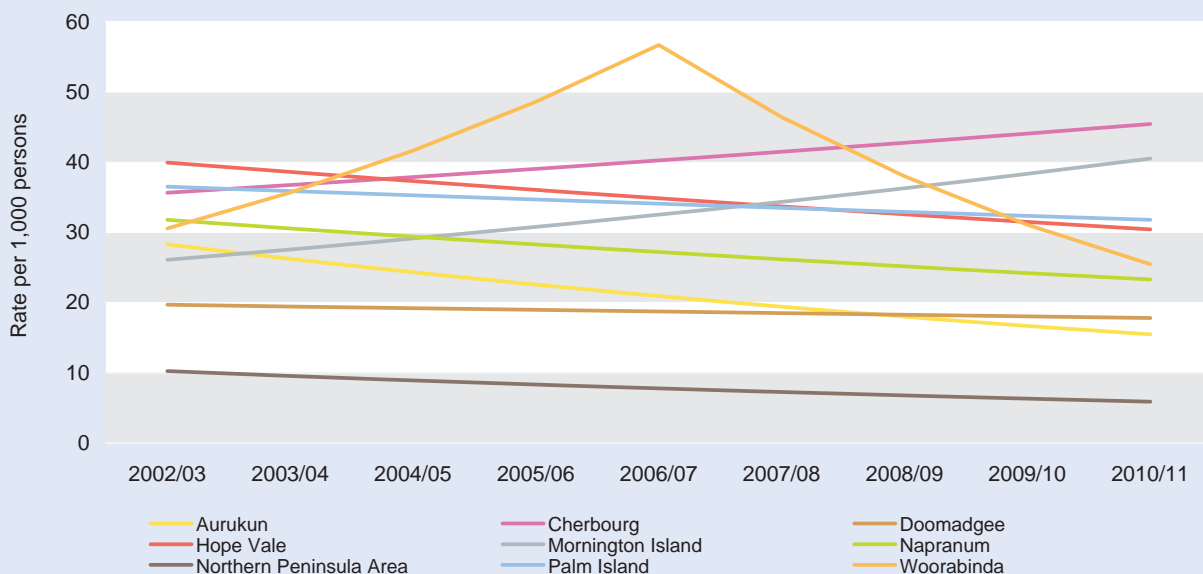
Note: Wujal Wujal is not shown on this graph due to the relatively high rates in 2002/03 and 2003/04 distorting the scale of the graph.

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

There was no statistical evidence of trends in admission rates for residents of Aurukun, Cherbourg, Doomadgee, Hope Vale, Mornington Island, Mossman Gorge, Napranum, the Northern Peninsula Area, Palm Island and Woorabinda (see Figure 2 and Table 2).

Detecting overall trends in rates of hospitalisations in some communities may be problematic due to a high level of variability from year to year, for example, rates in Woorabinda have varied from 24.2 to 59.9 per 1,000 persons, peaking in 2006/07.

Figure 2: Trends for communities showing no statistical evidence of change in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — all admissions of residents, 2002/03 to 2010/11



Note: Mossman Gorge is not shown on this graph due to the relatively high rates distorting the scale of the graph.

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.



Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions

Over the nine year period to 2010/11, there was evidence of a declining trend in six of the 17 communities. There was also a declining trend in Yarrabah from 2004/05. The rate of hospital admissions increased in Doomadgee from 2009/10 to 2010/11.

Table 2: Summary of trends in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11*

Community	Change 2009/10 to 2010/11	Trend 2002/03 to 2010/11	Estimated average annual percentage change 2002/03 to 2010/11
Aurukun	↔	↔	-7.3
Cherbourg	↔	↔	3.1
Coen	↔	↓	-14.6
Doomadgee	↑	↔	-1.3
Hope Vale	↔	↔	-3.3
Kowanyama	↔	↓	-18.2
Lockhart River	↔	↓	-18.2
Mapoon	↔	↓	-18.2
Mornington Island	↔	↔	5.6
Mossman Gorge	↔	↔	-5.3
Napranum	↔	↔	-3.8
Northern Peninsula Area	↔	↔	-6.6
Palm Island	↔	↔	-1.7
Pormpuraaw	↔	↓	-21.2
Woorabinda	↔	↔/↔^	16.7/-18.1
Wujal Wujal	↔	↓	-24.5
Yarrabah	↔	↑/↓^	49.3/-8.4

- ↑ Statistical evidence of an increase.
- ↓ Statistical evidence of a decrease.
- ↔ No statistical evidence of detectable change.
- ^ Two arrows indicate a change in the trend during the reporting period.

* Please see *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for further detail.

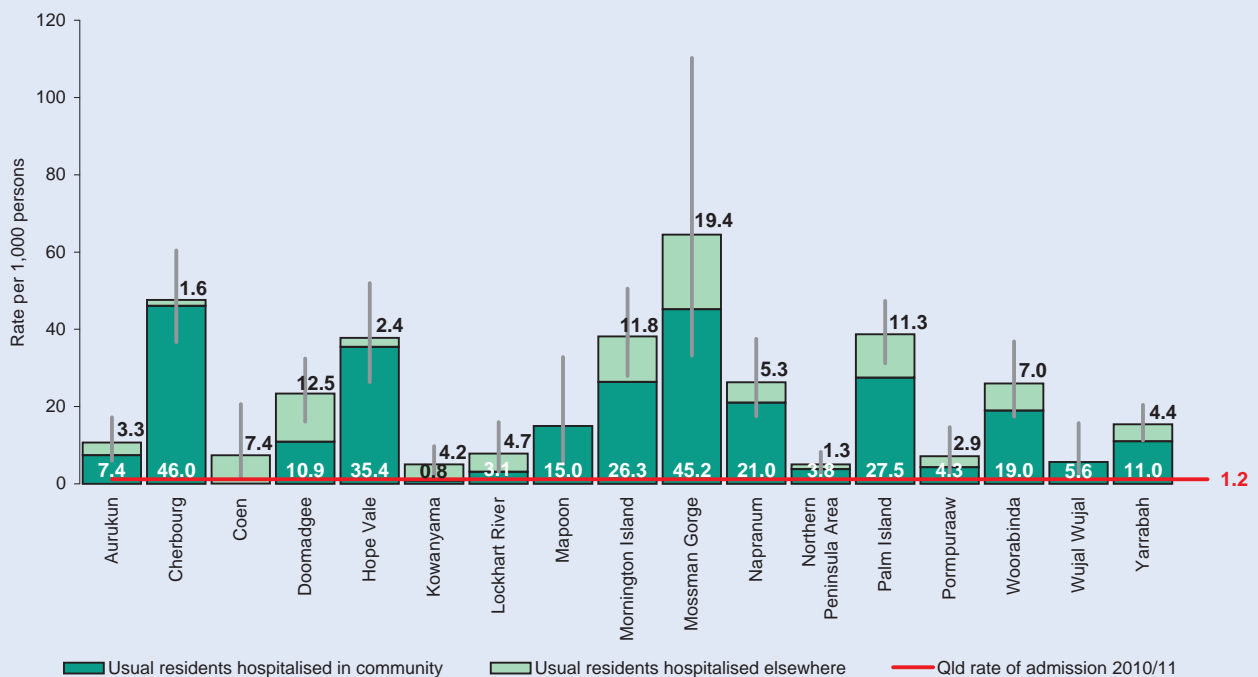
Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Summary 2010/11

There were no significant changes in the overall rates of admission of residents for assault-related conditions between 2009/10 and 2010/11 in all communities except Doomadgee. Overall rates of admission for residents of the communities of Cherbourg, Hope Vale, Mornington Island, Mossman Gorge and Palm Island were very high, being at least 30 times the 2010/11 statewide rate of 1.2 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 3).

Relatively low rates of hospital admissions to community facilities were reported for residents of Coen, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, the Northern Peninsula Area and Pormpuraaw (from no admissions up to 4.3 admissions per 1,000 persons) for assault-related conditions. In addition, Mapoon and Wujal Wujal recorded only four and two admissions to community facilities respectively.

Figure 3: Annual rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2010/11



Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

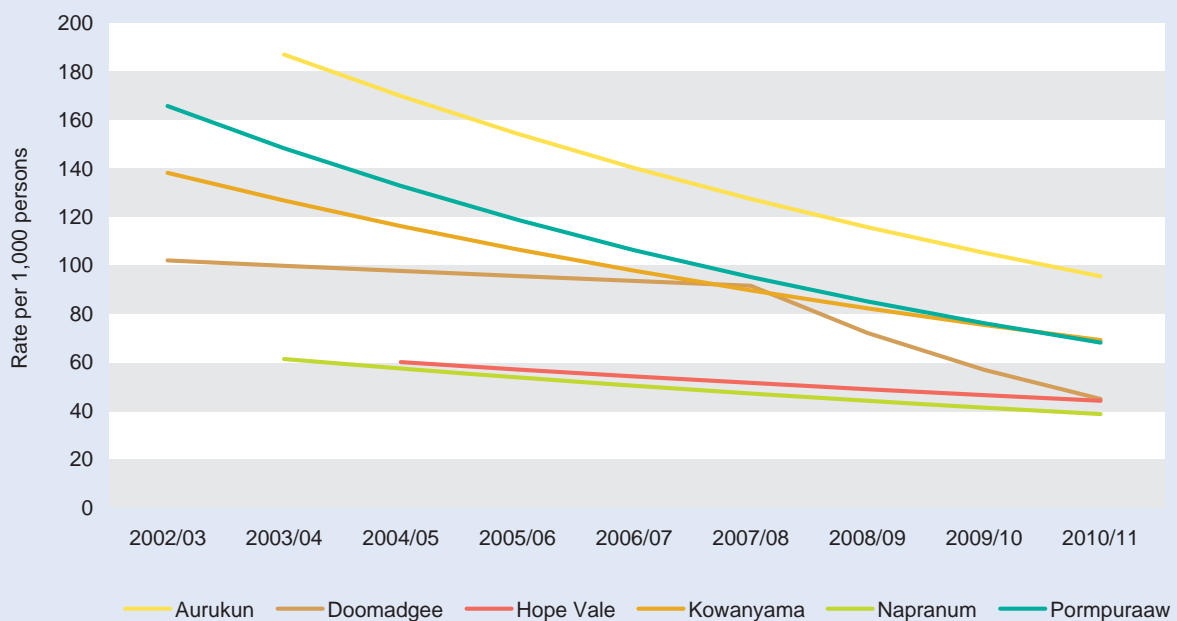
Reported Offences Against the Person

Trends 2002/03 to 2010/11

Annual Rate of Reported Offences Against the Person

An analysis of overall trends in the rates of reported offences against the person for the nine years 2002/03 to 2010/11⁶ shows positive changes in six communities (see Figure 4 and Table 3). Offence rates in the communities of Aurukun, Doomadgee, Hope Vale, Kowanyama, Napranum and Pormpuraaw showed average annual reductions ranging from 5.0 to 21.1 per cent per year.

Figure 4: Trends for communities showing statistical evidence of a trend in all reported offences against the person



Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

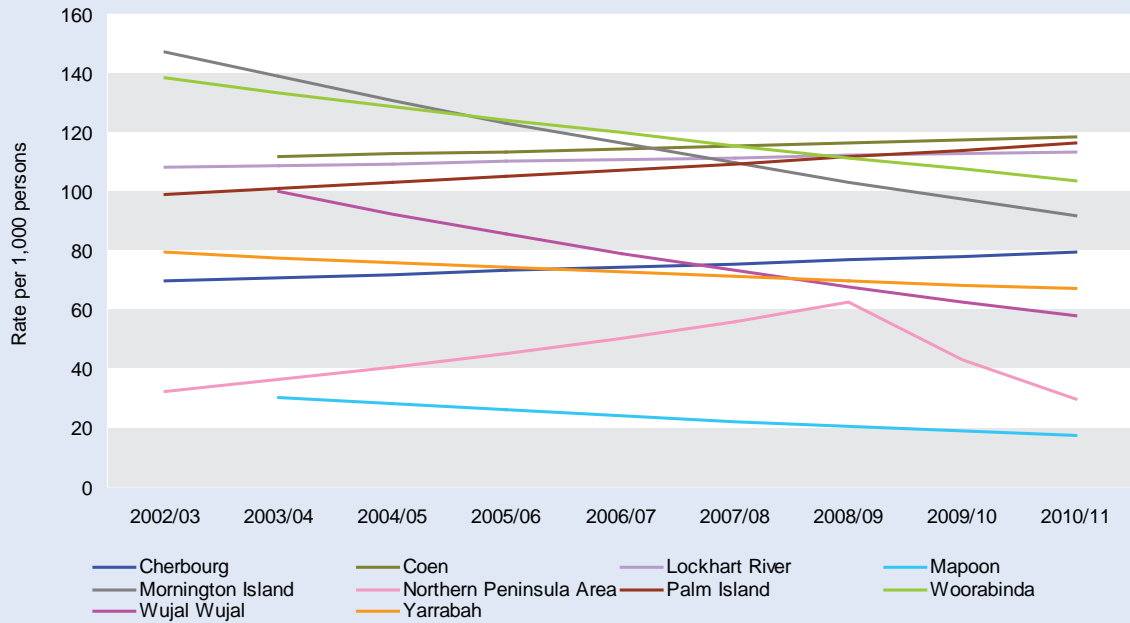
Detecting overall trends in rates of reported offences against the person in some communities may be problematic due to the trend being heavily influenced by a single year's data. For example, the offence rate for serious offences in 2003/04 in Mapoon was the highest recorded during the reporting period. This rate is in contrast to declining rates reported in subsequent years and resulted in an overall decreasing trend (not statistically significant). More sophisticated analyses may be able to be undertaken after the collection of several more years' data.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rates of reported offences against the person recorded for Cherbourg, Coen, Lockhart River, Mapoon, Mornington Island, Northern Peninsula Area, Palm Island, Woorabinda, Wujal Wujal and Yarrabah (see Figure 5 and Table 3).

6. In most communities, the reporting period covered by the trend analysis was for the nine years from 2002/03 to 2010/11. However, in some communities, the reporting period was shorter. Trend analysis for Aurukun, Coen, Mapoon, Napranum and Wujal Wujal covered the period 2003/04 to 2010/11 and for Hope Vale, covered the period 2004/05 to 2010/11. Please see specific community profiles and *Notes to Accompany Data: Reported Offences Against the Person* for further detail.

While there was no detectable trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Yarrabah, there was evidence of both an increasing trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person and a decreasing trend in the rate of reported other offences against the person over the reporting period.

Figure 5: Communities showing no statistical evidence of a trend in reported offences against the person



Note: Mossman Gorge is not shown in this graph as trend analysis was not undertaken.

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

Reported offences against the person

Over the reporting period to 2010/11, there was evidence of a declining trend in five of the 17 communities. From 2007/08 to 2010/11, there was also a declining trend in Doomadgee. Rates of reported offences decreased significantly from 2009/10 to 2010/11 in three communities.

Table 3: Summary of trends in all reported offences against the person, 2002/03 to 2010/11*

Community	Change 2009/10 to 2010/11	Trend 2002/03 to 2010/11	Estimated average annual percentage change 2002/03 to 2010/11
Aurukun	↔	↓	-9.1
Cherbourg	↔	↔	1.6
Coen	↔	↔	0.9
Doomadgee	↔	↔/↓^	-2.1/-21.1
Hope Vale	↔	↓	-5.0
Kowanyama	↓	↓	-8.3
Lockhart River	↓	↔	0.6
Mapoon	↔	↔	-7.6
Mornington Island	↔	↔	-5.8
Mossman Gorge	↔	n.a.	n.a.
Napranum	↔	↓	-6.4
Northern Peninsula Area	↓	↔/↔^	11.5/-31.1
Palm Island	↔	↔	2.1
Pormpuraaw	↔	↓	-10.5
Woorabinda	↔	↔	-3.5
Wujal Wujal	↔	↔	-7.5
Yarrabah	↔	↔	-2.1

↑ Statistical evidence of an increase.

↓ Statistical evidence of a decrease.

↔ No statistical evidence of detectable change.

n.a. Not applicable.

* See Footnote 6.

^ Two arrows indicate a change in the trend during the reporting period.

Note: Rigorous data describing reported offence levels in Mossman Gorge were not available for the full time series preventing trend analysis of offence rates.

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

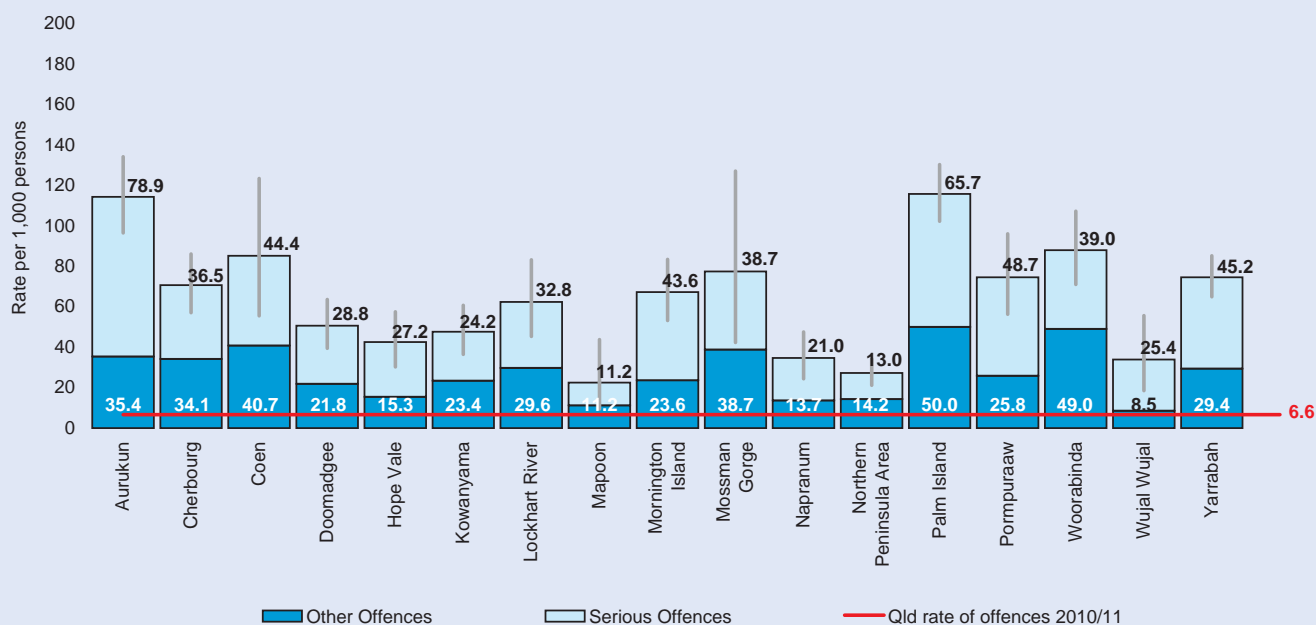
Summary 2010/11

The 2010/11 rates of reported offences against the person in all discrete communities were higher than the overall Queensland rate (6.6 per 1,000 persons). The Northern Peninsula Area and Mapoon had significantly lower rates in 2010/11 than many other communities. In all other communities, the overall rate of reported offences against the person was at least five times the Queensland rate.

In Aurukun, there was statistical evidence of a difference between the rates of reported serious offences and other offences against the person, with higher rates of serious offences than other offences in 2010/11 (see Figure 6).

Across all of the communities, the most common reported offences against the person in 2010/11 were serious assault and common assault (54.7 and 28.9 per cent respectively of all reported offences against the person).

Figure 6: Annual rates of reported offences against the person by community, 2010/11



Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

Breaches of Alcohol Restrictions

Trends 2004/05 to 2010/11

A new offence under Sections 168B and C of the *Liquor Act 1992* of attempting to take liquor into a restricted area commenced from 1 July 2008. The addition of the new offence and an increase in police powers during 2008/09 may account for the reported increased annual rate of charges resulting in convictions for breaches of Sections 168B and C of the *Liquor Act 1992* that occurred in many communities in 2008/09 and in several communities in 2009/10 (see Table 4).

It was not possible to determine overall trends in the breach data for each community primarily due to the break in the time series resulting from the changes to police powers and the *Liquor Act 1992*. While comparisons between individual years can be made, they must also be interpreted in the context of these changes. As at 30 June 2011, across all communities, 5,226 people had been convicted of 10,218 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits. There were 238 people who had been convicted of these offences in more than one location.

An analysis of outcomes for the 4,332 persons who had a single charge of breaching Section 168B or 168C of the *Liquor Act 1992* finalised at a court appearance shows that there were:

- 6,225 fines issued by the court
- 56 sentences of imprisonment
- 55 probation orders made
- 151 community orders made, and
- 176 good behaviour orders made.

Across the communities, there was an emerging pattern of change over time in the rates of charges resulting in convictions. For example, six of the nine communities which reported significant increases in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction between 2007/08 and 2008/09, experienced significant decreases in their rates between 2009/10 and 2010/11: Lockhart River, Mornington Island, Northern Peninsula Area, Pormpuraaw, Woorabinda and Yarrabah. The rates for the other three communities of Hope Vale, Napranum and Wujal Wujal did not change significantly between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

In 2010/11, ten communities also reported rates of charges resulting in a conviction which were similar to, or significantly lower than their 2007/08 rates: Aurukun, Doomadgee, Hope Vale, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mapoon, Mornington Island, Pormpuraaw, Wujal Wujal and Yarrabah. In contrast, three communities reported rates in 2010/11 which were significantly higher than their 2007/08 rates: Napranum, Northern Peninsula Area and Woorabinda.

Summary 2010/11

From 2009/10 to 2010/11, there was a significant decrease in the rate of charges resulting in convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions in ten communities: Aurukun, Cherbourg, Doomadgee, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mornington Island, the Northern Peninsula Area, Pormpuraaw, Woorabinda and Yarrabah (see Table 4).

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions

Significant decreases in rates of convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions from 2009/10 to 2010/11 occurred in ten communities. In comparison, rates were stable in four communities.

Table 4: Annual changes in charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of Sections 168B and C of the *Liquor Act 1992*, 2007/08 to 2010/11

Community	Change 2007/08 to 2008/09	Change 2008/09 to 2009/10	Change 2009/10 to 2010/11	Annual percentage change (APC) 2009/10 to 2010/11 (%)
Aurukun	↔	↑	↓	-61.6
Cherbourg	n.a.	n.a.	↓	-16.5
Doomadgee	↓	↑	↓	-58.6
Hope Vale	↑	↓	↔	-16.8
Kowanyama	↔	↑	↓	-55.2
Lockhart River	↑	↔	↓	-60.3
Mapoon	↔	↔	↔	-40.4
Mornington Island	↑	↓	↓	-58.9
Napranum	↑	↓	↔	10.8
Northern Peninsula Area	↑	↔	↓	-63.1
Palm Island	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pormpuraaw	↑	↔	↓	-62.1
Woorabinda	↑	↑	↓	-25.5
Wujal Wujal	↑	↓	↔	46.2
Yarrabah	↑	↔	↓	-44.4

↑ Statistical evidence of an increase.

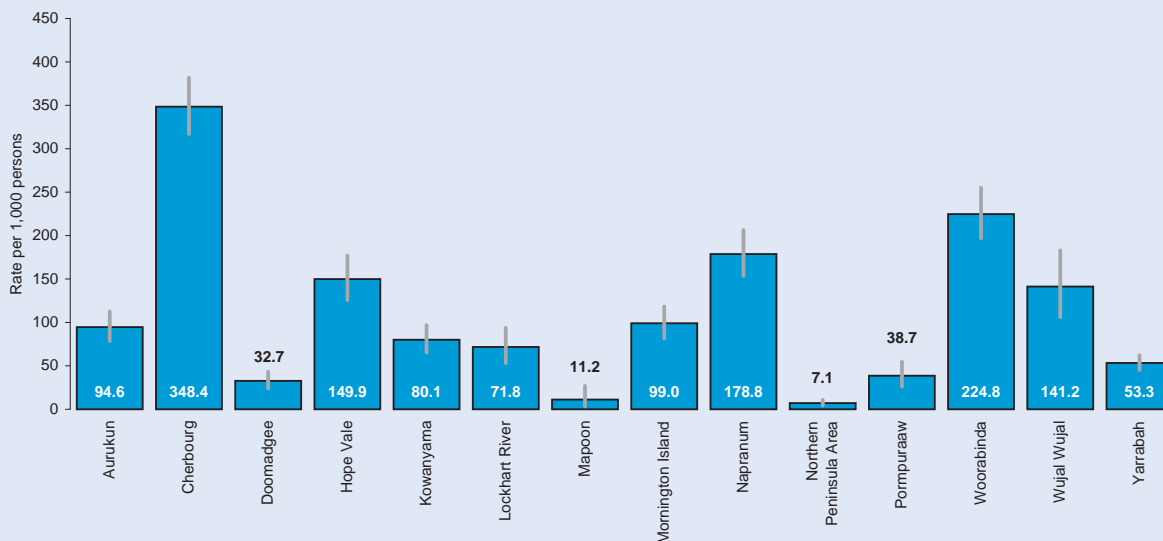
↓ Statistical evidence of a decrease.

↔ No statistical evidence of detectable change.

n.a. Not applicable, for further details see specific community profiles.

In comparison, the rate of convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions in Hope Vale, Mapoon, Napranum and Wujal Wujal did not significantly change over the same period (see Table 4). Significantly lower rates of charges resulting in convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions were reported in Mapoon and the Northern Peninsula Area in 2010/11 than in most other communities (see Figure 7).

Figure 7: Annual rates of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of Sections 168B and C of the *Liquor Act 1992*, 2010/11



Note: Judgment for an appeal against a conviction for breach of the Palm Island carriage restrictions, *Morton vs. Queensland Police Service*, was handed down on 25 June 2010. Prior to this date, hearings for many breaches of Sections 168B and C of the *Liquor Act 1992* were adjourned awaiting the outcome of the appeal. Many of these breaches were subsequently heard in the September and December 2010 quarters, resulting in large counts for both quarters (365 and 150 respectively). These counts do not reflect when the breaches occurred, but when they were heard, hence data for Palm Island has not been presented in this figure.

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

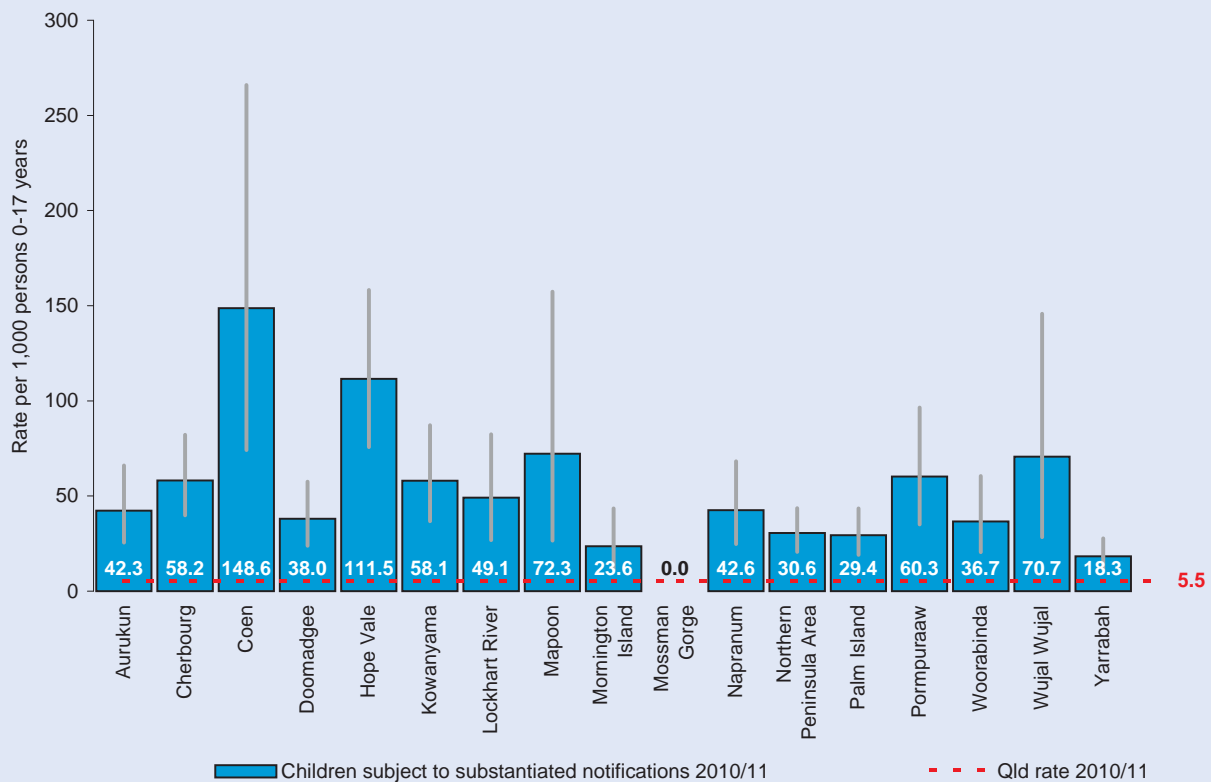


Child Protection

Substantiated notifications in 2010/11

These data describe children aged 0–17 years who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm during the period 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 and whose families were residents of one of the discrete Indigenous communities at the time of notification. The rate at which children of the discrete Indigenous communities were the subject of substantiated notifications varied from zero in Mossman Gorge to 148.6 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) in Coen (see Figure 8).

Figure 8: Annual rates of children (0–17 years) subject to substantiated notifications of harm, 2010/11

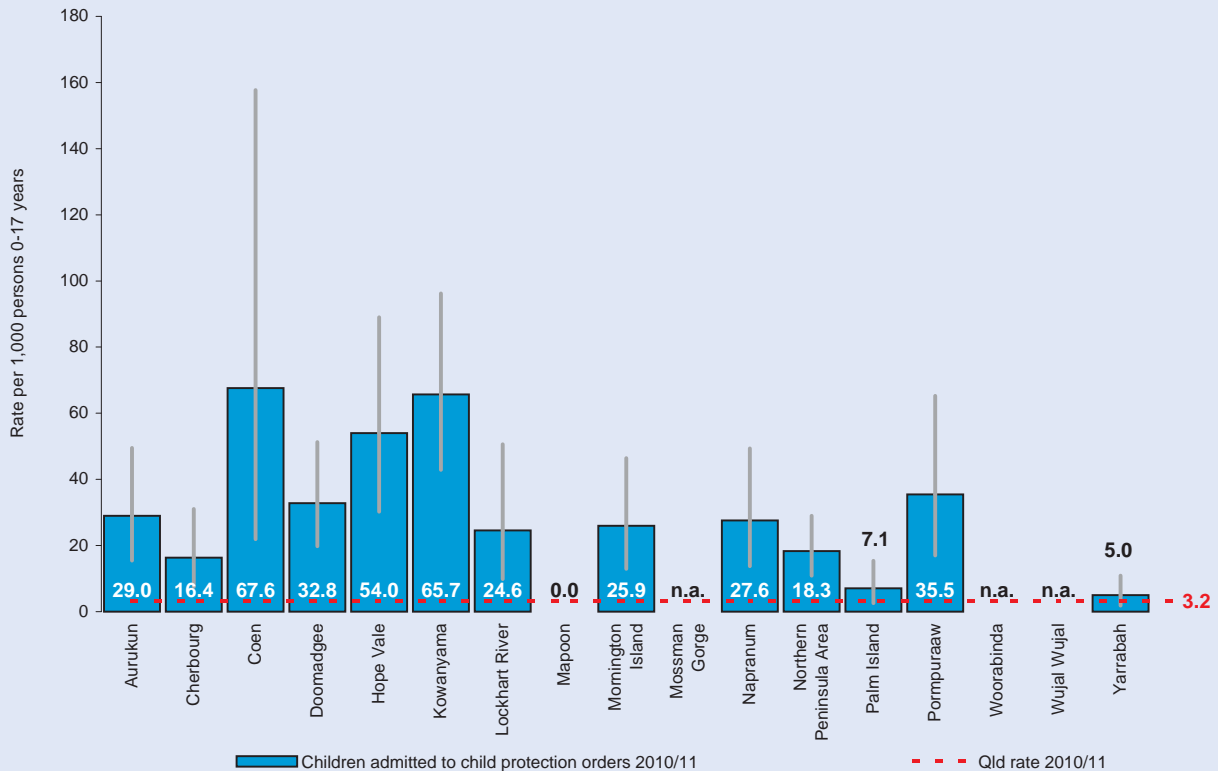


Source: Department of Communities, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Child protection orders in 2010/11

These data describe children aged 0–17 years who were admitted to a child protection order during the period 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 and whose families were residents of one of the discrete Indigenous communities at the time of the original notification. The rate at which children of the discrete Indigenous communities were admitted to child protection orders in 2010/11 varied from zero in Mapoon to 67.6 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) in Coen (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: Annual rates of children (0–17 years) admitted to child protection orders, 2010/11



Note: Annual rates have not been calculated for communities with annual counts of fewer than five children to maintain data confidentiality.

Source: Department of Communities, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Summary 2010/11

There was a significant increase in the rates at which children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm in four communities from 2009/10 to 2010/11: Cherbourg, Hope Vale, Pormpuraaw and Yarrabah (see Table 5). There was also a significant decrease in the rates at which children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm in Lockhart River and Napranum.

There was a significant decrease in the rate at which children were admitted to child protection orders on Palm Island from 2009/10 to 2010/11. In contrast, there was a significant increase in the rate for the Northern Peninsula Area over the same period. The rate of children admitted to child protection orders in all other communities did not change significantly between 2009/10 and 2010/11 (see Table 5).

Substantiated notifications of harm and child protection orders — 2009/10 to 2010/11

The rate at which children were subject to substantiated notifications of harm increased in four communities, while the rates for Napranum and Lockhart River decreased.

In 15 of the 17 communities, the rate at which children were admitted to child protection orders did not change significantly. In contrast, the rate on Palm Island decreased, and the rate in the Northern Peninsula Area increased.

Table 5: Summary of changes in annual rates of children with substantiated notifications of harm and children admitted to child protection orders, 2009/10 to 2010/11

Community	Substantiated notification of harm change 2009/10 to 2010/11	Annual percentage change 2009/10 to 2010/11	Children admitted to child protection orders change 2009/10 to 2010/11	Annual percentage change 2009/10 to 2010/11
Aurukun	↔	-18.1	↔	-43.9
Cherbourg	↑	156.0	↔	-28.0
Coen	↔	n.a.	↔	n.a.
Doomadgee	↔	9.4	↔	38.1
Hope Vale	↑	323.7	↔	10.4
Kowanyama	↔	-2.6	↔	-3.1
Lockhart River	↓	-55.1	↔	n.a.
Mapoon	↔	n.a.	↔	0.0
Mornington Island	↔	-43.5	↔	-24.6
Mossman Gorge	↔	0.0	↔	n.a.
Napranum	↓	-53.6	↔	-38.2
Northern Peninsula Area	↔	41.0	↑	n.a.
Palm Island	↔	-15.6	↓	-77.5
Pormpuraaw	↑	189.4	↔	-49.9
Woorabinda	↔	47.1	↔	n.a.
Wujal Wujal	↔	16.7	↔	n.a.
Yarrabah	↑	161.7	↔	-36.6

↑ Statistical evidence of an increase.

↓ Statistical evidence of a decrease.

↔ No statistical evidence of detectable change.

n.a. Comparison not applicable, for further details see specific community profiles.

Source: Department of Communities, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

School Attendance

Semester 1 Student Attendance, by Community School

Semester 1 2011 student attendance rates for State Schools in the discrete Indigenous communities and for selected students from Hope Vale, Napranum and Mossman Gorge ranged from 54.9 per cent for Napranum students up to 91.4 per cent for Western Cape College — Coen. Student attendance rates at Bloomfield River (Wujal Wujal) and Pormpuraaw State Schools and the Coen and Mapoon campuses of Western Cape College were similar to the Semester 1 2011 Queensland State School student attendance rate of 90.9 per cent.

Increases of five percentage points or more in Semester 1 student attendance rates between 2010 and 2011 were evident in four schools: Bwgcolman Community School (Palm Island), Pormpuraaw State School, as well as the Aurukun and Mapoon campuses of Western Cape College. However, the increases in both the Aurukun and Bwgcolman schools came from relatively low base rates of 62.1 and 64.4 per cent in Semester 1 2010. Four schools or communities experienced decreases of between five and ten percentage points from Semester 1 2010 to Semester 1 2011: Doomadgee State School, Mornington Island State School, Woorabinda State School and the students from the Napranum community.

An analysis of overall trends in Semester 1 student attendance rates for the five years 2007 to 2011 shows positive changes in two communities only. Statistical evidence of an increasing trend in student attendance was found for students of Bloomfield River State School and for students of Western Cape College — Aurukun. Student attendance rates for Napranum students of Western Cape College — Weipa, however, show evidence of a decline over time (see Table 6).



School Attendance

Between 2010 and 2011, Semester 1 student attendance rates declined in four schools or communities and increased in four schools.

Table 6: Summary of trends in Semester 1 attendance rates — 2007 to 2011

School / Community	Change 2010 to 2011 ^a	Trend 2007 to 2011 ^b	Estimated average annual change in percentage points 2007 to 2011
Western Cape College — Aurukun	↑	↑	7.8
Cherbourg State School	↔	↔	-0.1
Western Cape College — Coen	↔	↔	-0.1
Doomadgee State School	↓	↔	-0.9
Hope Vale community ^c	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Kowanyama State School	↔	↔	-1.1
Lockhart State School	↔	↔	-2.0
Western Cape College — Mapoon	↑	↔	-0.7
Mornington Island State School	↓	↔	2.8
Mossman Gorge students ^d	↔	↔	2.5
Western Cape College — Weipa (Napranum)	↓	↓	-2.7
Northern Peninsula Area State College	↔	↔	0.2
Bwgcolman Community School (Palm Island)	↑	↔	-0.9
Pompuraaw State School	↑	↔	1.4
Woorabinda State School	↓	↔	-0.8
Bloomfield River State School (Wujal Wujal)	↔	↑	3.9
Yarrabah State School	↔	↔	-0.4

a
 ↑ Increase (5 or more percentage points).
 ↓ Decrease (5 or more percentage points).
 ↔ No change (less than 5 percentage points).

b
 ↑ Statistical evidence of an increasing trend.
 ↓ Statistical evidence of a decreasing trend.
 ↔ No statistical evidence of a trend.

c From Semester 1 2011, Hope Vale student attendance rates include students from Hopevale State School as well as Hope Vale students at Cooktown State School. As a result, 2011 data cannot be compared to previous years.

d Students attending Mossman State and State High Schools.
n.a. Not applicable, for further details see specific community profiles.

Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data. Semester 1 rates for 2011 are preliminary and may be subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Semester 1 Student Attendance, Prep to Year 10, 2007–2011

There is a demonstrated link between school attendance and student outcomes. For example, a decrease in Year 7 attendance rates for Indigenous State School students in 2008 from almost 100 per cent to 70 per cent was associated with a reduction of between 50 and 100 points in reading, writing and numeracy mean scale scores from the National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy testing in 2008.⁷

An analysis of attendance rates for students in Prep and Years 1 to 10 over the five years 2007 to 2011 (see Figure 10) showed no overall improvement in attendance rates by year level over time for students in the discrete communities. However, a small but notable increase of almost five percentage points was apparent in Semester 1 2011 when compared to Semester 1 2010 for students in Year 10 (60.1 and 55.2 per cent respectively).

Attendance rates in all five years remained relatively stable through the primary school grades (Prep to Year 7), before decreasing from Year 7 to Year 10. In Semester 1 2011 for students from discrete community schools:

- there was a 7.0 percentage point decrease in attendance rates between Year 7 and Year 8, compared with 1.2 percentage points for all Queensland non-Indigenous State School students
- attendance rates ranged from 74.8 to 77.0 per cent in the primary school years (Prep to Year 7), and
- there was a marked decrease in attendance rates from Year 7 to Year 10 (75.5 to 60.1 per cent).

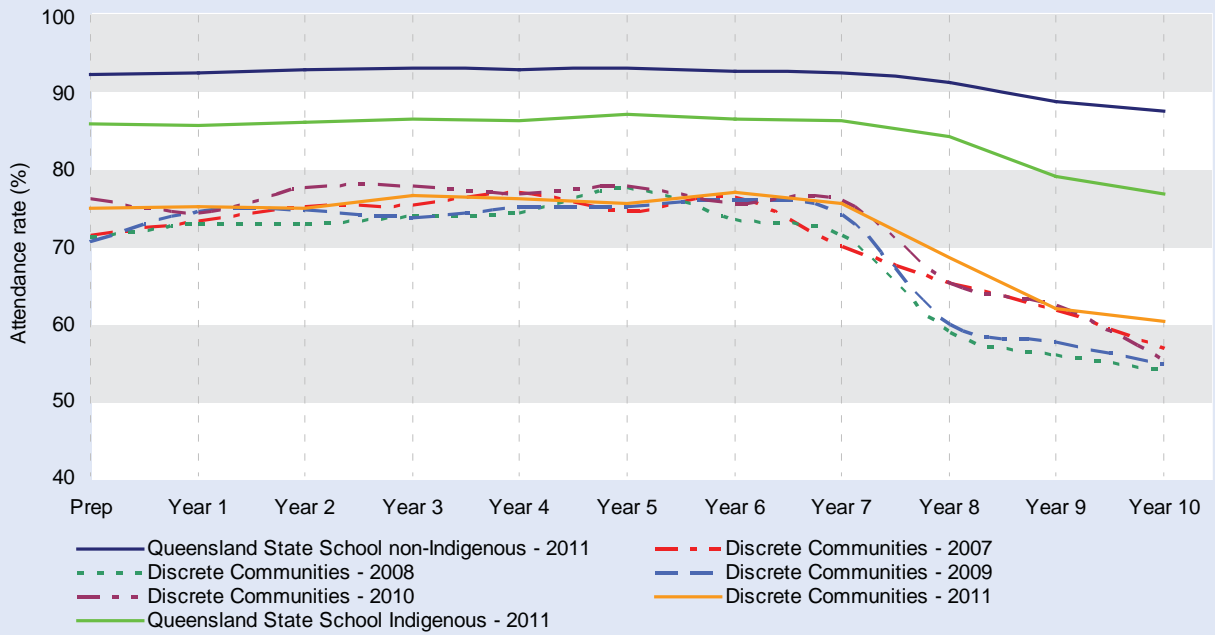
There is a gap in attendance rates between students in the discrete community schools and non-Indigenous students at Queensland State Schools. This gap was greater in the high school years (Years 8 to 10) than throughout primary school years (Prep to Year 7), with the gap in Years 8 to 10 in 2011 estimated to be at least 22 percentage points. In the primary school years, the attendance rate gap ranged from 15.8 percentage points in Year 6 to 18.0 in Year 2.

Similarly, there was a gap between the attendance rates of students in the discrete communities and Indigenous students at all Queensland State Schools. This gap ranged from 9.6 percentage points (Year 6) to 11.5 percentage points (Year 5) in the primary school years, and widened to at least 15 percentage points for Years 8 to 10.



7. *Closing the Gap Education Strategy*, 'Every day, in every classroom, every student is learning and achieving'. 2008, Queensland Government.

Figure 10: Semester 1 student attendance rates for discrete community school students and Queensland non-Indigenous State School students, Queensland, 2007–2011



Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data. Semester 1 rates for 2011 are preliminary and may be subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

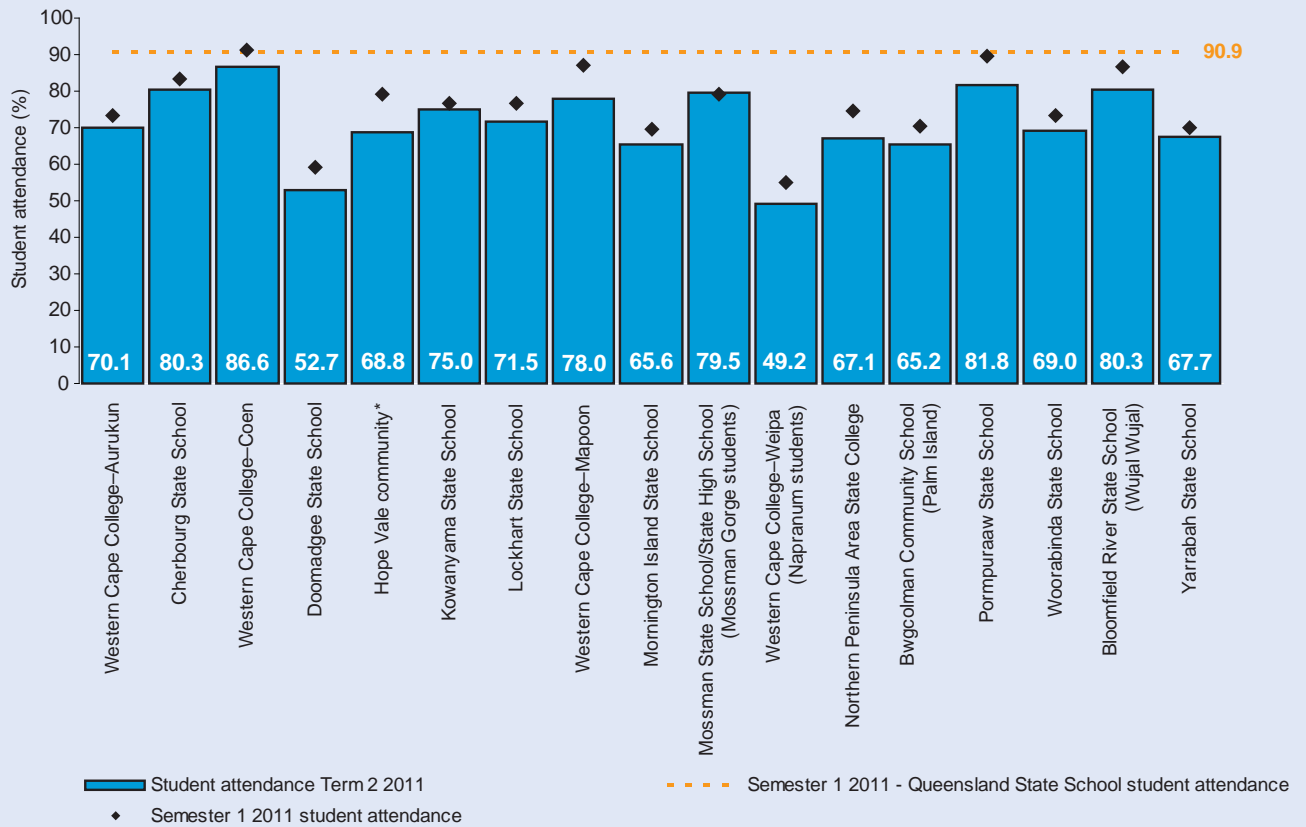
The attendance data described in this section is only for the children and young people from the discrete communities who are enrolled in schools in their communities (or near for residents of Mossman Gorge and Napranum). Young people from the discrete Indigenous communities may attend schools outside their community, for example, many students from communities in the Cape York area who continue into senior secondary school leave their communities to attend boarding schools. Almost all of the students from Cape York who attend boarding schools do so with the support of the Department of Education and Training's Transition Support Service.



Term 2 2011 Student Attendance

Term 2 2011 student attendance rates ranged from 49.2 per cent for Napranum students at Western Cape College — Weipa to 86.6 per cent for Western Cape College — Coen (see Figure 11).

Figure 11: Student attendance rate, Term 2 2011



***Note:** From Term 1 2011, Hope Vale community student attendance rate includes student attendance for all full-time students at Hopevale State School and full-time students identified as Hope Vale residents at Cooktown State School.

Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data. Semester 1 rates for 2011 are preliminary and may be subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.



Summary of Major Indigenous Policy Initiatives

In 2007, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) committed to *Close the Gap* in outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. In 2008, COAG endorsed the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement* (the NIRA) as the lead agreement to drive the addressing of Indigenous disadvantage. The NIRA includes six key *Closing the Gap* targets:

- close the life expectancy gap within a generation
- halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five years old within a decade
- halve the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy achievements within a decade
- ensure all four year olds in remote communities have access to early childhood education within five years
- halve the gap for Indigenous students in Year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020, and
- halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services (ATSIS), in the Department of Communities, performs a key role in leading and coordinating Queensland Government efforts to *Close the Gap* in Indigenous disadvantage and meet the COAG targets.

To address Indigenous disadvantage, Australian, State and Territory Governments are investing \$9.51 billion over ten years (2008/09 to 2017/18) across eight Indigenous-specific National Partnership Agreements in the areas of:

- early childhood
- remote service delivery
- public internet access
- economic participation
- remote Indigenous housing
- health
- the *Closing the Gap Clearinghouse*, and
- *Closing the Gap in the Northern Territory*.

Some key achievements under National Partnership Agreements for 2010/11 include:

- Under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Service Delivery*, Baseline Mapping Reports have been finalised for each of the six identified communities. The Baseline Mapping Reports determine current social and economic indicators, government investment, and service delivery. These reports assist in local planning activities by governments at all levels, particularly in the implementation of those policies and programs supporting ongoing monitoring and evaluation.
- The Department of Communities (Housing and Homelessness Services) leads Queensland Government action on the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*, which aims to improve housing amenity and reduce overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities. In 2010/11, 62⁸ new homes and 425⁹ refurbished homes were completed. The Department of Communities also made significant progress in establishing 40 year leases to improve the management and maintenance of social housing which will contribute to better housing and living standards for families in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

8. The count of 62 new houses completed includes six houses outside of the discrete Indigenous communities.

9. The count of 425 dwelling refurbishments includes 45 refurbishments outside of the discrete Indigenous communities.

- The Department of Public Works, in partnership with the State Library of Queensland (SLQ), continued to manage the implementation of the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Public Internet Access*. In 2010/11:
 - public internet services were established or expanded to 11 remote Indigenous communities
 - maintenance programs were delivered to nine remote Indigenous communities
 - training programs were delivered to 11 remote Indigenous communities, and
 - wireless internet access was introduced to 20 remote Indigenous communities enabling users to access internet services with their own portable devices when in the vicinity of the SLQ's Indigenous Knowledge Centres.

Other major initiatives include the Cape York Welfare Reform Trial, the Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office as well as *LEAP: Learning Earning Active Places Strategy*.

The Cape York Welfare Reform Trial

The Cape York Welfare Reform Trial, a partnership between the Queensland Government, the Australian Government and Cape York Institute for Policy and Leadership, aims to empower individuals and enable local authority to change behaviours in response to chronic levels of welfare dependency, social dysfunction and economic exclusion.

The Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy commenced in Aurukun and Coen in Term 1, 2010, and in Hope Vale in Term 1, 2011. This model of schooling includes class, culture and club components. Since the Academy's commencement, progress has been made in Aurukun and Coen. School readiness is encouraged through parents' participation in the Student Education Trusts Scheme (SETs). SETs is a money management service that enables parents to meet their child's education-related expenses. Increasingly positive signs of people taking responsibility for themselves and their families are reflected in the large numbers of self-referrals to Wellbeing Centres, increased enrolment in SETs and increased participation in Pride of Place arrangements. The Trial has now been extended until 31 December 2012 to consolidate and embed the components of the Trial and allow time to evaluate its benefits.

Between July 2010 and June 2011, the Wellbeing Centres received 101 referrals of community members from the Family Responsibilities Commission (FRC). These centres are a vital referral resource for the FRC as the primary treatment option for community members for a range of individual and family issues. The Wellbeing Centres empower individuals to make positive choices regarding their health and wellbeing.

Family Responsibilities Commission

During 2010/11, the operational achievements of the Family Responsibilities Commission (FRC) included:

- 3,669 agency notifications were received, 2,736 (75 per cent) of which were within the FRC's jurisdiction
- 1,745 FRC conferences were held
- 83 Family Responsibility Agreements, 147 Family Responsibility Orders (with Case Plans attached) and 223 Conditional Income Management Orders were made
- 374 referrals were made to community service providers, and
- 184 clients were being case-managed by the FRC as at 30 June 2011.

The FRC has also continued to develop the skills of FRC Local Commissioners, providing an accredited training program in mediation and Justice of the Peace qualifications. The FRC Local Commissioners are integral to the FRC's success and they continue to provide an invaluable leadership role, which is reflected in the high attendance rates at conferences and positive outcomes being achieved. The FRC Local Commissioners ensure conferences are held in a culturally sensitive manner, using local languages where appropriate, and that cultural, kinship and family relationships are considered when working with clients.

LEAP: Learning Earning Active Places

The Queensland Government is also implementing *LEAP: Learning Earning Active Places* Strategy in urban and regional areas, as approximately 78 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Queenslanders live in cities, towns and regional centres.

The strategy outlines how the Queensland Government will work with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to achieve the *Closing the Gap* targets agreed through COAG by improving access to education, employment, health and housing opportunities in urban and regional areas.

Under the strategy, a program of action will be developed every three years. The first program of action runs from July 2011 to June 2014 and includes:

- 20 across-government actions to improve access to services and better meet the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Queenslanders
- a positive social media campaign — **deadly stories** — to celebrate and promote the many achievements of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in urban and regional Queensland, and
- local actions to “close the gap” in urban and regional locations of Queensland in response to identified local priorities.

Just Futures 2012–2015: Growing community, family, opportunity and justice for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Queenslanders

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people comprise a small proportion of Queensland’s population but are over-represented in the criminal justice system as offenders and victims. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Queenslanders make up 3.5 per cent of the population — but 29.9 per cent of the adult prison population (at 30 June 2010) and 53 per cent of young people in youth detention (at 30 March 2011).

In recognition of this, the Queensland Government has recently launched the *Just Futures 2012–2015* Strategy, which aims to improve safety in Queensland’s Indigenous communities and to reduce the over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples as victims and offenders and within Queensland’s youth detention and correctional centres.

The central objective of *Just Futures* is to improve community safety by reducing offending and reoffending. It focuses on prevention and early intervention to address the causes of crime (which include poverty, unemployment and substance misuse) as well as a culturally appropriate and responsive justice system. It is community-based, focusing on areas of high rates and volumes of offending. A new independent Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Justice Taskforce has been established to oversee implementation and provide government with advice on achieving the objectives of *Just Futures*. An annual report on implementation and progress will be tabled in Parliament.

Other major initiatives

The Queensland Government is also continuing to work with discrete Aboriginal and mainland Torres Strait Islander communities through **Alcohol Reforms** in order to reduce alcohol-related harm, especially to children, women and other vulnerable community members in these communities.

Queensland Government agencies are also continuing to implement actions from **The Queensland Government Reconciliation Action Plan 2009–2012**, which is the first whole-of-government Reconciliation Action Plan in Australia. The *Reconciliation Action Plan* details 20 initiatives designed to advance reconciliation throughout Queensland by strengthening relationships, fostering and expressing respect, increasing educational and economic outcomes and ensuring accountability by the Queensland Government.

Real partnerships and true engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Queenslanders, through mechanisms such as the Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Council, Ministerial Indigenous Roundtables, the Government Champion program, negotiation tables and other significant engagement events are vital to ensuring that Indigenous people have a direct connection with government. Government Champions for the discrete Indigenous communities have provided a summary of achievements for 2010/11 as given later in this report.

While ATSI leads and facilitates Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander policy and engagement for the Queensland Government, other Queensland Government agencies also provide services to engage with Indigenous people in Queensland. Several initiatives are outlined below, with a *Snapshot of Indigenous Policy Initiatives* provided later in this report.

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office) partners with discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to resolve long-standing and complex land administration issues, thus enabling better coordinated and planned social housing, capital works and related economic development.

The Program Office collaborates with and helps coordinate the activities of Queensland Government agencies with the administrative responsibility for land dealings and land use planning, public works, environmental health infrastructure, remote Indigenous housing, employment, training and economic development. This initiative supports the Queensland Government's response to the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Service Delivery* and the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing* which were developed to support the *Closing the Gap* agenda.

The Program Office provides the cross-agency leadership and coordination necessary to ensure that extensive capital works programs are delivered efficiently. The capital investment occurring in Queensland's discrete Indigenous communities provides employment, training and business development opportunities for Indigenous people residing in the discrete communities.

In order to maximise these opportunities, the Program Office will engage Employment and Training Coordinators to work with Indigenous Councils, job service providers and funding agencies to develop community specific strategies. This work will contribute to achieving the outcomes targeted in the *National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Economic Participation*.

During the period from 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011, the Program Office has:

- secured Deeds of Agreement to Lease (DOATL) over 406 lots across five communities to facilitate 40 year social housing leases and executed 330 leases in four communities, with the total number of DOATL and lease executions to date being 1,058 and 365 respectively
- continued to maintain Remote Land and Infrastructure Plans for 16 discrete Indigenous Shire/Regional Councils in Queensland
- secured in-principle agreements for 40 year social housing leases with the remaining two Indigenous Shire/Regional Councils of the 14 that receive *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing* funding
- coordinated the development of survey networks for nine communities to accurately map road networks and major infrastructure
- commenced surveying all 40 year social housing lots that are leasable in eight communities
- continued to address tenure resolution issues resulting in more land being available for social housing leasing
- continued to maintain the whole-of-government program of capital works across all communities

- continued to facilitate the working group of State and Australian Government agencies and local Indigenous Shire/Regional Councils to prioritise capital works and agree on training and employment outcomes
- in consultation with key stakeholders, commenced work on an Indigenous Employment, Training and Business Development Strategy specific to housing and infrastructure works being delivered in the discrete communities
- managed the preparation of planning schemes for 14 remote Indigenous Shire/Regional Councils, and
- supported the expansion of its governance structure (the Program Board) to include quarterly Partnership Board meetings in order to incorporate Mayoral representation.

In 2011/12, the Program Office will work with Indigenous Shire/Regional Councils, Native Title holders and key government stakeholders to:

- identify suitable land for further housing construction and subdivision development
- continue to manage the preparation of planning schemes that are compliant with the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*
- facilitate Development Applications assessment for new subdivisions
- prepare Development Applications for existing social housing
- resolve anomalies such as encroachments identified in completed survey work
- support home ownership through a newly established Home Ownership Team
- ensure maximum benefit in local employment, training and business development opportunities related to the roll-out of social housing and related infrastructure programs
- work with government agencies to implement a cross-government reporting framework to more accurately measure local Indigenous employment outcomes arising from capital investment
- work with relevant government agencies to facilitate improved reporting on Indigenous employment data in order to increase its statistical vigour, and
- continue negotiations with Native Title holders to facilitate resolution and ensure compliance under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

Employment, Training and Business Development

Data collected by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Local Government and Planning on employment outcomes during the period January to June 2011 has been provided to the Program Office.¹⁰ During this six month period, an average per community of more than seven Indigenous people were employed in full-time equivalent roles in 11 Indigenous Shire/Regional Council areas, these being Doomadgee, Hope Vale, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mornington Island, Napranum, the Northern Peninsula Area, Palm Island, Pormpuraaw, Woorabinda and Wujal Wujal. Employment outcomes cover apprentices, trainees, tradespersons and other employed persons working on new housing construction, upgrades and maintenance.

10. See *Notes to Accompany Data: Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office* (the Program Office).

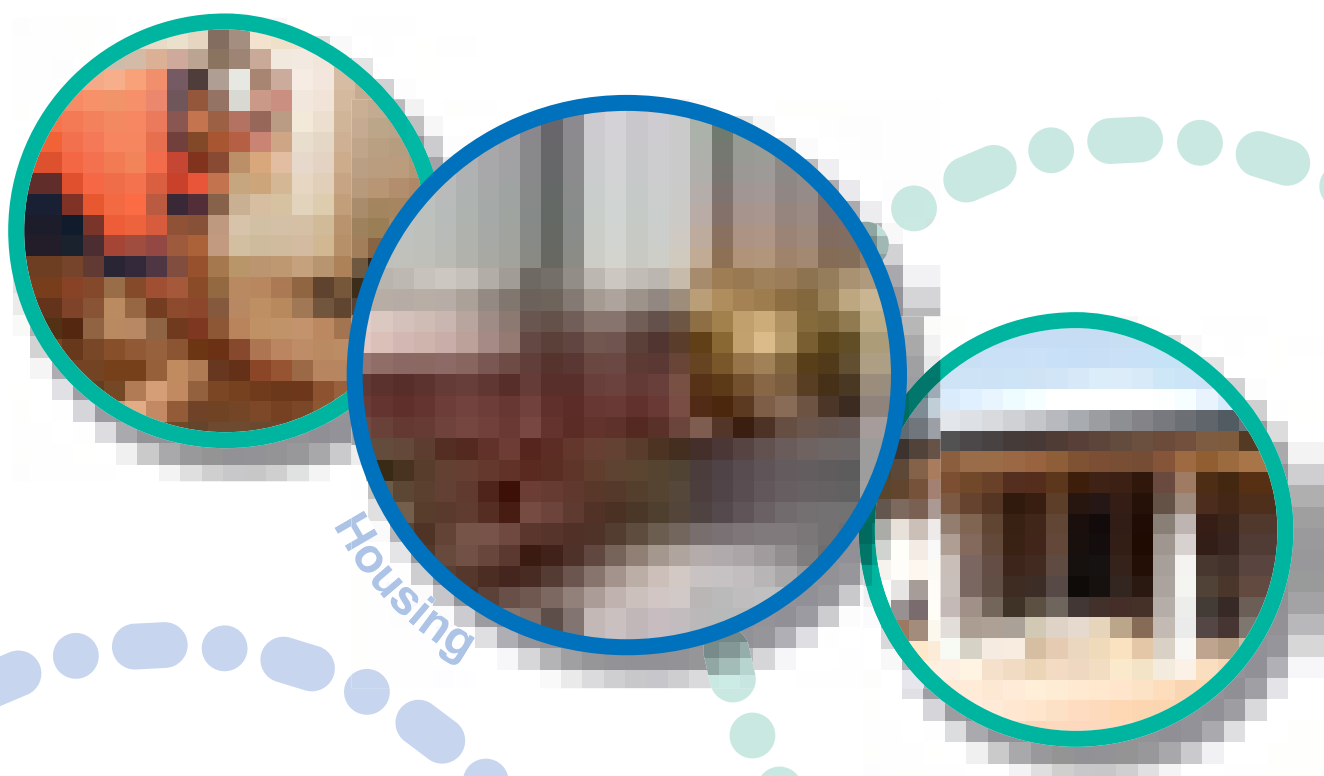
Social Housing

The Department of Communities entered the second year of the Australian Government funded ten year program of works through the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing* (NPARIH). This year (2010/11), 62¹¹ newly constructed houses and 425¹² refurbishment jobs were completed during the year, as well as five houses being purchased to assist Indigenous households to relocate from their community to urban and regional centres to gain greater access to employment and education opportunities.

In addition to this Australian Government funding, the Queensland Government continued a rolling program of construction and refurbishment works with 37 new houses handed over for tenancing and 205¹³ upgrades also completed.

Tenancy Management

The Department of Communities offers tenancy management assistance to Indigenous Shire/Regional Councils, including rent collection, asset management and tenancy support services. The Department has continued tenancy management responsibilities on behalf of the Aurukun Shire Council, Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council, Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council, Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council, Mornington Shire Council, Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council, Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council, Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council, Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council and Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council. The Department also provides tenancy management assistance to six households in Kowanyama, under 40 year lease arrangements.



11. The count of 62 new houses completed includes six houses outside of the discrete Indigenous communities.
12. The count of 425 dwelling refurbishments includes 45 refurbishments outside of the discrete Indigenous communities.
13. The count of 205 upgrades includes 70 upgrades outside of the discrete Indigenous communities.

Summary of Quarterly Findings

June 2011 Quarterly Summary

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Comparing the June 2011 quarter with the March 2011 quarter, there was a substantial decrease¹⁴ in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions in Cherbourg, Kowanyama, Mornington Island, Napranum, Palm Island and Yarrabah, while there were substantial increases¹⁵ for the same period in Aurukun, Doomadgee, Hope Vale, Mossman Gorge, the Northern Peninsula Area and Woorabinda. In Coen, Lockhart River, Mapoon, Pormpuraaw and Wujal Wujal, there was no substantial change.¹⁶

Reported Offences Against the Person

Comparing the June 2011 quarter with the March 2011 quarter, there was a substantial decrease¹⁷ in Aurukun, Cherbourg, Coen, Kowanyama, the Northern Peninsula Area, Palm Island, Pormpuraaw, Wujal Wujal and Yarrabah. For four communities, Doomadgee, Mornington Island, Mossman Gorge and Woorabinda, there was a substantial increase¹⁸ for reported offences against the person for the same period. There was no substantial change¹⁹ in reported offences against the person for Hope Vale, Lockhart River, Mapoon and Napranum in this period.

Breaches of Alcohol Restrictions

In the June 2011 quarter, when compared to the March 2011 quarter, there were decreases of ten per cent or more in the number of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol carriage restrictions in five communities: Cherbourg, Mornington Island, the Northern Peninsula Area,

Palm Island²⁰ and Woorabinda. Doomadgee, Lockhart River, Napranum and Pormpuraaw remained stable, while there were increases²¹ in six communities: Aurukun, Hope Vale, Kowanyama, Mapoon, Wujal Wujal and Yarrabah for this same period. Coen and Mossman Gorge do not have alcohol restrictions.

Child Protection

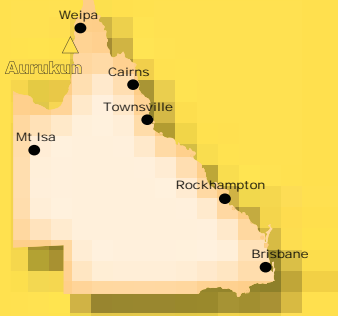
For the June 2011 quarter, in the communities of Mossman Gorge, Napranum, Pormpuraaw and Wujal Wujal, there were no children the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm. In Coen, Doomadgee, Hope Vale, Mapoon, Mornington Island, Mossman Gorge, Palm Island, Wujal Wujal and Yarrabah, no child was admitted to a child protection order.

School Attendance

School attendance remained stable in Cherbourg, Doomadgee, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mapoon, Mossman Gorge, the Northern Peninsula Area, Pormpuraaw, Wujal Wujal and Yarrabah when comparing Term 2 2011 to Term 2 2010. Increases of five percentage points or more were reported in Aurukun and Palm Island. In the communities of Coen, Mornington Island, Napranum and Woorabinda school attendance decreased by five percentage points or more. (Note: See *Notes to Accompany Data: School Attendance* regarding comparisons for Hope Vale community 2011).

-
14. By ten per cent or more.
 15. By ten per cent or more.
 16. Less than ten per cent.
 17. By ten per cent or more.
 18. By ten per cent or more.
 19. Less than ten per cent.

-
20. Judgment for an appeal against a conviction for breach of the Palm Island carriage restrictions, *Morton v Queensland Police Service*, was handed down on 25 June 2010. Prior to this date, hearings for many breaches of Sections 168B and C of the *Liquor Act 1992* were adjourned awaiting the outcome of the appeal. Many of these breaches were subsequently heard in the September and December 2010 quarters, resulting in large counts for both quarters (365 and 150 respectively). These counts do not reflect when the breaches occurred, but when they were heard.
 21. By ten per cent or more.



Aurukun

Community Perspective

Aurukun Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Neville Pootchemunka.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Phyllis Yunkaporta.

Councillors

- Cr Angus Kerindun.
- Cr Patrick Koongotema.
- Cr Jonathan Korkaktain.

Population

- Approximately 1,216 people (at 30 June 2010).

Location

- Western Cape York.
- 900 km north-west of Cairns.
- 200 km south of Weipa.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Wik and Wik Waya peoples, comprised of five spiritual clan groups: Apalech, Winchanam, Wanam, Chara and Puutch.
- The five spiritual clan groups are comprised of 17 families or tribes. These families and tribes are linked to culturally significant areas of land through totemic ownership and distribution.

Alcohol Management Plan²²

- An Alcohol Management Plan commenced in Aurukun on 30 December 2002.
- Aurukun has a zero alcohol carriage limit. This means no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed in Aurukun.

Aurukun Community Justice Group

- Co-ordinator — Stuart Marquardt.

22. Alcohol restrictions do not apply at licensed premises operating in the community. However, specific licence conditions limiting the amount, type and availability of alcohol apply to each of the premises individually, to complement alcohol restrictions. For more information on licensed premises and alcohol restrictions see www.olgr.qld.gov.au.

Aurukun

Community highlights report

by the Government Champion
for Aurukun

On 24–25 June 2011, I conducted my first negotiation table with Mayor Neville Pootchemunka and Councillors of the Aurukun Shire Council. The Negotiation Table focused on infrastructure projects, community safety, community communications and contractor accommodation within the community. Community site visits to the Concrete Batching Plant, Sporting Precinct and Business Precinct were conducted.

A substantial **Swimming Pool and Surrounding Area Upgrade project** was completed with the precinct reopening on 30 June 2011. This was a jointly funded project by the Australian Government, the Department of Communities' Sport and Recreation Services, the Regional Operations Centre's Local Program Office, the Aurukun Shire Council, Community Enterprises Australia and Community Activity Programs through Education Police-Citizens Youth Club (CAPE PCYC).

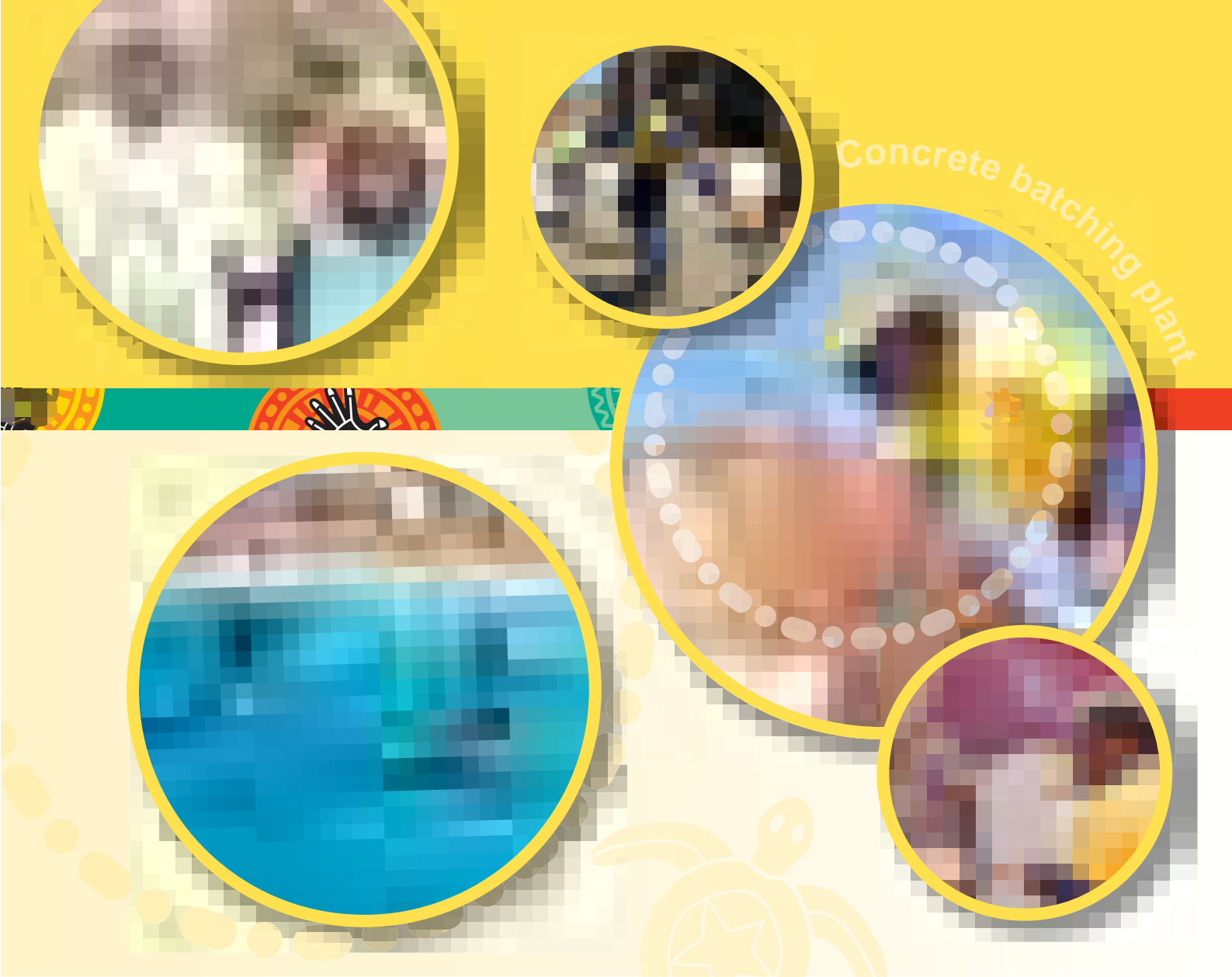
As part of this upgrade, the perimeter fence was replaced, providing fencing work for ten local Community Development Employment Project

(CDEP) participants who acquired competencies that will contribute to **Certificate I and II in Horticulture** and **Certificate I and II in Construction**.

Department of Communities' Sport and Recreation Services funding enabled **refurbishment of the Recreation Hall, the Sports Oval and ablutions block in the Sporting Precinct**. CAPE PCYC, as part of an agreement with the Aurukun Shire Council, will manage sporting activities for young people in these facilities.

Three CDEP participants will work on top dressing, reseeding and fertilising the Sports Oval over a period of three months. The Sports Oval will become home to the recently established **Aurukun Kang Kang (Sea Eagles) rugby league team**. The team will compete in the regional Cape Cluster Competition coordinated by the Queensland Rugby League.

The competition is played at various locations throughout Cape York and involves football teams from seven remote communities/areas (Kowanyama,



Mapoon, Weipa, Aurukun, Coen, Pormpuraaw and East Coast communities). There is one football team per community and the players are aged from 16 to 40 years. In Aurukun, interest in the competition has been shown by 32 local young people who are committed to regular training three nights a week.

The CAPE PCYC is developing a business plan for the delivery of on-the-ground recreational services in Aurukun as well as maintaining a close association with the Local Program Office. Four local people are currently employed by CAPE PCYC.

Under the **National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing**, up to 91 houses are to be constructed to accommodate applicants in the highest needs categories. Plans are in place for additional housing refurbishments to ensure properties meet acceptable standards.

The Australian Government funded the purchase of a **concrete batching plant** from Impact Concreting Australia in Dysart, Central Queensland, to assist in

the supply and delivery of concrete required for the roll-out of the **National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing**.

The demand for concrete is expected to remain high to meet the needs of the proposed Aurukun Business Precinct, housing construction program and other community-based construction projects. The operation of the concrete batching plant will see long-term employment opportunities for community residents.

A local works team completed the landscaping and concreting works for a number of recently completed new houses. This project delivered training to local people, and enabled them to undertake further construction and landscaping projects in the community. This was the first project to be completed using concrete from the new concrete batching plant.

The **Aurukun Sewing Centre** recommenced in September 2010. Supported by the Cape York Welfare Reform Trial, Balkanu Cape York Development Corporation Proprietary Limited and

Cairns TAFE, the activities of fabric printing, fabric dyeing and creating homewares have kept the artists busy and provided employment for three people.

The **Sewing Centre and the Arts Centre** entered a new era of collaboration which should see both outlets prosper by providing new avenues for Aurukun artists to display and sell their works.

Extensions to the **Wellbeing Centre** were completed in December 2010 in conjunction with the **completion of the new Wellbeing Centre staff house**. The Royal Flying Doctor Service was awarded the contract to deliver psychological and support services to clients with mental illness at the Wellbeing Centre.

The **Indigenous Driver Licensing Unit (IDLU)** of Queensland Transport visited Aurukun during 6–10 June 2011. During this visit, the IDLU issued four Learner's Permits, two Driver's Licences, renewed two Driver's Licences and issued one 18+ Identification Card.

The community contracted a driver-trainer to provide free driving lessons to community members to assist them in gaining their 100 Log Book Hours. This initiative will be of great benefit to the community in preparation for the proposed driver's licence testing scheduled for later in 2011.

The outlook for 2011/12

During 2011/12, I look forward to the commencement and progression of the many **construction programs** occurring within the community.

I am pleased to say that in August 2011, storage bays, loading ramps, the screening plant and awning shed will be constructed to support the operation of the **concrete batching plant**.

The redevelopment of the **Arts Precinct** is a major project planned for 2011/12 and will deliver a number of key benefits to the community, particularly around the development of professional arts practice, economic opportunities, community capacity building and maintenance of culture.

The proposed redevelopment consists of several key construction projects including:

- the new Women's Weaving and Paint building
- the proposed development of a new Administration facility, and
- upgrading the current Manager's residential accommodation.

New residential accommodation for additional staff and artists-in-residence will occur as funding becomes available. All site works for commencement of construction are being finalised, with the Women's Weaving and Paint building planned to be the first facility built.

The **Aurukun Business Precinct** is another major project planned for 2011/12. This will be a single level structure providing an opportunity for both retail and office space. Construction is expected to begin during 2011/12.

Graeme Newton

Government Champion for Aurukun

Chief Executive Officer

Queensland Reconstruction Authority

Cape York Welfare Reform

Annual

Aurukun is a **Cape York Welfare Reform (CYWR)** community. The **Family Responsibilities Commission (FRC)** held 1,051 conferences to consider 1,676 notifications, this being 61.3 per cent of total notifications in the FRC's jurisdiction for 2010/11.

The **Wellbeing Centre** operates as part of CYWR and currently has 124 active clients or referrals, including 89 self-referrals. Significant recruitment activity has resulted in a near full staffing complement. Staff training is expected to commence shortly for facilitators of the **Coming Home Program** (aimed at people returning from custody or community-based orders). The new clinical supervisor position (across all Wellbeing Centres) has provided significantly increased professional support to Wellbeing Centre staff as well as further contributing to clinical governance and best practice approaches.

The **New Directions Mothers and Babies Program** service, funded by the Australian Government, is delivered by Apunipima Cape York Health Council. The service provides better access to antenatal care, information about baby care as well as practical assistance and advice regarding breast feeding. The service also provides information on nutrition and parenting, monitoring of developmental milestones, immunisation status and infections, as well as health checks and treatment for Indigenous children prior to commencing school.

The Australian Government provided funding to the Royal Flying Doctor Service for continued joint delivery (with Queensland Corrective Services) of programs aimed at **Family Violence and Ending Offending** in the four CYWR communities. The funding also provides for the implementation of additional educational workshops, including programs to address binge drinking.

The **Pride of Place** project has close connections with the **Family Income Management** initiative to assist families to manage their income and household budgets. The implementation of the second Pride of Place project commenced in June 2010 and it continues to partner with Aurukun residents to complete yard beautification.

The FRC Board endorsed that the FRC focus on improving school attendance due to a decline in school attendance rates for Term 3 and Term 4 2010. From 26 October to 16 December 2010, weekly sittings were held with an average of 35 clients brought to conference each week.

FRC Notifications for 2010/11 increased from 2009/10 for school attendance (from 826 to 871) but decreased for the three conference areas of:

- Magistrates Court (from 753 to 687)
- Housing Tenancy (from 18 to 14), and
- Child Safety (from 156 to 104).

June 2011 Quarter

During the June 2011 quarter, the FRC conducted 243 conferences in Aurukun. These conferences resulted from 82 Magistrates Court notifications, 196 school attendance notifications and 36 child safety notifications.

The **Student Education Trusts Scheme (SETs)** has 211 SETs in place in Aurukun. Twenty-three new SETs were established during Term 1 2011.

The **Ending Family Violence Program** conducted by the Department of Community Safety was well attended with very positive feedback on the content and facilitators.

The **Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy** is active in Aurukun. Government Coordination Officers engage at the local level and Indigenous Engagement Officers participate in Club and Culture activities regularly facilitating inter-agency meetings and reporting on progress in education through monthly Situation Reports. Government Coordination Officers maintain a relationship with the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations and Education Queensland through participation in forums facilitated by the Cape York Welfare Reform Educational Stream leader.

Overall, Aurukun school attendance rates are improving. Stakeholder engagement to discuss strategies for improving student behaviours and Student Education Trusts has contributed to this improvement. Members of the Aurukun Men's Group are also providing support to juvenile and adult programs.

Tania Major (Young Australian of the Year 2007) visited Aurukun in May 2011 to give a presentation on how the Cape York Super Sisters aim to support over 100 young women aged between 13 and 25 years to lead happier, healthier and more independent lives through education, training and employment.

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was no overall trend in rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2003/04–2010/11

- There was a strong improvement in the trend in rates of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was a decrease in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to child protection orders: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was no real change in the rates at which children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm or admitted to child protection orders.

Student attendance rate for Western Cape College — Aurukun: Semester 1 2010 to Semester 1 2011

- The student attendance rate increased.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

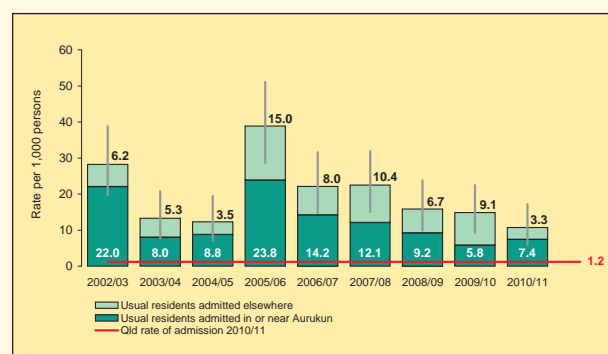
Figure 12 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2010/11, usual residents of Aurukun (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Aurukun²³ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland. Table 7 also shows the numbers of residents and non-residents of Aurukun admitted to hospital in Aurukun in the most recent six quarters.

23. See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for a list of communities and the hospital facilities that are considered to be in or near each community.

Annual

In 2010/11, the rate of hospital admissions of Aurukun residents for assault-related conditions was 10.7 per 1,000 persons (7.4 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised in Aurukun and 3.3 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 14.9 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 12).

Figure 12: Annual rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



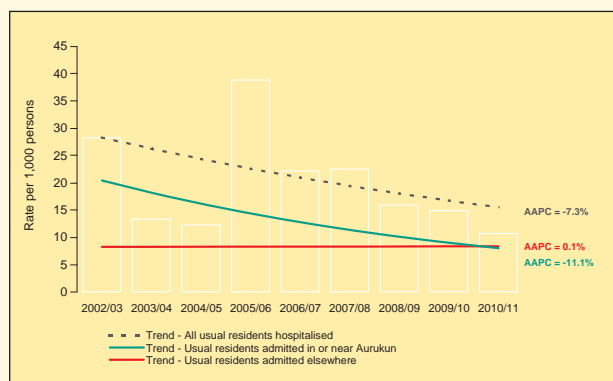
Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admission of Aurukun residents to hospital varied from 10.7 to 38.8 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the nine years were highly variable ranging from 13 to 44 admissions per year.

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of admission of Aurukun residents to all hospital facilities for assault-related conditions over the reporting period (AAPC: -7.3 per cent).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of trends in the rates of Aurukun residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -11.1 per cent) or hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: 0.1 per cent) (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were four admissions of Aurukun residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, one of whom was hospitalised outside of the Aurukun community. There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions in Aurukun (see Table 7).

Table 7: Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent six quarters

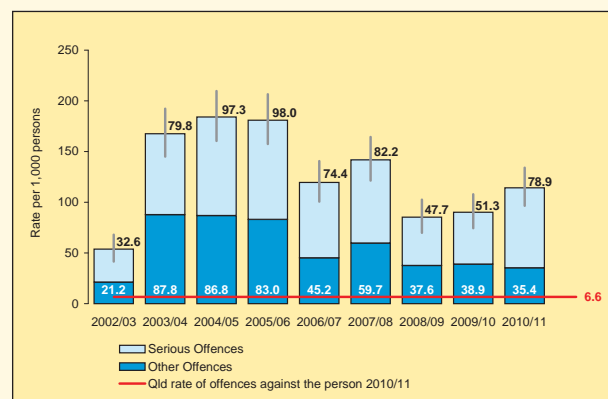
		Quarter					
		Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Resident status	Admitted in or near community	0	2	2	3	1	3
	Admitted elsewhere	2	4	1	1	1	1
	Total	2	6	3	4	2	4
Non-residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Aurukun in 2010/11 was 114.3 per 1,000 persons (78.9 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 35.4 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 90.2 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 14).

Figure 14: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2010/11



Trend analysis

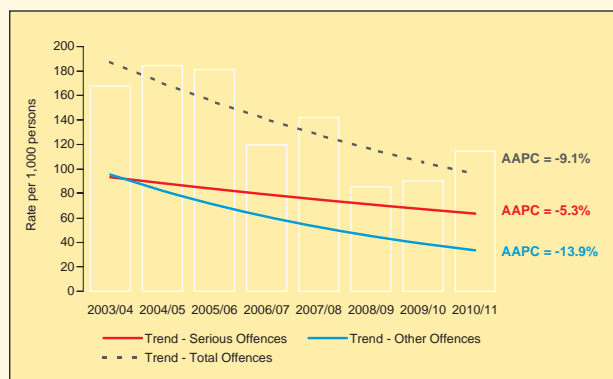
The annual rates of reported offences against the person for eight of the nine years in the reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. Rates from the year 2002/03 were excluded from the trend analyses as these data points represent a clear break in the time series. The rate of all reported offences against the person over the eight years from 2003/04 to 2010/11 varied from 85.3 to 184.0 per 1,000 persons.²⁴ Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over this period were highly variable ranging from 102 up to 210 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Aurukun — decreasing by an average of 9.1 per cent per year (see Figure 15).

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person (AAPC: -5.3 per cent). However, there was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of reported other offences against the person — declining by an average of 13.9 per cent per year.

24. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

Figure 15: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2003/04 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were 38 reported offences against the person in Aurukun. This was within the higher range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 27 to 43) (see Table 8).

Table 8: Count of reported offences against the person — most recent six quarters

Aurukun	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Serious offences	11	20	21	21	25	29
Other offences	9	8	6	10	18	9
Total	20	28	27	31	43	38

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

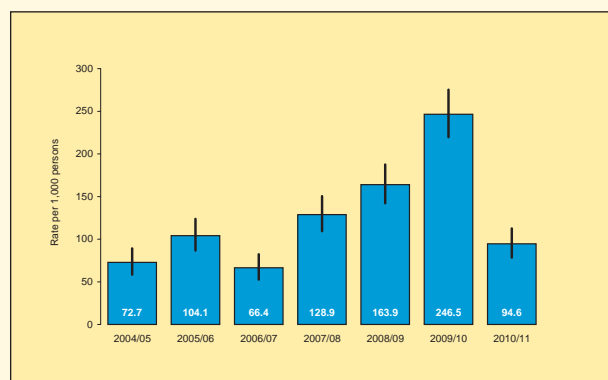
Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Aurukun on 30 December 2002. As at 30 June 2011, 499 distinct individuals²⁵ had been convicted²⁶ of 1,138 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Aurukun.

25. Individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once as a defendant convicted in the reporting period.
26. Not all persons or defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

Annual

There was a significant decrease in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction from 246.5 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10 to 94.6 per 1,000 persons in 2010/11 (see Figure 16). This change marked the first significant decrease in annual rates since 2006/07 (66.4 per 1,000 persons).

Figure 16: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences, 2004/05 to 2010/11



In 2010/11, 36 persons without prior convictions for breaches were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in Aurukun (individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and had no prior convictions for breaches in any of the discrete Indigenous communities) (see Table 9). This was lower than the counts from the previous three years (ranging from 60 to 64 persons). These 36 persons constituted at least 31 per cent of the total defendants²⁷ convicted in 2010/11 (114).

Table 9: Count²⁸ of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C, 2004/05 to 2010/11 (NB: not a count of total persons convicted)

Aurukun	Year						
	2004 /05	2005 /06	2006 /07	2007 /08	2008 /09	2009 /10	2010 /11
Total	53	68	34	60	64	62	36

27. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.
28. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were 23 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Aurukun (see Table 10). This was within the range of the previous four quarters (ranging from 17 to 38).

Table 10: Count²⁹ of charges resulting in a conviction and defendants convicted for breaches of Sections 168B and C — most recent six quarters

Aurukun	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Charges	65	27	37	38	17	23
Defendants	65	27	37	38	16	23

In the June 2011 quarter, ten persons without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits in Aurukun were convicted. Nine of these persons had no prior convictions for breaches in any of the discrete Indigenous communities. These nine persons constituted at least 39 per cent³⁰ of the total defendants convicted during the quarter (23).

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Child Safety

Annual

In 2010/11, the annual rate of Aurukun children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm was 42.3 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was statistically similar to the rate reported for 2009/10 of 51.6 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

The annual rate of Aurukun children admitted to child protection orders was 29.0 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) in 2010/11. This was statistically similar to the rate reported for 2009/10 of 51.6 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

29. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.

30. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, fewer than five children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.³¹ Six children were admitted to child protection orders.³²

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2011, the student attendance rate at Western Cape College — Aurukun was 73.5 per cent (see Table 11). This was an increase of 11.4 percentage points from the rate recorded in 2010 (62.1 per cent).

Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Western Cape College — Aurukun have been lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students. In 2009 and 2010, the attendance rate at Aurukun State School was approximately 30 percentage points lower than the attendance rate of all Queensland State School students. In 2011, this gap decreased to 17.4 percentage points.

Trend Analysis

There was statistical evidence of a trend in student attendance rates at Western Cape College — Aurukun. Semester 1 student attendance rates increased on average by 7.8 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2011.

Table 11: Student attendance rate, Western Cape College — Aurukun and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2011

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010	Sem 1 2011
Western Cape College — Aurukun	43.7%	43.7%	60.0%	62.1%	73.5%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%	90.9%

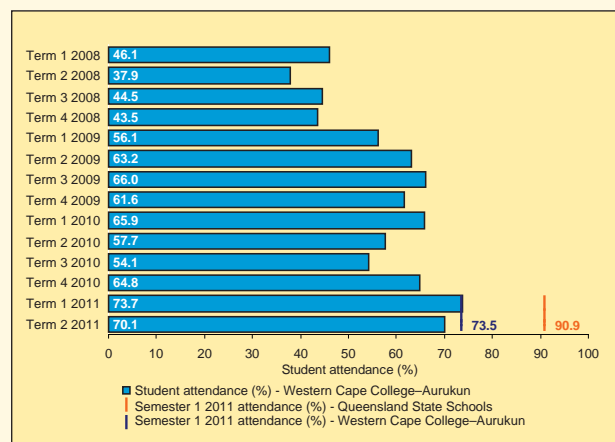
June 2011 Quarter

In Term 2 2011, the student attendance rate at Western Cape College — Aurukun was 70.1 per cent. This was an increase from the rate recorded in Term 2 2010 (57.7 per cent) (see Figure 17).

31. Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

32. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

Figure 17: Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2011



Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data. Semester 1 rates for 2011 are preliminary and may be subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office): 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011

In the period 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of 24 upgrades to existing houses under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- negotiated with Aurukun Shire Council in their role as Trustee, a Deed of Agreement to Lease over ten lots in addition to the 185 lots negotiated in July 2010 to enable 40 year social housing leases required under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- worked in partnership with the Aurukun Shire Council, the Department of Local Government and Planning and the planning consultant to progress preparation of the planning scheme
- completed a draft road network plan and also completed 180 final lease surveys for social housing lots, and

- coordinated and enhanced the effectiveness of Technical Working Group meetings attended by key agencies, and held three Technical Working Group meetings to discuss:
 - the proposed new subdivision
 - preferences for construction sites
 - the location of infrastructure
 - housing design with proposed tenants
 - the upgrade program, and
 - transitional housing.

The Program Office worked in partnership with a number of government agencies including the Department of Communities (Housing and Homelessness Services and Communities Property Portfolio), the Department of Public Works and the Department of Local Government and Planning to coordinate the services required to progress social housing.

Social Housing: 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

In the period July 2010 to June 2011, the Department of Communities delivered six constructions and 35 upgrades to existing houses in Aurukun (see Table 12).

Table 12: Department of Communities' achievements for the period July 2010 to June 2011

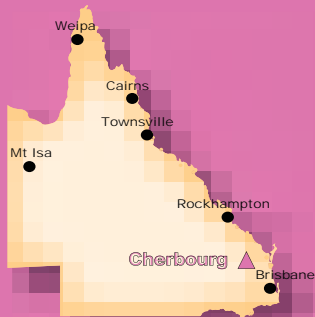
Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA*	Other	NPA*	Other
Aurukun	6	0	27	8

* National Partnership Agreement.

Source: Department of Communities, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Tenancy Management

As at 30 June 2011, 172 tenancy agreements were in place. During the June 2011 quarter, the pre-allocation and allocation of ten vacant properties were managed. The Aurukun Shire Council has extended tenancy management arrangements to June 2013.



Cherbourg

Community Perspective

Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Sammy Murray.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Gordon Wragge.

Councillors

- Cr Rory Boney.
- Cr Bert Button.
- Cr Duncan Cobbo.

Population

- Approximately 1,260 people (at 30 June 2010).

Location

- South-East Queensland.
- 6 km from Murgon.
- 280 km north-west of Brisbane.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Over 40 tribal groups, consisting of the Wakka Wakka and Western Wakka Wakka peoples, and descendants of people brought from other parts of Queensland as a result of past government policies.

Alcohol Management Plan

- An Alcohol Management Plan commenced on 17 December 2004.
- On 12 March 2009, an alcohol carriage limit was introduced in Cherbourg. This carriage limit is 11.25 litres (1 carton of 30 cans) of light or mid-strength beer.
- There is one Dry Place Declaration current.

Barambah Local Justice Initiative Group Incorporated

- Chair — Cecil Brown.



Community highlights report

by the Government Champion
for Cherbourg

Cherbourg has seen some great achievements as a community since the last report. The highlights below feature ongoing successes for many established programs as well as new initiatives. I believe this demonstrates the resilience and commitment of all those people working to advance the community.

I appreciate the community interaction through the **Negotiation Table** process. The meeting, held on 16 November 2010, focused on Law, Order and Justice and clearly identified issues where non-government organisations and government agencies need to concentrate resources.

The value of the Negotiation Table feedback cannot be underestimated. On 30 June 2011, the final Negotiation Table for the financial year was held and focused on Housing and Community Development.

Cherbourg Fresh has continued its success and served the community through weekly trips to the Brisbane Rocklea markets collecting and exchanging fresh produce. Cherbourg Fresh is a great local initiative which was discussed at the Employment

and Economic Development Negotiation Table held in September 2009.

Following the success of the **Extreme Makeover Cherbourg Style** event in 2009, the Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council conducted a similar event in February 2011. Once again, the event was well supported. Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council's theme for the community beautification competition was Keep Growing, Keep Going. Judging took place in March 2011 with judges coming from the Murgon community, South Burnett Regional Council, Queensland Government agencies and the local community. Categories included new garden, existing garden, organisation and public art. On 7 June 2011, the judging results were announced. I'd like to congratulate the winners and participants in all of the four categories.

The community faced the challenges of devastating floods in January 2011, which saw damage to houses and infrastructure and the town being isolated for an extended period. Two of the six damaged houses can



be repaired. Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council and QBuild are working together to see these works completed. Repairs may see some of these homes relocated to higher ground. Floodline mapping produced by the Department of Environment and Resource Management will assist in planning a more resilient post-flood Cherbourg.

On 4 March 2011, **Her Excellency, Governor of Queensland, Ms Penelope Wensley AC**, was welcomed to Cherbourg by Mayor Sammy Murray. After a tour of the Cherbourg Ration Shed Museum, the Governor was briefed on the impact and extent of the floods, the community's response and residents' ongoing commitment to recovery efforts. Mayor Murray and the Governor applauded a group of community members who made contributions during and after the disaster. This included residents and police officers who were presented with Certificates of Appreciation in acknowledgement of their efforts. After joining residents for lunch, the Governor was given a tour of flood-affected areas.

On 31 May 2011, the winners of the **Queensland Reconciliation Awards 2011** were announced at an awards ceremony in Cairns. The overall *Premier's Reconciliation Award* was awarded to the Cherbourg Historical Precinct Group Inc for the Ration Shed Museum which was rebuilt and restored by the organisation and is now a key hub for the local community. The facility, managed by a community controlled not-for-profit entity, tells the community's stories of living under Aboriginal Protection Acts.

The work of all the organisations involved in the **Snuff Out Sniffing** program was praised in last year's report. It is important work and fantastic to watch the program become self-sustaining through the commitment of dedicated parents and others.

The new **Cherbourg Fire Station** is progressing according to plan. The existing building will be demolished and the fire truck is temporarily based in Murgon until the new facility is completed. In June 2011, QBuild commenced work and practical completion is anticipated in late 2011.

The Department of Communities and Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council have been planning for Cherbourg's future development. A contract to develop a **planning scheme** was awarded to Aecom. The aspirations of the community will guide the development of the scheme and it is pleasing to see community engagement included.

The **Gearing up Parents as Partners in Education Program** commenced in February 2011. The well received program is designed to demystify the school system for the participants and consists of seven workshops, each two to three hours in length, that cover a variety of school-related issues.

The **National Affordable Housing Agreement** program committed \$3.5 million to Cherbourg in 2010/11. Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council identified ten vacant serviced allotments for the program in the town area. The Department of Public Works has commenced the procurement process and it will be rolled out and completed over the next two years. Construction is expected to be underway later in 2011.

The **Queensland Early Intervention Pilot Project**, which now operates in Cherbourg, is an Australian Government harm minimisation initiative designed to address alcohol misuse among Queensland youth under 17 years of age. The program helps young people move away from engaging with the police and justice system and into the health system where underlying behaviours can be addressed. Participants can attend a free one hour alcohol education awareness session with a qualified health professional.

The **Justice Community Consultative Committee (JCCC)** commenced in 2010/11 and is another initiative of the Negotiation Table process. The JCCC was established as a local instrument to equitably manage the exchange of ideas in relation to any justice issues identified in Cherbourg.

Court and Community Support sessions are conducted at the office of **Barambah Local Justice Initiative Group Incorporated** in Cherbourg on a weekly basis. Sessions allow the community direct access to an Indigenous Legal Services field officer in their own community.

The field officers are supported by officers of the Barambah Local Justice Initiative Group Incorporated in their provision of legal information and referrals. The first sessions were conducted between February and April 2011.

The **Parent and Community Engagement** program has also continued its success. This Australian Government funded program is for parents and caregivers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people aged 0–19 years. The program supports activities that help parents and caregivers participate in educational decision-making, develop partnerships with educational providers and improve outcomes for their children.

The outlook for 2011/12

In last year's outlook, I discussed the ambitious agenda to be implemented by the Department of Communities' Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office. This work is now underway and I look forward to the tangible results including housing that will be delivered in 2011/12. The planning scheme is due to be finalised in the second quarter of 2012.

I have been appointed the Director-General of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet and Mr Jim Reeves, Director-General, Department of Environment and Resource Management will be the Government Champion for Cherbourg.

I have greatly enjoyed my role over the past two years and it has been a privilege to work with the Cherbourg community. I take great experiences away with me, including the privilege of joining the community during the opening of the Ration Shed Museum and Historical Precinct. I look forward to staying in touch with my Cherbourg friends and will continue to be a big supporter within the Queensland Government of the Cherbourg community.

Thank you to Cherbourg for your support and friendship.

John Bradley

Former Government Champion for Cherbourg
Director-General
Department of the Premier and Cabinet

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was no overall trend in rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was no overall trend in rates of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was a decrease in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to child protection orders: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was an increase in the rate at which children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm, while the rate at which children were admitted to child protection orders in 2010/11 was similar to the 2009/10 rate.

Student attendance rate for Cherbourg State School: Semester 1 2010 to Semester 1 2011

- The student attendance rate was similar.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 18 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2010/11, usual residents of Cherbourg (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Cherbourg³³ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland.

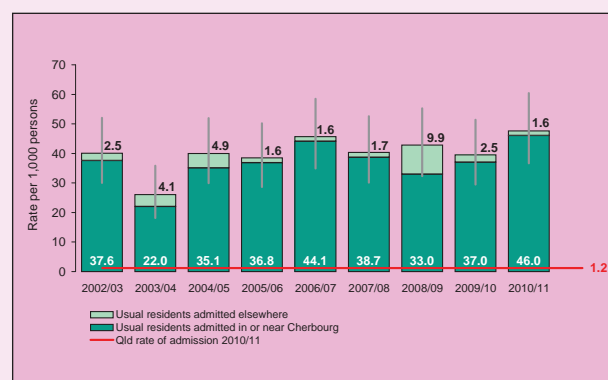
33. See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for a list of communities and the hospital facilities that are considered to be in or near each community.

Table 13 also shows the numbers of residents and non-residents of Cherbourg admitted to hospital in Cherbourg in the most recent six quarters.

Annual

In 2010/11, the rate of hospital admissions of Cherbourg residents for assault-related conditions was 47.6 per 1,000 persons (46.0 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised in Cherbourg and 1.6 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 39.5 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 18).

Figure 18: Annual rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admission of Cherbourg residents to hospital varied from 26.1 to 47.6 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the nine years were highly variable ranging from 32 to 60 admissions per year.

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of admission of Cherbourg residents to all hospital facilities for assault-related conditions over the reporting period (AAPC: 3.1 per cent). Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of trends in the rates of Cherbourg residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: 3.2 per cent) or hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: 5.9 per cent) for assault-related conditions (see Figure 19).

Figure 19: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were 12 admissions of Cherbourg residents to hospital for assault-related conditions. There were four non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions in Cherbourg (see Table 13).

Table 13: Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent six quarters

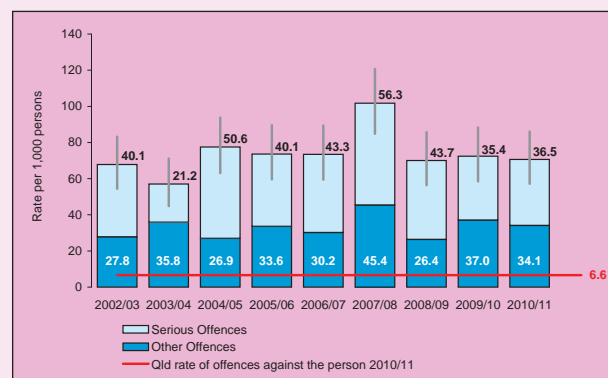
Resident status	Quarter						
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11	
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	11	10	15	16	15	12
	Admitted elsewhere	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Total	12	10	16	16	16	12
Non-residents	Admitted in community	2	0	0	2	1	4

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Cherbourg in 2010/11 was 70.6 per 1,000 persons (36.5 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 34.1 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 72.4 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 20).

Figure 20: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2010/11



Trend analysis

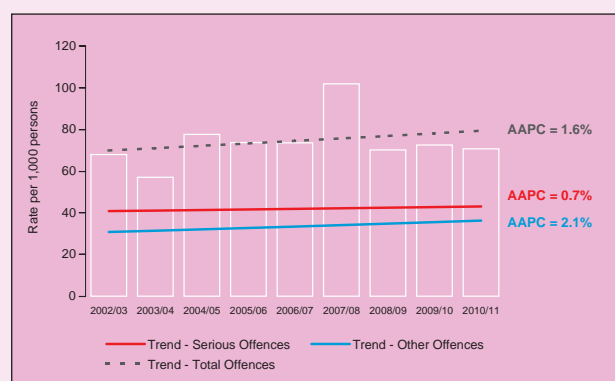
The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 57.0 to 101.8 per 1,000 persons³⁴ during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the nine years were highly variable ranging from 70 up to 121 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Cherbourg (AAPC: 1.6 per cent) (see Figure 21).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rates of reported serious offences against the person (AAPC: 0.7 per cent) or reported other offences against the person (AAPC: 2.1 per cent).

34. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

Figure 21: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were 19 reported offences against the person in Cherbourg. This was within the range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 18 to 25) (see Table 14).

Table 14: Count of reported offences against the person — most recent six quarters

Cherbourg	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Serious offences	16	4	7	16	10	13
Other offences	14	14	13	9	15	6
Total	30	18	20	25	25	19

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Cherbourg on 12 March 2009. As at 30 June 2011, 547 distinct individuals³⁵ had been convicted³⁶ of 1,034 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Cherbourg.

- 35. Individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once as a defendant convicted in the reporting period.
- 36. Not all persons or defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

Annual

There was a significant decrease in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction from 417.3 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10 to 348.4 per 1,000 persons in 2010/11. These data are not comparable with 2008/09 data which captures just over three months of the financial year.

In 2010/11, 162 persons without prior convictions for breaches were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in Cherbourg (individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and had no prior convictions for breaches in any of the discrete Indigenous communities) (see Table 15). These 162 persons constituted at least 37 per cent³⁷ of the total defendants convicted in 2010/11 (435).

Table 15: Count³⁸ of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C, 2009/10 to 2010/11 (NB: not a count of total persons convicted)

Cherbourg	Year	
	2009 /10	2010 /11
Total	280	162

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were 85 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Cherbourg (see Table 16). This was within the range of the previous four quarters (ranging from 64 to 148).

Table 16: Count³⁹ of charges resulting in a conviction, and defendants for breaches of Sections 168B and C — most recent six quarters

Cherbourg	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Charges	148	108	142	64	148	85
Defendants	148	107	141	62	148	84

- 37. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.
- 38. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.
- 39. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.

Thirty-six persons without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits in Cherbourg were convicted in the June 2011 quarter. Thirty-four of these persons had no prior convictions for breaches in any of the discrete Indigenous communities. These 34 persons constituted at least 40 per cent⁴⁰ of the total defendants convicted for the quarter (84).

Note: Alcohol carriage restrictions were not introduced to Cherbourg until 12 March 2009. Due to the small number of years that restrictions have been in place, no graph is presented.

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Child Safety

Annual

In 2010/11, the annual rate of Cherbourg children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm was 58.2 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was significantly higher than the rate reported in 2009/10 of 22.7 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

The annual rate of Cherbourg children admitted to child protection orders was 16.4 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) in 2010/11. This was statistically similar to the rate reported for 2009/10 of 22.7 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, 23 children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.⁴¹ Nine children were admitted to child protection orders.⁴²

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2011, the student attendance rate at Cherbourg State School was 83.3 per cent (see Table 17). This was similar to the Semester 1 attendance rates recorded in the four years 2007 to 2010 (ranging from 82.1 to 86.0 per cent).

Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Cherbourg State School have generally been lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students (2009 being the exception). The gap in attendance rates between Cherbourg State School students and all Queensland State School students narrowed to 4.7 percentage points in Semester 1 2009 but increased to 8.9 percentage points in Semester 1 2010. In Semester 1 2011, the gap in attendance rates between Cherbourg State School students and all Queensland State School students was 7.6 percentage points.

Trend Analysis

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in student attendance rates at Cherbourg State School. Semester 1 student attendance rates decreased on average by 0.1 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2011.

Table 17: Student attendance rate, Cherbourg State School and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2011

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010	Sem 1 2011
Cherbourg State School	83.1%	83.4%	86.0%	82.1%	83.3%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%	90.9%

40. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.

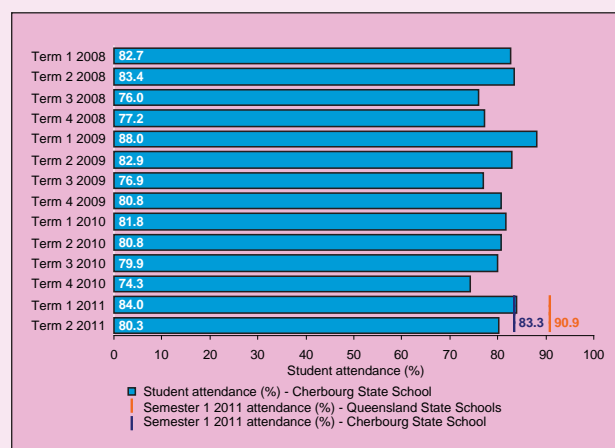
41. Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

42. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

June 2011 Quarter

In Term 2 2011, the student attendance rate at Cherbourg State School was 80.3 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2010 (80.8 per cent) (see Figure 22).

Figure 22: Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2011



Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data. Semester 1 rates for 2011 are preliminary and may be subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office): 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011

In the period 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011, the Program Office achieved the following:

- worked in partnership with the Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, the Department of Local Government and Planning and a planning consultant in progressing preparation of a planning scheme
- completed a draft road network plan, and
- coordinated and enhanced the effectiveness of Technical Working Group meetings attended by key agencies. The Program Office held three Technical Working Group meetings to discuss:
 - the location of a future subdivision
 - road network plans
 - future housing sites and the status of existing constructions and upgrades
 - the Women’s Shelter
 - the Service Hub

- the Safe Haven projects, and
- the new Fire Station design and tendering process.

The Program Office worked in partnership with a number of government agencies including the Department of Communities (Housing and Homelessness Services and Communities Property Portfolio), the Department of Public Works and the Department of Local Government and Planning to coordinate the services required to progress social housing.

Social Housing: 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

In the period July 2010 to June 2011, the Department of Communities completed 17 upgrades to existing houses in Cherbourg (see Table 18).

Table 18: Department of Communities’ achievements for the period July 2010 to June 2011

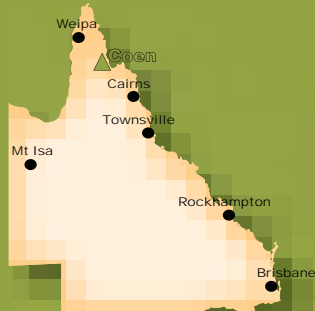
Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA*	Other	NPA*	Other
Cherbourg	0	0	0	17

* National Partnership Agreement.

Source: Department of Communities, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Tenancy Management

Negotiations regarding tenancy management are underway with the Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council with respect to divestment of tenancy management responsibilities. If tenancy management arrangements are put in place, the tenancy management will be managed by the Bundaberg Housing Service Centre.



Coen

Community Perspective

Cook Shire Council

- Coen is a part of Cook Shire Council.
- The Mayor of Cook Shire is Cr Peter Scott.
- The Deputy Mayor is Cr Alan Wilson and the Councillor responsible for the division containing Coen is Cr Tricia Gordon.

Population

- Approximately 275 people (at 30 June 2010).

Location

- Cape York.
- 576 km north-west of Cairns.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Coen was the meeting place of the Wik and Kaanju speaking peoples, and other regional Aboriginal people working on stations.

Alcohol Management Plan

- There are no alcohol restrictions in Coen.
- There are ten Dry Place Declarations current.

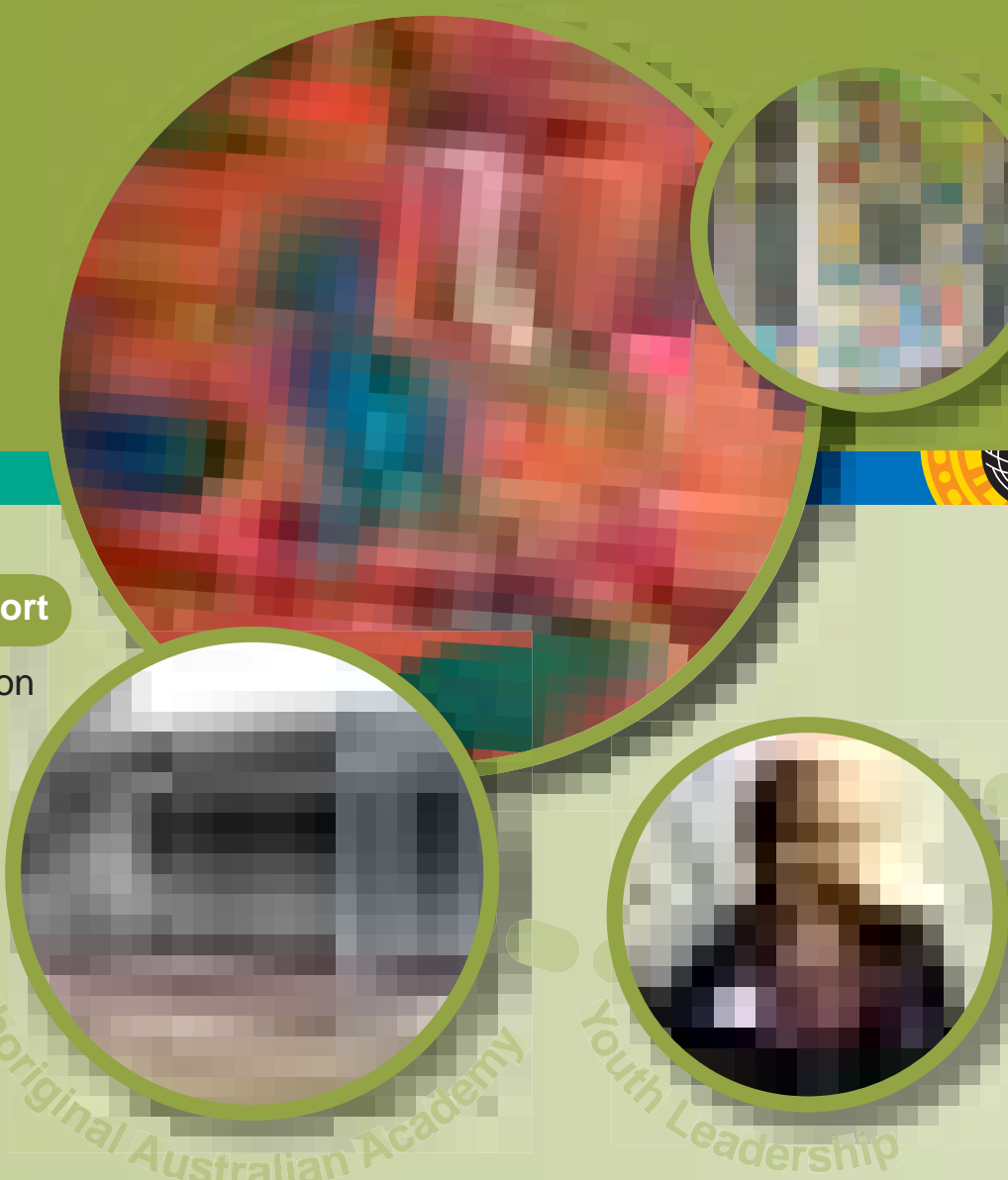
Coen Community Justice Group Incorporated

- Chair — Lindsay Bassini.
- Co-ordinator — Rhys Gardiner.

Coen

Community highlights report

by the Government Champion
for Coen



Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy

Youth Leadership

As the Government Champion for Coen, I am pleased to report on the many highlights and achievements for the community during 2010/11.

In this period, the Western Cape College — Coen Campus of the **Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy** (CYAAA) continued to achieve excellent results. Parents and students are to be congratulated on the successful academic achievements and school attendance during the year, with Coen achieving a Semester 1 2011 attendance rate of 91.4 per cent. In December 2010, a presentation day was held to honour students and families who showed a commitment to their children's education.

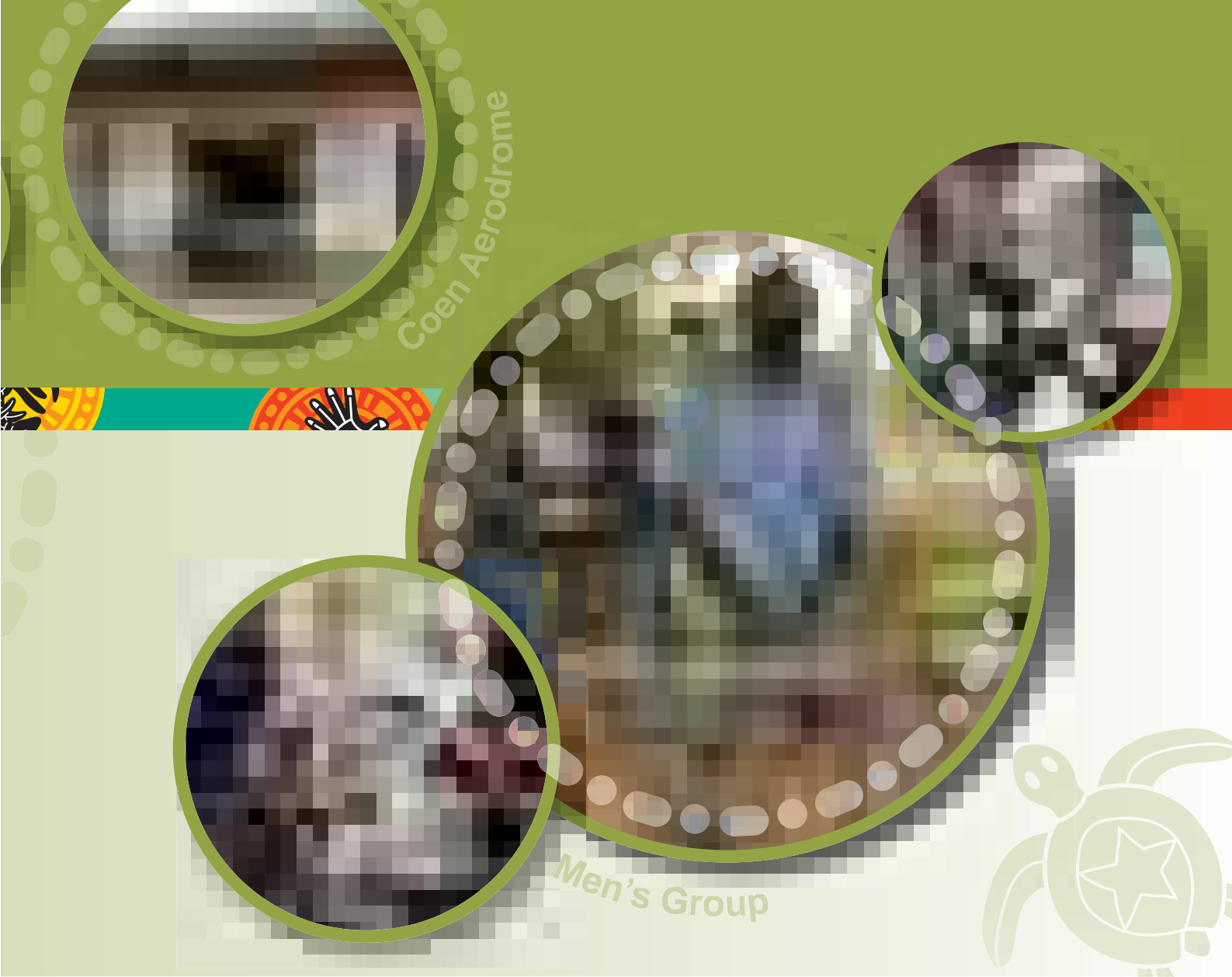
During November 2010 and June 2011, I enjoyed attending school assembly. It was a delight visiting the children and I am encouraged by the outstanding academic results the students are achieving.

The campus saw the opening of the new library and recently there has been renewed vigour and excitement around the Culture and Club components of CYAAA's program for both the students and staff.

It is clear that CYAAA's vision for Coen children to achieve their full potential, talent and creativity is well underway.

Another key achievement was the introduction of the **Coen News**. The *Coen News* is a great initiative within the community, with its motto of *It's your community...have your say*. The newsletter is now being produced bi-monthly and contains a vast array of articles ranging from updates from the Coen Kindy and good news stories from the community, to information from various government agencies, the Cook Shire Council and Cape York Partnerships.

During 2010/11, Indigenous Business Australia visited the community to discuss **home ownership opportunities** with housing tenants of the Coen Regional Aboriginal Corporation (currently under administration). As a follow-up, the Australian Government has informed tenants of home ownership options. Some tenants have expressed an interest in the home ownership program, including the option of purchasing their existing home.



The Coen Regional Aboriginal Corporation housing stock not sold to existing tenants will be transferred to the Department of Communities to be managed under the *Aboriginal Rental Housing Program* within the Queensland Government's One Social Housing System. The Australian and Queensland Governments' position is that housing assets in Coen are preserved and maintained for the ongoing benefit of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the community. Both governments have given a commitment that ownership and management of housing stock, not sold to tenants, may be transferred to the community if an Indigenous organisation that meets the requirements of a registered housing provider is established in Coen by 30 June 2012.

During 2010/11, a subsidiary of the **Cape York Charitable Trust**, a 100 per cent Cape York Indigenous-owned entity, purchased the historic **Homestead Guest House**. Balkanu Cape York Development Corporation (Balkanu) was appointed to operate the business as a commercial Indigenous enterprise. The purchase of the Homestead Guest

House provides the Coen Indigenous community with an opportunity to capture and grow its contribution to the tourism market, along with the development of training and employment opportunities for local residents.

In May 2011, representatives of Balkanu, the Cairns Regional Operations Centre and the Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM) met with the **Wunthulpu Aboriginal Land Trust (WALT)** to progress the transfer of the management of three lots of land in Coen held by WALT to Balkanu.

It is proposed that a **Memorandum of Understanding** be signed for the transfer. Negotiations have continued with Balkanu, Cairns Regional Operations Centre and the Administrator of the Coen Regional Aboriginal Corporation regarding the transfer of other Coen Regional Aboriginal Corporation assets (the Coen Opportunity Hub/Local Program Office and the Community Development Employment Project yard) for Balkanu to manage. Balkanu has undertaken that part of its role in overseeing these assets includes providing employment and training to local Indigenous people in the areas of management and service delivery.

In November 2010 and June 2011, successful **community meetings** were held with community leaders and key stakeholders. Some of the key items/actions discussed included:

- progression of the proposed new Coen legal entity
- dissemination of information to local residents regarding housing needs
- exploration of funding avenues to construct a toilet block on the sports oval
- exploration of options for the establishment of a softball field on the sports oval, and
- food drops and road conditions during the 'wet season'.

On 4 October 2010, the **Coen airstrip** was closed to regular passenger and charter aircraft for a major upgrade of the runway and sub-structure. The airstrip, built during World War II, needed to be upgraded to meet Civil Aviation Safety Authority standards, after an engineering survey showed it would be unusable during the wet season.

During the closure, only emergency medical evacuation and urgent police flights were permitted from the gravel cross runway. Work crews from Cook Shire Council worked hard to ensure the Coen Airstrip was completed and ready to re-open by the first week of December 2010.

On 22 June 2011, a piece of unallocated State land known as **Lochinvar** was handed over to the Ayapathu people. Lochinvar is approximately 18 kilometres south-west of Coen. Through consultation by DERM with the Ayapathu people, it was agreed that Wunthulpu Aboriginal Land Trust be appointed grantee to hold the land in trust. The return of the land will benefit the Ayapathu people spiritually and socially.

The **Coen Young Girls Group**, which started as a school-based group in 2010, sought an exclusive pampering group where they had the freedom to talk about anything that they wanted as well as undertake cooking classes. The girls learnt about healthy lifestyle and food choices with the program being a great opportunity to build relationships and support for each other as a team.

The **Coen Men's Group** continued to provide excellent opportunities for dedicated **Coen Elders** to practise traditional activities such as woomera and spear making and the more modern techniques of leatherwork.

Leatherwork was an activity undertaken by many Elders when young, after a day's mustering.

Some of the articles produced include leather belts, stock whips, quart pot holders, knife pouches, key rings and watch bands. A number of these items are sold to family members, at the Coen local stores or to tourists. The Men's Group then uses these proceeds to purchase supplies. I have continued to visit the Men's Group and support them with donations of leather.

The outlook for 2011/12

The **Coen Local Implementation Plan** (LIP) remains a work in progress. Through ongoing consultation, the finalisation and delivery of the plan is a priority for 2011/12. A large number of the actions and service commitments from the Coen LIP are being implemented.

In early 2011, the Australian and Queensland Governments agreed to provide funding through the Cape York Welfare Reform Trial to support the delivery of family, child wellbeing and other programs in Coen. The proposal incorporates the **construction of a Service Hub**, which includes staff housing and additional police accommodation.

This Service Hub will supplement existing programs aimed at improving life skills, local governance and the integration of and access to family violence services. The Service Hub is due for completion by mid-2012 and it will greatly enhance key service delivery in Coen, as well as provide training and employment opportunities for local residents.

Material for and production of the *Coen News* is currently coordinated through the Government Champion's office, but will transition to the community in early 2012 where a local management committee will be responsible for its production. The Australian Government has provided initial funding to purchase a computer and publishing program to facilitate the production of the *Coen News*.

I look forward to visiting Coen during the next 12 months. The first visit, during October, will be an 'on country' visit to Old Merapah Station with the Men's Group to look at proposed programs for potential development. The second visit will be to attend the proposed transfer of Mungkan Kandju National Park to Wik Mungkan, Ayapathu and Southern Kaanju peoples.

Dan Hunt

Government Champion for Coen
Associate Director-General
Department of Employment, Economic Development
and Innovation

Cape York Welfare Reform

Annual

Coen is a **Cape York Welfare Reform (CYWR)** community. The **Family Responsibilities Commission (FRC)** held 80 conferences to consider 119 notifications, this being 4.3 per cent of total notifications that were in the FRC's jurisdiction.

The **Wellbeing Centre** operates as part of CYWR and currently has 49 active clients including self-referrals, as well as ten current clients from the FRC. The new clinical supervisor position (across all Wellbeing Centres) has provided significantly increased professional support to Wellbeing Centre staff as well as contributing to clinical governance and best practice approaches.

The Australian Government provided funding to the Royal Flying Doctor Service for continued joint delivery (with Queensland Corrective Services) of programs aimed at **Family Violence and Ending Offending** in the four CYWR communities. The funding also provides for the implementation of additional educational workshops, including programs to address binge drinking.

The **New Directions Mothers and Babies Program** service, funded by the Australian Government, is delivered by Apunipima Cape York Health Council. The service provides better access to antenatal care, information about baby care as well as practical advice and assistance about breast feeding. The service also provides information on nutrition and parenting, monitoring of developmental milestones, immunisation status and infections, as well as health checks and treatment for Indigenous children prior to commencing school.

This year, Aurukun Commissioner Woolla visited Coen and provided an overview to the Coen FRC Commissioners of the success of the **Aurukun Active Family Pathways** case coordination framework.

FRC notifications for 2010/11 decreased from 2009/10 for the four conference areas of:

- Magistrates Court (from 120 to 72)
- School Attendance (from 38 to 24)
- Housing Tenancy (from six to one), and
- Child Safety (from 41 to 22).

June 2011 Quarter

During the June 2011 quarter, the FRC conducted 16 conferences which were held in Coen. These conferences resulted from 24 notifications comprised of: nine Magistrates Court notifications, seven school attendance notifications and eight child safety notifications.

A permanent **Pride of Place Co-ordinator** commenced in May 2011. At the completion of the wet season, extensive work commenced with the five registered Pride of Place houses while another six households commenced final contributions for inclusion in the program.

The Coen CDEP provider, **Indigenous Job Connections**, completed its engagement of mentors during April 2011 and three Coen residents have gained employment.

School attendance at the **Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy — Coen** remains high. The Club and Culture component of the curriculum continues to provide positive responses through improved student behaviour and engagement.

The **Student Education Trusts Scheme (SETs)** is fully implemented with 102 SETs in total. All children 18 years of age and under have a Student Education Trust.

A four day workshop for all FRC Local Commissioners will be held in July 2011. The workshop will provide the Local Commissioners with professional development for the life of the Commission to ensure it fulfils its mandate to actively work to restore local authority.

Leadership and capacity development for young and emerging leaders from the Cape York communities through the Cape York Leadership Academy is planned to proceed in early 2011/12.

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was an improvement in the trend in rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2003/04–2010/11

- There was no overall trend in rates of reported offences against the person.

Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to child protection orders: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was no real change in the rates at which children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm or admitted to child protection orders.

Student attendance rate for Western Cape College — Coen: Semester 1 2010 to Semester 1 2011

- The student attendance rate was similar.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

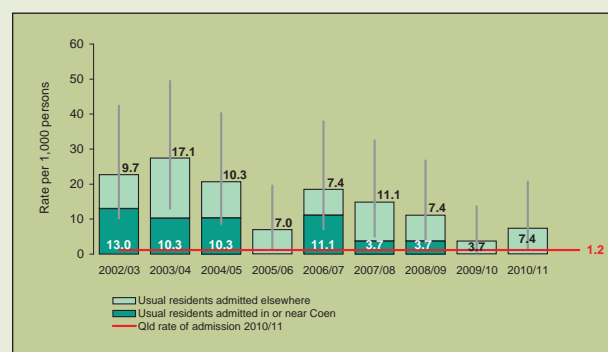
Figure 23 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2010/11, usual residents of Coen (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Coen⁴³ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland. Table 19 also shows the numbers of residents and non-residents of Coen admitted to hospital in Coen in the most recent six quarters.

43. See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for a list of communities and the hospital facilities that are considered to be in or near each community.

Annual

In 2010/11, the rate of hospital admissions of Coen residents for assault-related conditions was 7.4 per 1,000 persons, all of whom were hospitalised outside of the Coen community. This was similar to the rate of 3.7 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 23).

Figure 23: Annual rate^{44,45} of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admission of Coen residents to hospital varied from 3.7 to 27.4 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual count of admissions over the nine years varied from one to eight admissions per year.

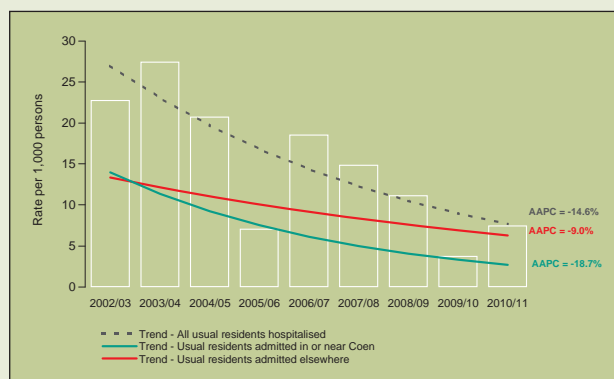
There was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of admission of Coen residents to all hospital facilities for assault-related conditions over the reporting period (AAPC: -14.6 per cent).

Similarly, there was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of Coen residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -18.7 per cent). However, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of Coen residents hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: -9.0 per cent) for assault-related conditions (see Figure 24).

44. See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for further details on analysis of data.

45. Data for some years may have changed due to a recent update of data provided previously.

Figure 24: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were no admissions of residents or non-residents to hospital in Coen for assault-related conditions (see Table 19).

Table 19: Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent six quarters

Resident status		Quarter					
		Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Admitted elsewhere	1	0	0	1	1	0
	Total	2	0	0	1	1	0
Non-residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0	0

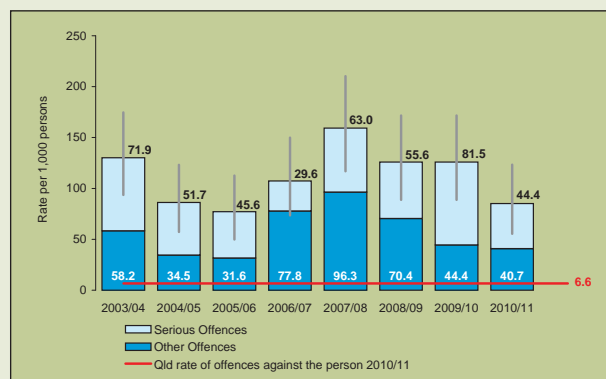
Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person

Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Coen in 2010/11 was 85.2 per 1,000 persons⁴⁶ (44.4 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 40.7 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 125.9 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 25).

Figure 25: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2003/04 to 2010/11



Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 77.2 to 159.3 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the eight years were variable, ranging from 22 up to 43 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Coen (AAPC: 0.9 per cent) (see Figure 26).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rates of reported serious offences against the person (AAPC: 0.4 per cent) or reported other offences against the person (AAPC: 1.5 per cent).

Figure 26: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2003/04 to 2010/11



46. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were two reported offences against the person in Coen. This was similar to the range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 4 to 8) (see Table 20).

Table 20: Count of reported offences against the person — most recent six quarters

Coen	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Serious offences	8	2	6	2	3	1
Other offences	7	2	2	3	5	1
Total	15	4	8	5	8	2

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

Child Safety

Annual

In 2010/11, 11 Coen children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm, representing an annual rate of 148.6 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was statistically similar to the rate reported for 2009/10.

Five Coen children were admitted to child protection orders in 2010/11, representing a rate of 67.6 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was statistically similar to the rate reported for 2009/10.⁴⁷

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, seven children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.⁴⁸ No children were admitted to child protection orders.⁴⁹

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2011, the student attendance rate at Western Cape College — Coen was 91.4 per cent (see Table 21). This was similar to the Semester 1 attendance rates recorded in the

four years 2007 to 2010 (ranging from 91.4 to 94.9 per cent) and similar to the statewide attendance rate of 90.9 per cent in 2011.

Attendance rates at Western Cape College — Coen have been both consistently high and similar to the rates for all Queensland State School students throughout the five year reporting period.

Trend Analysis

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in student attendance rates at Western Cape College — Coen. Semester 1 student attendance rates decreased on average by 0.1 percentage point per year from 2007 to 2011.

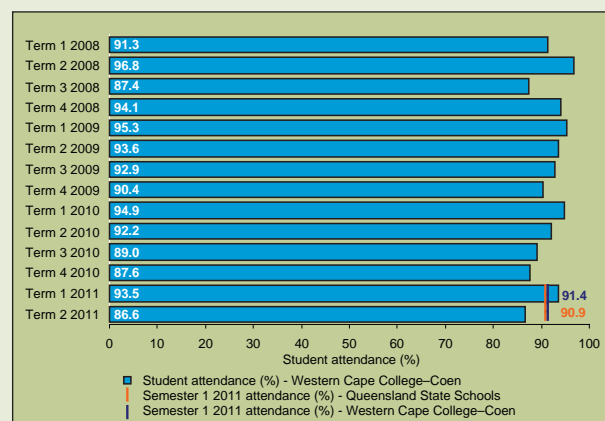
Table 21: Student attendance rate, Western Cape College — Coen and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2011

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010	Sem 1 2011
Western Cape College — Coen	91.4%	94.3%	94.9%	93.3%	91.4%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%	90.9%

June 2011 Quarter

In Term 2 2011, the student attendance rate at Western Cape College — Coen was 86.6 per cent. This was a decrease from the rate recorded in Term 2 2010 (92.2 per cent) (see Figure 27).

Figure 27: Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2011

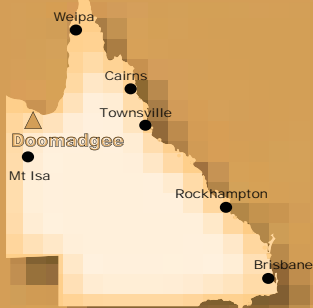


Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data. Semester 1 rates for 2011 are preliminary and may be subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Social Housing and Tenancy Management

During the June 2011 quarter, ongoing planned and responsive maintenance was undertaken.

- 47. Annual rates have not been calculated for communities with annual counts of fewer than five children to maintain data confidentiality.
- 48. Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.
- 49. Data are extracted by community of family residence.



Doomadgee

Community Perspective

Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Fredrick O'Keefe.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Christopher Logan.

Councillors

- Cr Martin Evans.
- Cr Eleanor Logan.
- Cr Lenore Ketchup.

Population

- Approximately 1,285 people (at 30 June 2010).

Location

- North-west Queensland.
- 100 km inland from the Gulf of Carpentaria.
- 514 km north of Mount Isa.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Ganggalidda and Waanyi are the main tribal groupings, as well as Gadawa, Lardil, Mingginda and Garawa peoples.

Alcohol Management Plan

- An Alcohol Management Plan commenced in Doomadgee on 9 June 2003.
- On 2 January 2009, the alcohol carriage limit in Doomadgee was amended to 22.5 litres (2 cartons of 30 cans) of light or mid-strength beer. Home brew and home brew equipment are banned.
- There is one Dry Place Declaration current.

Ngooderi-Mabuntha Justice Association Incorporated

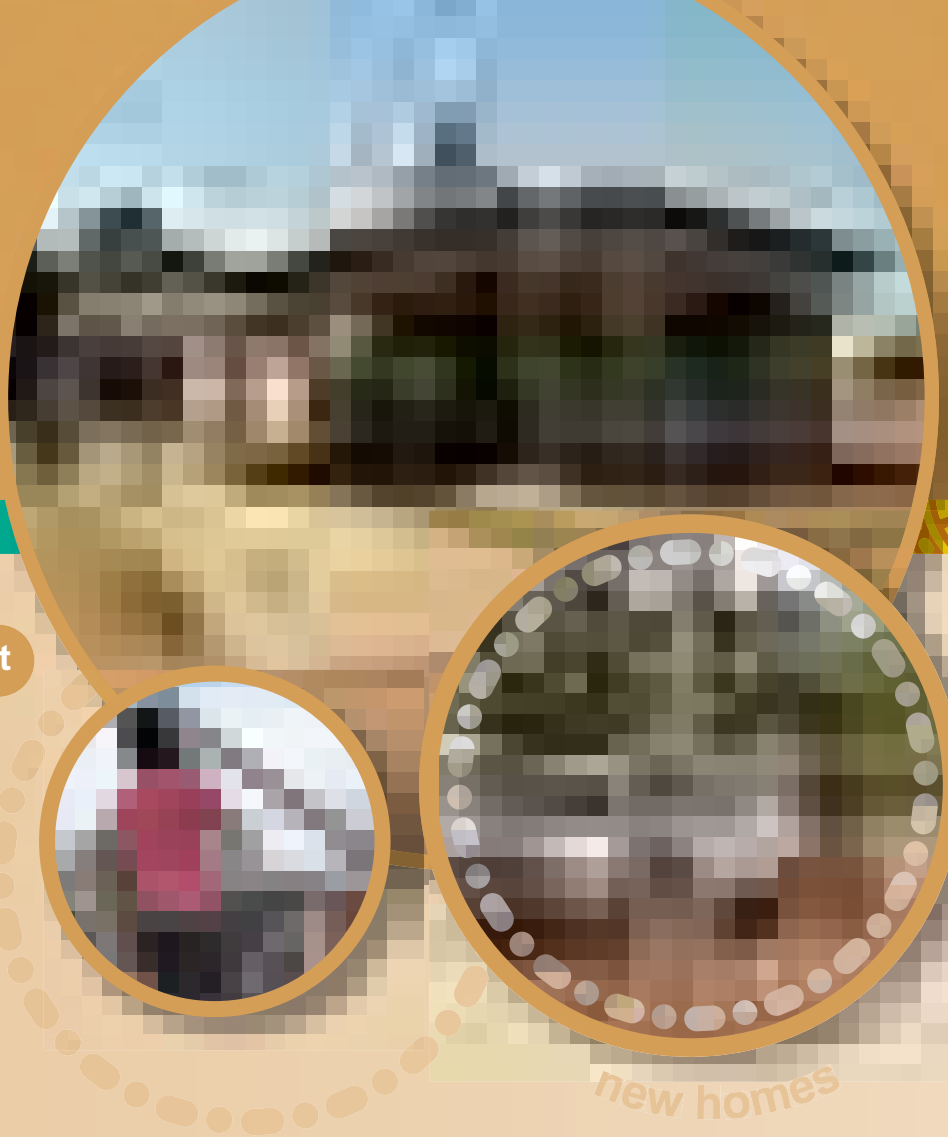
- Chair — Tony Chong.
- Co-ordinator — Lenore Ketchup.

Mums and Buns

Doomadgee

Community highlights report

by the Government Champion
for Doomadgee



As Government Champion, I am pleased to report that as a result of the continuing hard work of community members and the Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council, as well as staff across all levels of government, a significant number of outcomes were achieved within Doomadgee in 2010/11.

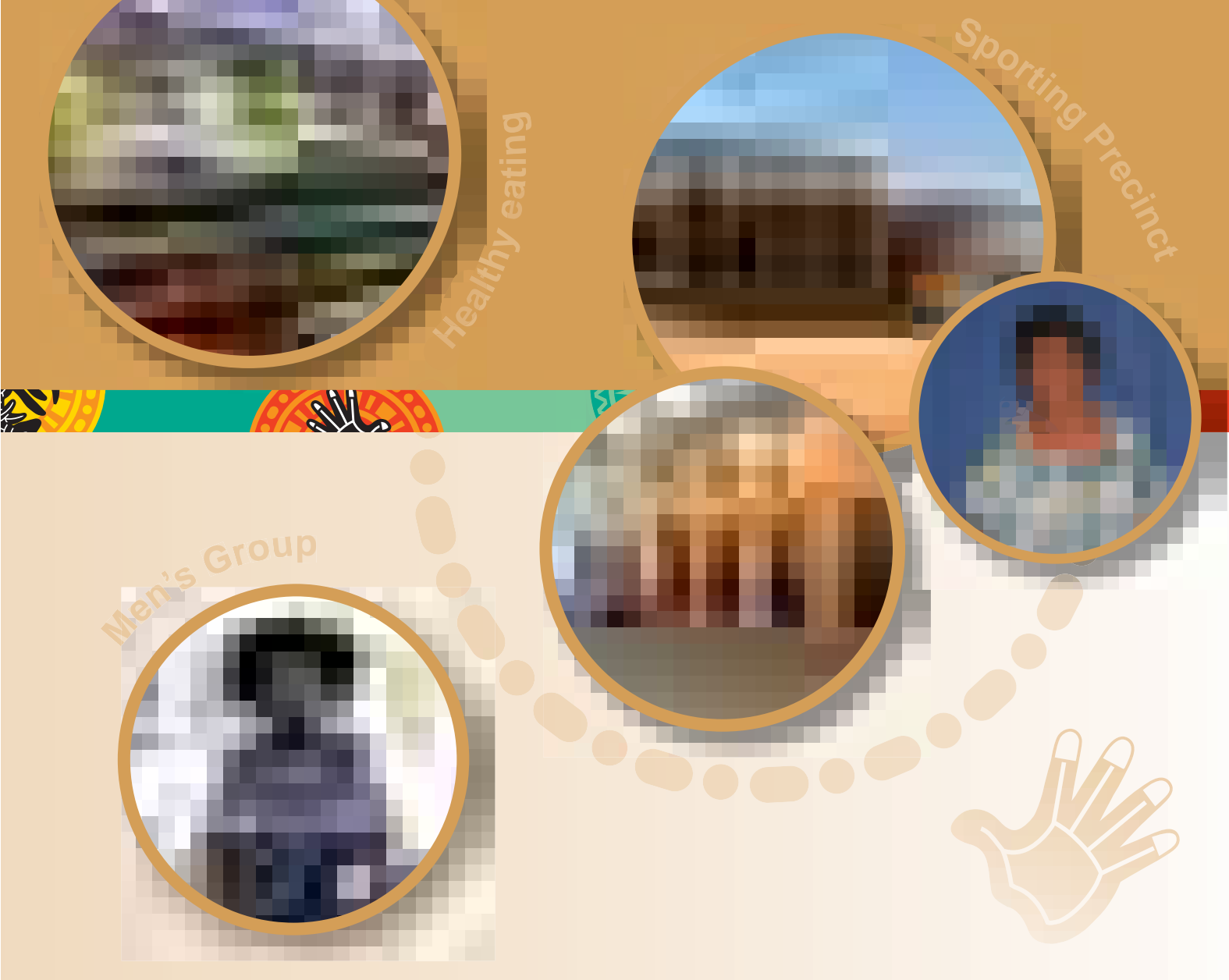
On 15 March 2011, Doomadgee community members, local service providers and government representatives gathered at Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council for the **Local Implementation Plan Community Forum**. Discussion focused on the seven building blocks of health, safer communities, early childhood, schooling, economic participation, governance and leadership, as well as healthy homes.

On 10 December 2010, **airport runway upgrades** were completed. Funding through the Australian Government enabled fencing of the entire airstrip and installation of navigational aids to allow use in all weather conditions.

As a result of the Australian Government's Building the Education Revolution program, construction of the **Resource, Science and Technology Centre** (Resource Centre) at Doomadgee State School commenced in January 2011. The Resource Centre will support students through new technologies.

Once the Resource Centre is completed, the **Community Liaison Officer** at Doomadgee State School will assist students and families to engage with curriculum and teaching methods that are aligned to a local Indigenous language and cultural program. The Community Liaison Officer will also support the Indigenous Languages other than English Program within the Resource Centre, as well as continue with other community school liaison work.

The redevelopment of the **Sport, Recreation and Arts Precinct** has been completed and the official opening will be held in 2011/12. This redevelopment represents a significant whole-of-government achievement with over \$2.2 million invested by the Australian Government and the Queensland Government combined.



The Police-Citizens Youth Club (PCYC) has been operating out of the Sport and Recreation Precinct and has employed a Program Officer and Program Activity workers to deliver services. Activities provided focus on sports, arts and craft which are well attended by community members.

On 14 February 2011, community members initiated a public meeting to discuss a range of community safety issues and concerns. A key focus of the discussion was the need for local men and women to participate in leadership roles, act as role models for younger people and help those in the community who are struggling for a variety of reasons. A strong emphasis was placed on the need for Doomadgee community members to work together. Outcomes from the community meeting will inform a **Community Safety Action Plan** to be developed in 2011/12.

The **Men's Group** has since organised a barbecue and invited male representatives from the Queensland Police Service, Doomadgee Hospital and Doomadgee State School who discussed issues and strengthened relationships in an informal social setting.

After completing a **Certificate III in Ambulance Attendance**, a community member is now working full-time at the Queensland Ambulance Services' Doomadgee station.

There has also been much building activity, with construction underway of new housing, as well as renovations to existing houses. During the year, **construction of a nine room extension to the existing guest house continued**. The extension project is expected to be completed in 2011/12 and will provide visitors with much needed accommodation.

Since the Doomadgee pool was repaired in May 2010, it has been used for a number of events, such as a school swimming carnival and school swimming lessons in Term 1 2011. The pool will be used on a regular basis in Term 4 2011.

The **Mums and Bubs Group**, which meets weekly, was established to improve the capacity and social connections of the mums with the associated early childhood partners in Doomadgee.

To foster connections, on 24 May 2011, the Mums and Bubs Group shared their morning playtime down on the banks of the Nicholson River rather than in the Community Health Building. Present were the Royal Flying Doctor Service Child Health Nurse, the Community Health Worker, the Public Health Senior Project Officer as well as Alcohol Tobacco and Other Drug Service workers.

The Doomadgee State School commenced a **Student Future Folio Project** aimed at equipping each student with a professional portfolio that contains a certified copy of their birth certificate, copies of all school reports and a current year-to-date Individual Education Plan that reflects the student's life goals. This ongoing project aims to create a portfolio for each student enrolled at Doomadgee State School.

On 24 March 2011, female police officers of the Queensland Police Service held a **Ladies Night** at the local church for women of all age groups. Evening activities included a make-over, nail and hair styling, a Zumba dance class, a clothing sale and a barbecue. All activities were free, with a gold coin only donation accepted for the purchase of clothing.

The **Doomadgee Retail Store** continued to promote healthy eating, with the nutritionist for the Queensland Government Retail Stores and store employees identifying and displaying healthy meal options. The wall of the store also includes healthy eating messages and many quick and tasty meal ideas which community members were eager to try at home. The Retail Stores nutritionist and the Queensland Health nutritionists have also held cooking demonstrations and taste testing of healthy foods this year.

Queensland Health endorsed the child and maternal health booklet **Bunjulbai** as a tool for engaging with Indigenous communities and the booklet is currently being used across the Mount Isa District, including Doomadgee. Queensland Health has employed a project officer to develop culturally appropriate practitioner and client resources to address cultural issues associated with non-attendance of patient referrals for antenatal care in Mount Isa from local antenatal service providers. This project is expected to be completed in September 2011.

Construction of the **Mt Isa Skills Incorporated — Doomadgee Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) Program Training Centre** continued with this building to be officially opened in 2011/12. Already the community is benefiting as training in the qualification of **Certificate II in Building and Construction** is currently offered through this centre.

The **Deadly Ears Program** sponsored the local rugby league team, the Doomadgee Dragons, with the aim of increasing the health literacy of all who see the Doomadgee Dragons play throughout the Gulf. The community developed the ear health message **Runny Ears Aren't Deadly** which featured on the jerseys. There was a significant response from the community as a result. The team made the Grand Final and won the 2011 Mid West League Premiership as well as the Northern Outback Extended League Premiership.

The outlook for 2011/12

During 2011/12, up to six additional homes are scheduled to be constructed in Doomadgee under the **National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing**.

In July 2011, the Department of Communities and Queensland Health's Tropical Regional Services, Public Health Nutrition, in partnership with the Jimmy Little Foundation, will roll-out a healthy eating and wellbeing campaign in the **Doomadgee Retail Store**. Over the next financial year, I look forward to learning about the benefits of the **Uncle Jimmy Thumbs Up!** campaign that encourages community members to eat more fruit, vegetables and other healthy foods and drink more water.

New local training facilities are now available for Doomadgee residents at the Mt Isa Skills Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) yard. The lack of community-based training facilities in Doomadgee was identified through the Local Implementation Plan and the Australian Government has committed funding through CDEP reforms to see the community vision for this realised.

In 2011/12, a fourth **Child Program Officer at the Police-Citizens Youth Club** will be appointed. Upcoming programs will include traditional craft activities, as well as a bicycle maintenance program and mobile playgroup services through a partnership with Save the Children Australia.

The Police-Citizens Youth Club will provide **Outside School Hours Care** and a safe and positive space for community members to access a range of prevention, early intervention, education, sport and recreational support services.

Michael Hogan

Government Champion for Doomadgee
Deputy Director-General, Disability and Community
Care Services and Multicultural Affairs Queensland
Department of Communities

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was no overall trend in rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was an improvement in the trend in rates of reported offences against the person from 2007/08 onwards.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was a decrease in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to child protection orders: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was no real change in the rates at which children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm or admitted to child protection orders.

Student attendance rate for Doomadgee State School: Semester 1 2010 to Semester 1 2011

- The student attendance rate decreased.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 28 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2010/11, usual residents of Doomadgee (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Doomadgee⁵⁰ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland.

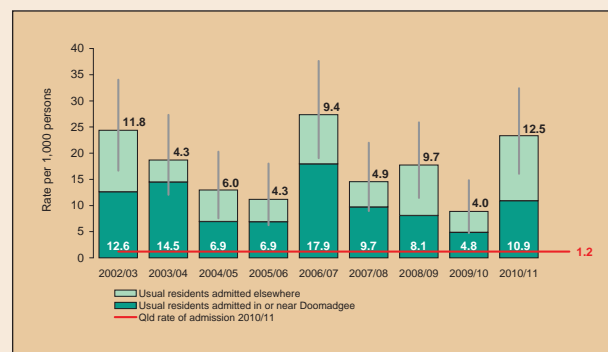
50. See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for a list of communities and the hospital facilities that are considered to be in or near each community.

Table 22 also shows the numbers of residents and non-residents of Doomadgee admitted to hospital in Doomadgee in the most recent six quarters.

Annual

In 2010/11, the rate of hospital admissions of Doomadgee residents for assault-related conditions was 23.3 per 1,000 persons⁵¹ (10.9 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised in Doomadgee and 12.5 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised elsewhere). This was significantly higher than the rate of 8.9 per 1,000 persons⁵² reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 28).

Figure 28: Annual rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



Trend analysis

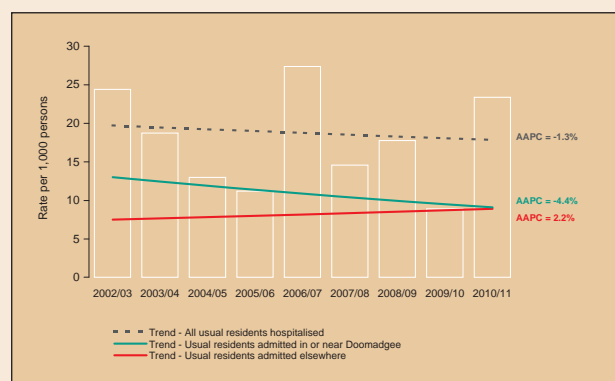
The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admission of Doomadgee residents to hospital varied from 8.9 to 27.4 per 1,000 persons⁵³ during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the nine years were highly variable ranging from 11 to 32 admissions per year.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the admission rate of Doomadgee residents to all hospital facilities for assault-related conditions (AAPC: -1.3 per cent).

51. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.
 52. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.
 53. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of trends in the rates of Doomadgee residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -4.4 per cent) or hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: 2.2 per cent) for assault-related conditions (see Figure 29).

Figure 29: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were 14 admissions of Doomadgee residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, eight of whom were hospitalised outside of the Doomadgee community. There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions in Doomadgee (see Table 22).

Table 22: Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent six quarters

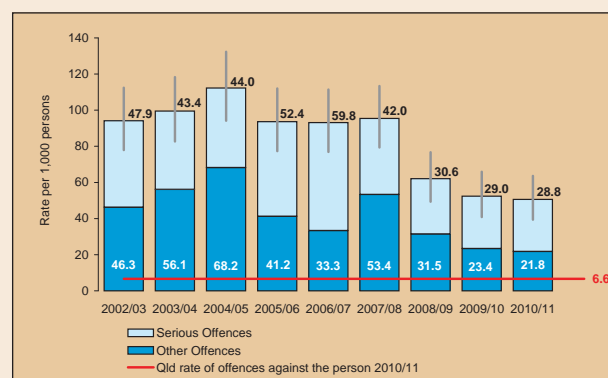
Resident status		Quarter					
		Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	0	2	0	6	2	6
	Admitted elsewhere	1	1	3	4	1	8
	Total	1	3	3	10	3	14
Non-residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Doomadgee in 2010/11 was 50.6 per 1,000 persons (28.8 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 21.8 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 52.4 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 30).

Figure 30: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2010/11



Trend analysis

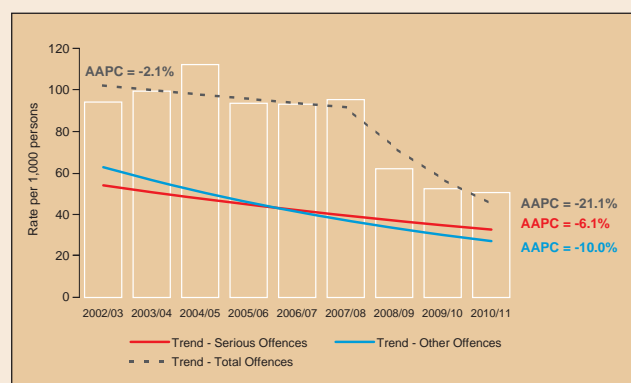
The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 50.6 to 112.3 per 1,000 persons⁵⁴ during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the nine years were highly variable ranging from 65 up to 130 offences per year.

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Doomadgee between 2002/03 and 2007/08 (AAPC: -2.1 per cent). However, there was statistical evidence of a declining trend between 2007/08 and 2010/11 — decreasing by an average of 21.1 per cent per year.

54. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

There was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person — decreasing by an average of 6.1 per cent per year. There was also statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of reported other offences against the person — decreasing by an average of 10.0 per cent per year (see Figure 31).

Figure 31: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were 19 reported offences against the person in Doomadgee. This was within the range of the previous four quarters (ranging from 7 to 21) (see Table 23).

Table 23: Count of reported offences against the person — most recent six quarters

Doomadgee	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Serious offences	11	7	12	11	5	9
Other offences	10	4	9	7	2	10
Total	21	11	21	18	7	19

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

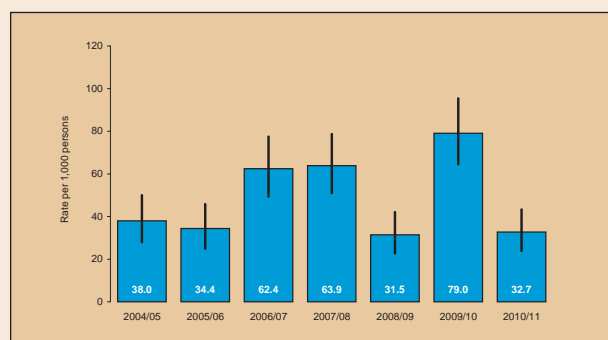
Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Doomadgee on 9 June 2003. As at 30 June 2011, 332 distinct individuals⁵⁵ had been convicted⁵⁶ of 478 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Doomadgee.

Annual

There was a significant decrease in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction from 79.0 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10 to 32.7 per 1,000 persons in 2010/11. However, the rate reported in 2010/11 was similar to the rates reported in 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2008/09 (38.0, 34.4 and 31.5 per 1,000 persons respectively) (see Figure 32).

Figure 32: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences, 2004/05 to 2010/11



In 2010/11, 23 persons without prior convictions for breaches were convicted of breaching carriage limits in Doomadgee (individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and had no prior convictions for breaches in any of the discrete Indigenous communities) (see Table 24). This was less than half the count of 51 persons reported in 2009/10, but was the same as the number of persons reported in 2008/09 (23). The 23 persons reported in 2010/11 constituted at least 56 per cent⁵⁷ of the total defendants convicted in 2010/11 (41).

55. Individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once as a defendant convicted in the reporting period.
56. Not all persons or defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.
57. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.

Table 24: Count⁵⁸ of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C, 2004/05 to 2010/11 (NB: not a count of total persons convicted)

Doomadgee	Year						2010/11
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	
Total	38	37	46	54	23	51	23

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were seven charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Doomadgee (see Table 25). This was the same as the count of charges resulting in a conviction during the March 2011 quarter.

Table 25: Count⁵⁹ of charges resulting in a conviction and defendants convicted for breaches of Sections 168B and C—most recent six quarters

Doomadgee	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Charges	38	17	18	10	7	7
Defendants	38	17	17	10	7	7

In the June 2011 quarter, three people without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits in Doomadgee were convicted. Two of these persons had no prior convictions for breaches in any of the discrete Indigenous communities. These two persons constituted at least 28 per cent⁶⁰ of the total number of defendants convicted during the quarter (7).

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

58. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.
59. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.
60. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.

Child Safety

Annual

In 2010/11, the annual rate of Doomadgee children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm was 38.0 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was statistically similar to the rate reported for 2009/10 of 34.7 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

The annual rate of Doomadgee children admitted to child protection orders was 32.8 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) in 2010/11. This was statistically similar to the rate reported for 2009/10 of 23.8 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, fewer than five children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.⁶¹ No children were admitted to child protection orders.⁶²

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2011, the student attendance rate at Doomadgee State School was 59.2 per cent (see Table 26). This was a decrease of 9.2 percentage points from the rate recorded for this school in Semester 1 2010 (68.4 per cent) but similar to the Semester 1 2008 and Semester 1 2009 rates (59.0 per cent and 60.4 per cent respectively).

Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Doomadgee State School have been at least 20 percentage points lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students.

Trend Analysis

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in student attendance rates at Doomadgee State School. Semester 1 student attendance rates decreased on average by 0.9 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2011.

61. Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.
62. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

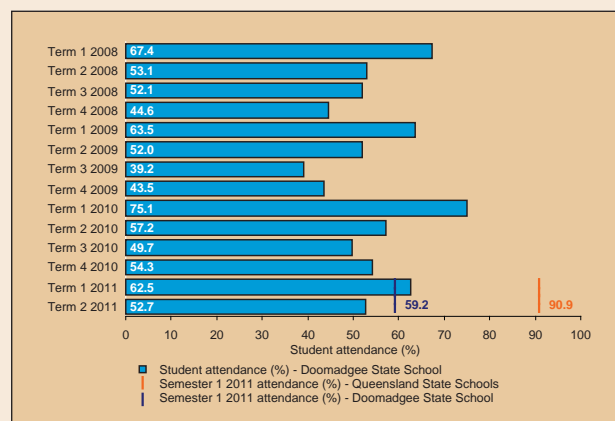
Table 26: Student attendance rate, Doomadgee State School and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2011

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010	Sem 1 2011
Doomadgee State School	68.2%	59.0%	60.4%	68.4%	59.2%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%	90.9%

June 2011 Quarter

In Term 2 2011, the student attendance rate at Doomadgee State School was 52.7 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2010 (57.2) (see Figure 33).

Figure 33: Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2011



Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data. Semester 1 rates for 2011 are preliminary and may be subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office): 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011

In the period 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of six new houses and 29 upgrades to dwellings under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*

- negotiated with Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council, in their role as Trustee, a Deed of Agreement to Lease over one additional lot and executed leases for 70 lots to enable 40 year social housing leases required under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- worked in partnership with the planning consultant, Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council and the Department of Local Government and Planning to prepare a planning scheme
- completed a draft road network plan and completed 97 final lease surveys for social housing lots
- held Indigenous Land Use Agreement negotiations with Traditional Owners and five other Queensland Government agencies to enable 40 year social housing leasing, private residential (99 year) leasing and other key infrastructure development, and
- enhanced the effectiveness of Technical Working Group meetings attended by key agencies. Two Technical Working Group meetings were held to discuss:
 - the identification and resolution of issues relating to future capital works projects
 - agreement on housing designs and number of houses per lot for 2011/12 program
 - identification of actions required to progress various tenure issues, and
 - the layout of the future subdivisions.

The Program Office worked in partnership with a number of government agencies including the Department of Communities (Housing and Homelessness Services and Communities Property Portfolio), the Department of Public Works and the Department of Local Government and Planning to coordinate the services required to progress social housing.

During this period, the Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council, QBuild and their contractor employed local Indigenous people in various roles which included apprenticeships and traineeships related to the roll-out of social housing.

Social Housing: 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

In the period July 2010 to June 2011, the Department of Communities delivered 17 constructions and 41 upgrades to existing houses in Doomadgee (see Table 27).

Table 27: Department of Communities' achievements for the period July 2010 to June 2011

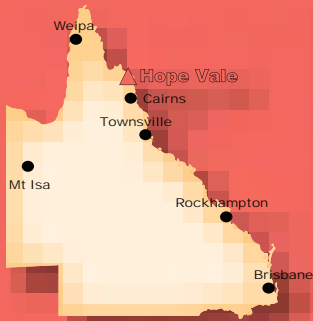
Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA*	Other	NPA*	Other
Doomadgee	10	7	36	5

* National Partnership Agreement.

Source: Department of Communities, unpublished data.
Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Tenancy Management

As at 30 June 2011, 176 tenancy agreements were in place. During the June 2011 quarter, the pre-allocation and allocation of nine vacant properties were managed by the Department of Communities. The Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council has agreed to extend tenancy management arrangements to November 2012.



Hope Vale

Community Perspective

Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Greg McLean.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr June Pearson.

Councillors

- Cr Graham Bowen.
- Cr Deborah Pearson.
- Cr Neville Bowen.

Population

- Approximately 847 people (at 30 June 2010).

Location

- South-east Cape York.
- 46 km west of Cooktown.
- 367 km north of Cairns.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Thirteen clan groups: Binthi, Buurnga, Dharrpa, Dingaal, Gamaay, Gulaal, Nhaatha, Nguymbaarr Nguymbaarr, Nguurruumungu, Nugal, Thanil, Thiithaarr and Thuubi.

Alcohol Management Plan⁶³

- An Alcohol Management Plan commenced in Hope Vale on 14 April 2004.
- On 2 January 2009, the carriage limit for alcohol in Hope Vale was amended to:
 - 11.25 litres (1 carton of 30 cans) of light or mid-strength beer; **or**
 - 750 ml (1 bottle) of non-fortified wine.
- There are five Dry Place Declarations current.

Thurrbiil Community Justice Group

- Co-ordinator — Gordon Gertz.

63. Alcohol restrictions do not apply at licensed premises operating in the community. However, specific licence conditions limiting the amount, type and availability of alcohol apply to each of the premises individually, to complement alcohol restrictions. For more information on licensed premises and alcohol restrictions see www.olgr.qld.gov.au.

Swimming pool

Community highlights report

by the Government Champion
for Hope Vale



As the Government Champion for Hope Vale, I am pleased to report on the highlights and achievements for the Hope Vale community for 2010/11.

During the past financial year, new initiatives, programs and activities were completed or underway within the community.

A big highlight for the year was the extensive **home construction program** with 80 per cent of the work being undertaken using local labour. The Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council recruited nine new apprentices to work on the new homes as well as the roll-out of a **community-wide fencing program** that will eventually see every home in Hope Vale with a securely fenced yard.

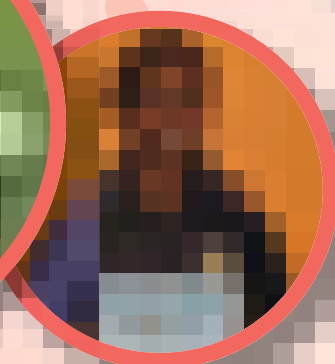
The Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council has agreed to **lease social housing** to the Queensland Government for a period of 40 years. This is the first step towards private home ownership opportunities within the community and could allow community members to make use of available substantial Australian Government funding for home renovations.

During the year, officers from the Department of Environment and Resource Management continued to lead negotiations to **transfer land**, currently held as a Deed of Grant in Trust, to the Native Title holders. This is likely to be completed in the next financial year.

The Department of Environment and Resource Management and the Department of Communities have been working to progress special leases for block holders that will result in security of tenure over rural parcels of land within the Deed of Grant in Trust area.

During the year, the development of a 53 lot subdivision named the **Hope Valley Estates**, or locally known as **Millers Block**, reached practical completion. This development provides residents of Hope Vale, for the first time, with an opportunity to purchase their own home on freehold land in the Hope Vale area.

The **new swimming pool** was completed and provides community members with a range of health benefits within a family friendly environment.



At the official opening, Mayor McLean encouraged students to use the pool, reminding them also about the *no school, no pool* rule as part of an ongoing strategy to increase school attendance. The swimming pool provides an ideal meeting place for community members.

In May 2011, construction of the new **Hope Vale Business Precinct** commenced. This facility will provide the community with a hub for services which may include Centrelink, Housing Management Services, an office for the Family Responsibilities Commission and a Post Office.

In Semester 1 2011, the **Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy** commenced instruction at the Hopevale State School, with the program based on three domains: Class, Club and Culture. The **Class** domain of the program uses **Direct Instruction**, an evidence-based explicit instruction method proven to be highly effective in the teaching of literacy and numeracy to children. The **Club** domain provides extra-curricular art, music and sporting programs,

while the **Culture** domain delivers an Indigenous culture and language program. The introduction of the new program was well received by community members.

During October 2010, the Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council commenced development of a **Community Safety Plan** together with community members and a locally respected consultant.

During 2010/11, **Guugu Yimithirr language writing classes** were held at the Hope Vale Indigenous Knowledge Centre by respected Elders. Classes were well attended by local people as well as service providers.

Throughout 2010/11, the Hope Vale community held a number of successful events. An example of this was the week-long **NAIDOC Celebrations** which included a grand parade, talent quests, fashion parade, cultural activities and sporting events. These celebrations were well supported by community members who gathered together to recognise this important cultural event.

Another successful event was the **50th Annual Hope Vale Rodeo** with all the excitement of bull rides, campdrafts and other activities that highlighted the horsemanship and stock skills of Hope Vale residents. Additionally, artists of the **Hope Vale Arts Centre** participated in the Cairns Indigenous Arts Fair during August 2010, where artists showcased the wide range of talent within the community.

During 2010/11, I was fortunate to visit the community on a number of occasions to meet with the Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council, community members as well as government and non-government agencies. I am always heartened on visits to see the level of pride displayed within the community and the willingness to work with others in addressing the issues that face this community.

The work of the Family Responsibilities Commission, including the Local Commissioners who have made a commitment to improving the lives of all within the community, is to be commended. The work of many other members within the community's organisations also needs to be commended.

During September each year, Hope Vale community remembers Georg Heinrich Schwarz's arrival in Hope Vale. Locally known as Muni, Georg was a Lutheran missionary who arrived at Hope Vale (then known as Cape Bedford) at the age of 19 and spent the next 55 years of his life working with the Hope Vale community.

During 2010/11, the **Men's and Women's Groups** worked together to organise a 23 kilometre community walk to Alligator Creek, where Muni's memorial is located. Over 60 people participated in the walk, with many more enjoying a meal and concert at the beach afterwards. The theme for the 2010 walk was *gulbuuygu nganthaan thamaalbi thadaara wawu dubaar gurrān* — all together we walk for life.

Recently, a member of the Hope Vale community participated in the **Duke of Edinburgh's Awards** in Townsville. This involved enrolment in the first level Bridge Award with the participant having to complete various physical challenges, including a hike and camp to Jourama Falls north of Townsville and assist researchers tag turtles. This young person is now looking forward to attempting the Bronze Medallion.

The outlook for 2011/12

There are a number of initiatives that will be completed during the year ahead, together with opportunities to be explored and developed.

The continued development of the freehold land at **Millers Block** is part of a broader strategy to encourage a greater participation in economic development, not always available in remote communities, and to provide those residents who want a more secure financial future with the means to achieve that.

Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council is currently developing a strategy to facilitate home ownership in Hope Vale. It is expected that a display home will be built, with the first lots available for sale in 2011/12. I look forward to seeing the construction of the display home and the home ownership opportunities this development will provide.

During a proposed visit in August 2011, it is anticipated that work will begin on the development of the **Community Safety Plan's** three year action plan, which will focus on economic development and justice issues. This will provide a holistic approach to community safety using a bottom-up approach.

An extensive upgrade of water and sewerage infrastructure is anticipated to occur during 2011/12, supported by the Department of Local Government and Planning.

Other employment and economic development initiatives under consideration include a bio-fuel project, banana plantations and other ventures that will allow local enterprises to employ local people. I look forward to the potential development of these activities.

Kelvin Anderson

Government Champion for Hope Vale
Director-General
Department of Community Safety

Cape York Welfare Reform

Annual

Hope Vale is a **Cape York Welfare Reform (CYWR)** community. The **Family Responsibilities Commission (FRC)** held 423 conferences which accounted for 744 notifications, this being 27.2 per cent of total notifications that were in the FRC's jurisdiction.

The **Wellbeing Centre** operates as part of CYWR and currently has 187 active clients including 42 FRC referrals, 90 self-referrals and 55 referrals from other agencies. The new clinical supervisor position (across all Wellbeing Centres) has provided significantly increased professional support to Wellbeing Centre staff as well as contributing to clinical governance and best practice approaches.

The Australian Government provided funding to the Royal Flying Doctor Service for continued joint delivery (with Queensland Corrective Services) of programs aimed at **Family Violence and Ending Offending** in the four CYWR communities. The funding also provides for the implementation of additional educational workshops, including programs that address binge drinking.

The **New Directions Mothers and Babies Program** service, funded by the Australian Government, is delivered by Apunipima Cape York Health Council. The service provides better access to antenatal care, information about baby care as well as practical assistance and advice regarding breast feeding. The service also provides information on nutrition and parenting, monitoring of developmental milestones, immunisation status and infections, as well as health checks and treatment for Indigenous children prior to commencing school.

Adoption of a more effective case management approach towards tenants in 2010/11 resulted in a reduction of Housing Tenancy notifications to the FRC. In addition, the Queensland Police Service contributed to community engagement, education and earlier intervention.

Community projects including the **Hope Vale swimming pool**, **Pride of Place** and the revival of the **Hope Vale Child Care Centre** provided employment and training opportunities for community residents.

Transition Support Services (TSS) continue to be well received in Hope Vale encouraging parents and children to achieve the best outcomes possible. The FRC Commissioners continue to invite the TSS community support officers to be present on conference days to engage with clients at the completion of their conference.

The community supports the transition of the Hopevale State School to the **Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy (CYAAA)**. The importance of education and learning has been noted by parents, carers, children and teachers. CYAAA was allocated \$2 million to renovate the Academy.

The Local FRC Commissioners are working in partnership with the school to address absences in school attendance related to factors including funerals, sporting events and the return from public holiday periods.

FRC Notifications for 2010/11 increased from 2009/10 for school attendance (from 305 to 386) but decreased for the three conference areas of:

- Magistrates Court (from 376 to 264)
- Housing Tenancy (from 69 to 10), and
- Child Safety (from 99 to 84).

June 2011 Quarter

During the June 2011 quarter, 104 FRC conferences were held in Hope Vale. These conferences resulted from 205 notifications comprised of 63 Magistrates Court notifications, 127 School Attendance notifications, 13 Child Safety notifications and two Housing Tenancy notifications.

A commemoration barbecue was held to remember and honour Hope Vale residents who lost their lives during the wartime evacuation to Woorabinda. Visitors from across Queensland were in attendance to commemorate the 69th anniversary of the evacuation.

The Jawun Group of Indigenous Corporate Partnerships visited the community for discussions with the Local FRC Commissioners. Jawun Group members include corporate backgrounds from Myer, WesFarmers, Telstra and Westpac.

Financial Income Management (FIM) and the **Student Education Trusts Scheme (SETs)** continue to be operational in Hope Vale. All FIM clients use Basic Card Version 2 to manage their financial affairs and there are 150 active SETs in operation. A local Elder has been appointed to the **Attendance Case Management** project which supports the SETs scheme.

The **Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council**, in partnership with Queensland Corrective Services, is progressing development of a **community safety plan** which will include alcohol demand reduction strategies.

The **Hope Vale Community Development Employment Program** operates and supports community initiatives. An effective local reference group has been established and a youth employment reference group is being developed.

A four day workshop for all FRC Local Commissioners will be held in July 2011. The workshop will provide the Local Commissioners with the skills for professional development for the life of the Commission to ensure it fulfils its mandate to actively work to restore local authority.

Leadership and capacity development for young and emerging leaders from the Cape York communities through the Cape York Leadership Academy is planned to proceed in early 2011/12.

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was no overall trend in rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2004/05–2010/11

- There was an improvement in the trend in rates of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was no change in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to child protection orders: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was an increase in the rate at which children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm, while the rate at which children were admitted to child protection orders in 2010/11 was similar to the 2009/10 rate.

Student attendance rate for Hope Vale community: Semester 1 2010 to Semester 1 2011

- Semester 1 2010 is not comparable to Semester 1 2011 due to a change in the counting methodology.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 34 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2010/11, usual residents of Hope Vale (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Hope Vale⁶⁴ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland.

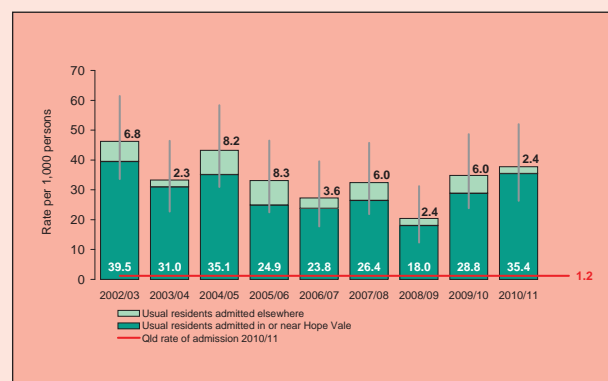
64. See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for a list of communities and the hospital facilities that are considered to be in or near each community.

Table 28 also shows the numbers of residents and non-residents of Hope Vale admitted to hospital in Hope Vale in the most recent six quarters.

Annual

In 2010/11, the rate of hospital admissions of Hope Vale residents for assault-related conditions was 37.8 per 1,000 persons (35.4 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised in Hope Vale and 2.4 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 34.9 per 1,000 persons⁶⁵ reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 34).

Figure 34: Annual rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admission of Hope Vale residents to hospital varied from 20.4 to 46.2 per 1,000 persons⁶⁶ during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the nine years were highly variable ranging from 17 to 41 admissions per year.

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the admission rate of Hope Vale residents to all hospital facilities for assault-related conditions over the reporting period (AAPC: -3.3 per cent).

65. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

66. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

However, there was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of Hope Vale residents hospitalised in community facilities from 2002/03 to 2008/09 (AAPC: -9.8 per cent). This declining trend did not continue from 2008/09 to 2010/11 (AAPC: 32.7 per cent). There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of Hope Vale residents hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: -6.6 per cent) for assault-related conditions (see Figure 35).

Figure 35: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were five admissions of Hope Vale residents to hospital for assault-related conditions. There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions in Hope Vale (see Table 28).

Table 28: Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent six quarters

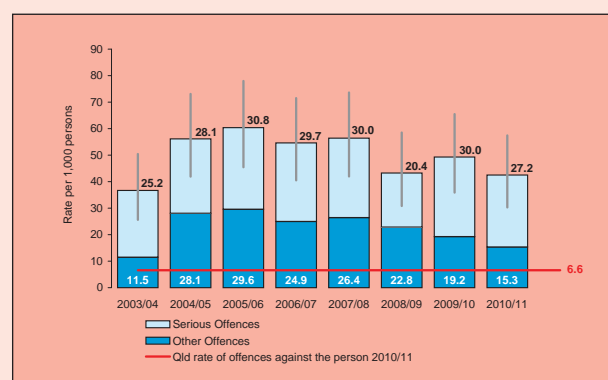
Resident status		Quarter					
		Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	3	6	9	14	2	5
	Admitted elsewhere	0	3	2	0	0	0
	Total	3	9	11	14	2	5
Non-residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	1	1	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Hope Vale in 2010/11 was 42.5 per 1,000 persons (27.2 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 15.3 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 49.3 per 1,000 persons⁶⁷ reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 36).

Figure 36: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2003/04 to 2010/11



Trend analysis

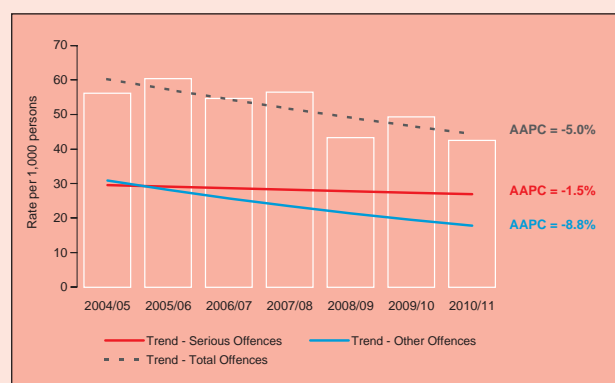
The annual rates of reported offences against the person for seven of the eight years in the reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends.⁶⁸ The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 42.5 to 60.4 per 1,000 persons from 2004/05 to 2010/11. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the seven years ranged from 36 up to 51 offences per year.

Over the years from 2004/05, there was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Hope Vale, decreasing by an average of 5.0 per cent per year.

67. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.
68. Rates for 2003/04 were excluded from the trend analysis as these rates negated the observed trend in subsequent years.

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person (AAPC: -1.5 per cent). However, there was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of reported other offences against the person — decreasing by an average of 8.8 per cent per year (see Figure 37).

Figure 37: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2004/05 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were nine reported offences against the person in Hope Vale. This was within the range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 8 to 10) (see Table 29).

Table 29: Count of reported offences against the person — most recent six quarters

Hope Vale	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Serious offences	4	7	6	5	5	7
Other offences	4	3	3	5	3	2
Total	8	10	9	10	8	9

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

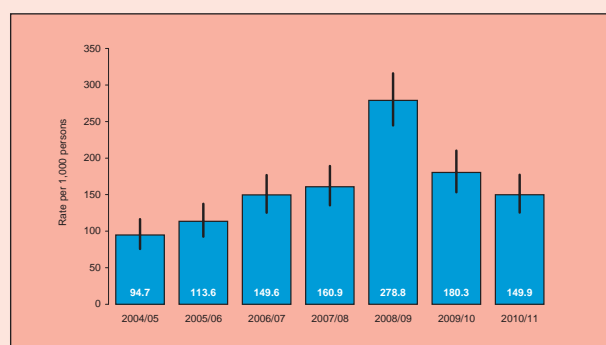
Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Hope Vale on 14 April 2004. As at 30 June 2011, 481 distinct individuals⁶⁹ had been convicted⁷⁰ of 947 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Hope Vale.

Annual

The rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in 2010/11 was 149.9 per 1,000 persons. This was similar to the rates reported in the three years 2005/06 to 2007/08 and in 2009/10 (ranging from 113.6 to 180.3 per 1,000 persons). However, the 2010/11 rate was significantly lower than the rate reported in 2008/09 (278.8 per 1,000 persons) (see Figure 38).

Figure 38: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences, 2004/05 to 2010/11



In 2010/11, 41 persons without prior convictions for breaches were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in Hope Vale (individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and had no prior convictions for breaches in any of the discrete Indigenous communities) (see Table 30). This was similar to the number reported in 2009/10 (49). These 41 persons constituted at least 32 per cent⁷¹ of the total defendants convicted in 2010/11 (127).

69. Individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once as a defendant convicted in the reporting period.
70. Not all persons or defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.
71. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.

Table 30: Count⁷² of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C, 2004/05 to 2010/11 (NB: not a count of total persons convicted)

Hope Vale	Year						2010 /11
	2004 /05	2005 /06	2006 /07	2007 /08	2008 /09	2009 /10	
Total	74	75	76	68	77	49	41

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were 23 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Hope Vale (see Table 31). This was within the range of the previous four quarters (ranging from 16 to 50).

Table 31: Count⁷³ of charges resulting in a conviction and defendants convicted for breaches of Sections 168B and C—most recent six quarters

Hope Vale	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Charges	36	25	50	38	16	23
Defendants	36	25	50	38	16	23

In the June 2011 quarter, seven persons without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits in Hope Vale were convicted, all of whom had no prior convictions for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in any of the discrete Indigenous communities. These seven persons represent at least 30 per cent⁷⁴ of the total defendants convicted during the quarter (23).

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

72. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.
73. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.
74. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.

Child Safety

Annual

In 2010/11, the annual rate of Hope Vale children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm was 111.5 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was significantly higher than the rate reported in 2009/10 of 26.3 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

The annual rate of Hope Vale children admitted to child protection orders was 54.0 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) in 2010/11. This was statistically similar to the rate reported for 2009/10 of 48.9 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, five children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.⁷⁵ No children were admitted to child protection orders.⁷⁶

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2011, the student attendance rate of Hope Vale students at Hopevale State School and Cooktown State School (Hope Vale community) was 79.3 per cent. The attendance rate of students of the Hope Vale community in Semester 1 2011 was 11.6 percentage points lower than the attendance rate of all Queensland State School students (90.9 per cent) (see Table 32).

Trend Analysis

Hope Vale students attending Cooktown State School were included in the collection for the first time from Semester 1 2011, hence the 2011 student attendance rate cannot be compared to similar semesters from previous years due to a change in the time series (see note following).

75. Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.
76. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

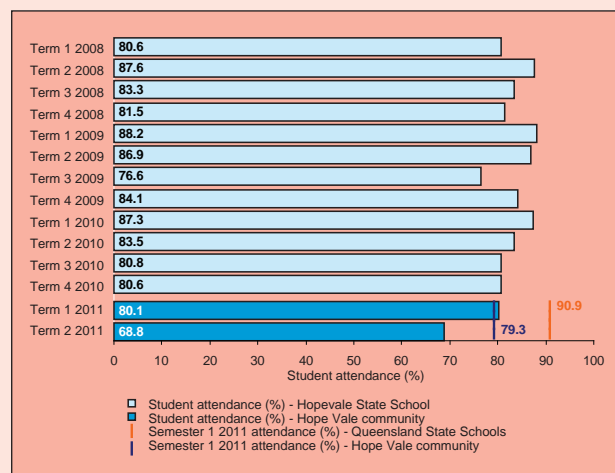
Table 32: Student attendance rate, Hopevale State School and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2011

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010	Sem 1 2011
Hopevale State School	78.0%	84.4%	88.4%	86.5%	n.a
Hope Vale community	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	79.3%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%	90.9%

June 2011 Quarter

In Term 2 2011, the student attendance rate for Hope Vale students at Hopevale State School and Cooktown State School was 68.8 per cent (see Figure 39). Hope Vale students attending Cooktown State School were included in the collection for the first time from Term 1 2011, hence the student attendance rate cannot be compared to similar terms from previous years due to a change in the time series (see note below).

Figure 39: Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2011



Note: From Term 1 2011, the Hope Vale community student attendance rate includes student attendance for all full-time students at Hopevale State School and full-time students identified as Hope Vale residents at Cooktown State School.

Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data. Semester 1 rates for 2011 are preliminary and may be subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office): 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011

In the period 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of ten new houses and 52 general upgrades to dwellings under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- executed 40 year social housing leases for 46 lots with the Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council
- appointed a planning consultant to prepare a planning scheme
- completed a draft road network plan and 174 final lease surveys for social housing lots, and
- coordinated and enhanced the effectiveness of the Technical Working Group meetings attended by key agencies. Two Technical Working Group meetings were held to discuss:
 - housing construction sites for the 2011/12 program
 - issues surrounding land tenure affecting the community
 - capital works to be conducted by the Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council, and
 - processes for acquiring formal leases over the remaining social housing sites.

The Program Office worked in partnership with a number of government agencies including the Department of Communities (Housing and Homelessness Services and Communities Property Portfolio), the Department of Public Works and the Department of Local Government and Planning to coordinate the services required to progress social housing.

During this period, the Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council and a QBuild contractor employed local Indigenous people in various roles which included apprenticeships, traineeships and trades related to the roll-out of social housing.

Social Housing: 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

In the period July 2010 to June 2011, the Department of Communities delivered ten new dwellings and 59 upgrades to existing houses in Hope Vale (see Table 33).

Table 33: Department of Communities' achievements for the period July 2010 to June 2011

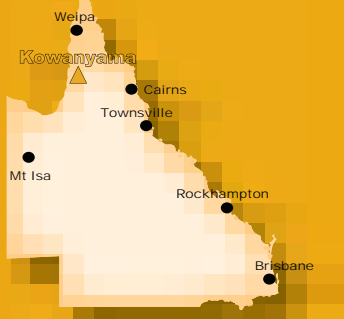
Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA*	Other	NPA*	Other
Hope Vale	10	0	58	1

* National Partnership Agreement.

Source: Department of Communities, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Tenancy Management

As at 30 June 2011, 202 tenancy agreements were in place in Hope Vale. During the June 2011 quarter, the pre-allocation and allocation of seven vacant properties were managed in the community. The Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council has extended tenancy management arrangements to June 2012.



Kowanyama

Community Perspective

Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Thomas Hudson.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Griffith Patrick.

Councillors

- Cr William Thomas.
- Cr Michael Yam.
- Cr Walter Parry.

Population

- Approximately 1,198 people (at 30 June 2010).

Location

- Western Cape York.
- 620 km north-west of Cairns.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Kokoberra, Yir Yorant (or Kokomnjen), Kunjen and other regional Aboriginal people reside in Kowanyama.

Alcohol Management Plan

- An Alcohol Management Plan commenced in Kowanyama on 5 December 2003.
- Kowanyama has a zero alcohol carriage limit. This means no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed in Kowanyama.

Kowanyama Community Justice Group Incorporated

- Co-ordinator — Tanya Adams.



Community highlights report

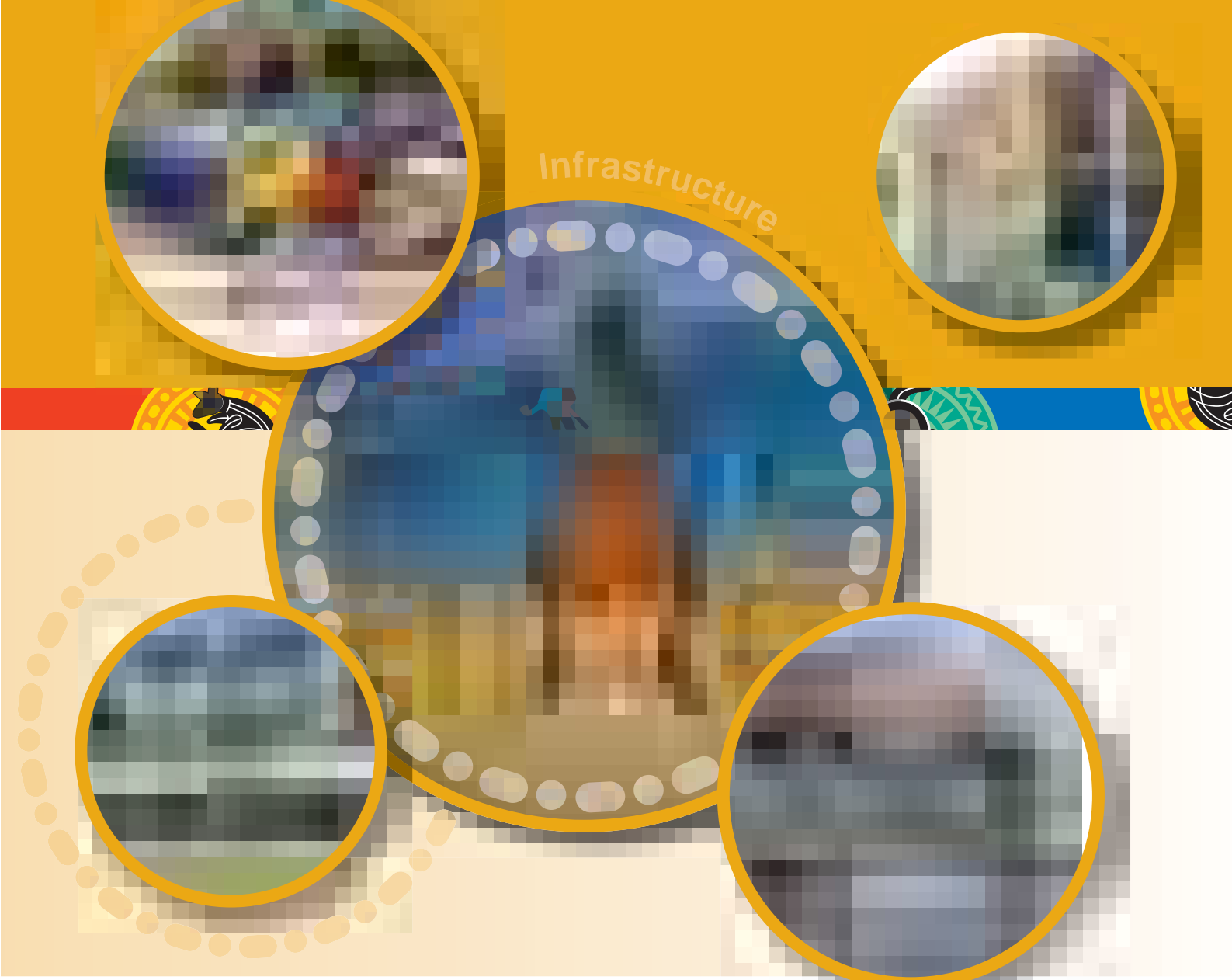
by the Government Champion
for Kowanyama

As the Government Champion for Kowanyama, I am delighted to report on some of the highlights and achievements from the community during 2010/11. My role as Government Champion over the past 12 months would not have been possible without the ongoing support of the Mayor, Cr Thomas Hudson, the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Councillors and the Kowanyama Social Services Steering Committee, all of whom continue to demonstrate their commitment to working for and improving the community of Kowanyama.

The completion of the long awaited **Kowanyama Multi-Purpose Sport and Recreation Centre** is one of the major highlights for the community this year. On a recent visit to Kowanyama, I had the pleasure of visiting this Centre which supports a range of sport and recreation programs for young and old, including coordinated activities in the indoor sports stadium, as well as catering for after school programs for children.

Another key feature of this Centre is its design and its Category 5 cyclone shelter rating. I hope that it will never be fully tested against a Category 5 cyclone but I take comfort in knowing that the community has this facility available and ready for use, should the need arise.

In 2010/11, the Department of Public Works continued the **Kowanyama State School Book Drive Project**, which has been in operation for over four years. This project, a partnership between the Kowanyama State School and the Department of Public Works, focuses on increasing access to books and other learning materials, through donations by departmental staff in Brisbane. This year, hundreds of books and other learning materials including CDs and DVDs, were donated and delivered to Kowanyama, all of which were well received by the school and community. I am also pleased to learn that the **Kowanyama State School library** is nearing completion as it will provide a valuable learning space for the school and the general community.



In September 2010, the **Kowanyama Cape Kids Centre**, funded by the Department of Communities' Child Safety Services, commenced providing short-term accommodation for children and their families. The Centre operates a five bedroom purpose-built house and has developed a reputation for providing high quality programs and care to families in Kowanyama.

The Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council has continued its excellent work in constructing six new homes in 2010/11 under the **National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing**. Managing the construction process locally has allowed the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council to provide more employment and training opportunities for the community in the construction industry.

I also commend the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council on its support for, and advancement of, other **local business opportunities** for the community, including the soon-to-be-opened **local bakery** and the proposed **mobile butchery service**. These two

projects will provide the community with affordable fresh food and more variety in employment and training opportunities.

The **Kowanyama Social Services Steering Committee** was a valuable resource throughout the year to the Kowanyama community. Over the past 12 months, this group of community representatives and service delivery agencies continued to address issues for the benefit of Kowanyama residents. The Committee's Employment and Training Opportunities Working Group, and its Alcohol and Substance Misuse Working Group, have supported community members to complete **Certificate II training in Community Services** and identify and source funding for the local Men's Group project. Most recently, the Committee worked to address school truancy within the community.

The annual **Kowanyama Fishing Competition**, held over the Queen's Birthday long weekend, was a great success thanks to local organisers. Large numbers competed for fantastic prizes including the major

prize of a camper trailer valued at more than \$8,000. The competition was open to people of all ages.

In a year where Queensland continues to recover from a number of natural disasters, including the Brisbane floods, I am reminded of the resilience and community spirit that is in Kowanyama. For up to six months of the year, Kowanyama remains one of the most isolated communities in Queensland, with all roads to the community cut off by floodwaters. Despite this isolation, in 2010/11 Kowanyama has continued to demonstrate significant progress as a community. I am proud to continue my role as Government Champion for the Kowanyama community.

The outlook for 2011/12

In 2011/12, I look forward to continuing to champion the **Kowanyama State School Book Drive Project** which will support the school and community through the provision of donated books and other learning materials. This project has demonstrated anecdotally that the availability of learning resources for students has a direct impact on improved literacy and numeracy skills. In addition to this project, I will also be working closely with the **Kowanyama Social Services Steering Committee** to help identify and address key local issues including lowering truancy throughout the school year.

The proposed **Kowanyama Health Expo** has been identified as a major event by the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council. This Expo, which is scheduled for late 2011, will provide the community with a range of important information about personal, community and environmental health.

In 2011/12, I will also be working with the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council to support its strong interest in **strengthening relationships with other local governments within its region**, including the neighbouring Aboriginal Shire of Pormpuraaw. I will be working closely with the Government Champion for Pormpuraaw to explore partnership opportunities between the two Aboriginal Shire Councils that will provide mutual benefits to both communities.

The **Kowanyama Aboriginal Land and Sea Centre** is planning to construct a **new Cultural Resource Centre** within Kowanyama to showcase its enviable collection of local artefacts as well as being a place for local Traditional Owners to record and store their cultural knowledge for future generations.

The proposed new Cultural Centre is currently in its planning stage and I look forward to seeing this progress throughout the year.

The continued delivery of the ***National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing***, through new housing and major upgrade projects, will have a positive impact on the community including an increase in local employment and training opportunities. The Department of Communities has continued to address housing demand and bedroom need with the community and resolve local tenure and town planning issues within Kowanyama. I will continue to monitor the progress of this work throughout the coming year.

I look forward to continuing my role as Government Champion for Kowanyama working in partnership with the community.

Natalie MacDonald

Government Champion for Kowanyama
Director-General
Department of Public Works

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was a strong improvement in the trend in rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was a strong improvement in the trend in rates of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2009/10–2010/11

- The rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions decreased to the levels observed prior to 2009/10.

Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to child protection orders: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was no real change in the rates at which children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm or admitted to child protection orders.

Student attendance rate for Kowanyama State School: Semester 1 2010 to Semester 1 2011

- The student attendance rate was similar.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 40 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2010/11, usual residents of Kowanyama (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Kowanyama⁷⁷ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland.

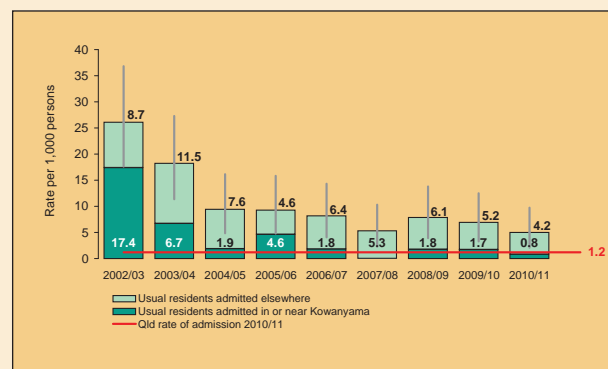
77. See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for a list of communities and the hospital facilities that are considered to be in or near each community.

Table 34 also shows the numbers of residents and non-residents of Kowanyama admitted to hospital in Kowanyama in the most recent six quarters.

Annual

In 2010/11, the rate of hospital admissions of Kowanyama residents for assault-related conditions was 5.0 per 1,000 persons (0.8 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised in Kowanyama and 4.2 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 6.9 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 40).

Figure 40: Annual rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



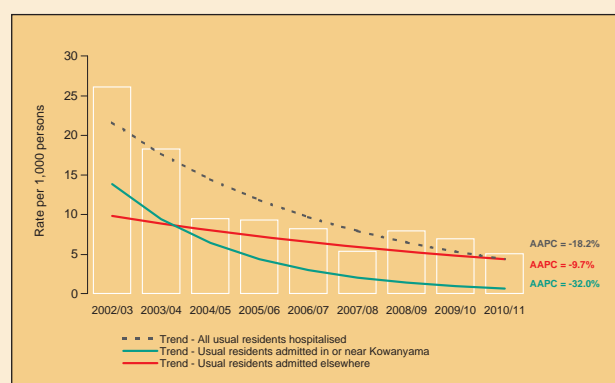
Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admission of Kowanyama residents to hospital varied from 5.0 to 26.1 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the nine years were highly variable ranging from six to 27 admissions per year.

There was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the admission rate of Kowanyama residents to all hospital facilities for assault-related conditions over the reporting period (AAPC: -18.2 per cent).

Similarly, there was statistical evidence of declining trends in the rates of Kowanyama residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -32.0 per cent) and hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: -9.7 per cent) for assault-related conditions. In all three admission categories reported, large decreases in rates were evident from 2002/03 to 2004/05 with little change in rates over the remaining years to 2010/11 (see Figure 41).

Figure 41: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were no admissions of residents or non-residents to hospital in Kowanyama for assault-related conditions (see Table 34).

Table 34: Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent six quarters

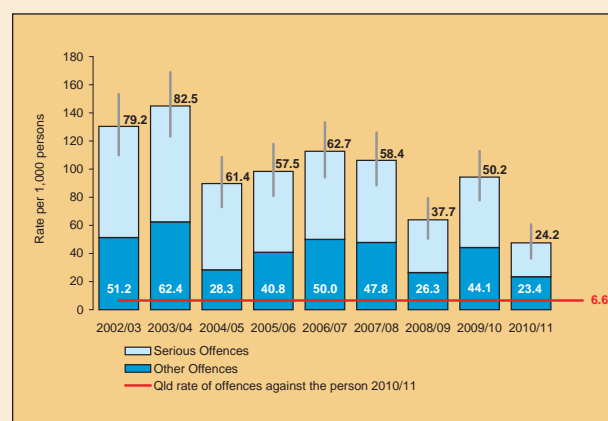
Resident status		Quarter					
		Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Admitted elsewhere	0	1	2	0	3	0
	Total	0	1	2	0	4	0
Non-residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Kowanyama in 2010/11 was 47.6 per 1,000 persons (24.2 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 23.4 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was significantly lower than the rate of 94.3 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 42).

Figure 42: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2010/11



Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 47.6 to 144.9 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the nine years were highly variable ranging from 57 to 151 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Kowanyama — decreasing by an average of 8.3 per cent per year (see Figure 43).

Similarly, there was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person — decreasing by an average of 9.9 per cent per year. However, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of reported other offences against the person (AAPC: -6.2 per cent).

Figure 43: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were seven reported offences against the person in Kowanyama. This was below the range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 13 to 19) (see Table 35).

Table 35: Count of reported offences against the person — most recent six quarters

Kowanyama	Quarter					Jun 11
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	
Serious offences	9	6	12	8	5	4
Other offences	11	7	7	10	8	3
Total	20	13	19	18	13	7

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

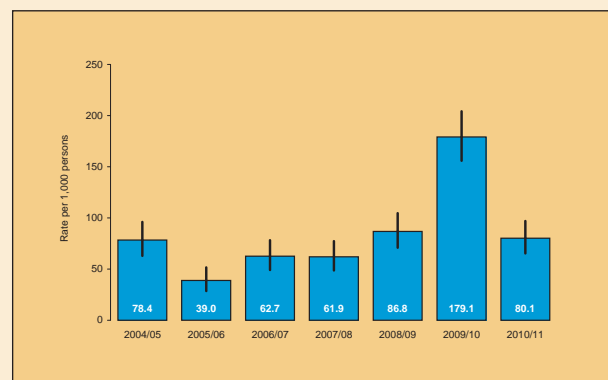
Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Kowanyama on 5 December 2003. As at 30 June 2011, 383 distinct individuals⁷⁸ had been convicted⁷⁹ of 691 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Kowanyama.

78. Individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once as a defendant convicted in the reporting period.
79. Not all persons or defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

Annual

The rate of charges resulting in a conviction in Kowanyama decreased significantly from 179.1 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10 to 80.1 per 1,000 persons in 2010/11 (see Figure 44). The 2010/11 rate was similar to the rates reported in 2004/05, and in the three years from 2006/07 to 2008/09 (ranging from 61.9 per 1,000 persons to 86.8 per 1,000 persons).

Figure 44: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences, 2004/05 to 2010/11



In 2010/11, 40 persons without prior convictions for breaches of alcohol carriage limits were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in Kowanyama (individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and had no prior convictions for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in any of the discrete Indigenous communities) (see Table 36). This was lower than the number reported in 2009/10 (66). These 40 persons constituted at least 42 per cent⁸⁰ of the total number of defendants convicted in 2010/11 (95).

Table 36: Count⁸¹ of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C, 2004/05 to 2010/11 (NB: not a count of total persons convicted)

Kowanyama	Year						2010 /11
	2004 /05	2005 /06	2006 /07	2007 /08	2008 /09	2009 /10	
Total	76	32	48	38	49	66	40

80. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.
81. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were 14 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Kowanyama (see Table 37). This was within the range of the previous four quarters (ranging from 7 to 39).

Table 37: Count⁸² of charges resulting in a conviction and defendants convicted for breaches of Sections 168B and C — most recent six quarters

Kowanyama	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Charges	65	15	36	39	7	14
Defendants	64	15	36	38	7	14

In the June 2011 quarter, nine persons without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits in Kowanyama were convicted, all of whom had no prior convictions for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in any of the discrete Indigenous communities. These nine persons represented at least 64 per cent⁸³ of the total defendants convicted during the quarter (14).

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Child Safety

Annual

In 2010/11, the annual rate of Kowanyama children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm was 58.1 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was statistically similar to the rate reported for 2009/10 of 59.6 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

The annual rate of Kowanyama children admitted to child protection orders was 65.7 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) in 2010/11. This was statistically similar to the rate reported for 2009/10 of 67.8 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

82. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.

83. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, fewer than five children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.⁸⁴ Fewer than five children were admitted to child protection orders.⁸⁵

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2011, the student attendance rate at Kowanyama State School was 76.7 per cent (see Table 38). This was similar to the Semester 1 attendance rate recorded in 2010 (80.2 per cent).

Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Kowanyama State School have been lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students. The gap in attendance rates between Kowanyama State School and all Queensland State School students ranged between 7.1 and 14.2 percentage points over the five year period.

Trend Analysis

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in student attendance rates at Kowanyama State School. Semester 1 student attendance rates decreased on average by 1.1 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2011.

Table 38: Student attendance rate, Kowanyama State School and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2011

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010	Sem 1 2011
Kowanyama State School	80.1%	84.0%	82.5%	80.2%	76.7%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%	90.9%

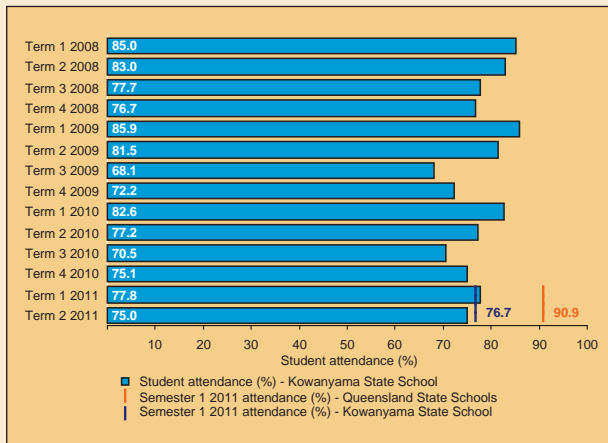
84. Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

85. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

June 2011 Quarter

In Term 2 2011, the student attendance rate at Kowanyama State School was 75.0 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2010 (77.2 per cent) (see Figure 45).

Figure 45: Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2011



Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data. Semester 1 rates for 2011 are preliminary and may be subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office): 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011

In the period 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of 16 general upgrades to existing houses under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- worked in partnership with the planning consultant, the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council and the Department of Local Government and Planning to prepare the planning scheme with initial community engagement occurring in March 2011
- completed a draft road network plan and three final lease surveys for social housing lots
- continued discussions with Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council and Traditional Owners regarding the settlement of Native Title to enable new social housing construction in conjunction with the Department of Environment and Resource Management

- coordinated and enhanced the effectiveness of Technical Working Group meetings attended by agencies. One Technical Working Group meeting was held to discuss:
 - the location and designs of future subdivisions
 - infrastructure priorities and the need for urgent infrastructure works
 - finalisation of future housing sites
 - the progression of construction of the six new *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing* houses
 - encroachments on Education Reserves
 - the road network survey
 - the drafting of the planning scheme, and
 - with the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council, the utilisation of s.24JAA of the *Native Title Act 1993* to ensure land is available for future public housing.

The Program Office worked in partnership with a number of government agencies including the Department of Communities (Housing and Homelessness Services and Communities Property Portfolio), the Department of Public Works and the Department of Local Government and Planning to coordinate the services required to progress social housing.

During this period, the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council and a QBuild contractor employed local Indigenous people in various roles which included apprenticeships and trades related to the roll-out of social housing.

Social Housing: 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

In the period July 2010 to June 2011, the Department of Communities delivered ten new houses and 26 upgrades to existing houses in Kowanyama (see Table 39).

Table 39: Department of Communities' achievements for the period July 2010 to June 2011

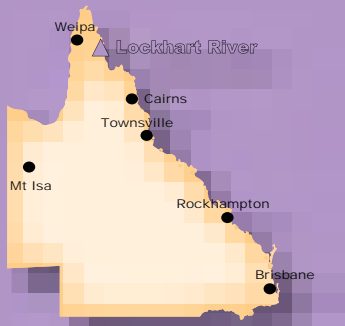
Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA*	Other	NPA*	Other
Kowanyama	6	4	18	8

* National Partnership Agreement.

Source: Department of Communities, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Tenancy Management

As at 30 June 2011, six tenancy management agreements were in place. During the June 2011 quarter there were no vacancies for pre-allocation or allocation. The Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council has agreed to social housing (40 year) leases on new construction only under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*. The Department of Communities continues to manage six social housing properties which are under 40 year social housing leases.



Lockhart River

Community Perspective

Lockhart River
Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Rodney Accoom.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Paul Piva.

Councillors

- Cr Veronica Piva.
- Cr Marshall Symonds.
- Cr Agnes Creek.

Population

- Approximately 641 people (at 30 June 2010).

Location

- North-eastern Cape York.
- 500 km north-west of Cairns.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- The majority of people identify with the following groups: Wuthathi, Kuuku Ya'u, Kanthanumpu, Uutaalnganu, Kaanju and the Umpila.

Alcohol Management Plan

- An Alcohol Management Plan commenced in Lockhart River on 3 October 2003. There has been a zero carriage limit since commencement.
- This means no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed in Lockhart River.

Wulpumu Community Justice Group

- Chair — Ethel Singleton.
- Co-ordinator — Willie Clarke.

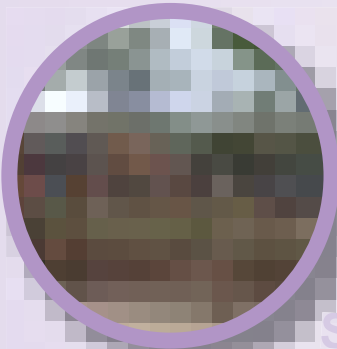


Youth Leadership



Community highlights report

by the Government Champion for Lockhart River



Sports Day



As the Government Champion for Lockhart River, I am very pleased to report on the many highlights and achievements for the community during 2010/11.

Focusing on both social and economic outcomes, I have sought to strengthen the relationship between the Queensland Government and the community. My role is not just facilitating the resolution of complex issues, but seeking opportunities to promote community development, entrepreneurship and leadership.

The **Women's and Men's groups** have been working on linking with the **Ending Offending program**. The Ending Offending program encourages prevention of alcohol and drug misuse and promotes positive lifestyle choices.

Parents and carers of **Lockhart State School** students are increasing the overall sense of community participation by becoming more involved in their children's education. Parents and carers,

recognising the value of teaching social skills and respect of self, others and the environment, have been attending classes and helping out.

A strong sense of community was also evident in the number of community participants who attended the November 2010 **Learning Circle**, convened by Mayor Accoom and myself.

The focus of the Learning Circle was on economic development. During workshops, participants contributed innovative and interesting ideas for small businesses in the community, some of which are being explored by community and government departments. At the close of the day-long Learning Circle, participants enjoyed a barbecue hosted by the Lockhart River Community Development team.

In last year's highlights, I mentioned the establishment of **Puchiwu Fishing Limited** as one of Lockhart River's success stories for economic development in the community. The company has continued to grow

Farming



Healthy foods



Road construction



over the past year and has gained a commercial fishing permit to harvest estuarine fish (gill netting and crabbing) and reef fin fish. All fish caught are processed in the Puchiwu processing area which is QSafe accredited, and retailed through Puchiwu and local seafood markets held once a week in the community. Puchiwu also supplies accommodation to short-term visiting trade contractors.

The **Freddie Clarence Moses Retail Store** has also improved service delivery. Over the 2010/11 wet season, store management and staff ensured that the store, bulk storage and fuel facility were adequately stocked to capacity and it was also arranged for a continued supply of fresh fruit and vegetables, milk and other perishables to be freighted in to the community on a weekly basis via aircraft and barge services.

Over the past year, store staff from the community have taken great pride in their work, stocking and presenting fresh produce with great skill.

This is leading to enhanced retail experiences for the community.

As part of the **Healthy Foods and Drinks initiative**, the Retail Stores' nutritionist conducted a number of cooking demonstrations and conducted tours through the Retail Store with enthusiastic community volunteers. There were also other educational activities involving the Lockhart State School and other community agencies.

Together with the adjoining retail store which was officially opened in November 2009, the **Multi-Tenant Centre (MTC)** has become a focal point within the community. Since 15 February 2011, the MTC has met local demand for furnished offices with a diverse range of tenants including the Department of Communities, Department of Community Safety, Royal Flying Doctor Service and the Cape York Remote Area Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Care Advisory Association taking up residency.

I also mentioned in last year's report, the hard work which the community put into **major roads upgrades** during 2009/10, such as bitumen sealing of the road through the Iron Range National Park. The improved road has provided easier access to the community. For example, the Breast Screen Queensland mobile van can now drive from Weipa to Lockhart River in four hours instead of 11 hours.

The Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council has supported community events over the past year such as the community's participation in the bi-annual **Laura Aboriginal Dance Festival** with preparations and rehearsals extending over several months. Congratulations to the Lockhart River dancers who won the Dance Up category at the June 2011 Laura Aboriginal Dance Festival, this being a wonderful achievement.

Another major community event was the **Lockhart River Sports Carnival and Family Fun Day** held on 28 August 2010. Each year, Cape York communities take turns in hosting a fortnightly rugby league competition for Cape York teams. Queensland Rugby League Development Officers in Cape York organise the competition and teams travel long distances from around the Cape to compete.

These competitions are a highlight of the sporting calendar. The Lockhart River community took the initiative to make its turn a major community event comprising both rugby league and women's softball.

The two Lockhart River women's softball teams, the Pythams and the Sonics, who regularly compete and practise together, won both their games against strong competition from other communities. The Lockhart River men's rugby league teams also did well with the Scorpions and the East Coast Balas winning their games on the day.

I supported this event through sponsoring the **Healthy Breakfast** promotion as well as medals for the categories of Most Consistent and Most Improved players in the men's rugby league and women's softball competition. There were also novelty events such as sprint races, face painting, crazy hair and a jumping castle. The community worked hard to prepare the football oval for the players and erected purpose-built shelters especially for the day.

The event was also supported by Cairns-based officers of the Department of Communities' Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services in partnership with Sport and Recreation Services, as well as the Queensland Rugby League and Sports Medicine Australia. The day was a great success.

The **Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council's Community Development Team** has been working hard, initiating a number of community events including the very successful evening activities, hula dance classes as well as various sporting and community events. Community participation in these activities demonstrates an enhanced sense of community within Lockhart River.

The outlook for 2011/12

Over the next year, I will continue to support new and continuing enterprise opportunities in the Lockhart River community.

One of the new ideas being developed in the community is using **locally harvested and milled timber** for local construction projects. Puchiwu Fishing Limited will also receive my ongoing support. Both enterprises have the potential to further economic development and growth in the community.

Over the next year, the Department of Transport and Main Roads will be working on improving the crossings over the **Wenlock and Pascoe Rivers**. This will lead to a reduction in the frequency and length of road closures which can isolate Lockhart River in the wet season.

I look forward to the next Lockhart River Learning Circle and also supporting more local events such as the annual sports carnival and family fun day.

Robert Setter

Government Champion for Lockhart River
Associate Director-General
Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was an improvement in the trend in rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was no overall trend in rates of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was a decrease in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to child protection orders: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was a decrease in the rate at which children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm, while the rate at which children were admitted to child protection orders in 2010/11 was similar to the 2009/10 rate.

Student attendance rate for Lockhart State School: Semester 1 2010 to Semester 1 2011

- The student attendance rate was similar.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 46 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2010/11, usual residents of Lockhart River (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Lockhart River⁸⁶ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland.

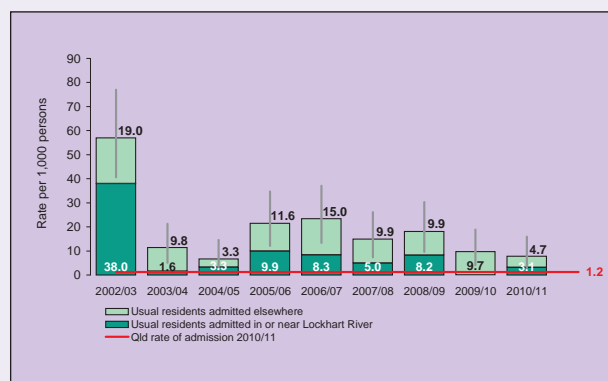
86. See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for a list of communities and the hospital facilities that are considered to be in or near each community.

Table 40 also shows the numbers of residents and non-residents of Lockhart River admitted to hospital in Lockhart River in the most recent six quarters.

Annual

In 2010/11, the rate of hospital admissions of Lockhart River residents for assault-related conditions was 7.8 per 1,000 persons (3.1 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised in Lockhart River and 4.7 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 9.7 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 46).

Figure 46: Annual rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



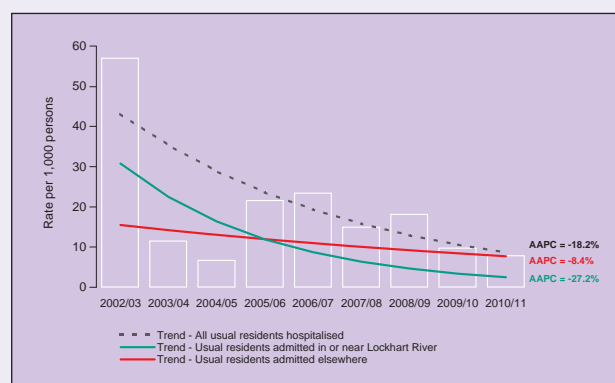
Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admission of Lockhart River residents to hospital varied from 6.6 to 57.0 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the nine years were highly variable ranging from four to 36 admissions per year.

Over the reporting period, there was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the admission rate of Lockhart River residents to all hospital facilities for assault-related conditions (AAPC: -18.2 per cent). This decreasing trend is likely to be a result of the relatively high rate reported in 2002/03 as there was little variation in rates over the subsequent years.

Similarly, there was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of Lockhart River residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -27.2 per cent). However, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of Lockhart River residents hospitalised outside of their community for assault-related conditions (AAPC: -8.4 per cent) (see Figure 47).

Figure 47: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were no admissions of residents or non-residents to hospital in Lockhart River for assault-related conditions (see Table 40).

Table 40: Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent six quarters

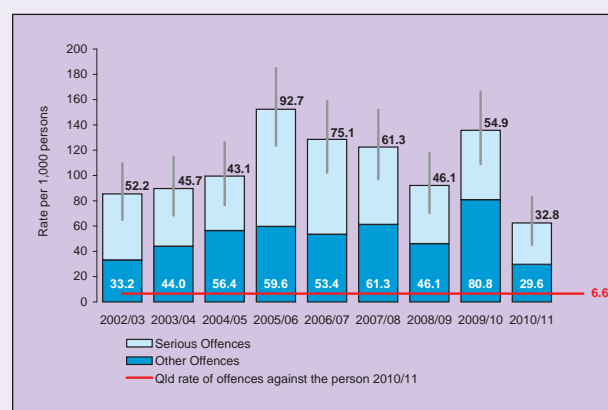
Resident status		Quarter					Jun 11
		Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Admitted elsewhere	0	0	1	1	1	0
	Total	0	0	1	3	1	0
Non-residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Lockhart River in 2010/11 was 62.4 per 1,000 persons (32.8 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 29.6 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was significantly less than the rate of 135.7 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 48).

Figure 48: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2010/11



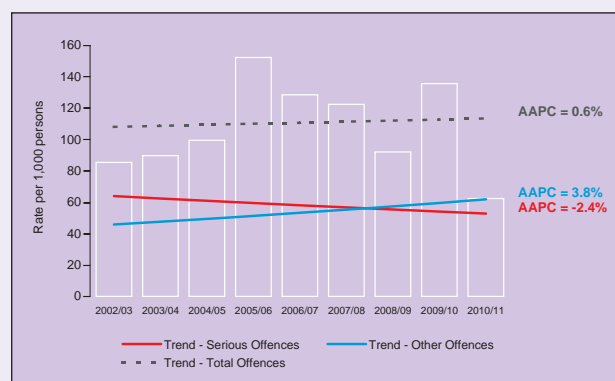
Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 62.4 to 152.3 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over that same period were highly variable ranging from 40 up to 92 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Lockhart River (AAPC: 0.6 per cent) (see Figure 49).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rates of reported serious offences against the person (AAPC: -2.4 per cent) or reported other offences against the person (AAPC: 3.8 per cent).

Figure 49: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were 13 reported offences against the person in Lockhart River. This was within the range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 6 to 13) (see Table 41).

Table 41: Count of reported offences against the person — most recent six quarters

Lockhart River	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Serious offences	12	8	2	4	9	6
Other offences	24	4	4	4	4	7
Total	36	12	6	8	13	13

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

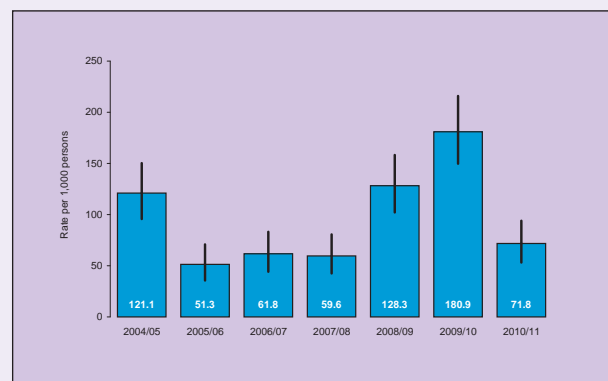
Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Lockhart River on 3 October 2003. As at 30 June 2011, 271 distinct individuals⁸⁷ had been convicted⁸⁸ of 425 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Lockhart River.

87. Individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once as a defendant convicted in the reporting period.
88. Not all persons or defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

Annual

The rate of charges resulting in a conviction decreased significantly from 180.9 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10 to 71.8 per 1,000 persons in 2010/11 (see Figure 50). This decrease followed an increase in the reported rates over the three years 2007/08 to 2009/10 with the rate in 2009/10 (180.9 per 1,000 persons) triple that reported in 2007/08 (59.6 per 1,000 persons).

Figure 50: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences, 2004/05 to 2010/11



In 2010/11, 22 persons without prior convictions were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in Lockhart River (individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and had no prior convictions for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in any of the discrete Indigenous communities) (see Table 42). This was half the number reported in 2009/10 (44). These 22 persons constituted at least 47 per cent⁸⁹ of the total defendants convicted in 2010/11 (46).

Table 42: Count⁹⁰ of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C, 2004/05 to 2010/11 (NB: not a count of total persons convicted)

Lockhart River	Year						2010 /11
	2004 /05	2005 /06	2006 /07	2007 /08	2008 /09	2009 /10	
Total	63	24	28	23	50	44	22

89. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.
90. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were seven charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Lockhart River (see Table 43). This was the same as the count for the March 2011 quarter.

Table 43: Count⁹¹ of charges resulting in a conviction and defendants convicted for breaches of Sections 168B and C — most recent six quarters

Lockhart River	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Charges	30	3	15	17	7	7
Defendants	28	3	15	17	7	7

In the June 2011 quarter, three persons without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits in Lockhart River were convicted, all of whom had no prior convictions for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in any of the discrete Indigenous communities. These three persons represent at least 42 per cent⁹² of the total defendants convicted for the quarter (7).

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Child Safety

Annual

In 2010/11, the annual rate of Lockhart River children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm was 49.1 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was significantly lower than the rate reported in 2009/10 of 109.4 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

The annual rate of Lockhart River children admitted to child protection orders was 24.6 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) in 2010/11. This was statistically similar to the rate reported for 2009/10.⁹³

91. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.
92. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.
93. Annual rates have not been calculated for communities with annual counts of fewer than five children to maintain data confidentiality.

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, five children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.⁹⁴ Five children were admitted to child protection orders.⁹⁵

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2011, the student attendance rate at Lockhart State School was 76.6 per cent (see Table 44). This was a decrease of 9.5 percentage points from the rate recorded in Semester 1 2007 (86.1 per cent) but similar to the rates recorded in Semester 1 in the three years from 2008 to 2010 (77.5, 75.4 and 76.9 per cent respectively).

Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Lockhart State School have been lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students. The gap in attendance rates between Lockhart State School and all Queensland State School students widened from 5.7 percentage points in Semester 1 2007 to 15.3 percentage points in Semester 1 2009. In Semester 1 2011, the gap in attendance rates was 14.3 percentage points.

Trend Analysis

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in student attendance rates at Lockhart State School. Semester 1 student attendance rates decreased on average by 2.0 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2011.

Table 44: Student attendance rate, Lockhart State School and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2011

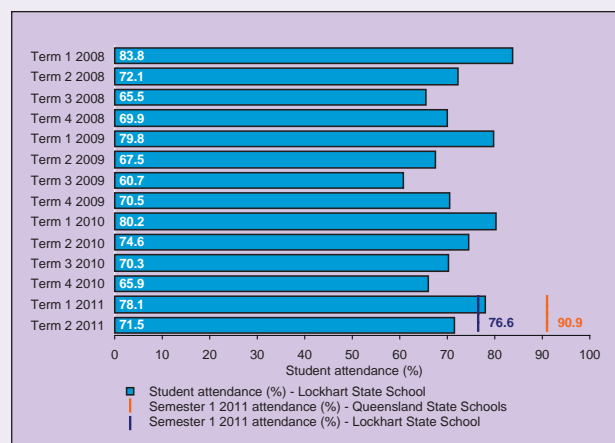
Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010	Sem 1 2011
Lockhart State School	86.1%	77.5%	75.4%	76.9%	76.6%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%	90.9%

94. Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.
95. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

June 2011 Quarter

In Term 2 2011, the student attendance rate at Lockhart State School was 71.5 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2010 (74.6 per cent) (see Figure 51).

Figure 51: Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2011



Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data. Semester 1 rates for 2011 are preliminary and may be subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office): 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011

In the period 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011, the Program Office supported the delivery of three new houses under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*.

The Program Office coordinated and enhanced the effectiveness of the Technical Working Group meetings attended by key agencies. Two Technical Working Group meetings were held to discuss:

- construction of seven new houses under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- the progress of the Department of Local Government and Planning commissioned infrastructure upgrade, and
- Native Title resolution for development of the future subdivision.

During this period, the contractor engaged by QBuild employed local Indigenous people in various roles, including an apprenticeship, related to the roll-out of social housing.

Social Housing: 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

In the period July 2010 to June 2011, the Department of Communities delivered three new houses and seven upgrades to existing houses in Lockhart River (see Table 45).

Table 45: Department of Communities' achievements for the period July 2010 to June 2011

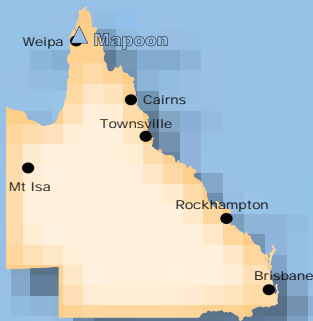
Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA*	Other	NPA*	Other
Lockhart River	3	0	3	4

* National Partnership Agreement.

Source: Department of Communities, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Tenancy Management

As at 30 June 2011, 97 tenancy agreements were in place in Lockhart River. During the June 2011 quarter, the Department of Communities managed the pre-allocation and allocation of six vacant properties. The Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council has agreed to extend tenancy management arrangements to November 2012.



Mapoon

Community Perspective

Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Peter Guivarra.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Christina Cooktown.

Councillors

- Cr Ricky Guivarra.
- Cr Beryl Woodley.
- Cr Addie Mamoose.

Population

- Approximately 267 people (at 30 June 2010).

Location

- Western Cape York.
- 960 km north-west of Cairns.
- 90 km north of Weipa.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Tjungundji people and regional peoples in and around the Pennefather River to Port Musgrave including Mpakwithi, Taepithiggi, Thaynhakwith, Warrangku and Yupungathi were removed to Mapoon from 1891.

Alcohol Management Plan

- An Alcohol Management Plan originally commenced in Mapoon on 14 April 2004.
- On 24 July 2006, the carriage limit for alcohol in Mapoon was amended to:
 - 2 litres of non-fortified wine, and 22.5 litres (2 cartons of 30 cans) of light or mid-strength beer, and 9 litres (1 carton of 24 cans) of pre-mixed spirits; **or**
 - 2 litres of non-fortified wine and 33.75 litres (3 cartons of 30 cans) of light or mid-strength beer.
- There are no Dry Place Declarations current.

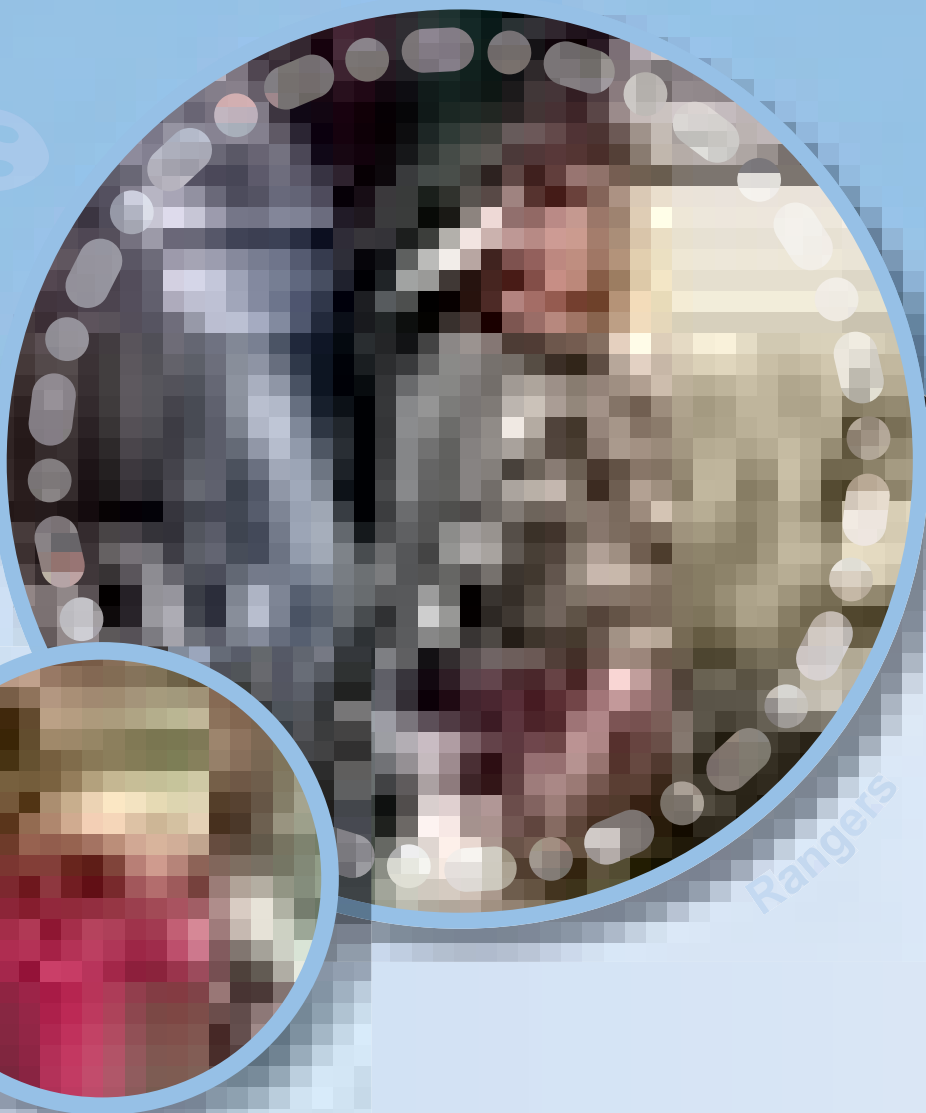
Mapoon Community Justice Group

- Chair — Ricky Guivarra.
- Co-ordinator — Kathryn Swan.

Mapoon

Community highlights report

by the Government Champion
for Mapoon



As the newly appointed Government Champion for Mapoon, I am pleased to provide this Community highlights report for 2010/11.

On 30 May 2011, I was fortunate to be able to visit Mapoon and meet Mayor Guivarra and other members of the community over a three day period. One of the many highlights of my visit was spending time with the **Land and Sea Rangers**. Their passion for their work and sense of purpose was truly inspirational, and I look forward to working with them in the future. I would like to highlight some key community achievements over the past 12 months.

The **Wild River Rangers** have worked extensively with community members on Flinders Beach, focusing on turtle rescue, turtle management and the removal of ghost nets. Activities have also been organised with young children and Elders aimed at the transfer of knowledge and community education.

Joint activities with the Napranum Wild River Rangers included turtle rescue, fire management

and Wenlock River catchment planning. Conservation surveys have also been conducted to monitor and protect Little Tern nesting sites.

A number of houses were upgraded in 2010/11 under the **Social Housing Capital Works Program**. Between June 2011 and December 2011, up to five houses are scheduled for upgrades.

On 22 June 2011, Mapoon hosted a dinner for 12 prospective home owners to discuss a **Home Ownership Project** with World Vision Australia representative Reverend Tim Costello. Reverend Costello's visit was well received and while there, he also conducted a well-attended church fellowship gathering for the community. World Vision Australia brokered support for the project with the major banks, while Indigenous Business Australia is the primary financial sponsor.

Mapoon is the pilot site for the Home Ownership Project in a Deed of Grant in Trust area. The project will depend on the development of an Indigenous Land Use Agreement which enables the grant of home



ownership (99 year) leases. World Vision Australia's recommendations included designing two and three bedroom houses to respond to cultural, social and environmental needs, as well as a construction delivery system that maximises local employment and minimises transport and construction costs.

A site for the **Early Learning Centre** has been allocated and approved by the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council. The community has identified a project manager and it is hoped construction will commence in late 2011. There are currently about 35 babies in the community, so having a childcare facility would enable beneficial early childhood experiences for young children as well as provide opportunities for a number of families to take up work when available.

A new **outdoor undercover area** for the Mapoon State School was built this year under the Australian Government's Building the Education Revolution initiative. This building is being used for a range of school activities, sports, school performances, community events, celebrations and meetings.

The outdoor undercover area is of benefit to both the school and the community.

The **Jean Jimmy Land and Sea Centre** has been completed. A beautification project at the Centre was undertaken in collaboration with Community Enterprise Australia to provide participants with further training toward a **Certificate II in Horticulture**. The community is planning an official opening of the facility later this year.

Under an initiative of the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council, a number of significant places were re-named to reflect **local names**. The Land and Sea Centre was named after Jean Jimmy, a spokesperson for the local community. Jean Jimmy lobbied in the 1960s for the re-establishment of the community at 'Old Mapoon' following the forced removal of residents to New Mapoon and elsewhere, and in 1984 established the Marpuna Aboriginal Corporation which gradually developed community facilities. The Mapoon Store was renamed the *Rugapayn Community Store*. Rugapayn is a Tjungundji word meaning *Red Beach*.

The **Rugapayn Community Store** has been proactive with improving supplies and services this year by sourcing alternative suppliers of produce and freight. As a result, the store can offer weekly specials to residents. The Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council advertises the specials on their website and pamphlets are given to each household.

On 28 March 2011, the Netherlands Ambassador to Australia, His Excellency Mr Willem Andreae visited the community to meet with the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council and participate in identifying a suitable site for the **First Contact Monument**. The monument, signifying the landing of the Dutch vessel *Duyfken* at Mapoon in 1606, is jointly funded by the Queensland Government and the Netherlands Government.

Beautification works for the **Mapoon War Memorial** were managed by Community Enterprise Australia and undertaken by community residents on the Community Development Employment Projects Program. A paved pathway to the monument, fencing and landscaping were completed. For the fencing component, participants will receive credit towards a **Certificate II in Horticulture**.

In November 2010, a **Community Partnership Agreement** between the Western Cape College — Weipa Campus, the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council and the community was signed. The Agreement aims to improve secondary educational outcomes for the children of Mapoon. Strategies under the Agreement include embedding local cultural knowledge and practices into the curriculum as well as increasing school attendance at both the Mapoon and Weipa campuses.

Two **trainees** from Mapoon are receiving on-site and on-the-job training in Weipa via Rio Tinto and the Central Queensland TAFE, the goal being to transition to employment within the mining industry, courtesy of Rio Tinto. Indigenous Employment and Training Officers from the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation continue to provide culturally appropriate mentoring and support services to the trainees with the aim of enhancing traineeship retention and completion rates.

Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council has enrolled a staff member in a **Certificate IV in Local Government Administration** through the **Wal-Meta Council Employees Accredited Training (CEAT)** program within the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

The now fully incorporated **Mapoon Men's Group Indigenous Corporation** is able to apply for funding

to address a range of issues within their community. The Corporation has been active this year with:

- finalising the establishment of a Men's Group centre
- organising trips on Country for Traditional Owners to meet on traditional lands, including visits to sites of cultural significance and story places
- organising a Men's Working Group to participate at the Men's Forum at the Laura Aboriginal Dance Festival held on 17–19 June 2011, and
- participating in a Men's meeting at Billy's Lagoon.

The **Women's Group** has also been active this year, meeting to discuss issues relating to women, families and children in the community. The Women's Group assisted and supported the Mapoon Men's Working Group at this year's Laura Aboriginal Dance Festival. A site has been identified for a Women's Centre. The Women's Group is seeking to attract a coordinator to progress incorporation of the group so as to take better advantage of funding opportunities.

The outlook for 2011/12

On 6 July 2011, Mapoon hosted an Arts and Craft and Traditional Games Expo on their official **NAIDOC day**. The community worked in partnership with Rio Tinto, Weipa Town Authority, Western Cape Communities Co-existence Agreement Main Trust and government agencies to plan events and activities for each day of the 2011 **NAIDOC week**.

The Mapoon community is looking forward to the formal opening of the **Land and Sea Centre** and finalising land tenure issues to enable construction under the **Social Housing Capital Works Program**.

From 1 July 2011, the **Rugapayn Community Store** will commence a store loyalty program for residents with a cash-back rewards system. A local resident is also being trained and mentored for the Assistant Store Manager position.

The construction of the **Duyfken First Contact Monument** will provide a major community project for the latter part of 2011, with the possibility of a significant community event planned for 2012.

I am looking forward to building strong relationships and partnerships as we work together to improve outcomes for the people of the Mapoon community.

Margaret Allison

Government Champion for Mapoon
Commission Chief Executive
Public Service Commission

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was an improvement in the trend in rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2003/04–2010/11

- While there was no overall trend in rates of all reported offences against the person, rates of serious offences against the person improved.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was no change in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to child protection orders: 2009/10–2010/11

- The rate at which children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm was similar to the rate reported in 2009/10, while no children were admitted to child protection orders in either 2009/10 or 2010/11.

Student attendance rate for Western Cape College — Mapoon: Semester 1 2010 to Semester 1 2011

- The student attendance rate increased.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 52 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2010/11, usual residents of Mapoon (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Mapoon⁹⁶ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland.

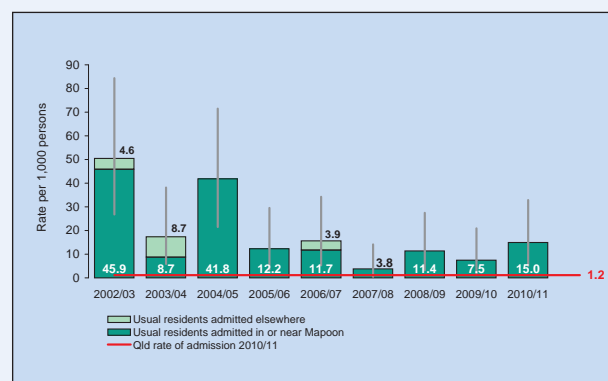
96. See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for a list of communities and the hospital facilities that are considered to be in or near each community.

Table 46 also shows the numbers of residents and non-residents of Mapoon admitted to hospital in Mapoon in the most recent six quarters.

Annual

In 2010/11, the rate of hospital admissions of Mapoon residents for assault-related conditions was 15.0 per 1,000 persons, all of whom were hospitalised within or near to the Mapoon community. This was similar to the rate of 7.5 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 52).

Figure 52: Annual rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



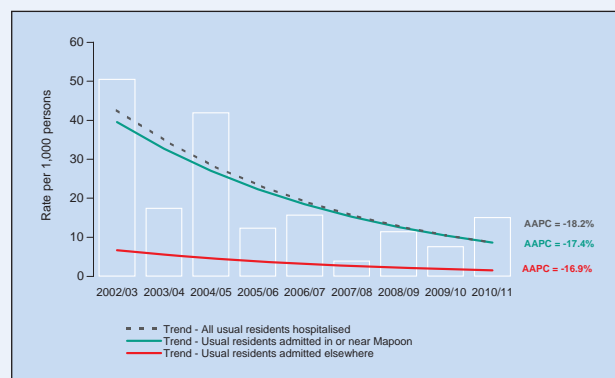
Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admission of Mapoon residents to hospital varied widely from 3.8 to 50.5 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual count of admissions over the nine years varied from one to 11 admissions per year.

Over the reporting period, there was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of admission of Mapoon residents to all hospital facilities for assault-related conditions (AAPC: -18.2 per cent).

Similarly, there was statistical evidence of declining trends in the rates of Mapoon residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -17.4 per cent) and hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: -16.9 per cent) for assault-related conditions (see Figure 53).

Figure 53: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there was one admission of a Mapoon resident to hospital for assault-related conditions. There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions in Mapoon (see Table 46).

Table 46: Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent six quarters

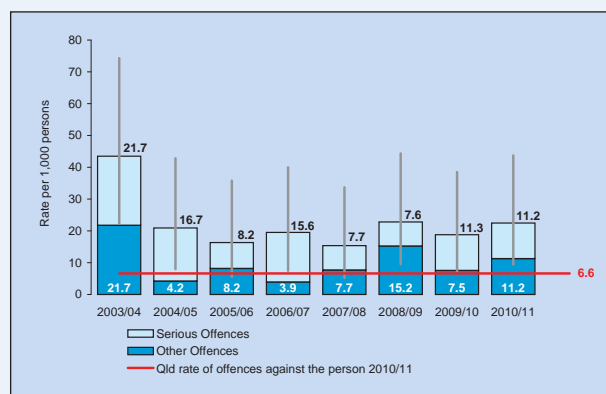
Resident status		Quarter					
		Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	0	1	2	0	1	1
	Admitted elsewhere	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	1	2	0	1	1
Non-residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Mapoon in 2010/11 was 22.5 per 1,000 persons⁹⁷ (11.2 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 11.2 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 18.8 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 54).

Figure 54: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2003/04 to 2010/11



Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 15.4 to 43.5 per 1,000 persons⁹⁸ during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over that same period ranged from four to ten offences per year.

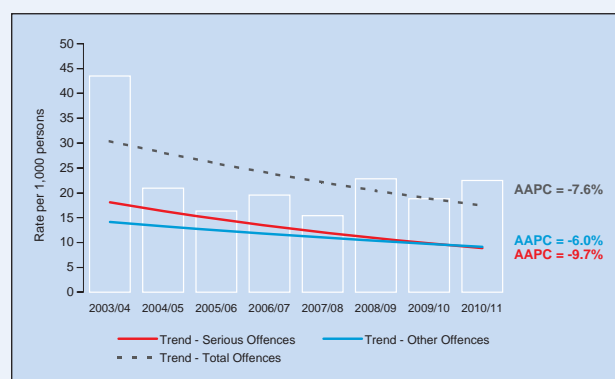
Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Mapoon (AAPC: -7.6 per cent) (see Figure 55).

There was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person — decreasing by an average of 9.7 per cent per year. This trend is primarily due to the high rate recorded in 2003/04. Excluding this rate from the analysis, there is no statistical evidence of a trend in subsequent years. There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of reported other offences against the person (AAPC: -6.0 per cent).

97. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

98. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

Figure 55: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2003/04 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there was one reported offence against the person in Mapoon. This was within the range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 1 to 2) (see Table 47).

Table 47: Count of reported offences against the person — most recent six quarters

Mapoon	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Serious offences	1	1	1	0	1	1
Other offences	0	1	0	2	1	0
Total	1	2	1	2	2	1

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the *Liquor Act 1992*

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Mapoon on 14 April 2004. As at 30 June 2011, 32 distinct individuals⁹⁹ had been convicted¹⁰⁰ of 34 breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Mapoon.

99. Individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once as a defendant convicted in the reporting period.
100. Not all persons or defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

Annual

In 2010/11, three defendants were convicted of breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Mapoon; two of these persons had not been previously convicted of this offence in any discrete Indigenous community.

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, two charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences were reported.

Note: Due to the small number of convictions over the reporting period, no graph is presented. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Child Safety

Annual

In 2010/11, the annual rate of Mapoon children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm was 72.3 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was statistically similar to the rate reported for 2009/10.¹⁰¹

No Mapoon children were admitted to child protection orders in 2010/11 or in 2009/10.

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, five children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.¹⁰² No children were admitted to child protection orders.¹⁰³

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2011, the student attendance rate at Western Cape College — Mapoon was 87.0 per cent (see Table 48). This was similar to the rate recorded in Semester 1 2007 (91.4 per cent) and an increase of 5.5 percentage points from the rate recorded in Semester 1 2010 (81.5 per cent).

101. Annual rates have not been calculated for communities with annual counts of fewer than five children to maintain data confidentiality.
102. Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.
103. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

Over the three years from 2008 to 2010, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Western Cape College — Mapoon were lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students. The attendance rates of Western Cape College — Mapoon and all Queensland State School students in Semester 1 2011 were similar.

Trend Analysis

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in student attendance rates at Western Cape College — Mapoon. Semester 1 student attendance rates decreased on average by 0.7 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2011.

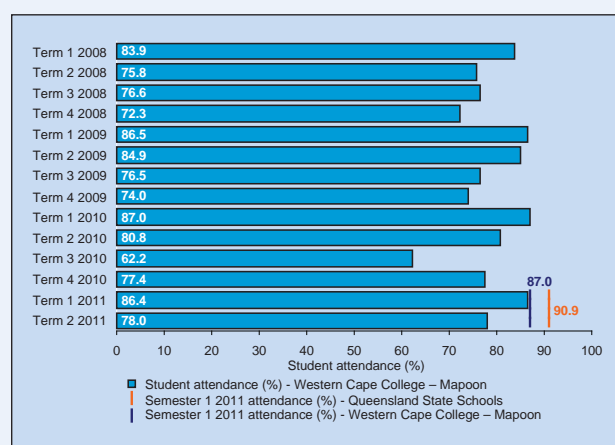
Table 48: Student attendance rate, Western Cape College — Mapoon and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2011

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010	Sem 1 2011
Western Cape College — Mapoon	91.4%	79.7%	85.7%	81.5%	87.0%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%	90.9%

June 2011 Quarter

In Term 2 2011, the student attendance rate at Western Cape College — Mapoon was 78.0 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2010 (80.8 per cent) (see Figure 56).

Figure 56: Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2011



Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data. Semester 1 rates for 2011 are preliminary and may be subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office): 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011

In the period 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of five general upgrades to existing houses under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- a draft road network plan was under development, and
- enhanced the effectiveness of Technical Working Group meetings attended by key agencies. Two Technical Working Group meetings were held during this reporting period to discuss:
 - future housing numbers
 - the proposed new subdivision
 - preferences for construction sites
 - the upgrade program, and
 - an Indigenous Land Use Agreement for social housing and home ownership.

The Program Office worked in partnership with a number of government agencies including the Department of Communities (Housing and Homelessness Services and Communities Property Portfolio), the Department of Public Works and the Department of Local Government and Planning to coordinate the services required to progress social housing.

Social Housing: 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

In the period July 2010 to June 2011, the Department of Communities delivered eight upgrades to existing houses in Mapoon (see Table 49).

Table 49: Department of Communities' achievements for the period July 2010 to June 2011

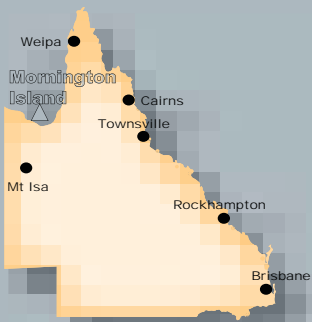
Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA*	Other	NPA*	Other
Mapoon	0	0	5	3

* National Partnership Agreement.

Source: Department of Communities, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Tenancy Management

Staff of the Department of Communities visited the community in November 2010 to establish a Register of Need on behalf of the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council. The Register of Need is a waitlist of applicants based on greatest need and the required allocation for bedroom entitlements. The Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council approved for the Department of Communities to manage the social housing properties. The Department will commence these responsibilities in November 2011.



Mornington Island

Community Perspective

Mornington Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Cecil Goodman.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Sean Linden.

Councillors

- Cr Richard Roughsey.
- Cr Allan Seckington.
- Cr Avril Thompson.

Population

- Approximately 1,101 people (at 30 June 2010).

Location

- Lower Gulf of Carpentaria.
- 125 km north of Burketown.
- 444 km north of Mount Isa.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Lardil (original people of Mornington Island, who formerly occupied the North Wellesley Islands), Yungkaal (islands between Mornington and the mainland), Kaiadilt (South Wellesley Islands), and the contiguous mainland people (Gangalidda) were removed to Mornington Island from 1914.

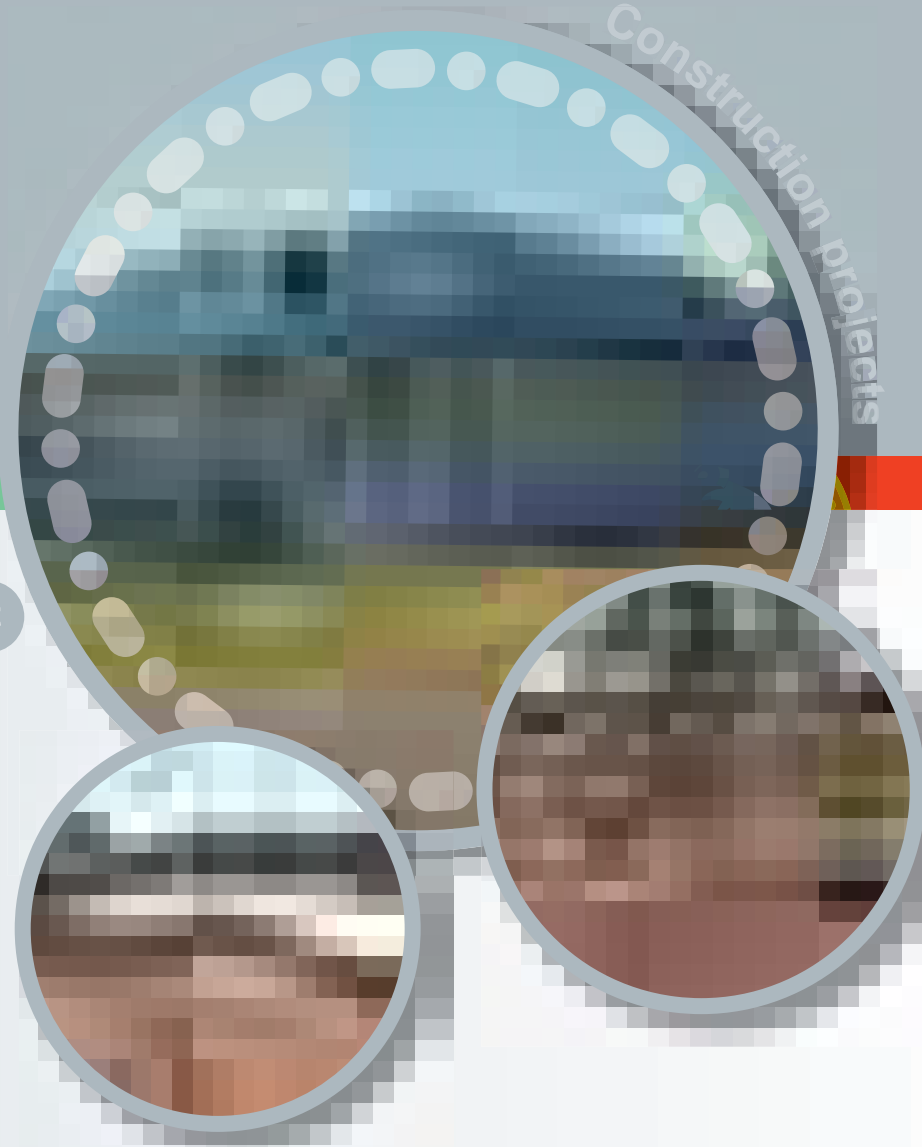
Alcohol Management Plan¹⁰⁴

- An Alcohol Management Plan commenced on Mornington Island on 28 November 2003.
- Mornington Island has a zero alcohol carriage limit. This means no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed on Mornington Island.

Junkuri Laka Justice Association Incorporated

- Chair — Roger Kelly.
- Co-ordinator — Berry Zondag.

104. Alcohol restrictions do not apply at licensed premises operating in the community. However, specific licence conditions limiting the amount, type and availability of alcohol apply to each of the premises individually, to complement alcohol restrictions. For more information on licensed premises and alcohol restrictions see www.olgr.qld.gov.au.



Community highlights report

by the Government Champion for Mornington Island



As the Government Champion for Mornington Island, I am pleased to report on the various achievements for 2010/11.

The year commenced with Mornington Shire Council Mayor Cecil Goodman and officials of the Australian and Queensland Governments formally signing the **Mornington Island Local Implementation Plan (LIP)** on 26 July 2010.

The LIP is the result of the Mornington Island community and the three tiers of government working together to capture the community's aspirations and commitments. The community's aspirations were very clear:

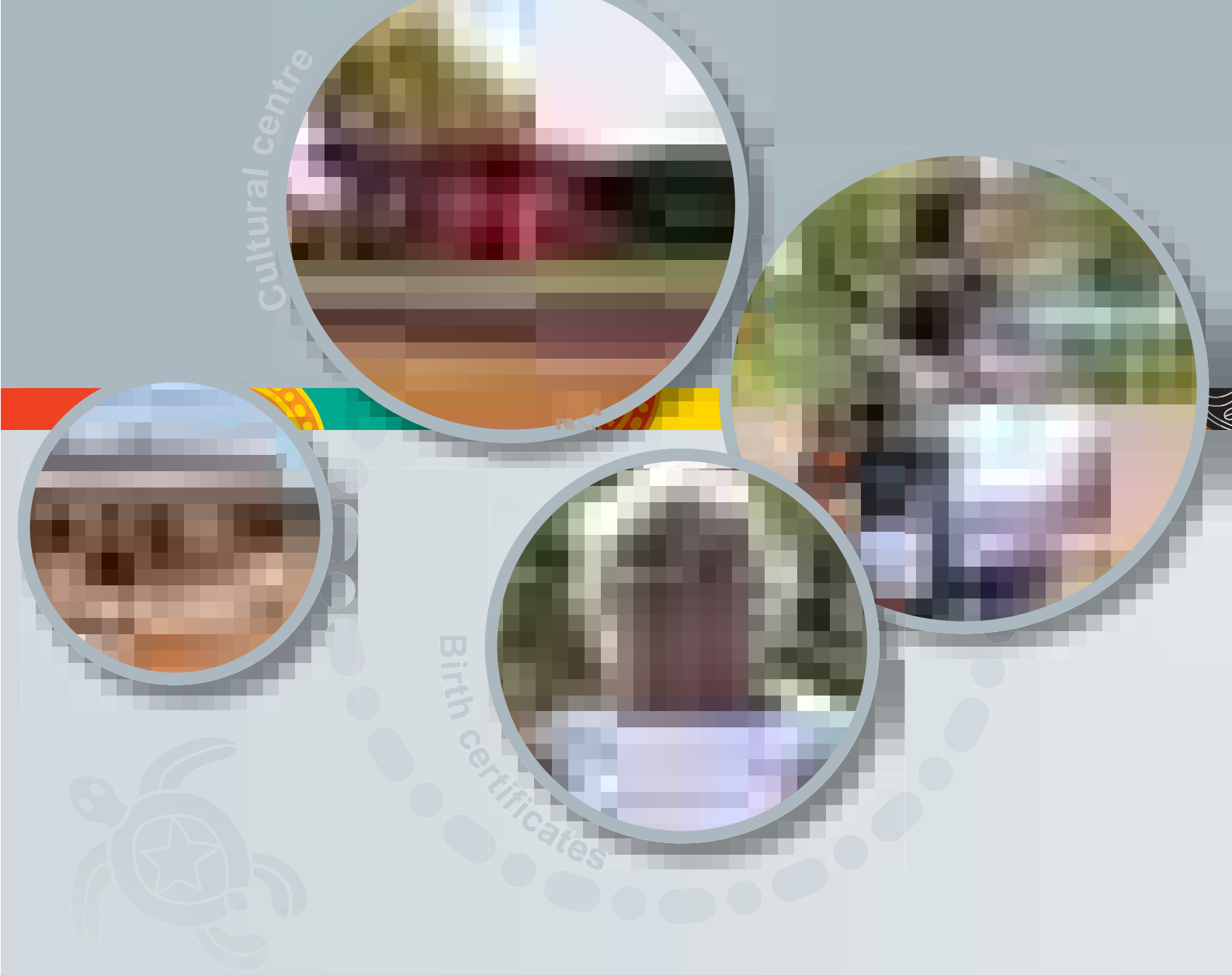
- greater coordination of services
- better engagement
- continued dialogue, and
- genuine partnerships with government.

I would like to thank all of the community members, the Mornington Shire Council, community organisations, staff from the Regional Operations

Centre and others who are working to progress implementation of the LIP. In order to track progress of the LIP outcomes, **Community Forums** were held in October 2010 and April 2011 with further forums to continue during 2011/12.

The **Mornington Island Restorative Justice Project** is a partnership between the Mornington Island community and the Department of Justice and Attorney-General's Dispute Resolution Branch which provides a mediation or peacemaking service that recognises and respects kinship and culture while conforming to the requirements of the criminal justice system.

Peacemaking is provided by the Elders and project staff. Of the 63 major matters now completed, 23 were responded to in 2010/11. More than half of the referrals to this project are made by community members. Increased referrals are likely due to the momentum gained through reconciled mediations and family participation. Formal training was provided in June 2010 and further short courses in conflict management will be delivered in the second half of 2011.



To demonstrate the peacemaking process, the project brought the Brisbane based **Natjul Theatre for Change** to Mornington Island in June 2011 to engage with some of the upper primary and secondary students at the Mornington Island State School. Using impromptu theatre, they explored creative and supportive ways to combat school bullying and identify conflict resolution solutions.

It was pleasing to see a range of new initiatives commence under the **Early Childhood initiative** of the LIP. The Australian Government provided funding to **Save the Children Australia** who are now providing an **early childhood development and parenting program** through the delivery of **mobile playgroup services** targeting children 0–4 years of age. The Mornington Shire Council provided a staff house for the program.

Young mothers had an opportunity to learn from experienced mothers through the **Ladies with Babies Program** conducted by the Police-Citizens Youth Club. The women meet every Thursday and

work on activities such as sewing, cooking, scrapbooking, crafts and pottery.

On 11 April 2011, a Community **Welcoming Babies Ceremony** was held. This community initiative saw babies born away from the community (during the previous 12 months) receive a traditional welcome back to the community. Babies were presented with a **Community Welcoming Certificate** designed by the local working group who organised and coordinated the event. The event celebrated the important role parents and community play in bringing up future generations.

This year, the Mornington Island State School welcomed a new Principal, John Bosward. In welcoming the new Principal, I would also like to acknowledge the hard work of the school's previous Principal, Mona Anau, who provided leadership at the school from July 2008 to January 2011.

While the focus remained on improving school attendance, numeracy and literacy, the Mornington Island State School continued the social skilling

program **Deadly Minds**. This program teaches and reinforces for students the core values of Courage, Choice, Challenge and Respect. During this year, the community also welcomed the commencement of a **Lardil Traditional Language and Dance Program** as part of the school's curriculum.

On 24 March 2011, the Community Health Team organised a community event in support of the **National Closing the Gap Day — Indigenous Health Equity** campaign. The day included a barbecue lunch and information displays from local service providers including Save the Children Playgroup team, Century Mine, North West Primary Health Care, Gununamanda Store and the Mornington Island State School. The Community Health team provided child and adult health checks.

In March 2011, the Mornington Shire Council entered into a 40 year agreement with the Queensland Government to lease 212 existing social housing lots from Mornington Shire Council, paving the way for significant investment in new housing and housing repairs. In 2010/11, under the **National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing** delivered by the Department of Communities, seven new houses were commenced and upgrades to a further 33 were completed. In addition, under the State funded Rural and Remote Housing Program and the Factory Built Homes initiative, a total of 16 houses were commenced using tilt-up slab construction technology. These houses will be completed and handed over to the Mornington Shire Council early in the second half of 2011.

During March 2011, **three new sets of mobile light towers** were purchased with funds from the Australian Government under the Remote Service Delivery Strategy. The mobile light towers have made participating in recreational activities safer, including the highly successful Monday night football games hosted by the Mornington Island Police-Citizens Youth Club. These games are enthusiastically attended by community members who have formed an Under 12, Under 16 and Men's Open teams.

In May 2011, following the resolution of land tenure issues, construction of the **Child Safe House** commenced. The construction project employs three community members and construction is due for completion in December 2011.

In September 2010, the Mornington Shire Council upgraded the fuel bowsers by connecting them to a larger fuel storage facility. By reducing the necessity to transport fuel in drums onto Mornington Island, the opportunity for petrol sniffing has also been reduced. The Australian Government funded the upgrade under the National Petrol Sniffing Strategy.

During 27–28 October 2010, more than 280 community members participated in an **Identification Day**. Staff from the Regional Operations Centre, the Births, Deaths and Marriages Unit of the Department of Justice and Attorney-General and Centrelink assisted community members to:

- complete and lodge forms to register their children on the Birth Register, and
- obtain Birth Certificates, Medicare Cards, Health Care Cards and Tax File Numbers.

Assistance with other government forms was also provided, including assistance to Elders who have never had a birth certificate or who were not registered at birth.

The **Mirndiyan Gununa Cultural Centre** (the Cultural Centre) now has a new look with a major extension and refurbishment completed in June 2011. The Cultural Centre has new office space, a new air-conditioned Arts Centre Studio, a larger painting and ceramic studio, as well as a new kiln. The old office area is now a large office reception, boardroom and additional office space. The front section of the Cultural Centre will become a shop and gallery. External landscaping is being completed for the official opening of the Cultural Centre in the next financial year.

Australian Government funding has enabled the Mornington Shire Council to engage a project manager to **design and construct a fully operational motel** on Mornington Island. This project has significant long-term training and employment opportunities.

I would like to congratulate Daniel Linden who has been recognised for his leadership skills by receiving **leadership honours** at one of Queensland's most prestigious schools, Brisbane Boy's College. This student was elected as boarding house Co-Vice Captain and received wider recognition as a scholarship recipient of the **Foundation for Young Australians Indigenous Youth Leadership Program**.

As part of a **Leadership through Adventure Program** run by the Mornington Island Police-Citizens Youth Club, teenagers have the opportunity to go sea kayaking each Friday and Saturday on the beautiful waters surrounding Mornington Island. Under close tutelage the young men and women are taught better kayaking techniques and water safety. The program provides each participant with the opportunity to develop their personal resilience and self-esteem, while learning the importance of teamwork. Other activities involved in the *Leadership through Adventure Program* include mountain biking, abseiling, camping and culture skills.

North West Queensland Indigenous Catholic Social Services provides a **Community Patrol** service to the residents of Mornington Island. The services delivered include patrol and outreach, a transport service to remove at-risk people to safety and a **Men's Group to support the Community Patrol services**. The Community Patrol also operates as an information collection and referral service that engages and assists with access to services. The Men's Group assists men to address personal issues in a confidential, supportive environment and provides alcohol diversionary activities. Mornington Shire Council supports these programs by renting the guesthouse from which the Men's Group programs operate.

In March 2011, the women of Mornington Island recognised **International Women's Day** by gathering to celebrate the important role women play in the community.

Infrastructure works totalling \$5.1 million were also completed. The works included major upgrades to the sewerage treatment ponds, construction of a new landfill, rehabilitation of existing landfill and upgrade and sealing works on Birri Road.

The outlook for 2011/2012

As Government Champion, the priority for 2011/12 will be to continue working with the Regional Operations Centre, Mornington Shire Council and the Mornington Island community to deliver on the **Local Implementation Plan outcomes**.

The finalisation of the **Child Safe House, Safe Haven and the Child and Family Centre** projects will also remain a priority.

Under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*, and as part of the **Local Implementation Plan's Healthy Homes initiative**, seven new constructions and 29 upgrades are scheduled for the year.

Positive school feedback regarding the **Natjul Theatre for Change** has encouraged further visits during 2011/12 to continue engaging young people in peacemaking processes.

Construction of the Mornington Island State School's **Innovative Learning Centre** is well advanced and is scheduled for completion in the 2011/12 financial year.

Michael Kinnane ESM

Government Champion for Mornington Island
Associate Director-General
Department of Local Government and Planning

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was no overall trend in rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03–2010/11

- While there was no overall trend in rates of all reported offences against the person, rates of serious offences against the person improved.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was a decrease in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to child protection orders: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was no real change in the rates at which children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm or admitted to a child protection order.

Student attendance rate for Mornington Island State School: Semester 1 2010 to Semester 1 2011

- The student attendance rate decreased.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 57 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2010/11, usual residents of Mornington Island (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions on or near Mornington Island¹⁰⁵ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland.

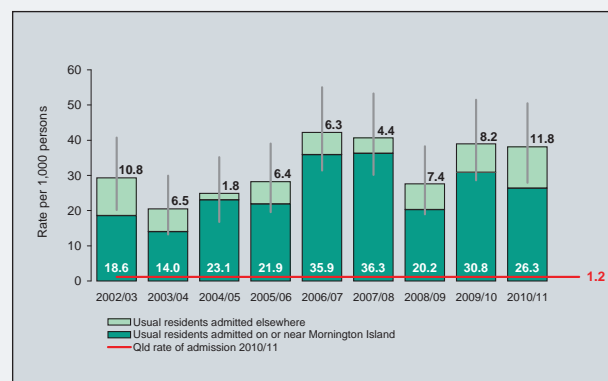
105. See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for a list of communities and the hospital facilities that are considered to be in or near each community.

Table 50 also shows the numbers of residents and non-residents of Mornington Island admitted to hospital on Mornington Island in the most recent six quarters.

Annual

In 2010/11, the rate of hospital admissions of Mornington Island residents for assault-related conditions was 38.1 per 1,000 persons (26.3 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised on Mornington Island and 11.8 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 39.0 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 57).

Figure 57: Annual rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



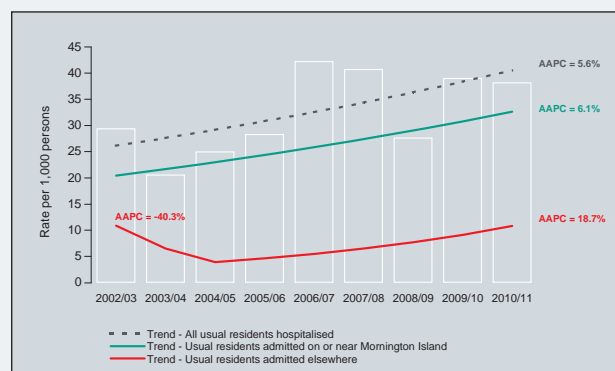
Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admission of Mornington Island residents to hospital varied from 20.5 to 42.2 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the nine years were variable ranging from 22 to 47 admissions per year.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the admission rate of Mornington Island residents to all hospital facilities for assault-related conditions (AAPC: 5.6 per cent).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rates of Mornington Island residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: 6.1 per cent) or outside of their community from 2002/03 to 2004/05 (AAPC: -40.3 per cent) (see Figure 58). However, there was statistical evidence of an increasing trend in the rate of Mornington Island residents hospitalised outside of their community for assault-related conditions from 2004/05 to 2010/11 (AAPC: 18.7 per cent) (see Figure 58).

Figure 58: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were nine admissions of Mornington Island residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, two of whom were hospitalised elsewhere. There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions on Mornington Island (see Table 50).

Table 50: Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent six quarters

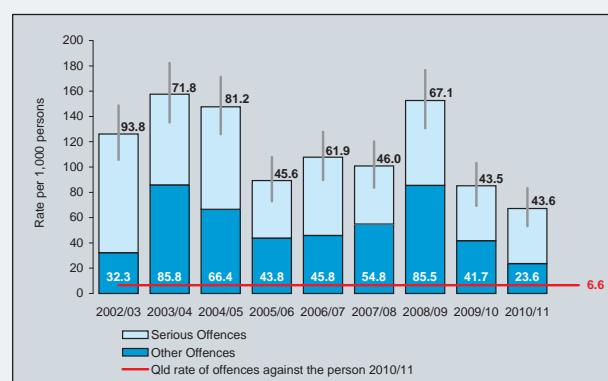
Resident status		Quarter					
		Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	13	6	6	4	12	7
	Admitted elsewhere	2	3	2	4	5	2
	Total	15	9	8	8	17	9
Non-residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person on Mornington Island in 2010/11 was 67.2 per 1,000 persons (43.6 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 23.6 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 85.2 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 59).

Figure 59: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2010/11



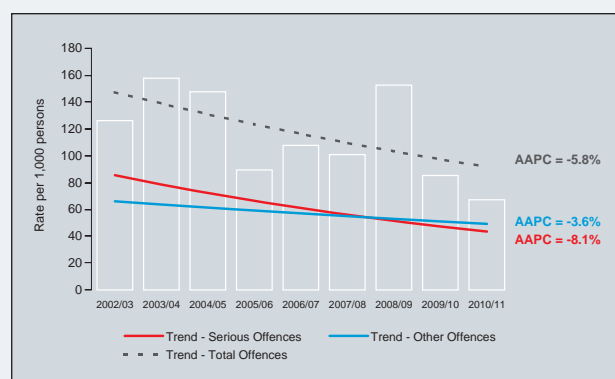
Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 67.2 to 157.6 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over that same period were highly variable ranging from 74 to 169 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person on Mornington Island (AAPC: -5.8 per cent) (see Figure 60).

There was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person — decreasing by an average of 8.1 per cent per year. However, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of reported other offences against the person (AAPC: -3.6 per cent).

Figure 60: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were 18 reported offences against the person on Mornington Island. This was within the range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 11 to 27) (see Table 51).

Table 51: Count of reported offences against the person — most recent six quarters

Mornington Island	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Serious offences	9	12	18	13	8	9
Other offences	8	6	9	5	3	9
Total	17	18	27	18	11	18

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Mornington Island on 28 November 2003. As at 30 June 2011, 457 distinct individuals¹⁰⁶ had been convicted¹⁰⁷ of 1,182 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits on Mornington Island.

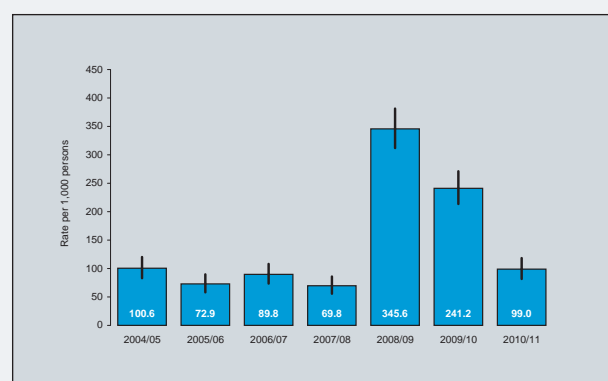
106. Individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once as a defendant convicted in the reporting period.

107. Not all persons or defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

Annual

The rate of charges resulting in a conviction decreased significantly from 241.2 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10 to 99.0 per 1,000 persons in 2010/11. The rate reported in 2010/11 was similar to the annual rates reported during the four years prior to 2008/09 (ranging from 69.8 to 100.6 per 1,000 persons) (see Figure 61).

Figure 61: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences, 2004/05 to 2010/11



In 2010/11, 19 persons with no prior convictions were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits on Mornington Island (individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and had no prior convictions for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in any of the discrete Indigenous communities) (see Table 52). This was lower than the counts reported in any of the preceding six years. These 19 people constituted at least 17 per cent¹⁰⁸ of the total defendants convicted during 2010/11 (109).

Table 52: Count¹⁰⁹ of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C, 2004/05 to 2010/11 (NB: not a count of total persons convicted)

Mornington Island	Year						
	2004 /05	2005 /06	2006 /07	2007 /08	2008 /09	2009 /10	2010 /11
Total	74	54	51	38	100	55	19

108. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.

109. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were 22 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits on Mornington Island (see Table 53). This was within the range of the previous four quarters (ranging from 19 to 39).

Table 53: Count¹¹⁰ of charges resulting in a conviction and defendants convicted for breaches of Sections 168B and C — most recent six quarters

Mornington Island	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Charges	93	36	29	19	39	22
Defendants	93	36	29	19	39	22

In the June 2011 quarter, seven persons without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits on Mornington Island were convicted, all of whom had no prior convictions for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in any of the discrete Indigenous communities. These seven persons represented at least 31 per cent¹¹¹ of the total defendants convicted during the June 2011 quarter (22).

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Child Safety

Annual

In 2010/11, the annual rate of Mornington Island children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm was 23.6 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was statistically similar to the rate reported for 2009/10 of 41.8 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

The annual rate of Mornington Island children admitted to child protection orders was 25.9 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) in 2010/11. This was statistically similar to the rate reported for 2009/10 of 34.4 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

110. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.

111. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, fewer than five children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.¹¹² No children were admitted to child protection orders.¹¹³

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2011, the student attendance rate at Mornington Island State School was 69.7 per cent (see Table 54). This was a decrease of 6.4 percentage points from the Semester 1 attendance rate recorded in 2010 (76.1 per cent).

In the three years from 2007 to 2009, the attendance rate at Mornington Island State School was at least 25 percentage points lower than the attendance rate of all Queensland State School students. The gap in attendance rates between Mornington Island State School students and all Queensland State School students narrowed to 14.9 percentage points in Semester 1 2010, but widened to 21.2 percentage points in Semester 1 2011.

Trend Analysis

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in student attendance rates at Mornington Island State School. Semester 1 student attendance rates increased on average by 2.8 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2011.

Table 54: Student attendance rate, Mornington Island State School and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2011

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010	Sem 1 2011
Mornington Island State School	65.6%	56.6%	65.5%	76.1%	69.7%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%	90.9%

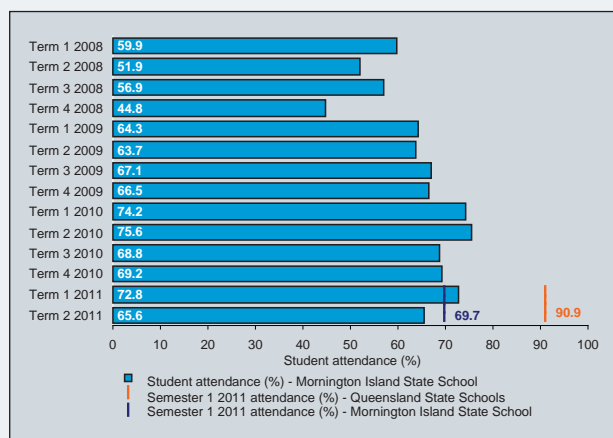
112. Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

113. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

June 2011 Quarter

In Term 2 2011, the student attendance rate at Mornington Island State School was 65.6 per cent. This was a decrease from the rate recorded in Term 2 2010 (75.6 per cent) (see Figure 62).

Figure 62: Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2011



Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data. Semester 1 rates for 2011 are preliminary and may be subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office): 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011

In the period 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of 33 general upgrades to existing houses under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- executed 40 year social housing leases with the Mornington Shire Council over 212 lots
- worked with the Mornington Shire Council, the Department of Local Government and Planning and a planning consultant in progressing preparation of a planning scheme, with initial engagement with Mornington Shire Council and stakeholders occurring in May 2011
- completed a draft road network plan and 221 final lease surveys for social housing lots, and

- coordinated and enhanced the effectiveness of Technical Working Group meetings attended by key agencies. Two Technical Working Group meetings were held to discuss:
 - the 2010 to 2012 construction program
 - future social housing needs including a future subdivision
 - survey and land tenure progress
 - employment opportunities arising from housing and infrastructure works
 - the sequencing of housing construction
 - the social housing upgrades program
 - transitional housing and tenancy management
 - the delivery of contractor accommodation camp location and management model, and
 - infrastructure delivery.

The Program Office worked in partnership with a number of government agencies including the Department of Communities (Housing and Homelessness Services and Communities Property Portfolio), the Department of Public Works and the Department of Local Government and Planning to coordinate the services required to progress social housing.

During this period, contractors engaged by QBuild employed local Indigenous people in various roles which included apprenticeships, traineeships and trades related to the roll-out of social housing.

Social Housing: 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

In the period July 2010 to June 2011, the Department of Communities delivered 33 upgrades to existing houses on Mornington Island (see Table 55).

Table 55: Department of Communities' achievements for the period July 2010 to June 2011

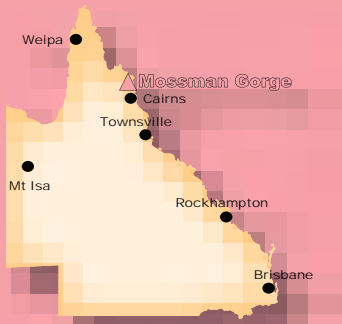
Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA*	Other	NPA*	Other
Mornington Island	0	0	33	0

* National Partnership Agreement.

Source: Department of Communities, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Tenancy Management

As at 30 June 2011, 174 tenancy agreements were in place on Mornington Island. During the June 2011 quarter, the Department of Communities managed the pre-allocation and allocation of seven vacant properties. The Mornington Shire Council signed 40 year leases on 212 properties. The Department manages the properties as the lessor.



Mossman Gorge

Community Perspective

Cairns Regional Council

Mayor

- Mossman Gorge is part of the Cairns Regional Council area.
- The Mayor of Cairns Regional Council is Cr Val Schier.
- The Councillor responsible for the division containing Mossman Gorge is Cr Julia Leu.

Population

- Approximately 146 people (at 30 June 2010).

Location

- Cape York.
- 4 km from Mossman.
- 80 km north of Cairns.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Eastern Yalanji people (Bama), and other regional peoples moved into the Mossman Gorge settlement.

Alcohol Management Plan

- There are no alcohol restrictions in Mossman Gorge.
- There are ten Dry Place Declarations current.

Mossman Gorge

Community highlights report

by the Government Champion
for Mossman Gorge

It pleases me, as the Government Champion for Mossman Gorge, to report some of the achievements in the community during 2010/11.

The people of Mossman Gorge continue to demonstrate great determination in creating a better community and a rewarding future for the younger generations. The achievements outlined in this report reflect the strong partnership developed between the community leaders of Mossman Gorge, local stakeholders, and the Queensland and Australian Governments, who have committed many hours to realise the positive developments within the community.

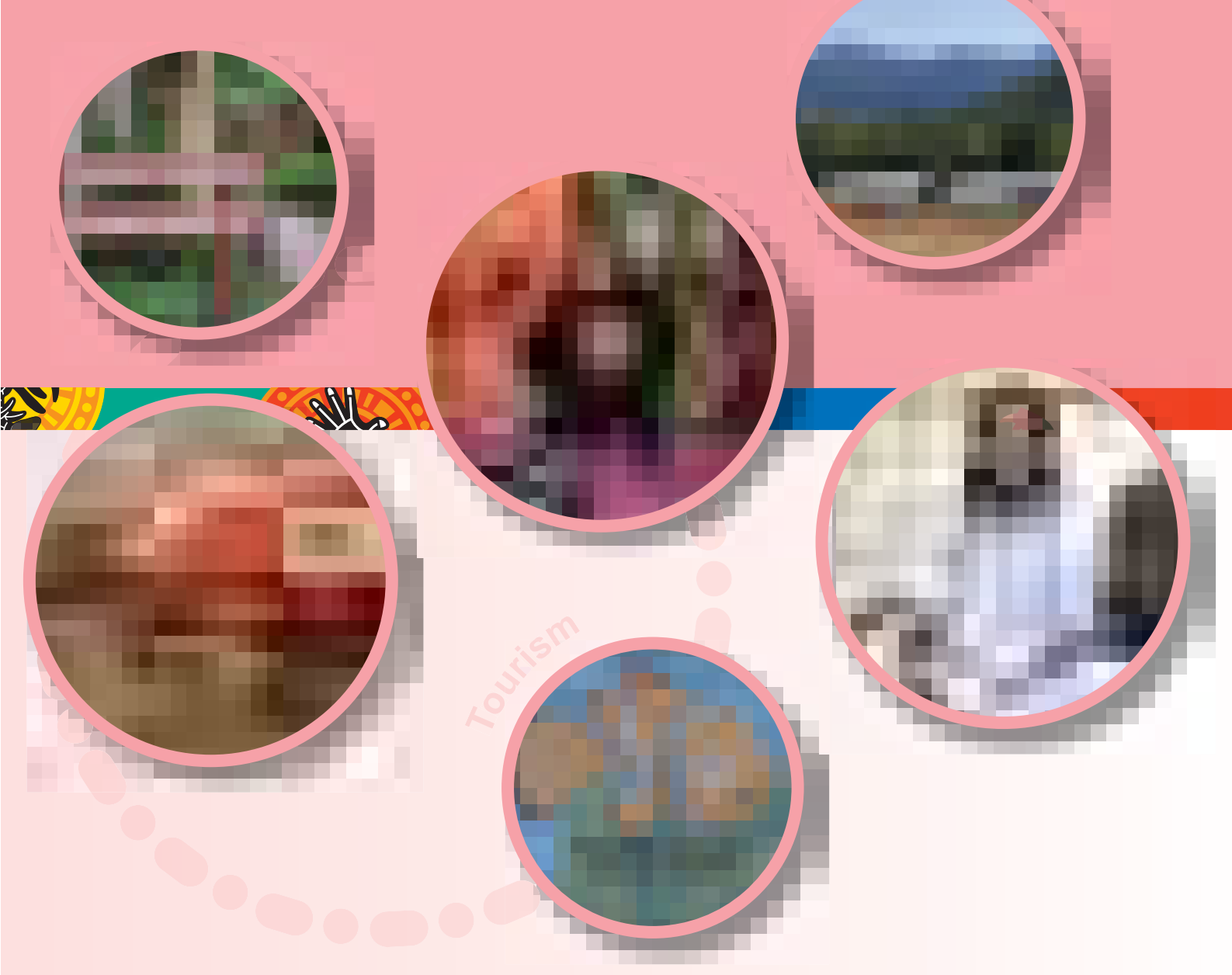
The Mossman Gorge community continued to embrace the **Cape York Welfare Reform (CYWR) Trial** and the many opportunities and challenges that it brings. Notably since CYWR began, we have seen a significant increase in school attendance of at least 9.2 percentage points when comparing Semester 1 2010 (83.6 per cent) to Semester 1 2008 (74.4 per cent) and 12.4 percentage points when Semester 1

2010 is compared to Semester 1 2007 (71.2 per cent). Access to coordinated health services and opportunities for 'real jobs' for community members have also improved considerably.

Construction of the Mossman Gorge Gateway Tourism Facility (Gateway Centre) has commenced with work to integrate the existing enterprises, such as the **Dreamtime Walks** and the **Art Gallery**, into the facility well underway. The Gateway Centre is creating significant employment opportunities for Mossman Gorge residents. There are a number of residents employed or in training programs who aim to secure permanent employment in the Gateway Centre in a variety of fields.

Other success stories associated with the construction of the Gateway Centre include the **Plant Propagation project** and the development of **new walking tracks**.

Two Mossman Gorge residents received funding to **propagate plants and trees** to landscape the surrounds of the Gateway Centre. I have recently



viewed the extraordinary work of these community members. The propagation of original plants from seeds has been the most successful in Far North Queensland for a number of years.

The work undertaken by the members of the local construction crew on new walking tracks adjacent to the community is also commendable.

Funding support from the Australian Government Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, enabled some members of the construction crew, who had little to no previous experience, to form part of the team constructing quality top class walking tracks. In 2010/11, three walks were constructed totalling approximately six kilometres. The walks will become a focal point for the newly expanded **Dreamtime Walks** and will be in use prior to the Gateway Centre which is scheduled to open in early 2012.

The **art program** in Mossman Gorge has also developed significantly over the past 12 months. Local artists have learnt new techniques that are

reflected in the new products now available for sale, such as screen printed silk scarves. These products are proving popular with tourists.

A local graphic designer designed and developed a new community newsletter, the **Mossman Gorge News**. The first edition of this newsletter was released in early 2011 and it provides information about what is happening in and around the community.

A group of Mossman Gorge women found an interesting way to get fit and healthy, and along with their teammates, are enjoying the camaraderie as part of the **Mossman Sharkettes Women's Rugby League Team**. The Sharkettes participate in the Cairns District Women's Rugby League competition and are also a fundraising partner with the Pink Ribbon Breast Cancer Awareness program.

The governing body of the Mossman Gorge community **Bamanga Bubu Ngadimunku Inc (BBN)** continued to work through a transition phase that includes seeking ongoing funding sources, identifying operational priorities and planning for a transition to the **Gateway Centre**.

A BBN Business Development Officer (BDO) has been appointed for 12 months with Australian Government funding. Key tasks for the BDO include the development of a detailed business plan, negotiating contracts for the transition of BBN businesses into the **Gateway Centre**, and development of a preferred future corporate structure for BBN.

Alcohol reform continues to be a priority for the community. A voluntary trial of a ban on cask wine sales in Mossman township between April 2010 and February 2011 coincided with a significant reduction in liquor related offences. The trial was deemed a success by the community, Queensland Police Service and government participants. Community leaders are working closely with government officers on additional measures to reduce alcohol-related harm.

During the last 12 months, service providers working in Mossman Gorge have **integrated service delivery**, ensuring clear communication and collaboration between service providers. The integration of health services, with services available at the **Mossman Gorge Clinic** run by Apunipima Cape York Health Council and services at the **Wawu Ngulkurru Bungka** (Wellbeing Centre) run by the Royal Flying Doctor Service, reflects this successful approach. These organisations and other health service providers have also formed the **Health Action Team (HAT)** which meets monthly. HAT provides support to the Mossman Gorge Clinic and community residents by providing direction on the best way to deliver services to the community, sharing information on community issues and distributing health related information to community members.

During the year, the **Cape York Welfare Reform Parenting Program** was introduced. The Parenting Program has one full-time community-based consultant with parents' club sessions held every fortnight and one-on-one personal parenting sessions held weekly with individual parents/families. Additionally, the Parenting Program links in with Mossman State School to assist in the development of support plans for individuals, including with their social and emotional development.

During September 2010, **renovations to the Mossman Gorge Clinic** were completed. Upgrades included reconfiguration works to increase the service capacity of the clinic and an upgrade of electrical infrastructure for power supply. Accreditation of the clinic occurred in December 2010.

The outlook for 2011/12

Housing and land tenure issues are a leading priority for the community in 2011/12 and work will continue towards the ultimate goal of home ownership for the residents of Mossman Gorge.

Alcohol reform will be an ongoing priority for the year ahead. Following the cessation of the voluntary ban on the sale of cask wine before 4:00pm under the Mossman Liquor Accord, and with the support of the community, an **Alcohol Reform Local Working Group** was established. Discussions are continuing between the Working Group and the Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation regarding available options for stronger restrictions on alcohol consumption.

During 2011/12, I look forward to the opening of the **Gateway Centre** which is anticipated for March 2012. A number of Mossman Gorge residents are engaged in employment and training opportunities in preparation for the opening. The Centre will provide a variety of employment opportunities within the community.

Work will be ongoing to ensure Bamanga Bubu Ngadimunku Inc and a number of its associated businesses are on a more sustainable footing by being integrated into the Gateway Centre.

The **Local Implementation Plan (LIP)** for Mossman Gorge remains a work in progress and through ongoing consultation, the finalisation and delivery of the plan is a priority for the year ahead. A large number of service commitments from the draft LIP are already being implemented.

The community is looking forward to a successful 2011/12 and all parties will be focused on further developing the strong partnerships between government, business and the community.

Terry Wall

Government Champion for Mossman Gorge
Associate Director-General, Operations and Environment Regulator
Department of Environment and Resource Management

Cape York Welfare Reform

Annual

Mossman Gorge is a **Cape York Welfare Reform (CYWR)** community. The **Family Responsibilities Commission (FRC)** held 191 conferences to consider 197 notifications, this being 7.2 per cent of total notifications that were within the FRC's jurisdiction.

The **Wellbeing Centre** operates as part of CYWR and currently has 68 active clients including FRC and self-referrals. The new clinical supervisor position (which supervises all Wellbeing Centres) has provided significantly increased professional support to Wellbeing Centre staff as well as contributing to clinical governance and best practice approaches.

The Australian Government provided funding to the Royal Flying Doctor Service for continued joint delivery (with Queensland Corrective Services) of programs aimed at **Family Violence and Ending Offending** in the four CYWR communities. The funding also provides for the implementation of additional educational workshops, including programs that address binge drinking.

The Australian Government continues to fund a mentoring, training and work experience program for job seekers who have secured a job guarantee at the Mossman Gorge Gateway Centre through the Indigenous Land Corporation.

The **Apunipima Cape York Health Council (ACYHC)** received additional funding under the Indigenous Chronic Disease Package to support enhanced access to Medicare and to provide expanded capacity to meet the follow-up needs from the health check in Mossman Gorge. A position which focuses on men's health is also operating in Mossman Gorge.

Primary Health Care services in Mossman Gorge now effectively operate under the ACYHC which manages the Mossman Gorge Clinic. Clinic renovations have been completed and accreditation was granted through the Australian General Practice Accreditation Limited (AGPAL) during a visit in December 2010. **Queensland Health** has completed a successful handover of the treatment of chronic disease-related clients of Mossman Gorge to ACYHC.

Parenting services commenced and are now receiving referrals from the Family Responsibilities Commission, introducing the **Positive Parenting Program**, linking with child health providers and also engaging with the community.

Notifications for 2010/11 increased from 2009/10 for Magistrates Court (from 95 to 119) but have decreased for the three conference areas of:

- School Attendance (from 56 to 55)
- Housing Tenancy (from nine to six), and
- Child Safety (from 21 to 17).

June 2011 Quarter

During the June 2011 Quarter, 79 FRC conferences were held in Mossman Gorge. These conferences addressed 31 Magistrates Court notifications, 17 school attendance notifications, four child safety notifications and four housing tenancy notifications.

Referrals to the **Family Income Management** program which aims to help manage household budgets and rent payments was well received by Mossman Gorge residents and is accessible through the Wellbeing Centre.

There are currently 92 **Student Education Trusts**, for children 18 years of age and under, in place for Mossman Gorge students.

Workshops for the development of young leaders are planned for early 2011/12. The first workshop includes a four day workshop for the **FRC Local Commissioners** to provide professional development for the life of the FRC to ensure it fulfils its mandate to actively work to restore local authority.

Community-based training facilities have been established to provide Vocational Education and Training courses to assist transition from non-participation and/or education into employment. Regular interagency meetings enable service providers to coordinate early childhood and education activities.

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was no overall trend in rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2007/08–2010/11

- Due to variability of data and the short time series available trends are not reported.

Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to child protection orders: 2009/10–2010/11

- There were no children the subject of a substantiated notification of harm in either 2009/10 or 2010/11, while the rate at which children were admitted to child protection orders in 2010/11 was similar to the 2009/10 rate.

Student attendance rate for Mossman State and Mossman State High Schools (Mossman Gorge Students only): Semester 1 2010 to Semester 1 2011

- The student attendance rate was similar.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

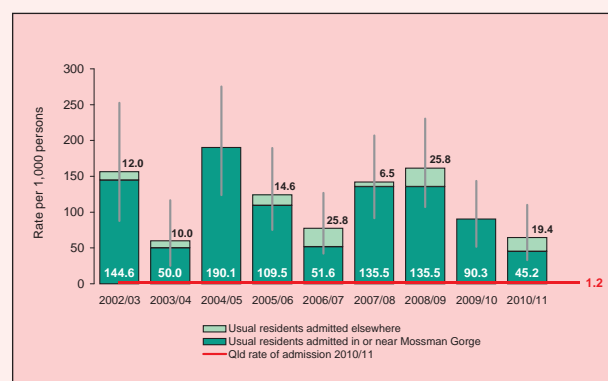
Figure 63 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2010/11, usual residents of Mossman Gorge (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Mossman Gorge¹¹⁴ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland. Table 56 also shows the numbers of residents and non-residents of Mossman Gorge admitted to hospital in Mossman Gorge in the most recent six quarters.

114. See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for a list of communities and the hospital facilities that are considered to be in or near each community.

Annual

In 2010/11, the rate of hospital admissions of Mossman Gorge residents for assault-related conditions was 64.5 per 1,000 persons¹¹⁵ (45.2 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised in Mossman Gorge and 19.4 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 90.3 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 63).

Figure 63: Annual rate¹¹⁶ of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admission of Mossman Gorge residents to hospital was highly variable ranging from 60.0 to 190.1 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the nine years were highly variable ranging from six to 25 admissions per year.

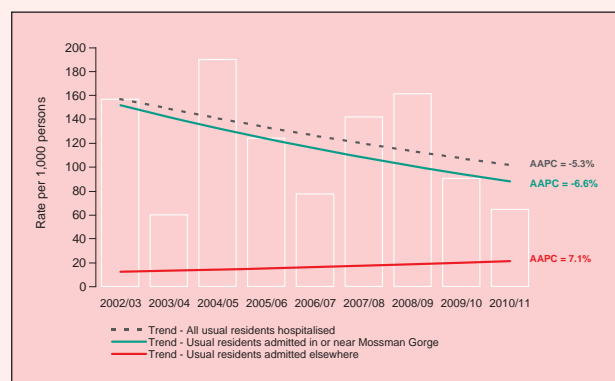
Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of admission of Mossman Gorge residents to all hospital facilities for assault-related conditions (AAPC: -5.3 per cent).

115. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

116. See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for further details on analysis of data.

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of trends in the rates of Mossman Gorge residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -6.6 per cent) or hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: 7.1 per cent) for assault-related conditions (see Figure 64).

Figure 64: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were three admissions of Mossman Gorge residents to hospital for assault-related conditions (see Table 56).

Table 56: Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent six quarters

Resident status		Quarter					
		Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	5	2	2	2	0	3
	Admitted elsewhere	0	0	1	2	0	0
	Total	5	2	3	4	0	3
Non-residents	Admitted in community	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA: Not applicable.

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Mossman Gorge in 2010/11 was 77.4 per 1,000 persons (38.7 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 38.7 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 90.3 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10. Note that Mossman Gorge rates are highly variable due to its small population and have not been graphed. Additionally, the lack of reliable data on reported offences across the full time period has precluded any analysis of trends.

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were six reported offences against the person in Mossman Gorge. This was similar to the range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 1 to 3) (see Table 57).

Table 57: Count of reported offences against the person — most recent six quarters

Mossman Gorge	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Serious offences	2	1	1	0	2	3
Other offences	3	1	0	3	0	3
Total	5	2	1	3	2	6

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

Child Safety Annual

There were no Mossman Gorge children subject to a substantiated notification of harm in 2009/10 or 2010/11.

Fewer than five Mossman Gorge children were admitted to child protection orders in 2010/11. The rate of admissions of Mossman Gorge children to a child protection order in 2010/11 was statistically similar to the rate reported in 2009/10.¹¹⁷

117. Annual rates have not been calculated for communities with annual counts of fewer than five children to maintain data confidentiality.

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, no children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.¹¹⁸ No children were admitted to child protection orders.¹¹⁹

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2011, the student attendance rate of Mossman Gorge students at Mossman State School and Mossman State High School was 79.3 per cent (see Table 58). This was similar to the rate recorded in Semester 1 2010 (83.6 per cent).

Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates of Mossman Gorge students at Mossman State School and Mossman State High School have been lower than the statewide attendance rate of all Queensland State School students. In Semester 1 2009, the gap in attendance rates between Mossman Gorge students and all Queensland State School students narrowed to 6.1 percentage points (down from 20.6 and 16.7 percentage points respectively in 2007 and 2008). In Semester 1 2011, the attendance gap between Mossman Gorge students and all Queensland State School students was 11.6 percentage points.

Trend Analysis

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in student attendance rates for Mossman Gorge students. Semester 1 student attendance rates increased on average by 2.5 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2011.

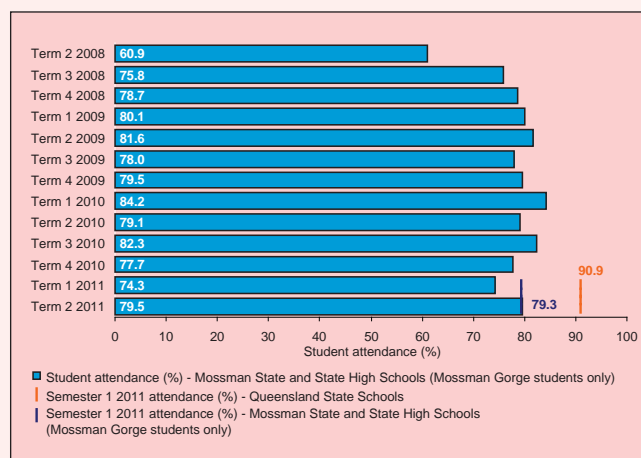
Table 58: Student attendance rate, Mossman State School and Mossman State High School and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2011

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010	Sem 1 2011
Mossman Gorge students: Mossman State School and Mossman State High School	71.2%	74.4%	84.6%	83.6%	79.3%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%	90.9%

June 2011 Quarter

In Term 2 2011, the student attendance rate for Mossman Gorge students at Mossman State School and Mossman State High School was 79.5 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2010 (79.1 per cent) (see Figure 65).

Figure 65: Student attendance rate, Term 2 2008 to Term 2 2011



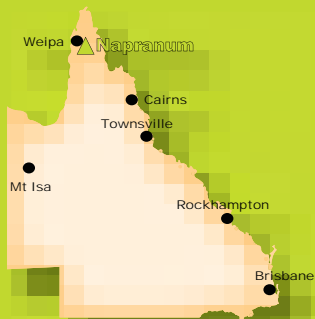
Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data. Semester 1 rates for 2011 are preliminary and may be subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Tenancy Management

During the June 2011 quarter, ongoing planned and responsive maintenance was undertaken. The Department of Communities provides tenancy management to public housing properties at Mossman Gorge, and negotiations are continuing in relation to the transition of properties under the Indigenous Housing Organisations Transitions Project.

118. Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

119. Data are extracted by community of family residence.



Napranum

Community Perspective

Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Roy Chevathen.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Bow Waqata.

Councillors

- Cr Moira Bosen.
- Cr Mary Ann Coconut.
- Cr Gloria Wallis.

Population

- Approximately 951 people (at 30 June 2010).

Location

- Western coast of Cape York.
- 6 km from Weipa.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Alngith peoples and a significant number of Napranum people came originally from Coen, Mapoon, Aurukun and other communities.

Alcohol Management Plan

- An Alcohol Management Plan commenced in Napranum on 9 June 2003.
- Napranum has a zero alcohol carriage limit. This means no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed in Napranum.

TWAL Council of Elders Local Justice Group

- Chair — Mary Ann Coconut.
- Co-ordinator — Duri Davui.

Napranum

Community highlights report

by the Government Champion
for Napranum

Community farm

My first year as Government Champion has been a great learning experience. My support staff and I have visited the community a number of times throughout the year. With each visit we have been able to build more of an understanding of the issues and the aspirations of the Napranum community.

One of the great achievements this year has been the **construction of new houses** by the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council. These were built under the Department of Communities' Remote Indigenous Housing and Homelessness Program's roll-out of new housing under the ***National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing***.

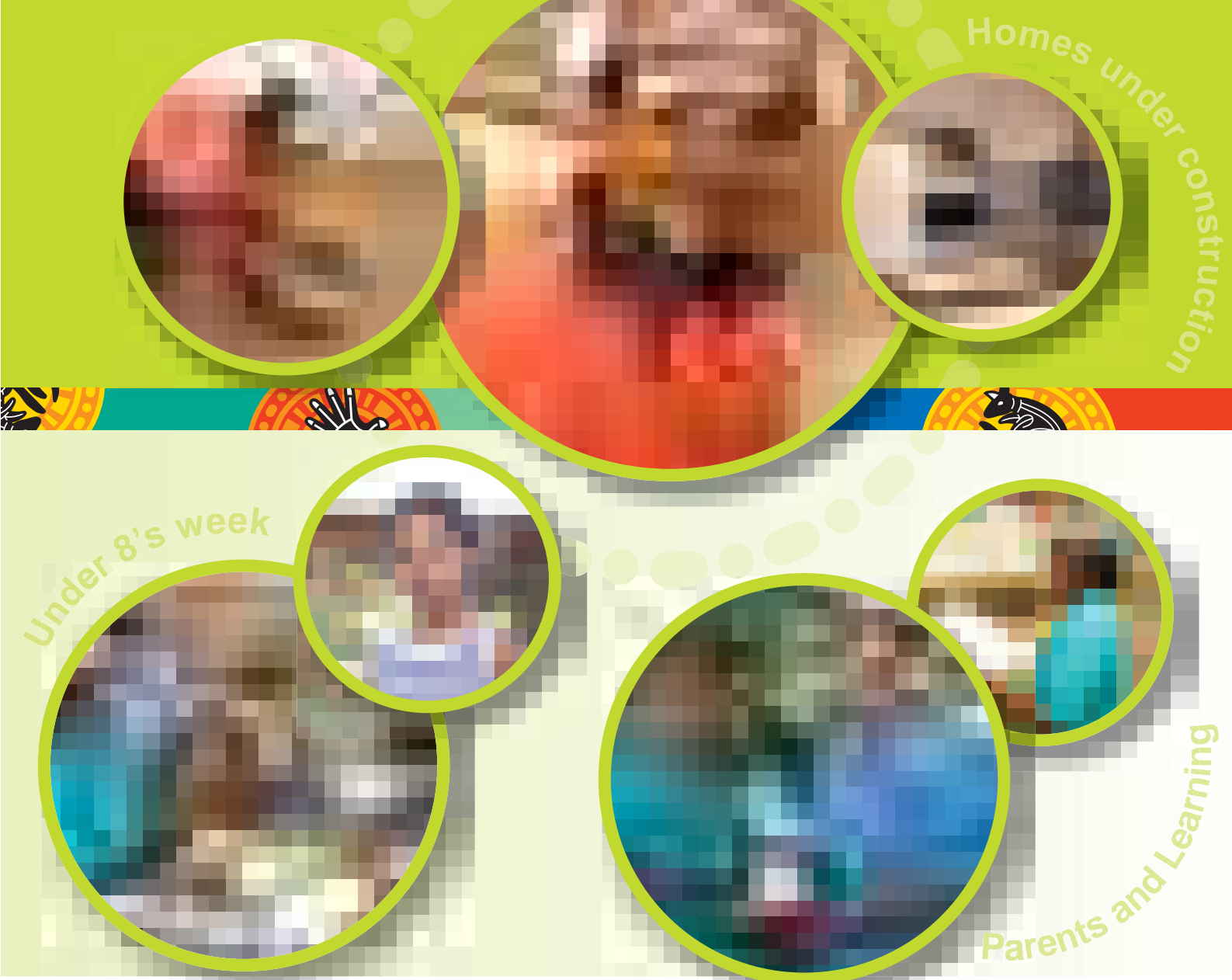
The houses were designed by Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council with the tropical climate and lifestyle in mind. The Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council construction project provided training and employment for 17 local people. The construction of these houses provided additional employment opportunities through the community-owned company Nanum Tawap Limited which manufactured the concrete blocks for

the construction and also for local contractors using sand from the local quarry.

The Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council and community are very proud of the fact that they have built these quality homes themselves. Planning of house sites by the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council has further enhanced the ambience of the homes with mature trees being retained around new constructions. I was very impressed with the finished product. The number of new homes available to the community was augmented with additional homes built by external contractors. It is anticipated that this great Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council design and construction model will enable an additional seven houses to be built in the coming year.

Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council has agreed to plan for a **new subdivision** which is expected to yield 17 new lots in the newly named Eddie John Estate.

The construction of the **new Safe House** is near completion. The Safe House program is currently



being run from temporary accommodation until the new building is ready for occupancy. There has been a consolidation of the Child Safety program over the last 12 months which is also connecting well with the **Family Reunification Program**.

Child Safety Officers are working intensively with individual families to address protective behaviour issues to enable children to be reunified with their parents within a three month period. Foster carers from within the community are also being identified and supported to enable children to remain in the community where possible and facilitate the best outcomes in the longer term. The new purpose built facility is due for completion in August 2011.

Other employment opportunities were progressed with traineeships offered through the **Indigenous Employment Pathway program** run by Community Employment Australia. The program has been designed to provide security training for people wanting to apply for positions at the **Scherger Immigration Detention Centre**. Seventeen people

from Napranum have already gained full-time employment on graduation from this program. In April 2011, a second round of training was conducted and 25 trainees have been targeted for inclusion in a third round.

The Australian Government provided \$500,000 to fund the **redevelopment of the Napranum Training Centre**. This Centre will be managed for the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council by Community Employment Australia and will provide construction training linked to employment opportunities under the housing program, as well as other construction work. The redevelopment will also incorporate the establishment of a hydroponics training facility that will support further development of the community farm. The newly refurbished training centre is due for completion in December 2011.

The **Napranum Community Farm** continues to produce quality fresh produce such as corn, squash and zucchini and has been successful in the continued provision of fresh fruit and vegetables to

Napranum and surrounding communities. This year, the farm has produced some plants for home beautification which is being promoted by the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council. Produce is also sold at a community market held each Saturday from 8:00am to 3:00pm.

It was a year where some of the excellent work being achieved in the community was formally recognised. On 31 May 2011, the **Napranum Parents and Learning (PaL) Group** won the Community Organisation Category of the *Queensland Reconciliation Awards 2011*.

The home-based program supports and empowers parents and family members to engage in their children's education and the development of their early literacy and numeracy skills to build confidence and capacity. The PaL program has grown significantly since its inception in 2001. The Napranum PaL Group is also responsible for developing, licensing, administering and managing the program in Indigenous communities across Australia, while also promoting the need for improvement in educational opportunities for Indigenous Australians.

During 20–27 May 2011, Napranum held its annual **Under Eight's Week**. Under Eight's Week is a celebration providing young children with an opportunity to showcase their abilities and to enhance the community's awareness of the important contribution young children make to the community. This year's Wet Day, with numerous water play and other fun activities, was even more successful than last year's celebrations with more than 600 people including Weipa and Mapoon residents attending.

In November 2010, the **Thayngath¹²⁰ Community Partnership Agreement** was successfully negotiated between members of the Napranum Community, the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council and the Western Cape College. The Partnership Agreement details a commitment to education and commits all parties to work together collaboratively to establish strong relationships that will drive future educational outcomes.

Finally, the end of the financial year saw the community working on **NAIDOC** week celebrations. This year **Napranum, Mapoon and Weipa** joined

forces to plan a huge program with something for everyone.

The outlook for 2011/12

The outlook for 2011/12 appears very positive in Napranum. The *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing* will continue this year with seven **new houses** proposed to be built by the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council's design and construction team. This will continue to provide local employment in the community.

Hopefully, the momentum generated by this year's achievements, like the successful housing project, will continue and flow on to other projects that the community aspires to.

At my last meeting with the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council in June 2011, we discussed all of the projects that the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council and the community would like to see come to fruition and how we can plan logically to work through all of these.

The Indigenous Land Corporation is proposing to lease an area known as **Billy's Lagoon** for use as a cattle fattening station and cattle export business. This proposal has potential for further economic development and growth for the community. The Indigenous Land Corporation has begun consultation with the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council.

The old **Jessica Point State School** is an historical site for the Napranum community. The Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council would like to keep the building as an important part of their history. Education Queensland is working with QBuild and the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council to progress options.

During July 2011, the recognition of young Indigenous leaders will be a highlight of NAIDOC celebrations at the Youth Ball.

The good successes of this year ensure that Napranum continues to become a more confident and capable community.

Ian Fletcher

Government Champion for Napranum
Director-General
Department of Employment, Economic Development
and Innovation

120. **Thayngath** is a Thaynakwith language word which means 'to bind together'.

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was no overall trend in rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2003/04–2010/11

- There was an improvement in the trend in rates of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was no change in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to child protection orders: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was a decrease in the rate at which children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm, while there was no real change in the rates at which children were admitted to child protection orders.

Student attendance rate for Western Cape College — Weipa (Napranum students only): Semester 1 2010 to Semester 1 2011

- The student attendance rate decreased.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 66 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2010/11, usual residents of Napranum (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Napranum¹²¹ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland.

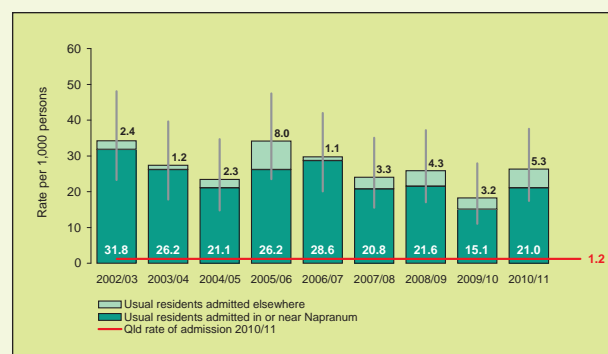
121. See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for a list of communities and the hospital facilities that are considered to be in or near each community.

Table 59 also shows the numbers of residents and non-residents of Napranum admitted to hospital in Napranum in the most recent six quarters.

Annual

In 2010/11, the rate of hospital admissions of Napranum residents for assault-related conditions was 26.3 per 1,000 persons (21.0 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised in Napranum and 5.3 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 18.3 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 66).

Figure 66: Annual rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



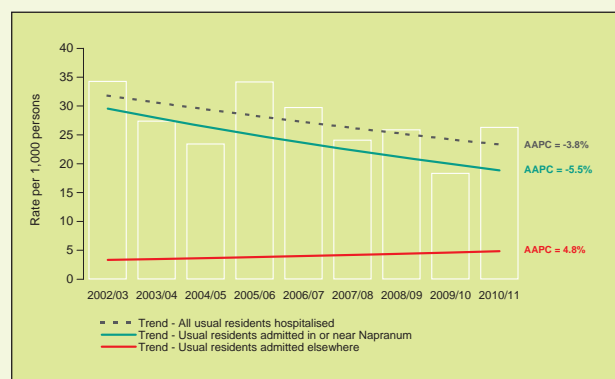
Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admission of Napranum residents to hospital varied from 18.3 to 34.2 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the nine years were highly variable ranging from 17 to 30 admissions per year.

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the admission rate of Napranum residents to all hospital facilities for assault-related conditions over the reporting period (AAPC: -3.8 per cent).

However, there was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of Napranum residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -5.5 per cent). There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of Napranum residents hospitalised outside of their community for assault-related conditions (AAPC: 4.8 per cent) (see Figure 67).

Figure 67: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were five admissions of Napranum residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, four of whom were hospitalised elsewhere. There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions in Napranum (see Table 59).

Table 59: Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent six quarters

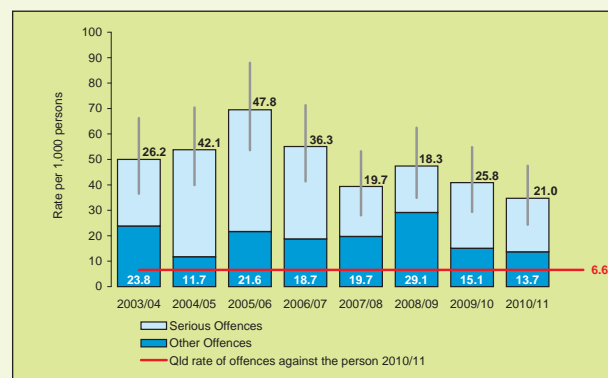
Resident status		Quarter					
		Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	2	3	7	3	9	1
	Admitted elsewhere	0	1	0	1	0	4
	Total	2	4	7	4	9	5
Non-residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Napranum in 2010/11 was 34.7 per 1,000 persons (21.0 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 13.7 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 40.9 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 68).

Figure 68: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2003/04 to 2010/11



Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 34.7 to 69.5 per 1,000 persons¹²² during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over that same period were variable ranging from 33 up to 61 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Napranum — decreasing by an average of 6.4 per cent per year (see Figure 69).

Similarly, there was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person — decreasing by an average of 9.5 per cent per year. However, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of reported other offences against the person (AAPC: -1.9 per cent).

122. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

Figure 69: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2003/04 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were four reported offences against the person in Napranum. This was similar to the lower range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 5 to 14) (see Table 60).

Table 60: Count of reported offences against the person — most recent six quarters

Napranum	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Serious offences	10	5	6	8	2	4
Other offences	4	1	8	2	3	0
Total	14	6	14	10	5	4

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Napranum on 9 June 2003. As at 30 June 2011, 485 distinct individuals¹²³ had been convicted¹²⁴ of 1,051 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Napranum.

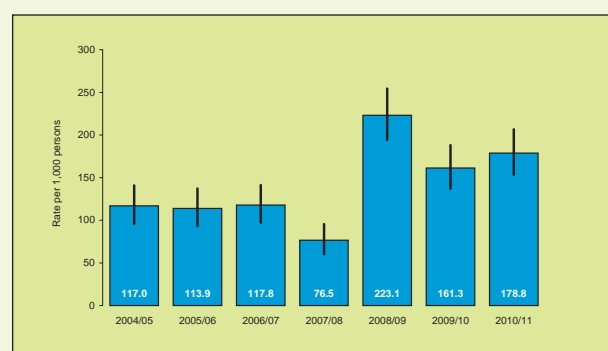
123. Individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once as a defendant convicted in the reporting period.

124. Not all persons or defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

Annual

The rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in 2010/11 was 178.8 per 1,000 persons. This was similar to the rate reported in 2009/10 of 161.3 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 70). However, the 2010/11 rate was significantly higher than the rates reported in the four years prior to 2008/09 (ranging from 76.5 per 1,000 persons to 117.8 per 1,000 persons).

Figure 70: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences, 2004/05 to 2010/11



In 2010/11, 36 persons without prior convictions for breaching alcohol carriage limits were convicted for this offence in Napranum (individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and had no prior convictions for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in any of the discrete Indigenous communities) (see Table 61). This was similar to the number convicted in 2009/10 (46). These 36 people constituted at least 21 per cent¹²⁵ of the total defendants convicted in 2010/11 (167).

Table 61: Count¹²⁶ of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C, 2004/05 to 2010/11 (NB: not a count of total persons convicted)

Napranum	Year						
	2004 /05	2005 /06	2006 /07	2007 /08	2008 /09	2009 /10	2010 /11
Total	57	50	49	19	56	46	36

125. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.

126. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were 32 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits (see Table 62). This count was within the range of counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 21 to 55 charges).

Table 62: Count¹²⁷ of charges resulting in a conviction and defendants convicted for breaches of Sections 168B and C — most recent six quarters

Napranum	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Charges	31	21	55	48	35	32
Defendants	31	21	55	47	34	31

In the June 2011 quarter, 13 persons without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits in Napranum were convicted. Nine of these persons had no prior convictions for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in any of the discrete Indigenous communities. These nine persons represented at least 29 per cent¹²⁸ of the total defendants convicted during the quarter (31).

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Child Safety

Annual

In 2010/11, the annual rate of Napranum children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm was 42.6 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was significantly lower than the rate reported in 2009/10 of 91.9 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

The annual rate of Napranum children admitted to child protection orders was 27.6 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) in 2010/11. This was statistically similar to the rate reported for 2009/10 of 44.6 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

127. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.

128. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, no children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.¹²⁹ Fewer than five children were admitted to child protection orders.¹³⁰

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2011, the student attendance rate of Napranum students at Western Cape College — Weipa was 54.9 per cent (see Table 63). This was a decrease of 7.2 percentage points from the Semester 1 attendance rate recorded in 2010 (62.1 per cent).

Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates of Napranum students at Western Cape College — Weipa have been at least 24 percentage points lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students. The gap in attendance rates between Napranum students at Western Cape College — Weipa and all Queensland State School students has widened slightly each year since Semester 1 2007, from 24.6 percentage points to 36.0 percentage points in Semester 1 2011.

Trend Analysis

There was statistical evidence of a trend in student attendance rates at Western Cape College — Weipa (Napranum students only). Semester 1 student attendance rates decreased on average by 2.7 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2011.

Table 63: Student attendance rate, Western Cape College — Weipa and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2011

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010	Sem 1 2011
Napranum students: Western Cape College — Weipa	67.2%	64.6%	62.2%	62.1%	54.9%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%	90.9%

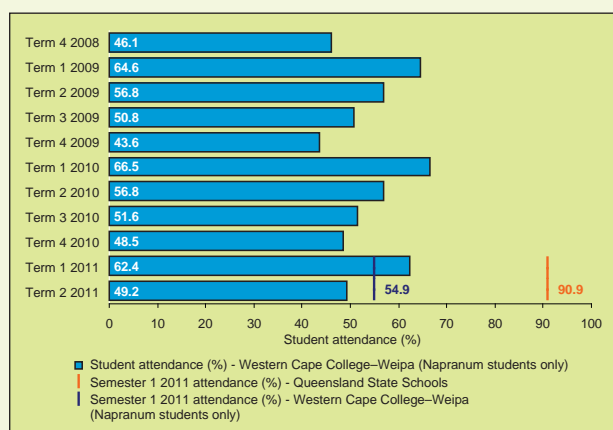
129. Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

130. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

June 2011 Quarter

In Term 2 2011, the student attendance rate of Napranum students at Western Cape College — Weipa was 49.2 per cent. This was a decrease from the rate recorded in Term 2 2010 (56.8 per cent) (see Figure 71).

Figure 71: Student attendance rate, Term 4 2008 to Term 2 2011



Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data. Semester 1 rates for 2011 are preliminary and may be subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office): 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011

In the period 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of construction of five new houses and 35 upgrades to existing houses under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- worked with the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council, the Department of Local Government and Planning and also a planning consultant in progressing preparation of a planning scheme
- completed a draft road network plan and 22 final lease surveys for social housing lots
- established that there was sufficient land clear of Native Title to support the social housing construction program, and
- coordinated and enhanced the effectiveness of Technical Working Group meetings attended by key agencies. Three Technical Working Group meetings were held in this period to discuss:

- 40 year social housing leases
- infrastructure delivery
- social housing construction and upgrades program
- Native Title, and
- a program of works.

The Program Office worked in partnership with a number of government agencies including the Department of Communities (Housing and Homelessness Services and Communities Property Portfolio), the Department of Public Works and the Department of Local Government and Planning to coordinate the services required to progress social housing.

During this period, the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council employed local Indigenous people in various roles which included apprenticeships, traineeships and trades related to the roll-out of social housing.

Social Housing: 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

In the period July 2010 to June 2011, the Department of Communities delivered eight new constructions and 59 upgrades to existing houses in Napranum (see Table 64).

Table 64: Department of Communities' achievements for the period July 2010 to June 2011

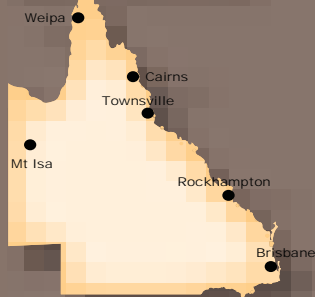
Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA*	Other	NPA*	Other
Napranum	8	0	42	17

* National Partnership Agreement.

Source: Department of Communities, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Tenancy Management

As at 30 June 2011, there were 186 tenancy agreements in place in Napranum. During the June 2011 quarter, the pre-allocation and allocation of 14 vacant properties were managed. The Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council agreed to extend tenancy management arrangements to March 2013.



Northern Peninsula Area

Community Perspective



Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council

Northern Peninsula Area (NPA) communities: Bamaga, Injinoo, New Mapoon, Seisia and Umagico.

Mayor

- Cr Joseph Elu.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Reginald Williams.

Councillors

- Cr Jeffrey Aniba.
- Cr Peter Lui.
- Cr Michael Bond.
- Cr Gina Nona.



Population

- Approximately 2,389 people (at 30 June 2010).

Location

- Northern Cape York.
- 920 km north-west of Cairns.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Five tribal groups: Anggamuthi (seven Rivers — western), Atambaya (McDonnell), Wuthathi (Whites and south-eastern), Yadhaykenu (Cairns Cross — eastern), Gudang (Red Island, Somerset — northern).

Alcohol Management Plan¹³¹

- An Alcohol Management Plan commenced in the NPA communities on 14 April 2004.
- On 21 December 2006, the carriage limit for alcohol in the NPA communities was amended to:

- 2 litres of non-fortified wine, and 11.25 litres (1 carton of 30 cans) of any strength beer; **or**
- 2 litres of non-fortified wine and 9 litres (1 carton of 24 cans) of pre-mixed spirits.
- There are no Dry Place Declarations current.

Northern Peninsula Area Justice Services Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporation

- Directors — Reverend Mary Eseli, Agnes Mark, Polly Mooka, Pattie Waisu, Harriet Phinsea, Emma Bowie, Victoria Kennedy, Sonia Townson and Peter Austin.
- Co-ordinator — Gabriel Bowie.

131. Alcohol restrictions do not apply at licensed premises operating in the community. However, specific licence conditions limiting the amount, type and availability of alcohol apply to each of the premises individually, to complement alcohol restrictions. For more information on licensed premises and alcohol restrictions see www.olgr.qld.gov.au.



Community highlights report

by the Government Champions
for the Northern Peninsula Area

The year 2010/11 heralded major activity and achievements for the Northern Peninsula Area communities of Bamaga, Injinoo, New Mapoon, Seisia and Umagico.

On 6 October 2010, former Associate Director-General, Department of Transport and Main Roads and Co-Government Champion, Mr Alan Tesch, chaired the **Northern Peninsula Area Government Champion's Roundtable**. Thirty-one leaders and representatives of various local organisations and Australian, State and Local Governments attended including the Mayor Joseph Elu, Councillors and Chief Executive Officer Stuart Duncan, from the Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council.

The Government Champion's Roundtable celebrated the success of the **Northern Peninsula Area Local Indigenous Partnership Agreement (LIPA)** between local communities and government to address priority issues. The outstanding success of key LIPA actions has made a contribution to all of the Council of

Australian Governments' building blocks for the *Closing the Gap* initiative.

The Principal of the Northern Peninsula Area State College proudly announced the completion of the **Trade Training Centre** on the **TAFE campus**. Following the internal fit-out of the building, the first students will enrol in construction, automotive and engineering trades in July 2011.

The **Andrew Archie Memorial Football and Sports Ground** at New Mapoon is set to become the new home of Australian Football League (AFL) in the Northern Peninsula Area. Earthworks to extend the ground and foundations for the extension to the existing facilities building have been completed. With an AFL organiser located in the Northern Peninsula Area, this form of football is proving to be popular with residents.



Child care

Machinery auction

Jardine ferry

The **volunteer fire brigade** received formal training and is actively engaged in fund raising. Twenty-five people have completed **Certificate I in Fire Management Training**. The volunteer fire brigade is comprised of members from the Queensland Police Service, local rangers, ambulance officers, teachers, Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council employees and local residents. Some of the volunteers have completed a chainsaw safety and handling course.

The next levels are Advanced Fire Fighter, Crew Leader and Officer. All volunteers will have the option of further training, with a local member of the Northern Peninsula Area Rural Fire Brigade delivering the courses in the future. Local recruitment is underway for volunteers in the State Emergency Service activities and many new nominations to take part have been received.

On 2 October 2010, the Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council held its **first surplus used machinery auction**. Many of the items sold in excess of the set reserve and proceeds from the auction went to the Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council. The overall result exceeded expectations.

The **Northern Peninsula Area Ngurpai Ikama Ikya Education, Training and Employment Council** held a forum with regional leaders and officers from Local, State and Australian Governments, non-government organisations and community members in May 2011 to develop specific curriculum for the Northern Peninsula Area schools that addressed the basics of reading, writing and science. Evidence shows that this focus and the methods being applied are proving effective with improvement in these fields of study.

In June 2011, **airport resealing and drainage works** funded through the Queensland Government's Regional Airport Development Scheme were completed and there is now an excellent landing strip and parking apron at the Northern Peninsula Area airport. It is estimated that the upgrade will provide good landing conditions for up to ten years.

Planning for the **Tip of Australia Way cycling and walking track** was completed in June 2011. A consulting firm has been engaged by the Department of Transport and Main Roads to consult with Traditional Owners, the Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council, local organisations and community members of the five Northern Peninsula Area communities to determine the most appropriate route. The track will link the five communities and will provide an active transport link for local residents, school children and tourists.

Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council and Apudthama Land and Sea Rangers have been active. In one operation, baby **flat back turtles** were assisted through the hazards of the environment and predators south of the Jardine River's mainland beaches.

A Land and Sea Ranger pinpointed a turtle nest that was spared from feral pigs. With assistance, all baby turtles made it safely to the water.

In early 2011, the **Community Activity Programs through Education Police-Citizens Youth Club** led the team of volunteers from the Northern Peninsula Area Rural Fire Service, Mensheds Australia and other members from local community organisations and businesses to participate in a **Tin Can Charity Run**. The run was to assist victims of Cyclone Yasi and the 2011 Queensland floods. Volunteers walked and door knocked down every street in the five communities.

During the week leading up to the charity run, food drop-off tables were placed outside the three supermarkets of Seisia, Bamaga and Umagico and residents made generous donations of tinned foods when shopping for their own households. Overall, 1,700 tins of food, two bags of clothes and one bag of toys were collected. All were sent to the Cairns Rural Fire Service to be distributed to disaster centres.

In October 2010, the **Northern Peninsula Area Liquor Accord** was successfully launched and has been developing a range of positive, effective and community-based harm minimisation strategies aimed at promoting:

- the responsible use and service of alcohol
- a reduction in crime
- management, monitoring and advice on alcohol-related matters, and
- measures to address violent, anti-social and destructive behaviours associated with alcohol misuse in the Northern Peninsula Area.

The Accord has clearly documented and published the roles and responsibilities of licensees, supporting agencies and patrons. Bamaga Enterprises Limited, which administers the Accord, has sought funding to develop a website to publicise its initiatives and provide information regarding alcohol restrictions for Northern Peninsula Area residents and tourists as well as further funding for promotional materials.

In June 2011, Mr Jack Noye, Director-General, Department of Local Government and Planning was appointed Co-Government Champion for the Northern Peninsula Area.

The outlook for 2011/12

The coming year will be a year of **infrastructure development** in the Northern Peninsula Area.

Residents are looking forward to the construction of **new homes**. The number of homes built in 2011/12 will depend on the length of the dry season and the delivery of construction materials.

Funding has been allocated by the Department of Transport and Main Roads for two infrastructure projects. Planning will commence for a **bridge over the Jardine River** and the **Seisia Jetty** is to undergo repairs and maintenance.

Increased accommodation for Queensland Police Service officers and Queensland Health nursing staff for the hospital is critical to attracting and retaining staff. Efforts will be made this year to speed up the building of this accommodation.

The construction of the **Tip of Australia Way cycling and walking track** will provide an opportunity for a new business to sell, hire and repair bicycles and also an opportunity for Traditional Owners to commence a business to provide environmental and cultural heritage tours in previously inaccessible places. A cultural centre along the track is also being planned to showcase the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures of the region.

Acquiring skills for jobs is another issue where efforts will increase through formal and on the job training made available by the **new Trade Training Centre** and **infrastructure projects**. It is anticipated that interested young people and adults will begin training in the new Trade Training Centre. Funding will also be sought for a Tourism and Hospitality training facility.

On a personal note, we would like to thank Mr Alan Tesch for his contribution to the Northern Peninsula Area communities over the past five and a half years. Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council Mayor Joseph Elu has also thanked Mr Tesch for his leadership and dedication to enabling the successful implementation of the LIPA.

Barry Leahy

Co-Government Champion for the
Northern Peninsula Area
Associate Director-General
Department of Justice and Attorney-General

Jack Noye

Co-Government Champion for the
Northern Peninsula Area
Director-General
Department of Local Government and Planning

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was no overall trend in rates of assault-related hospital admissions for usual residents.

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was no overall trend in rates of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was a decrease in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to child protection orders: 2009/10–2010/11

- The rate at which children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm in 2010/11 was similar to the 2009/10 rate, while the rate at which children were admitted to child protection orders in 2010/11 was higher than the 2009/10 rate.

Student attendance rate for Northern Peninsula Area State College: Semester 1 2010 to Semester 1 2011

- The student attendance rate was similar.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 72 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2010/11, usual residents of the Northern Peninsula Area (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near the Northern Peninsula Area¹³² and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland.

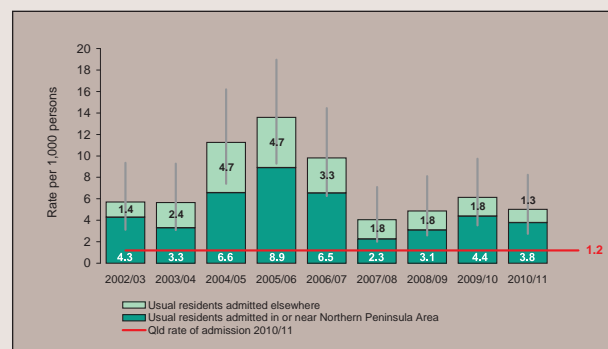
132. See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for a list of communities and the hospital facilities that are considered to be in or near each community.

Table 65 also shows the numbers of residents and non-residents of the Northern Peninsula Area admitted to hospital in the Northern Peninsula Area in the most recent six quarters.

Annual

In 2010/11, the rate of hospital admissions of Northern Peninsula Area residents for assault-related conditions was 5.0 per 1,000 persons¹³³ (3.8 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised in the Northern Peninsula Area and 1.3 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 6.1 per 1,000 persons¹³⁴ reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 72).

Figure 72: Annual rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admission of Northern Peninsula Area residents to hospital varied from 4.1 to 13.6 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the nine years were variable ranging from nine to 29 admissions per year.

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of admission of Northern Peninsula Area residents to all hospital facilities for assault-related conditions (AAPC: -6.6 per cent).

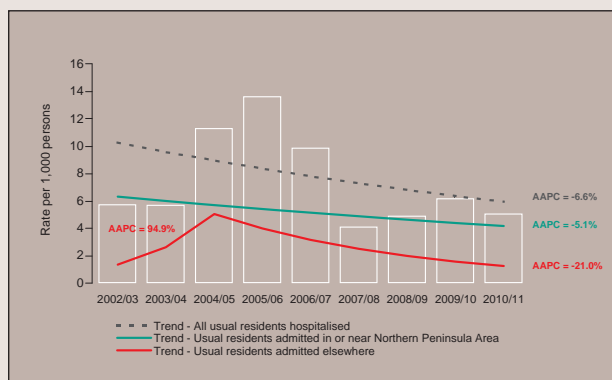
133. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

134. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of trends in the rates of Northern Peninsula Area residents hospitalised in community facilities over the reporting period (AAPC: -5.1 per cent) or hospitalised outside of their community from 2002/03 to 2004/05 (AAPC: 94.9 per cent).

However, there was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of Northern Peninsula Area residents hospitalised outside of their community for assault-related conditions between 2004/05 and 2010/11 (AAPC: -21.0 per cent) (see Figure 73).

Figure 73: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



Note: This average annual percentage change should be interpreted with caution as it is derived from small highly variable counts and only three data points.

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were three admissions of Northern Peninsula Area residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, one of whom was hospitalised elsewhere. There was one non-resident hospitalised for assault-related conditions in the Northern Peninsula Area (see Table 65).

Table 65: Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent six quarters

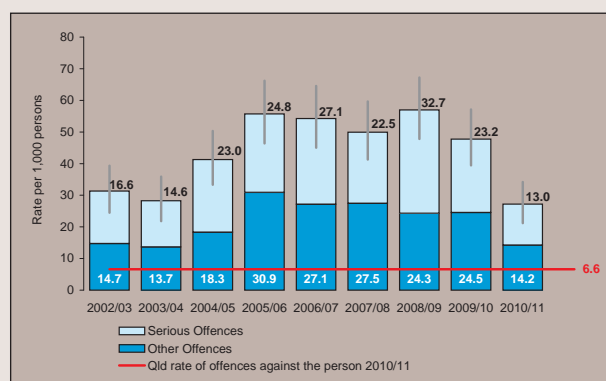
Resident status		Quarter					
		Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	3	3	4	2	1	2
	Admitted elsewhere	0	0	1	1	0	1
	Total	3	3	5	3	1	3
Non-residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0	1

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in the Northern Peninsula Area in 2010/11 was 27.2 per 1,000 persons (13.0 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 14.2 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was significantly less than the rate of 47.8 per 1,000 persons¹³⁵ reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 74).

Figure 74: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2010/11



135. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

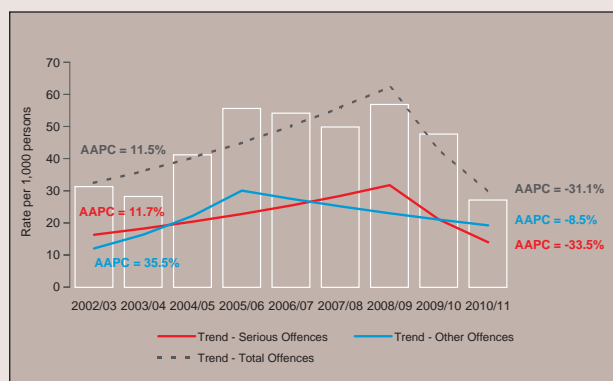
Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 27.2 to 57.0 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over that same period were highly variable ranging from 60 up to 129 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in the Northern Peninsula Area (AAPC: 11.5 per cent 2002/03 to 2008/09, -31.1 per cent 2008/09 to 2010/11) (see Figure 75).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rates of reported serious offences against the person (AAPC: 11.7 per cent 2002/03 to 2008/09, AAPC: -33.5 per cent 2008/09 to 2010/11) or reported other offences against the person (AAPC: 35.5 per cent 2002/03 to 2005/06, AAPC: -8.5 per cent 2005/06 to 2010/11).

Figure 75: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were nine reported offences against the person in the Northern Peninsula Area. This was similar to the lower range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 12 to 33) (see Table 66).

Table 66: Count of reported offences against the person — most recent six quarters

Northern Peninsula Area	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Serious offences	16	13	5	12	7	7
Other offences	11	20	17	10	5	2
Total	27	33	22	22	12	9

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

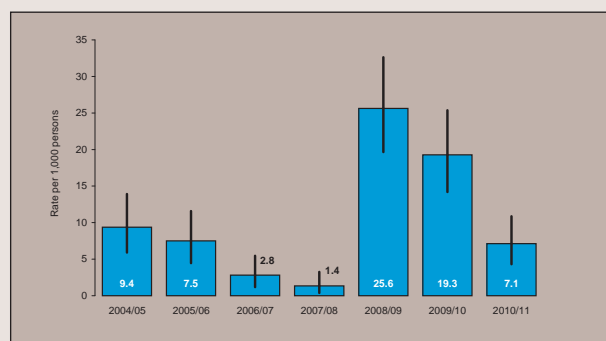
Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into the Northern Peninsula Area on 14 April 2004. As at 30 June 2011, 148 distinct individuals¹³⁶ had been convicted¹³⁷ of 165 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in the Northern Peninsula Area.

Annual

The rate of charges resulting in a conviction decreased significantly from 19.3 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10 to 7.1 per 1,000 persons in 2010/11 (see Figure 76). The 2010/11 rate was significantly higher than the rate reported in 2007/08 (1.4 per 1,000 persons), but was similar to the rates reported in the years 2004/05 to 2006/07 (ranging from 2.8 to 9.4 per 1,000 persons).

Figure 76: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences, 2004/05 to 2010/11



136. Individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once as a defendant convicted in the reporting period.
137. Not all persons or defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

In 2010/11, 13 persons without prior convictions for breaches of alcohol carriage limits were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in the Northern Peninsula Area (individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and had no prior convictions for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in any of the discrete Indigenous communities) (see Table 67). The count reported in 2010/11 was lower than the counts for 2009/10 (34) and 2008/09 (43). The 13 persons convicted in 2010/11 constituted at least 76 per cent¹³⁸ of the total defendants convicted in the Northern Peninsula Area (17).

Table 67: Count¹³⁹ of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C, 2004/05 to 2010/11 (NB: not a count of total persons convicted)

Northern Peninsula Area	Year						2010/11
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	
Total	20	16	5	2	43	34	13

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were two charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in the Northern Peninsula Area (see Table 68). This count was similar to the lowest counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 4 to 14 charges).

Table 68: Count¹⁴⁰ of charges resulting in a conviction and defendants convicted for breaches of Sections 168B and C — most recent six quarters

Northern Peninsula Area	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Charges	7	14	6	4	5	2
Defendants	7	13	6	4	5	2

138. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.

139. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.

140. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.

The two persons convicted in the June 2011 quarter had no prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits in any of the discrete Indigenous communities.

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Child Safety

Annual

In 2010/11, the annual rate of Northern Peninsula Area children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm was 30.6 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was statistically similar to the rate reported for 2009/10 of 21.7 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

The annual rate of Northern Peninsula Area children admitted to child protection orders was 18.3 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) in 2010/11. This was significantly higher than the rate of admission of Northern Peninsula Area children to a child protection order reported in 2009/10.¹⁴¹

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, seven children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.¹⁴² Fewer than five children were admitted to child protection orders.¹⁴³

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2011, the student attendance rate of students at Northern Peninsula Area State College was 74.7 per cent (see Table 69). This was similar to the rates recorded in Semester 1 2007 (77.1 per cent) and Semester 1 2010 (75.6 per cent).

Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Northern Peninsula Area State College have been lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students.

141. Annual rates have not been calculated for communities with annual counts of fewer than five children to maintain data confidentiality.

142. Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

143. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

The gap in attendance rates between students at Northern Peninsula Area State College and all Queensland State School students widened each year from Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2009, from 14.7 percentage points to 25.4 percentage points. In Semester 1 2011, the gap was 16.2 percentage points.

Trend Analysis

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in student attendance rates at Northern Peninsula Area State College. Semester 1 student attendance rates increased on average by 0.2 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2011.

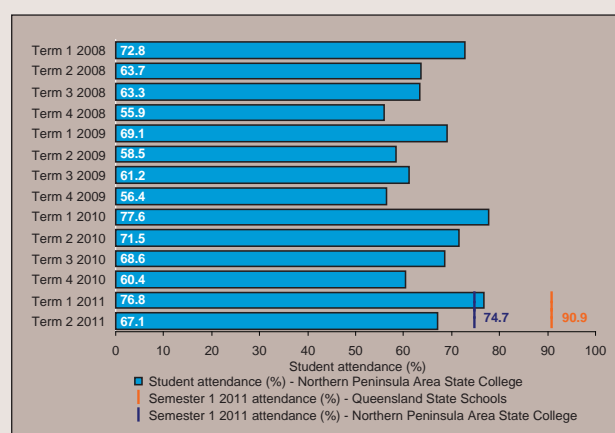
Table 69: Student attendance rate, Northern Peninsula Area State College and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2011

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010	Sem 1 2011
Northern Peninsula Area State College	77.1%	68.7%	65.3%	75.6%	74.7%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%	90.9%

June 2011 Quarter

In Term 2 2011, the student attendance rate at Northern Peninsula Area State College was 67.1 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2010 (71.5 per cent) (see Figure 77).

Figure 77: Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2011



Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data. Semester 1 rates for 2011 are preliminary and may be subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office): 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011

In the period 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of 35 general upgrades to existing houses under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- negotiated Deeds of Agreement to Lease with the Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council over 262 lots bringing the total number of Deeds of Agreement to Lease to 267
- completed a draft road network plan and 80 final lease surveys for social housing lots
- worked in partnership with a number of government agencies including the Department of Communities (Housing and Homelessness Services and Communities Property Portfolio), the Department of Public Works and the Department of Local Government and Planning to coordinate the services required to progress social housing
- appointed a planning consultant to prepare a planning scheme, and
- coordinated and enhanced the effectiveness of Technical Working Group meetings attended by key agencies. Three Technical Working Group meetings were held to discuss:
 - housing design
 - construction procurement
 - an Indigenous Land Use Agreement and Native Title processes
 - home ownership
 - tenancy management, and
 - the road network survey.

During this period, contractors engaged by QBuild employed local Indigenous people in various roles which included traineeships and trades related to the roll-out of social housing.

Social Housing: 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

In the period July 2010 to June 2011, the Department of Communities delivered 46 upgrades to existing houses in the Northern Peninsula Area (see Table 70).

Table 70: Department of Communities' achievements for the period July 2010 to June 2011

Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA*	Other	NPA*	Other
Northern Peninsula Area	0	0	35	11

* National Partnership Agreement.

Source: Department of Communities, unpublished data.
Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Tenancy Management

On 5 October 2010, initial discussions between the Department of Communities and Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council were held to establish tenancy management arrangements. Negotiations to divest tenancy management services are continuing.



Palm Island

Community Perspective

Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Alfred Lacey.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Raymond Sibley.

Councillors

- Cr Ruth Gorringe.
- Cr Zina Prior.
- Cr Hal Walsh.

Population

- Approximately 2,221 people (at 30 June 2010).

Location

- East coast of Queensland.
- 70 km north-east of Townsville.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Manbarra and Bwgcolman peoples.

Alcohol Management Plan¹⁴⁴

- An Alcohol Management Plan commenced on Palm Island on 19 June 2006.
- Palm Island's alcohol carriage limit is 11.25 litres (1 carton of 30 cans) of light or mid-strength beer.
- License conditions imposed on commercial vessels accessing Palm Island limit passengers to one carton of light or mid-strength beer to ensure that the prescribed carriage limit is maintained.
- There are two Dry Place Declarations current.

Palm Island Community Justice Group

- Chair — Owen Wyles.
- Co-ordinator — Selena Shepherd.

144. Alcohol restrictions do not apply at licensed premises operating in the community. However, specific licence conditions limiting the amount, type and availability of alcohol apply to each of the premises individually, to complement alcohol restrictions. For more information on licensed premises and alcohol restrictions see www.olgr.qld.gov.au.



Palm Island



Community highlights report

by the Government Champions
for Palm Island

As the Government Champions for Palm Island, we are delighted to report on the various highlights and achievements for the community during 2010/11.

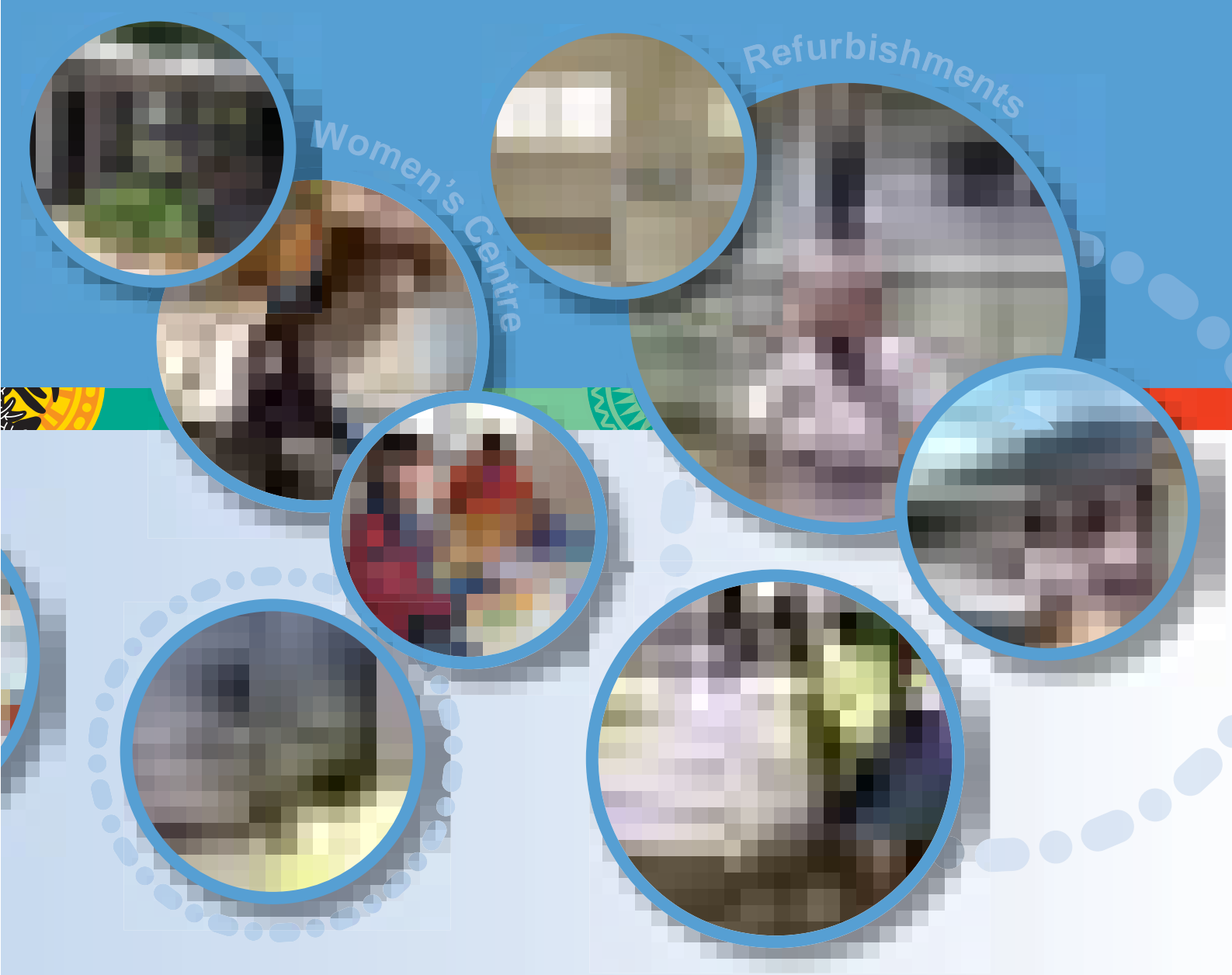
In 2010, the **construction of a combined Emergency Services Facility** for the Queensland Fire and Rescue Services, Queensland Ambulance Service and State Emergency Services was completed. The facility allows these related services to work together more efficiently and effectively. Named in honour of a long serving local emergency services employee, the **Jacob Baira Joint Emergency Services Facility** was opened by the Honourable Neil Roberts MP, Minister for Police, Corrective Services and Emergency Services on 30 September 2010.

Palm Island's 2010 NAIDOC celebrations were extremely successful. Highlights included a seven-a-side rugby league competition, a family fun day and the opening of the Bwgcolman Indigenous Knowledge Centre. The Centre is a joint initiative of the State Government through the State Library of Queensland and the Palm Island Aboriginal Shire

Council and provides a community hub for sharing information, knowledge and cultural heritage.

The Department of Communities continued to deliver housing outcomes and improve the living conditions for Indigenous people on Palm Island through capital works programs funded by the Queensland and Australian Governments. During 2010/11, the Department completed 14 State Government funded new dwellings and handed over to the Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council a further six Australian Government funded new dwellings. In addition, a number of dwellings were refurbished using a combination of State and Australian Government funding. A rolling program of property repairs and maintenance has continued throughout the year.

To assist in the delivery of the Palm Island capital works program, the **QBuild Palm Island depot employed eight Palm Islanders** including one tradesman, two apprentice plumbers, one apprentice carpenter, one construction worker trainee, two labourers and one administration officer.



In November 2010, the Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council and community hosted a **Ministerial Indigenous Roundtable** where thirteen Indigenous Shire/Regional Councils from across Queensland were represented. Mayors were provided with the opportunity to discuss a range of issues including home ownership, alcohol restrictions and land valuations with the Honourable Annastacia Palaszczuk MP, former Minister for Disability Services and Multicultural Affairs, and Queensland Government representatives including ourselves as Palm Island Government Champions.

The **Palm Island Community Company (PICC)** delivered an increased range of human services to the Palm Island community including family support, disability respite, diversionary services, women's services and an alcohol demand reduction program. During this financial year, PICC employed 65 permanent and casual employees on Palm Island, which was equivalent to 43 full-time positions. Over 90 per cent of PICC's staff are Indigenous persons.

The **Women's Centre upgrade and fit-out** was completed in December 2010. Improvements to the facility included the installation of air-conditioning, repairs and renovations to the building and installation of new furniture.

The upgrade of the retail store provided a development opportunity for six local Palm Island artists to create a **Palm Island Outdoor Art Gallery**. A wall of vibrant artworks, honouring Palm Island's culture and lifestyle, was established. This project was supported by funds from Arts Queensland.

In preparation for **Severe Tropical Cyclone Yasi**, the Department of Communities sought to meet the needs of residents should the cyclone hit the community. This included additional food supplies for the Palm Island Retail Store, extended trading hours and protecting essential equipment to ensure the store could operate post-cyclone as soon as possible.

On 3 February 2011, Palm Island experienced destructive wind damage when the cyclone crossed the coast. There was major damage to foreshore walls and trees on the esplanade and most camps or unofficial dwellings along the foreshore areas were destroyed. There was significant isolated damage to some houses and many dwellings reported some level of water or minor damage.

As part of a comprehensive **Palm Island Community Recovery response**, financial and other support services were delivered to residents. The Palm Island Community Recovery Centre was established, enabling residents to access a range of services at the one location.

The **Palm Island Health Action Plan 2010–2015** was developed by Queensland Health and the Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council to improve the level, quality and accessibility of Palm Island health services and to further involve Palm Island residents in the design and delivery of health services.

A draft **Palm Island Negotiation Table framework** based on the Council of Australian Governments' targets to close the gap in Indigenous disadvantage has been developed. As Government Champions, we have given in-principle agreement to the framework and the Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council will workshop the Negotiation Table framework.

The outlook for 2011/12

At the 2010 Ministerial Indigenous Roundtable, a small ceremony was held with Traditional Owners, Bwngcolman People and Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Councillors to sign off on a decision to proceed with an **Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA)** for the community.

The ILUA is set to become the first Native Title agreement in Queensland to provide for town development and leasing of land within an Indigenous community. When signed, the ILUA will provide the relevant Traditional Owner's consent for leasing in respect of social housing, home ownership, as well as economic and commercial development, while recognising the importance of cultural heritage of the Manbarra People and the Palm Island community.

In 2011/12, under the **National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing**, three new dwellings are scheduled along with up to 56 dwelling refurbishments. In addition, under the **National Affordable Housing Agreement**, a further 28 dwelling refurbishments are expected to be completed.

A draft **Palm Island Enterprise Strategy** has been developed and the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation is working with Palm Island and Townsville stakeholders, including Townsville Enterprise Limited, to hold an **economic development forum in Townsville in 2011/12**. This forum will identify the community's economic vision and establish linkages with regional stakeholders.

In 2011/12, the **Palm Island Health Action Plan 2010–2015** is planned to be launched by the Palm Island Mayor Alf Lacey and the Queensland Minister for Health. At that time, a Palm Island health specific **Statement of Intent** is proposed to be signed by Mayor Lacey and the State and Australian Government Ministers responsible for Indigenous health.

The Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council will lead the implementation of the Health Action Plan, working closely with the community, the Queensland Government and other stakeholders. A Palm Island Health Services Coordination Group will be established to oversee the Plan's implementation, review and revision.

As Government Champions for Palm Island, it has been a privilege working with the Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council and community over the past few years.

On a personal note, I would like to thank and acknowledge the efforts of Government Champion Mal Grierson, who ceased employment with the Queensland Public Service on 1 July 2011, for his contribution to the Government Champion Program and for his commitment to improving the life of Palm Islanders. As the continuing Government Champion, I look forward to working closely with the community in the year ahead.

Linda Apelt

Government Champion for Palm Island
Director-General
Department of Communities

Since the Government Champion Program began in 2002, my fellow Champion and I have focused our attention towards creating a positive future for Palm Islanders and, in particular, their youth. As I leave this role, I proudly see that with improved infrastructure and increased services in the community, prospects for children on Palm Island have improved. My role as a Government Champion has been a very rewarding personal experience and I would like to thank the Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council and community for their support and friendship.

Mal Grierson

Former Government Champion for Palm Island
Former Director-General
Department of Public Works

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was no overall trend in rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03–2010/11

- Over the entire reporting period, there was no overall trend in rates of reported offences against the person. However, short term analyses show that from 2006/07 onwards, rates of reported offences against the person have trended up.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2009/10–2010/11

- Not reported. See profile for further information.

Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to child protection orders: 2009/10–2010/11

- The rate at which children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm in 2010/11 was similar to the 2009/10 rate, however there was a decrease in the rate at which children were admitted to child protection orders.

Student attendance rate for Bwngolman Community School (Palm Island): Semester 1 2010 to Semester 1 2011

- The student attendance rate increased.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 78 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2010/11, usual residents of Palm Island (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions on or near Palm Island¹⁴⁵ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland.

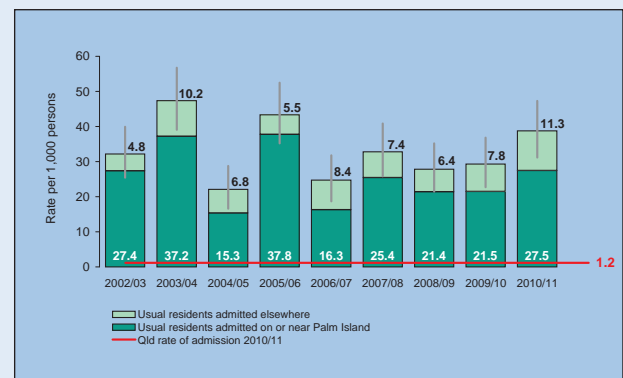
145. See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for a list of communities and the hospital facilities that are considered to be in or near each community.

Table 71 also shows the numbers of residents and non-residents of Palm Island admitted to hospital on Palm Island in the most recent six quarters.

Annual

In 2010/11, the rate of hospital admissions of Palm Island residents for assault-related conditions was 38.7 per 1,000 persons¹⁴⁶ (27.5 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised on Palm Island and 11.3 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 29.3 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 78).

Figure 78: Annual rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



Trend analysis

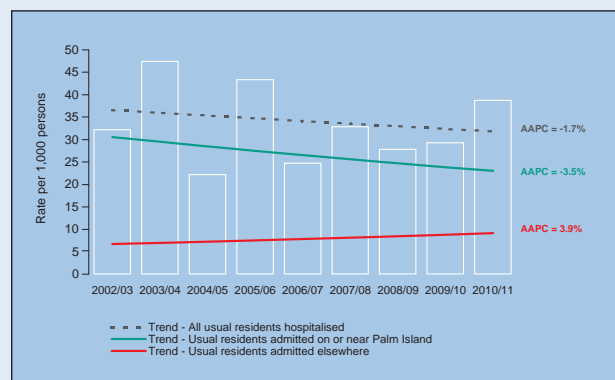
The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admission of Palm Island residents to hospital varied from 22.1 to 47.4 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the nine years were highly variable ranging from 49 to 107 admissions per year.

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of admission of Palm Island residents to all hospital facilities (AAPC: -1.7 per cent).

146. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of trends in the rates of Palm Island residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -3.5 per cent) or hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: 3.9 per cent) for assault-related conditions (see Figure 79).

Figure 79: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were 23 admissions of Palm Island residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, seven of whom were hospitalised elsewhere. There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions on Palm Island (see Table 71).

Table 71: Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent six quarters

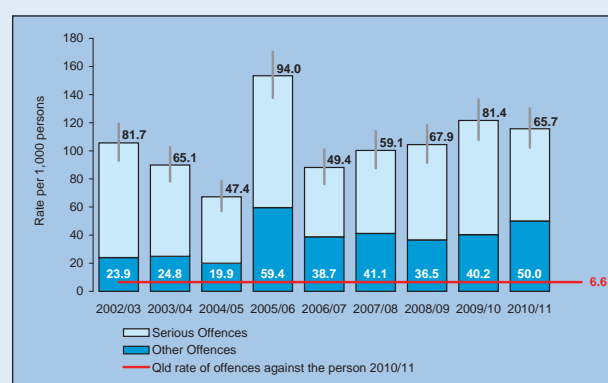
Resident status		Quarter					
		Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	10	13	7	16	22	16
	Admitted elsewhere	2	3	7	4	7	7
	Total	12	16	14	20	29	23
Non-residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person on Palm Island in 2010/11 was 115.7 per 1,000 persons (65.7 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 50.0 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 121.6 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 80).

Figure 80: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2010/11



Trend analysis

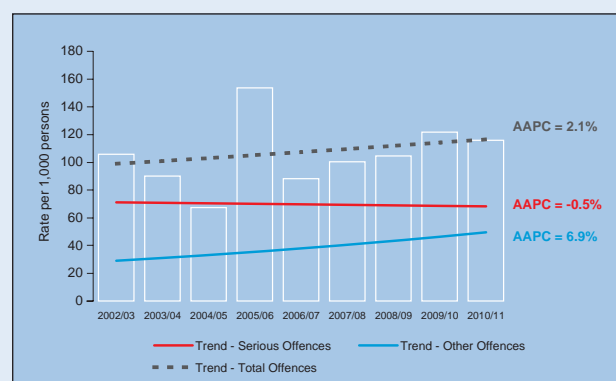
The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 67.3 to 153.5 per 1,000 persons¹⁴⁷ during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over that same period were highly variable ranging from 149 up to 333 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of all reported offences on Palm Island (AAPC: 2.1 per cent) (see Figure 81). However, an examination of these rates from only the five most recent years (from 2006/07 to 2010/11), shows strong statistical evidence of an increasing trend (AAPC: 7.5 per cent) in reported offences on Palm Island over this period.

¹⁴⁷ Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rates of reported serious offences against the person (AAPC: -0.5 per cent) or reported other offences against the person (AAPC: 6.9 per cent). There was however, statistical evidence of an increase in reported serious offences over the years 2006/07 to 2010/11 (AAPC: 9.1 per cent).

Figure 81: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were 64 reported offences against the person on Palm Island. This was within the range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 55 to 72) (see Table 72).

Table 72: Count of reported offences against the person — most recent six quarters

Palm Island	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Serious offences	60	40	44	27	45	30
Other offences	28	31	22	28	27	34
Total	88	71	66	55	72	64

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Palm Island on 19 June 2006. As at 30 June 2011, 446 distinct individuals¹⁴⁸ had been convicted¹⁴⁹ of 609 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits on Palm Island.

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were 25 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol carriage limits on Palm Island. Eleven persons without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits on Palm Island were convicted. Ten of these persons had no prior convictions for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in any of the discrete Indigenous communities. These ten persons represented at least 41 per cent¹⁵⁰ of the total defendants convicted during the quarter (24).

Note: Judgment for an appeal against a conviction for breach of the Palm Island carriage restrictions, *Morton v Queensland Police Service*, was handed down on 25 June 2010. Prior to this date, hearings for many breaches of Sections 168B and C of the *Liquor Act 1992* were adjourned awaiting the outcome of the appeal. Many of these breaches were subsequently heard in the September and December 2010 quarters, resulting in large counts for both quarters (365 and 150 respectively). These counts do not reflect when the breaches occurred, but when they were heard, hence quarterly data have not been presented in tabular form.

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Child Safety Annual

In 2010/11, the annual rate of Palm Island children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm was 29.4 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was statistically similar to the rate reported for 2009/10 of 34.9 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

- 148. Individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once as a defendant convicted in the reporting period.
- 149. Not all persons or defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.
- 150. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.

The annual rate of Palm Island children admitted to child protection orders was 7.1 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) in 2010/11. This was significantly lower than the rate reported for 2009/10 of 31.4 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, 13 children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.¹⁵¹ No children were admitted to child protection orders.¹⁵²

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2011, the student attendance rate of students at Bwgcolman Community School (Palm Island) was 70.5 per cent (see Table 73). This was similar to the rate recorded in 2007 (71.7 per cent), and an increase of 6.1 percentage points from the attendance rate recorded in Semester 1 2010 (64.4 per cent).

Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Bwgcolman Community School have been at least 16 percentage points lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students. The gap in attendance rates between Bwgcolman Community School students and all Queensland State School students in Semester 1 2011 was 20.4 percentage points.

Trend Analysis

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in student attendance rates at Bwgcolman Community School. Semester 1 student attendance rates decreased on average by 0.9 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2011.

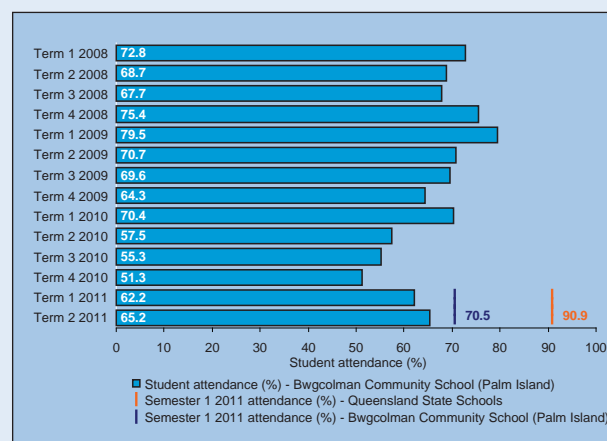
Table 73: Student attendance rate, Bwgcolman Community School (Palm Island) and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2011

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010	Sem 1 2011
Bwgcolman Community School (Palm Island)	71.7%	70.8%	74.1%	64.4%	70.5%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%	90.9%

June 2011 Quarter

In Term 2 2011, the student attendance rate at Bwgcolman Community School was 65.2 per cent. This was an increase from the rate recorded in Term 2 2010 (57.5 per cent) (see Figure 82).

Figure 82: Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2011



Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data. Semester 1 rates for 2011 are preliminary and may be subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office): 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011

In the period 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of 67 upgrades to existing houses under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*

151. Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

152. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

- negotiated Deeds of Agreement to Lease with Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council over 128 lots, bringing the total to date to 131. In addition, leases were executed over two lots in this period
- completed a draft road network plan and 79 final lease surveys for social housing lots
- allocated funding and agreed to undertake project management responsibilities to support the finalisation of a draft planning scheme (prepared under previous contract), and
- coordinated and enhanced the effectiveness of Technical Working Group meetings attended by key agencies. Three Technical Working Group meetings were held in this period to discuss:
 - social housing leasing arrangements
 - new social housing and upgrades
 - capital works and infrastructure within the community
 - land tenure issues
 - two new subdivision projects, and
 - a Development Application for reconfiguration of lots.

The Program Office worked in partnership with a number of government agencies including the Department of Communities (Housing and Homelessness Services and Communities Property Portfolio), the Department of Public Works and the Department of Local Government and Planning to coordinate the services required to progress social housing.

During this period, the Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council, Coolgaree Community Development Employment Program, QBuild and their contractors employed local Indigenous people in various roles which included apprenticeships, traineeships and trades related to the roll-out of social housing.

Social Housing: 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

In the period July 2010 to June 2011, the Department of Communities delivered 14 new constructions and 97 upgrades to existing houses on Palm Island (see Table 74).

Table 74: Department of Communities' achievements for the period July 2010 to June 2011

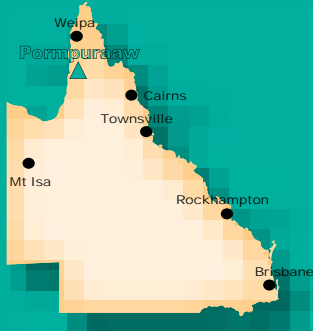
Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA*	Other	NPA*	Other
Palm Island	0	14	69	28

* National Partnership Agreement.

Source: Department of Communities, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Tenancy Management

As at 30 June 2011, there were 323 tenancy agreements in place on Palm Island. During the June 2011 quarter, the pre-allocation and allocation of five vacant properties were managed. The Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council agreed to extend tenancy management arrangements to July 2013.



Pormpuraaw

Community Perspective

Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Richard Tarpencha.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Dennis Michael.

Councillors

- Cr Toby Barney.
- Cr Sandra Wason.
- Cr Freddy Tyore.

Population

- Approximately 698 people (at 30 June 2010).

Location

- Western Cape York.
- 250 km south of Weipa.
- 680 km north-west from Cairns.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- The community primarily comprises Thaayore and Mungkan peoples.

Alcohol Management Plan¹⁵³

- An Alcohol Management Plan commenced in Pormpuraaw on 5 December 2003.
- On 2 January 2009, the alcohol carriage limit was amended to zero in Pormpuraaw. This means no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed in Pormpuraaw.

Pormpuraaw Community Justice Group

- Chair — Noel Tabuai.
- Co-ordinator — Tiri Johnston.

153. Alcohol restrictions do not apply at licensed premises operating in the community. However, specific licence conditions limiting the amount, type and availability of alcohol apply to each of the premises individually, to complement alcohol restrictions. For more information on licensed premises and alcohol restrictions see www.olgr.qld.gov.au.

Pormpuraaw

Community highlights report

by the Government Champion
for Pormpuraaw

Subdivision

street paving

The Government Champion initiative is continuing to build strong and productive relationships between the Queensland Government and the community of Pormpuraaw.

The Department of Transport and Main Roads continued with the **street paving initiative**. Paving reduces the amount of airborne dust as well as minimising associated respiratory illnesses.

Stage 3 of the Street Paving Program is continuing throughout the dry season of 2011. Further paving of local roads in the community will ensure better access to major amenities, in turn making positive differences to the community.

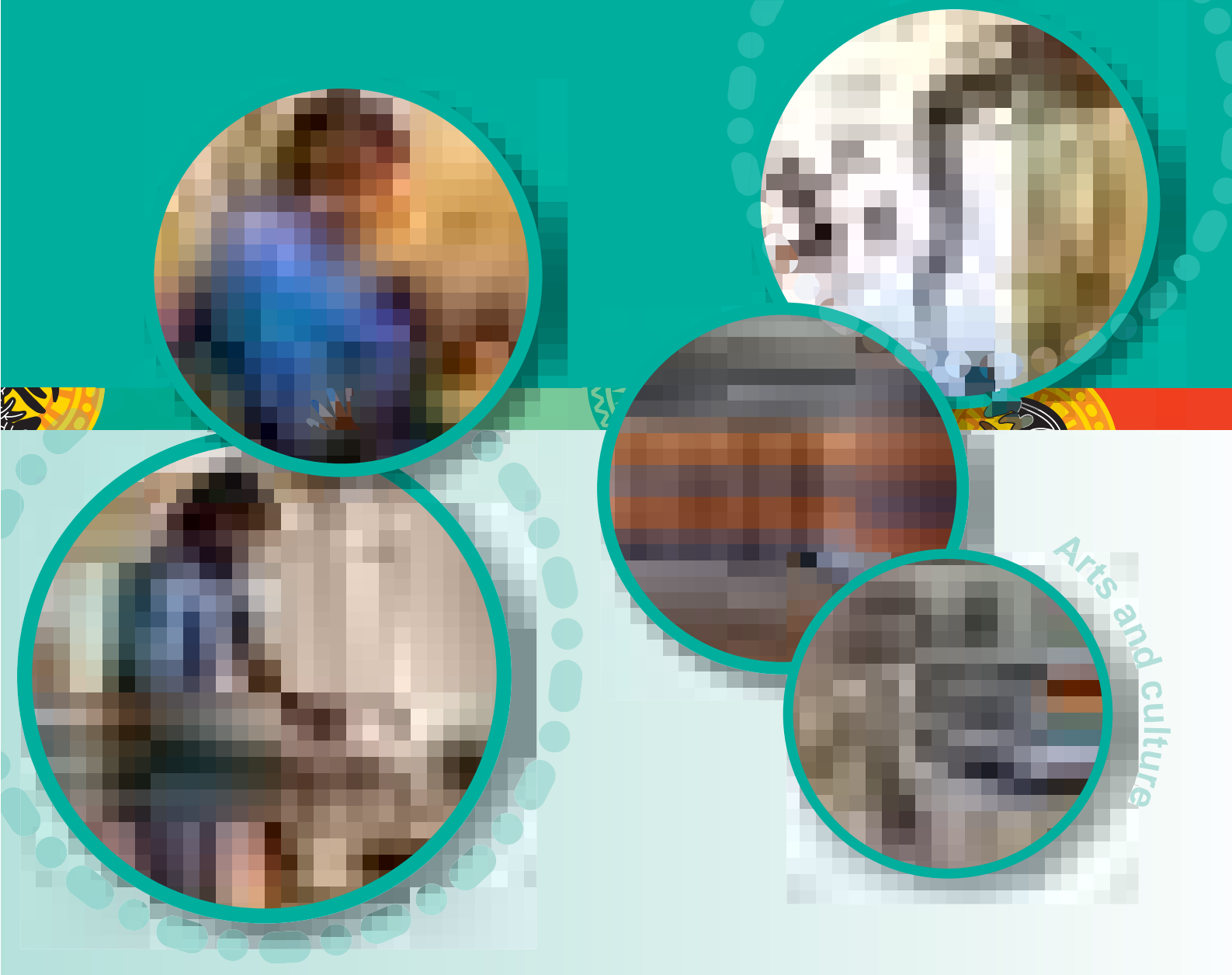
In July 2010, a team of local workers from the Department of Transport and Main Roads' **Remote Communities Services Unit (RCSU)**, were recipients of the 2010 Department of Transport and Main Roads Excellence Award (Healthy Category) for paving projects in Pormpuraaw and Mabuig in the Torres Strait.

The RCSU is a civil construction and maintenance training unit in the Department of Transport and Main Roads.

The training unit delivers nationally accredited training in Certificate II Civil Construction and a Traffic Controller Course. On-site training was delivered in conjunction with civil construction and maintenance projects. Innovative and culturally appropriate training resources have been developed to specifically meet the needs of client groups.

The Department of Transport and Main Roads is also involved in the delivery of the **Indigenous Driver Licensing Program** in Pormpuraaw. This program aims to reduce incarceration rates for licensing offences and improve access to employment, services and social activities by offering licensing services in remote locations and promoting safety.

The Transport Integrated Customer Access Data states that in 2008/09, a total of six new licences were issued



in comparison with 2010/11, where a total of 21 new licences were issued — a significant increase over this period.

The **Brothers League United Sporting Club** has been operating a club from the former Edward River tavern in Pormpuraaw as a long-term project, with responsible and effective alcohol management in place. The club generates considerable profits which are re-invested back into community projects. Overall, the club has been a success for the community.

During 2010/11, I continued to support the **Pormpuraaw Community Justice Rehabilitation Centre**, known as Roworr. The Roworr model is unique for Cape York and Australia. This is the first ‘family and community-based’ rehabilitation facility in Cape York and is located 15 kilometres out of the township.

The programs available through Roworr have added to the success of the Healing Centre, Community Justice Group and Women’s Shelter.

Combining these resources with such programs and activities as the men’s and women’s groups has helped to provide quick access to relevant services for community members experiencing problems.

Roworr accepts referrals for individual counselling and conflict management services from Police, the Courts, Corrective Services and others. The Roworr counselling service now includes a 13 week residential program for families. These initiatives have been the main contributors to a decrease in family violence in Pormpuraaw.

Pormpuraaw residents are committed to enhanced educational opportunities and achievement for their children. Roworr formed a partnership with the Montessori Children’s Foundation to establish a **Child Care Centre**. This partnership includes a commitment by Montessori to provide the necessary training for local staff, and to manage the Child Care Centre. As a result, last year was the first year that children from this program entered the pre-prep level at school equipped with basic reading skills.

A full suite of **Montessori early childhood and parenting support programs** is to be gradually phased in over a three to five year period to enable local staff to undertake formal and on-the-job training.

I was pleased to note that the Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council received a favourable audit for 2009/10 with only two areas receiving qualified comments. I have been providing, and will continue to provide, administrative support to the Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council, and I know Mr Edward Natera, Chief Executive Officer, has been working very hard on this matter.

In March 2011, a **Cultural Heritage Agreement** was signed between Pormpuraaw Traditional Owners and the Queensland Government (represented by the Department of Local Government and Planning).

The Agreement was negotiated by the Department of Communities, Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office and provided for the Traditional Owners to monitor construction works to ensure the protection of any culturally significant objects that may be uncovered during earthworks. This also provided short-term employment for senior Traditional Owners.

The signing of this Agreement allowed for the monitoring of work on two subdivisions in the community and will make a number of sites available for social housing in the community. This will reduce over-crowding which is a significant key performance area in the **National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing**.

In March 2011, the Department of Transport and Main Roads contributed \$50,000 towards the engagement of a consultant to complete the design and specifications of the subdivisions which will progress new house construction in Pormpuraaw prior to June 2018.

The housing will be provided through the Department of Communities' Indigenous Housing and Homelessness Program, under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*.

In May 2011, the Program Office coordinated work on the environmental health infrastructure to support this project including drains, roads, power and sewerage.

In progressing economic development opportunities, additional support services of two former administrators from the Department of Transport and Main Roads were provided to improve the store workshop and support the sporting club.

The outlook for 2011/12

As Government Champion, I am committed to the Pormpuraaw community and look forward to continuing my work in partnership with this community.

Funding of \$1.9 million has been committed for upgrades and improved road access to the community. These funds are part of the **Nation Building Programs Remote upgrade**. Upgrade works commenced during the dry season of 2010 and further works will continue throughout 2011.

I am looking forward to a successful year ahead and further developing strong partnerships between government, business and the community to continue to deliver strong outcomes for the Pormpuraaw community.

David Stewart

Government Champion for Pormpuraaw
Director-General
Department of Transport and Main Roads

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was a strong improvement in the trend in rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was a strong improvement in the trend in rates of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was a decrease in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to child protection orders: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was an increase in the rate at which children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm, while the rate at which children were admitted to child protection orders in 2010/11 was similar to the 2009/10 rate.

Student attendance rate for Pormpuraaw State School: Semester 1 2010 to Semester 1 2011

- The student attendance rate increased.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 83 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2010/11, usual residents of Pormpuraaw (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Pormpuraaw¹⁵⁴ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland.

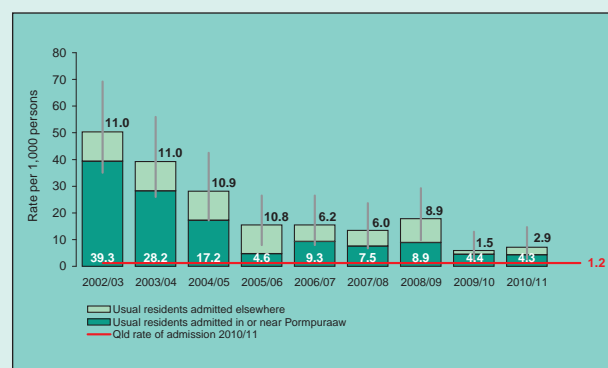
154. See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for a list of communities and the hospital facilities that are considered to be in or near each community.

Table 75 also shows the numbers of residents and non-residents of Pormpuraaw admitted to hospital in Pormpuraaw in the most recent six quarters.

Annual

In 2010/11, the rate of hospital admissions of Pormpuraaw residents for assault-related conditions was 7.2 per 1,000 persons (4.3 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised in Pormpuraaw and 2.9 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 5.9 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 83).

Figure 83: Annual rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



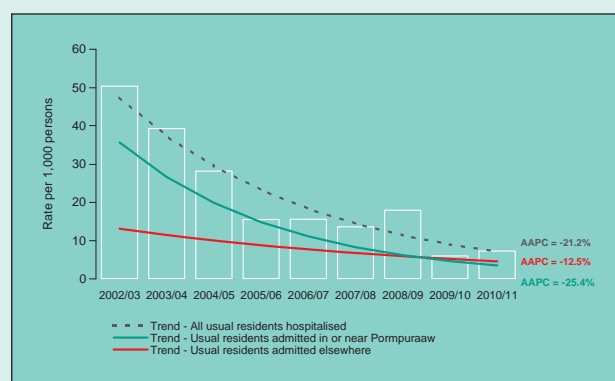
Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admission of Pormpuraaw residents to hospital varied from 5.9 to 50.3 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the nine years were highly variable ranging from four to 32 admissions per year.

Over the reporting period, there was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of admission of Pormpuraaw residents to all hospital facilities (AAPC: -21.2 per cent).

Similarly, there was statistical evidence of declining trends in the rates of Pormpuraaw residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -25.4 per cent) and hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: -12.5 per cent) for assault-related conditions (see Figure 84).

Figure 84: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were no admissions of residents or non-residents to hospital in Pormpuraaw for assault-related conditions (see Table 75).

Table 75: Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent six quarters

Resident status		Quarter					Jun 11
		Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	0	1	1	2	0	0
	Admitted elsewhere	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Total	0	1	1	3	1	0
Non-residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0	0

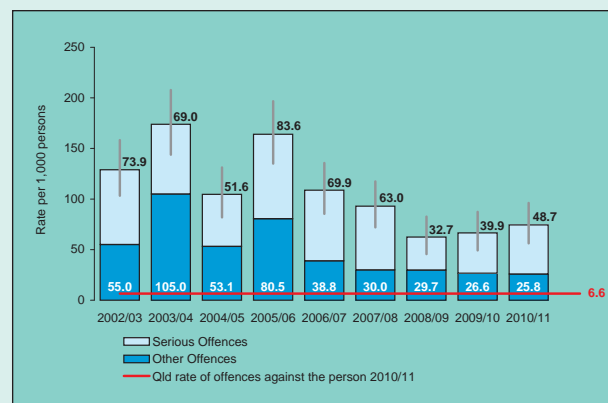
Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person

Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Pormpuraaw in 2010/11 was 74.5 per 1,000 persons (48.7 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 25.8 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 66.6 per 1,000 persons¹⁵⁵ reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 85).

Figure 85: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2010/11



Trend analysis

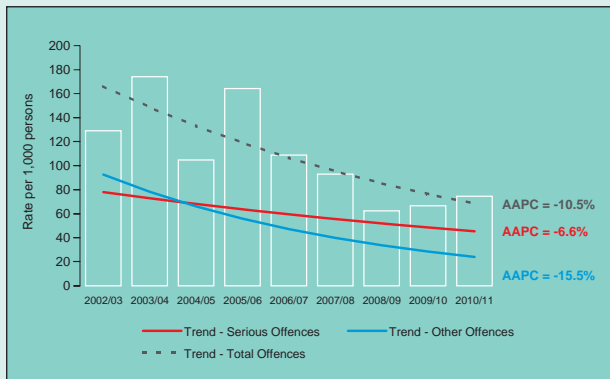
The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 62.4 to 174.0 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over that same period were highly variable ranging from 42 up to 111 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Pormpuraaw — decreasing by an average of 10.5 per cent per year (see Figure 86).

Similarly, there was statistical evidence of declining trends in the rates of reported serious offences against the person (AAPC: -6.6 per cent) and reported other offences against the person (AAPC: -15.5 per cent).

155. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

Figure 86: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were four reported offences against the person in Pormpuraaw. This was below the range of counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 10 to 22) (see Table 76).

Table 76: Count of reported offences against the person — most recent six quarters

Pormpuraaw	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Serious offences	6	6	10	18	3	3
Other offences	6	4	6	4	7	1
Total	12	10	16	22	10	4

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Pormpuraaw on 5 December 2003. As at 30 June 2011, 168 distinct individuals¹⁵⁶ had been convicted¹⁵⁷ of 223 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Pormpuraaw.

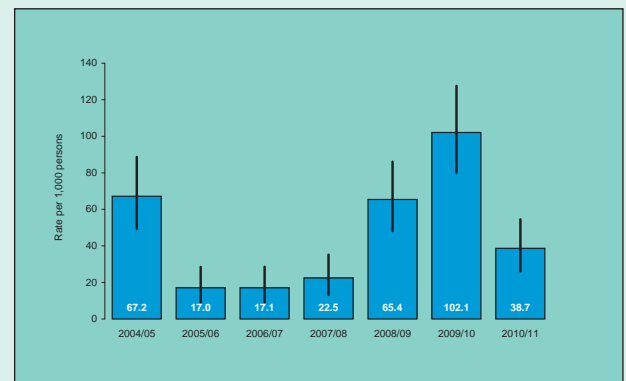
156. Individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once as a defendant convicted in the reporting period.

157. Not all persons or defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

Annual

The rate of charges resulting in a conviction decreased significantly from 102.1 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10 to 38.7 per 1,000 persons in 2010/11 (see Figure 87). The 2010/11 rate was similar to the rates reported in the five years 2004/05 to 2008/09 (ranging from 17.0 per 1,000 persons to 67.2 per 1,000 persons).

Figure 87: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences, 2004/05 to 2010/11



In 2010/11, 14 persons without prior convictions were convicted of breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Pormpuraaw (individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and had no prior convictions for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in any of the discrete Indigenous communities) (see Table 77). This was less than the counts of 33 and 39 persons reported in the previous two years. These 14 persons represented at least 51 per cent¹⁵⁸ of the total defendants convicted during 2010/11 (27).

Table 77: Count¹⁵⁹ of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C, 2004/05 to 2010/11 (NB: not a count of total persons convicted)

Pormpuraaw	Year						
	2004 /05	2005 /06	2006 /07	2007 /08	2008 /09	2009 /10	2010 /11
Total	35	11	10	14	33	39	14

158. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.

159. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were two charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Pormpuraaw (see Table 78). This was similar to the number reported in the March 2011 quarter (3).

Table 78: Count¹⁶⁰ of charges resulting in a conviction and defendants convicted for breaches of Sections 168B and C — most recent six quarters

Pormpuraaw	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Charges	20	7	8	14	3	2
Defendants	20	7	8	14	3	2

In the June 2011 quarter, no individuals without prior convictions for breaches of alcohol carriage limits were convicted.

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Child Safety

Annual

In 2010/11, the annual rate of Pormpuraaw children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm was 60.3 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was significantly higher than the rate reported in 2009/10 of 20.8 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

The annual rate of Pormpuraaw children admitted to child protection orders was 35.5 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) in 2010/11. This was statistically similar to the rate reported for 2009/10 of 70.8 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, no children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.¹⁶¹ Fewer than five children were admitted to child protection orders.¹⁶²

160. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.

161. Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

162. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2011, the student attendance rate of students at Pormpuraaw State School was 89.6 per cent (see Table 79). This was an increase of 10.5 percentage points from the attendance rate recorded for Semester 1 2010 (79.1 per cent).

Over the four years from 2007 to 2010, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Pormpuraaw State School were lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students with the gap ranging between 9.2 to 11.9 percentage points. In Semester 1 2011, the attendance rates of Pormpuraaw State School and Queensland State School students were similar.

Trend Analysis

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in student attendance rates at Pormpuraaw State School. Semester 1 student attendance rates increased on average by 1.4 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2011.

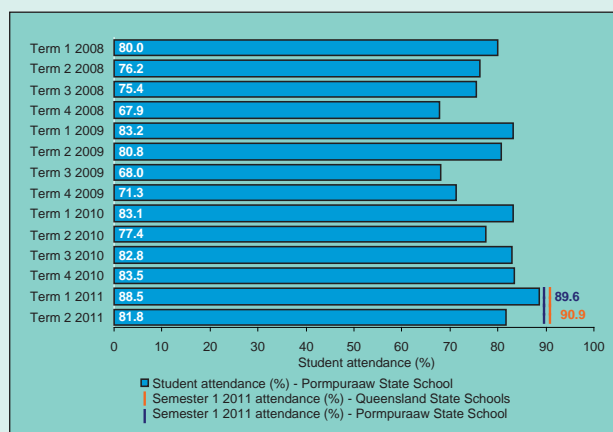
Table 79: Student attendance rate, Pormpuraaw State School and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2011

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010	Sem 1 2011
Pormpuraaw State School	82.2%	80.4%	81.5%	79.1%	89.6%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%	90.9%

June 2011 Quarter

In Term 2 2011, the student attendance rate at Pormpuraaw State School was 81.8 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2010 (77.4 per cent) (see Figure 88).

Figure 88: Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2011



Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data. Semester 1 rates for 2011 are preliminary and may be subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office): 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011

In the period 1 January 2011 to June 30 2011, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of one new house under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- worked in partnership with the Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council, the Department of Local Government and Planning and a planning consultant to finalise the draft planning scheme for State Interest Review
- continued to hold discussions with the Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council and Traditional Owners regarding the settlement of Native Title to progress new social housing construction
- completed a draft road network plan and 26 final lease surveys for social housing lots
- coordinated and enhanced the effectiveness of Technical Working Group meetings attended by key stakeholders. Two Technical Working Group meetings were held in this period to discuss:
 - the design of proposed subdivisions
 - an inception meeting and community consultation for a planning scheme
 - amendment to the road network plan

- construction of the first new house with *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing* funding in Pormpuraaw
- the re-establishment of the Employment and Training sub-committee, and
- encroachments on Education Reserves.

The Program Office worked in partnership with a number of government agencies including the Department of Communities (Housing and Homelessness Services and Communities Property Portfolio), the Department of Public Works and the Department of Local Government and Planning to coordinate the services required to progress social housing.

During this period, the Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council, the Community Development Employment Program and the contractor engaged by QBuild employed local Indigenous people in various roles which included apprenticeships, traineeships and trades related to the roll-out of social housing.

Social Housing: 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

In the period July 2010 to June 2011, the Department of Communities delivered one new construction and six upgrades to existing houses in Pormpuraaw (see Table 80).

Table 80: Department of Communities' achievements for the period July 2010 to June 2011

Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA*	Other	NPA*	Other
Pormpuraaw	1	0	0	6

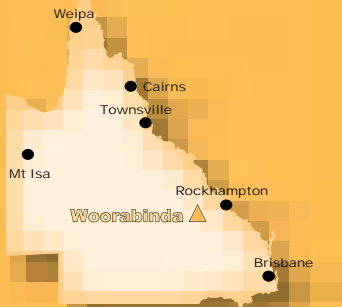
* National Partnership Agreement.

Source: Department of Communities, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Tenancy Management

As at 30 June 2011, there were 128 tenancy agreements in place in Pormpuraaw. During the June 2011 quarter, the pre-allocation and allocation of one vacant property was managed.

The Department of Communities commenced rent collection in February 2011. Tenancy management arrangements are in place to December 2012.



Woorabinda

Community Perspective

Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Christopher Paul Adams.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Steven Kemp.

Councillors

- Cr Anthony Henry.
- Cr Archie Sullivan.
- Cr Damien Watson.

Population

- Approximately 1,001 people (at 30 June 2010).

Location

- Central Queensland.
- 170 km south-west of Rockhampton.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

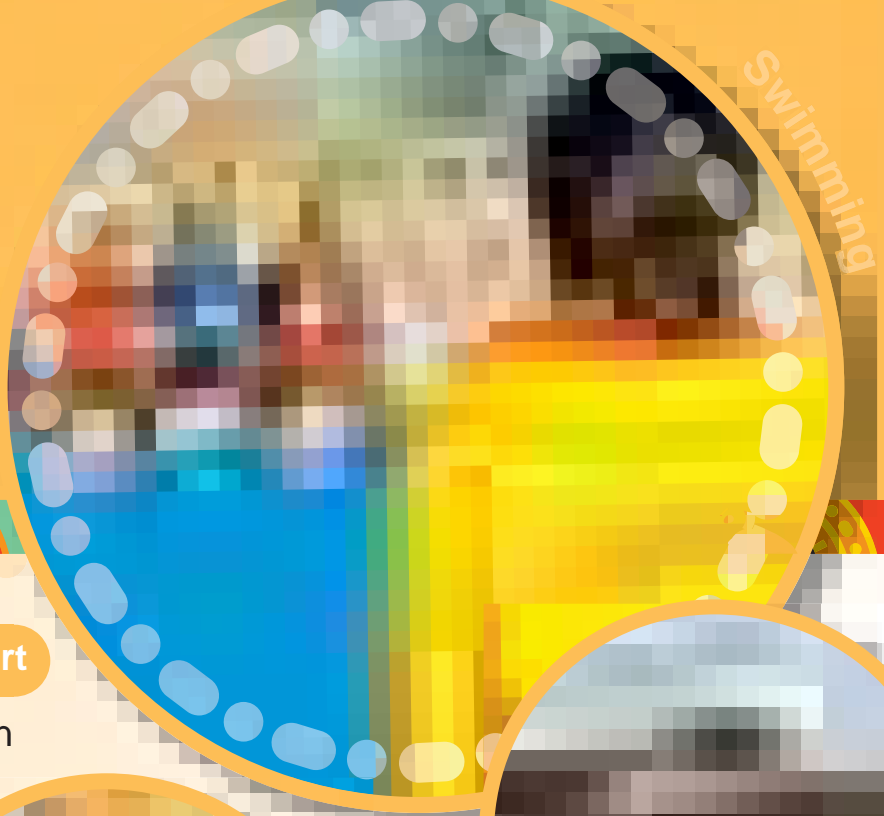
- There are approximately 52 clans represented in Woorabinda.
- Woorabinda was first established in 1926 and gazetted in 1927 as a replacement for the settlement at Taroom. During and for a period following World War II, a number of people from Hope Vale were settled in the Woorabinda community.

Alcohol Management Plan

- An Alcohol Management Plan commenced in Woorabinda on 3 October 2003.
- On 1 July 2008, the alcohol carriage limit was amended to zero in Woorabinda. This means no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed in Woorabinda.

Woorabinda Community Justice Group Incorporated

- Chair — Vince Ghilotti.
- Co-ordinator — Lynette Booth.



Community highlights report

by the Government Champion
for Woorabinda



As the Government Champion for Woorabinda, I am pleased to report on the achievements and progress within the community during 2010/11.

A **by-election** in April 2011 resulted in Mr Christopher 'Paulie' Adams replacing the former Mayor, Mr Roderick Tobane. I would like to welcome Mayor Adams and acknowledge the valuable contribution that former Mayor Tobane made to the community and the Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council.

Woorabinda was isolated during the January 2011 floods in Queensland. The Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council and Queensland Government owned store rallied to assist residents in need.

On 22 February 2011, the new **Lawrence Murray Memorial Pool** was officially opened. The pool has already contributed to the wellbeing and safety of Woorabinda, with several young people being trained in lifeguard responsibilities including first aid, which will lead to associated qualifications.

During 2010/11, 12 new houses were constructed under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing* with a further six houses to be constructed in the next financial year.

To support the housing construction program, tenancy management was transferred from the Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council to the Department of Communities in February 2011.

In May 2011, negotiations for the **Woorabinda Residential Rehabilitation Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA)**, as well as the **Social Housing and Home Ownership ILUA**, were finalised. The latter makes Woorabinda the first Aboriginal community in Queensland to have settled Native Title enabling home ownership over the relevant areas.

Both ILUAs will ensure that residents are provided with housing that better meets the needs of the community and that all housing is properly maintained.



Housing and construction



On 2 December 2010, the Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council hosted a **Negotiation Table** focused on a number of priorities including:

- housing
- education
- justice
- employment opportunities (both within and outside the community), and
- building stronger relationships between government and non-government sectors.

On 27 October 2010, a very successful **Job Expo** was hosted in Woorabinda. The Job Expo brought together nearly 1,000 people including representatives from a number of government and non-government agencies to discuss job opportunities and possible careers for the residents of Woorabinda. As a result of the Job Expo, Employment Services Queensland employed a local person, networks were established and local people were exposed to a wide range of career options.

Due to the success of the Job Expo, a further Job Expo is planned to be hosted in October 2011.

During the year, principals, teachers, Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Councillors and community members established the **Education Strategy Working Group**. The new group is focused on addressing education issues within the community, including strategies to increase school attendance and ensure that the curriculum delivered is culturally appropriate for students.

On 31 March 2011, the **Indigenous Knowledge Centre** was officially opened. This facility is a partnership between the Woorabinda State School, Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council and the State Library of Queensland and is located within the Woorabinda State School. The Indigenous Knowledge Centre is available for use by all members of the community, particularly to research family histories and to store important community information.

The **Undoonoo Child Care Centre's Foundations for Success Pre-Prep program** provides Indigenous children with the skills required to become *two-way strong* — meaning that children are taught the cultures and languages of their family and the wider world within an early learning program. The program runs from 8:30am to 11:30am Monday to Friday and has 15–18 children enrolled for 2011. As a result of this program, attendance numbers and participation have improved with the involvement of parents and community members.

The **Woorabinda Wooriette's Senior Netball team** was accepted by the Rockhampton Netball Association to play the last five weeks of the netball season in B Reserve in the Rockhampton competition which concludes in September 2011. Inclusion in this season's competition was due to the girls' successful participation in a four month training program that included coaching courses, umpiring, a trip to Brisbane, and two carnivals. The girls trained really well and were extremely competitive.

A core group of the senior team has shown a great deal of dedication to the sport, with some players considering playing representative netball. The senior team also introduced an Under 15's side known as the **Junior Wooriettes**. These junior members travel to carnivals and attend developmental clinics. Next year, the club will aim for the junior team to follow the senior side into the Rockhampton competition.

During the year, staff at the **Matilda Hill Sobering-Up Place** continued to provide a supportive environment for individuals to sober-up safely and without risk of personal harm. The Matilda Hill Sobering-Up Place is part of an integrated service delivery response that provides a safe caring environment for individuals to maintain their dignity and take control of their own lives.

The service is co-located with other Alcohol and Other Drugs services operated by the **Woorabinda Multi-Purpose Health Centre and Central Queensland Indigenous Development Incorporated** to assist individuals to establish and maintain substance-free lifestyles through intervention, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation.

The outlook for 2011/12

The year ahead presents an opportunity to build on recent successes and find solutions to some of the issues that impact on the community.

Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council is committed to finalising its **Community Plan**. The Queensland Government will also partner with the community to develop and implement a **Community Safety Plan** and increase the level of participation of local people in the workforce.

During 2011/12, the Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council will **review its disaster management plan** in the wake of last summer's storms and floods.

The continued **housing construction program** and the planned refurbishment of up to 42 houses in 2011/12 highlights the critical importance of housing for the community.

A **Negotiation Table in August 2011** will focus on issues affecting youth, in particular, education, employment readiness and employment opportunities both locally and regionally. All parties agree on the importance of building stronger relationships between the Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council, community and government and non-government sectors.

Jim McGowan

Former Government Champion for Woorabinda
Former Director-General
Department of Community Safety

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03 – 2010/11

- Over the entire reporting period, there was no overall trend in rates of assault-related hospital admissions for usual residents. However, short term analysis shows that from 2006/07 onwards, the trend in rates of hospitalisations for assault-related conditions improved.

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03 – 2010/11

- There was no overall trend in rates of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2009/10 – 2010/11

- There was a decrease in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to child protection orders: 2009/10 – 2010/11

- There was no real change in the rates at which children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm or admitted to child protection orders.

Student attendance rate for Woorabinda State School: Semester 1 2010 to Semester 1 2011

- The student attendance rate decreased.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 89 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2010/11, usual residents of Woorabinda (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Woorabinda¹⁶³ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland.

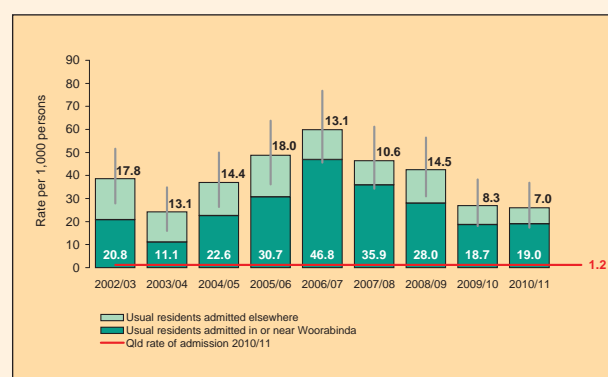
163. See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for a list of communities and the hospital facilities that are considered to be in or near each community.

Table 81 also shows the numbers of residents and non-residents of Woorabinda admitted to hospital in Woorabinda in the most recent six quarters.

Annual

In 2010/11, the rate of hospital admissions of Woorabinda residents for assault-related conditions was 26.0 per 1,000 persons (19.0 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised in Woorabinda and 7.0 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 26.9 per 1,000 persons¹⁶⁴ reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 89).

Figure 89: Annual rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admission of Woorabinda residents to hospital varied from 24.2 to 59.9 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the nine years were highly variable ranging from 24 to 55 admissions per year.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of admission of Woorabinda residents to all hospital facilities for assault-related conditions (AAPC: 16.7 per cent from 2002/03 to 2006/07; and AAPC: -18.1 per cent from 2006/07 to 2010/11). However, separate analysis of the

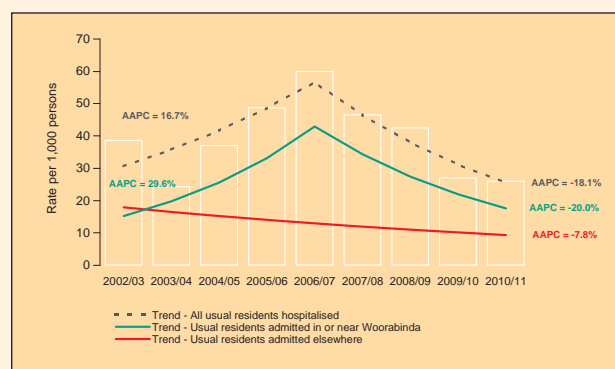
164. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

period 2006/07 to 2010/11 only, show statistical evidence of a decline of 19.8 per cent per year.

In addition, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of Woorabinda residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: 29.6 per cent from 2002/03 to 2006/07; and AAPC: -20.0 per cent from 2006/07 to 2010/11).

However, there was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of Woorabinda residents hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: -7.8 per cent) for assault-related conditions (see Figure 90).

Figure 90: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were six admissions of Woorabinda residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, three of whom were hospitalised elsewhere. There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions in Woorabinda (see Table 81).

Table 81: Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent six quarters

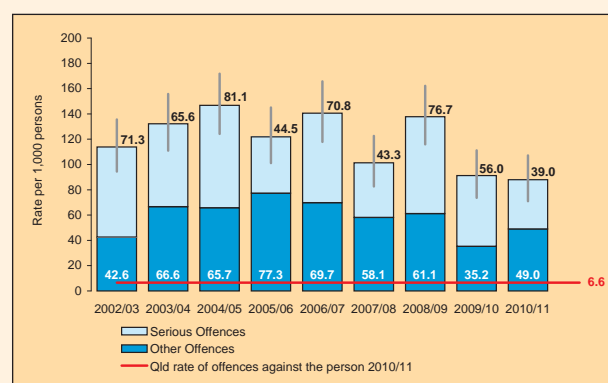
Resident status		Quarter					
		Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	1	5	8	6	2	3
	Admitted elsewhere	1	4	2	1	1	3
	Total	2	9	10	7	3	6
Non-residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Woorabinda in 2010/11 was 87.9 per 1,000 persons¹⁶⁵ (39.0 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 49.0 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 91.2 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 91).

Figure 91: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2010/11



165. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

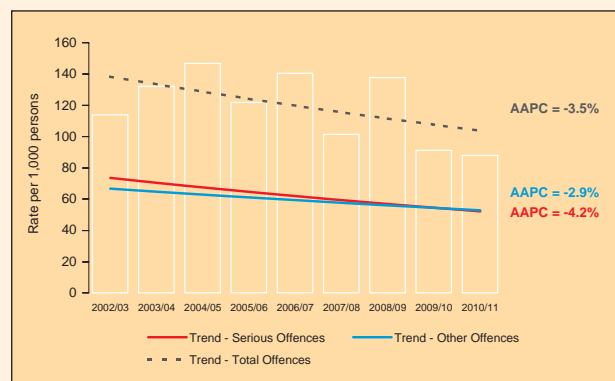
Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 87.9 to 146.8 per 1,000 persons¹⁶⁶ during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over that same period were highly variable ranging from 88 up to 143 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of offences against the person in Woorabinda (AAPC: -3.5 per cent) (see Figure 92).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rates of reported serious offences against the person (AAPC: -4.2 per cent) or reported other offences against the person (AAPC: -2.9 per cent).

Figure 92: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were 22 reported offences against the person in Woorabinda. This was within the range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 15 to 29) (see Table 82).

Table 82: Count of reported offences against the person — most recent six quarters

Woorabinda	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Serious offences	7	12	8	14	5	12
Other offences	5	13	14	15	10	10
Total	12	25	22	29	15	22

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

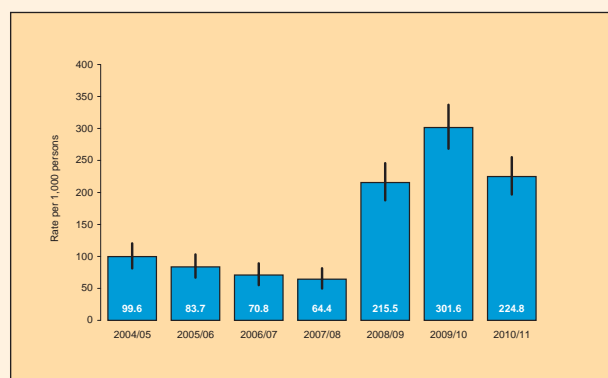
Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Woorabinda on 3 October 2003. As at 30 June 2011, 482 distinct individuals¹⁶⁷ had been convicted¹⁶⁸ of 1,080 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Woorabinda.

Annual

There was a significant decrease in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction from 301.6 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10 to 224.8 per 1,000 persons in 2010/11 (see Figure 93). However, rates reported in the three years 2008/09 to 2010/11 were significantly higher than those reported from 2004/05 to 2007/08 (ranging from 64.4 to 99.6 per 1,000 persons).

Figure 93: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences, 2004/05 to 2010/11



167. Individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once as a defendant convicted in the reporting period.

168. Not all persons or defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

166. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

In 2010/11, 62 people without convictions for prior breaches of alcohol carriage limits were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in Woorabinda (individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and had no prior convictions for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in any of the discrete Indigenous communities) (see Table 83). This was lower than the counts reported in 2008/09 and 2009/10 (94 and 95 persons respectively). These 62 persons constituted at least 27 per cent¹⁶⁹ of the total defendants convicted during 2010/11 (224).

Table 83: Count¹⁷⁰ of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C, 2004/05 to 2010/11 (NB: not a count of total persons convicted)

Woorabinda	Year						2010 /11
	2004 /05	2005 /06	2006 /07	2007 /08	2008 /09	2009 /10	
Total	64	53	36	29	94	95	62

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were 61 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Woorabinda (see Table 84). This was within the range of the previous four quarters (ranging from 33 to 70).

Table 84: Count¹⁷¹ of charges resulting in a conviction and defendants convicted for breaches of Sections 168B and C — most recent six quarters

Woorabinda	Quarter						Jun 11
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11	
Charges	58	33	45	49	70	61	61
Defendants	57	33	45	49	70	60	60

169. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.

170. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.

171. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.

In the June 2011 quarter, 14 persons without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits in Woorabinda were convicted, all of whom had no prior convictions for breaches in any of the discrete Indigenous Communities. These 14 persons represented at least 23 per cent¹⁷² of the total defendants convicted during the quarter (60).

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Child Safety

Annual

In 2010/11, the annual rate of Woorabinda children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm was 36.7 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was statistically similar to the rate reported for 2009/10 of 24.9 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

Fewer than five Woorabinda children were admitted to a child protection order in 2010/11. The rate of admission of Woorabinda children to child protection orders in 2010/11 was statistically similar to the rate reported in 2009/10 of 12.5 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).¹⁷³

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, fewer than five children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.¹⁷⁴ Fewer than five children were admitted to child protection orders.¹⁷⁵

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2011, the student attendance rate of students at Woorabinda State School was 73.5 per cent (see Table 85). This was a decrease of 5.3 percentage points from the Semester 1 attendance rate recorded in 2010 (78.8 per cent).

172. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.

173. Annual rates have not been calculated for communities with annual counts of fewer than five children to maintain data confidentiality.

174. Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

175. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Woorabinda State School have been lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students. In Semester 1 2011, the gap in attendance rates between Woorabinda State School and all Queensland State School students was 17.4 percentage points.

Trend Analysis

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in student attendance rates at Woorabinda State School. Semester 1 student attendance rates decreased on average by 0.8 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2011.

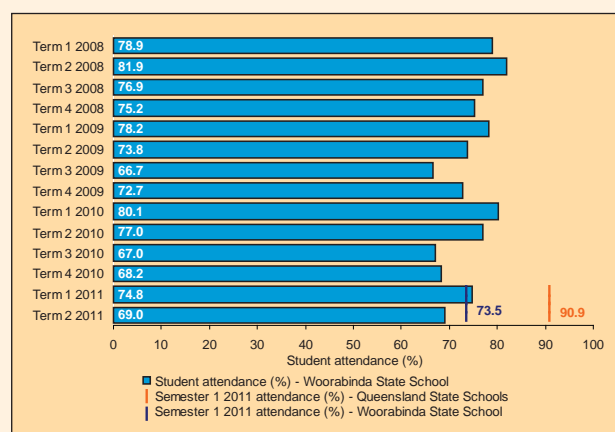
Table 85: Student attendance rate, Woorabinda State School and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2011

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010	Sem 1 2011
Woorabinda State School	76.3%	81.1%	78.0%	78.8%	73.5%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%	90.9%

June 2011 Quarter

In Term 2 2011, the student attendance rate at Woorabinda State School was 69.0 per cent. This was a decrease from the rate recorded in Term 2 2010 (77.0 per cent) (see Figure 94).

Figure 94: Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2011



Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data. Semester 1 rates for 2011 are preliminary and may be subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office): 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011

In the period 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of 23 upgrades to existing houses under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- negotiated with Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council in their role as Trustee, a 40 year social housing lease over an additional five lots, bringing the total to 165, as well as a Deed of Agreement to Lease over 147 lots
- a draft road network plan is now under development and 13 final lease surveys for social housing lots were completed
- worked in partnership with Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council, the Department of Local Government and Planning and also a planning consultant to progress the preparation of the planning scheme
- progressed discussions with Traditional Owners regarding the settlement of Native Title to enable new social housing construction, and
- coordinated and enhanced the effectiveness of Technical Working Group meetings attended by key agencies. Two Technical Working Group meetings were held in this period to discuss:
 - road network plans and reserve boundary adjustments
 - the yield and housing designs for six new houses for the 2011/12 building program
 - the 2011/12 demolition program
 - future housing sites where Native Title has been addressed
 - provision of transitional housing
 - progress on new subdivision of ten lots, and
 - progression of Indigenous State Infrastructure Program infrastructure projects.

The Program Office worked in partnership with a number of government agencies including the Department of Communities (Housing and Homelessness Services and Communities Property Portfolio), the Department of Public Works and the Department of Local Government and Planning to coordinate the services required to progress social housing.

During this period, the Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council, QBuild and a local Indigenous contractor employed local Indigenous people in various roles which included apprenticeships, traineeships and trades related to the roll-out of social housing.

Social Housing: 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

In the period July 2010 to June 2011, the Department of Communities delivered 12 constructions and 40 upgrades to existing houses in Woorabinda (see Table 86).

Table 86: Department of Communities' achievements for the period July 2010 to June 2011

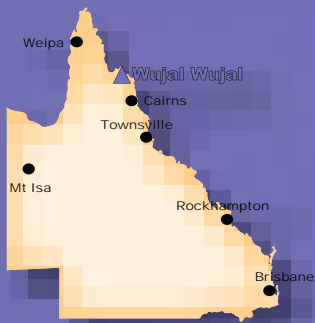
Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA*	Other	NPA*	Other
Woorabinda	12	0	34	6

* National Partnership Agreement.

Source: Department of Communities, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Tenancy Management

As at 30 June 2011, 191 tenancy agreements were in place in Woorabinda. During the June 2011 quarter, the pre-allocation and allocation of two vacant properties were managed in the community. The Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council agreed for the Department of Communities to undertake all tenancy management functions until November 2012.



Wujal Wujal

Community Perspective

Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Desmond Tayley.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Talita Nandy.

Councillors

- Cr Cedric Friday.
- Cr Zeila Wallace.
- Cr Allistair Gibson.

Population

- Approximately 354 people (at 30 June 2010).

Location

- Eastern Cape York.
- 170 km north of Cairns.
- 70 km south of Cooktown.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Kuku Yalanji people from 1886–1902, and other regional peoples from 1957, with approximately 30 clan groups.

Alcohol Management Plan

- An Alcohol Management Plan commenced in Wujal Wujal on 3 October 2003.
- Wujal Wujal has a zero alcohol carriage limit. This means no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed in Wujal Wujal.

Wujal Wujal Warranga Community Justice Group

- Chair — Doreen Ball.
- Co-ordinator — Joan Beacroft.



Community highlights report

by the Government Champions
for Wujal Wujal

As this is our final report as Government Champions for Wujal Wujal, we are pleased to report on the following highlights and achievements for 2010/11.

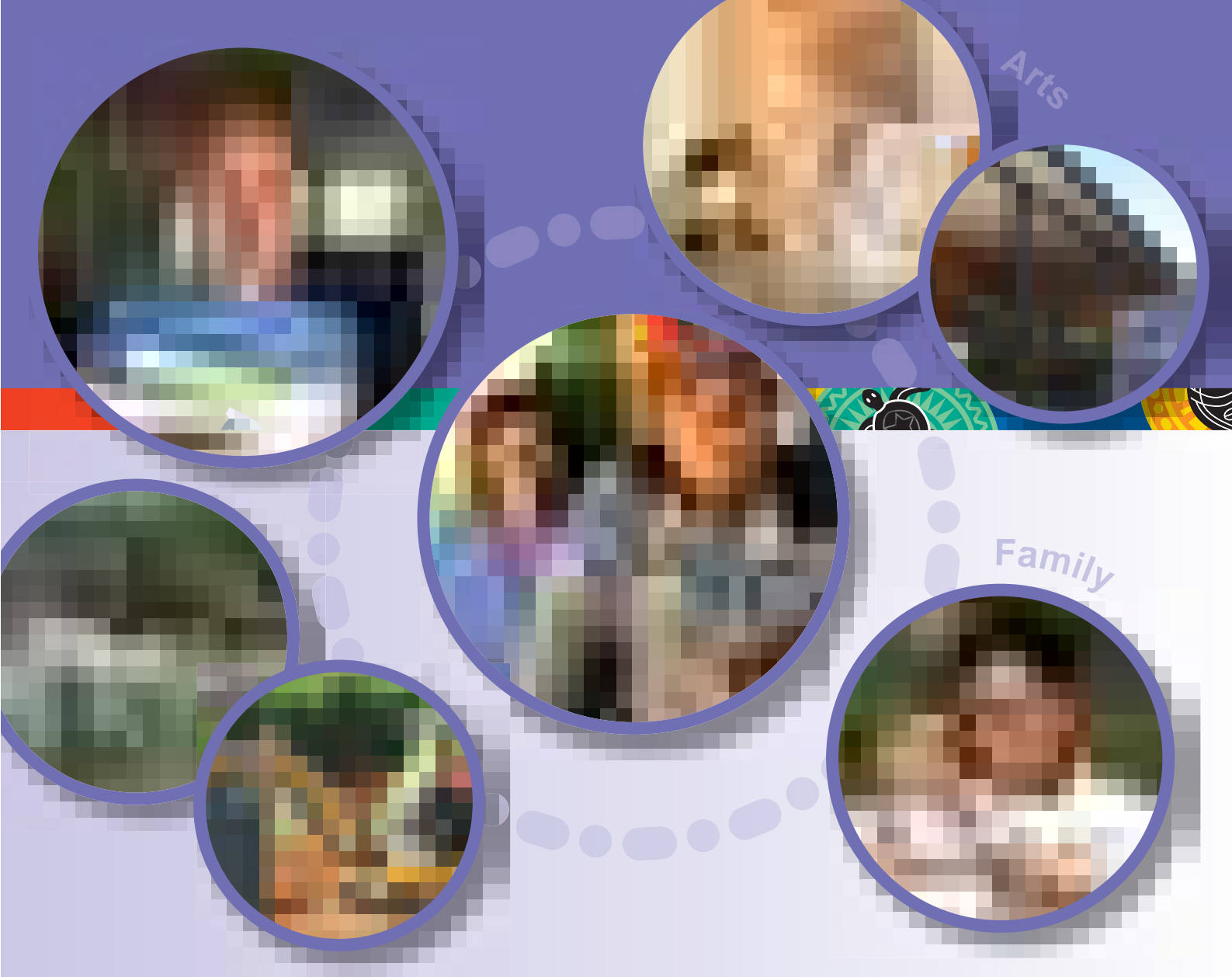
The **Bloomfield River causeway** was severely damaged by flooding after Cyclone Yasi in February 2011. The damage restricted access to the community for residents living on the southside of the river. The Department of Communities' Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services liaised with the Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council, the Indigenous Coordination Centre, Maritime Safety Queensland (a division of the Department of Transport and Main Roads) and boat owners and operators from across Cooktown, the Daintree River and Wujal Wujal to identify an operator with the necessary qualifications, insurance and licences to deliver the service, and identify sources of funding to pay for a ten week contract.

In March 2011, Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council signed a contract to provide a water taxi service

across the Bloomfield River for a ten week period from 11 March 2011. The service costs were split between the State and Australian Governments and the Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council.

On 19 January 2011, a community opening was held for the new **Bana Yirriji Arts and Cultural Centre** — (Bana meaning water; Yirriji meaning grandfather). At the community opening, Traditional Owners remembered family members who had passed, showed respect for Aboriginal culture and welcomed all visitors with a ceremony performed by two Elders and a Guest of Honour.

The Bana Yirriji Arts and Cultural Centre includes viewing space for up to 60 paintings, cabinets for artefacts and pottery display, air-conditioned artists' space and a fully-fitted café. In the lead up to the official opening, local artists are working hard to ensure that the Centre is well stocked. The Centre will operate three days a week initially, with the aim to operate seven days a week in the longer term.



Local people will be employed to work across all aspects of its business operations. An official opening is scheduled for 8 November 2011.

In November 2010, four Wujal Wujal artists attended the **Exhibition Ready Program** in Cairns at Umi Arts with their artwork shown at an exhibition. The men learnt about all aspects of art, from how to tell their stories, develop art profiles, hang paintings, and correct lighting techniques. The exhibition ran for ten weeks and any artwork not sold was placed on show at the **Bana Yirriji Arts and Cultural Centre**.

Wujal Wujal Alcohol Diversion Program activities for men and women continued to achieve positive results for participants.

Since July 2010, the **Women's Group** has held activities three days a week, including cooking classes, arts and crafts, as well as excursions to local areas such as Shipton's Flat, China Camp and Kangali Beach. The women also held a **Style Up**

Program where a local hairdresser from Ayton provided haircuts and colouring.

The **Men's Group** also participated in weekly activities including pool competitions, art classes, and producing paintings as well as artefacts for the new Arts and Cultural Centre.

Younger members of Wujal Wujal Harm Reduction Programs have participated in district level **Oztag and Rugby competitions** in Cooktown with great success being achieved. The Oztag team reached the finals and the Men's Rugby team was runner-up in the Three Rivers competition, beaten narrowly by the Hope Vale side in the Grand Final.

The women have worked collaboratively with Community Development Employment Project (CDEP) participants on the **Market Garden project**, which held its first plant sale and free sausage sizzle in December 2010, and received a great response from local residents.

The Australian Government and CDEP provided funding in 2010/11 for the refurbishment of the old Health Clinic in Wujal Wujal. Work commenced on refurbishments in late 2010, and this is anticipated to be completed in October 2011, with the building to be used as the new **Wujal Wujal Training Centre**. Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council Mayor Desmond Tayley was pleased that the historic old building would be used again, as it held a lot of good memories in the community.

With the signing of **Social Housing Package** arrangements between the Queensland Government and the Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council, the roll-out of housing works and the coordinated provision of infrastructure by government departments is eagerly awaited. The Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council is also liaising with representatives from the Department of Communities to progress actions under the housing scope of works and address Indigenous Land Use Agreement issues.

It has been a privilege working with the Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council and community over the past few years and we will continue to take a keen interest in the community's achievements and aspirations for the future.

Phil Clarke

Former Government Champion, Wujal Wujal
Former Acting Director-General
Department of Justice and Attorney-General

Assistant Commissioner Andrew Henderson

Former Government Champion, Wujal Wujal
Queensland Police Service

The outlook for 2011/12

As the newly appointed Government Champion for Wujal Wujal, I am excited about the year ahead and keen to assist the Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council and community as well as continuing to develop strong relationships between community, business and government.

In late 2011, work is expected to commence on the **Bloomfield River Bridge**. The flooding of the existing causeway is a huge inconvenience to all travellers.

Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council is pleased that improvements to **water infrastructure** have been supported by the Queensland Government's Department of Local Government and Planning. In late 2011, works will commence on the construction of:

- a new raw (untreated) rising water main from the river intake to the water treatment plant
- a new reticulation water main to service residents on the south side of the Bloomfield River, and
- a number of improvements to the water treatment plant.

This work will complement improvements to the water infrastructure system.

Funding has been secured to upgrade the **Wujal Wujal Aged Care facility**. The upgrades will include a new kitchen, increased car parking and enhancements to the social activities area for aged people.

A consultant has been appointed to undertake the Wujal Wujal town planning scheme by the second quarter of 2012. The planning scheme will recognise traditional land use, taking into account sacred and cultural sites.

Philip Reed

Government Champion for Wujal Wujal
Director-General
Department of Justice and Attorney-General

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was a strong improvement in the trend in rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2003/04–2010/11

- There was no overall trend in rates of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was no change in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to child protection orders: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was no real change in the rates at which children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm or admitted to child protection orders.

Student attendance rate for Bloomfield River State School (Wujal Wujal): Semester 1 2010 to Semester 1 2011

- The student attendance rate was similar.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 95 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2010/11, usual residents of Wujal Wujal (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Wujal Wujal¹⁷⁶ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland.

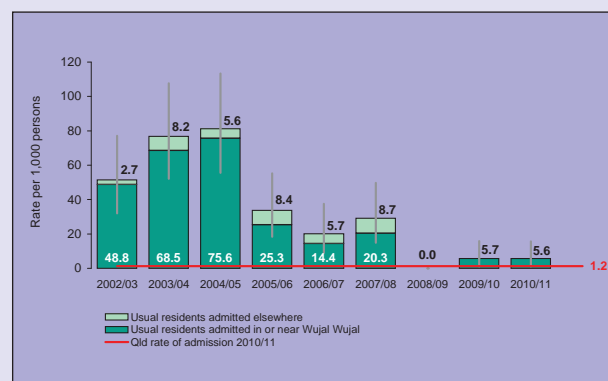
176. See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for a list of communities and the hospital facilities that are considered to be in or near each community.

Table 87 also shows the numbers of residents and non-residents of Wujal Wujal admitted to hospital in Wujal Wujal in the most recent six quarters.

Annual

In 2010/11, the rate of hospital admissions of Wujal Wujal residents for assault-related conditions was 5.6 per 1,000 persons, all of whom were hospitalised in or near to the Wujal Wujal community. This was similar to the rate of 5.7 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 95).

Figure 95: Annual rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



Trend analysis

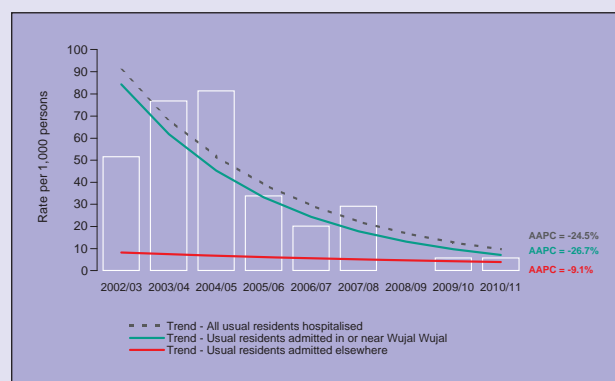
The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admission of Wujal Wujal residents to hospital varied widely ranging from 0.0 to 81.2 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the nine years were highly variable ranging from zero to 29 admissions per year.

There was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the admission rate of Wujal Wujal residents to all hospital facilities (AAPC: -24.5 per cent).

Similarly, there was statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of Wujal Wujal residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -26.7 per cent).

However, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of Wujal Wujal residents hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: -9.1 per cent) for assault-related conditions (see Figure 96).

Figure 96: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were no admissions of Wujal Wujal residents or non-residents to hospital facilities in Wujal Wujal for assault-related conditions (see Table 87).

Table 87: Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent six quarters

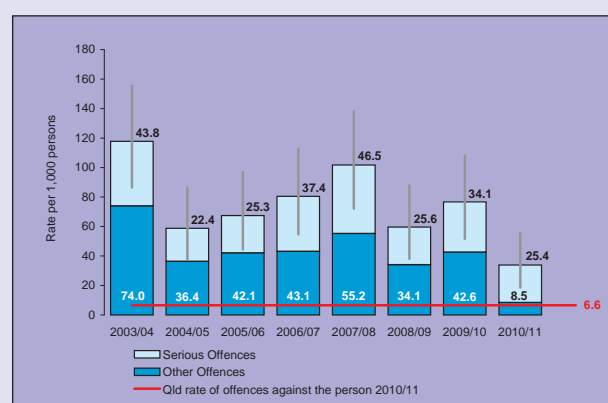
Resident status		Quarter					
		Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Admitted elsewhere	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	2	0	0	0
Non-residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Wujal Wujal in 2010/11 was 33.9 per 1,000 persons (25.4 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 8.5 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 76.7 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 97).

Figure 97: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2003/04 to 2010/11



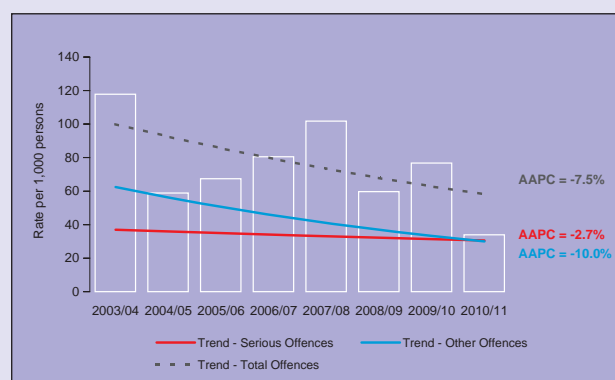
Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 33.9 to 117.8 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over that same period ranged from 12 up to 43 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Wujal Wujal (AAPC: -7.5 per cent) (see Figure 98).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rates of reported serious offences against the person in Wujal Wujal (AAPC: -2.7 per cent) or reported other offences against the person (AAPC: -10.0 per cent).

Figure 98: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2003/04 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were no reported offences against the person in Wujal Wujal. This was below the range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (3 to 6 reported offences) (see Table 88).

Table 88: Count of reported offences against the person — most recent six quarters

Wujal Wujal	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Serious offences	1	4	4	3	2	0
Other offences	8	2	2	0	1	0
Total	9	6	6	3	3	0

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Wujal Wujal on 3 October 2003. As at 30 June 2011, 146 distinct individuals¹⁷⁷ had been convicted¹⁷⁸ of 316 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Wujal Wujal.

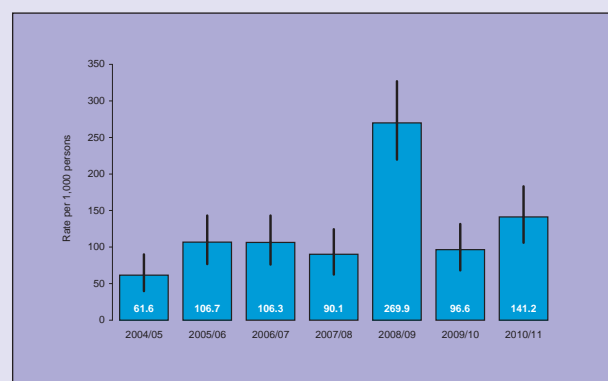
177. Individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once as a defendant convicted in the reporting period.

178. Not all persons or defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

Annual

The rate of charges resulting in a conviction in 2010/11 was 141.2 per 1,000 persons. This was similar to the 2009/10 rate of 96.6 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 99).

Figure 99: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences, 2004/05 to 2010/11



In 2010/11, ten people without convictions for prior breaches were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in Wujal Wujal (individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and had no prior convictions for breaches in any of the discrete Indigenous communities) (see Table 89). This was similar to the number convicted in 2009/10 (11). These ten people constituted at least 20 per cent¹⁷⁹ of the total defendants convicted during 2010/11 (48).

Table 89: Count¹⁸⁰ of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C, 2004/05 to 2010/11 (NB: not a count of total persons convicted)

Wujal Wujal	Year						
	2004 /05	2005 /06	2006 /07	2007 /08	2008 /09	2009 /10	2010 /11
Total	19	25	20	12	28	11	10

179. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.

180. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were 31 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Wujal Wujal (see Table 90). This was greater than the counts reported in the past four quarters (ranging from 0 to 15).

Table 90: Count¹⁸¹ of charges resulting in a conviction and defendants convicted for breaches of Sections 168B and C — most recent six quarters

Wujal Wujal	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Charges	12	10	4	15	0	31
Defendants	12	10	4	15	0	29

In the June 2011 quarter, six persons without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits in Wujal Wujal were convicted, all of whom had no prior convictions for breaches in any of the discrete Indigenous communities. These six persons represented at least 20 per cent¹⁸² of the total defendants convicted during the quarter (29).

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Child Safety

Annual

In 2010/11, the annual rate of Wujal Wujal children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm was 70.7 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was statistically similar to the rate reported for 2009/10 of 60.6 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

Fewer than five Wujal Wujal children were admitted to a child protection order in 2010/11. The rate of admission of Wujal Wujal children to child protection orders in 2010/11 was statistically similar to the rate reported in 2009/10.¹⁸³

181. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.

182. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.

183. Annual rates have not been calculated for communities with annual counts of fewer than five children to maintain data confidentiality.

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, no children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.¹⁸⁴ No children were admitted to child protection orders.¹⁸⁵

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2011, the student attendance rate of students at Bloomfield River State School (Wujal Wujal) was 86.6 per cent (see Table 91). This was the highest rate recorded during the five year reporting period (2007 to 2011), and is similar to the attendance rate recorded in 2010 (86.3 per cent).

Over the three years from 2007 to 2009, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Bloomfield River State School were lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students. In Semester 1 2010 and Semester 1 2011, the attendance rates of students at Bloomfield River State School and all Queensland State Schools have been similar.

Trend Analysis

There was statistical evidence of a trend in student attendance rates at Bloomfield River State School. Semester 1 student attendance rates increased on average by 3.9 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2011.

Table 91: Student attendance rate, Bloomfield River State School (Wujal Wujal) and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2011

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010	Sem 1 2011
Bloomfield River State School (Wujal Wujal)	71.9%	76.3%	78.9%	86.3%	86.6%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%	90.9%

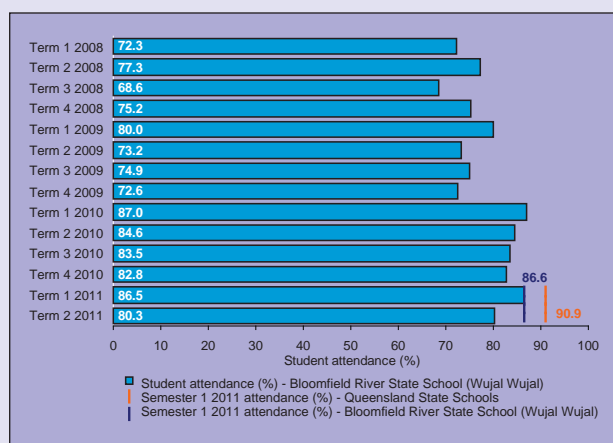
184. Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

185. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

June 2011 Quarter

In Term 2 2011, the student attendance rate at Bloomfield River State School was 80.3 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2010 (84.6 per cent) (see Figure 100).

Figure 100: Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2011



Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data. Semester 1 rates for 2011 are preliminary and may be subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office): 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011

In the period 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of four upgrades to existing houses under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- the Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council endorsed that the Program Office will work to facilitate an Area Indigenous Land Use Agreement between the Native Title Group and Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council
- worked in partnership with Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council, the Department of Local Government and Planning and a planning consultant to prepare a planning scheme
- completed a draft Road Network plan and seven final lease surveys for social housing lots, and

- coordinated and enhanced the effectiveness of Technical Working Group meetings attended by key agencies, and held a Technical Working Group meeting to discuss:
 - identification of sites for future social housing construction
 - housing design
 - road opening and closures, and
 - needs analysis for future housing.

The Program Office worked in partnership with a number of government agencies including the Department of Communities (Housing and Homelessness Services and Communities Property Portfolio), the Department of Public Works and the Department of Local Government and Planning to coordinate the services required to progress social housing.

During this period, the Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council and a contractor engaged by QBuild employed local Indigenous people in various roles which included traineeships and trades related to the roll-out of social housing.

Social Housing: 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

In the period July 2010 to June 2011, the Department of Communities delivered 24 upgrades to existing houses in Wujal Wujal (see Table 92).

Table 92: Department of Communities' achievements for the period July 2010 to June 2011

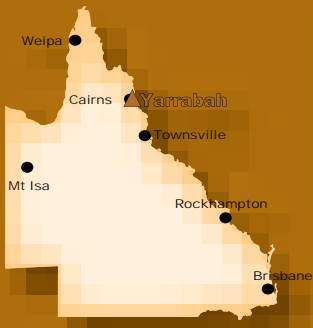
Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA*	Other	NPA*	Other
Wujal Wujal	0	0	20	4

* National Partnership Agreement.

Source: Department of Communities, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Tenancy Management

As at 30 June 2011, 69 tenancy agreements were in place in Wujal Wujal. During the June 2011 quarter, the pre-allocation and allocation of three vacant properties was managed in the community. The Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council agreed to extend tenancy management arrangements to December 2012.



Yarrabah

Community Perspective

Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Percy Neal.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Michael Sands.

Councillors

- Cr Anthony Fourmile.
- Cr Bevan Walsh.
- Cr Sandra Houghton.

Population

- Approximately 2,722 people (at 30 June 2010).

Location

- Eastern Cape York.
- 40 km south-east of Cairns.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Gungandji people, other regional groups (particularly Yidinji) and Aboriginal peoples from northern Queensland were removed to Yarrabah from 1893.

Alcohol Management Plan

- An Alcohol Management Plan commenced in Yarrabah on 6 February 2004.
- On 2 January 2009, the alcohol carriage limit in Yarrabah was amended to either:
 - 11.25 litres (1 carton of 30 cans) of light or mid-strength beer; **or**
 - 750 ml (1 bottle) of non-fortified wine.
- There are four Dry Place Declarations current.

Yarrabah Community Justice Group

- Chair — Brian Connolly.
- Co-ordinator — Brent Pearson.

Yarrabah

Community highlights report

by the Government Champion
for Yarrabah

Health centre

In 2010/11, the Government Champion for Yarrabah, in partnership with Mayor Percy Neal, focused on engaging Yarrabah young people in community activities and decision making; driving the planning of economic development strategies; and facilitating resolution of some housing, transport, education and health issues.

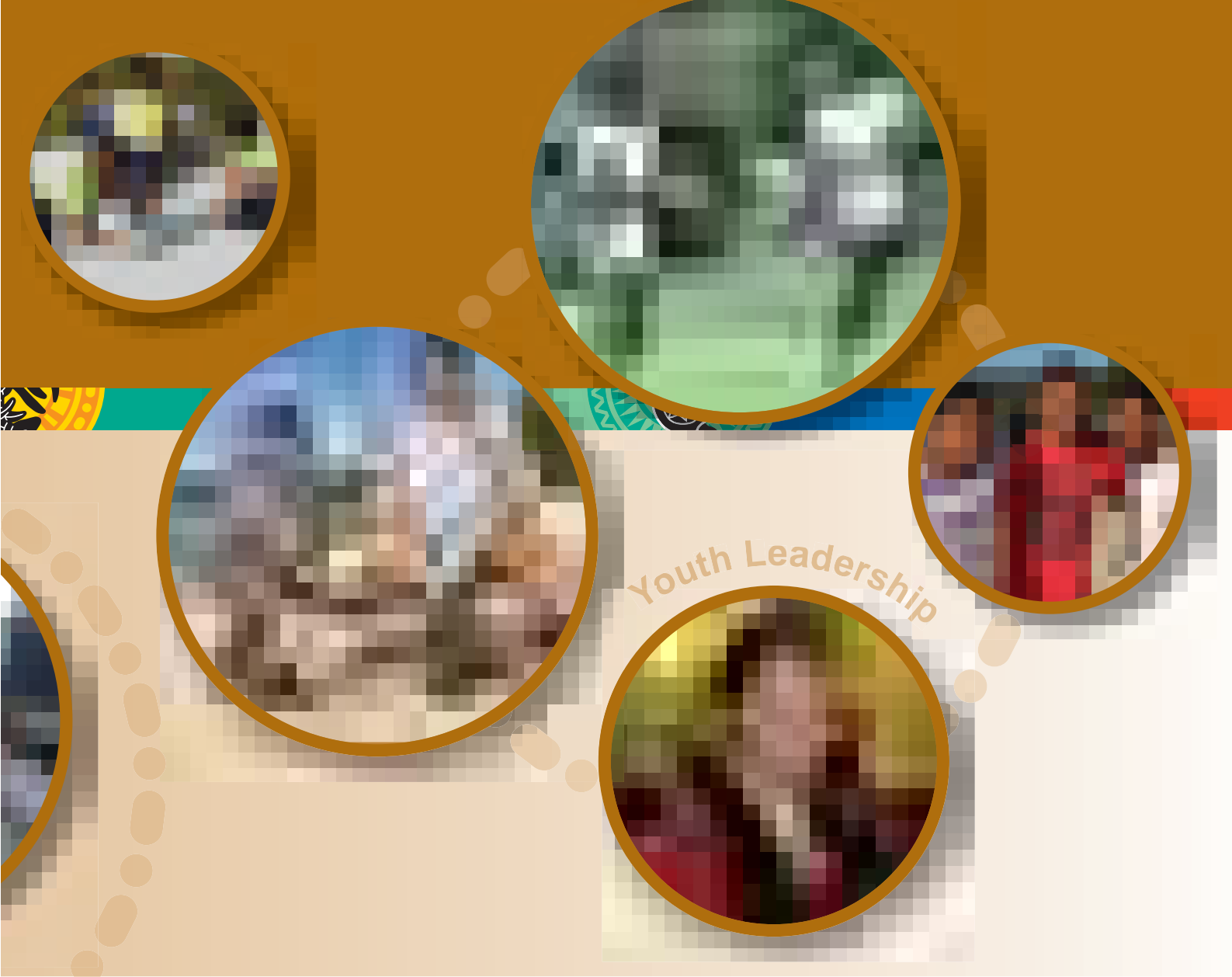
The Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council, Government Champion's Office, Department of Communities, Cairns Indigenous Coordination Centre, Gurriny Yealamucka Health Service Aboriginal Corporation (Gurriny), Queensland Health and other agencies have led numerous events in Yarrabah.

High levels of community participation were achieved in events such as the Housing Technical Working Group meetings, Social and Emotional Wellbeing workshops, youth group meetings, holiday camps at Back Beach, negotiations towards community control of health services, and in recovery efforts following Cyclone Yasi which affected about 60 houses.

In September 2010, a **Youth Issues Forum** was held in the community which identified key issues, gaps and ways forward.

An outcome of the forum was the establishment of a **Youth Advisory Council** funded by Queensland Health. The role of the Youth Advisory Council is to identify the needs and interests of young people in Yarrabah, advocate their interests to the Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council, and facilitate local engagement of young people in programs and decision-making processes. The Youth Advisory Council has structured its portfolios to mirror those of the Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council and has partnered with the Police-Citizens Youth Club (PCYC) for support.

At the October 2010 **Economic Development Forum**, Government stakeholders, the Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council, the Youth Advisory Council and PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) investigated economic development strategies for the community.



Further community consultations by PwC (working pro bono for the community and Government Champion) identified options for economic development in Yarrabah, with local transport, a maintenance business and construction labour hire showing potential.

The **Sister Muriel Stanley Health Centre** was opened on 21 October 2010. The new facility integrates a range of health services, including primary health care, accident and emergency, pharmacy, maternal and child health, dental and social health services. The Sister Muriel Stanley Health Centre accommodates Gurriny, Queensland Health and Queensland Ambulance Service under a co-location model. This event was attended by about 100 community members, along with the Chairperson of Gurriny and the Honourable Paul Lucas MP, former Deputy Premier and Minister for Health.

During 2010/11, the Department of Communities coordinated the following activities:

- **A Family Services Forum** — a working group of the Social and Emotional Wellbeing Committee responsible for identifying the target groups of different services working with families. The Family Services Forum increased community knowledge of the services available, improved coordination of services and referral pathways, increased awareness of the issues that affect target groups, and addressed any duplication of services
- **August 2010** — the official unveiling of the new Reverend James Noble Sports Complex sign by the Honourable Desley Boyle MP, the former Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships

- **September 2010** — Child Protection Week with community stakeholders participating in activities to promote child protection and celebrate children and families. The week culminated in a Child Expo where agencies held stalls, information booths, children's activities and a celebration in the park attended by approximately 250 people, and
- **February and March 2011** — Community recovery efforts to assist approximately 60 affected households following Cyclone Yasi.

In the same period, Yarrabah community members initiated many community development activities, including:

- A **Social and Emotional Wellbeing Committee**, chaired by the Social Services Co-ordinator (auspiced through Gurriny), which led to significant improvements in communication between service providers around intervention, support networks, referral processes, service co-ordination and integration relating to social and emotional wellbeing services
- **October 2010** — during **Mental Health Week**, local and visiting services organised a day of activities including an open day in the park, jumping castle, barbecues, a mental health advocate and also community mental health education sessions (by Rights In Action Inc) to highlight the importance of mental health and promote available services, and
- **November 2010** — the **Yarrabah Careers Expo** (sponsored by the Australian Government Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations) was organised by The Learning Workshop (a Registered Training Organisation) with over 20 employment and training providers and potential employers, who set up stalls to talk with young people and community members about opportunities. The event was attended by former Rugby League Origin Greats, recognised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander role models and celebrities. The event attracted hundreds of visitors.

The former Government Champion, Mick Reid, in partnership with Mayor Neal and Councillors of the Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council, progressed the following priorities:

- **Housing** — we have applauded increased employment and training opportunities resulting from negotiations between Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council and the Department of Communities. This outcome brings the housing projects back on line and leads to the development of appropriate work schedules for the building of social housing and secured opportunities for local residents to undertake trade apprenticeships and training in Yarrabah. Further, the construction of 37 new units of accommodation and a planned program of upgrades and major refurbishments over the next three years provides an opportunity to maximise employment and training opportunities for Yarrabah residents in the construction industry
- **Transport** — the Government Champion coordinated meetings between the Department of Transport and Main Roads and Mayor Neal, Councillors and the Chief Executive Officer of the Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council to include the long-term transport interests of Yarrabah in the **Far North Queensland Integrated Regional Transport Plan 2011 – 2031**. Additionally, proposals were developed to increase residents' **access to transport** for training and work purposes — particularly to and from Cairns. Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council has taken steps to increase its school bus subsidy funding and consider additional uses for the school bus, and
- **Health** — in addition to the comprehensive range of health services provided by Gurriny, Queensland Health funded two **Tackling Smoking** initiatives in Yarrabah under the **Smoke-Free Support Program** and trained more staff in the **SmokeCheck brief intervention** (tobacco) — bringing the total of trained staff in Yarrabah to 35. Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council also conducted two **Dog Health Days**, involving treating dogs for parasites, mange and malnourishment.

The outlook for 2011/12

In partnership with Mayor Neal, the key direction to be pursued during the next year is commencement of at least one new commercial business in Yarrabah. While there are many complexities involved in this, I am convinced that barriers (such as employment and training opportunities) can be overcome with consistent effort by all parties.

The delivery of the proposed housing construction schedule and the uptake of this opportunity by the community will be crucial to kick-starting new local employment.

Ageing infrastructure (such as the sewerage system) will require an overhaul to meet future growth and the Department of Local Government and Planning has proposed a waste management and sewerage treatment review to be carried out in 2011/12.

As the Government Champion, I am keen to work closely with the Yarrabah community to maintain a sustained focus to achieve outcomes that meet community aspirations.

Dr Tony O'Connell

Government Champion for Yarrabah
Director-General
Queensland Health

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was a strong improvement in the trend in rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions from 2004/05 onwards.

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03–2010/11

- There was no overall trend in rates of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2009/10–2010/11

- There was a decrease in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to child protection orders: 2009/10–2010/11

- The rate at which children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm increased from 2009/10 to 2010/11, while children were admitted to a child protection order at a similar rate.

Student attendance rate for Yarrabah State School: Semester 1 2010 to Semester 1 2011

- The student attendance rate was similar.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 101 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2010/11, usual residents of Yarrabah (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Yarrabah¹⁸⁶ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland.

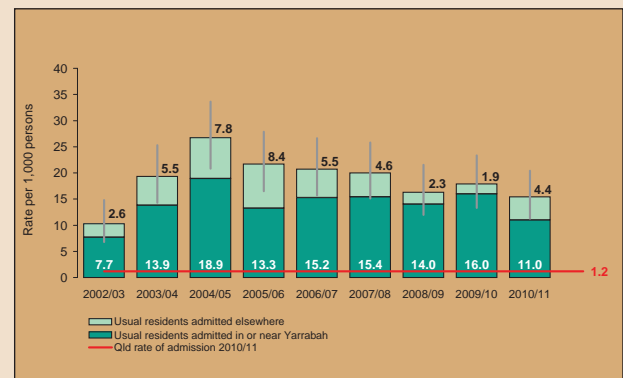
186. See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for a list of communities and the hospital facilities that are considered to be in or near each community.

Table 93 also shows the numbers of residents and non-residents of Yarrabah admitted to hospital in Yarrabah in the most recent six quarters.

Annual

In 2010/11, the rate of hospital admissions of Yarrabah residents for assault-related conditions was 15.4 per 1,000 persons (11.0 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised in Yarrabah and 4.4 per 1,000 persons were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 17.9 per 1,000 persons reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 101).

Figure 101: Annual rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



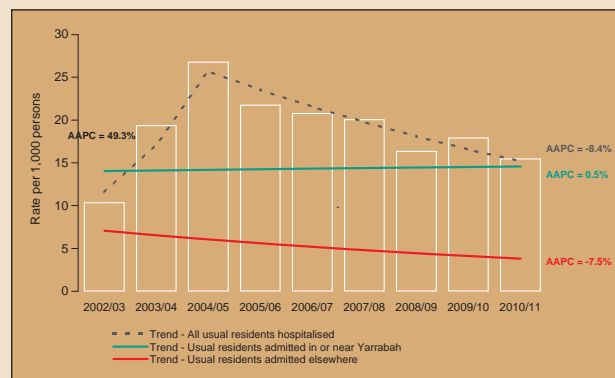
Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admission of Yarrabah residents to hospital varied from 10.3 to 26.7 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the nine years were highly variable ranging from 24 to 65 admissions per year.

Over the reporting period, there was statistical evidence of a change in the trend of hospital admissions of Yarrabah residents to all hospital facilities for assault-related conditions. From 2002/03 to 2004/05, there was an increasing trend (AAPC: 49.3 per cent). However, this trend has gradually been reversed by a declining trend between 2004/05 to 2010/11 (AAPC: -8.4 per cent) (see Figure 102).

There was no statistical evidence of trends in the rates of Yarrabah residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: 0.5 per cent) or hospitalised outside of their community over the reporting period (AAPC: -7.5 per cent).

Figure 102: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were eight admissions of Yarrabah residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, five of whom were hospitalised elsewhere. There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions in Yarrabah (see Table 93).

Table 93: Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent six quarters

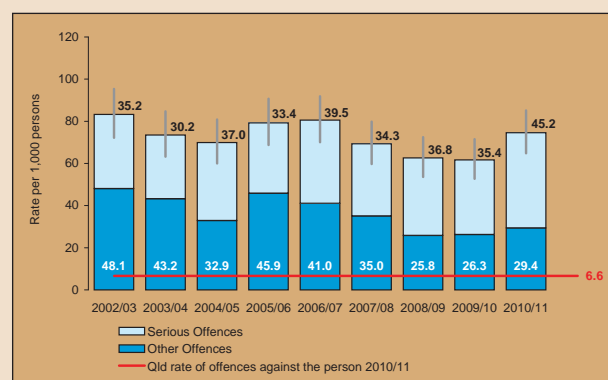
Resident status		Quarter					
		Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	4	12	7	7	13	3
	Admitted elsewhere	1	2	0	4	3	5
	Total	5	14	7	11	16	8
Non-residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	1	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Yarrabah in 2010/11 was 74.6 per 1,000 persons (45.2 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 29.4 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 61.6 per 1,000 persons¹⁸⁷ reported in 2009/10 (see Figure 103).

Figure 103: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2010/11



Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the nine year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 61.6¹⁸⁸ to 83.3 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over that same period were highly variable ranging from 162 up to 206 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Yarrabah (AAPC: -2.1 per cent) (see Figure 104).

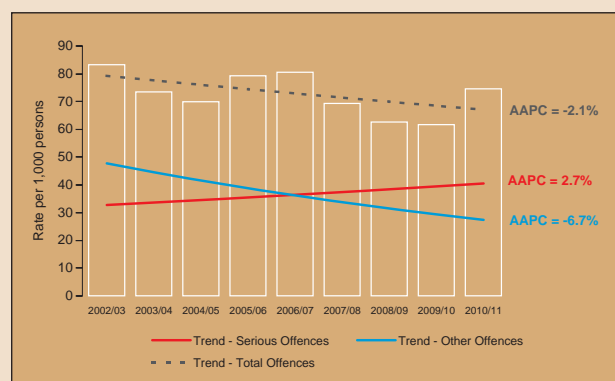
There was statistical evidence of an increasing trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person in Yarrabah — increasing by an average of 2.7 per cent per year.

187. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

188. Individual rates shown may not sum to the total quoted due to rounding.

There was also statistical evidence of a declining trend in the rate of reported other offences against the person — decreasing by an average of 6.7 per cent per year.

Figure 104: Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2010/11



June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were 53 reported offences against the person in Yarrabah. This was within the range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 31 to 72) (see Table 94).

Table 94: Count of reported offences against the person — most recent six quarters

Yarrabah	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Serious offences	21	28	16	34	46	27
Other offences	37	9	15	13	26	26
Total	58	37	31	47	72	53

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data. Data are preliminary and subject to change.

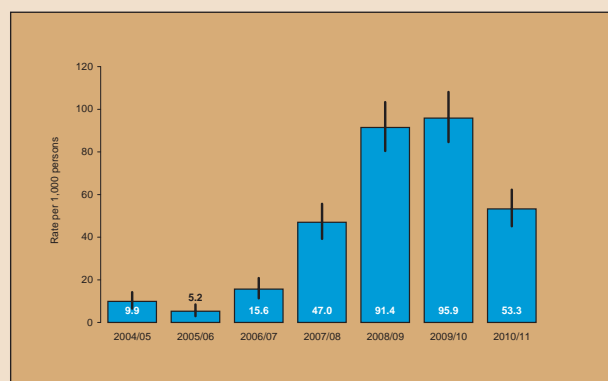
Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Yarrabah on 6 February 2004. As at 30 June 2011, 591 distinct individuals¹⁸⁹ had been convicted¹⁹⁰ of 845 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Yarrabah.

Annual

The rate of charges resulting in a conviction in 2010/11 of 53.3 per 1,000 persons was significantly lower than the rates reported in 2008/09 and 2009/10 (91.4 per 1,000 persons and 95.9 per 1,000 persons respectively) (see Figure 105).

Figure 105: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences, 2004/05 to 2010/11



In 2010/11, 67 people without convictions for prior breaches of alcohol carriage limits were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in Yarrabah (individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and had no prior convictions for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in any of the discrete Indigenous communities) (see Table 95). This was lower than the counts reported in the previous three years (ranging from 110 to 181 persons). These 67 persons convicted in 2010/11 constituted at least 46 per cent¹⁹¹ of the total defendants convicted in 2010/11 (145).

- 189. Individuals convicted were not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once as a defendant convicted in the reporting period.
- 190. Not all persons or defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.
- 191. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.

Table 95: Count¹⁹² of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C, 2004/05 to 2010/11 (NB: not a count of total persons convicted)

Yarrabah	Year						2010/11
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	
Total	21	11	32	110	181	153	67

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, there were 43 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Yarrabah (see Table 96). This was higher than the count reported in the December 2010 quarter (23) and March 2011 quarter (25) but within the range of the previous four quarters (ranging from 23 to 59).

Table 96: Count¹⁹³ of charges resulting in a conviction and defendants convicted for breaches of Sections 168B and C — most recent six quarters

Yarrabah	Quarter					
	Mar 10	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11	Jun 11
Charges	75	59	54	23	25	43
Defendants	75	59	54	23	25	43

In the June 2011 quarter, 22 persons without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits in Yarrabah were convicted. Twenty of these persons had no prior convictions for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in any of the discrete Indigenous communities, representing at least 46 per cent¹⁹⁴ of the total defendants convicted for the quarter (43).

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

192. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.

193. These numbers may have changed. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.

194. These persons cannot be precisely quantified as a percentage of total defendants convicted, which can include individuals counted more than once in the same period.

Child Safety

Annual

In 2010/11, the annual rate of Yarrabah children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm was 18.3 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was significantly higher than the rate reported in 2009/10 of 7.0 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

The annual rate of Yarrabah children admitted to child protection orders was 5.0 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) in 2010/11. This was statistically similar to the rate reported for 2009/10 of 7.9 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years).

June 2011 Quarter

In the June 2011 quarter, eight children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.¹⁹⁵ No children were admitted to child protection orders.¹⁹⁶

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2011, the student attendance rate of students at Yarrabah State School was 69.9 per cent (see Table 97). This was similar to the attendance rates recorded for all four previous years (2007 to 2010).

Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Yarrabah State School have been at least 16 percentage points lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students.

Trend Analysis

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in student attendance rates at Yarrabah State School. Semester 1 student attendance rates decreased on average by 0.4 percentage points per year from 2007 to 2011.

195. Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

196. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

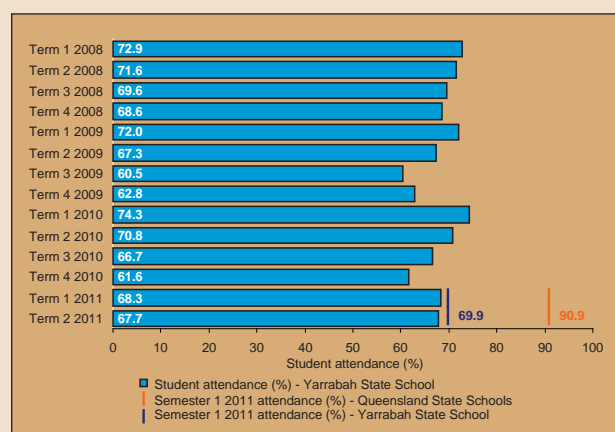
Table 97: Student attendance rate, Yarrabah State School and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2011

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010	Sem 1 2011
Yarrabah State School	72.7%	73.2%	68.8%	74.2%	69.9%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%	90.9%

June 2011 Quarter

In Term 2 2011, the student attendance rate at Yarrabah State School was 67.7 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2010 (70.8 per cent) (see Figure 106).

Figure 106: Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2011



Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data. Semester 1 rates for 2011 are preliminary and may be subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office): 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011

In the period 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2011, the Program Office achieved the following:

- established the Project Management Committee (PMC) to oversee the housing and infrastructure development. The PMC membership is comprised of the Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council, the Australian Government and the Department of Communities
- worked closely with the Department of Environment and Resource Management to

advance the program completion timeframe and to identify anomalies arising from the survey of roads and government reserves

- continued to facilitate development of a draft road network plan
- coordinated and enhanced the effectiveness of Technical Working Group meetings attended by key agencies, and held two Technical Working Group meetings to discuss:
 - new housing and upgrade needs
 - establishing a Project Management Committee, and
- approved the allocation of funding and project management for the finalisation of the planning scheme through the Program Office Board.

The Program Office worked in partnership with a number of government agencies including the Department of Communities (Housing and Homelessness Services and Communities Property Portfolio), the Department of Public Works and the Department of Local Government and Planning to coordinate the services required to progress social housing.

Social Housing: 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

In the period July 2010 to June 2011, the Department of Communities delivered 12 new houses and 17 upgrades to existing houses in Yarrabah (see Table 98).

Table 98: Department of Communities' achievements for the period July 2010 to June 2011

Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA*	Other	NPA*	Other
Yarrabah	0	12	0	17

* National Partnership Agreement.

Source: Department of Communities, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Tenancy Management

The Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council agreed to divest tenancy management arrangements to the Department of Communities on 18 March 2011. Signing up of tenants is expected to be completed in August 2011. The Department of Communities has provided grant funding for the recruitment and capacity building of housing officers at Yarrabah.

While Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services leads and facilitates Indigenous policy and engagement on behalf of the Queensland Government, other areas in the Department of Communities also provide services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Queenslanders. The range of initiatives includes:

- implementing the Queensland Government's commitment to enabling **home ownership for Indigenous households** who have the capacity and the desire to become home owners. During 2010/11, the Department of Communities released a discussion paper about home ownership on Indigenous communal lands for consultation, and changed the way that existing social housing is valued to reflect the market value of the home. In addition, it established a **Home Ownership Team** to work with Councils and individuals. The team will coordinate government activities relating to home ownership in communities, and work with Indigenous Councils on land administration issues, providing tools and information so Councils can enable home ownership opportunities
- providing, through Child Safety Services, **Recognised Entity Services** to actively participate in significant decisions affecting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people in the statutory child protection system and **Family Support Services** to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families that require extra support to keep their children safe
- managing the **Indigenous Women in Hard Hats Program**, through Housing and Homelessness Services, which encourages Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women to consider careers in the building and construction industry by offering apprenticeships and traineeships to women in Townsville
- the development of a **draft ten year plan**, which establishes a range of actions to improve the inclusion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with a disability and their families and carers including access to, and the cultural responsiveness of, disability and community care services. A key method for this to be achieved is through developing a **Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Disability Strategy**
- providing the **Indigenous Mentoring Program** (15 mentoring pair places per program) under the Community Services Skilling Program, Disability and Community Care Services. This program focuses on the development and implementation of regional mentoring programs customised for and with workers who identify with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. The program ensures linkages with relevant Government priorities and workforce development and participation initiatives. It utilises the Appreciative Mentoring framework and includes statewide showcasing of good practice
- delivering the annual **Indigenous Youth Leadership Program** (IYLP), in collaboration with Queensland's Parliamentary Services, and with the support of sponsorship from Xstrata Coal Queensland Proprietary Limited. The IYLP is a five day event, engaging up to 40 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people from across Queensland. The IYLP recognises participants' contributions, prepares them for leadership roles including the Indigenous Youth Parliament, and provides opportunities to be mentored by inspiring Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Xstrata Coal has recently extended and significantly increased its sponsorship for a further three years until 2013/14, and
- conducting accredited **Strong Voices — Strong Women Indigenous Women's Mentoring and Leadership Workshops** through the Office for Women, across the State to provide Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women in Queensland with essential mentoring skills to lead their communities. These free workshops, delivered in partnership with the Brisbane North Institute of TAFE, are designed to provide Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women with the necessary knowledge, skills and confidence to help inspire and guide the development of other women and girls in their communities.

Every Queensland Government agency is also committed to closing the gap in life outcomes for Indigenous people. In recognition of the disadvantage experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Queenslanders, and as part of implementing COAG commitments, Queensland Government agencies have established a number of programs for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Queenslanders.

A snapshot includes:

- the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation's **Indigenous Employment Policy for Queensland Government Building and Civil Construction Projects (IEP 20% Policy)**, which requires 20% of labour hours for all Queensland Building and Civil Construction projects to be sourced from the local community, with half of all hours being accredited training
- the Department of Education and Training's **Closing the Gap Education Strategy**, which contains the priority areas of attendance, retention, attainment, high expectations and leadership in education for Indigenous students. The Strategy aims to deliver a targeted and decentralised approach to Indigenous education in Queensland
- the **Positive Dreaming, Solid Futures: Indigenous Employment and Training Strategy**, which aims to increase labour force participation, reduce unemployment, increase attainment of trade and higher skills qualifications and increase employment in higher skills jobs for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Queensland
- the Department of Environment and Resource Management's **Wild River Rangers Program**, which provides funding for employment of Indigenous rangers in Northern Queensland who care for and promote the world-class natural values of Queensland's wild rivers and has employed 40 rangers as at 30 June 2011
- the Department of Justice and Attorney-General's **Community Justice Group Program**, which operates in discrete Indigenous communities and urban and regional areas of Queensland. Community Justice Groups provide support to Indigenous people dealing with the justice system. Statutory Justice Groups are established in discrete Indigenous communities and have a legislative role in dealing with alcohol management issues within their community. During 2010/11, an external evaluation of the program was conducted by KPMG. The Department of Justice and Attorney-General has considered the evaluation recommendations and proposes to trial a new Community Justice Group Program model with five to seven Community Justice Groups across Queensland, including a number of discrete Indigenous communities in 2011/12
- the Department of Justice and Attorney-General's **Remote JP Magistrates Court Program**, which underwent an independent evaluation by the Cairns Institute, James Cook University. The evaluation made 16 recommendations for the future direction of this program. The Department of Justice and Attorney-General is in the process of implementing the supported recommendations. During 2010/11, ongoing support and training was provided in the communities of Lockhart River, Cherbourg, Pormpuraaw, Mornington Island and Kowanyama, and 13 new Justices of the Peace (JP) (Magistrates Court) were appointed. The annual JP Magistrates Court Forum was also conducted in Cairns where 21 JP Magistrates from five remote communities underwent personal and professional development over two days
- the Department of Transport and Main Roads' **Indigenous Drivers Licensing Program**, which provides drivers licensing services to remote Indigenous communities and promotes safe driver behaviour
- the Office of Local Government, Department of Local Government and Planning's work with Indigenous local governments to implement the **Indigenous Councils' Capacity Building Program (ICCBP) 2011/12**, to improve service delivery to the communities and ensure future sustainability. The ICCBP will build the Councils' capability in four key areas:
 - audit and financial accountability
 - governance training and development
 - long-term financial and asset management, and
 - land use planning and development of appropriate administration systems.
- the second Making Tracks Implementation Plan (2012/13–2014/15), which is currently under development to support Queensland Health's **Making Tracks towards closing the gap in health outcomes for Indigenous Queenslanders by 2033 — Policy and Accountability Framework**. The second Making Tracks Implementation Plan will be released in 2012

- Queensland Health's **Deadly Ears Program**, a statewide service that addresses the significant levels of middle ear infections and their impacts among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children. In 2010/11, clinical and surgical outreach service *Hospital Walkin' Country* saw 523 patients and performed 107 surgeries over 15 Ear, Nose and Throat outreach trips to seven communities across Queensland
- the Queensland Police Service's (QPS) **Champion for Indigenous Policing**, Deputy Commissioner Ian Stewart and Deputy Champion, Assistant Commissioner Peter Barron, who were appointed by the Police Commissioner in December 2010. The role of the Champion for Indigenous Policing is to drive efforts to progress policing services for Queensland's Indigenous communities and enhance relations between the QPS and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Deputy Commissioner Stewart has established and chairs an **Indigenous Policing Reference Group (IPRG)** to support him in his capacity as Champion for Indigenous Policing. The IPRG is the peak QPS forum for identifying and monitoring strategic issues affecting the delivery of policing services to Queensland's Indigenous people and communities and progressing reforms in that domain. The Group will assist in enhancing police service delivery to Queensland's Indigenous people and communities
- the **Queensland Reconciliation Awards**, an initiative of the Queensland Government (through the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, the Department of Communities and the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation) and supported by Indigenous Business Australia, Westpac, the Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads, National Indigenous Times and Australian Broadcasting Corporation Local Radio. The Awards recognise businesses, community organisations, educational institutions, partnerships and projects that are taking positive steps in advancing reconciliation in Queensland. The Awards program is an important component of the Queensland Government's commitment to the 2009–2012 Reconciliation Action Plan.

In 2011, the overall Premier's Reconciliation Award was awarded to the Cherbourg Historical Precinct Group Inc for the **Ration Shed Museum** which was rebuilt and restored by the organisation. Other winners were:

- Virgin Australia
- Kirwan State High School
- Napranum Parents and Learning (PaL) Group, and
- Murri Watch, Australians for Native Title and Reconciliation Queensland (ANTaR Qld), and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Women's Legal and Advocacy Service (ATSIWLAS).
- the Department of Community Safety's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander specific programs, including the **Ending Offending and Ending Family Violence Programs** provided to offenders living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and the **Ending Offending, Ending Family Violence and Sex Offender Programs** offered to prisoners in correctional institutions, and
- the Department of Community Safety's **Keeping Our Mob Climate Safe** initiative which helps remote Indigenous communities prepare for the impacts of extreme weather events. Four Indigenous Disaster Management Field Officers are employed in Cairns to deliver enhanced services to at-risk communities to improve the safety of these communities and to encourage volunteers by providing better training and support.

Alcohol Carriage Limits

Community	Alcohol Carriage Limit
Aurukun*	Zero alcohol carriage limit — no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Cherbourg	11.25 litres (1 carton of 30 cans [#]) of light or mid-strength beer.
Doomadgee	22.5 litres (2 cartons of 30 cans ^{##}) of light or mid-strength beer. Home brew and home brew equipment are banned.
Hope Vale*	11.25 litres (1 carton of 30 cans [#]) of light or mid-strength beer; or 750 ml (1 bottle) of non-fortified wine.
Kowanyama	Zero alcohol carriage limit — no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Lockhart River	Zero alcohol carriage limit — no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Mapoon	2 litres of non-fortified wine, and 22.5 litres (2 cartons of 30 cans ^{##}) of light or mid-strength beer, and 9 litres [^] (1 carton of 24 cans) of pre-mixed spirits; or 2 litres of non-fortified wine and 33.75 litres (3 cartons of 30 cans ^{###}) of light or mid-strength beer.
Mornington Shire*	Zero alcohol carriage limit — no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Napranum	Zero alcohol carriage limit — no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Northern Peninsula Area*	2 litres of non-fortified wine, and 11.25 litres (1 carton of 30 cans [#]) of any strength beer; or 2 litres of non-fortified wine and 9 litres [^] (1 carton of 24 cans) of pre-mixed spirits.
Palm Island*	11.25 litres (1 carton of 30 cans [#]) of light or mid-strength beer.
Pormpuraaw*	Zero alcohol carriage limit — no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Woorabinda	Zero alcohol carriage limit — no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Wujal Wujal	Zero alcohol carriage limit — no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Yarrabah	11.25 litres (1 carton of 30 cans [#]) of light or mid-strength beer; or 750 ml (1 bottle) of non-fortified wine.

[^] 9 litres = 1 carton of 24 x 375 mL cans.

[#] 11.25 litres = 1 carton of 30 x 375 mL cans.

^{##} 22.50 litres = 2 cartons of 30 x 375 mL cans.

^{###} 33.75 litres = 3 cartons of 30 x 375 mL cans.

* Alcohol restrictions do not apply at licensed premises operating in the community. However, specific licence conditions limiting the amount, type and availability of alcohol apply to each of the premises individually, to complement alcohol restrictions.

Note: For more information on licensed premises and alcohol restrictions see www.olgr.qld.gov.au.

Statistical significance

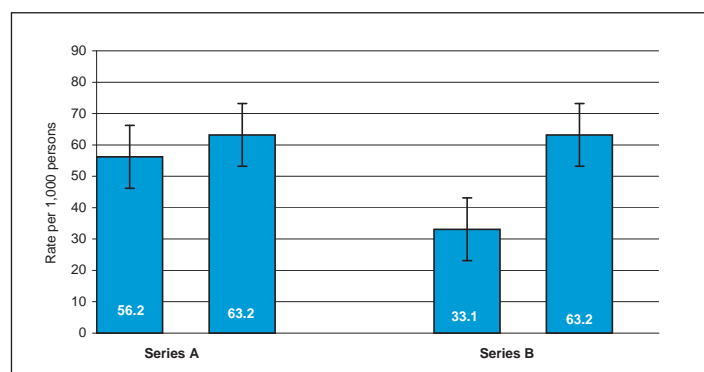
A casual comparison of two rates from the same indicator series will often appear to show that there is a difference between them. For example, 56.2 reported offences per 1,000 persons appear to be different (smaller) to 63.2 per 1,000 persons. Statistical tests of significance are used to determine whether a difference between two rates is due to randomness or a significant change in the underlying risk of the event occurring, for example, an increase or decrease in the risk of admission to hospital resulting from underlying changes in behaviours, services or policies. A confidence level of 95 per cent has been used in this report.

For simplicity, confidence limits can also be used to approximate a statistical significance test: where the confidence intervals of two rates (from the same indicator) do not overlap, it can be concluded that an observed difference between the two rates most likely did not arise through randomness. In small populations, the confidence intervals will be wider than those of larger populations, indicating a greater likelihood of change being due to random variation.

In this report, the confidence limits are depicted in the graphs as error bars. Where the confidence intervals of two rates do not overlap for the indicators of reported offences, hospital admissions and convictions for breaches of carriage limits, they are said to be statistically significantly different. Conversely, where the confidence intervals for rates of these indicators do overlap, they are said to be similar. Due to the very small counts child safety rates were based on, formal statistical tests were undertaken to detect differences.

Figure 107 shows two series of rates, series A and series B where the bar height represents the magnitude of the estimated rate and the vertical lines overlaying the bar represent the confidence interval around each rate. The confidence intervals in series A overlap considerably, indicating that the observed difference between these two rates is likely to be due to random variation. The confidence intervals in series B do not overlap at all. Thus it can be reasonably concluded that there has been a significant change in the underlying risk of the event occurring in series B.

Figure 107: Annual rates showing confidence limits



Trend analyses in this report were designed to assess whether there is evidence of a relationship between reported offences and hospital admissions with time. This was achieved by examining the overall trend and its rate of change over time. Statistical evidence of trends was determined by examining the statistical strength of the test, the magnitude of change and its associated confidence interval. This allows for the assessment of both the range of plausible values for the magnitude of the true change over time and its direction. This is particularly important when using a small amount of data as undertaken in this report (9 to 10 data points). Please see following for further information on trend analysis.

Trend analysis

Trend analysis is used to detect patterns in data that may not be obvious when viewing discrete counts or rates. In this report, trend analysis is used to describe the progress of each community over time against two indicators: annual rates of hospitalisations for assault-related conditions and annual rates of offences against the person.

The trend analysis in this report was undertaken using a joinpoint analysis technique. This technique:

- allows the determination of change in trends over successive time periods
- will look for points where trends may change, and
- will calculate both the annual percentage change over time within a trend segment and the average annual percentage change over all time periods (or a predefined number of time periods).

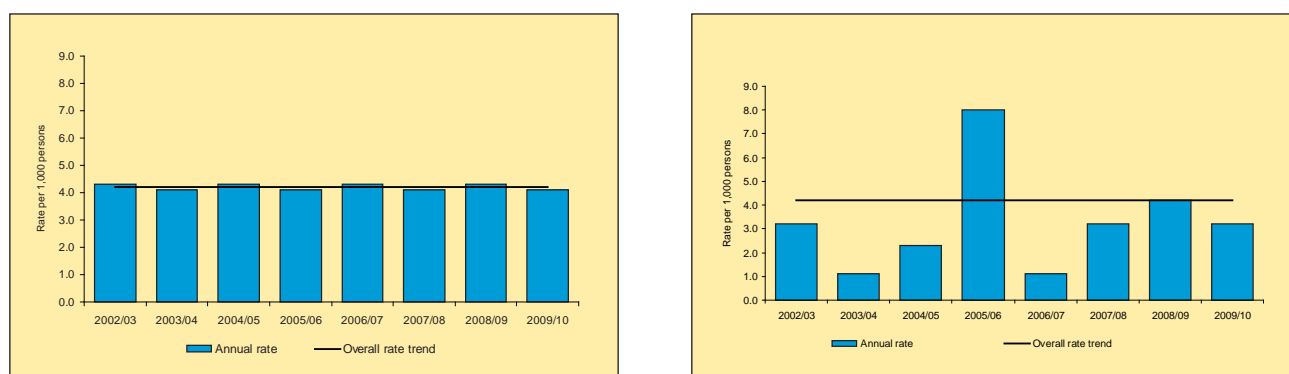
Joinpoint analysis begins with the assumption of constant change over time (i.e. no joinpoint) and then begins to test alternative models. Joinpoint will look for turning points in the data where there is evidence that the trend over time may have changed (in a statistical sense). In these analyses, only one joinpoint was allowed and tested due to the short time series used. Joinpoint will then select the simplest model supported by the data.

The data in this report was analysed using a Poisson regression model in the joinpoint process rather than a simple linear regression model. Poisson regression is a useful technique for modelling data that are counts (e.g. number of hospital admissions) as a function of a predictor variable (e.g. time). The Poisson regression model uses a log transformation which adjusts for skewness in the data and prevents the model from producing negative predicted values — it is impossible to have a negative number of hospital admissions.

Change over time

Using hospital admissions as an example, the trend line fitted to the data is measured in the same units as the original data, e.g. rate per 1,000 persons. The trend line is calculated in such a way that it minimises the square of the distance between the fitted and observed rates on the trend line and the observed rates. The trend line is also characterised by its slope — the slope of the line indicates the rate of change in the annual rate of hospital admissions over time. Note that a trend line with a zero slope does not necessarily mean there was no change at all in individual annual rates between years. For example, the trend line in both time series graphs below has a zero slope, however, the underlying annual rates differ markedly between the two series (see Figure 108). The trend line is indicative of the overall pattern of change from the start of the time series to its end.

Figure 108: Annual rates with associated trend lines — zero slope



Testing for change over time using regression analysis begins with the assumption that there is no change over time in the annual rate of hospital admissions, i.e. the slope of the trend line is equal to zero (known as the null hypothesis). Statistical tests can be conducted to decide whether the data supports the assumption of a zero slope and to determine whether changes in observed rates may be due to a real effect or due to chance variation.

Annual percentage change

A simpler and statistically more robust way of viewing the change over time in the trend is to examine the annual percentage change (APC) for a trend line and its associated confidence interval. The slope of the trend line, as mentioned above, can be represented by the APC. The trend line rates are assumed to change at a constant percentage of the rate from the previous year. For example, if the estimated APC of the trend line is ten per cent and the rate in 2007/08 is 50.0 per 1,000 persons:

- the rate in 2008/09 is $50.0 \times 1.1 = 55.0$ per 1,000 persons, and
- the rate in 2009/10 is $55.0 \times 1.1 = 60.5$ per 1,000 persons.

More generally, an APC of 10 per cent indicates that the annual rate of hospital admissions is increasing on average by 10 per cent a year.

A negative APC describes a decreasing trend, and a positive APC describes an increasing trend. If joinpoint finds a change in trend over time, each segment of the trend will have an associated APC.

A trend line with a zero slope has an APC of zero. If the confidence interval around the APC contains zero, then there is no evidence to reject the assumption that the true APC is zero. Alternatively, if the confidence limit does not contain zero, then we can assess the **strength of the evidence** indicating that there is change in the slope of the trend line over time. For example:

Trend analysis on the annual rate of hospitalisations for 2002/03 to 2009/10 resulted in: APC = -13.4 per cent with a 95 per cent confidence interval of [-20.3% to -6.0%].

The confidence interval around the estimated APC in this example does not contain zero, and is also somewhat below zero, so we can confidently conclude that:

- there is evidence of a real decrease in the rate of hospitalisations over the eight year period examined, and
- our best estimate of this is a decrease of 13.4 per cent per year in the rate of hospitalisations.

The simplest interpretation of the 95 per cent confidence interval is that it provides a range of plausible values for the true population change.

Measure: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Source: Queensland Health, unpublished data.

These data are reported as rates per 1,000 persons with 95 per cent confidence limits:

- by community, and
- stratified by location of first admission.

In this report, hospital separations are referred to as hospital admissions or hospitalisations for ease of understanding.

These data are for hospital separations for usual residents of Queensland only and only count separations from Queensland hospitals.

1. Data from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 are preliminary and subject to change. Because of slight changes to recent counts quarter by quarter (once past the 'preliminary' stage), the financial year rates per 1,000 persons reported here may differ slightly to those reported in the *Annual Highlights Report for Queensland's Discrete Indigenous Communities (July 2009–June 2010)*.
2. The Estimated Resident Populations (ERP) that are used to calculate the rates for each community are also subject to change. The Australian Bureau of Statistics may update the previous years' populations when it releases the current year's population, e.g. when the 2010 ERP was released, it was preliminary, and the 2009 and 2008 ERPs were also released as revised estimates.
3. Data reported in this report may not match data reported previously (up to and including the June 2009 quarter) due to a change in data extraction and reporting methodology.
4. These data do not represent prevalence of each condition in each area, rather the number of hospital admissions for each condition. As such, they are not a count of unique individuals. Some patients will have several hospitalisations for the same disease or injury episode.
5. While every effort has been made to exclude cases where a patient was transferred to prevent double counting, it is likely that, due to variations in data entry, not all patient transfers have been excluded. Hence the burden of injury may be overestimated by hospital admissions.
6. An admission for assault in a particular period does not necessarily mean that an assault occurred in that period.
7. Variations in admissions may also occur as a result of variations in local behaviours and admission practices, for example, not all assaults result in admission to hospital.
8. In communities with a small population or where there are only a small number of hospital admissions, the reliability of rates may be low.
9. Given the above, comparisons across communities and between periods must be made with care.
10. The Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR) has determined that due to the inherent uncertainty associated with the population estimates for the very small communities of Coen and Mossman Gorge, that the populations should be held constant at the levels estimated for 30 June 2006, based on data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. This will be reviewed following the release of 2011 Census based estimates. While annual derived estimates have been used in previous reports, OESR has decided to discontinue this practice in order to reduce the additional volatility that they bring to other calculations. The quality of the derived estimates following both confidentialisation and randomisation processes is unable to be quantified, and the relatively significant shifts in the annual estimates are difficult to support and justify.

Following is a list of hospitals for each community or hospitals in close proximity to a community. These will be used to stratify the counts of admissions for assault.

Community	Hospitals in community or in close proximity
Aurukun	Aurukun PHC*, Weipa Hospital
Cherbourg	Cherbourg PHC*, Murgon Hospital, Kingaroy Hospital
Coen	Coen PHC*
Doomadgee	Doomadgee Hospital
Hope Vale	Hope Vale PHC*, Cooktown Hospital
Kowanyama	Kowanyama PHC*
Lockhart River	Lockhart River PHC*
Mapoon	Mapoon PHC*, Weipa Hospital
Mornington Island	Mornington Island Hospital
Mossman Gorge	Mossman Hospital
Napranum	Malakoola PHC*, Weipa Hospital
Northern Peninsula Area	Bamaga Hospital
Palm Island	Joyce Palmer Health Service
Pormpuraaw	Pormpuraaw PHC*
Woorabinda	Woorabinda Hospital
Wujal Wujal	Wujal Wujal PHC*, Cooktown Hospital
Yarrabah	Yarrabah Hospital, Gurriny Yealamucka

*PHC = Primary Health Care Centre

Measure: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the *Liquor Act 1992*

Source: Queensland Wide Interlinked Courts (QWIC).

1. The definition of a 'Person' for this data collection is based on the Defendant records having the same surname, first name and date of birth. The data have been manually aggregated and therefore small variances (i.e. similar spelling of names and minor differences in date of birth) in these data items have been assessed and where applicable have resulted in the Defendant records being aggregated.
2. People convicted of breaching alcohol carriage restrictions have been counted in each location they have been convicted of committing the offence.
 - a. Two hundred and thirty-eight of the 5,226 'Persons finalised' have committed an offence of breaching Section 168B or 168C of the *Liquor Act 1992* in more than one location. Therefore the 'Total' does not equal the sum of the number of 'Persons finalised' by location, because these 238 'Persons' have been counted in each location where they committed an offence. Furthermore, four 'Defendants' have been finalised and convicted of committing an offence in more than one location.
 - b. Likewise 139 of the 4,332 'Persons' contained in the 'Analysis of outcomes' data have been convicted of committing an offence in more than one location.
3. A 'Defendant' has been defined based on the counting methodology used for the Report on Government Services.
4. The 'Number of Persons convicted', 'Number of Defendants convicted' and 'Number of charges resulting in a conviction' includes charges finalised where an order is made that no conviction be recorded on the Defendants' criminal history.
5. Data for Cherbourg includes offences committed prior to the commencement date of the Alcohol Management Plan.
6. A single offender can be convicted of multiple charges; as such the rate of charges is a measure of charges not offenders.
7. Quarterly counts reported in the January to March 2009 and April to June 2009 Quarterly reports on key indicators in Queensland's discrete Indigenous communities for offences committed under Section 168B of the *Liquor Act 1992* (the Act) may differ from counts reported in this report, for the period from September 2008 to March 2009. A new offence code under Section 168 of the Act was created on 1 July 2008. These offences were not included in the data previously extracted from the system. This was subsequently identified and rectified following an internal audit of data and has, in most communities, resulted in an increased count of charges than was previously reported.
8. The entire population has been used to determine the conviction rate, rather than those ten years and older, in recognition that breaches are likely to impact on the entire community and may not be committed by community residents.
9. Mornington Island: the Estimated Resident Populations (ERP) prior to 2008 used in these analyses are based on the 2006 Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC). In the Local Government Area reforms (2008 ASGC), Mornington Shire was expanded to include Unincorporated Queensland resulting in additional persons being included (e.g. nine persons in 2009). The 2008 and 2009 ERP's used in this analysis are based on 2008 ASGC.

Measure: Reported Offences Against the Person

Source: Queensland Police Service (QPS), unpublished data.

These data are for reported offences against the person and are reported by the location of the offence.

1. Data are preliminary and subject to change. Because of slight changes to recent counts quarter by quarter (once past the 'preliminary' stage), the financial year rates per 1,000 persons reported here may differ slightly to those reported in the *Annual Highlights Report for Queensland's Discrete Indigenous Communities (July 2009–June 2010)*.
2. The Estimated Resident Populations (ERP) that are used to calculate the rates for each community are also subject to change. The Australian Bureau of Statistics may update the previous years' populations when it releases the current year's population e.g. when the 2010 ERP was released, it was preliminary, and the 2009 and 2008 ERPs were also released as revised estimates.
3. 'Offences against the person' describes the number of personal offences reported to police, such as homicide, assaults, sexual assaults, etc. It does not count the number of victims or the number of offenders. Many things, including where and when the offence occurred, the availability of police officers and the relationship between the offender and the victim, can impact the number of reported offences in any period. For example, offences may be reported many months or even years after they have occurred. Offences that are 'not substantiated' or 'cancelled' are not counted/included in the offence count.
4. Serious Offences include: Murder and Attempted Murder, Grievous Assault, Rape and Attempted Rape, Serious Assault, Serious Assault (Other), and Armed Robbery. Other Offences include: Common Assault, Driving Causing Death, Kidnapping and Abduction, Life Endangering Acts, Other Sexual Offences, Stalking, and Extortion.
5. All data used have been supplied by QPS from the Crime Reporting Information System for Police (CRISP) database and the QPRIME database.
6. Queensland Police Service has provided offence data for the periods and locations shown in Table 99.

Table 99: Queensland Police Service offence data by period and location

July 2002 to June 2011	July 2003 to June 2011
Aurukun Division	Coen Community
Bamaga Division	Hope Vale Community
Cherbourg Division	Mapoon Community
Doomadgee Division	Mossman Gorge Community
Kowanyama Division	Napranum Community
Lockhart River Division	Wujal Wujal Community
Mornington Island Division	
Palm Island Division	
Pormpuraaw Division	
Woorabinda Division	
Yarrabah Division	

QPS have provided the following counting rules for the offence data included in this report:

1. The offence is counted on the date the offence is reported to police rather than the date it occurred.
2. Offences that are 'not substantiated' or 'cancelled' are not counted/included in the offence count.
3. The national counting rule (National Crime Statistics Manual, ABS) states that for each victim within a distinct criminal incident, the Most Serious Offence (MSO) per Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO) subdivision is counted. The national data set does not include 'victimless' offences such as those contained in the 'Other Offences' division nor does it include offences of fraud. The QPS counting rule for offences of this type is to count each distinct criminal act of criminal transaction per criminal incident.

The application of the MSO rule has major implications for the recording of crime statistics. By applying the MSO rule, a single criminal incident may result in a number of offences being recorded. For incidents where the same victim is subjected to multiple offences belonging to different subdivisions, one offence, the most serious, is counted within each subdivision. For example, if two offenders were to break into a house and assault the occupant, one count of assault and one count of unlawful entry would be recorded since assault and unlawful entry belong to separate ANCO subdivisions. In addition, as statistics are reported in Queensland on a victim based counting system, a count of one offence is recorded for each major offence despite the fact that there are two offenders.

The description of a victim differs according to offence type. For most Person Offences, the victim is an individual person, although for some offences (Robbery and Extortion) the victim can be an organisation. In the case of Motor Vehicle Theft, the victim is the motor vehicle while for Unlawful Entry Offences the victim is the place or premises as defined on the basis of occupation or ownership. In the example given above, there are two separate victims: the occupant (victim of assault) and the premises (victim of unlawful entry).

The exception to the counting rule is the offence division of Sexual Offences. The counting rule applied by the QPS in respect of this group of offences is that for each victim the MSO per ANCO subdivision is counted on the basis of time and place. Under this rule, if a victim can remember offences taking place on a number of different occasions over a number of years, each incident is counted. For example, a victim has been subjected to the offence of incest on 12 occasions over the past five years. Although there is only one victim, QPS count this as 12 offences. (Note that under national counting rules, this would be counted as a single offence and, therefore, Queensland differs nationally with regard to Sexual Offences).

Another exception to this national counting rule concerns Regina Offences. All Regina Offences may be recorded regardless of whether they belong to the same ANCO subdivision. As there is no 'victim' as such (the Crown is considered to be the 'victim'), each offence committed is recorded. For example, if an offender commits the offences of Disorderly Conduct, Obscene Language and Indecent Behaviour (all sub-categories of Good Order Offences), all offences are counted.

4. Based on the reporting methodologies for reported offences, offence data do not provide a unique count of all offences, offenders or victims for victim based offences.

Caveats

The offence data should only be used with reference to the above technical notes and the following caveats supplied by QPS:

- analysis of these QPS data has been undertaken by OESR
- data produced for geographical areas other than State, Region or District are subject to inconsistency. Data are estimates only and caution should be used in their interpretation
- initially, data are preliminary and may be subject to change, and
- data are supplied on the condition that they not be supplied to any other person or agency without appropriate authorisation from QPS.

Measure: School Attendance

Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data.

1. These data are reported as rates percentages where:
Attendance rate = total full-time equivalent days attendance/total possible number of days of attendance multiplied by 100.
2. The data collected and reported for specified time periods relate only to the students enrolled as at collection day. Data should be used to indicate broad trends only.
3. The data includes full and part day absences.
4. The data includes all full-time students, Indigenous and non-Indigenous.
5. Term data and Semester data for 2011 are preliminary and have not been published.
6. Attendance rates for Terms and Semesters are for different time periods and are not strictly comparable.
7. Term 2 2008 data for Pormpuraaw State School (SS) have been calculated using 41 of a possible 51 school days due to incomplete attendance data at the time of the collection.
8. Term 2 2008 data for Coen SS have been calculated using 48 of a possible 51 school days due to incomplete attendance data at the time of the collection.
9. Term 4 2008 data for Western Cape College — Mapoon, Pormpuraaw SS and Yarrabah SS have been calculated using 34 of a possible 39 school days due to incomplete attendance data at the time of the collection.
10. Term 1 2009 data for Bwngcolman Community School (Palm Island) have been calculated using 49 of a possible 53 school days due to incomplete attendance data at the time of the collection.
11. Term 1 2010 data for Woorabinda SS have been calculated using 42 of a possible 47 school days due to incomplete attendance data at the time of the collection.
12. Term 3 2010 data for Kowanyama SS have been calculated using 45 of a possible 49 school days due to incomplete attendance data at the time of the collection.
13. Term 3 2010 data for Mornington Island SS have been calculated using 47 of a possible 48 school days due to incomplete attendance data at the time of the collection.
14. Term 4 2010 data for Western Cape College — Mapoon have been calculated using 29 of a possible 34 school days due to incomplete attendance data at the time of the collection.
15. Term 4 2010 data for Pormpuraaw SS have been calculated using 30 of a possible 34 school days due to incomplete attendance data at the time of the collection.
16. From Term 1 2011, Hope Vale community attendance includes attendance for both Hopevale SS and school-identified students from Cooktown SS. This attendance rate is not comparable with attendance rates reported for Terms prior to 2011.
17. Term 2 2011 data for Mornington Island SS have been calculated using 40 of a possible 41 school days due to incomplete attendance data at the time of the collection.
18. Mossman Gorge Community attendance is calculated by combining the attendance for school-identified students from Mossman SS and Mossman State High School.
19. Napranum attendance data are for students at Western Cape College — Weipa with an address in Napranum.
20. The school's student attendance rate is generated by dividing the Total Number of Days Attended for all full-time students by the Total Number of Days Possible expressed as a percentage. Only school days are counted. Local holidays, public holidays, etc. are not included.

21. Consistent with Ministerial Council for Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs (MCEECDYA) data requirements, the data are based only on students who were enrolled as at the August data collection. Only Semester 1 absence data are used to generate the student attendance rate.
22. Full-time students in Years Prep to 12 (including special students) and enrolled at the school as at the August Corporate Data Download are included (providing they were enrolled for at least some period of Semester 1).
23. Information for Northern Peninsula Area State College provides an integrated summary which includes students residing in Bamaga, Injinoo, New Mapoon, Seisia and Umagico as all students attend Northern Peninsula Area State College (previously Bamaga SS).
24. Term attendance data is an additional collection that monitors Term attendance from a cluster of 18 schools. The information is used for reporting to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services and is not comparable to the standard attendance collection presented in this report.
25. Semester 1 attendance data are collected and recorded on a different basis to that used in Term attendance data.

Table 100: Table of year levels and schools included in reporting

Community	School	Year levels included in attendance rates	Students included in attendance rates
Aurukun	Western Cape College — Aurukun	Prep–Yr 10	all full-time
Cherbourg	Cherbourg State School	Prep–Yr 7	all full-time
Coen	Western Cape College — Coen	Prep–Yr 7	all full-time
Doomadgee	Doomadgee State School	Prep–Yr 10	all full-time
Hope Vale	Hopevale State School and Cooktown State School	Prep–Yr 12	all full-time students at Hopevale State School and full-time students identified by address attending Cooktown State School
Kowanyama	Kowanyama State School	Prep–Yr 10	all full-time
Lockhart River	Lockhart State School	Prep–Yr 12	all full-time
Mapoon	Western Cape College — Mapoon	Prep–Yr 6	all full-time
Mornington Island	Mornington Island State School	Prep–Yr 10	all full-time
Mossman Gorge	Mossman State School and Mossman State High School	Prep–Yr 12	full-time students identified by address
Napranum	Western Cape College — Weipa	Prep–Yr 12	full-time students identified by address
Northern Peninsula Area	Northern Peninsula Area State College	Prep–Yr 12	all full-time
Palm Island	Bwngcolman Community School	Prep–Yr 10	all full-time
Pormpuraaw	Pormpuraaw State School	Prep–Yr 7	all full-time
Woorabinda	Woorabinda State School	Prep–Yr 7	all full-time
Wujal Wujal	Bloomfield River State School	Prep–Yr 7	all full-time
Yarrabah	Yarrabah State School	Prep–Yr 10	all full-time

**Measure: Child Safety: New substantiated notifications of harm
Child protection orders**

Source: Department of Communities, unpublished data.

1. Data were provided as counts by discrete community and only represent new admissions over the reporting period.
2. Children the subject of substantiated child protection notifications are all children who were the subject of a notification during the period 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 (Annual) and 1 April 2011 to 30 June 2011 (Quarter) where the investigation resulted in a substantiated outcome and who were living in the relevant community at the time of notification. If a child was the subject of more than one substantiated child protection notification in the period, the first substantiation was recorded.
3. Children the subject of child protection orders are all children who were the subject of a child protection order as at 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 (Annual) and 1 April 2011 to 30 June 2011 (Quarter) and whose family residence was in the relevant community at the time the order was made. This measure is a 'stack' count of the number of children the subject of statutory intervention by the Department on a certain date, regardless of when the substantiation occurred.
4. The rate per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) was calculated using the Estimated Residential Population aged 0–17 years as the denominator.
5. Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office)

Source: Department of Communities, unpublished data.

Background

Under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing* it is a prerequisite for new social housing construction and upgrades funded under this program, that a social housing (minimum 40 year) lease be granted to the State.

New constructions and upgrades reported from January 2011–June 2011 by Housing and Homelessness Services are funded under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*.

Social housing — New constructions

'Commenced' is counted from when works started on site — this includes site preparation ground works.

'Completed' is counted from when the house is connected to services and is deemed tenable.

New constructions and upgrades reported from July 2010–June 2011 under Social Housing include funding under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing* and State funding through the *National Affordable Housing Agreement* and the Rural and Remote Housing Project.

Social housing — Upgrades

'Commenced' is counted from when work started on site.

'Completed' is counted from when the work area is deemed tenable.

New constructions and upgrades reported from July 2010–June 2011 under Social Housing include funding under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing* and State funding through the *National Affordable Housing Agreement*.

Environmental Health Infrastructure

Data are provided for environmental health infrastructure (water, sewerage, waste and subdivision) funded under the Joint Agency Infrastructure Program or the Indigenous State Infrastructure Program.

Employment/Training Outcomes

Information is provided which relates to current *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing* housing construction/upgrade activity. Employment data are based on figures provided by each council and building contractor to the Department of Public Works for the new construction and upgrade program. These data have not yet been verified.

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Department of Public Works

Employment reporting by the Department of Public Works has been limited to its involvement in the National Partnership housing program. This reporting has been undertaken to satisfy program requirements.

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Other Information

Queensland

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services, Department of Communities:
<http://www.communities.qld.gov.au/atsis>
- Mid-Year Update, Department of Communities:
<http://www.communities.qld.gov.au/atsis/government/programs-and-initiatives/reports/mid-year-report-incorporating-the-october-december-quarter>
- Annual Highlights Report July 2009–June 2010, Department of Communities:
<http://www.communities.qld.gov.au/atsis/government/programs-and-initiatives/reports/annual-highlights-report-july-2009-june-2010>
- Quarterly Bulletins, Department of Communities:
<http://www.communities.qld.gov.au/atsis/government/programs-and-initiatives/reports>
- Cape York Welfare Reform:
<http://www.communities.qld.gov.au/atsis/government/programs-and-initiatives/cape-york-welfare-reform>
- Family Responsibilities Commission:
<http://www.communities.qld.gov.au/atsis/government/programs-and-initiatives/family-responsibilities-commission>
- Community and Personal Histories:
<http://www.communities.qld.gov.au/atsis/aboriginal-torres-strait-islander-peoples/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-family-history/community-and-personal-histories-team>
- Reconciliation Action Plan:
<http://www.communities.qld.gov.au/reconciliation/reconciliation-action-plan>
- Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Council:
<http://www.communities.qld.gov.au/atsis/government/government-networks/queensland-aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-advisory-council>
- Alcohol Carriage Limits:
<http://www.olgr.qld.gov.au/indigenous/alcoholManagementPlans/index.shtml>
- Closing the Gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Queenslanders:
<http://www.communities.qld.gov.au/atsis/government/programs-and-initiatives/closing-the-gap>

Australia

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (community summaries):
www.abs.gov.au
- Council of Australian Governments' Indigenous Reform Agenda:
www.coagreformcouncil.gov.au/agenda/indigenous.cfm
- Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage Report:
www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/indigenous/key-indicators-2011
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey:
www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4714.02008?OpenDocument
- Indigenous languages:
<http://www.abc.net.au/indigenous/map/default.htm>

This report was produced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services, Department of Communities, with the assistance of other Queensland Government agencies, including the Office of Economic and Statistical Research.

Copies of the report are available at www.communities.qld.gov.au/atsis or can be obtained by contacting the Reporting Unit, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services, at:

ATSIS_Reporting@communities.qld.gov.au or by telephoning 13 QGOV (13 74 68).

Your feedback is welcome on this report and can be provided to:

ATSIS_Reporting@communities.qld.gov.au or by telephoning 13 QGOV (13 74 68).

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Acknowledgements for Annual Highlights Report 2010–2011 photographs

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Page 90 — David Clarke (farm); all other images Rachael Huguenin.

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Page 108 — Phil Venables (arts and cultural centre); all other images Paul Garrahy.

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Page 118 — Brad Newton.

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Northern Peninsula Area Images:

Page 134 — clockwise from top: Sherrienne Talon (Mayor); other images Vicki Yen.

Page 135 — Colin Neville (beach); all other images Vicki Yen.

Page 136 — clockwise from top: Vicki Yen; Colin Neville; Colin Neville; Heinz Ross; Vicki Yen.

Palm Island Images:

Page 145 — clockwise from top: Department of Environment and Resource Management; Alf Wilson; Sherrienne Talon.

Page 146 — Alf Wilson.

Page 147 — Karen O'Brien (labourer); all other images Alf Wilson.

Pormpuraaw Images:

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Woorabinda Images:

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