

# Annual Bulletin for Queensland's Discrete Indigenous Communities 2013-14



December 2014

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# Executive Summary

## Executive Summary

The *Annual Bulletin for Queensland's Discrete Indigenous Communities 2013–14* (the *Annual Bulletin*), incorporating the *Quarterly Bulletin on Key Indicators for April to June 2014* presents:

- statistical information on annual and quarterly findings for each of the discrete Indigenous communities, as well as Coen and Mossman Gorge, and
- an examination of longer-term trends.

As for previous bulletins, the six indicators examined are:

- hospital admissions for assault-related conditions
- reported offences against the person
- breaches of alcohol restrictions
- new substantiated notifications of harm
- finalised child protection orders, and
- student attendance.

In most communities, levels of offending and harm in 2013–14 were generally consistent with those reported for 2012–13:

- Of the 12 communities where annual rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions were able to be compared, residents of 10 communities experienced 2013–14 rates that were similar to those reported in 2012–13.
  - Significant changes in admission rates were evident for residents of both Hope Vale and Palm Island between 2012–13 and 2013–14, with the rate for Hope Vale residents increasing, and the rate for Palm Island residents decreasing.
- Annual rates of offences against the person were similar to 2012–13 levels in 13 of the 17 communities: Aurukun, Cherbourg, Coen, Doomadgee, Lockhart River, Mapoon, Mornington Island, Napranum, Northern Peninsula Area, Palm Island, Pormpuraaw, Woorabinda and Wujal Wujal.
  - Decreases in the annual rates of offences against the person were evident in Hope Vale and Yarrabah in 2013–14, after each community experienced relatively high rates in 2011–12 and 2012–13.
  - In contrast, increases in the annual rate of offences against the person were evident in both Kowanyama and Mossman Gorge in 2013–14 compared with 2012–13.

Over the longer term, 2002–03 to 2013–14, Hope Vale was the only community for which there was evidence of a downward trend in admission rates for assault-related conditions for residents over the entire reporting period. There were also downward trends over shorter periods for residents in three communities: Mornington Island (2011–12 to 2013–14), Yarrabah (2004–05 to 2013–14) and Mapoon (2002–03 to 2007–08).

From 2000–01 to 2013–14, there was evidence of a downward trend in the rate of offences against the person in only one of the 17 communities: Mornington Island. There were also downward trends for shorter periods in Aurukun (from 2003–04 to 2007–08), Coen (from 2007–08 to 2013–14), Kowanyama (2000–01 to 2009–10), Napranum (from 2000–01 to 2010–11), and Pormpuraaw (from 2004–05 to 2013–14).

# Executive Summary

Of concern however, were upward trends to 2013–14 in admission rates for assault-related conditions for residents of Napranum (from 2011–12) and Mapoon (from 2008–09). Upward trends to 2013–14 in reported offences against the person were evident in Doomadgee (from 2008–09), Kowanyama (from 2010–11), Napranum (from 2011–12), the Northern Peninsula Area (from 2010–11) and Palm Island (from 2006–07).

Overall, only Mornington Island showed evidence of downward trends to 2013–14 in both rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions and rates of offences against the person. In contrast, Napranum was the only community to show evidence of upward trends to 2013–14 in both rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions and rates of offences against the person.

Despite these results, in 2013–14, rates of harm and offending remained significantly higher than the corresponding state rates. Across the communities, the rate of hospitalisation for assault-related conditions was at least six times the Queensland rate of 1.2 per 1,000 persons. Furthermore, in all communities, the overall rate of reported offences against the person was at least six times the Queensland rate (6.2 per 1,000 persons).

In 2013–14, seven communities experienced increases in their annual rates of charges resulting in convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: Doomadgee, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, the Northern Peninsula Area, Palm Island<sup>1</sup>, Woorabinda and Yarrabah<sup>1</sup>. No significant changes in rates were observed in the remaining communities.

- The 2013–14 rate of charges resulting in convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions in Mornington Island was significantly higher than in all other communities except Wujal Wujal.

Over the period, 2012–13 to 2013–14, annual rates of children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm did not change significantly in 10 communities. Similarly, the rates at which children were admitted to finalised child protection orders did not change significantly in 10 of the communities.

- Significant decreases in rates of children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm were evident in three communities: Coen, Hope Vale and Lockhart River.
- Significant increases in annual rates over the same period were evident in four communities: Cherbourg, Doomadgee, Kowanyama and the Northern Peninsula Area.
- Kowanyama and Woorabinda each experienced a decline in the annual rate at which children were admitted to finalised child protection orders over the same period, while five communities experienced an increase: Coen, Hope Vale, Mapoon, Mossman Gorge and the Northern Peninsula Area.

Analyses of the gap in Semester 1 student attendance data over the seven years 2007 to 2014 between community students and all Queensland State School students shows positive results for Bloomfield River students, with a significant decline in the gap over time. In contrast, Cherbourg State School, Napranum Community and Bwgcolman Community School<sup>2</sup> each experienced a significant increase in the gap between their student attendance rates and the corresponding statewide rate.

For further information, see Table 1, a summary of trends for all six key indicators.

<sup>1</sup> The relatively high number of charges resulting in a conviction in Yarrabah and on Palm Island in 2013-14 may be related to the High Court of Australia (Maloney -v- The Queen) decision handed down on 19 June 2013.

<sup>2</sup> For consistency across the seven-year period, trend analyses for Bwgcolman Community School exclude students in Years 11 and 12.

# Summary of trends for Key Indicators

Table 1: Summary of trends in Key Indicators<sup>(a)</sup>

| Community               | Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions | Reported offences against the person | Charges resulting in convictions for breaches of Sections 168B and 168C | Children subject of a substantiated notification of harm | Children admitted to finalised child protection orders | Student attendance – gap between community student rate and all Queensland State School student rate |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
|                         | 2002–03 to 2013–14                                 | 2000–01 to 2013–14 <sup>(b)</sup>    | 2012–13 to 2013–14  | 2012–13 to 2013–14                                       | 2012–13 to 2013–14                                     | Semester 1, 2007 to 2014   |
| Aurukun                 | n.a.   | ↓ ⇄                                  | ⇄   | ⇄  | ⇄  | ⇄  |
| Cherbourg               | ⇄  | ⇄                                    | ⇄   | ↑  | ⇄  | ↑  |
| Coen                    | n.a.   | ⇄ ↓                                  | n.a.  | ↓  | ↑  | ⇄  |
| Doomadgee               | ⇄  | ↑ ↑                                  | ↑   | ↑  | ⇄  | ⇄  |
| Hope Vale               | ↓  | ⇄                                    | ⇄   | ↓  | ↑  | ⇄  |
| Kowanyama               | n.a.   | ↓ ↑                                  | ↑   | ↑  | ↓  | ⇄  |
| Lockhart River          | n.a.   | ↑ ⇄                                  | ↑   | ↓  | ⇄  | ⇄  |
| Mapoon                  | ↓ ↑  | ⇄                                    | n.a.  | ⇄  | ↑  | ⇄  |
| Mornington Island       | ↑ ↓  | ↓                                    | ⇄   | ⇄  | ⇄  | ⇄  |
| Mossman Gorge           | ⇄  | ⇄                                    | n.a.  | ⇄  | ↑  | ⇄  |
| Napranum                | ⇄ ↑  | ↓ ↑                                  | ⇄   | ⇄  | ⇄  | ↑  |
| Northern Peninsula Area | ⇄  | ⇄ ⇄ ↑                                | ↑   | ↑  | ↑  | ⇄  |
| Palm Island             | ⇄  | ↑                                    | ↑   | ⇄  | ⇄  | ↑  |
| Pormpuraaw              | n.a.   | ↑ ↓                                  | ⇄   | ⇄  | ⇄  | ⇄  |
| Woorabinda              | ↑ ⇄  | ↑ ⇄                                  | ↑   | ⇄  | ↓  | ⇄  |
| Wujal Wujal             | ⇄ ⇄  | ⇄                                    | ⇄   | ⇄  | ⇄  | ↓  |
| Yarrabah                | ↓  | ⇄                                    | ↑   | ⇄  | ⇄  | ⇄  |

- ↑ Statistical evidence of an upward trend /increase.
- ↓ Statistical evidence of a downward trend /decrease.
- ⇄ No statistical evidence of trend/change.
- n.a. Not available or not published - for further details see specific community profiles.

(a) Two arrows indicate a change in the trend during the reporting period.  
 (b) The reporting period for reported offences against the person is from 2000–01 to 2013–14 for all communities except Aurukun, Mossman Gorge and Palm Island.

# Overview and General Trends

## Overview

This *Annual Bulletin for Queensland's Discrete Indigenous Communities 2013–14* examines trends over previous years, annual data for the period July 2013 to June 2014 and quarterly data for the period April to June 2014 in relation to community wellbeing.

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. finalised child protection orders, and
6. student attendance.

## Statistical Summary

This report presents findings as outlined below:

- trends for the period 2002–03 to 2013–14 for hospital admissions for assault-related conditions
- trends for the period 2000–01 to 2013–14 for reported offences against the person
- a comparison of annual rates of convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions for the years 2009–10 to 2013–14
- a detailed examination of student attendance including Semester 1 2014 student attendance rates from Prep to Year 10 and the student attendance rate for Term 2 2014
- a comparison of child safety annual rates for 2011–12 to 2013–14 for the indicators of new substantiated notifications of harm and admissions to finalised child protection orders<sup>3</sup>, and
- counts for hospital admissions, reported offences, alcohol carriage breaches and child safety measures for the period April to June 2014.

Statistics presented in this report for each of the discrete Indigenous communities also show annual rates 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 2013 to 30 June 2014. 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 from those reported in the *Annual Bulletin for Queensland's Discrete Indigenous Communities July 2012 - June 2013*.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

# General Trends

## Trends in Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

### Trends 2002–03 to 2013–14

Hope Vale was the only community for which there was evidence of a downward trend in admission rates of assault-related conditions for residents over the entire reporting period, 2002–03 to 2013–14. There were also downward trends over shorter periods for residents in three communities: Mornington Island (2011–12 to 2013–14), Yarrabah (2004–05 to 2013–14) and Mapoon (2002–03 to 2007–08).

The rate of hospital admission for assault-related conditions showed an upward trend for residents of four communities over varying time periods: Mapoon (2008–09 to 2013–14), Mornington Island (2002–03 to 2010–11), Napranum (2011–12 to 2013–14) and Woorabinda (2002–03 to 2006–07).

**Table 2: Summary of trends in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions<sup>(a)(b)</sup>**

| Community*              | Evidence of change           |                             |  |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
|                         | Change<br>2012–13 to 2013–14 | Trend<br>2002–03 to 2013–14 | Estimated average annual<br>percentage change<br>2002–03 to 2013–14<br>–%– |
| Aurukun                 | n.a.                         | n.a.                        | n.a.   |
| Cherbourg               | ↔                            | ↔                           | 1.1  |
| Coen                    | n.a.                         | n.a.                        | n.a.   |
| Doomadgee               | ↔                            | ↔                           | –3.4   |
| Hope Vale               | ↑                            | ↓                           | –7.4   |
| Kowanyama               | n.a.                         | n.a.                        | n.a.   |
| Lockhart River          | n.a.                         | n.a.                        | n.a.   |
| Mapoon                  | ↔                            | ↓ ↑                         | –29.5 / 33.9   |
| Mornington Island       | ↔                            | ↑ ↓                         | 4.5 / –34.7  |
| Mossman Gorge           | ↔                            | ↔                           | 0.9  |
| Napranum                | ↔                            | ↔ ↑                         | –3.6 / 46.9  |
| Northern Peninsula Area | ↔                            | ↔                           | –1.9   |
| Palm Island             | ↓                            | ↔                           | –0.1   |
| Pormpuraaw              | n.a.                         | n.a.                        | n.a.   |
| Woorabinda              | ↔                            | ↑ ↔                         | 17.8 / –2.0  |
| Wujal Wujal             | ↔                            | ↔ ↔                         | 25.7 / –2.0  |
| Yarrabah                | ↔                            | ↓                           | –7.0   |

↑ Statistical evidence of an increase.  
 ↓ Statistical evidence of a decrease.  
 ↔ No detectable statistical evidence of change.

\* Please see *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for further detail.  
 n.a. Not applicable.

- (a) Two arrows indicate a change in the trend during the reporting period.  
 (b) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14. As a result, trend analyses for the communities of Aurukun, Coen, Kowanyama, Lockhart River and Pormpuraaw have not been reported while the trend analyses for Hope Vale, Mapoon, Napranum and Wujal Wujal should be interpreted with caution.

**Source:** Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.



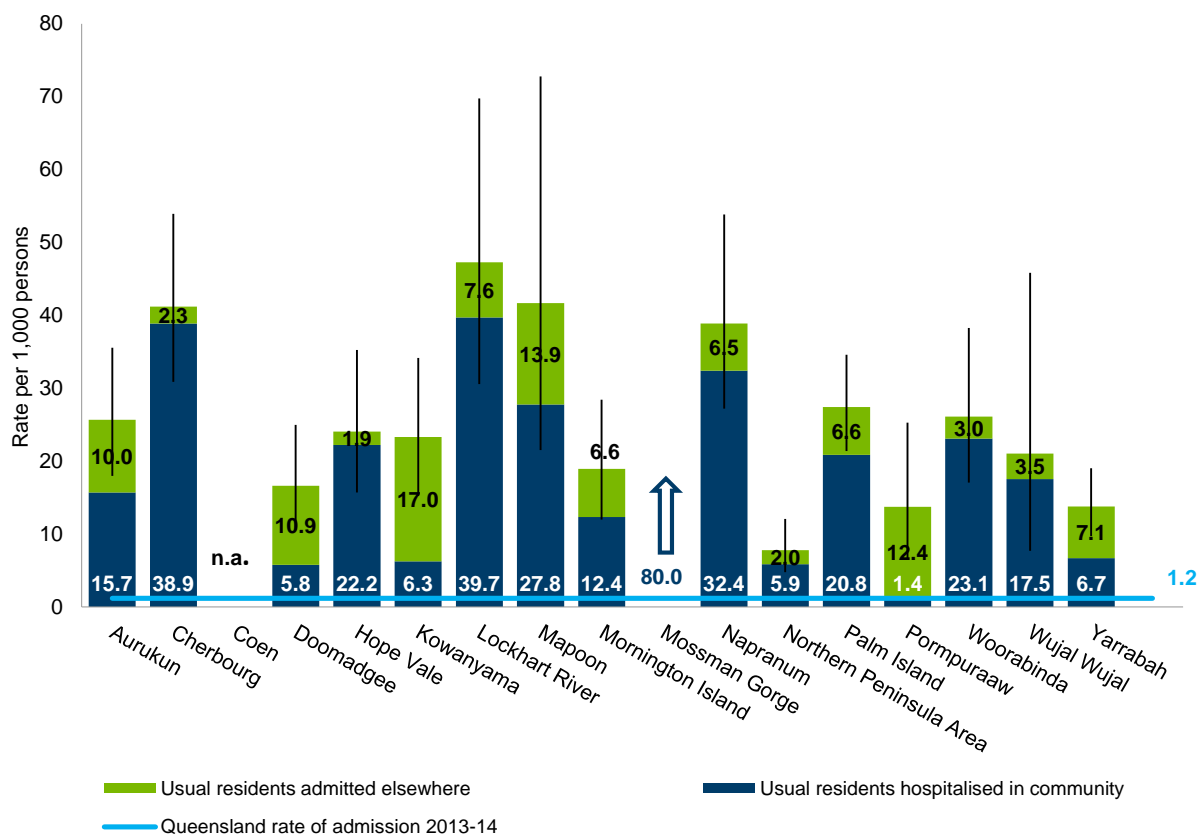
# General Trends

## Summary 2013–14

There were two significant changes in the rates of admission of residents for assault-related conditions between 2012–13 and 2013–14: Palm Island, where the rate decreased, and Hope Vale, where the rate increased.

Relatively low rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions were reported for residents of the Northern Peninsula Area and Pormpuraaw (7.8<sup>4</sup> and 13.8 per 1,000 persons respectively). In contrast, rates of admission for residents of the communities of Mossman Gorge, Lockhart River, Cherbourg, Mapoon and Napranum were very high, being at least 30 times the 2013–14 statewide rate of 1.2 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 1).

**Figure 1: Annual rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, 2013–14<sup>(a)(b)</sup>**



- (a) The rates for the communities of Aurukun, Doomadgee, Hope Vale, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mapoon, Napranum and Pormpuraaw should be interpreted with caution, as 2013–14 data for hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service and Doomadgee hospital are known to be incomplete.
- (b) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14, which particularly impacts on admissions within the Coen community in 2013–14. For this reason, annual rates for Coen community have not been published.
- n.a. Not available.

**Source:** Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

<sup>4</sup> Individual rates may not add to the total due to rounding.

# General Trends

## Trends in Reported Offences Against the Person

### Trends 2000–01 to 2013–14

From 2000–01 to 2013–14, there was evidence of an overall downward trend in only one of the 17 communities: Mornington Island. There were also downward trends for shorter periods in Aurukun (from 2003–04 to 2007–08), Coen (from 2007–08 to 2013–14), Kowanyama (2000–01 to 2009–10), Napranum (from 2000–01 to 2010–11) and Pormpuraaw (from 2004–05 to 2013–14).

In eight communities, upward trends in rates of reported offences were observed: Doomadgee (from 2000–01 to 2007–08 and 2008–09 to 2013–14), Kowanyama (from 2010–11 to 2013–14), Lockhart River (from 2000–01 to 2009–10), Napranum (from 2011–12 to 2013–14), the Northern Peninsula Area (from 2010–11 to 2013–14), Palm Island (from 2006–07 to 2013–14), Pormpuraaw (from 2000–01 to 2003–04) and Woorabinda (from 2000–01 to 2004–05).

**Table 3: Summary of trends in all reported offences against the person<sup>(a)(b)</sup>**

| Community                    | Evidence of change        |                          | Estimated average annual percentage change 2000–01 to 2013–14<br>–%– |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|
|                              | Change 2012–13 to 2013–14 | Trend 2000–01 to 2013–14 |  |
| Aurukun <sup>(b)</sup>       | ↔                         | ↓ ↔                      | –7.7 / 5.9   |
| Cherbourg                    | ↔                         | ↔                        | –0.8   |
| Coen                         | ↔                         | ↔ ↓                      | –3.3 / –19.0   |
| Doomadgee                    | ↔                         | ↑ ↑                      | 4.1 / 12.9   |
| Hope Vale                    | ↓                         | ↔                        | 0.8  |
| Kowanyama                    | ↑                         | ↓ ↑                      | –10.2 / 36.2   |
| Lockhart River               | ↔                         | ↑ ↔                      | 8.6 / 3.3  |
| Mapoon                       | ↔                         | ↔                        | 0.3  |
| Mornington Island            | ↔                         | ↓                        | –6.3   |
| Mossman Gorge <sup>(b)</sup> | ↑                         | ↔                        | –0.6   |
| Napranum                     | ↔                         | ↓ ↑                      | –6.6 / 32.5  |
| Northern Peninsula Area      | ↔                         | ↔ ↔ ↑                    | –5.9 / –3.6 / 11.6   |
| Palm Island <sup>(b)</sup>   | ↔                         | ↑                        | 3.7  |
| Pormpuraaw                   | ↔                         | ↑ ↓                      | 35.7 / –8.5  |
| Woorabinda                   | ↔                         | ↑ ↔                      | 18.4 / –0.6  |
| Wujal Wujal                  | ↔                         | ↔                        | 0.4  |
| Yarrabah <sup>(b)</sup>      | ↓                         | ↔                        | –2.0   |

↑ Statistical evidence of an increase.

↓ Statistical evidence of a decrease.

↔ No detectable statistical evidence of change.

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

(b) Trends in Aurukun from 2003–04, Palm Island from 2006–07 and Mossman Gorge from 2007–08, and Yarrabah to 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.**

# General Trends

## Summary 2013–14

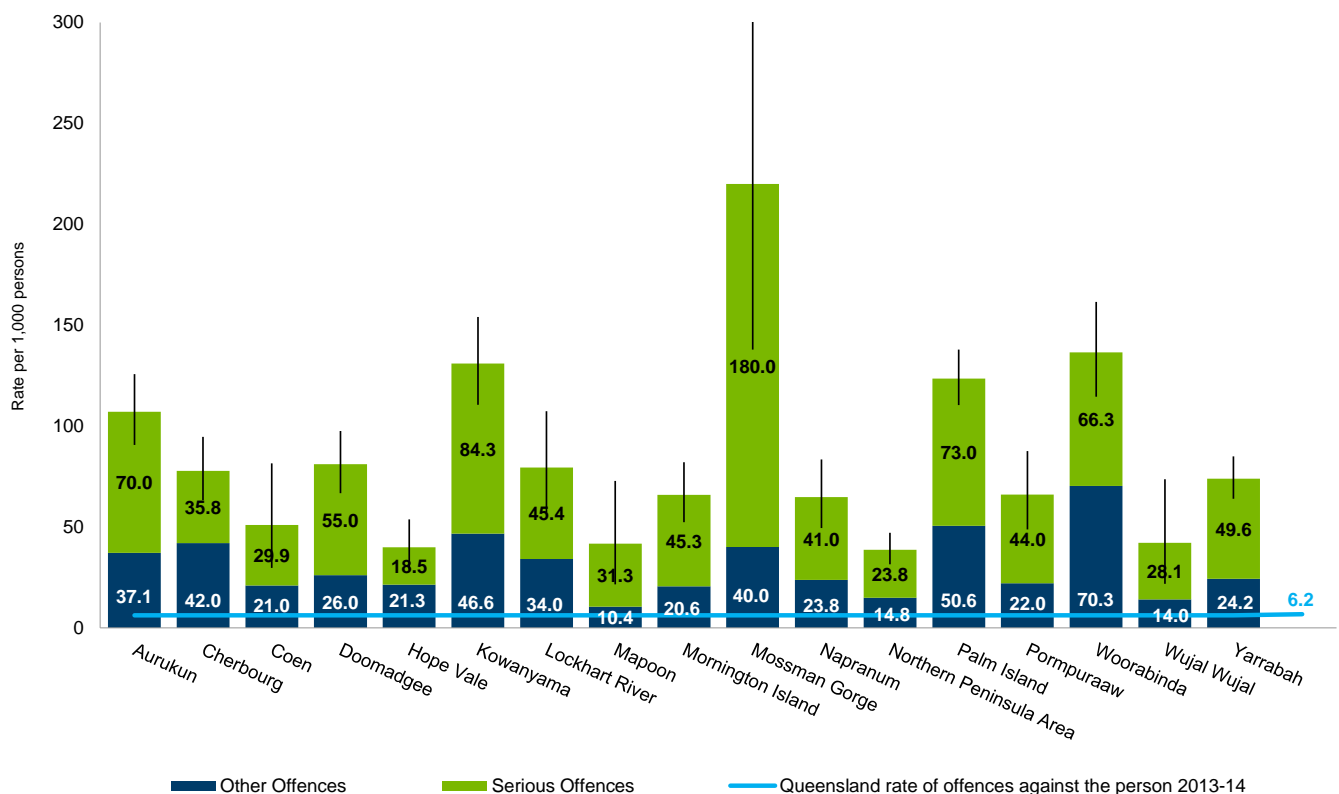
Rates of reported offences against the person in all discrete communities in 2013–14 were higher than the overall Queensland rate (6.2 per 1,000 persons). In all communities, the overall rate of reported offences against the person was at least six times the Queensland rate.

The Northern Peninsula Area and Hope Vale had lower rates of reported offences against the person in 2013–14 than many other communities. Mossman Gorge had the highest rate of reported offences against the person; however, this was not significantly higher than rates for Kowanyama, Woorabinda, and Palm Island.

In ten communities—Aurukun, Doomadgee, Kowanyama, Mornington Island, Mossman Gorge, Napranum, the Northern Peninsula Area, Palm Island, Pomppuraaw and Yarrabah—there was statistical evidence of a difference between the rates of serious offences against the person and other offences. In all of these communities, rates of serious offences were higher than rates of other offences in 2013–14 (see Figure 2).

Across all of the communities, the most common offences against the person in 2013–14 were serious assault and common assault (38.1 and 23.9 per cent of all offences against the person respectively) with the serious assault (other) being the third largest reported offence category (14.5 per cent of all offences against the person).

**Figure 2: Annual rates of reported offences against the person by community, 2013–14**



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

# General Trends

## Trends in Breaches of Alcohol Restrictions

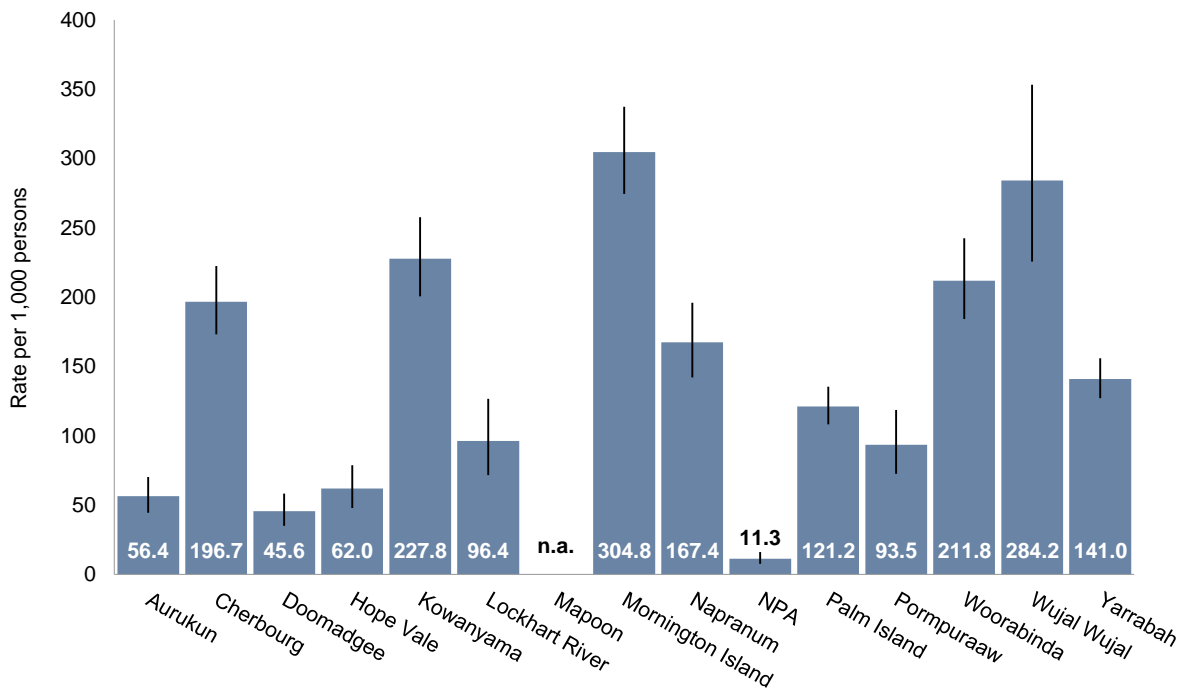
### Persons convicted of breaches across all Indigenous discrete communities

Alcohol restrictions commenced at various times between 30 December 2002 and 19 June 2006 in the discrete Indigenous communities. From when alcohol restrictions were introduced to 30 June 2014, 6,961 people had been convicted of 15,511 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits.

### Annual Rates of Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the *Liquor Act 1992*

In 2013–14, relatively high rates of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences were reported on Mornington Island (304.8 per 1,000 persons), in Wujal Wujal (284.2 per 1,000 persons), Kowanyama (227.8 per 1,000 persons), Woorabinda (211.8 per 1,000 persons), and Cherbourg (196.7 per 1,000 persons) (see Figure 3). A significantly lower rate of charges resulting in convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions was reported in the Northern Peninsula Area than in other communities.

**Figure 3: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of Sections 168B and 168C of the *Liquor Act 1992*, 2013–14<sup>(a)</sup>**



(a) The rate for Mapoon is not reported due to the small number of convictions over the reporting period.

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

# General Trends

## Annual change 2010–11 to 2013–14

It is not possible to determine overall trends in the breaches data for each community primarily due to the break in time series resulting from the changes in police powers and the *Liquor Act 1992* (i.e. 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). While comparisons between individual years can be made, they must also be interpreted in the context of these changes.

From 2012–13 to 2013–14, no communities recorded a decrease in the rate of charges resulting in convictions for alcohol carriage.

There was a significant increase in rates in seven communities: Doomadgee, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, the Northern Peninsula Area, Palm Island<sup>5</sup>, Woorabinda and Yarrabah<sup>5</sup>. No significant changes in rates were observed in the remaining communities (see Table 4).

**Table 4: Annual changes in charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of Sections 168B and 168C of the *Liquor Act 1992***

| Community               | Evidence of change |                    |                    | Annual Percentage change<br>2012–13 to 2013–14<br>–%– |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|
|                         | 2010–11 to 2011–12 | 2011–12 to 2012–13 | 2012–13 to 2013–14 |   |
| Aurukun                 | ↔                  | ↔                  | ↔                  | -7.3  |
| Cherbourg               | ↓                  | ↓                  | ↔                  | -1.2  |
| Doomadgee               | ↔                  | ↔                  | ↑                  | 70.4  |
| Hope Vale               | ↓                  | ↓                  | ↔                  | 16.3  |
| Kowanyama               | ↓                  | ↑                  | ↑                  | 32.2  |
| Lockhart River          | ↔                  | ↔                  | ↑                  | 88.2  |
| Mapoon                  | n.a.               | n.a.               | n.a.               | n.a.  |
| Mornington Island       | ↔                  | ↑                  | ↔                  | 13.3  |
| Napranum                | ↔                  | ↔                  | ↔                  | 16.8  |
| Northern Peninsula Area | ↔                  | ↔                  | ↑                  | 119.2   |
| Palm Island             | n.a.               | ↑                  | ↑                  | 56.4  |
| Pompuraaw               | ↔                  | ↑                  | ↔                  | 16.8  |
| Woorabinda              | ↓                  | ↔                  | ↑                  | 41.0  |
| Wujal Wujal             | ↔                  | ↔                  | ↔                  | 21.3  |
| Yarrabah                | ↓                  | ↔                  | ↑                  | 500.1 <sup>(a)</sup>                                  |



Statistical evidence of an increase.

Statistical evidence of a decrease.



No detectable statistical evidence of change.

n.a.

Not applicable, for further details see specific community profiles.

(a)

The relatively high number of charges resulting in a conviction in Yarrabah in the September 2013 quarter may be related to the High Court of Australia (*Maloney -v- The Queen*) decision handed down on 19 June 2013.

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

<sup>5</sup> The relatively high number of charges resulting in a conviction in Yarrabah and on Palm Island in 2013-14 may be related to the High Court of Australia (*Maloney -v- The Queen*) decision handed down on 19 June 2013.

# General Trends

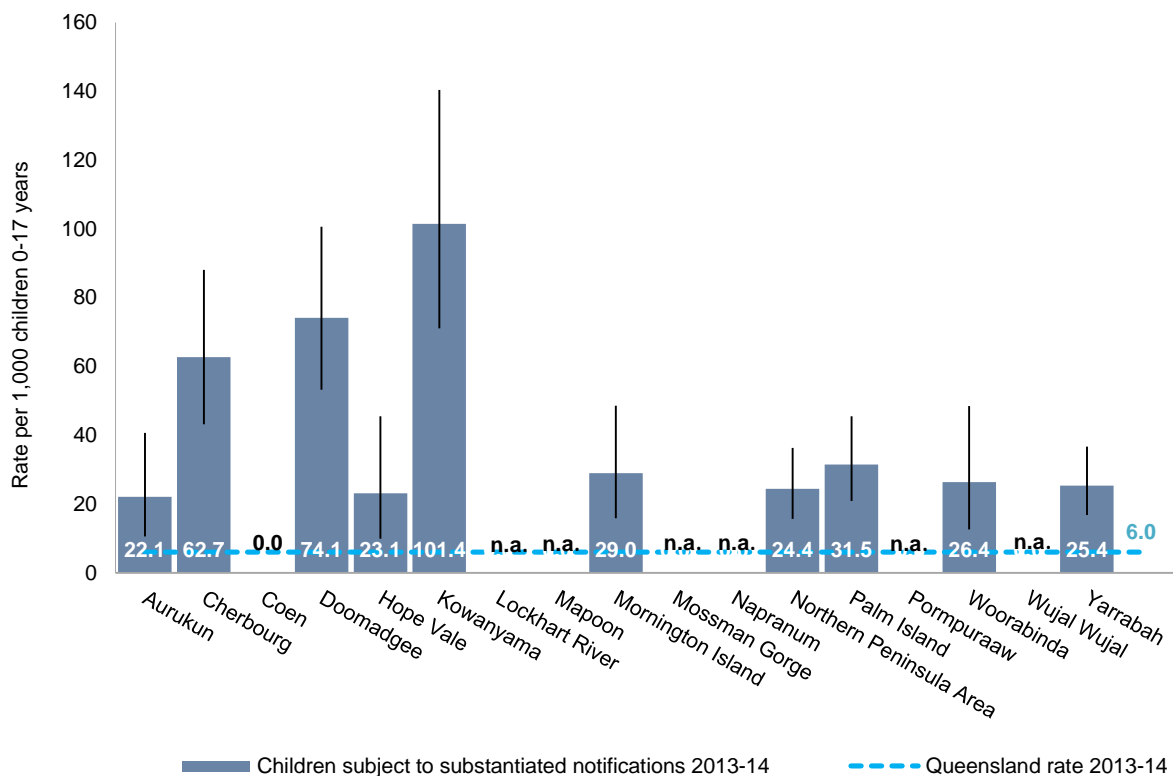
## Trends in Child Protection

### Substantiated notifications in 2013–14

These data describe children aged 0–17 years who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm during the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 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 a substantiated notification of harm varied from nil in Coen to 101.4 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) in Kowanyama, based on 36 children (see Figure 4).

**Figure 4: Annual rates of children (0–17 years) who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm, 2013–14**



n.a. Not applicable, fewer than five children, for further details see specific community profiles.

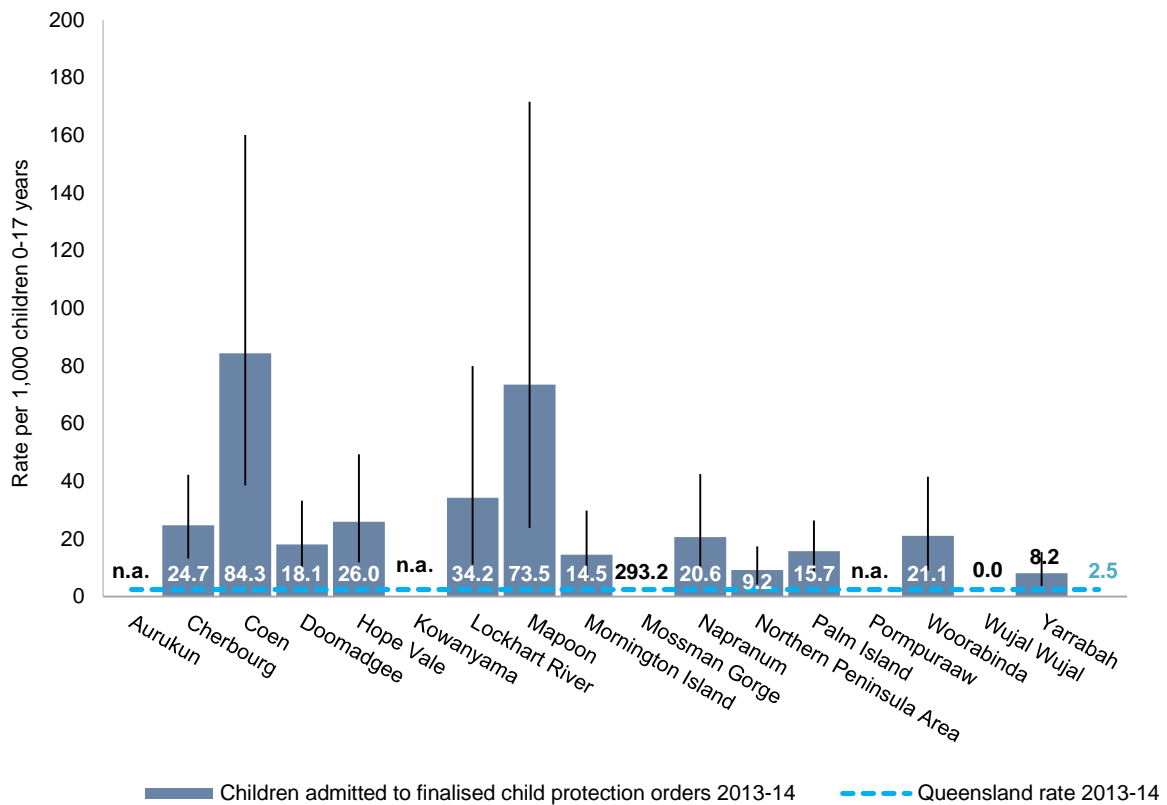
# General Trends

## Finalised child protection orders in 2013–14

These data describe children aged 0–17 years who were admitted to finalised child protection orders during the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 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 2013–14 varied across communities, from nil in Wujal Wujal to 293.2 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) in Mossman Gorge, based on nine children (see Figure 5).

**Figure 5: Annual rates of children (0–17 years) admitted to child protection orders, 2013–14**



n.a. Not applicable, fewer than five children, for further details see specific community profiles.

Source: Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data

# General Trends

## Summary 2012–13 to 2012–13 and 2012–13 to 2013–14

There were no consistent patterns of change in either rates of children subject to substantiated notifications of harm or admitted to finalised child protection orders in any community.

### Substantiated notifications of harm

There was a significant decrease in the rates of children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm in three communities from 2012–13 to 2013–14: Coen, Hope Vale and Lockhart River (see Table 5). Significant increases over the same period were evident in four communities: Cherbourg, Doomadgee, Kowanyama and the Northern Peninsula Area.

Over the previous period, 2011–12 to 2012–13, significant decreases in rates of children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm were evident in four communities: Cherbourg, Pormpuraaw, Woorabinda, and Wujal Wujal. Significant increases in rates over the same period were evident in two communities—Hope Vale and Yarrabah.

**Table 5: Summary of changes in annual rates of children with substantiated notifications of harm**

| Community               | 2011–12 to 2012–13  |            | 2012–13 to 2013–14  |            |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
|                         | Direction of change | APC<br>–%– | Direction of change | APC<br>–%– |
| Aurukun                 | ⇔                   | 3.8        | ⇔                   | –5.7       |
| Cherbourg               | ↓                   | –54.7      | ↑                   | 151.4      |
| Coen                    | ⇔                   | –11.2      | ↓                   | –100.0     |
| Doomadgee               | ⇔                   | 76.6       | ↑                   | 193.4      |
| Hope Vale               | ↑                   | 73.0       | ↓                   | –78.4      |
| Kowanyama               | ⇔                   | 62.0       | ↑                   | 72.9       |
| Lockhart River          | ⇔                   | 60.8       | ↓                   | n.a.       |
| Mapoon                  | ⇔                   | n.a.       | ⇔                   | n.a.       |
| Mornington Island       | ⇔                   | 14.1       | ⇔                   | –27.2      |
| Mossman Gorge           | ⇔                   | n.a.       | ⇔                   | n.a.       |
| Napranum                | ⇔                   | n.a.       | ⇔                   | n.a.       |
| Northern Peninsula Area | ⇔                   | 0.2        | ↑                   | 199.7      |
| Palm Island             | ⇔                   | 18.8       | ⇔                   | –23.7      |
| Pormpuraaw              | ↓                   | –70.6      | ⇔                   | n.a.       |
| Woorabinda              | ↓                   | –63.4      | ⇔                   | 29.0       |
| Wujal Wujal             | ↓                   | n.a.       | ⇔                   | n.a.       |
| Yarrabah                | ↑                   | 130.9      | ⇔                   | 5.3        |

APC Annual percentage change.  
n.a. Comparison not applicable, for further details see specific community profiles.  
↑ Statistical evidence of an increase.  
↓ Statistical evidence of a decrease.  
⇔ No detectable statistical evidence of change.



# General Trends

## **Finalised child protection orders**

From 2012–13 to 2013–14, there was a significant decrease in the rate of children admitted to child protection orders in Kowanyama and Woorabinda, while the rates for five communities increased significantly—Coen, Hope Vale, Mapoon, Mossman Gorge and the Northern Peninsula Area (see Table 6).

Over the previous period, 2011–12 to 2012–13, the rates for Hope Vale and Mapoon declined significantly, while the rate for Kowanyama increased significantly.

# General Trends

**Table 6: Summary of changes in annual rates of children admitted to finalised child protection orders**

| Community                    | 2011–12 to 2012–13  |            | 2012–13 to 2013–14  |            |
|------------------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
|                              | Direction of change | APC<br>–%– | Direction of change | APC<br>–%– |
| Aurukun                      | ↔                   | –53.3      | ↔                   | n.a.       |
| Cherbourg                    | ↔                   | n.a.       | ↔                   | 83.9       |
| Coen                         | ↔                   | n.a.       | ↑                   | n.a.       |
| Doomadgee                    | ↔                   | –37.9      | ↔                   | 25.2       |
| Hope Vale                    | ↓                   | n.a.       | ↑                   | n.a.       |
| Kowanyama                    | ↑                   | n.a.       | ↓                   | n.a.       |
| Lockhart River               | ↔                   | –24.2      | ↔                   | –54.2      |
| Mapoon <sup>(a)</sup>        | ↓                   | –100.0     | ↑                   | n.a.       |
| Morrington Island            | ↔                   | 2.1        | ↔                   | –46.8      |
| Mossman Gorge <sup>(a)</sup> | ↔                   | n.a.       | ↑                   | n.a.       |
| Napranum                     | ↔                   | –29.0      | ↔                   | 41.2       |
| Northern Peninsula Area      | ↔                   | n.a.       | ↑                   | n.a.       |
| Palm Island                  | ↔                   | –42.0      | ↔                   | 61.0       |
| Pompuraaw                    | ↔                   | n.a.       | ↔                   | n.a.       |
| Woorabinda                   | ↔                   | 74.1       | ↓                   | –56.6      |
| Wujal Wujal                  | ↔                   | n.a.       | ↔                   | n.a.       |
| Yarrabah                     | ↔                   | n.a.       | ↔                   | 10.0       |

**APC** Annual percentage change.

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

**↑** Statistical evidence of an increase.

**↓** Statistical evidence of a decrease.

**↔** No detectable statistical evidence of change.

(a) The 2013–14 annual rates for Mapoon and Mossman Gorge each increased from a base of nil in 2012–13. For this reason, an annual percentage change figure is not applicable.

**Source:** Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data

# General Trends

## Student Attendance

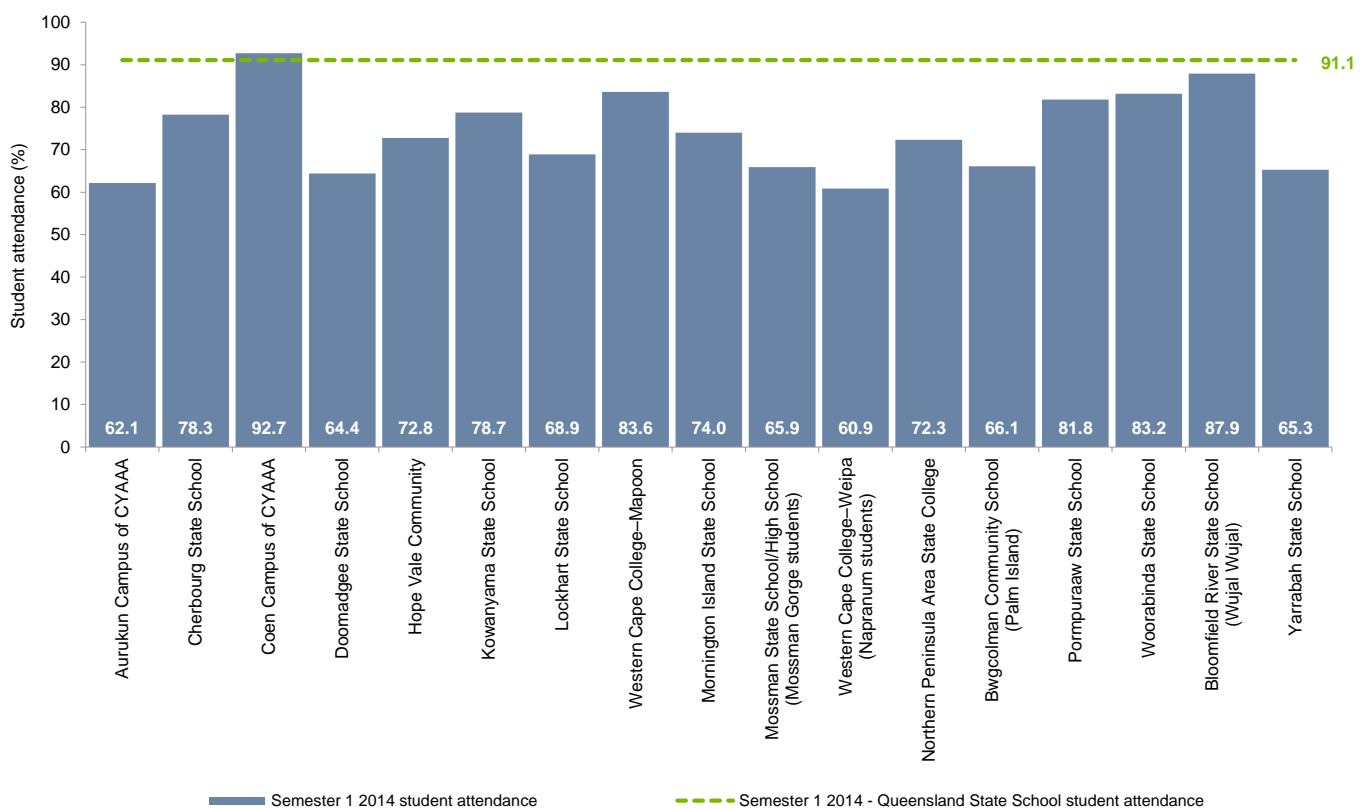
Semester 1, 2014 student attendance rates for state schools in the discrete Indigenous communities and for selected students from Hope Vale, Napranum and Mossman Gorge ranged from 60.9 per cent for Napranum students of Western Cape College–Weipa to 92.7 per cent for Coen Campus of Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy (CYAAA) (see Figure 6).

The student attendance rates at Coen Campus of CYAAA and Bloomfield River State School were similar to the Semester 1, 2014 Queensland state school student attendance rate of 91.1 per cent. Attendance rates at all other schools were at least five percentage points lower than the Semester 1, 2014 Queensland state school student attendance rate.

As Semester 1 2014 attendance rates are based on a revised collection methodology (implemented in 2013), trend analyses of these rates have not been undertaken. It has, however been possible to analyse trends in the gap in attendance rates between all Queensland State School students and students from each community school over the eight years 2007 to 2014. This analysis showed that Bloomfield River State School experienced a significant decline in the gap between their student attendance rates and the statewide rate.

In contrast, Bwgcolman Community School<sup>6</sup>, Cherbourg State School, and Napranum students of Western Cape College–Weipa each experienced a significant increase in the gap between their student attendance rates and the corresponding statewide rate.

**Figure 6: Semester 1 attendance rates for discrete Indigenous community school students and all Queensland State School students, 2014<sup>(a)</sup>**



(a) Hope Vale Community student attendance rate includes student attendance for all full-time students at Hope Vale State School and full-time students identified as Hope Vale residents at Cooktown State School. Mossman Gorge attendance rates included students attending Mossman State and State High Schools, Napranum attendance rates include students enrolled at Western Cape College–Weipa. As the student attendance rate for Western Cape College–Aurukun Secondary Campus is not comparable with other schools, it has not been reported. Please refer to Notes to Accompany Data.

<sup>6</sup> For consistency across the eight year period, trend analyses for Bwgcolman Community School exclude students in Years 11 and 12.

# General Trends

## Semester 1 Student Attendance, Prep to Year 10, 2014

An analysis of statewide attendance rates for students in Prep and Years 1 to 10 in 2014 (see Figure 7) shows lower attendance rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students than non-Indigenous students across all year levels.

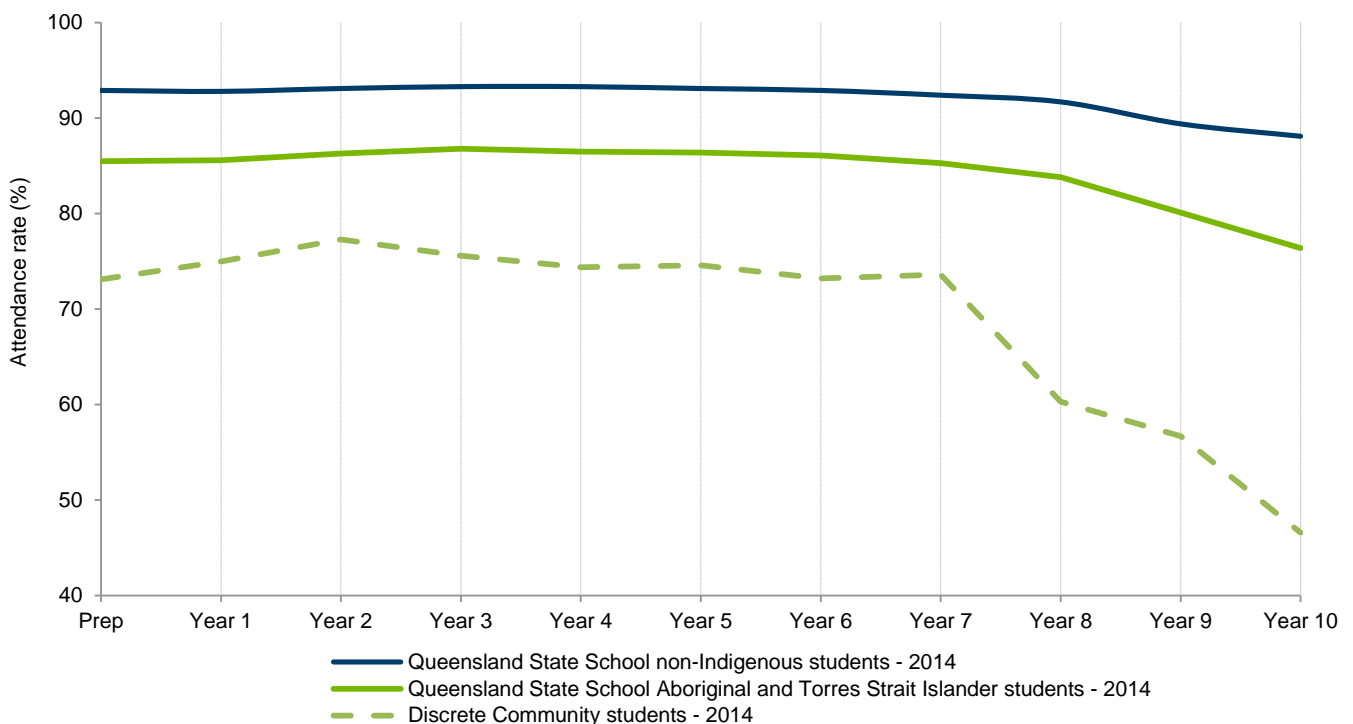
The gap in attendance in 2014 was greater in the high school years (Years 8 to 10) than throughout primary school years (Prep to Year 7), with the gap ranging from 7.9 percentage points in Year 8 to 11.7 percentage points in Year 10. In the primary school years, the attendance rate gap ranged from 6.5 percentage points in Year 3 to 7.4 percentage points in Prep.

Similarly, there was a gap between the attendance rates of students in the discrete communities and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students at all Queensland State Schools. This gap ranged from 9.0 percentage points (Year 2) to 12.9 percentage points (Year 6) in the primary school years, and widened to at least 23 percentage points for Years 8 to 10.

In Semester 1 2014, about half of the absent days attributed to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students enrolled in Prep to Year 10 were unexplained (48.9 per cent) with only 4.1 per cent being disciplinary absences. In comparison, non-Indigenous students in these year levels recorded unexplained and disciplinary absences at lower proportions (27.5 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively).

Across the discrete Indigenous community schools the proportion of absences that were unexplained ranged from 13.4 per cent for Woorabinda State School students to 92.6 per cent for Aurukun Campus of CYAAA students. Disciplinary absences also accounted for relatively high proportions of total student absences for Cherbourg State School (13.2 per cent), Coen Campus of CYAAA (12.4 per cent), Mossman Gorge students at Mossman State School and Mossman High School (7.2 per cent), as well for students at Kowanyama State School (6.6 per cent)<sup>7</sup>.

**Figure 7: Semester 1 student attendance rates for discrete Indigenous community school students and Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous State School students, 2014**



<sup>7</sup> See technical notes for further information about reasons for absences.

# General Trends

The attendance data described in this section are only for the children and young people from the discrete Indigenous communities who are enrolled in schools in their communities (or near communities 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 remote Indigenous communities who continue into senior secondary school leave their communities to attend boarding schools. In 2014 (to September), there were at least 350 young people from discrete Indigenous communities in Cape York and Palm Island enrolled in Years 8 to 12 at boarding schools across Queensland (see Table 7). Most Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students from remote areas who attend boarding school do so with the support of the Department of Education, Training and Employment's Transition Support Service.

**Table 7: Estimated number of discrete Indigenous community students enrolled in Years 8 to 12 at Queensland boarding schools, 2014<sup>(a)</sup>**

| Community               | –student count– |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Aurukun                 | 54              |
| Cherbourg               | n.a.            |
| Coen                    | 24              |
| Doomadgee               | n.a.            |
| Hope Vale               | 35              |
| Kowanyama               | 59              |
| Lockhart River          | 35              |
| Mapoon                  | <5              |
| Mornington Island       | n.a.            |
| Mossman Gorge           | n.a.            |
| Napranum                | <5              |
| Northern Peninsula Area | 29              |
| Palm Island             | 54              |
| Pompuraaw               | 41              |
| Woorabinda              | n.a.            |
| Wujal Wujal             | 11              |
| Yarrabah                | n.a.            |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>350</b>      |

(a) These figures represent the number of students who attended primary schools in discrete Indigenous communities and transitioned to secondary boarding schools and are supported by the Department of Education, Training and Employment Transition Support Service. The student numbers supported by the Transition Support Service do not necessarily reflect all students who attended primary schools in those communities that may be in boarding schools.

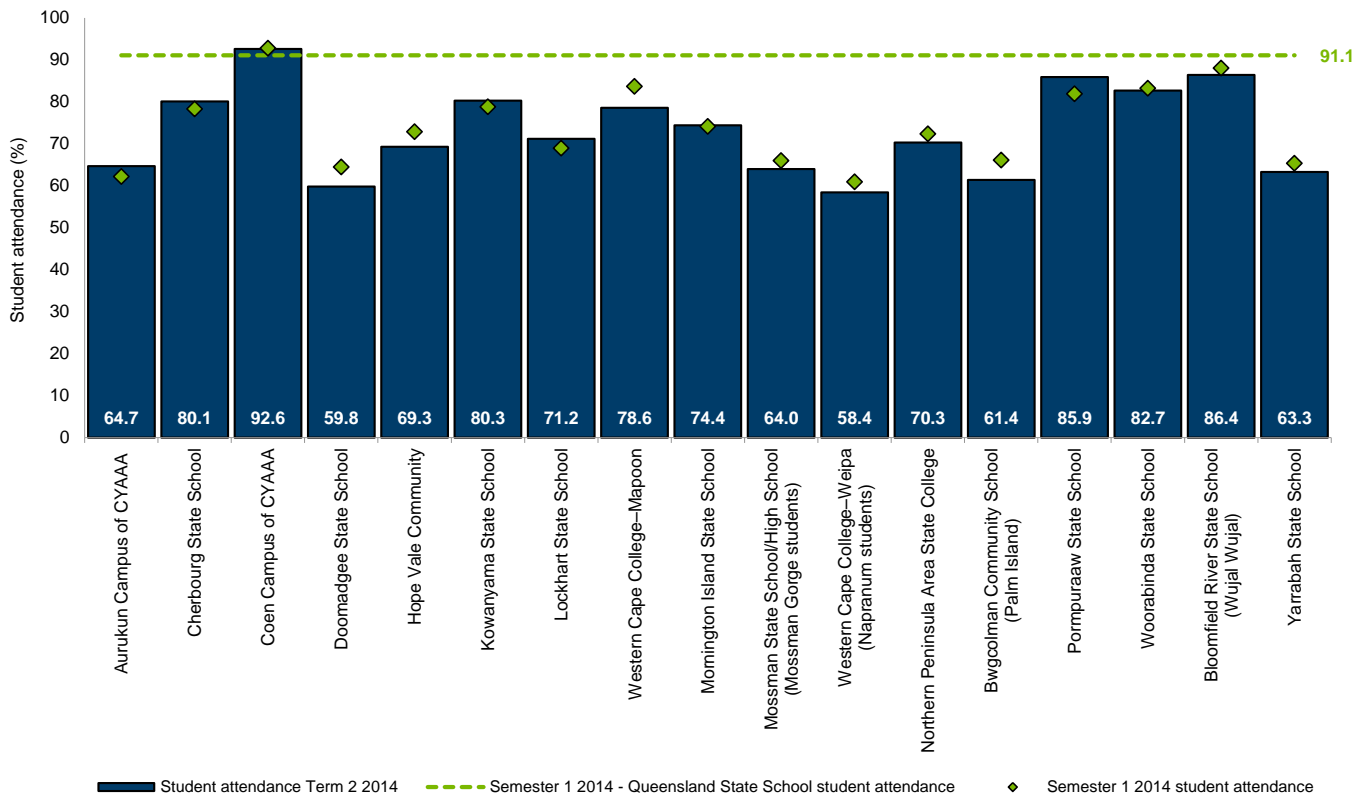
n.a. Not applicable. Data are not available for Cherbourg, Doomadgee, Mornington Island, Mossman Gorge, Woorabinda and Yarrabah.

# General Trends

## Term 2, 2014 Student Attendance

Term 2 2014 student attendance rates ranged from 58.4 per cent for Napranum students to 92.6 per cent for Coen Campus of CYAAA (see Figure 8).

**Figure 8: Student attendance rate, discrete Indigenous community school students, Term 2, 2014<sup>(a)</sup>**



(a) Hope Vale Community student attendance rate includes student attendance for all full-time students at Hope Vale State School and full-time students identified as Hope Vale residents at Cooktown State School. Mossman Gorge attendance rates included students attending Mossman State and State High Schools, Napranum attendance rates include students enrolled at Western Cape College–Weipa. As the student attendance rate for Western Cape College–Aurukun Secondary Campus is not comparable with other schools, it has not been reported. Please refer to Notes to Accompany Data.

When comparing Term 2 2014 with Term 2 2013, seven of the 17 communities experienced an increase in their student attendance rates: Doomadgee State School, Hope Vale Community, Kowanyama State School, Mornington Island State School, Napranum students attending Western Cape College–Weipa, Northern Peninsula Area State College and Pormpuraaw State School (see Table 8). In contrast, Mossman Gorge community students attending Mossman State School experienced a 20.0 percentage point decrease in their Term 2 student attendance rate (from 84.0 per cent to 64.0 per cent) and Lockhart State School decreased by nine percentage points (from 80.2 per cent to 71.2 per cent).

# General Trends

**Table 8: Summary of changes in Term 2 attendance rates for discrete Indigenous community school students**

| Centre Name                                 | Change Term 2 2013 to Term 2 2014 | Percentage point change |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Aurukun campus of CYAAA <sup>(b)</sup>      | ↔                                 | 1.3                     |
| Cherbourg State School                      | ↔                                 | 3.3                     |
| Coen campus of CYAAA                        | ↔                                 | 3.3                     |
| Doomadgee State School                      | ↑                                 | 13.0                    |
| Hope Vale Community <sup>(c)</sup>          | ↑                                 | 5.7                     |
| Kowanyama State School                      | ↑                                 | 7.2                     |
| Lockhart State School                       | ↓                                 | -9.0                    |
| Mornington Island State School              | ↑                                 | 7.2                     |
| Mossman Gorge students <sup>(d)</sup>       | ↓                                 | -20.0                   |
| Western Cape College - Mapoon               | ↔                                 | -4.8                    |
| Napranum Community <sup>(e)</sup>           | ↑                                 | 6.2                     |
| Northern Peninsula Area State College       | ↑                                 | 7.4                     |
| Bwgcolman Community School (Palm Island)    | ↔                                 | 1.3                     |
| Pompuraaw State School                      | ↑                                 | 9.0                     |
| Woorabinda State School                     | ↔                                 | 2.5                     |
| Bloomfield River State School (Wujal Wujal) | ↔                                 | -0.3                    |
| Yarrabah State School                       | ↔                                 | -4.6                    |



Increase (5 or more percentage points).

Decrease (5 or more percentage points).



No change (less than 5 percentage points).

(a)

From Term 1 2013 Aurukun Campus of Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy is a Prep to Year 7 school.

(b)

Hope Vale Community student attendance rate includes student attendance for all full-time students at Hope Vale State School and full-time students identified as Hope Vale residents at Cooktown State School.

(c)

Students attending Mossman State and State High Schools.

(d)

Napranum students enrolled at Western Cape College–Weipa.

**Source:** Department of Education, Training and Employment unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.



# AURUKUN

**Annual Bulletin for the period  
July 2013 to June 2014:  
Including June 2014 Quarter**

## **Governance and planning**

### ***Progress made by Aurukun Shire Council***

Aurukun is one of only four Welfare Reform communities in Queensland.

### **Language group and clans**

One of the largest communities in the region, Aurukun is located near the site of the Aurukun Mission (formally Archer River Mission), established in 1904 by Arthur Richter on behalf of the Presbyterian Church.

The Traditional Owners for Aurukun are Traditional Owners of the lands between Pormpuraaw and Weipa, the Wik and Wik Way people. Wik comprises of numerous clan groups but for Aurukun there are five distinct Clan and Family groups; Sara, Winchanam, Putch, Wannam and Apalech.

The residents of Aurukun have English as a second language and share the one dialect of traditional language, Wik-Mungkan.

### ***Finance and governance***

The Aurukun Shire Council has again achieved an unqualified report from the Queensland Audit Office for the 2013/14 financial year. The report highlighted that Aurukun Shire Council's financial and operational processes continued to be of a high standard. The Financial Statements for 2013/14 demonstrate the Aurukun Shire Council is in a strong financial position.

The Aurukun Shire Council has set a strong and visionary agenda through its new Corporate Plan and at all times will aspire to achieve the goals and objectives of this exciting plan.

Long experienced governance issues have now been addressed through the adoption of the Aurukun Shire Council Planning Scheme and six new local laws.

During the year, the Aurukun Shire Council adopted a number of governance policies and a corporate risk management system. The Aurukun Shire Council's organisation structure was reviewed in February 2014 and now a Director of Community Services has been appointed.

The Aurukun Shire Council appreciates its four senior managers continuing to work from our main office in Aurukun. A review of functions under each director has been adopted and the allocated responsibilities will be stringently pursued.



*Aurukun Shire Council Directors (Photograph courtesy of Aurukun Shire Council).*

### ***Land tenure: Aurukun Land Transfer Day***

On 18 September 2013, the Aurukun community saw a long-awaited land transfer come to fruition.

Following the transfer, the Shire Lease was cancelled and the land became Aboriginal Freehold land with two Trustees. Aurukun Shire Council became the Trustee of the town area and the reserve land. Ngan Aak-Kunch Aboriginal Corporation Registered Native Title Body Corporate was made Trustee of the balance of land.

Both Trustees will be responsible for managing the land, and decisions about the land, on behalf of the people. However, Aurukun Shire Council will have some jurisdiction over the whole shire, particularly through the Aurukun Shire Planning Scheme.



## Building and construction

### *Aurukun subdivision*

DATSIP's Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (DATSIP's Program Office) in Cairns facilitated the development of the new subdivisions. These will provide space for up to 26 new homes as well as economic development and employment and training opportunities in the community for local residents.

Funding of \$3.2 million for this work in Aurukun was provided under the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing (NPARIH) Program, a 10 year partnership between the Queensland and Australian Governments worth more than \$1.1 billion.



*New housing construction has provided local employment opportunities in Aurukun.  
(Photograph: Garry Bailetti, DATSIP).*

### *New homes built by locals*

Through assistance provided by the DATSIP Program Office, three men started their carpentry apprenticeship working on projects in Aurukun funded through the NPARIH Program.

Each of these men had been selected for apprenticeships in the Aurukun community through a joint recruitment effort involving the Aurukun Shire Council, the DATSIP Program Office and the job service provider, My Pathways.

Special recognition was given to one apprentice, Christopher Wapau, who was recognised in September 2013 for his hard work. Christopher received the Encouragement Award in the category of 'Construction Apprentice of the Year' at the Western Cape Apprentice and Trainee Awards. By winning this award, Christopher has demonstrated not only his skills but his commitment and dedication to furthering his future employment opportunities.

In addition to their own successes, the building and refurbishing of homes will help reduce overcrowding in Aurukun. It also provides opportunities for mentoring other young people in the community and encouraging them to work toward the goal of employment.

The qualifications and experiences these Aurukun locals are gaining will open doors to future employment, not just in the local community, but anywhere in the world.

### *Delivering better roadways and facilities*

Maintenance and further development of the Aurukun Access Road continued on 70 kilometres of the Aurukun Access Road, which is maintained by the Aurukun Shire Council. The project delivery model saw DATSIP partner with the Department of Transport and Main Roads to employ construction personnel from the Aurukun community.

In addition, the following work was completed in Aurukun: the new cemetery including bitumen sealing of the access road; upgrading of Airport to Barge Ramp Road in preparation for sealing; and the installation of an additional Opal fuel tank to provide additional storage capacity to serve the community during the wet season.

## Activities in our community

Executive Assistant Linda Sivyler, who contributed enormously to the Aurukun Shire Council and community during her 22 years' service, retired and left the community in August.

### *Aurukun is 'open for business'*

The Business Precinct in Aurukun is now open and operating well. Aurukun Shire Council seeks to develop employment opportunities by attracting business within the Shire.



*Local residents come together to enjoy the Aurukun Business Precinct.*

*(Photograph courtesy of Aurukun Shire Council).*

## ***Our aged care facility completed***

One of the proudest achievements has been the completion of the Aged Care Facility. It is a magnificent complex and is a community show piece that delivers a better quality of life for the well-deserving elderly residents and residents with a disability in Aurukun.

## Population

- Approximately 1,401 people (at 30 June 2013<sup>8</sup>).

## 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.

## Aurukun Shire Council

**Mayor** Cr Dereck Walpo

**Deputy Mayor** Cr Angus Kerindun

**Councillors** Cr Edgar Kerindun  
Cr Vera Komeeta  
Cr Ada Woolla

## Alcohol Management Plan<sup>9</sup>

- 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  
Chair – Maureen Karyuka

## Key Indicators

### Summary of general findings – Aurukun Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002–03 to 2013–14

- Trend analyses for Aurukun residents are not reported due to incomplete data from several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service from 2010–11 to 2013–14.

### Reported offences against the person: 2003–04 to 2013–14

- There was a downward trend in the rate of reported offences against the person over the period 2003–04 to 2007–08, followed by no trend from 2008–09 to 2013–14, where rates were lower and relatively stable.

### Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- The rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions in 2013–14 was similar to the 2012–13 rate.

### Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to finalised child protection orders: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- In 2013–14, the rates at which children were subject to a substantiated notification of harm or admitted to finalised child protection orders were similar to the corresponding 2012–13 rates.

### Student attendance rate for Aurukun Campus of CYAAA: Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014

- The student attendance rate at Aurukun campus of CYAAA in Semester 1 2014 was similar to the rate in Semester 1 2013.

<sup>8</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia*, 2013, Cat. No.3235.0.

<sup>9</sup> 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](http://www.olgr.qld.gov.au).

## Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

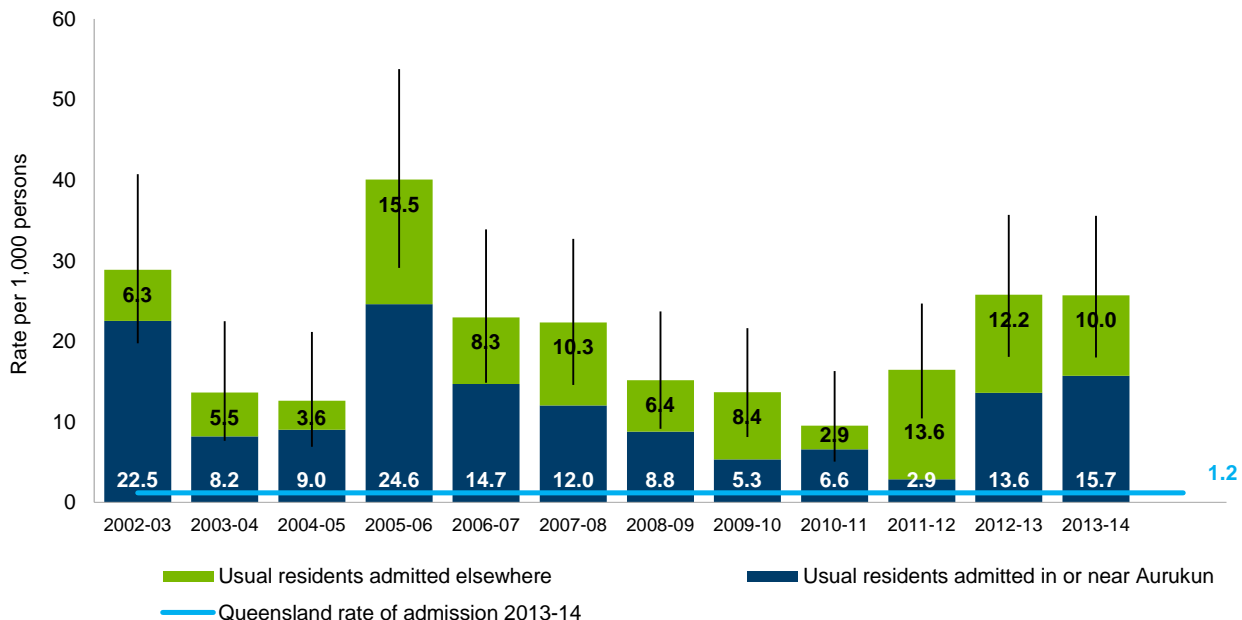
Figure 9 shows, for the period 2002–03 to 2013–14, usual residents of Aurukun (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions by location of admission, in or near Aurukun<sup>10</sup> and elsewhere in Queensland. Table 9 also shows the number of admissions of non-residents in Aurukun during the most recent six quarters.

Note: For 2010–11 and most of 2011–12, admissions for assault-related conditions in or near Aurukun relate to admissions to Weipa Hospital only. For these periods, data from Aurukun Primary Health Care Centre are known to be incomplete.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of hospital admissions of Aurukun residents for assault-related conditions was 25.7 per 1,000 persons (15.7 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Aurukun/Weipa and 10.0 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere) (see Figure 9).

Figure 9: Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions<sup>(a)</sup>



(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14. As a result, data over this period should be interpreted with caution.

### Trend Analysis

No trend analyses for Aurukun residents are reported due to incomplete data from several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service from 2010–11 to 2013–14.

### June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 12 admissions of Aurukun residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, two of which were hospitalisations outside of the Aurukun community. There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions in Aurukun (see Table 9).

<sup>10</sup> 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 9: Count of hospital admissions for assault – most recent six quarters<sup>(a)</sup>**

| Resident status     |                               | Quarter  |          |          |          |          |           |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
|                     |                               | Mar-13   | Jun-13   | Sep-13   | Dec-13   | Mar-14   | Jun-14    |
| Community residents | Admitted in or near community | 2        | 4        | 5        | 5        | 2        | 10        |
|                     | Admitted elsewhere            | 4        | 3        | 3        | 4        | 5        | 2         |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>6</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>12</b> |
| Non-residents       | Admitted in community         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0         |

(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14.

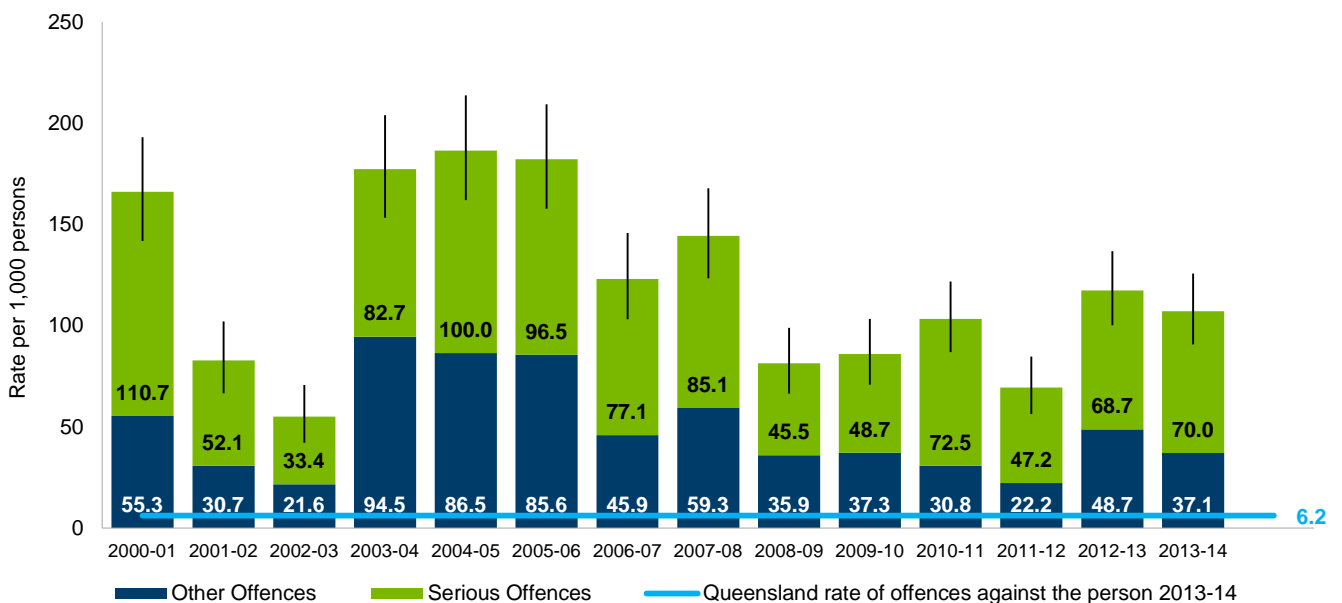
Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

## Reported Offences Against the Person

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Aurukun in 2013–14 was 107.1 per 1,000 persons (70.0 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 37.1 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 117.4 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 10).

The rate of serious offences was significantly higher than the rate of other offences in 2013–14.

**Figure 10: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other)**



## Trend Analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for 11 years in the reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. Rates prior to 2003–04 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 11 years from 2003–04 to 2013–14 varied from 69.4 to 186.5 per 1,000 persons. Additionally, annual counts of reported offences over this period were highly variable ranging from 97 to 207 offences per year.

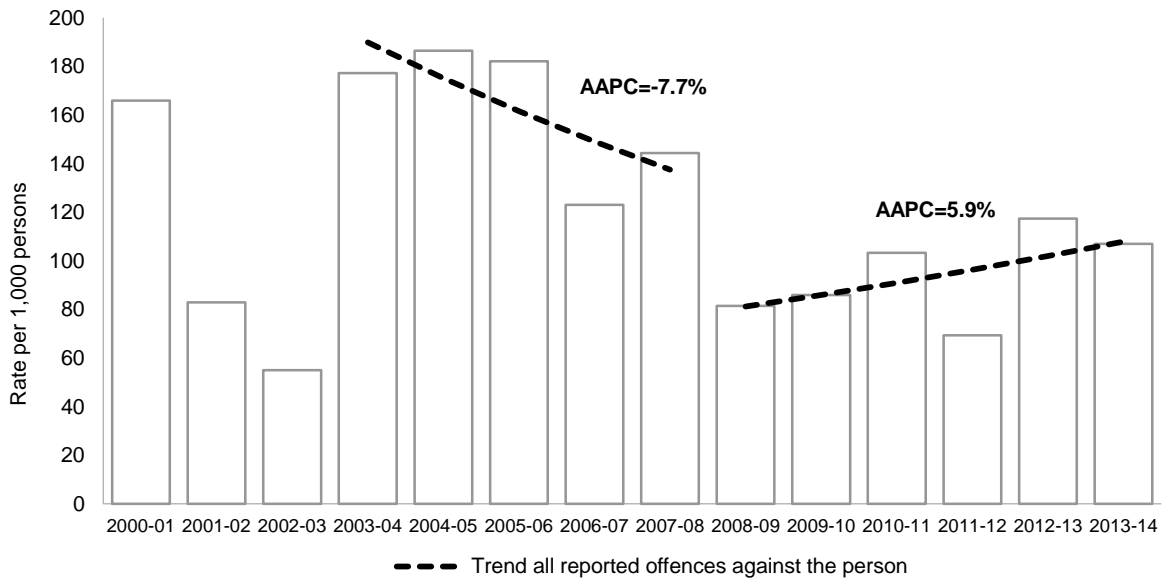
There was a downward trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Aurukun of 7.7 per cent per year on average, from 2003–04 to 2007–08. There was a significant decrease in the offence rate in 2008–09, followed by no statistical evidence of a trend over the years 2008–09 to 2013–14 (AAPC: 5.9 per cent) (see Figure 11).

# Aurukun

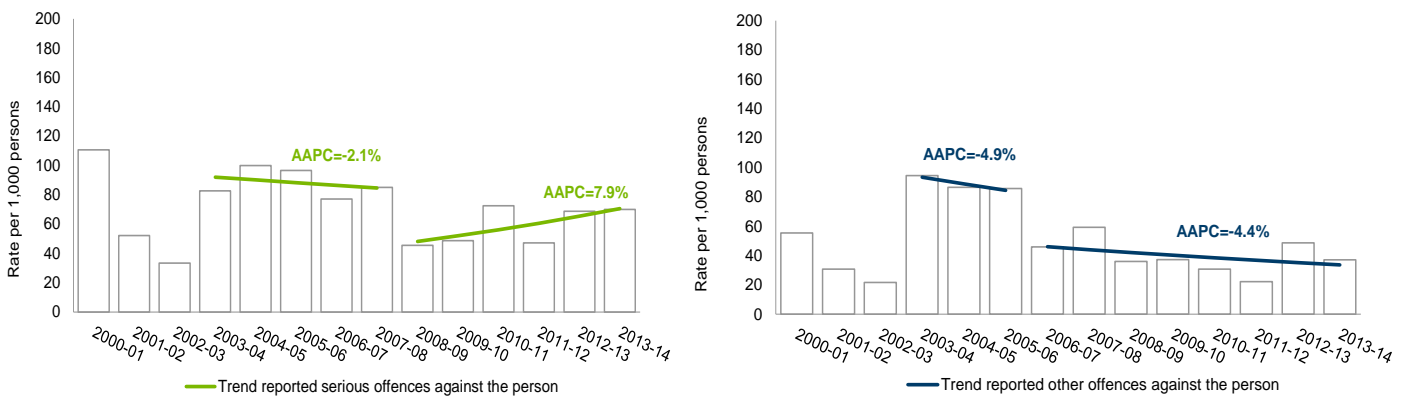
There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person in Aurukun from 2003–04 to 2007–08 (AAPC: -2.1 per cent), however there was an upward trend from 2008–09 to 2013–14 (AAPC: 7.9 per cent) (see Figure 12).

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of reported other offences against the person from 2003–04 to 2005–06 (AAPC: -4.9 per cent), or from 2006–07 to 2013–14 (AAPC: -4.4 per cent) (see Figure 12).

**Figure 11: Trends in the rate of all reported offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



**Figure 12: Trends in the rate of reported serious and other offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



## June 2014 quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 31 reported offences against the person in Aurukun. This was within the range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 30 to 48) (see Table 10).

**Table 10: Count of reported offences against the person – most recent six quarters**

| Aurukun          | Quarter   |           |           |           |           |           |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                  | Mar 13    | Jun 13    | Sep 13    | Dec 13    | Mar 14    | Jun 14    |
| Serious Offences | 28        | 33        | 21        | 34        | 20        | 23        |
| Other Offences   | 21        | 15        | 20        | 14        | 10        | 8         |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>49</b> | <b>48</b> | <b>41</b> | <b>48</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>31</b> |

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

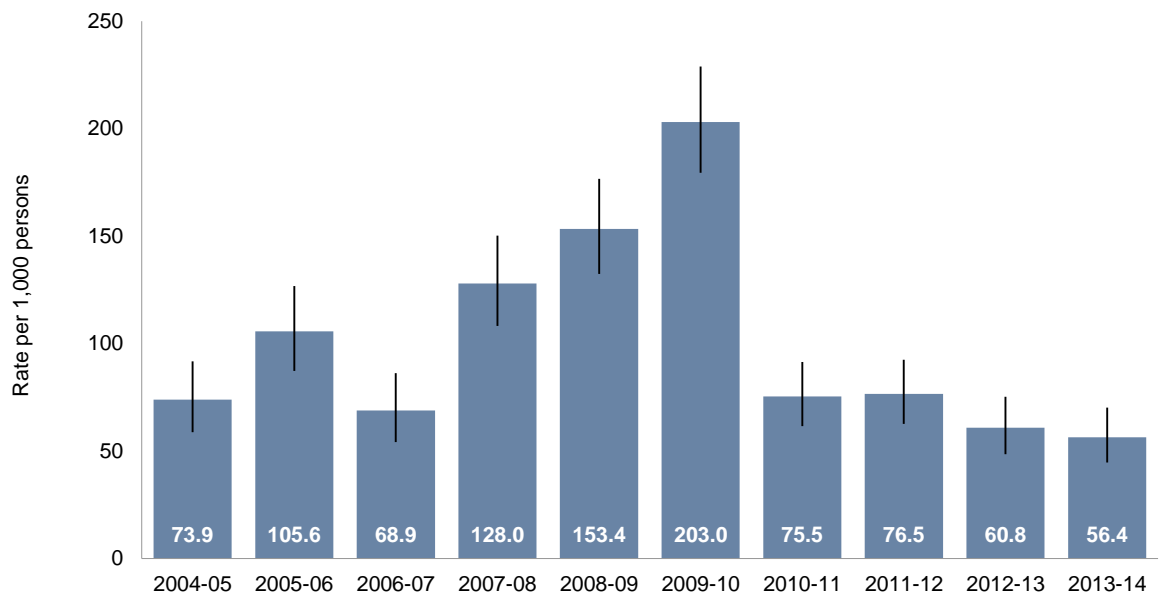
## Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Aurukun on 30 December 2002. From when restrictions were introduced to 30 June 2014, 581 people had been convicted of 1,365 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Aurukun.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences in Aurukun was 56.4 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 13). This was similar to the rate reported in 2012–13 (60.8 per 1,000 persons), but was significantly lower than the annual rates reported over the years from 2007–08 to 2009–10 (ranging from 128.0 to 203.0 per 1,000 persons).

**Figure 13: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction of alcohol carriage offences<sup>11</sup>**



In 2013–14, 73 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Aurukun, of which 18 (24.7 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence in any of the discrete Indigenous communities (see Table 11).

<sup>11</sup> Due to revised procedures, charge and person counts may have changed from those previously reported.



**Table 11: Count and proportions of persons convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C**

| Aurukun   | Year    |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|   | 2004–05 | 2005–06 | 2006–07 | 2007–08 | 2008–09 | 2009–10 | 2010–11 | 2011–12 | 2012–13 | 2013–14 |
| People convicted                                | 72      | 100     | 63      | 119     | 137     | 189     | 89      | 95      | 78      | 73      |
| People with no prior breach convictions         | 53      | 67      | 33      | 61      | 63      | 60      | 29      | 33      | 18      | 18      |
| Proportion with no prior breach convictions (%) | 73.6    | 67.0    | 52.4    | 51.3    | 46.0    | 31.7    | 32.6    | 34.7    | 23.1    | 24.7    |

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 20 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Aurukun (see Table 12). This was within the range of charges reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 12 to 25).

**Table 12: Count of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of Sections 168B and C – most recent six quarters**

| Aurukun | Quarter |        |        |        |        |        |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|         | Mar 13  | Jun 13 | Sep 13 | Dec 13 | Mar 14 | Jun 14 |
| Charges | 17      | 22     | 22     | 12     | 25     | 20     |

In the June 2014 quarter, 20 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Aurukun, of which five (25.0 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence 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 2013–14, 10 Aurukun children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm, equating to an annual rate of 22.1 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was similar to the rate of 23.5 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported for 2012–13, based on 11 children.

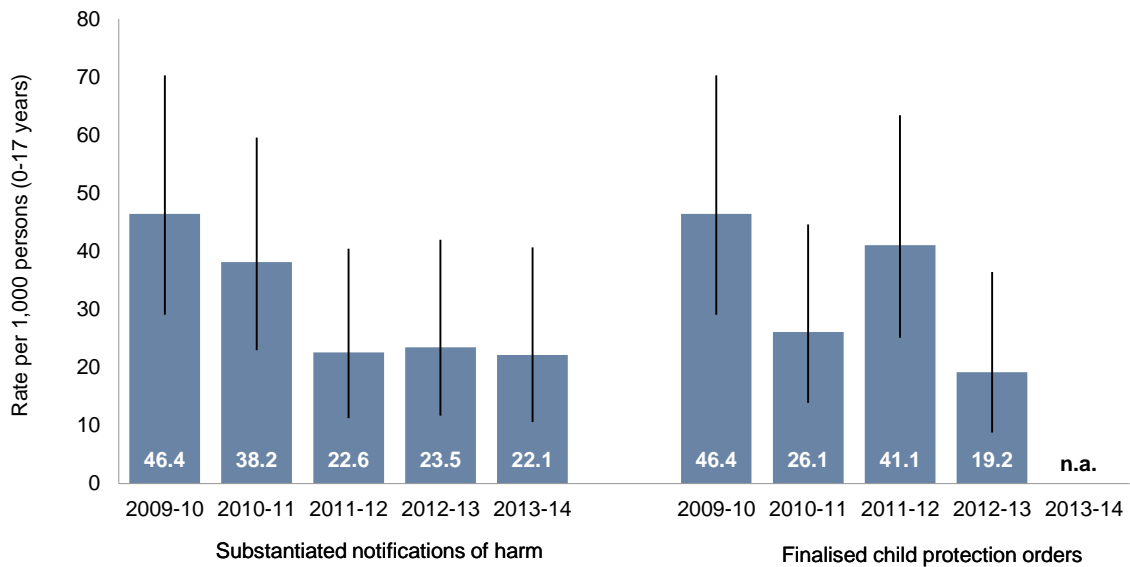
Fewer than five Aurukun children were admitted to a finalised child protection order in 2013–14 (see Figure 14). The rate of admission of Aurukun children to finalised child protection orders in 2013–14<sup>12</sup> was similar to the rate of 19.2 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported for 2012–13, based on nine children.

Note that statistical differences between rates drawn from small populations should be interpreted with caution and may not be indicative of practical significance.

<sup>12</sup> Annual rates have not been published for communities with annual counts of fewer than five children to maintain data confidentiality.



**Figure 14: Annual rate of substantiated notifications of harm and finalised child protection orders**



n.a. Not applicable, fewer than five children.

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, fewer than five children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm<sup>13</sup>. Fewer than five children were admitted to finalised child protection orders<sup>14</sup>.

Source: Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

## Student Attendance: Prep to Year 12

### Annual

In Semester 1 2014, the student attendance rate for primary school students at Aurukun Campus of CYAAA was 62.1 per cent (see Table 13). An estimated 0.1 per cent of days absent during this semester were disciplinary absences and a further 92.6 per cent of days absent were unexplained absences.

The Semester 1 2014 rate was 28.9 percentage points lower than the student attendance rate for all Queensland State School students (91.1 per cent). Historical data for Aurukun primary students are shown in Table 13.

In Semester 1 2014, the student attendance rate at Western Cape College–Aurukun Secondary Campus was 29.4 per cent. The majority of absent days during this semester were unexplained absences (90.5 per cent) for the secondary campus.

**Table 13: Student attendance rate—Aurukun Campus of CYAAA (P-Y7) and all Queensland State Schools**

|                                      | Sem 1 2007 | Sem 1 2008 | Sem 1 2009 | Sem 1 2010 | Sem 1 2011 | Sem 1 2012 | Sem 1 2013 | Sem 1 2014  |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Student attendance rate              | — % —      |            |            |            |            |            |            |             |
| Aurukun Campus CYAAA (P-Y7)          | 46.6       | 48.8       | 65.2       | 68.7       | 75.5       | 66.4       | 66.4       | <b>62.1</b> |
| All Queensland State School students | 91.8       | 91.1       | 90.7       | 91.0       | 90.9       | 91.1       | 90.8       | <b>91.1</b> |
| Gap (percentage points)              | 45.2       | 42.3       | 25.5       | 22.3       | 15.3       | 24.7       | 24.3       | <b>28.9</b> |

<sup>13</sup> Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

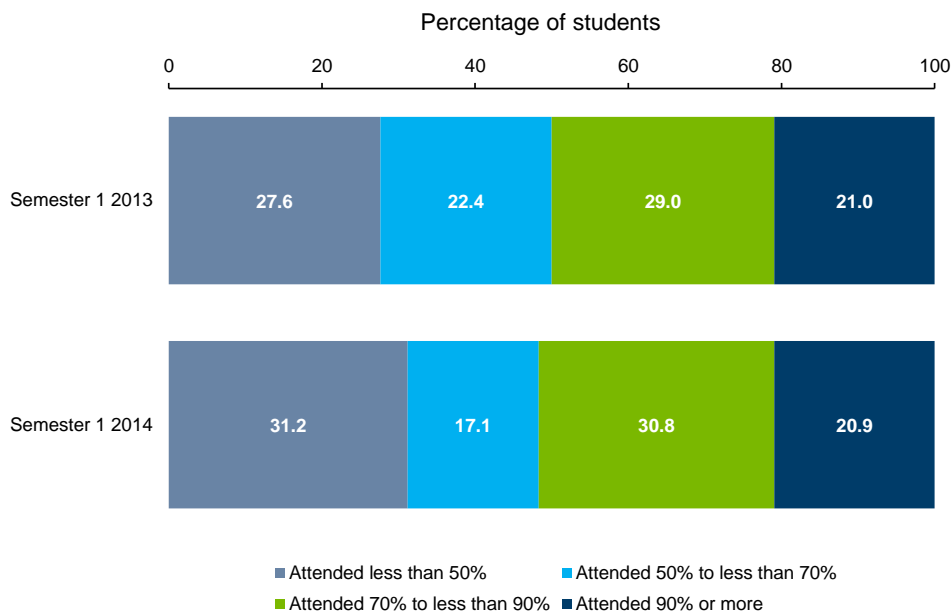
<sup>14</sup> Data are extracted by community of family residence.

## Range

In Semester 1 2014, 20.9 per cent of Aurukun Campus of CYAAA students attended school at least 90 per cent of all possible school days. Around one in every two students (48.3 per cent) attended school less than 70 per cent of school days (see Figure 15) including 31.2 per cent attending less than half of all possible days. There were no significant changes in these proportions between Semester 1 2013 and Semester 1 2014<sup>15</sup> (see Table 14).

Most students (71.7 per cent) of Western Cape College–Aurukun Secondary Campus attended school less than half of designated school days in Semester 1 2014.

**Figure 15: Student attendance ranges at Aurukun Campus of CYAAA (P-Y7), primary students**



**Table 14: Student attendance ranges at Aurukun Campus of CYAAA (P-Y7), primary students<sup>(a)</sup>**

| Student attendance | Less than 50% of possible days | 50% to less than 70% of possible days | 70% to less than 90% of possible days | 90% or more possible days | Student count |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|                    | — % —                          |                                       |                                       |                           | No.           |
| Primary            |                                |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 27.6                           | 22.4                                  | 29.0                                  | 21.0                      | 210           |
| Semester 1 2014    | 31.2                           | 17.1                                  | 30.8                                  | 20.9                      | 234           |

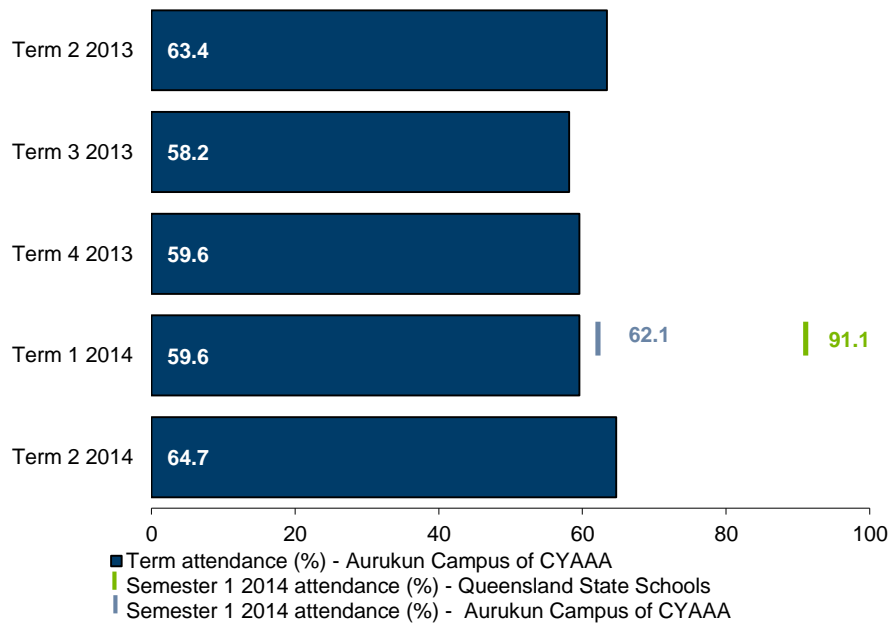
(a) These data include students who were enrolled at the school but never arrived at the school or were enrolled only for a few days during Semester 1.

## June 2014 Quarter

During Term 2 2014, 229 students were enrolled at Aurukun Campus of CYAAA for all or part of the term. These students had an attendance rate of 64.7 per cent during Term 2 2014. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2013 (63.4 per cent) (see Figure 16). The attendance rate of the 32 students of Western Cape College–Aurukun Secondary was 23.2 per cent in Term 2 2014.

<sup>15</sup> Because the two cohorts are composed of mostly the same students, (which reduces the likelihood that any differences are merely chance events) this should be treated as a conservative estimate of significant difference.

Figure 16: Student attendance rate, Terms, Aurukun Campus of CYAAA, primary students



Source: Department of Education, Training and Employment unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.



# CHERBOURG

Annual Bulletin for the period  
July 2013 to June 2014:  
Including June 2014 Quarter

## Governance and planning

### ***Community disaster plan delivered***

The Cherbourg Local Disaster Management Group developed and delivered the Cherbourg Local Disaster Management Plan in November 2013. The purpose of this plan was to help Cherbourg prevent and mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters. Its delivery better positions the community and residents of Cherbourg to do this moving forward.

### ***Cherbourg Planning Scheme adopted***

Adopted on 1 October 2013, the Cherbourg Planning Scheme allows the Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council to manage developments in a way that meets community needs, while taking into consideration good planning practices.

During the preparation of the planning scheme, the planning consultant and staff from DATSIP's Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (DATSIP Program Office) met with individual community members and school children to gain an understanding of their vision for the future of their community. The Queensland Government worked closely with the council and the planning consultant to develop the planning scheme, with input from councillors and the community throughout the process.

The Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council understands that both younger and older people are an important part of the future of the community. As a result, the planning scheme acknowledges that young people should determine their own future through self-respect, education, training and cultural and traditional values, while Elders require care, respect and a safe environment to live in.

The adoption of the planning scheme was an important step in bringing about ongoing improvements for the Cherbourg community and supporting economic development. Training and educational programs in the scheme will connect

young people to employment opportunities and will also assist them when looking for local work; hopefully inspiring them to start new local enterprises in their community. The DATSIP Program Office funded and actively managed the planning scheme process from inception to implementation.

## Social services

### ***Meeting the growing need for childcare***

The Gundoo Day Care Centre currently caters for up to 60 children ranging from six weeks old to school age. In response to an increase in the number of children in Cherbourg, there is now work in progress for a new unit to be adjoined to the current building. This will not only address the growing need for local families, but also create more job opportunities for residents who would like to pursue a career in the childcare sector.

### ***Improving Cherbourg's living standards***

Residents of Cherbourg will shortly have more land available for new homes as the result of a new subdivision in their community that commenced in January 2014.

The DATSIP Program Office is facilitating the development of a new subdivision, which will provide space for up to 28 new homes, as well as economic development and employment and training opportunities in the local community.

Furthermore, the DATSIP Program Office is also playing a significant role in supporting the provision of housing through the work it does with town planning, land surveying and overseeing the delivery of essential infrastructure and services such as roads, electricity and water.

## Activities in the community

### *Successful council enterprises*

#### **Cherbourg Joinery**

The Cherbourg Joinery originated from the old Manual Training/Rural School Centre and is located within the Industrial Precinct of the community. Output from the joinery has always been of high quality and it manufactures kitchens, house furniture, cabinets, coffins, fence palings and mouldings.

Mr Greg Tynan, the current coordinator of the joinery, has devoted himself to mentoring and teaching young Indigenous employees about the joinery and cabinet making industry.

## Population

- Approximately 1,286 people (at 30 June 2013<sup>16</sup>).

## 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.

## Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council

|                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Mayor</b>       | Cr Kenny Bone        |
| <b>Councillors</b> | Cr Gordon Wragge     |
|                    | Cr Rory Boney        |
|                    | Cr Christine Stewart |
|                    | Cr Arnold Murray     |

## 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.

## Barambah Local Justice Initiative Group Incorporated

- Co-ordinator – Indra Matzner
- Chair – Harold Chapman Jnr

## Key Indicators

### Summary of general findings – Cherbourg

#### Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002–03 to 2013–14

- There was no trend in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions over the period 2002–03 to 2013–14.

#### Reported offences against the person: 2000–01 to 2013–14

- There was no trend in the rate of reported offences against the person over the period 2000–01 to 2013–14.

#### Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- The rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions in 2013–14 and 2012–13 were similar.

#### Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to finalised child protection orders: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- In 2013–14, the rate at which children were subject to a substantiated notification of harm was higher than the rate in 2012–13.
- The rates at which children were admitted to finalised child protection orders in 2013–14 and 2012–13 were similar.

#### Student attendance rate for Cherbourg State School: Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014

- The student attendance rate at Cherbourg State School in Semester 1 2013 was similar to the rate in Semester 1 2014.

<sup>16</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia*, 2013, Cat. No. 3235.0.

# Cherbourg

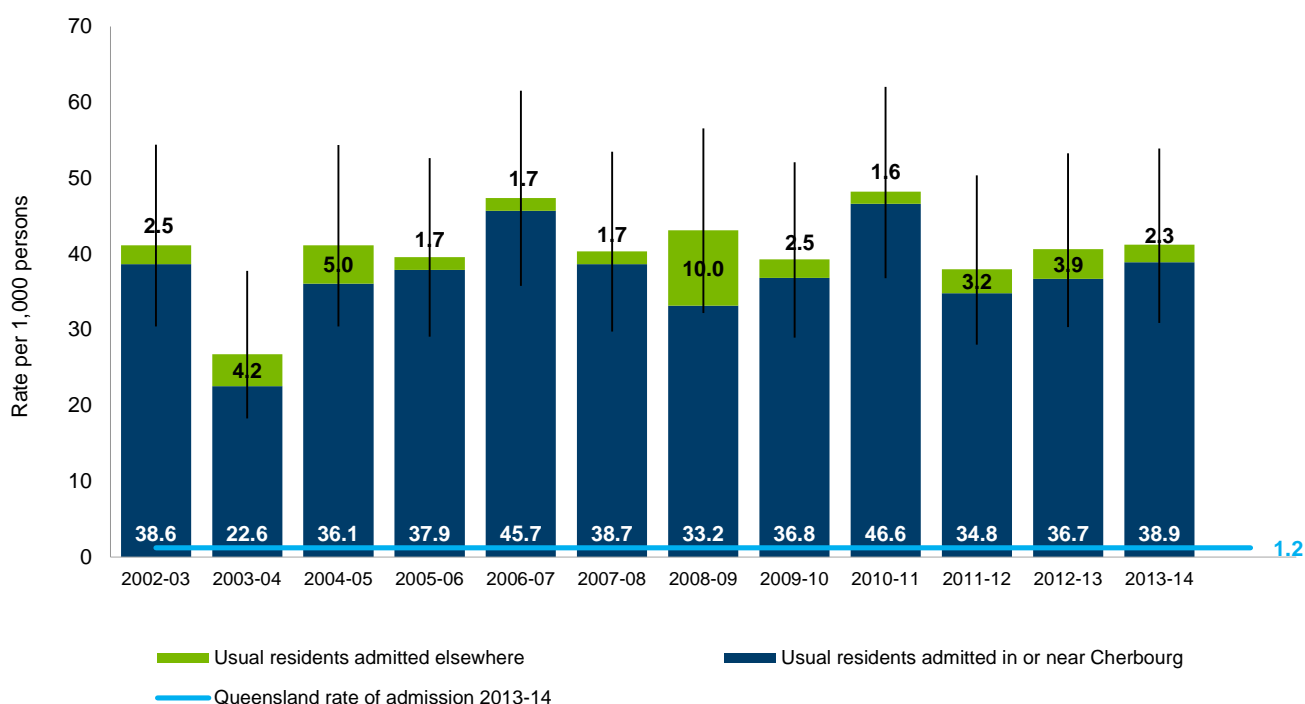
## Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 17 shows, for the period 2002–03 to 2013–14, usual residents of Cherbourg (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions by location of admission, in or near Cherbourg<sup>17</sup> and elsewhere in Queensland. Table 15 also shows the number of admissions of non-residents in Cherbourg during the most recent six quarters.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of hospital admissions of Cherbourg residents for assault-related conditions was 41.2<sup>18</sup> per 1,000 persons (38.9 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Cherbourg and 2.3 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 40.6 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 17).

**Figure 17: Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions**



### Trend Analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire 12 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 26.7<sup>18</sup> to 48.2 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the 12 years were 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): 1.1 per cent).

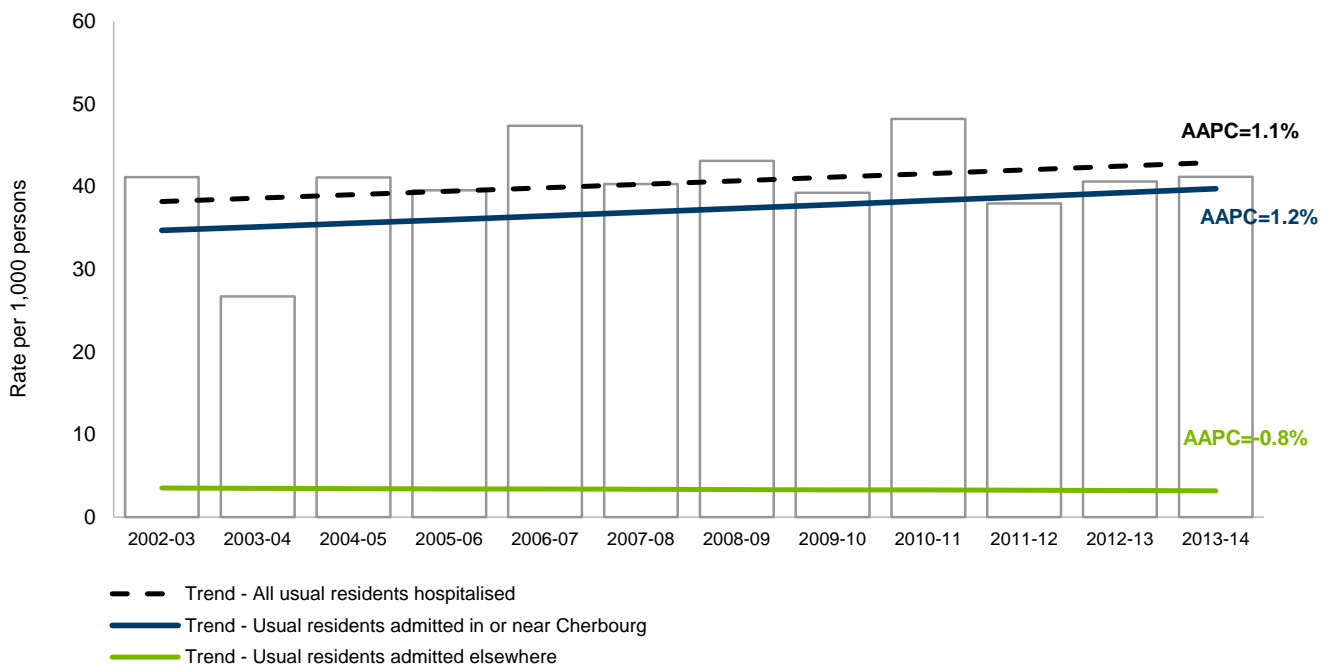
Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of trends in the rates of Cherbourg residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: 1.2 per cent) or hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: -0.8 per cent) for assault-related conditions (see Figure 18).

<sup>17</sup> 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.

<sup>18</sup> Individual rates may not add to the total due to rounding.

# Cherbourg

Figure 18: Trend in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)



## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 18 admissions of Cherbourg residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, one of which was a hospitalisation outside of the Cherbourg community. There were two admissions of non-residents for assault-related conditions in Cherbourg (see Table 15).

Table 15: Count of hospital admissions for assault – most recent six quarters

| Resident status     |                               | Quarter   |           |          |           |           |           |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                     |                               | Mar-13    | Jun-13    | Sep-13   | Dec-13    | Mar-14    | Jun-14    |
| Community residents | Admitted in or near community | 17        | 12        | 9        | 11        | 13        | 17        |
|                     | Admitted elsewhere            | 4         | 0         | 0        | 2         | 0         | 1         |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>21</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>18</b> |
| Non-residents       | Admitted in community         | 1         | 4         | 2        | 3         | 1         | 2         |

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

## Reported Offences Against the Person

### Annual

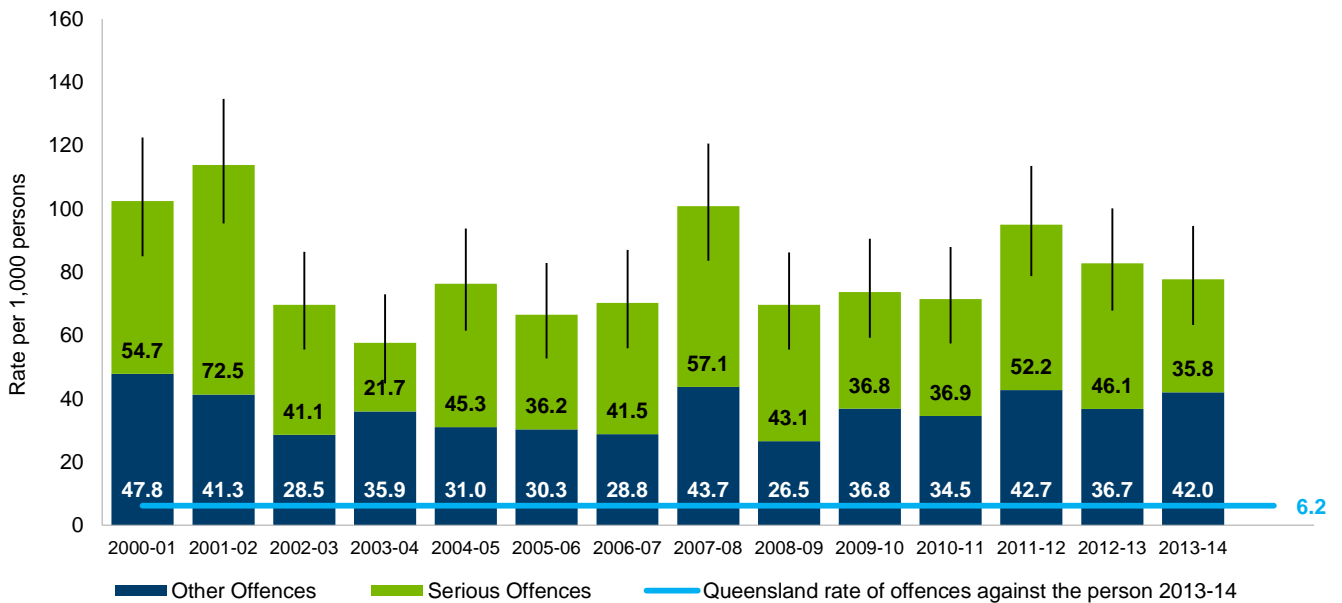
The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Cherbourg in 2013–14 was 77.8 per 1,000 persons (35.8 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 42.0 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 82.8 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 19).

The rate of serious offences was similar to the rate of other offences in 2013–14.



# Cherbourg

**Figure 19: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other)**



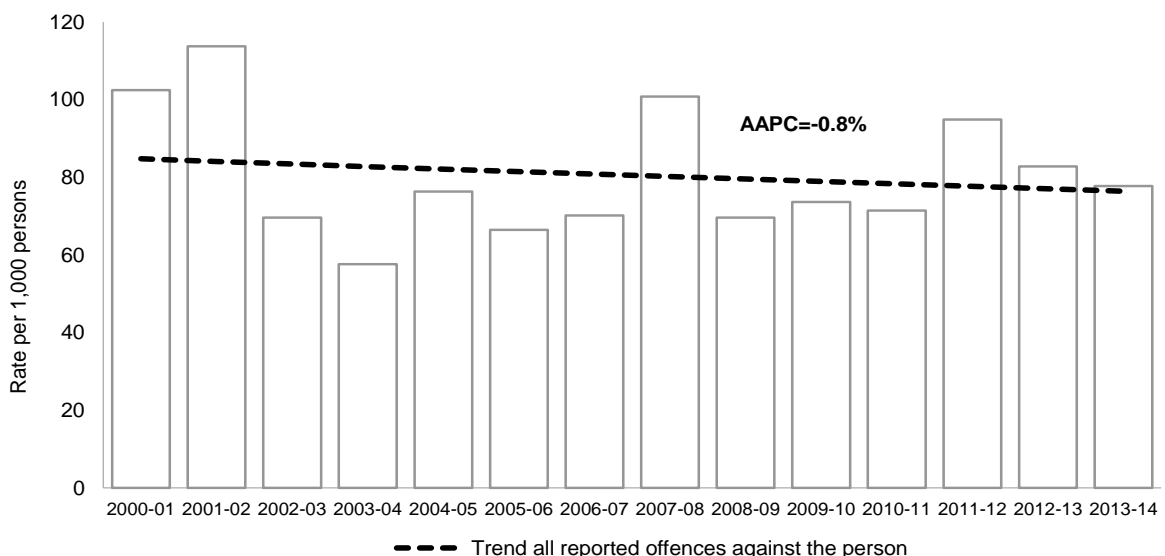
## Trend Analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the 14 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 57.6 to 113.8 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the same period were highly variable ranging from 69 to 135 offences per year.

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Cherbourg from 2000–01 to 2013–14 (AAPC: –0.8 per cent) (see Figure 20).

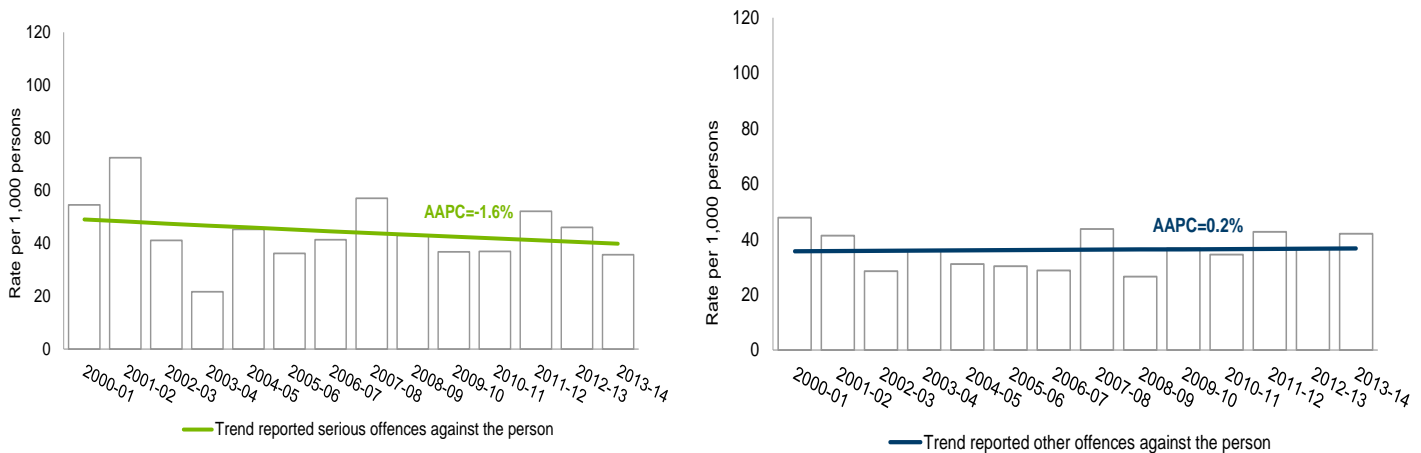
Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person in Cherbourg (AAPC: –1.6 per cent) or reported other offences against the person (AAPC: 0.2 per cent) (see Figure 21).

**Figure 20: Trends in the rate of all reported offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



# Cherbourg

**Figure 21: Trends in the rate of reported serious and other offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



## June 2014 quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 31 reported offences against the person in Cherbourg. This was similar to the upper range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 21 to 28) (see Table 16).

**Table 16: Count of reported offences against the person – most recent six quarters**

| Cherbourg        | Quarter   |           |           |           |           |           |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                  | Mar 13    | Jun 13    | Sep 13    | Dec 13    | Mar 14    | Jun 14    |
| Serious Offences | 24        | 18        | 7         | 13        | 13        | 13        |
| Other Offences   | 12        | 10        | 14        | 12        | 10        | 18        |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>36</b> | <b>28</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>25</b> | <b>23</b> | <b>31</b> |

Source: Queensland Police Service unpublished data. Please read 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. From when restrictions were introduced to 30 June 2014<sup>19</sup>, 837 people had been convicted of 1,905 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Cherbourg.

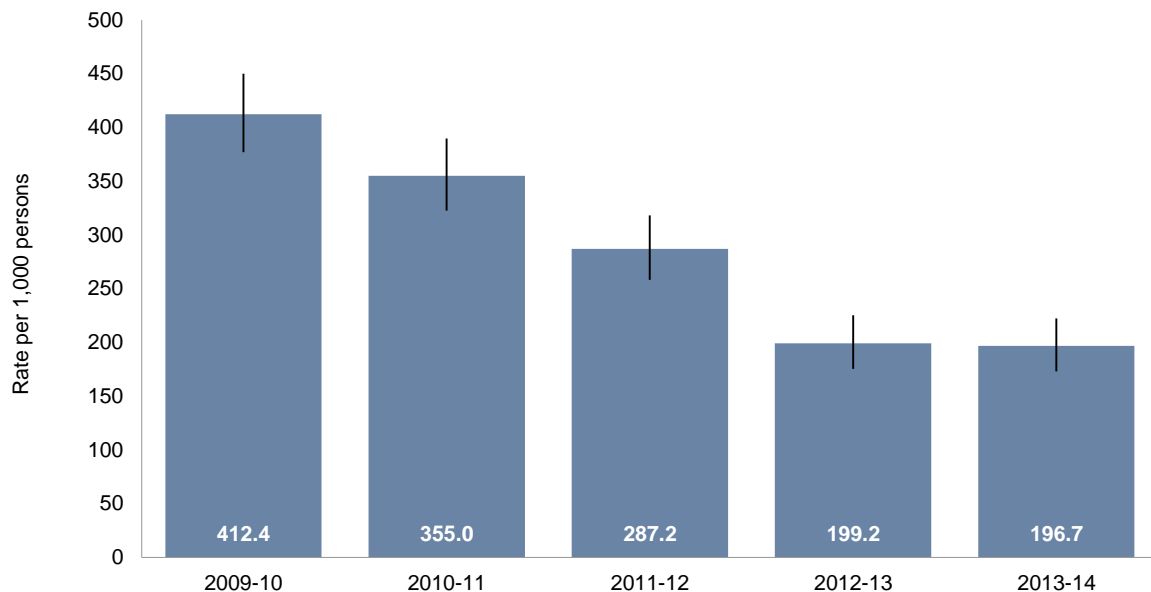
### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences in Cherbourg was 196.7 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 22). This was similar to the rate reported in 2012–13 (199.2 per 1,000 persons), but significantly lower than annual rates reported from 2009–10 to 2011–12 (ranging from 287.2 to 412.4 per 1,000 persons).

<sup>19</sup> Note that this includes a small number of offences committed prior to the commencement date of the Alcohol Management Plan.

# Cherbourg

Figure 22: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences<sup>20</sup>



In 2013–14, 206 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Cherbourg, of which 65 (31.6 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence in any of the discrete Indigenous communities (see Table 17).

Table 17: Count and proportions of persons convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C

| Cherbourg                                       | Year    |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|   | 2009–10 | 2010–11 | 2011–12 | 2012–13 | 2013–14 |
| People convicted                                | 326     | 309     | 279     | 213     | 206     |
| People with no prior breach convictions         | 278     | 162     | 132     | 86      | 65      |
| Proportion with no prior breach convictions (%) | 85.3    | 52.4    | 47.3    | 40.4    | 31.6    |

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 58 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Cherbourg (see Table 18). This was within the range of charges reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 47 to 85).

Table 18: Count of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of Sections 168B and C – most recent six quarters

| Cherbourg | Quarter |        |        |        |        |        |
|-----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|           | Mar 13  | Jun 13 | Sep 13 | Dec 13 | Mar 14 | Jun 14 |
| Charges   | 63      | 47     | 56     | 54     | 85     | 58     |

In the June 2014 quarter, 55 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Cherbourg, of which 15 (27.3 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence 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.

<sup>20</sup> Due to revised procedures, charge and person counts may have changed from those previously reported.

# Cherbourg

## Child Safety

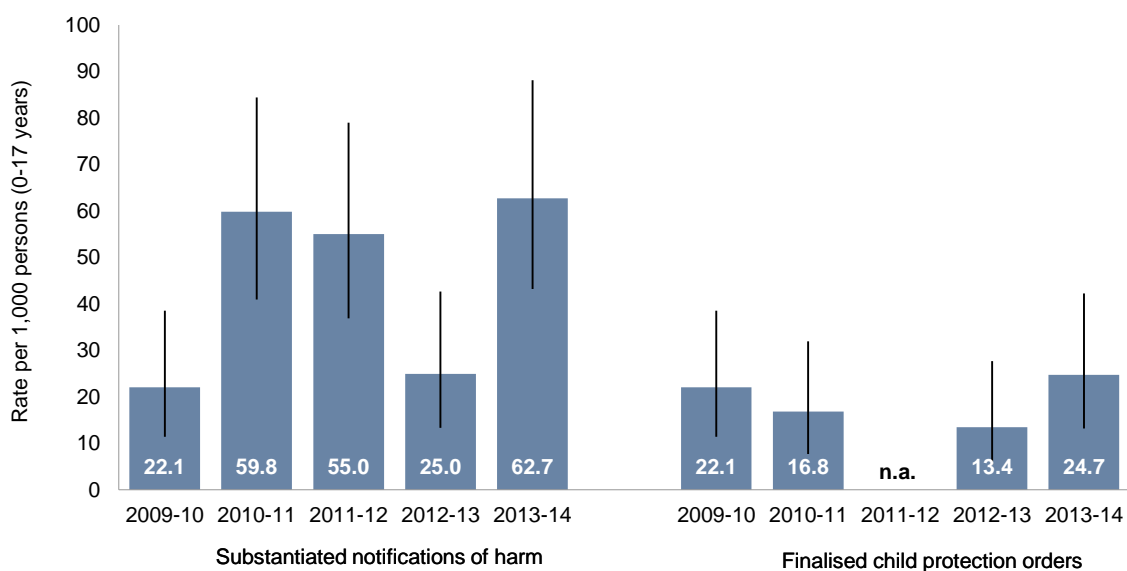
### Annual

In 2013–14, 33 Cherbourg children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm, equating to an annual rate of 62.7 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was significantly higher than the rate of 25.0 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported for 2012–13, based on 13 children.

Thirteen Cherbourg children were admitted to a finalised child protection order in 2013–14, equating to an annual rate of 24.7 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was similar to the rate of 13.4 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported for 2012–13 based on seven children (see Figure 23).

Note that statistical differences between rates drawn from small populations should be interpreted with caution and may not be indicative of practical significance.

**Figure 23: Annual rate of substantiated notifications of harm and finalised child protection orders**



n.a. Not applicable, fewer than five children.

### June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, 13 children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm<sup>21</sup>. Six children were admitted to finalised child protection orders<sup>22</sup>.

Source: Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

<sup>21</sup> Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

<sup>22</sup> Data are extracted by community of family residence.

# Cherbourg

## Student Attendance: Prep to Year 7

### Annual

In Semester 1 2014, the student attendance rate at Cherbourg State School was 78.3 per cent. This rate was similar to the rate reported for Semester 1 2013 (78.0 per cent) (see Table 19). Due to changes in collection methodology and roll marking procedures, attendance rates for Semester 1 in 2013 and 2014 are not comparable with rates for prior years.

An estimated 13.2 per cent of days absent during Semester 1 2014 were disciplinary absences and a further 40.6 per cent were unexplained.

In Semester 1 2014, the gap in attendance rates between Cherbourg State School students and all Queensland State School students (91.1 per cent) was 12.8 percentage points. 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.

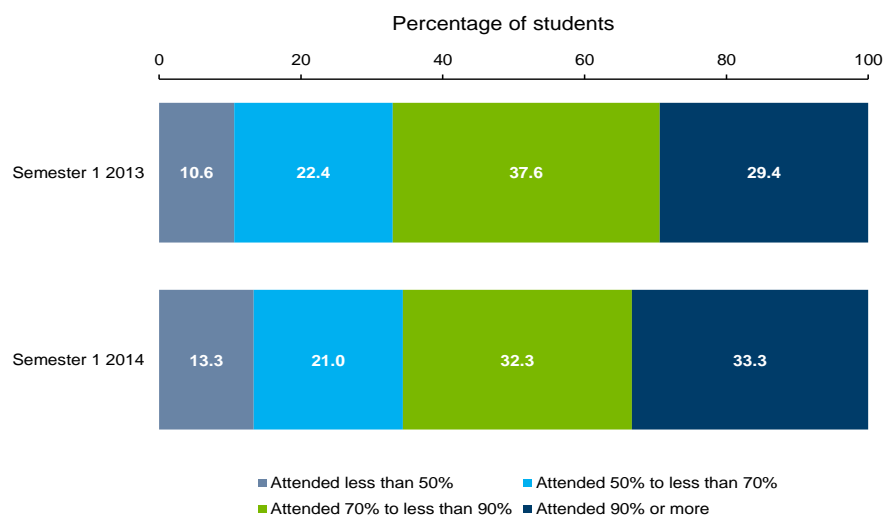
**Table 19: Student attendance rate—Cherbourg State School and all Queensland State Schools**

|   | Sem 1<br>2007 | Sem 1<br>2008 | Sem 1<br>2009 | Sem 1<br>2010 | Sem 1<br>2011 | Sem 1<br>2012 | Sem 1<br>2013 | Sem 1<br>2014 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Student attendance rate                 | — % —         |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Cherbourg State School                  | 83.1          | 83.4          | 86.0          | 82.1          | 83.3          | 81.2          | 78.0          | <b>78.3</b>   |
| All Queensland State<br>School students | 91.8          | 91.1          | 90.7          | 91.0          | 90.9          | 91.1          | 90.8          | <b>91.1</b>   |
| Gap (percentage points)                 | 8.7           | 7.7           | 4.7           | 8.9           | 7.6           | 9.9           | 12.8          | <b>12.8</b>   |

### Range

In Semester 1 2014, 33.3 per cent of Cherbourg State School students attended school at least 90 per cent of all possible school days. Around one in every three students (34.4 per cent) attended school less than 70 per cent of school days (see Figure 24) including 13.3 per cent attending less than half of all possible days. There were no significant changes in these proportions between Semester 1 2013 and Semester 1 2014<sup>23</sup> (see Table 20).

**Figure 24: Student attendance ranges at Cherbourg State School**



<sup>23</sup> Because the two cohorts are composed of mostly the same students, (which reduces the likelihood that any differences are merely chance events) this should be treated as a conservative estimate of significant difference.

# Cherbourg

**Table 20: Student attendance ranges at Cherbourg State School<sup>(a)(b)</sup>**

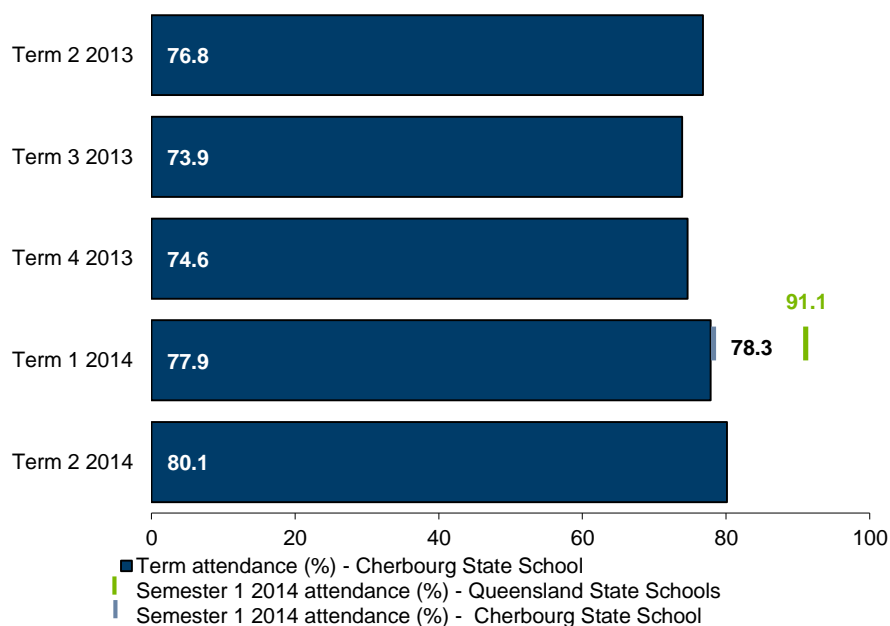
| Student attendance | Less than 50% of possible days | 50% to less than 70% of possible days | 70% to less than 90% of possible days | 90% or more possible days | Student count |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|                    | — % —                          |                                       |                                       |                           | No.           |
| <b>Primary</b>     |                                |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 10.6                           | 22.4                                  | 37.6                                  | 29.4                      | 170           |
| Semester 1 2014    | 13.3                           | 21.0                                  | 32.3                                  | 33.3                      | 195           |

- (a) These data include students who were enrolled at the school but never arrived at the school or were enrolled only for a few days during Semester 1.
- (b) Cherbourg State School caters to primary students only.

## June 2014 Quarter

During Term 2 2014, 194 students were enrolled at Cherbourg State School for all or part of the term. Their attendance rate was 80.1 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2013 (76.8 per cent) (see Figure 25).

**Figure 25: Student attendance rate, Terms, Cherbourg State School**



Source: Department of Education, Training and Employment unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

# COEN

Annual Bulletin for the period  
July 2013 to June 2014:  
Including June 2014 Quarter



## Population

- Approximately 334 people (at 30 June 2013<sup>24</sup>).

## 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.

## 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 Penny Johnson.

## Alcohol Management Plan

- There are no alcohol restrictions in Coen.

## Coen Community Justice Group Incorporated

- Chair – Marilyn Kepple
- Co-ordinator – Rhys Gardiner

## Key Indicators

Summary of general findings – Coen

### Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002–03 to 2013–14

- Trend analyses for Coen residents are not reported due to incomplete data from several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service from 2010–11 to 2013–14.

### Reported offences against the person: 2000–01 to 2013–14

- There was no trend in the rate of reported offences against the person over the period 2000–01 to 2006–07. There was, however, a downward trend over the period 2007–08 to 2013–14.

### Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to finalised child protection orders: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- In 2013–14, the rate at which children were subject to a substantiated notification of harm was lower than the rate in 2012–13.
- The rate at which children were admitted to finalised child protection orders in 2013–14 was higher than the rate in 2012–13.

### Student attendance rate for Coen campus of Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy (CYAAA): Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014

- The student attendance rate at Coen campus of CYAAA in Semester 1 2014 was similar to the rate in Semester 1 2013.

<sup>24</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia*, 2013, Cat. No. 3235.0, unpublished

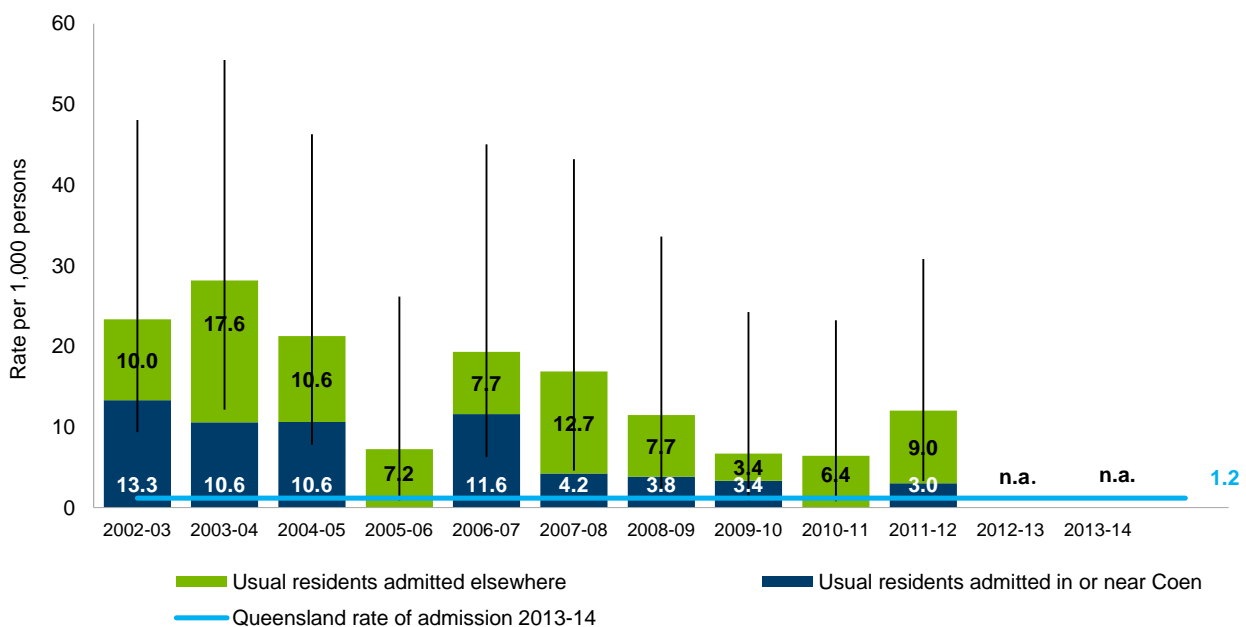
## Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 26 shows, for the period 2002–03 to 2013–14, usual residents of Coen (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions by location of admission, in or near Coen<sup>25</sup> and elsewhere in Queensland. Table 21 also shows the number of admissions of non-residents in Coen during the most recent six quarters.

### Annual

Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14, which particularly impacts on admissions within the Coen community in 2012–13 and 2013–14. For this reason, annual rates for each of these years have not been published (see Figure 26).

**Figure 26: Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions<sup>(a)</sup>**



- (a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14. As a result, data over this period should be interpreted with caution.  
n.a. Not available.

### Trend Analysis

No trend analyses for Coen residents are reported due to incomplete data from several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service from 2010–11 to 2013–14.

### June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were three admissions of Coen residents admitted outside the community (see Table 21).

<sup>25</sup> 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 21: Count of hospital admissions for assault – most recent six quarters<sup>(a)</sup>**

| Resident status     |                               | Quarter |        |          |          |        |        |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------|--------|----------|----------|--------|--------|
|                     |                               | Mar-13  | Jun-13 | Sep-13   | Dec-13   | Mar-14 | Jun-14 |
| Community residents | Admitted in or near community | n.p.    | n.p.   | 2        | 0        | n.p.   | n.p.   |
|                     | Admitted elsewhere            | 0       | 0      | 1        | 5        | 1      | 3      |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | n.p.    | n.p.   | <b>3</b> | <b>5</b> | n.p.   | n.p.   |
| Non-residents       | Admitted in community         | n.p.    | n.p.   | 1        | 0        | n.p.   | n.p.   |

(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14.  
n.p. Data not provided.

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

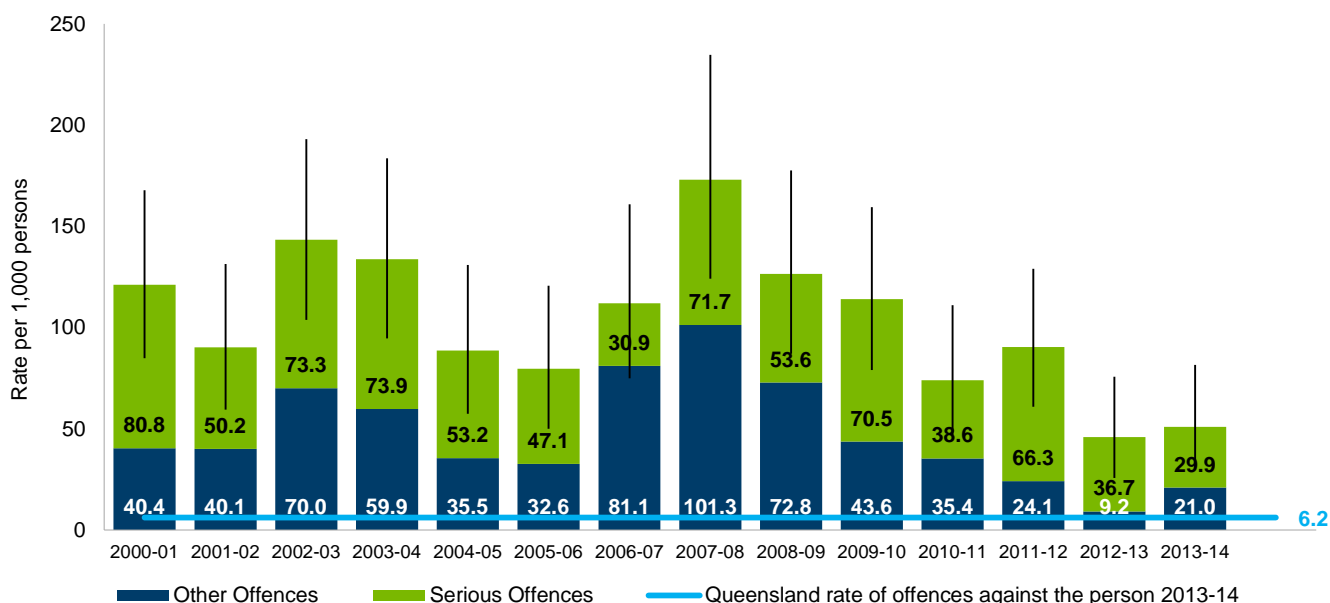
## Reported Offences Against the Person

### Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Coen in 2013–14 was 50.9 per 1,000 persons (29.9 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 21.0 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 45.9 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 27).

The rate of serious offences was similar to the rate of other offences in 2013–14.

**Figure 27: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other)**



### Trend Analysis

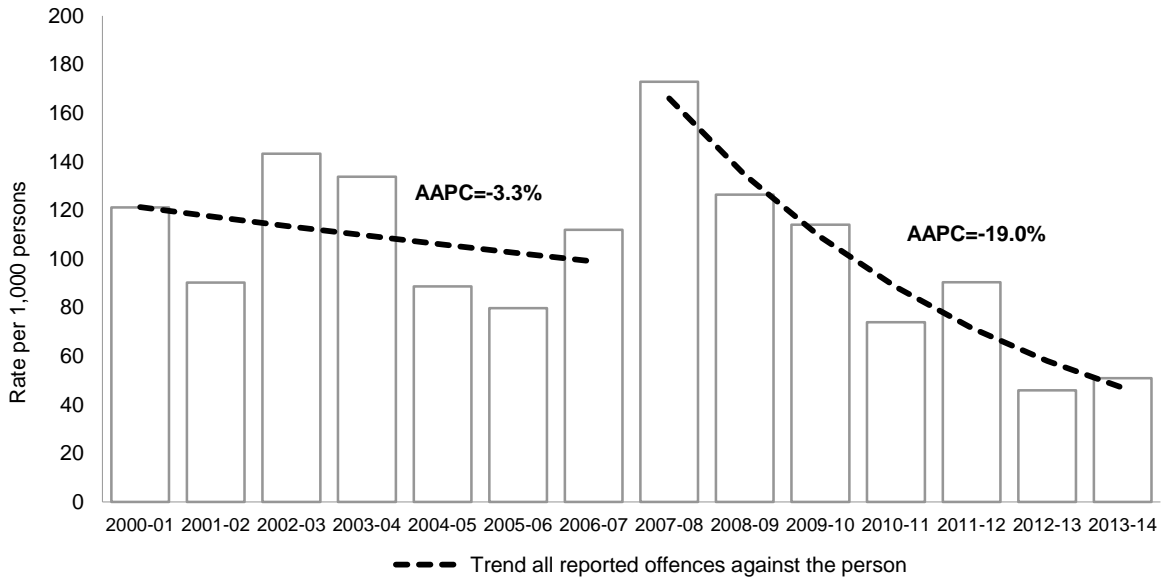
The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the 14 year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 45.9 to 173.0 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the same period were variable, ranging from 15 to 43 offences per year.

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of all offences against the person over the period 2000–01 to 2006–07 (AAPC: 3.3 per cent). There was, however, a downward trend over the period 2007–08 to 2013–14 (AAPC: –19.0 per cent) (see Figure 28).

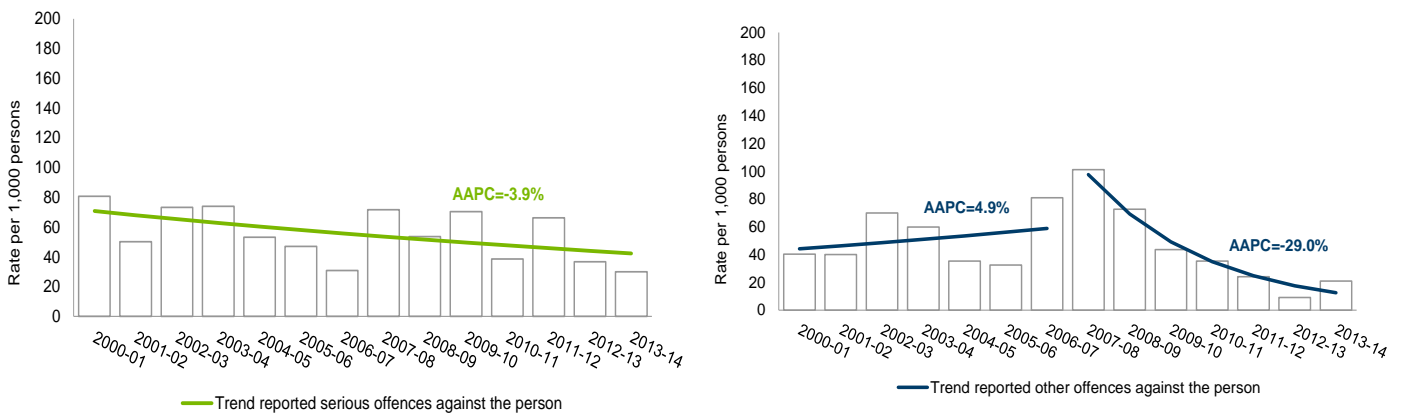
Similarly, there was a downward trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person (AAPC: –3.9 per cent) over the whole period (see Figure 29).

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in reported other offences against the persons from 2000–01 to 2006–07 (AAPC: 4.9 per cent). There was, however, a downward trend from 2007–08 to 2013–14 (AAPC: –29.0 per cent) (see Figure 29).

**Figure 28: Trends in the rate of all reported offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



**Figure 29: Trends in the rate of reported serious and other offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



## June 2014 quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there was one reported offences against the person in Coen. This was similar to the lower range of counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 4 to 7) (see Table 22).

**Table 22: Count of reported offences against the person – most recent six quarters**

| Coen             | Quarter  |          |          |          |          |          |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                  | Mar 13   | Jun 13   | Sep 13   | Dec 13   | Mar 14   | Jun 14   |
| Serious Offences | 2        | 2        | 6        | 3        | 1        | 0        |
| Other Offences   | 0        | 2        | 1        | 2        | 3        | 1        |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>2</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>1</b> |

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

## Child Safety

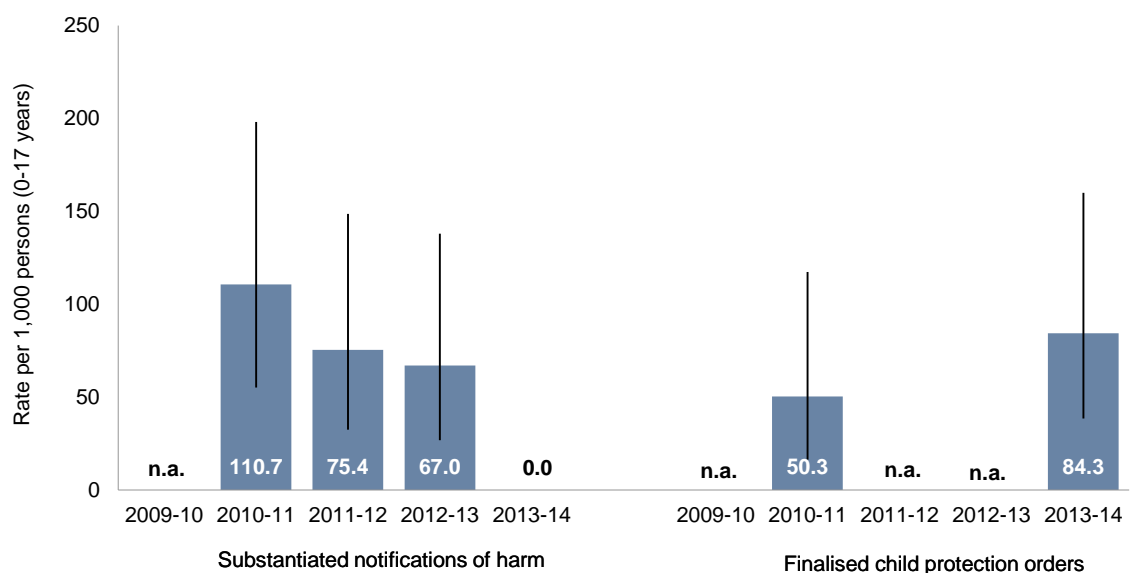
### Annual

In 2013–14, no Coen children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm, equating to a rate of 0.0 per 1,000 persons (0–17). This was significantly lower than the rate of 67.0 reported for 2012–13, based on seven children.

Nine Coen children were admitted to a finalised child protection order in 2013–14, equating to an annual rate of 84.3 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) (see Figure 30). This was significantly higher than the rate reported for 2010–11 (based on fewer than five children<sup>26</sup>).

Note that statistical differences between rates drawn from small populations should be interpreted with caution and may not be indicative of practical significance.

**Figure 30: Annual rate of substantiated notifications of harm and finalised child protection orders**



n.a. Not applicable, fewer than five children.

<sup>26</sup> Annual rates have not been published for communities with annual counts of fewer than five children to maintain data confidentiality.

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, no children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm<sup>27</sup>. Seven children were admitted to finalised child protection orders<sup>28</sup>.

Source: Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

## Student Attendance: Prep to Year 7

### Annual

In Semester 1 2014, the student attendance rate at Coen Campus of Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy (CYAAA) was 92.7 per cent. This rate was similar to the rate reported for Semester 1 2013 (88.1 per cent) (see Table 23). Due to changes in collection methodology and roll marking procedures, attendance rates for Semester 1 in 2013 and 2014 are not comparable with rates for prior years.

An estimated 12.4 per cent of days absent during Semester 1 2014 were disciplinary absences and 13.2 per cent were unexplained. A further 38.1 per cent of absences were unauthorised.

Attendance rates at Coen Campus of CYAAA have been both consistently high and similar to the rates for all Queensland State School students throughout the eight year reporting period.

**Table 23: Student attendance rate—Coen Campus of CYAAA and all Queensland State Schools<sup>(a)</sup>**

|   | Sem 1<br>2007 | Sem 1<br>2008 | Sem 1<br>2009 | Sem 1<br>2010 | Sem 1<br>2011 | Sem 1<br>2012 | Sem 1<br>2013 | Sem 1<br>2014 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Student attendance rate                 | — % —         |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Coen Campus of CYAAA                    | 91.4          | 94.3          | 94.9          | 93.3          | 91.4          | 89.6          | 88.1          | <b>92.7</b>   |
| All Queensland State<br>School students | 91.8          | 91.1          | 90.7          | 91.0          | 90.9          | 91.1          | 90.8          | <b>91.1</b>   |
| Gap (percentage points)                 | 0.4           | -3.1          | -4.2          | -2.3          | -0.5          | 1.5           | 2.6           | <b>-1.6</b>   |

(a) From Semester 1 2012, Western Cape College-Coen became part of Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy and changed its name to Coen Campus of CYAAA.

Annual ranges are not presented for Coen Campus of CYAAA as there were too few students.

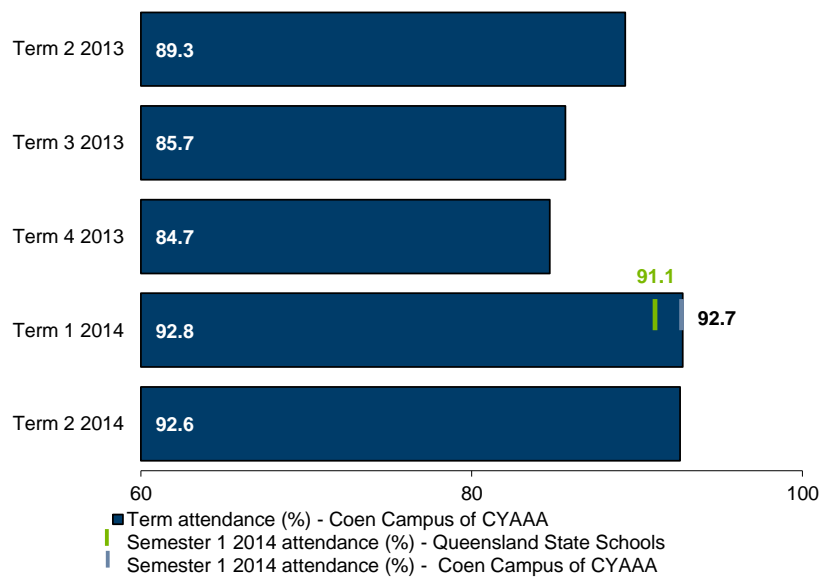
<sup>27</sup> Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

<sup>28</sup> Data are extracted by community of family residence.

## June 2014 Quarter

During Term 2 2014, 48 students were enrolled at Coen Campus of Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy (CYAAA) for all or part of the term. Their attendance rate was 92.6 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2013 (89.3 per cent) (see Figure 31).

**Figure 31: Student attendance rate, Terms, Coen Campus of CYAAA**



Source: Department of Education, Training and Employment unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.



# DOOMADGEE

Annual Bulletin for the period  
July 2013 to June 2014:  
Including June 2013 Quarter

## Activities in the community

### *Powering ahead with new solar farm*

Construction has finished on a new 264kW (kilowatt) solar farm at Doomadgee to help power the isolated community and reduce its reliance on diesel fuel. The solar farm will help save around 115,000 litres of diesel annually and will generate enough electricity to power 30 homes each year, while also significantly cutting greenhouse gas emissions.

Installation of 1056 fixed flat plate solar panels on the town's western fringes will help ensure there's a reliable supply of power during the wet season when vehicle access to the community is cut off (sometimes for up to six months) hampering diesel fuel deliveries.

The solar farm is expected to generate 434 megawatt hours of electricity in its first year of operation, or the equivalent of eight per cent of the community's yearly power usage, making it one of the largest solar farms in remote Queensland.

With a population of around 1050 people, Doomadgee is one of the larger isolated communities serviced by Ergon Energy who has leased a 7.5ha site in Doomadgee's industrial area to host the solar farm. This site is also large enough to accommodate the farm's expansion to meet future demand.

### *Recognising rising star Elijah Douglas*

Growing up in Doomadgee, local Gangalidda and Waanyi teenager Elijah Douglas knows all too well the challenges of growing up in a remote community. But these haven't stopped Elijah from gaining state-wide and national recognition.

In 2013, Elijah was selected by the Premier's Anzac Award Committee as one of five Queensland students to travel to Gallipoli and the Western Front for Anzac Day ceremonies.

Similarly, 2014 was also a very busy year for Elijah who travelled with his mum Cecilia to the Sunshine Coast in November to attend the Queensland Regional Achievement & Community Awards. Here Elijah was awarded the Safeguard Youth Leadership Award and the Commonwealth Bank Special Commendation Award.

Elijah was also selected as one of 50 Aboriginal youths from across Australia who sat on the National Indigenous Youth Parliament—all in the same year he graduated from Year 12 at Spinifex Senior College in Mount Isa.

Since graduating, Elijah has commenced working part-time at the Dumaji Children and Family Centre (Save The Children) and also has his sights set on completing his Certificate III in Community Health Services. Elijah is a young Indigenous leader, mentor and role model within his community of Doomadgee, who loves nothing more than volunteering to help with community events.

### *Youth hub connecting young locals*

Opened in November 2014, the Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council operates a youth hub to connect with, and provide activities for, young local residents aged from 16 to 24 years.

The hub employs three full-time youth workers and is open daily from 2.30pm to 10pm.

Some of the resources available at the youth hub include pool tables, computers and Xbox games. The hub also provides a much needed space for youth-specific activities in the community

# Doomadgee

## Population

- Approximately 1,382 people (at 30 June 2013<sup>29</sup>).

## Location

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

## Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

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

## Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council

**Mayor** Cr Fredrick O'Keefe

**Deputy Mayor** Cr Tony Douglas

**Councillors** Cr Elaine Cairns

Cr Vernon Ned

Cr Jason Ned

## 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.

## Key Indicators

Summary of general findings – Doomadgee

### Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002–03 to 2013–14

- There was no trend in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions over the period 2002–03 to 2013–14.

### Reported offences against the person: 2000–01 to 2013–14

- There was an upward trend in rate of reported offences against the person over each of the periods over 2000–01 to 2007–08, and following a significant decrease in the rate in 2008–09, an upward trend over 2008–09 to 2013–14.

### Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- The rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions in 2013–14 was higher than the rate in 2012–13.

### Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to finalised child protection orders: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- In 2013–14, the rate at which children were subject to a substantiated notification of harm was higher than the rate in 2012–13.
- The rate at which children were admitted to finalised child protection orders in 2013–14 was similar to the 2012–13 rate.

### Student attendance rate for Doomadgee State School: Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014

- The student attendance rate at Doomadgee State School in Semester 1 2014 was higher than the rate in Semester 1 2013.

<sup>29</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia*, 2013, Cat. No. 3235.0.

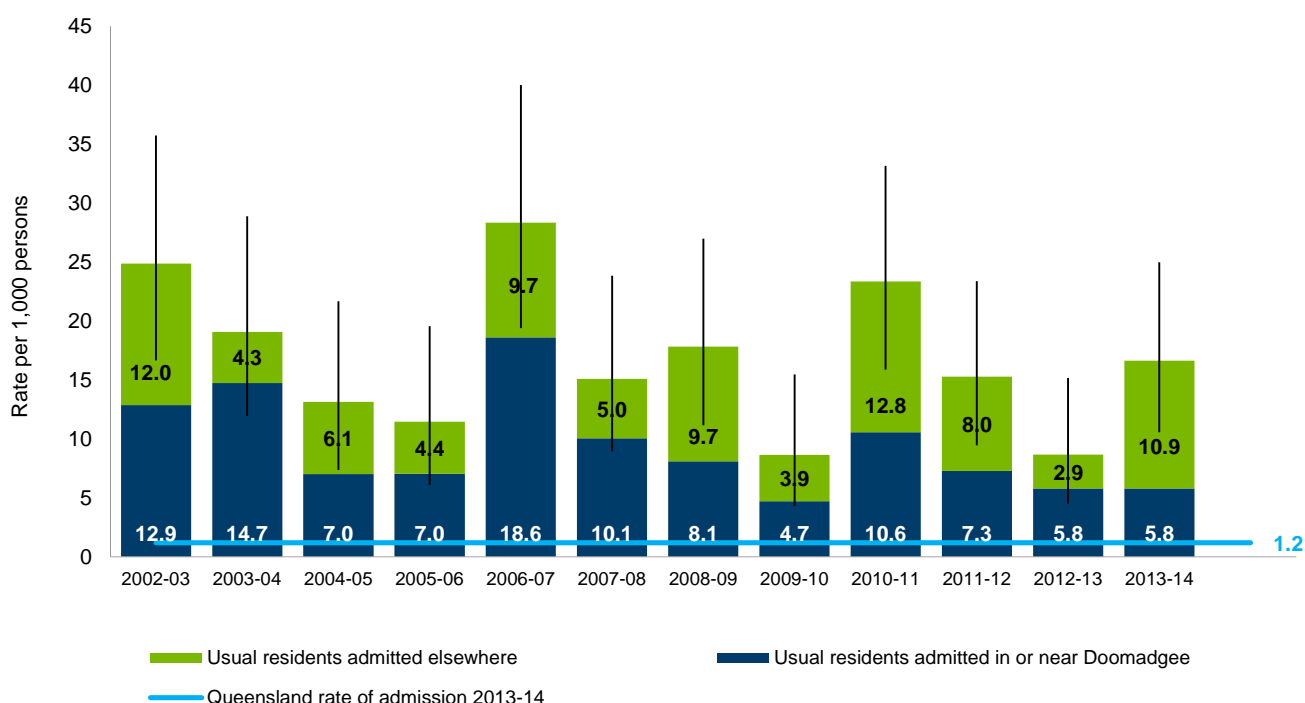
## Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 32 shows, for the period 2002–03 to 2013–14, usual residents of Doomadgee (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions by location of admission, in or near Doomadgee<sup>30</sup> and elsewhere in Queensland. Table 24 also shows the number of admissions of non-residents in Doomadgee during the most recent six quarters.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of hospital admissions of Doomadgee residents for assault-related conditions was 16.6 per 1,000 persons<sup>31</sup> (5.8 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Doomadgee and 10.9 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 8.7 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 32).

**Figure 32: Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions<sup>(a)</sup>**



(a) Data for some hospitals in the North West Hospital and Health Service (HHS) are incomplete for 2013–14. As a result, these data should be interpreted with caution.

### Trend Analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire 12 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 8.6 to 28.3 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the 12 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: –3.4 per cent).

However, there was a downward trend in the rate of Doomadgee residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: –6.7 per cent). There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the admission rate of

<sup>30</sup> 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.

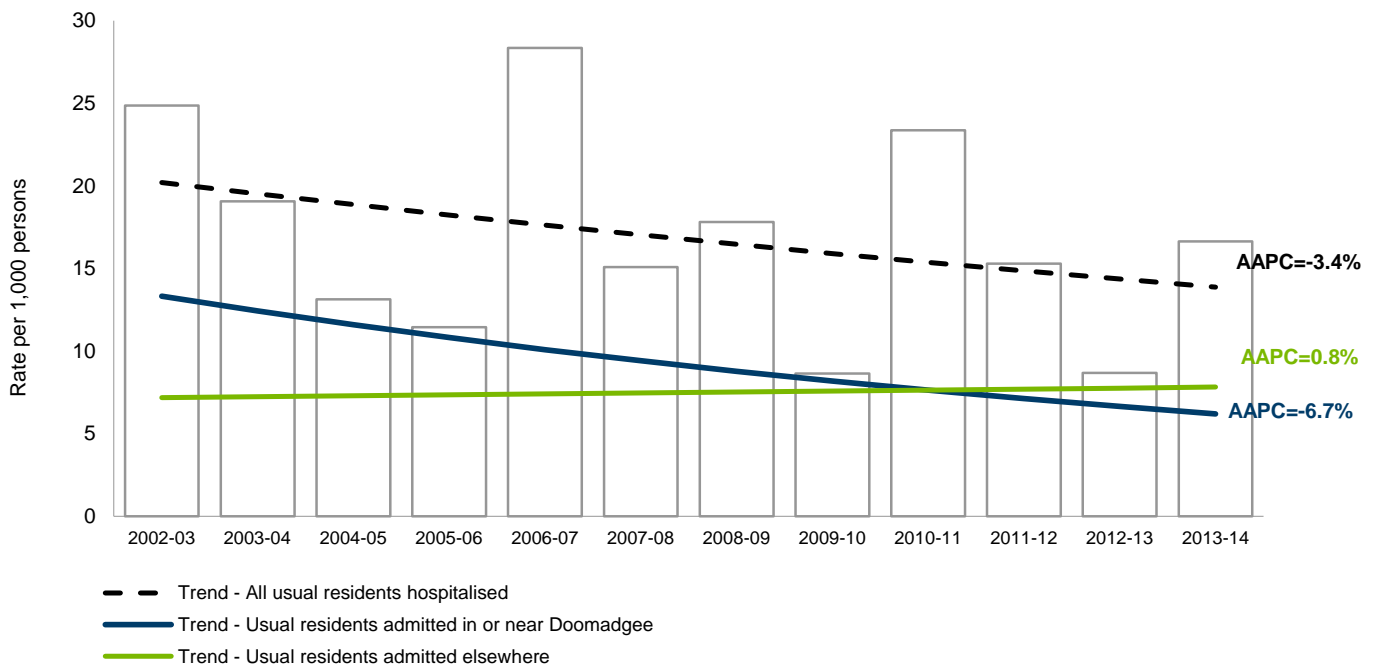
<sup>31</sup> Individual rates may not add to the total due to rounding.



# Doomadgee

Doomadgee residents hospitalised outside of their community for assault-related conditions (AAPC: 0.8 per cent) (see Figure 33).

**Figure 33: Trend in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)<sup>(a)</sup>**



(a) Data for some hospitals in the North West Hospital and Health Service (HHS) are incomplete for 2013–14. As a result, these data should be interpreted with caution.

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there was one admission of a Doomadgee resident to hospital for assault-related conditions in the Doomadgee community. There was one admission of a non-resident for assault-related conditions in Doomadgee (see Table 24).

**Table 24: Count of hospital admissions for assault – most recent six quarters<sup>(a)</sup>**

| Resident status     |                               | Quarter  |          |          |          |          |          |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                     |                               | Mar-13   | Jun-13   | Sep-13   | Dec-13   | Mar-14   | Jun-14   |
| Community residents | Admitted in or near community | 3        | 3        | 3        | 3        | 1        | 1        |
|                     | Admitted elsewhere            | 0        | 2        | 3        | 6        | 6        | 0        |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>3</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>1</b> |
| Non-residents       | Admitted in community         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1        |

(a) Data for the March 2014 quarter are incomplete for some facilities within the North West Hospital and Health Service (HHS). As a result, data for this quarter should be interpreted with caution.

**Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.**

# Doomadgee

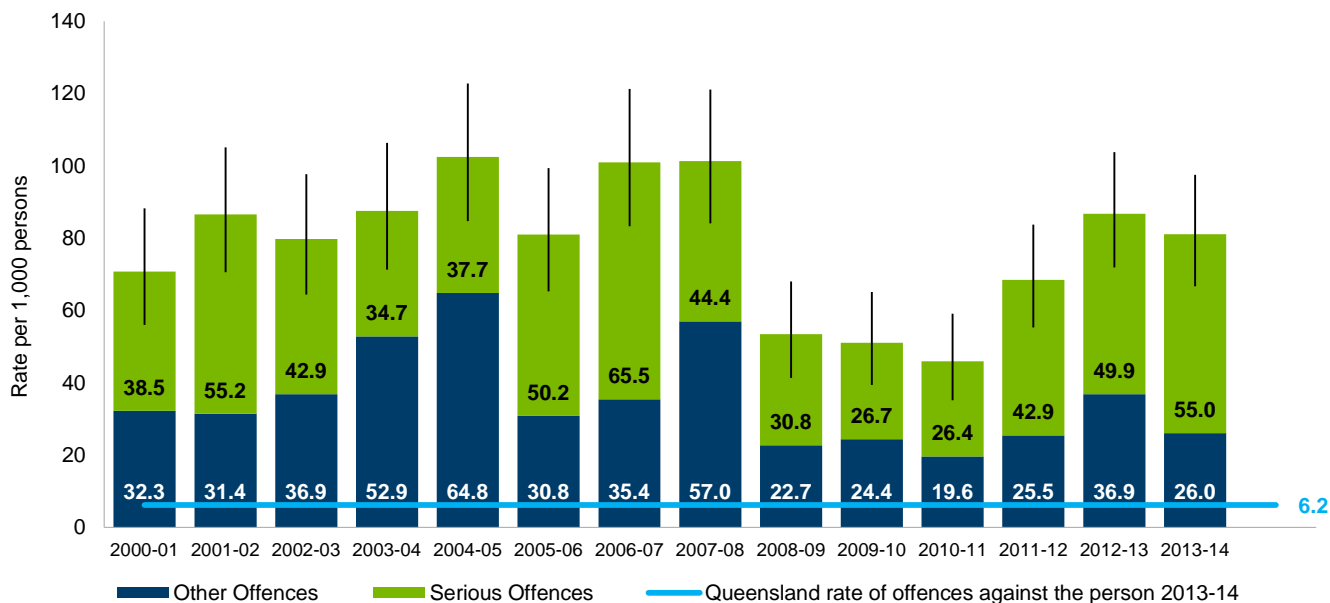
## Reported Offences Against the Person

### Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Doomadgee in 2013–14 was 81.0 per 1,000 persons (55.0 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 26.0 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 86.8 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 34).

The rate of serious offences was significantly higher than the rate of other offences in 2013–14.

**Figure 34: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other)**



### Trend Analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the 14 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 46.0 to 102.5 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the same period were highly variable ranging from 61 to 121 offences per year.

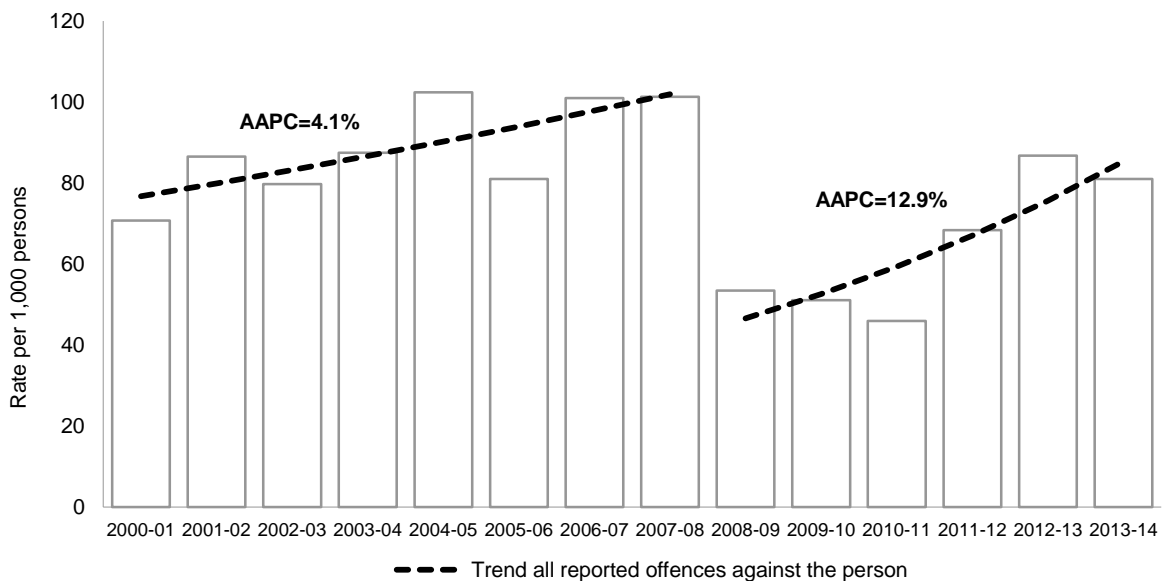
There was an upward trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Doomadgee of 4.1 per cent per year on average from 2000–01 to 2007–08, and following a significant decrease in the rate in 2008–09, an upward trend to 2013–14 (AAPC: 12.9 per cent) (see Figure 35).

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person from 2000–01 to 2006–07 (AAPC: 5.0 per cent). There was, however, a downward trend from 2007–08 to 2009–10 (AAPC: –23.0 per cent), followed by an upward trend from 2010–11 to 2013–14 (AAPC: 24.3 per cent) (see Figure 36).

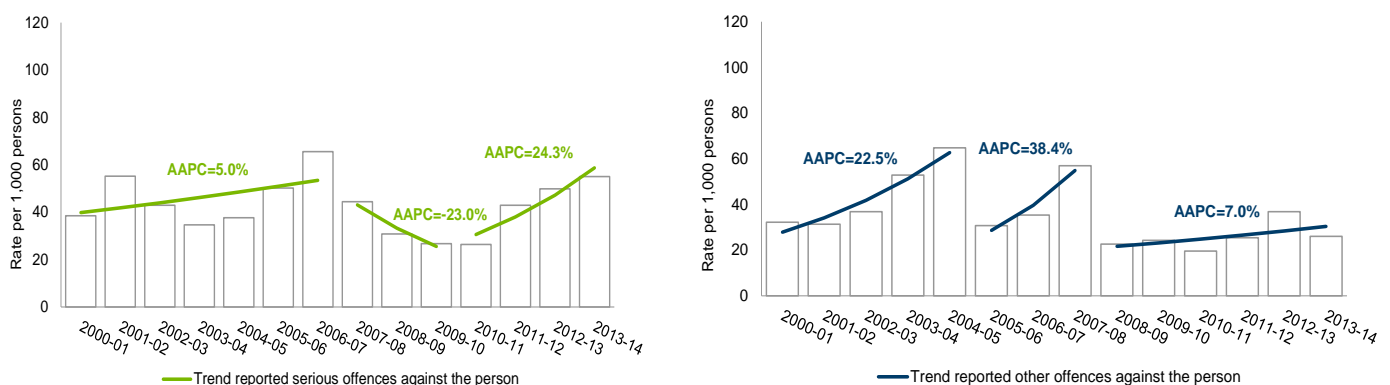
There was also an upward trend in the rate of reported other offences against the person in Doomadgee from 2000–01 to 2004–05 (AAPC: 22.5 per cent), and an upward trend from 2005–06 to 2007–08 (AAPC: 38.4 per cent). Rates from 2008–09 to 2013–14 were relatively stable, with no statistical evidence of a trend (AAPC: 7.0 per cent) (see Figure 36).

# Doomadgee

**Figure 35: Trends in the rate of all reported offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



**Figure 36: Trends in the rate of reported serious and other offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



## June 2014 quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 28 reported offences against the person in Doomadgee. This was within the range of counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 19 to 39) (see Table 25).

**Table 25: Count of reported offences against the person – most recent six quarters**

| Doomadgee        | Quarter   |           |           |           |           |           |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                  | Mar 13    | Jun 13    | Sep 13    | Dec 13    | Mar 14    | Jun 14    |
| Serious Offences | 17        | 13        | 26        | 17        | 11        | 22        |
| Other Offences   | 13        | 12        | 13        | 9         | 8         | 6         |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>30</b> | <b>25</b> | <b>39</b> | <b>26</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>28</b> |

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

# Doomadgee

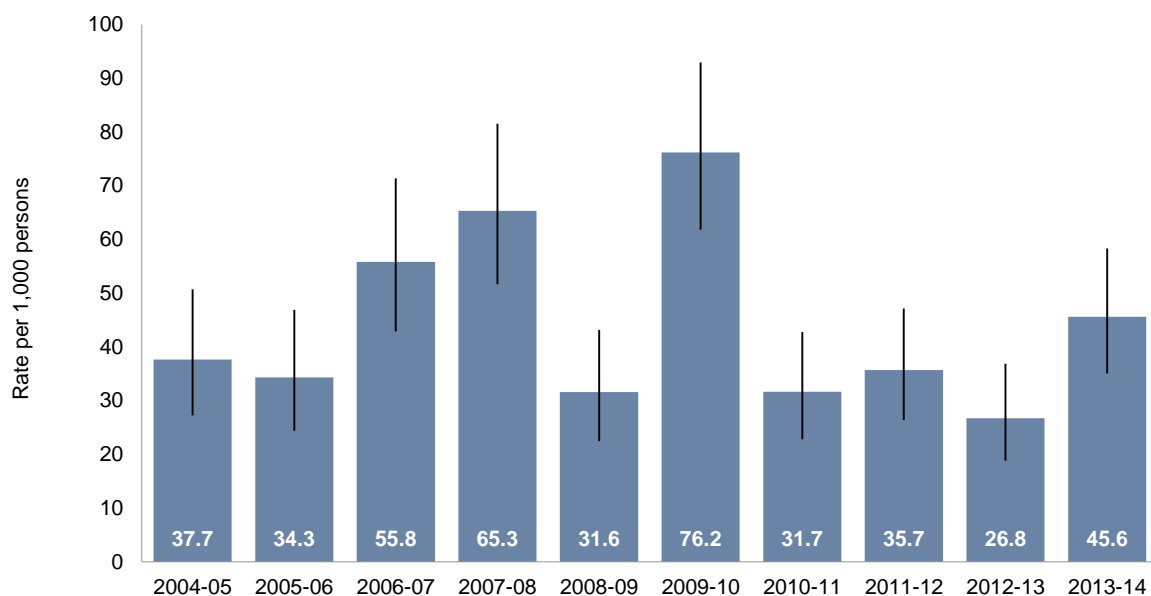
## Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Doomadgee on 9 June 2003. From when restrictions were introduced to 30 June 2014, 421 people had been convicted of 613 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Doomadgee.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences in Doomadgee was 45.6 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 37). This was higher than the rate reported in 2012–13 (26.8 per 1,000 persons), and similar to the rates reported in 2010–11 and 2011–12 (31.7 and 35.7 per 1,000 persons respectively).

Figure 37: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences<sup>32</sup>



In 2013–14, 60 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Doomadgee, of which 37 (61.7 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence in any of the discrete Indigenous communities (see Table 26).

Table 26: Count and proportions of persons convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C

| Doomadgee                                       | Year    |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|   | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| People convicted                                | 42      | 38      | 56      | 72      | 38      | 88      | 39      | 48      | 34      | 60      |
| People with no prior breach convictions         | 37      | 37      | 42      | 56      | 23      | 50      | 24      | 30      | 15      | 37      |
| Proportion with no prior breach convictions (%) | 88.1    | 97.4    | 75.0    | 77.8    | 60.5    | 56.8    | 61.5    | 62.5    | 44.1    | 61.7    |

### June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 18 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Doomadgee (see Table 27). This was within the range of charges reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from five to 25).

<sup>32</sup> Due to revised procedures, charge and person counts may have changed from those previously reported.

# Doomadgee

**Table 27: Count of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of Sections 168B and C – most recent six quarters**

| Doomadgee | Quarter |        |        |        |        |        |
|-----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|           | Mar 13  | Jun 13 | Sep 13 | Dec 13 | Mar 14 | Jun 14 |
| Charges   | 8       | 5      | 25     | 14     | 6      | 18     |

In the June 2014 quarter, 18 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Doomadgee, of which 13 (72.2 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence 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

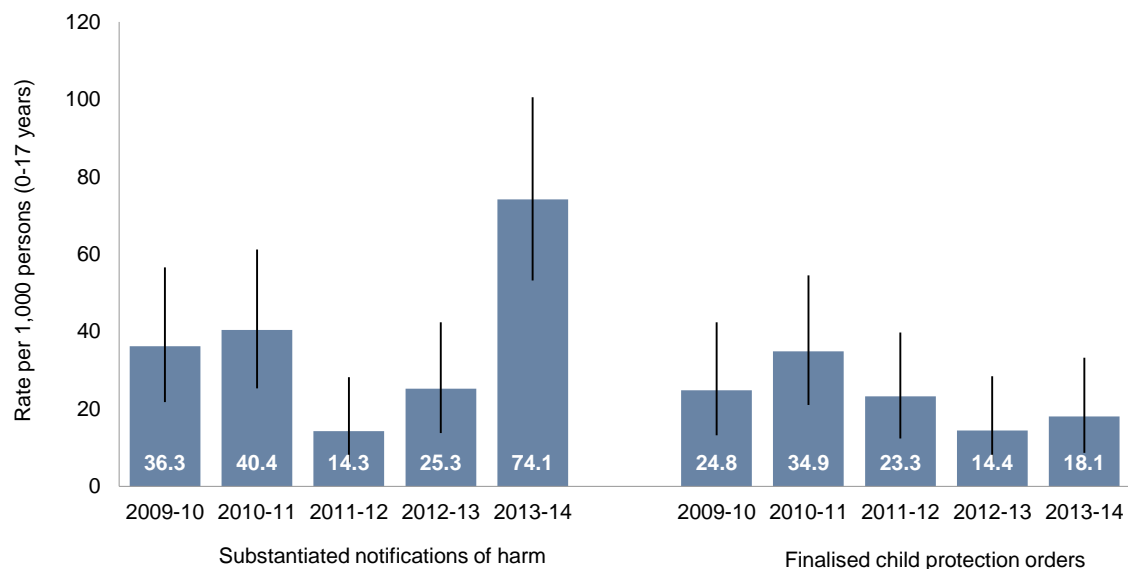
### Annual

In 2013–14, 41 Doomadgee children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm, equating to an annual rate of 74.1 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was significantly higher than the rate of 25.3 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported for 2012–13, based on 14 children.

Ten Doomadgee children were admitted to a finalised child protection order in 2013–14, equating to an annual rate of 18.1 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was similar to the rate of 14.4 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported for 2012–13, based on eight children (see Figure 38).

Note that statistical differences between rates drawn from small populations should be interpreted with caution and may not be indicative of practical significance.

**Figure 38: Annual rate substantiated notifications of harm and finalised child protection orders**



### June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, fewer than five children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm<sup>33</sup>. No children were admitted to finalised child protection orders<sup>34</sup>.

Source: Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

<sup>33</sup> Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

<sup>34</sup> Data are extracted by community of family residence.

# Doomadgee

## Student Attendance: Prep to Year 10

### Annual

In Semester 1 2014, the student attendance rate at Doomadgee State School was 64.4 per cent. This was an increase of 16.1 percentage points from the rate reported for Semester 1 2013 (48.3 per cent) (see Table 28). Due to changes in collection methodology and roll marking procedures, attendance rates for Semester 1 in 2013 and 2014 are not comparable with rates for prior years.

An estimated 1.0 per cent of days absent during Semester 1, 2014 were disciplinary absences and a further 92.2 per cent were unexplained.

In Semester 1 2014, the gap in attendance rates between Doomadgee State School students and all Queensland State School students (91.1 per cent) was 26.7 percentage points. Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Doomadgee State School have been at least 22 percentage points lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students.

**Table 28: Student attendance rate—Doomadgee State School and all Queensland State Schools**

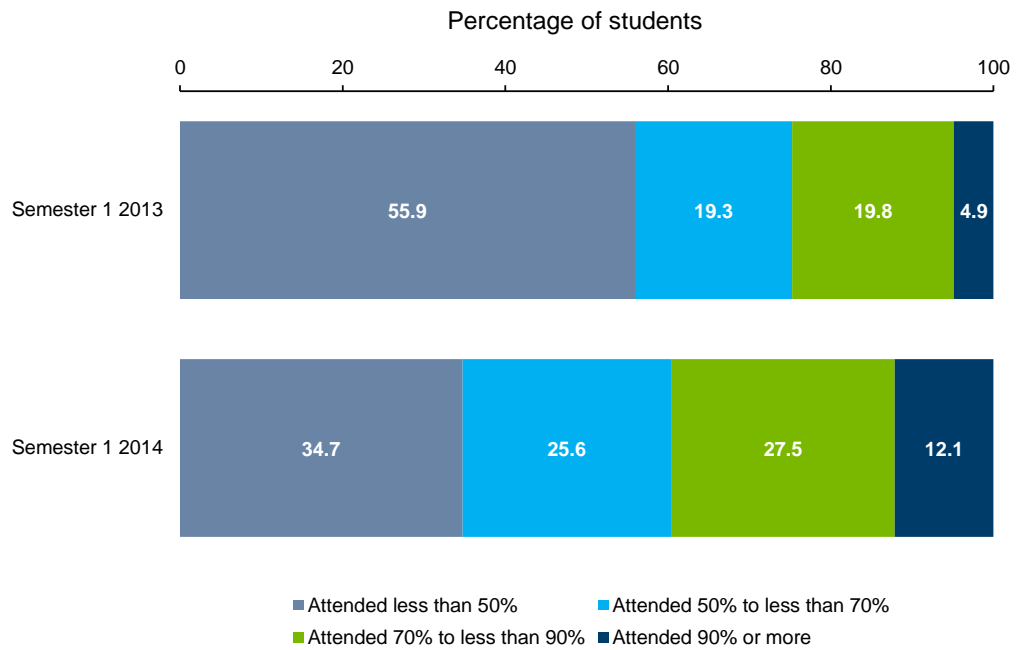
|   | Sem 1<br>2007 | Sem 1<br>2008 | Sem 1<br>2009 | Sem 1<br>2010 | Sem 1<br>2011 | Sem 1<br>2012 | Sem 1<br>2013 | Sem 1<br>2014 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Student attendance rate                 | — % —         |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Doomadgee State School                  | 68.2          | 59.0          | 60.4          | 68.4          | 59.2          | 54.1          | 48.3          | <b>64.4</b>   |
| All Queensland State<br>School students | 91.8          | 91.1          | 90.7          | 91.0          | 90.9          | 91.1          | 90.8          | <b>91.1</b>   |
| Gap (percentage points)                 | 23.6          | 32.1          | 30.3          | 22.6          | 31.6          | 37.0          | 42.5          | <b>26.7</b>   |

### Range

In Semester 1 2014, 12.1 per cent of Doomadgee State School students attended school at least 90 per cent of all possible school days. Around six in every ten students (60.4 per cent) attended school less than 70 per cent of school days (see Figure 39) including 34.7 per cent attending less than half of all possible days.

However, from Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014 there was a significant increase in the proportion of all students who attended school at least 90 per cent of all possible days. There was also a corresponding decrease in the proportion of those who attended school less than 50 per cent of school days (see Table 29).

**Figure 39: Student attendance ranges at Doomadgee State School, all students**



**Table 29: Student attendance ranges at Doomadgee State School, all students<sup>(a)(b)</sup>**

| Student attendance | Less than 50% of possible days | 50% to less than 70% of possible days | 70% to less than 90% of possible days | 90% or more possible days | Student count |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|                    | — % —                          |                                       |                                       |                           | No.           |
|                    | All                            |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 55.9                           | 19.3                                  | 19.8                                  | 4.9                       | 388           |
| Semester 1 2014    | 34.7                           | 25.6                                  | 27.5                                  | 12.1                      | 429           |

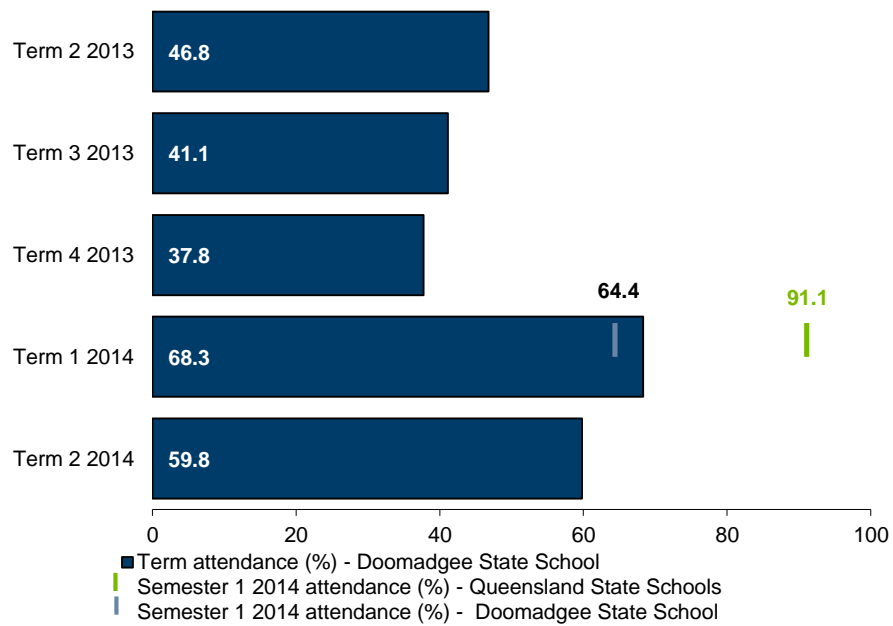
- (a) These data include students who were enrolled at the school but never arrived at the school or were enrolled only for a few days during Semester 1.
- (b) Primary and secondary students have not been reported separately because of student counts of less than five in one or more ranges.

# Doomadgee

## June 2014 Quarter

During Term 2 2014, 360 students were enrolled at Doomadgee State School for all or part of the term. Their attendance rate was 59.8 per cent. This was an increase from the rate recorded in Term 2 2013 (46.8 per cent) (see Figure 40).

**Figure 40: Student attendance rate, Terms, Doomadgee State School, all students**



**Source:** Department of Education, Training and Employment unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.





# HOPE VALE

Annual Bulletin for the period  
 July 2013 to June 2014:  
 Including June 2013 Quarter

## Building and construction

### *Improved roadways improves accessibility*

The completion and restoration of roadways has improved access into and out of Hope Vale. There has been 800 metres of road reconstruction and bitumen seal on Endeavour Valley Road between Hope Vale and Cooktown, which was sub-contracted to Road Tek through an agreement with the Department of Transport and Main Roads.



Endeavour Road is now a sealed bitumen roadway linking Hope Vale and Cooktown.  
 (Photographs: Kerry-Lee Bird, DATSIP).

In addition, 4km of road reconstruction and bitumen seal was completed on Elim Beach Road under the

Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA) Betterment program.

Furthermore, work commenced on an additional 2km of bitumen seal on Elim Beach Road following approval from the Queensland Reconstruction Authority to use savings achieved from the original 4km of work done on the project.



Elim Beach Road leads to the area's picturesque Coloured Sands.  
 (Photograph: Kerry-Lee Bird, DATSIP).

There has also been a number of NDRRA restoration works completed on damaged shire roads relating to all declared events prior to 2014. This includes works on damage to the causeway over Carroll Creek as well as additional parking (including drainage control measures) in Poland Street at the rear of the Retail Precinct.

### *Delivering more social housing for locals*

New housing, as well as upgrades and works to existing housing, has also been a priority in Hope Vale. Construction delivered four one-bedroom units in Binthin Street, with Hope Valley Estate now under contract with Building Asset Services for the Department of Education and Training.

New construction has commenced with six three-bedroom houses underway to provide increased social housing in the community for the Department of Housing and Public Works (DHPW).

# Hope Vale

Maintenance on social housing dwellings was also undertaken with 18 major upgrades, 18 external paints and eight internal paints completed for DHPW.



*A new three-bedroom house finished and ready for tenancing.  
(Photograph courtesy of the Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council).*

Finally, the development of eight residential allotments in Link Road and three in North Street have been completed.

## **Social services**

### ***Community benefits from new facilities***

Newly completed construction in the areas of retail and commercial space has delivered four retail shops in Everlina Plaza, as well as office facilities for Home and Community Care (HACC) and Disability Services programs.

# Hope Vale

## Population

- Approximately 1,080 people (at 30 June 2013<sup>35</sup>).

## 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.

## Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council

**Mayor** Cr Greg McLean

**Deputy Mayor** Cr June Pearson

**Councillors** Cr Dwayne Bowen

Cr Carmen Pearson

Cr Christopher Woibo

## Alcohol Management Plan<sup>36</sup>

- 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.

## Hope Vale Justice Group

- Chair – Timothy Green

## Key Indicators

Summary of general findings – Hope Vale

### Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002–03 to 2013–14

- There was a downward trend in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions over the period 2002–03 to 2013–14.

### Reported offences against the person: 2000–01 to 2013–14

- There was no trend in the rate of reported offences against the person over the period 2000–01 to 2013–14 as rates were variable.

### Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- The rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions in 2013–14 was similar to the 2012–13 rate.

### Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to finalised child protection orders: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- In 2013–14, the rate at which children were subject to a substantiated notification of harm was lower than the rate in 2012–13.
- The rate at which children were admitted to finalised child protection orders in 2013–14 was higher than the rate in 2012–13.

### Student attendance rate for Hope Vale community: Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014

- The student attendance rate for Hope Vale community in Semester 1 2014 was higher than the rate in Semester 1 2013.

<sup>35</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia*, 2013, Cat. No. 3235.0.

<sup>36</sup> 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](http://www.olgr.qld.gov.au).

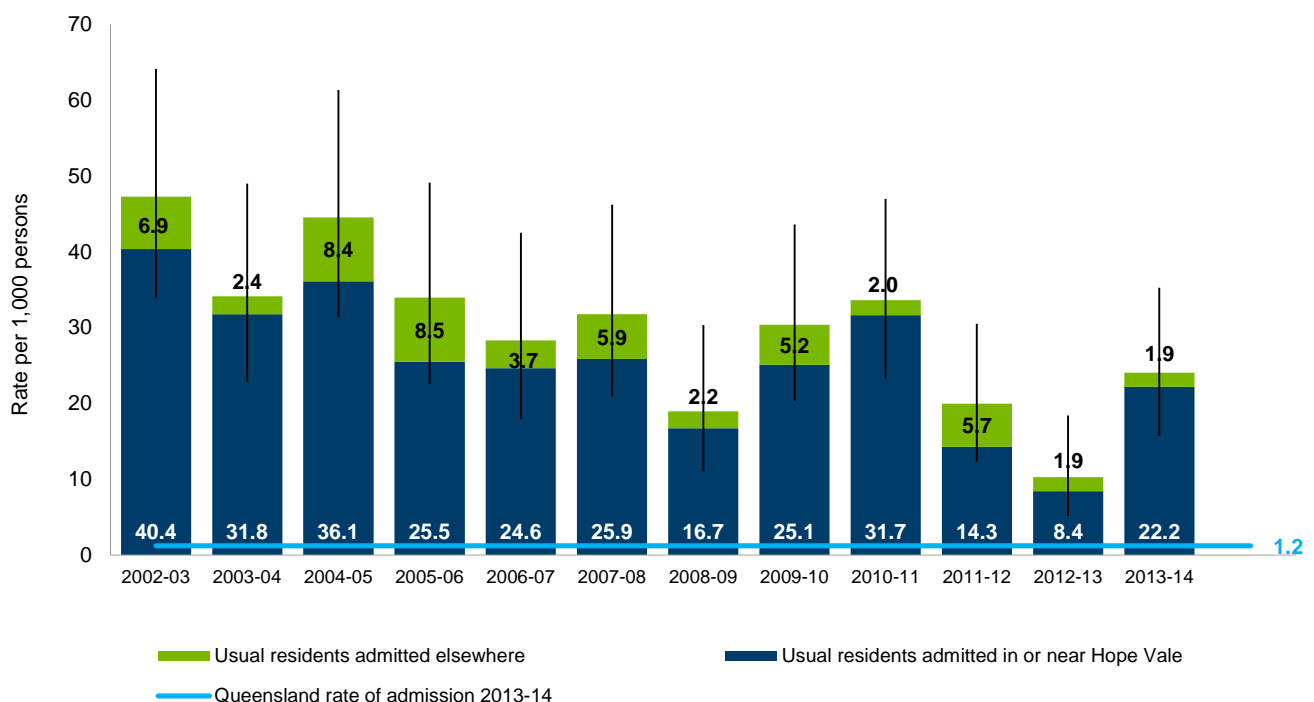
## Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 41 shows, for the period 2002–03 to 2013–14, usual residents of Hope Vale (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions by location of admission, in or near Hope Vale<sup>37</sup> and elsewhere in Queensland. Table 30 also shows the number of admissions of non-residents in Hope Vale during the most recent six quarters.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of hospital admissions of Hope Vale residents for assault-related conditions was 24.1 per 1,000 persons (22.2 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Hope Vale and 1.9 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This was higher than the rate of 10.3 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 41).

**Figure 41: Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions<sup>(a)</sup>**



(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14. As a result, data over this period should be interpreted with caution.

### Trend Analysis

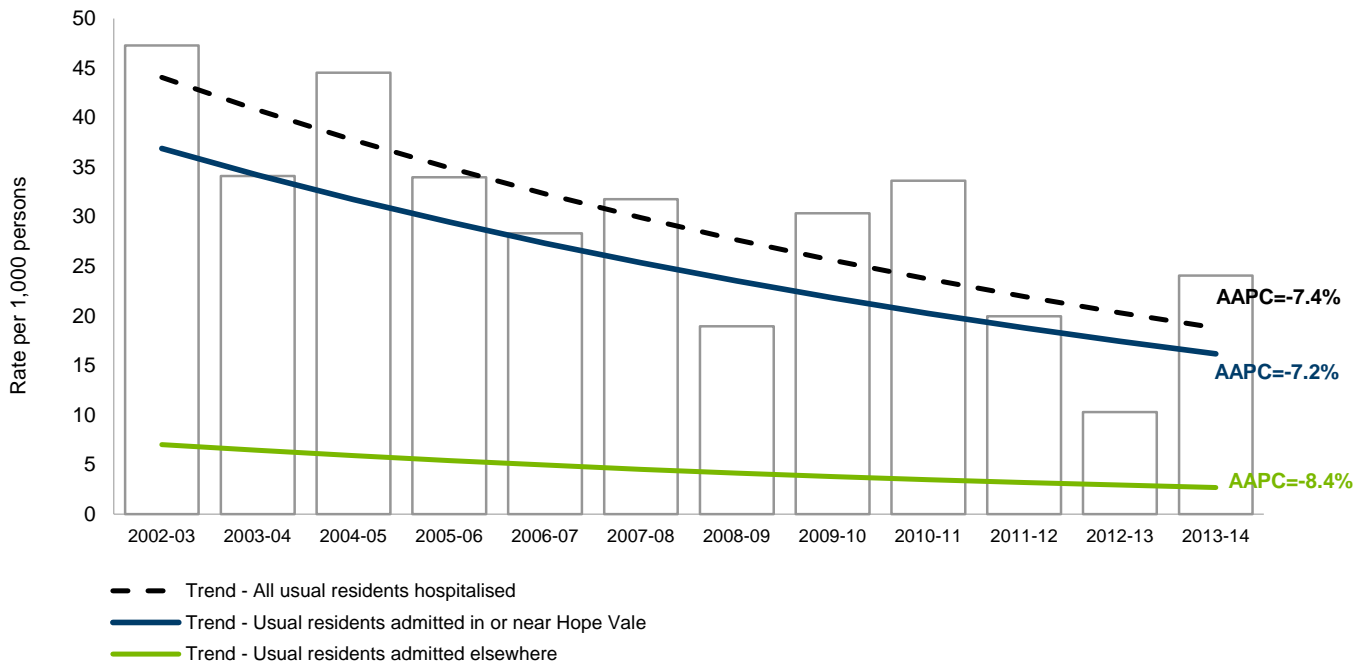
The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire 12 year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admission of Hope Vale residents to hospital varied from 10.3 to 47.3 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the 12 years were highly variable ranging from 11 to 41 admissions per year.

There was a downward trend in the admission rate of Hope Vale residents to all hospital facilities for assault-related conditions over the reporting period (AAPC: –7.4 per cent).

Similarly, there were downward trends in the rates of Hope Vale residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: –7.2 per cent) and Hope Vale residents hospitalised outside of their community for assault-related conditions (AAPC: –8.4 per cent) (see Figure 42).

<sup>37</sup> 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.

**Figure 42: Trend in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)<sup>(a)</sup>**



(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14. As a result, trend analyses should be interpreted with caution.

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were three admissions of Hope Vale residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, none of which was a hospitalisation outside of the Hope Vale community. There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions in Hope Vale (see Table 30).

**Table 30: Count of hospital admissions for assault – most recent six quarters<sup>(a)</sup>**

| Resident status     |                               | Quarter  |          |          |          |           |          |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
|                     |                               | Mar-13   | Jun-13   | Sep-13   | Dec-13   | Mar-14    | Jun-14   |
| Community residents | Admitted in or near community | 3        | 1        | 6        | 6        | 9         | 3        |
|                     | Admitted elsewhere            | 0        | 1        | 1        | 0        | 1         | 0        |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>3</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>3</b> |
| Non-residents       | Admitted in community         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0        |

(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14.

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

## Reported Offences Against the Person

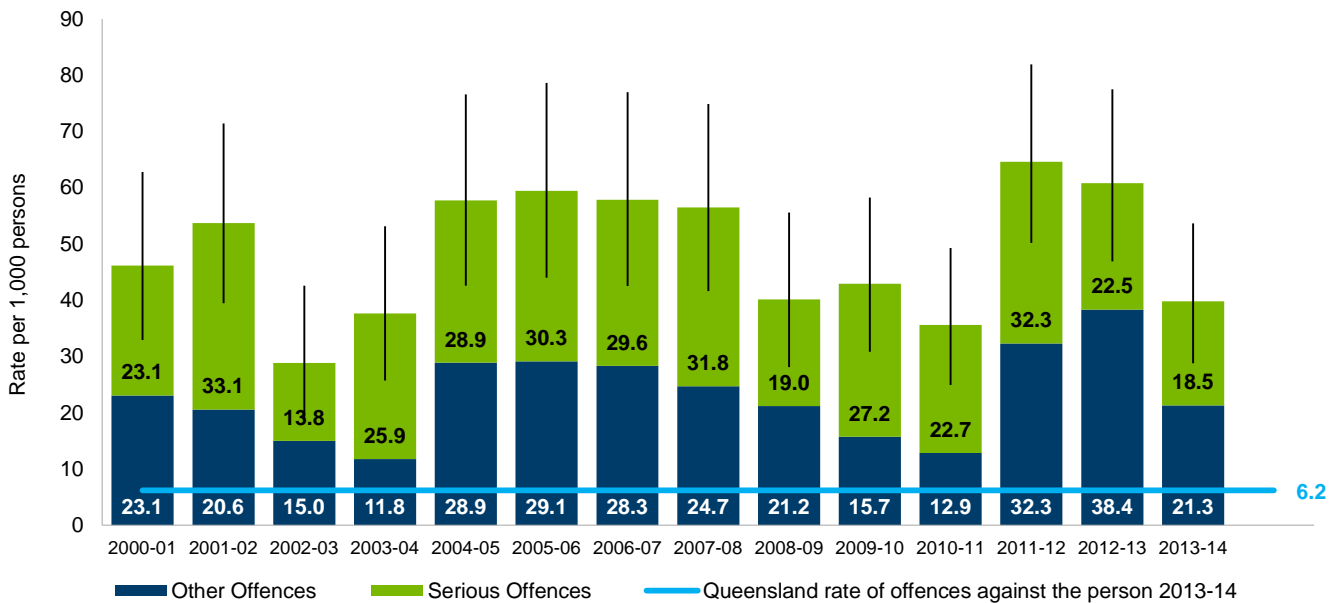
### Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Hope Vale in 2013–14 was 39.8 per 1,000 persons (18.5 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 21.3 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was significantly lower than the rate of 60.8<sup>38</sup> per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 43).

The rate of serious offences was similar to the rate of other offences in 2013–14.

<sup>38</sup> Individual rates may not add to the total due to rounding.

**Figure 43: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other)**



## Trend Analysis

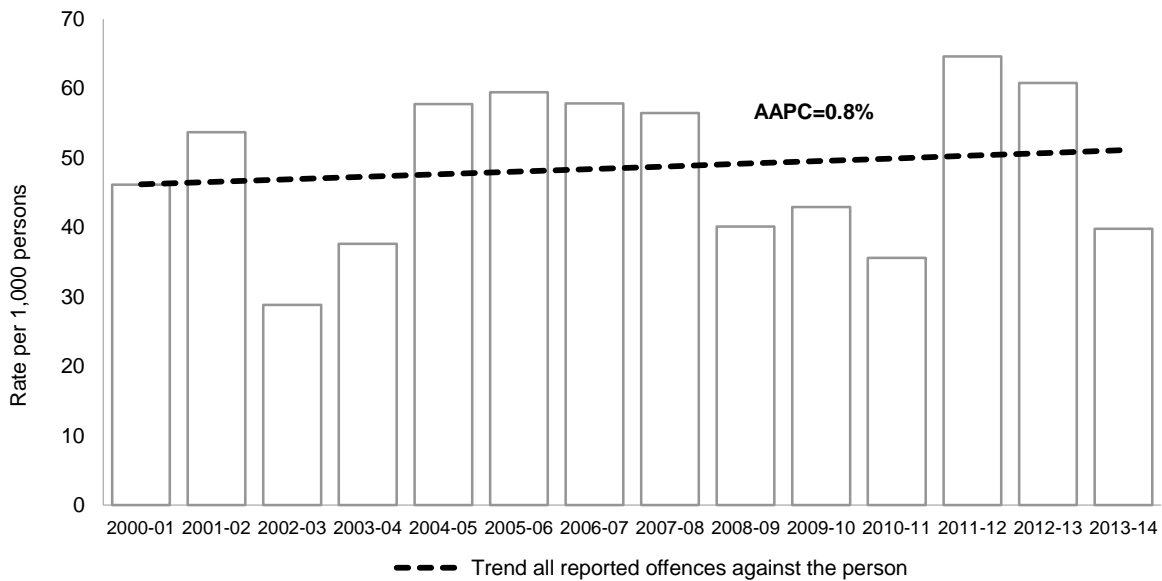
The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the 14 year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 28.8 to 64.6 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the same period ranged from 25 to 68 offences per year.

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Hope Vale over the period 2000–01 to 2013–14 (AAPC: 0.8 per cent) (see Figure 44).

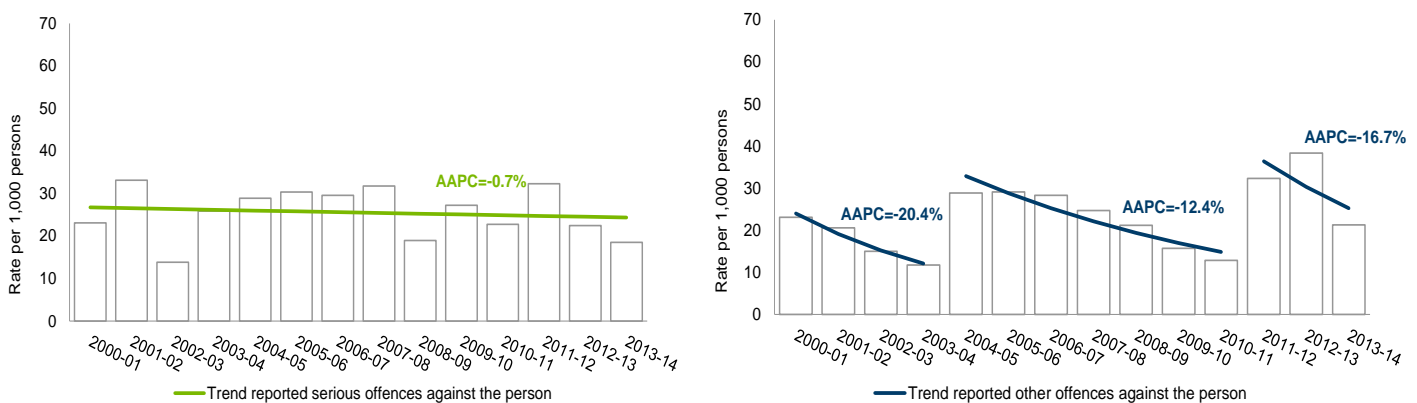
Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person (AAPC: –0.7 per cent) from 2000–01 to 2013–14 (see Figure 45).

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of reported other offences against the person over the period from 2000–01 to 2003–04 (AAPC: –20.4 per cent), however there was a downward trend from 2004–05 to 2010–11 (AAPC: –12.4 per cent). There was no statistical evidence of a trend from 2011–12 to 2013–14 (AAPC: –16.7 per cent) (see Figure 45).

**Figure 44: Trends in the rate of all reported offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



**Figure 45: Trends in the rate of reported serious and other offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



## June 2014 quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were four reported offences against the person in Hope Vale. This was similar to the lower range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 7 to 24) (see Table 31).

**Table 31: Count of reported offences against the person – most recent six quarters**

| Hope Vale        | Quarter   |           |           |          |          |          |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                  | Mar 13    | Jun 13    | Sep 13    | Dec 13   | Mar 14   | Jun 14   |
| Serious Offences | 7         | 7         | 11        | 3        | 5        | 1        |
| Other Offences   | 19        | 6         | 13        | 5        | 2        | 3        |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>26</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>24</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>4</b> |

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



# Hope Vale

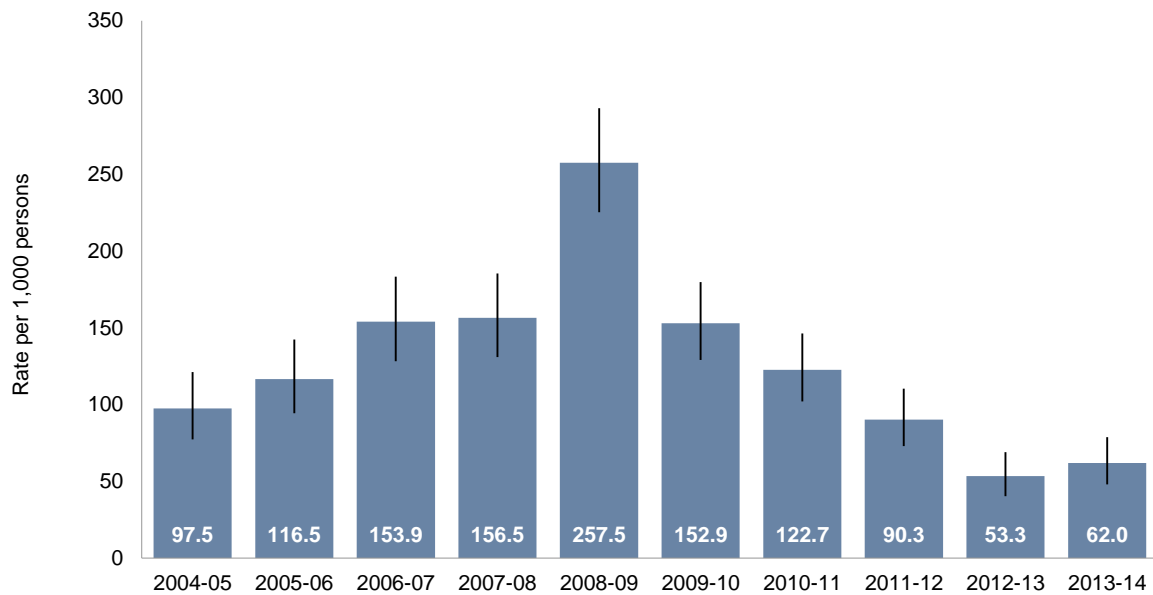
## Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Hope Vale on 14 April 2004. From when restrictions were introduced to 30 June 2014, 552 people had been convicted of 1,156 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Hope Vale.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences in Hope Vale was 62.0 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 46). This was similar to the rate reported in 2012–13 (53.3 per 1,000 persons), but significantly lower than the rate reported in 2011–12 (90.3 per 1,000 persons).

Figure 46: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences<sup>39</sup>



In 2013–14, 63 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Hope Vale, of which 22 (34.9 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence in any of the discrete Indigenous communities (see Table 32).

Table 32: Count and proportions of persons convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C

| Hope Vale                                       | Year    |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|   | 2004–05 | 2005–06 | 2006–07 | 2007–08 | 2008–09 | 2009–10 | 2010–11 | 2011–12 | 2012–13 | 2013–14 |
| People convicted                                | 75      | 85      | 111     | 116     | 169     | 131     | 109     | 88      | 53      | 63      |
| People with no prior breach convictions         | 74      | 75      | 75      | 69      | 78      | 49      | 41      | 30      | 14      | 22      |
| Proportion with no prior breach convictions (%) | 98.7    | 88.2    | 67.6    | 59.5    | 46.2    | 37.4    | 37.6    | 34.1    | 26.4    | 34.9    |

### June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 12 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Hope Vale (see Table 33). This was within the range of charges reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 10 to 24).

<sup>39</sup> Due to revised procedures, charge and person counts may have changed from those previously reported.



**Table 33: Count of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of Sections 168B and C – most recent six quarters**

| Hope Vale | Quarter |        |        |        |        |        |
|-----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|           | Mar 13  | Jun 13 | Sep 13 | Dec 13 | Mar 14 | Jun 14 |
| Charges   | 13      | 10     | 14     | 24     | 17     | 12     |

In the June 2014 quarter, 12 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Hope Vale, of which fewer than five had no prior convictions for this offence 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.

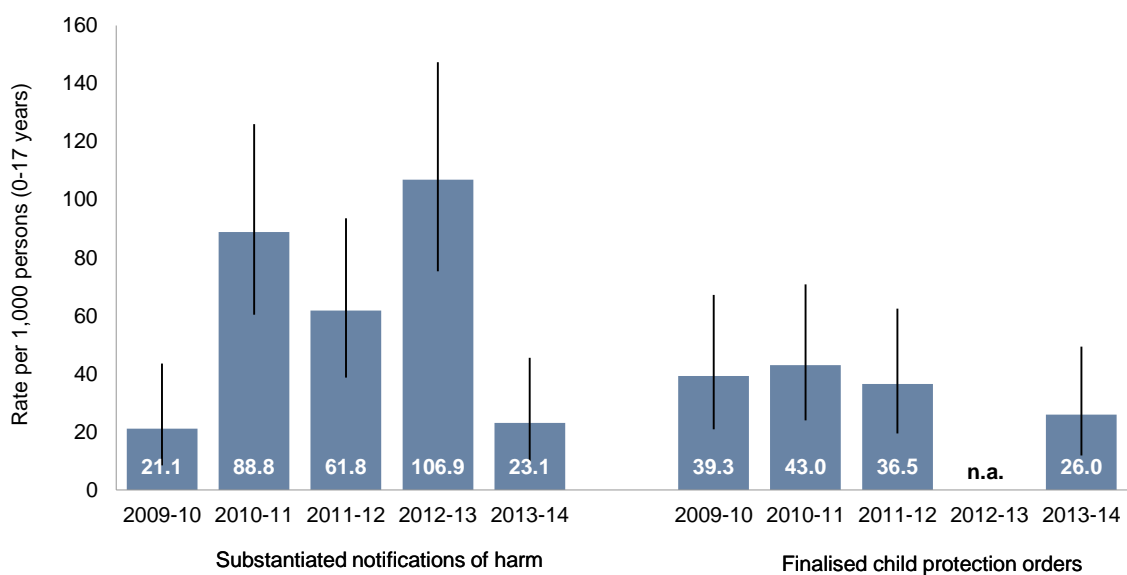
## Child Safety

In 2013–14, eight Hope Vale children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm, equating to an annual rate of 23.1 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was significantly lower than the rate of 106.9 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported for 2012–13, based on 37 children.

Nine Hope Vale children were admitted to a finalised child protection order in 2013–14, equating to an annual rate of 26.0 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was significantly higher than the rate reported for 2012–13 (based on fewer than five children<sup>40</sup>) (see Figure 47).

Note that statistical differences between rates drawn from small populations should be interpreted with caution and may not be indicative of practical significance.

**Figure 47: Annual rate of substantiated notifications of harm and finalised child protection orders**



n.a. Not applicable, fewer than five children.

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, fewer than five children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm<sup>41</sup>. Fewer than five children were admitted to finalised child protection orders<sup>42</sup>.

Source: Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

<sup>40</sup> Annual rates have not been published for communities with annual counts of fewer than five children to maintain data confidentiality.

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

<sup>42</sup> Data are extracted by community of family residence.

## Student Attendance: Prep to Year 12

### Annual

In Semester 1 2014, the student attendance rate of Hope Vale students at Hope Vale Campus of Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy (CYAAA) and Cooktown State School (Hope Vale Community) was 72.8 per cent. This was an increase of 5.7 percentage points from the rate reported for Semester 1 2013 (67.1 per cent) (see Table 34). Due to changes in collection methodology and roll marking procedures, attendance rates for Semester 1 in 2013 and 2014 are not comparable with rates for prior years.

An estimated 5.9 per cent of days absent during Semester 1 2014 were disciplinary absences and a further 72.8 per cent were unexplained.

In Semester 1 2014, the gap in attendance rates between Hope Vale Community students and all Queensland State School students (91.1 per cent) was 18.3 percentage points.

**Table 34: Student attendance rate—Hope Vale Campus of CYAAA, Hope Vale Community and all Queensland State Schools<sup>(a)</sup>**

|  | Sem 1<br>2007 | Sem 1<br>2008 | Sem 1<br>2009 | Sem 1<br>2010 | Sem 1<br>2011 | Sem 1<br>2012 | Sem 1<br>2013 | Sem 1<br>2014 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Student attendance rate                | — % —         |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Hope Vale Campus of CYAAA              | 78.0          | 84.4          | 88.4          | 86.5          | n.a.          | n.a.          | 72.0          | <b>79.6</b>   |
| Hope Vale Community                    | n.a.          | n.a.          | n.a.          | n.a.          | 79.3          | 76.2          | 67.1          | <b>72.8</b>   |
| All Queensland State School students   | 91.8          | 91.1          | 90.7          | 91.0          | 90.9          | 91.1          | 90.8          | <b>91.1</b>   |
| Gap (percentage points) <sup>(b)</sup> |               |               |               |               | 11.6          | 14.8          | 23.6          | <b>18.3</b>   |

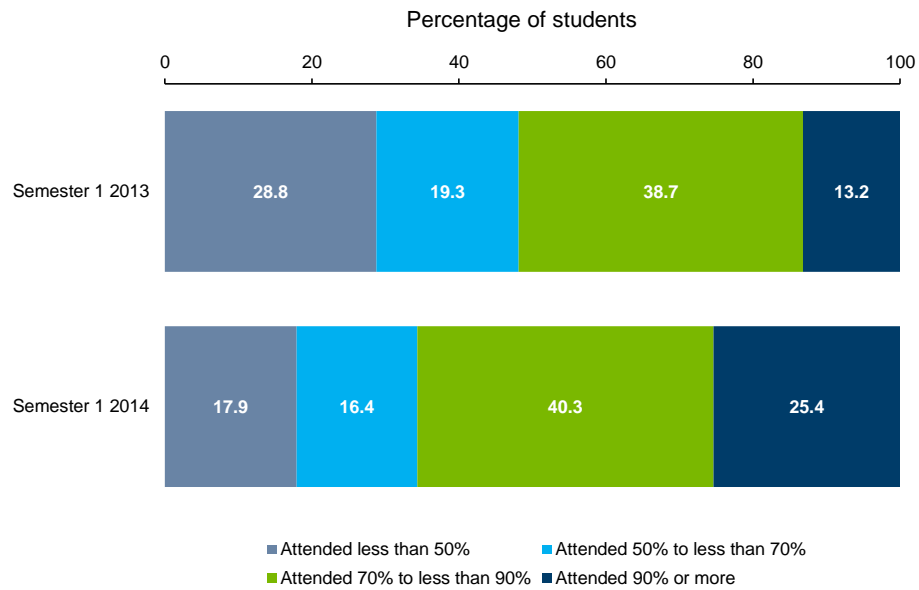
- (a) From Semester 1 2011, the Hope Vale Community student attendance rate includes student attendance for all full-time students at Hope Vale State School and full-time students identified as Hope Vale residents at Cooktown State School. Hope Vale State School became part of Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy and changed its name to Hope Vale Campus of CYAAA from Semester 1 2012.
- (b) Gap in attendance rates between Hope Vale Community Students and all Queensland state school students.

### Range

In Semester 1 2014, 25.4 per cent of Hope Vale Community students attended school at least 90 per cent of all possible school days. Around one in every three students (34.3 per cent) attended school less than 70 per cent of school days (see Figure 48) including 17.9 per cent attending less than half of all possible days.

However, from Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014, there was a significant increase in the proportion of all students who attended school at least 90 per cent of all possible days. There was also a corresponding decrease in the proportion of those who attended school less than 50 per cent of school days (see Table 35).

**Figure 48: Student attendance ranges for Hope Vale Community**



**Table 35: Student attendance ranges for Hope Vale Community<sup>(a)(b)</sup>**

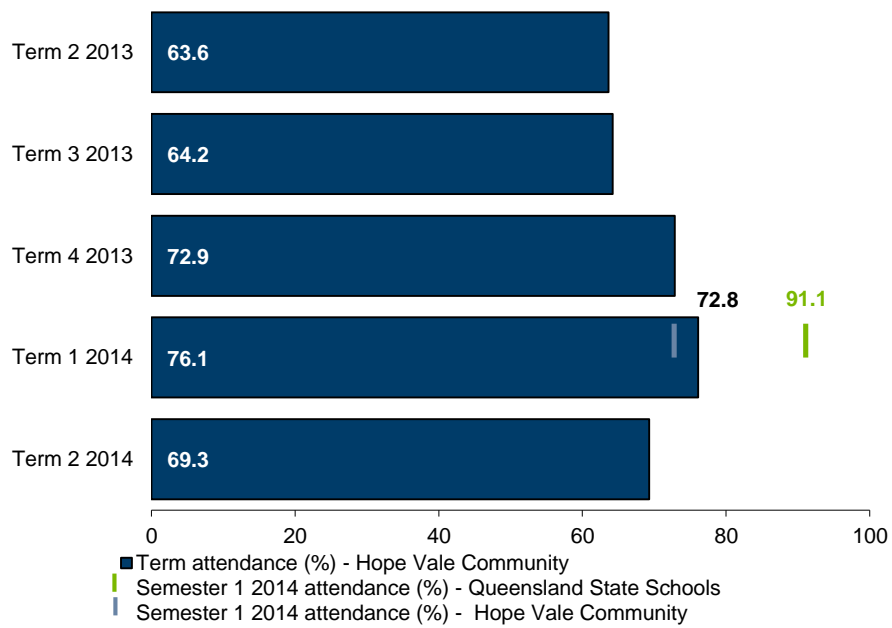
| Student attendance | Less than 50% of possible days | 50% to less than 70% of possible days | 70% to less than 90% of possible days | 90% or more possible days | Student count |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|                    | — % —                          |                                       |                                       |                           | No.           |
|                    | All                            |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 28.8                           | 19.3                                  | 38.7                                  | 13.2                      | 212           |
| Semester 1 2014    | 17.9                           | 16.4                                  | 40.3                                  | 25.4                      | 201           |

- (a) These data include students who were enrolled at the school but never arrived at the school or were enrolled only for a few days during Semester 1.
- (b) Primary and secondary students have not been reported separately because of student counts of less than five in one or more ranges.

## June 2014 Quarter

During Term 2 2014, 174 Hope Vale students were enrolled at Hope Vale Campus of CYAAA and Cooktown State School for all or part of the term. Their attendance rate was 69.3 per cent. This was an increase from the rate recorded in Term 2 2012 (63.6 per cent) (see Figure 49).

Figure 49: Student attendance rate, Terms, Hope Vale Community



Source: Department of Education, Training and Employment unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.



# KOWANYAMA

Annual Bulletin for the period  
July 2013 to June 2014:  
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## Building and construction

As part of the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing (NPARIH) Program, 29 new houses were constructed by FK Gardner and tenanted to assist in the reduction of overcrowding in Kowanyama. The new houses were constructed within a new subdivision in Kowanyama Street.



FK Gardner houses in Kowanyama finished and ready for tenants.  
(Photograph: Ian Anders, DATSIP).

## More social housing for locals

A new subdivision of 26 lots also commenced in Pindi Street, to enable the construction of more social housing under the NPARIH Program. The subdivision will provide for additional social housing, in addition to the 35 new houses that have been constructed.

Work is also well underway in the new 26 lot subdivision in Pindi Street. Unfortunately, flooding in February 2014 caused extensive damage to the unfinished earthworks which has delayed completion of the project.



Construction work in subdivisions is well underway.



An aerial view of the community of Kowanyama.  
(Photographs: Ian Anders, DATSIP).

## Activities in the community

### Award-winning planning scheme

The Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council Planning Scheme won a 2014 National Awards for Planning Excellence. Winning the Best Planning Ideas Small Project category and the Queensland Award for Excellence in Planning, the scheme was recognised for its inclusive and sustainable approach.

### About the planning scheme

The planning scheme has delivered sensitive solutions to the needs and expectations presented by the Aboriginal community in Kowanyama.

# Kowanyama

The dedicated team in DATSIP's Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (DATSIP Program Office) ensured there was a creative approach to the public engagement process from the outset. This included consultation with the whole community, engaging Elders, community organisations, the council and young people.

The planners also worked closely with the Kowanyama Land Office to ensure Indigenous land management was suitably reflected in the scheme and duplication of existing programs avoided.

Ultimately, it was the project's use of straightforward approaches to planning, through a 'back-to-basics' approach, that built trust and rapport between the community and the project team. This cooperation ensured the project achieved its vision statement and that the planning scheme tells a community story rather than a prescriptive and complex approach.

In addition to its recent accolades, the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council Planning Scheme's success has spread to the wider community, with the approach being embraced by other local government areas throughout Queensland's remote Indigenous communities.

This project was a joint initiative between DATSIP, AECOM and Buckley Vann Town Planning Consultants.

# Kowanyama

## Population

- Approximately 1,115 people (at 30 June 2013<sup>43</sup>).

## 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.

## Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council

**Mayor** Cr Robert Holness

**Deputy Mayor** Cr Michael Yam

**Councillors** Cr Teddy Bernard  
Cr William Thomas  
Cr Walter Parry

## 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 – Maxine Adams
- Chair – Marlene Flower

## Key Indicators

### Summary of general findings – Kowanyama

#### Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002–03 to 2013–14

- Trend analyses for Kowanyama residents are not reported due to incomplete data from several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service from 2010–11 to 2013–14.

#### Reported offences against the person: 2000–01 to 2013–14

- There was a downward trend in the rate of reported offences against the person in Kowanyama from 2000–01 to 2009–10, followed by an upward trend from 2010–11 to 2013–14.

#### Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- The rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions in 2013–14 was higher than the 2012–13 rate.

#### Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to finalised child protection orders: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- In 2013–14, the rate at which children were subject to a substantiated notification of harm was higher than the rate in 2012–13.
- The rate at which children were admitted to finalised child protection orders in 2013–14 was lower than the rate in 2012–13.

#### Student attendance rate for Kowanyama State School: Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014

- The student attendance rate at Kowanyama State School in Semester 1 2014 was similar to the rate in Semester 1 2013.

<sup>43</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2013*, Cat. No. 3235.0.

## Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

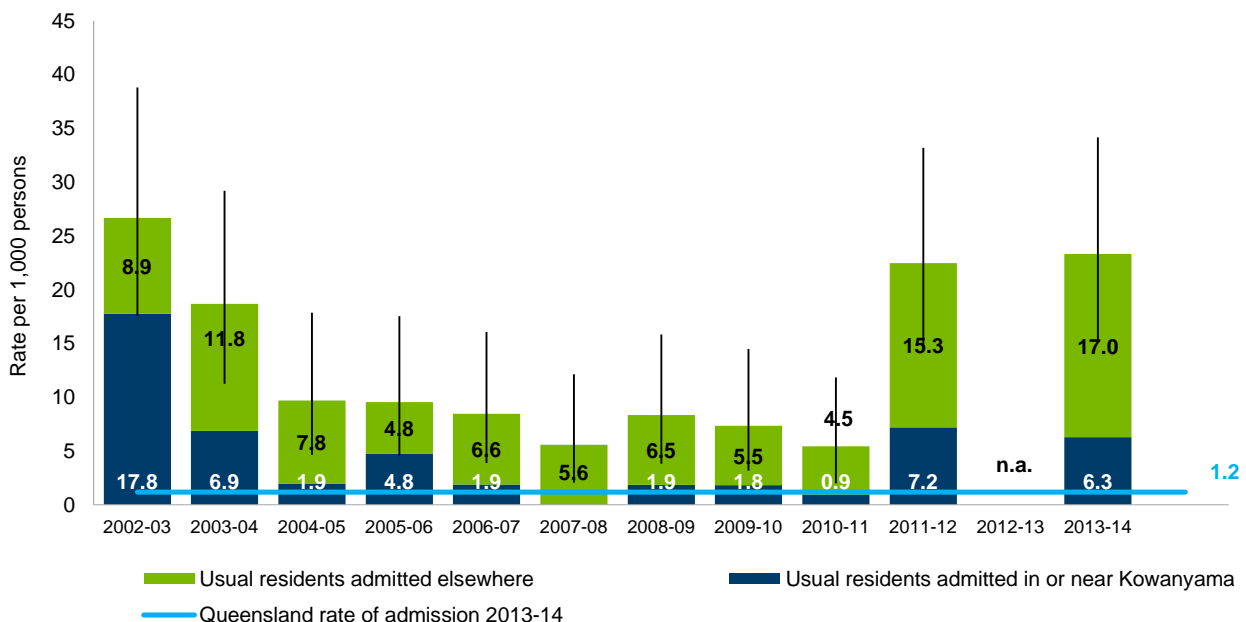
Figure 50 shows, for the period 2002–03 to 2013–14, usual residents of Kowanyama (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions by location of admission, in or near Kowanyama<sup>44</sup> and elsewhere in Queensland. Table 36 also shows the number of admissions of non-residents in Kowanyama during the most recent six quarters.

### Annual

Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14, which particularly impacts on admissions within the Kowanyama community in 2012–13. For this reason, annual rates for that year have not been published (see Figure 50).

In 2013–14, the rate of hospital admissions of Kowanyama residents for assault-related conditions was 23.3 per 1,000 persons (6.3 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Kowanyama and 17.0 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere) (see Figure 50).

**Figure 50: Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions<sup>(a)</sup>**



(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14. As a result, data over this period should be interpreted with caution.

n.a. Not available.

### Trend Analysis

No trend analyses for Kowanyama residents are reported due to incomplete data from several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service from 2010–11 to 2013–14.

### June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were four admissions of Kowanyama residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, one of which was a hospitalisation outside of the Kowanyama community. There were no admissions of non-residents for assault-related conditions in Kowanyama (see Table 36).

<sup>44</sup> 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 36: Count of hospital admissions for assault – most recent six quarters<sup>(a)</sup>**

| Resident status     |                               | Quarter |        |           |          |          |          |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                     |                               | Mar-13  | Jun-13 | Sep-13    | Dec-13   | Mar-14   | Jun-14   |
| Community residents | Admitted in or near community | n.p.    | n.p.   | 3         | 1        | 0        | 3        |
|                     | Admitted elsewhere            | 3       | 7      | 10        | 4        | 4        | 1        |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | n.p.    | n.p.   | <b>13</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>4</b> |
| Non-residents       | Admitted in community         | n.p.    | n.p.   | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        |

(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14.

n.p. Data not provided.

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

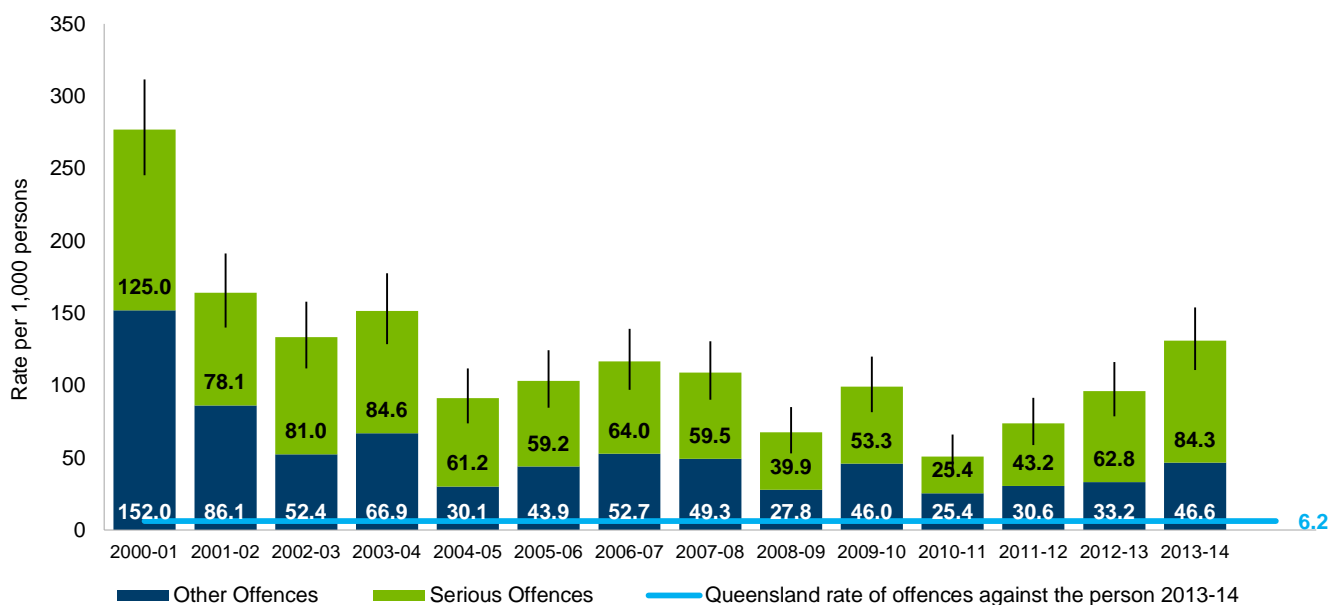
## Reported Offences Against the Person

### Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Kowanyama in 2013–14 was 130.9 per 1,000 persons (84.3 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 46.6 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was significantly higher than the rate of 96.1<sup>45</sup> per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 51).

The rate of serious offences was significantly higher than the rate of other offences in 2013–14.

**Figure 51: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other)**



### Trend Analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the 14 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 50.8 to 277.0 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the same period were highly variable ranging from 56 to 277 offences per year.

There was a downward trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Kowanyama from 2000–01 to 2009–10 (AAPC: –10.2 per cent), followed by an upward trend from 2010–11 to 2013–14 (AAPC: 36.2 per cent) (see Figure 52).

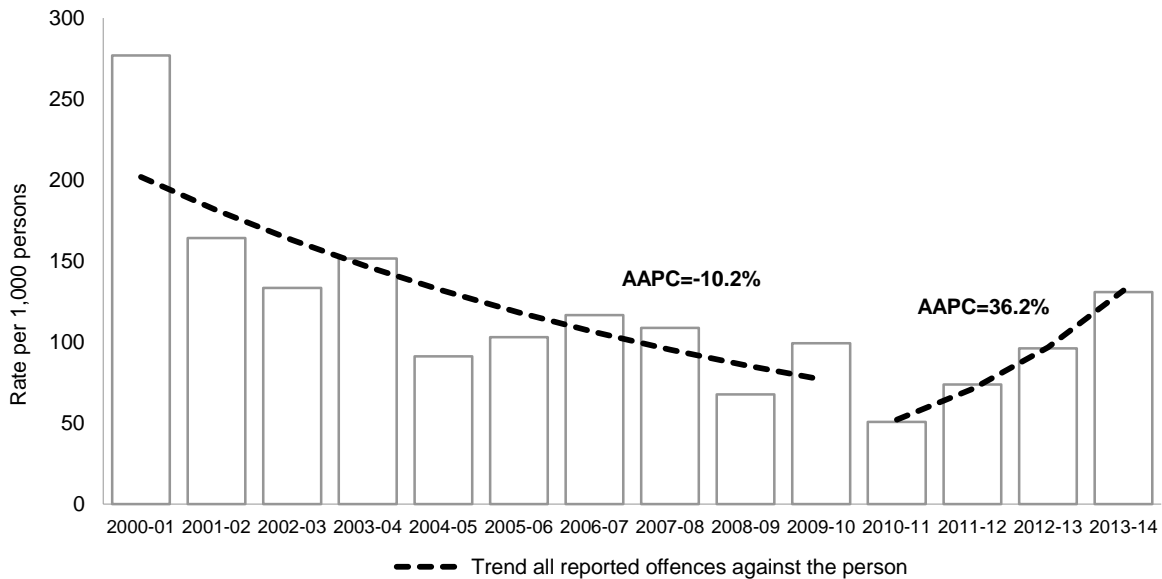
<sup>45</sup> Individual rates may not add to the total due to rounding.

# Kowanyama

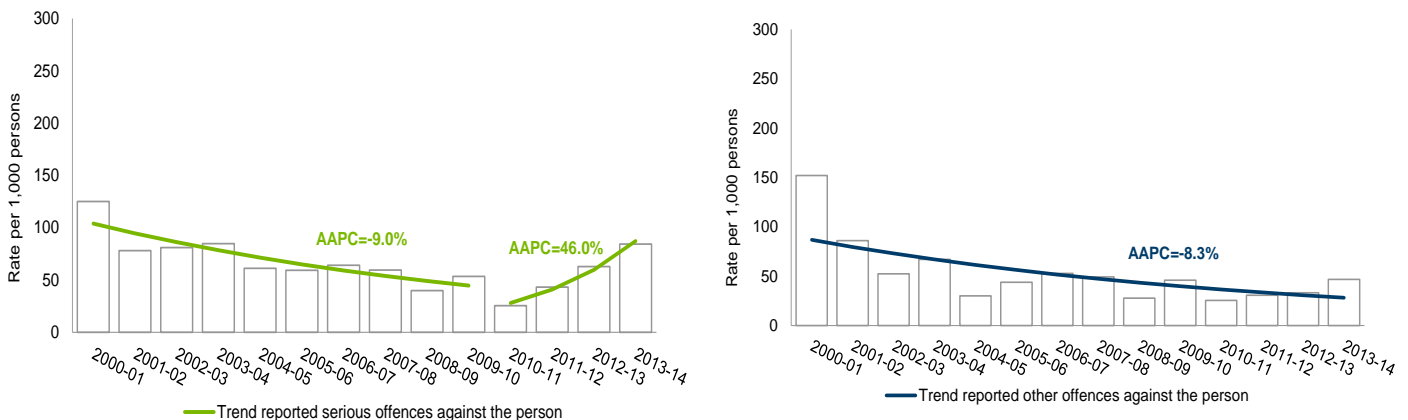
Similarly, there was a downward trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person in Kowanyama from 2000–01 to 2009–10 (AAPC: –9.0 per cent), followed by an upward trend from 2010–11 to 2013–14 (AAPC: 46.0 per cent) (Figure 53).

There was also a downward trend in the rate of reported other offences against the person from 2000–01 to 2013–14 (AAPC: –8.3 per cent) (see Figure 53).

**Figure 52: Trends in the rate of all reported offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



**Figure 53: Trends in the rate of reported serious and other offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



## June 2014 quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 37 reported offences against the person in Kowanyama. This was within the range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 22 to 49) (see Table 37).

**Table 37: Count of reported offences against the person – most recent six quarters**

| Kowanyama        | Quarter   |           |           |           |           |           |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                  | Mar 13    | Jun 13    | Sep 13    | Dec 13    | Mar 14    | Jun 14    |
| Serious Offences | 7         | 13        | 29        | 38        | 12        | 15        |
| Other Offences   | 9         | 9         | 9         | 11        | 10        | 22        |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>16</b> | <b>22</b> | <b>38</b> | <b>49</b> | <b>22</b> | <b>37</b> |

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

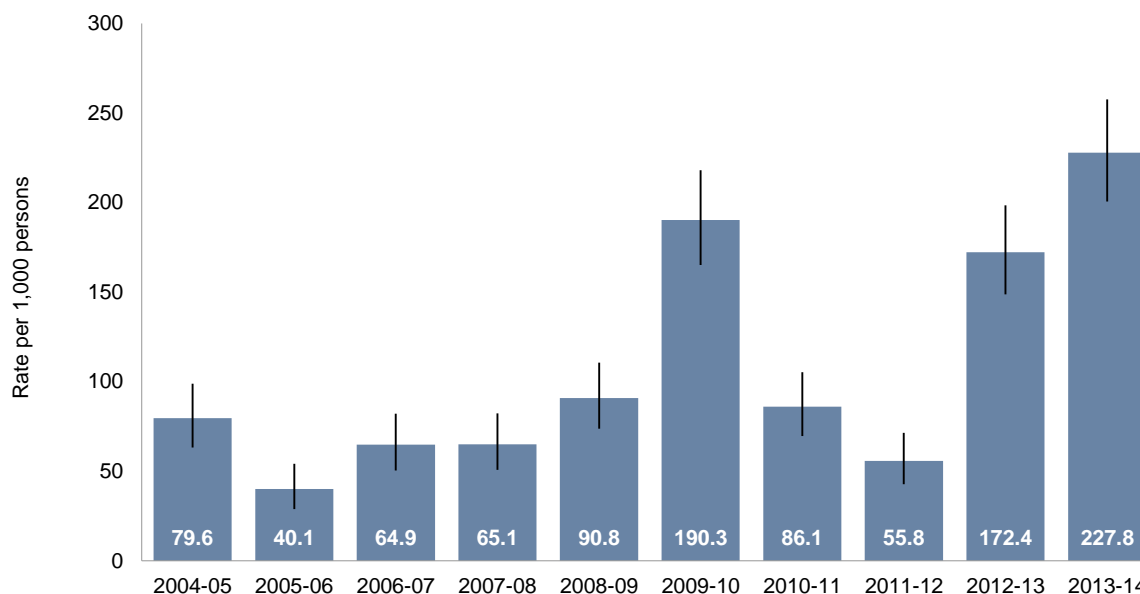
## Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Kowanyama on 5 December 2003. From when restrictions were introduced to 30 June 2014, 492 people had been convicted of 1,196 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Kowanyama.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences in Kowanyama was 227.8 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 54). This was significantly higher than the rate recorded in 2012–13 (172.4 per 1,000 persons), and was the highest rate observed over the reporting period.

**Figure 54: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences<sup>46</sup>**



In 2013–14, 149 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Kowanyama, of which 47 (31.5 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence in any of the discrete Indigenous communities (see Table 38).

<sup>46</sup> Due to revised procedures, charge and person counts may have changed from those previously reported.

# Kowanyama

**Table 38: Count and proportions of persons convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C**

| Kowanyama                                       | Year    |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|   | 2004–05 | 2005–06 | 2006–07 | 2007–08 | 2008–09 | 2009–10 | 2010–11 | 2011–12 | 2012–13 | 2013–14 |
| People convicted                                | 78      | 41      | 61      | 63      | 83      | 149     | 82      | 55      | 151     | 149     |
| People with no prior breach convictions         | 75      | 32      | 48      | 38      | 48      | 66      | 38      | 18      | 45      | 47      |
| Proportion with no prior breach convictions (%) | 96.2    | 78.0    | 78.7    | 60.3    | 57.8    | 44.3    | 46.3    | 32.7    | 29.8    | 31.5    |

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 65 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Kowanyama (see Table 39). This was within the range of charges reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 40 to 79).

**Table 39: Count of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of Sections 168B and C – most recent six quarters**

| Kowanyama | Quarter |        |        |        |        |        |
|-----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|           | Mar 13  | Jun 13 | Sep 13 | Dec 13 | Mar 14 | Jun 14 |
| Charges   | 38      | 53     | 70     | 79     | 40     | 65     |

In the June 2014 quarter, 51 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Kowanyama, of which seven (13.7 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence 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

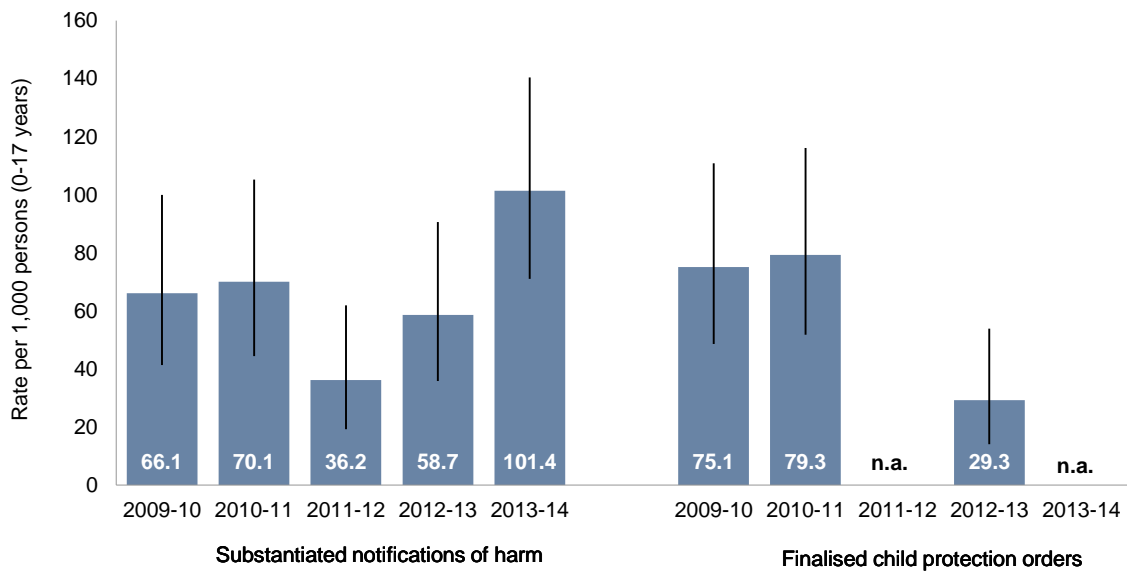
In 2013–14, 36 Kowanyama children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm, equating to an annual rate of 101.4 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was significantly higher than the rate of 58.7 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported for 2012–13, based on 20 children.

Fewer than five Kowanyama children were admitted to a finalised child protection order in 2013–14. The rate of admission of Kowanyama children to finalised child protection orders in 2013–14<sup>47</sup> was significantly lower than the rate of 29.3 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported for 2012–13, based on ten children (see Figure 55).

Note that statistical differences between rates drawn from small populations should be interpreted with caution and may not be indicative of practical significance.

<sup>47</sup> Annual rates have not been published for communities with annual counts of fewer than five children to maintain data confidentiality.

**Figure 55: Annual rate of substantiated notifications of harm and finalised child protection orders**



n.a. Not applicable, fewer than five children.

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, no children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm<sup>48</sup>. No children were admitted to finalised child protection orders<sup>49</sup>.

Source: Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

## Student Attendance: Prep to Year 10

### Annual

In Semester 1 2014, the student attendance rate at Kowanyama State School was 78.7 per cent. This rate was similar to the rate reported for Semester 1 2013 (76.5 per cent) (see Table 40). Due to changes in collection methodology and roll marking procedures, attendance rates for Semester 1 in 2013 and 2014 are not comparable with rates for prior years.

An estimated 6.6 per cent of days absent during Semester 1 2014 were disciplinary absences and a further 50.2 per cent were unexplained. About one-quarter (24.6 per cent) of all days absent were for other reasons<sup>50</sup>.

In Semester 1 2014, the gap in attendance rates between Kowanyama State School students and all Queensland State School students was 12.3 percentage points. 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.

<sup>48</sup> Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

<sup>49</sup> Data are extracted by community of family residence.

<sup>50</sup> See technical notes for further information about reasons for absences.

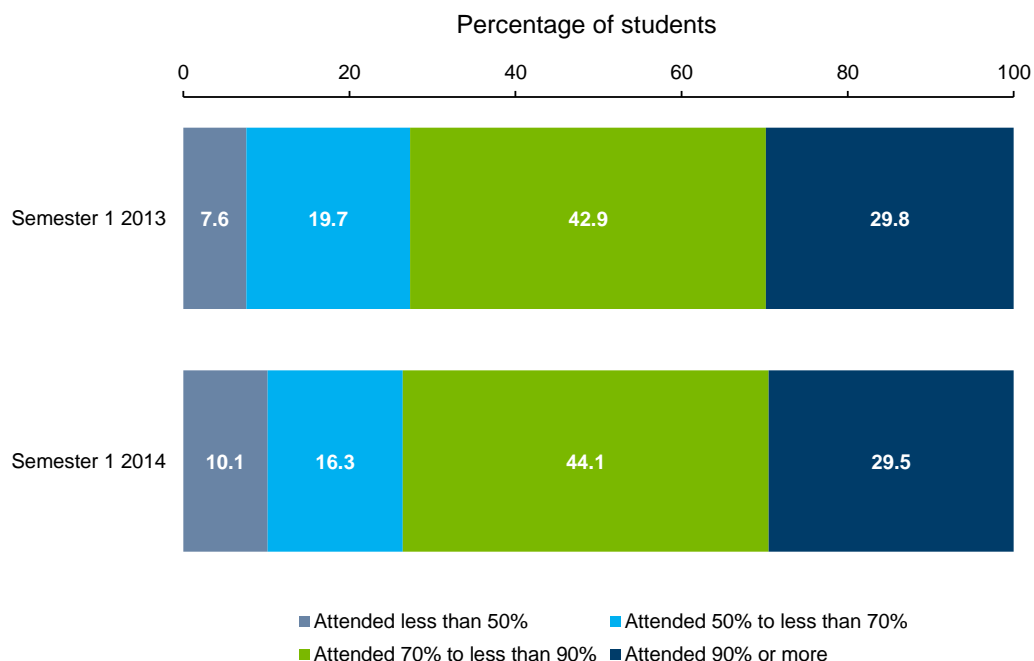
**Table 40: Student attendance rate—Kowanyama State School and all Queensland State Schools**

|   | Sem 1<br>2007 | Sem 1<br>2008 | Sem 1<br>2009 | Sem 1<br>2010 | Sem 1<br>2011 | Sem 1<br>2012 | Sem 1<br>2013 | Sem 1<br>2014 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Student attendance rate                 | — % —         |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Kowanyama State School                  | 80.1          | 84.0          | 82.5          | 80.2          | 76.7          | 74.8          | 76.5          | <b>78.7</b>   |
| All Queensland State<br>School students | 91.8          | 91.1          | 90.7          | 91.0          | 90.9          | 91.1          | 90.8          | <b>91.1</b>   |
| Gap (percentage points)                 | 11.7          | 7.2           | 8.3           | 10.8          | 14.1          | 16.2          | 14.3          | <b>12.3</b>   |

## Range

In Semester 1 2014, 29.5 per cent of Kowanyama State School students attended school at least 90 per cent of all possible school days. Around one in every four students (26.4 per cent) attended school less than 70 per cent of school days (see Figure 56) including 10.1 per cent attending less than half of all possible days. There were no significant changes in these proportions between Semester 1 2013 and Semester 1 2014<sup>51</sup>.

**Figure 56: Student attendance ranges at Kowanyama State School, all students**



<sup>51</sup> Because the two cohorts are composed of mostly the same students, (which reduces the likelihood that any differences are merely chance events) this should be treated as a conservative estimate of significant difference.

**Table 41: Student attendance ranges at Kowanyama State School, primary and secondary school students<sup>(a)</sup>**

| Student attendance | Less than 50% of possible days | 50% to less than 70% of possible days | 70% to less than 90% of possible days | 90% or more possible days | Student count |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|                    | — % —                          |                                       |                                       |                           | No.           |
| <b>Primary</b>     |                                |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 4.0                            | 20.5                                  | 50.0                                  | 25.6                      | 176           |
| Semester 1 2014    | 4.5                            | 12.8                                  | 49.2                                  | 33.5                      | 179           |
| <b>Secondary</b>   |                                |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 17.7                           | 17.7                                  | 22.6                                  | 41.9                      | 62            |
| Semester 1 2014    | 31.3                           | 29.2                                  | 25.0                                  | 14.6                      | 48            |
| <b>All</b>         |                                |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 7.6                            | 19.7                                  | 42.9                                  | 29.8                      | 238           |
| Semester 1 2014    | 10.1                           | 16.3                                  | 44.1                                  | 29.5                      | 227           |

(a) These data include students who were enrolled at the school but never arrived at the school or were enrolled only for a few days during Semester 1.

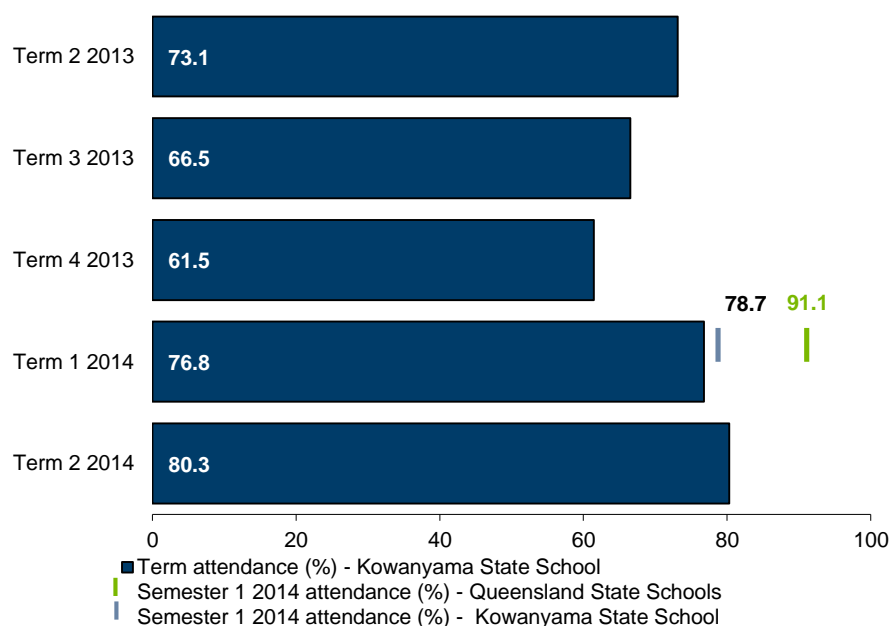
Primary school students generally showed higher levels of attendance than secondary school students. In Semester 1 2014, 33.5 per cent of primary school students attended at least 90 per cent of school days compared with only 14.6 per cent of secondary school students (see Table 41).

Notably, the proportion of secondary school students who attended school more than 90 per cent of school days significantly decreased from Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014 (from 41.9 per cent to 14.6 per cent).

## June 2014 Quarter

During Term 2 2014, 210 students were enrolled at Kowanyama State School for all or part of the term. Their attendance rate was 80.3 per cent. This was an increase from the rate recorded in Term 2 2013 (73.1 per cent) (see Figure 57).

**Figure 57: Student attendance rate, Terms, Kowanyama State School, all students**



Source: Department of Education, Training and Employment unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.



# LOCKHART RIVER

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## Building and construction

### ***New housing and subdivision work completed***

In June 2014, the final scope of works were completed for the long-awaited subdivision of parcels of land in preparation for the construction of six new houses for the Lockhart River community.

To complete this work, five trainees, one Indigenous mentor and Cultural Heritage Monitors, were employed on the site. Further to this, the successful contractor had previously undertaken work in the community which enabled the continuation of employment and training of four local men. These four workers are engaged in the Certificate III Plant Operator (Civil) training.

In addition to the continuation of the four Certificate III Plant Operator (Civil) trainees, another two carpentry apprentices continued their employment and training as a result of this work.

Another 15 local residents were also given employment opportunities in a variety of roles, which included trade assistants, an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Mentor, and Cultural Heritage Monitors across the project site.

The new housing and subdivision project not only provided a solution to address overcrowding in the community, but created an opportunity to develop a professional skills labour market specific to Lockhart River. In doing so, it has instilled pride throughout the community on a number of levels.

Furthermore, the engagement of Elders through an extensive community consultation (driven by the Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council) enabled the community to name the subdivision and provide traditional names for streets, further enhancing local pride and ownership of the project.



*Work being undertaken to deliver infrastructure.*

*An aerial*

*view shows Lockhart River's new subdivision.*

*(Photograph: Mark St Amand, Project Manager,  
(Photograph: Colleen Gollidge, DATSIP).*

*Black and More).*

## Activities in the community

### ***Educational outcomes improving***

This year, a record number of Year 12 students graduated with a pass providing greater opportunities and career options for graduating Lockhart River students. Seven of the 12 graduates were given the chance to participate in the Myuma Group's Dugalunji Prevocational Training Programs in preparation for potential employment in the mining sector.

The Lockhart River Mayor accompanied these young people to the remote location of Camooweal to ensure they settled into their respective training programs, acknowledging the significance of this opportunity for the community's young people.



# Lockhart River

One Year 12 graduate was offered a scholarship to Bond University (Queensland) which was much-celebrated in the community.

## ***Successful art exhibition***

The Lockhart River Art Centre artists featured in an exhibition in Western Australia showcasing their work. This exhibition was titled 'Ngampula kuunchi – We are family'. The family of participating local artists included Elisabeth Queenie Giblet, Evelyn Omeenyo, Irene Namok, Naomi Hobson, Susie Pascoe, Fiona Omeenyo and Silas Hobson.

Emerge ART SPACE hosted the exhibition from October through to November 2013

# Lockhart River

## Population

- Approximately 529 people (at 30 June 2013<sup>52</sup>).

## 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.

## Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council

|                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| <b>Mayor</b>        | Cr Wayne Butcher |
| <b>Deputy Mayor</b> | Cr Norman Bally  |
| <b>Councillors</b>  | Cr Rebecca Elu   |
|                     | Cr Veronica Piva |
|                     | Cr Paul Piva     |

## 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

- Co-ordinator – Willie Clarke
- Chair – Ethel Singleton

## Key Indicators

Summary of general findings – Lockhart River

### Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002–03 to 2013–14

- Trend analyses for Lockhart River residents are not reported due to incomplete data from several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service from 2010–11 to 2013–14.

### Reported offences against the person: 2000–01 to 2013–14

- There was an upward trend in the rate of reported offences against the person from 2000–01 to 2009–10, followed by a significant decrease in rates with no trend evident over the period from 2010–11 to 2013–14.

### Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- The rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions in 2013–14 was higher than the rate in 2012–13.

### Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to finalised child protection orders: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- In 2013–14, the rate at which children were subject to a substantiated notification of harm was lower than the rate in 2012–13.
- The rate at which children were admitted to finalised child protection orders in 2013–14 was similar to the rate in 2012–13.

### Student attendance rate for Lockhart State School: Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014

- The student attendance rate at Lockhart State School in Semester 1 2014 was lower than the rate in Semester 1 2013.

<sup>52</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia*, 2013, Cat. No. 3235.0.

# Lockhart River

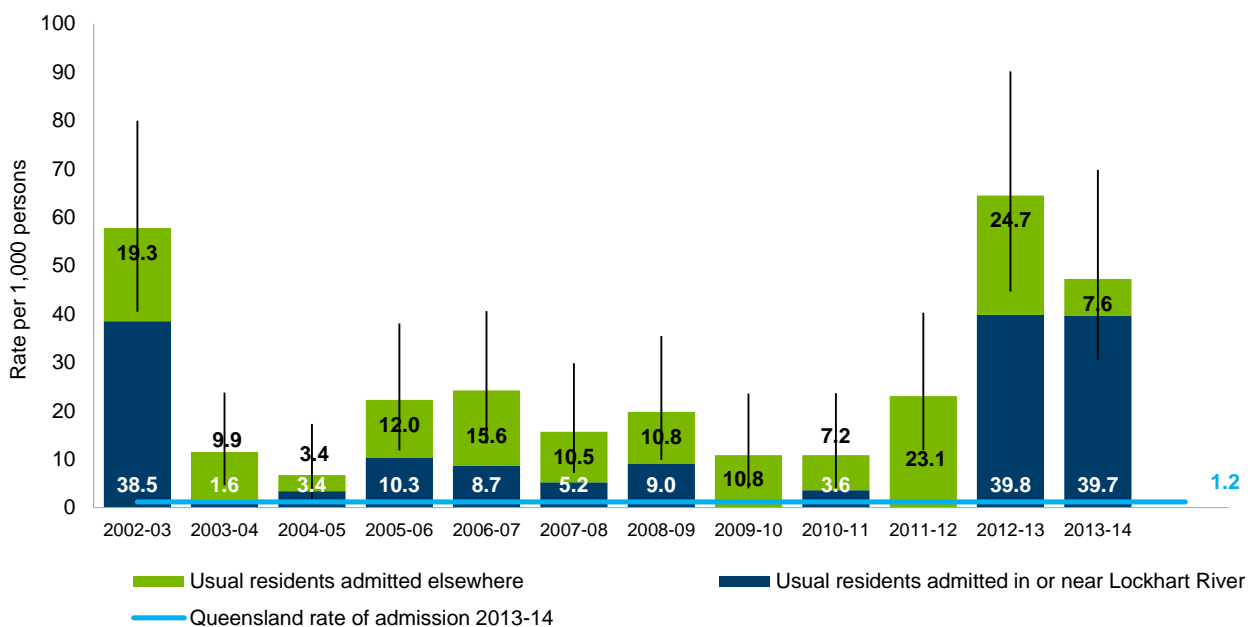
## Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 58 shows, for the period 2002–03 to 2013–14, usual residents of Lockhart River (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions by location of admission, in or near Lockhart River<sup>53</sup> and elsewhere in Queensland. Table 42 also shows the number of admissions of non-residents in Lockhart River during the most recent six quarters.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of hospital admissions of Lockhart River residents for assault-related conditions was 47.3 per 1,000 persons (39.7 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Lockhart River and 7.6 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 64.5 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 58).

**Figure 58: Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions<sup>(a)</sup>**



(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14. As a result, data over this period should be interpreted with caution.

### Trend Analysis

No trend analyses for Lockhart River residents are reported due to incomplete data from several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service from 2010–11 to 2013–14.

<sup>53</sup> 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.

# Lockhart River

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were three admissions of Lockhart River residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, two of which were hospitalisations outside of the Lockhart River community. There were no admissions of non-residents for assault-related conditions in Lockhart River (see Table 42).

**Table 42: Count of hospital admissions for assault – most recent six quarters<sup>(a)</sup>**

| Resident status     |                               | Quarter  |           |          |           |          |          |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
|                     |                               | Mar-13   | Jun-13    | Sep-13   | Dec-13    | Mar-14   | Jun-14   |
| Community residents | Admitted in or near community | 1        | 7         | 6        | 14        | 0        | 1        |
|                     | Admitted elsewhere            | 4        | 5         | 0        | 2         | 0        | 2        |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>5</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>3</b> |
| Non-residents       | Admitted in community         | 0        | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0        | 0        |

(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14.

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

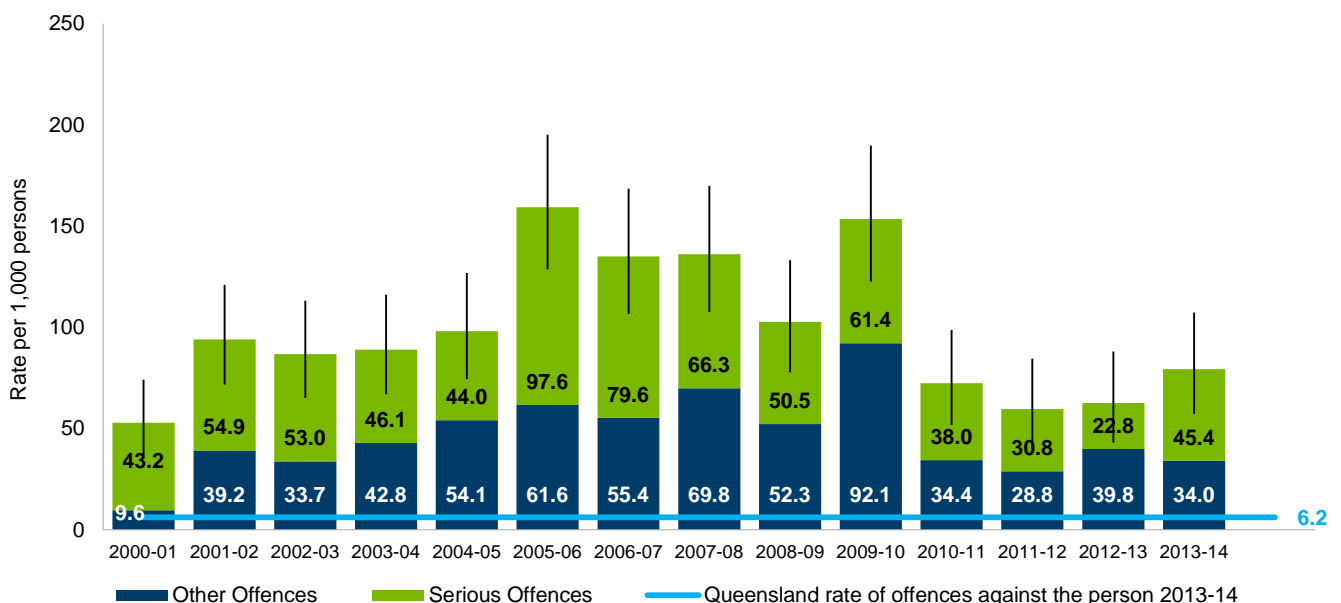
## Reported Offences Against the Person

### Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Lockhart River in 2013–14 was 79.4 per 1,000 persons (45.4 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 34.0 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 62.6 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 59).

The rate of serious offences was similar to the rate of other offences in 2013–14.

**Figure 59: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other)**



### Trend Analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the 14 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 52.8 to 159.2 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the same period were highly variable ranging from 31 to 93 offences per year.

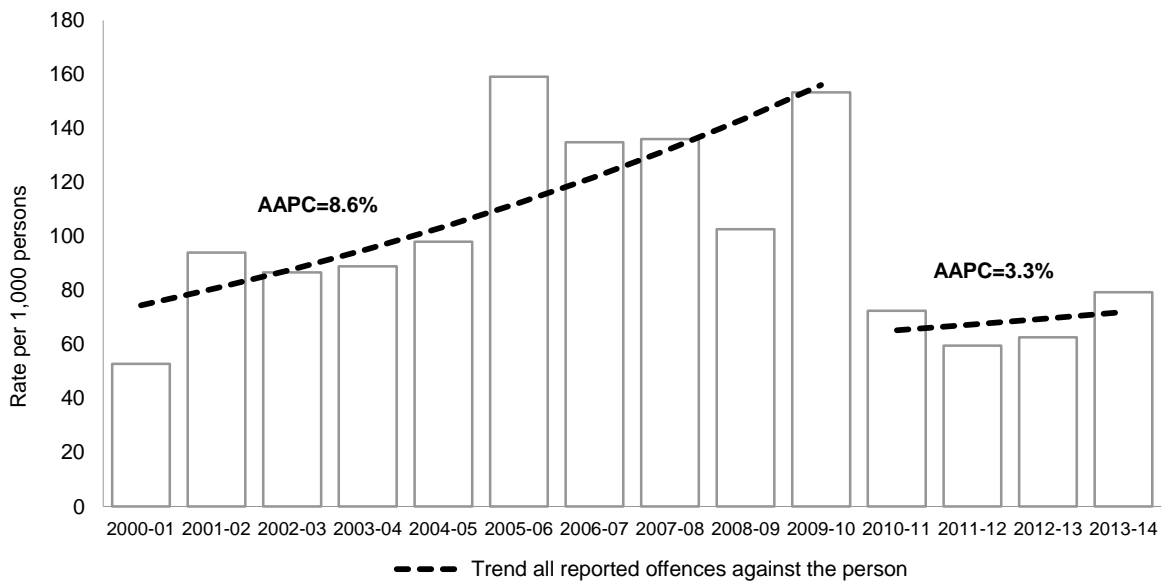
# Lockhart River

Over the reporting period, there was an upward trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Lockhart River from 2000–01 to 2009–10 (AAPC: 8.6 per cent). There was a significant decrease in the rate in 2010–11, followed by a period of relatively stable rates to 2013–14 with no statistical evidence of a trend (AAPC: 3.3 per cent) (see Figure 60).

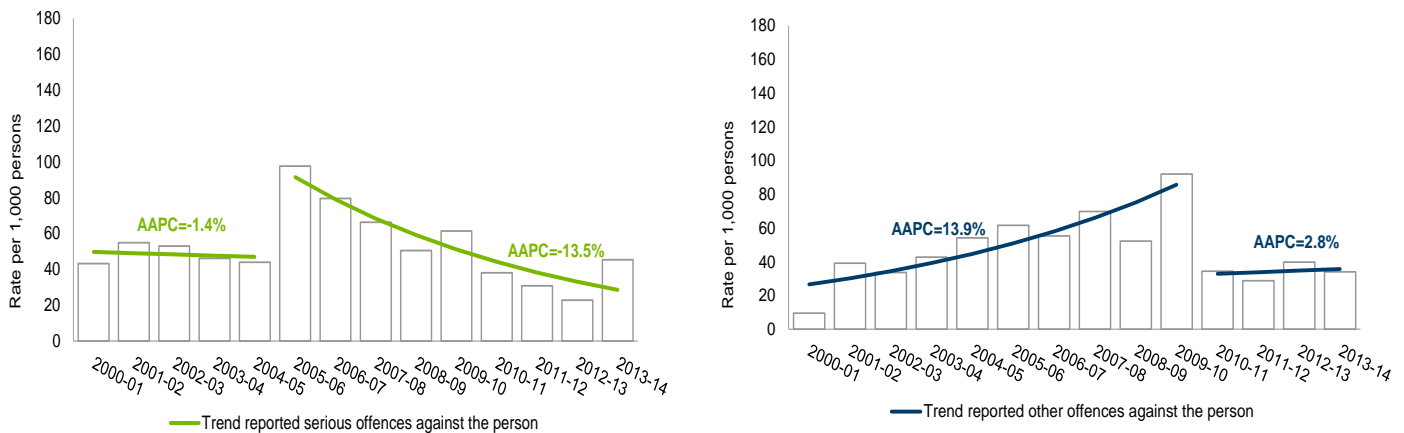
There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of serious offences against the person from 2000–01 to 2004–05 (AAPC: -1.4 per cent); however, there was a significant increase in the rate in 2005–06, followed by a downward trend to 2013–14 (AAPC: -13.5 per cent) (see Figure 61).

Similar to the trends of all reported offences against the person, there was an upward trend from 2000–01 to 2009–10 (AAPC: 13.9 per cent), and no statistical evidence of a trend from 2010–11 to 2013–14 (AAPC: 2.8 per cent) (see Figure 61).

**Figure 60: Trends in the rate of all reported offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



**Figure 61: Trends in the rate of reported serious and other offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



# Lockhart River

## June 2014 quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were four reported offences against the person in Lockhart River. This was within the range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 1 to 23) (see Table 43).

**Table 43: Count of reported offences against the person – most recent six quarters**

| Lockhart River   | Quarter  |           |           |           |          |          |
|------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
|                  | Mar 13   | Jun 13    | Sep 13    | Dec 13    | Mar 14   | Jun 14   |
| Serious Offences | 1        | 6         | 11        | 10        | 0        | 3        |
| Other Offences   | 3        | 7         | 12        | 4         | 1        | 1        |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>4</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>23</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>4</b> |

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

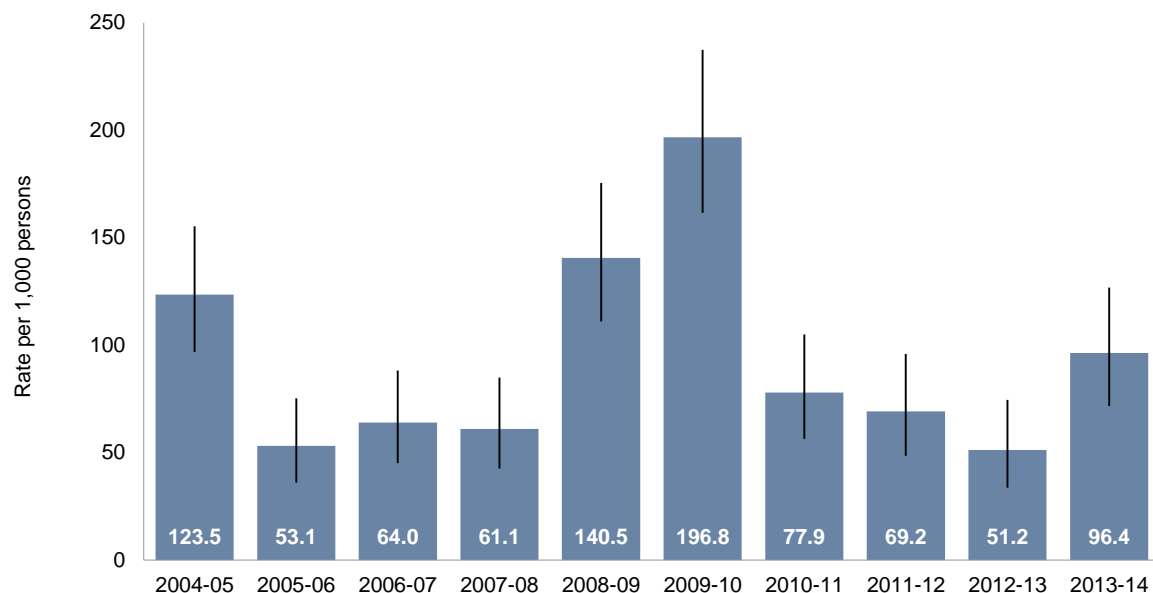
## Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Lockhart River on 3 October 2003. From when restrictions were introduced to 30 June 2014, 313 people had been convicted of 532 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Lockhart River.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences in Lockhart River was 96.4 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 62). This was higher than the rate reported in 2012–13 (51.2 per 1,000 persons), and similar to the rates reported in 2010–11 and 2011–12 (77.9 and 69.2 per 1,000 persons respectively).

**Figure 62: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences<sup>54</sup>**



In 2013–14, 46 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Lockhart River, of which 18 (39.1 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence in any of the discrete Indigenous communities (see Table 44).

<sup>54</sup> Due to revised procedures, charge and person counts may have changed from those previously reported.

# Lockhart River

**Table 44: Count and proportions of persons convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C**

| Lockhart River                                  | Year    |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|   | 2004–05 | 2005–06 | 2006–07 | 2007–08 | 2008–09 | 2009–10 | 2010–11 | 2011–12 | 2012–13 | 2013–14 |
| People convicted                                | 65      | 30      | 35      | 34      | 69      | 87      | 41      | 33      | 24      | 46      |
| People with no prior breach convictions         | 63      | 25      | 28      | 22      | 50      | 44      | 19      | 14      | 7       | 18      |
| Proportion with no prior breach convictions (%) | 96.9    | 83.3    | 80.0    | 64.7    | 72.5    | 50.6    | 46.3    | 42.4    | 29.2    | 39.1    |

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 10 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Lockhart River (see Table 45). This was within the range of charges reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 3 to 23).

**Table 45: Count of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of Sections 168B and C – most recent six quarters**

| Lockhart River | Quarter |        |        |        |        |        |
|----------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                | Mar 13  | Jun 13 | Sep 13 | Dec 13 | Mar 14 | Jun 14 |
| Charges        | 10      | 3      | 23     | 13     | 5      | 10     |

In the June 2014 quarter, 10 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Lockhart River, of which fewer than five had no prior convictions for this offence 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

Fewer than five Lockhart River children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm in 2013–14. The annual rate of Lockhart River children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm in 2013–14<sup>55</sup> was significantly lower than the rate of 95.2 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported for 2012–13, based on 14 children.

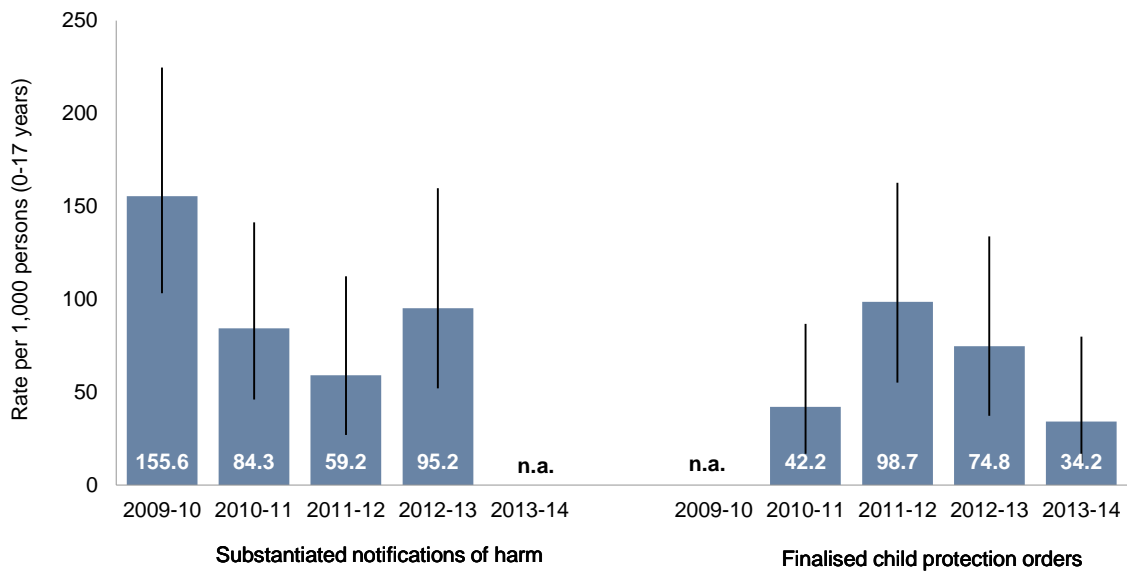
Five Lockhart River children were admitted to a finalised child protection order in 2013–14, equating to an annual rate of 34.2 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was similar to the rate of 74.8 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported for 2012–13, based on 11 children (see Figure 63).

Note that statistical differences between rates drawn from small populations should be interpreted with caution and may not be indicative of practical significance.

<sup>55</sup> Annual rates have not been published for communities with annual counts of fewer than five children to maintain data confidentiality.

# Lockhart River

Figure 63: Annual rate of substantiated notifications of harm and finalised child protection orders



n.a. Not applicable, fewer than five children.

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, no children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm<sup>56</sup>. No children were admitted to finalised child protection orders<sup>57</sup>.

Source: Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

## Student Attendance: Prep to Year 12

### Annual

In Semester 1 2014, the student attendance rate at Lockhart State School was 68.9 per cent. This was a decrease from the rate reported for Semester 1 2013 (79.1 per cent) (see Table 46). Due to changes in collection methodology and roll marking procedures, attendance rates for Semester 1 in 2013 and 2014 are not comparable with rates for prior years.

The majority of absent days during Semester 1 2014 were unexplained absences (84.8 per cent) with only 0.1 per cent of days absent being disciplinary absences.

In Semester 1 2014, the gap in attendance rates between Lockhart State School students and Queensland State School students was 22.2 percentage points. 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.

Table 46: Student attendance rate—Lockhart River State School and all Queensland State Schools

|                                      | Sem 1 2007 | Sem 1 2008 | Sem 1 2009 | Sem 1 2010 | Sem 1 2011 | Sem 1 2012 | Sem 1 2013 | Sem 1 2014 |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Student attendance rate              | — % —      |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| Lockhart State School                | 86.1       | 77.5       | 75.4       | 76.9       | 76.6       | 72.1       | 79.1       | 68.9       |
| All Queensland State School students | 91.8       | 91.1       | 90.7       | 91.0       | 90.9       | 91.1       | 90.8       | 91.1       |
| Gap (percentage points)              | 5.7        | 13.7       | 15.3       | 14.1       | 14.2       | 19.0       | 11.7       | 22.2       |

<sup>56</sup> Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

<sup>57</sup> Data are extracted by community of family residence.



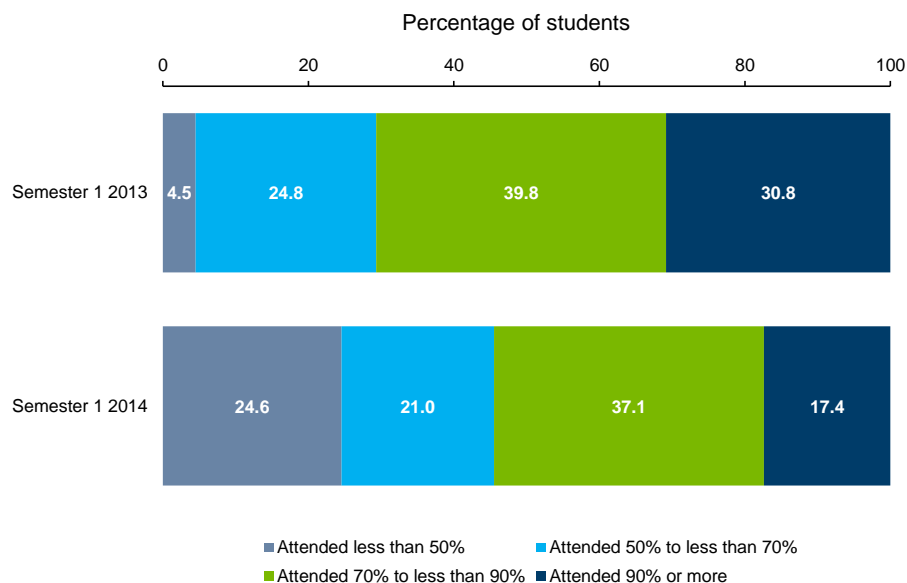
# Lockhart River

## Range

In Semester 1 2014, 17.4 per cent of Lockhart River State School students attended school at least 90 per cent of all possible school days. Around four in every nine students (45.5 per cent<sup>58</sup>) attended school less than 70 per cent of school days (see Figure 64) including 24.6 per cent attending less than half of all possible days.

Further, from Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014, there was a significant decrease in the proportion of all students who attended school at least 90 per cent of all possible days. There was also a corresponding increase in the proportion of those who attended school less than 50 per cent of school days (see Table 47).

**Figure 64: Student attendance ranges at Lockhart River State School, all students**



**Table 47: Attendance ranges at Lockhart River State School, all students<sup>(a)(b)</sup>**

| Student attendance | Less than 50% of possible days | 50% to less than 70% of possible days | 70% to less than 90% of possible days | 90% or more possible days | Student count |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|                    | — % —                          |                                       |                                       |                           | No.           |
|                    | All                            |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 4.5                            | 24.8                                  | 39.8                                  | 30.8                      | 133           |
| Semester 1 2014    | 24.6                           | 21.0                                  | 37.1                                  | 17.4                      | 167           |

- (a) These data include students who were enrolled at the school but never arrived at the school or were enrolled only for a few days during Semester 1.
- (b) Primary and secondary students have not been reported separately because of student counts of less than five in one or more ranges.

<sup>58</sup> Individual rates may not add to the total due to rounding.

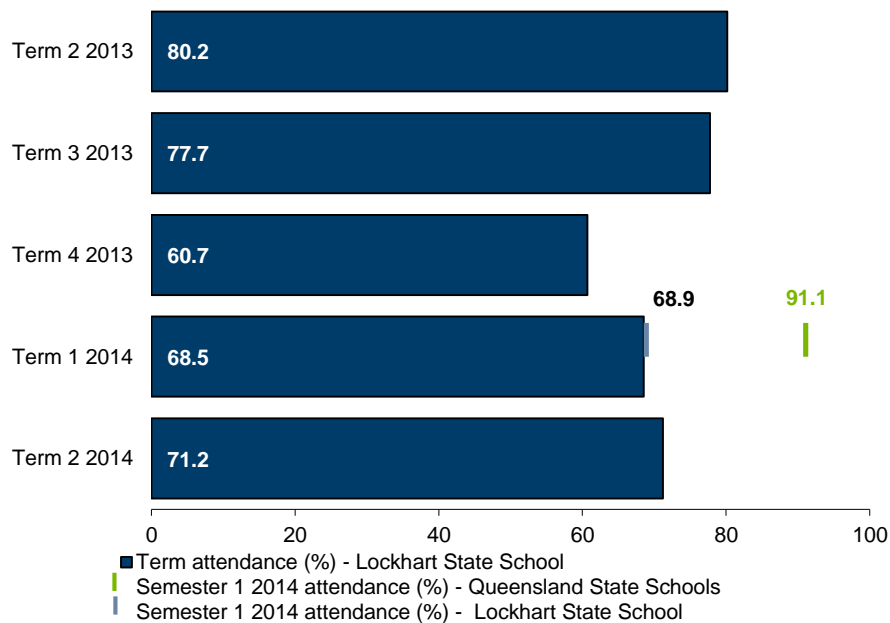
# Lockhart River

## June 2014 Quarter

Term attendance data in this report have been revised to reflect a change in the term attendance collection methodology. As a result, the term attendance rates below cannot be compared with the rates reported prior to 2013. Refer to the technical notes for further information.

During Term 2 2014, 152 students were enrolled at Lockhart State School for all or part of the term. Their attendance rate was 71.2 per cent. This was a decrease from the rate recorded in Term 2 2013 (80.2 per cent) (see Figure 65).

**Figure 65: Student attendance rate, Terms, Lockhart State School, all students**



Source: Department of Education, Training and Employment unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.



# MAPOON

Annual Bulletin for the period  
July 2013 to June 2014:  
Including June 2013 Quarter

## Activities in the community

### ***World first project maps and restores significant historical site***

The Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council initiated steps to plan and implement the first restoration project of its kind in the old mission gravesite located on Cullen Point.

The project incorporated ground penetration scanning and was undertaken with the help of Mary-Jean Sutton PhD Candidate with the Department of Anthropology, School of Social Sciences, University of Queensland and Elders of Mapoon including William Busch, Alma Day, Harriet Flinders Zoe and Stan De-jersey and the Mapoon Cultural Heritage Rangers.

The project itself included the mapping and identification of graves in the old cemetery, with the data collected helping to identify the different styles of burial from the time of the mission. It also offered an opportunity to respect the Elders and family members past, collect valuable information about the ceremony and to create a lasting memorial for future generations.

The site has now been fenced and a new entrance archway created.

The project also gave Community Rangers the opportunity to develop and plan the restoration, which included researching historical archives and documenting stories of surviving Elders. This innovative initiative has instilled pride in the community and although painful, has been a positive outcome for the community.

The Western Cape Community Co-existence Agreement Trust (WCCCA) funded this project.



*Members of the project team at Cullen Point.  
(Photograph courtesy of the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council).*

### ***Festival celebrates returning to country after 50 years***

“The festival marked a significant time in the history of Mapoon and was a time for us to all come together to remember the past and more to celebrate our resilience to achieve our goals. Mapoon has come full circle and has arisen from the ashes.” Mapoon Mayor – Peter Guivarra.

The Paanja Cultural Festival ran from 15–17 November 2013 in Mapoon and showcased the growth and development of the Mapoon community 50 years on from a traumatic and sad history, and its impact on both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as well as regional Queensland.

Local community members, family and friends from across Queensland reunited at the three-day festival to not only pay tribute to a sad part of their history, but to acknowledge the recent progress of this small Aboriginal community in Western Cape York.

# Mapoon

Elders from across the region travelled long distances to attend the festival and were very excited to be part of the significant community event with one Elder saying “This is just unbelievable, I am thoroughly enjoying myself”.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander bands, singers and dancers from Cairns, Yarrabah and across Cape York provided first class entertainment for festival-goers, with young people from communities across the Cape entertaining with a demonstration of their skills as they played Traditional Indigenous Games.

These games were hosted by Sport and Recreation Services, Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sports and Racing ‘Deadly Sports Program’ in collaboration with the Western Cape PCYC centres.

The Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council showed its appreciation for this entertainment by presenting all young people with gold Mapoon Paanja Festival–50 Years Celebration medallions.

The community was also entertained by the ‘Big Screening’—a visual history slide show showcasing the Mapoon community over 50 years with a collection of old and new photos.

Aboriginal art and craft displays, traditional Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander food and other foods were also a feature at the festival.

The efforts of the local community working group in the planning and delivery of the festival surpassed expectations of everyone who attended, and saw the festival become a major reconciliation activity for Queensland as well as a great opportunity for everyone to appreciate and celebrate our cultural diversity.

The Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council acknowledges the Queensland Government, Rio Tinto Alcan and the Western Cape Community Co-existence Agreement Trust (WCCCA) for their contributions toward the festival.



*The Paanja Cultural Festival has become a major reconciliation activity for Queensland.*

## ***New sign welcomes visitors***

The Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council erected a new, eye-catching welcome sign at the entrance of the community. The sign displays the artwork of a local Mapoon woman which depicts the tranquillity of the community.

The Western Cape Community Co-existence Agreement Trust (WCCCA) provided funds to design, develop and erect the sign which is a simple, welcoming gesture that has instilled further pride in the people and community of Mapoon.



*The engaging new sign welcomes visitors to Mapoon. (Photograph courtesy of the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council).*

# Mapoon

## Population

- Approximately 288 people (at 30 June 2013<sup>59</sup>).

## 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.

## Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council

|                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Mayor</b>        | Cr Peter Guivarra |
| <b>Deputy Mayor</b> | Cr Ricky Guivarra |
| <b>Councillors</b>  | Cr Aileen Addo    |
|                     | Cr Polly Smith    |
|                     | Cr Beryl Woodley  |

## 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.

## Mapoon Community Justice Group

- Chair – Ricky Guivarra

## Key Indicators

### Summary of general findings – Mapoon

#### **Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002–03 to 2013–14**

- There was a downward trend in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions over the period 2002–03 to 2007–08, followed by an upward trend from 2008–09 to 2013–14.

#### **Reported offences against the person: 2000–01 to 2013–14**

- There was no trend in the rate of reported offences against the person over the period 2000–01 to 2013–14 as rates were variable.

#### **Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2013–14**

- In 2013–14, there were four charges resulting in a conviction for breaches alcohol carriage limits in Mapoon.

#### **Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to finalised child protection orders: 2012–13 to 2013–14**

- In 2013–14, the rate at which children were subject to a substantiated notification of harm was similar to the 2012–13 rate.
- Five children were admitted to finalised child protection orders in 2013–14 and none in 2012–13.

#### **Student attendance rate for Western Cape College—Mapoon: Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014**

- The student attendance rate at Western Cape College Mapoon in Semester 1 2014 was similar to the rate in Semester 1 2013.

<sup>59</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia*, 2013, Cat. No. 3235.0.



# Mapoon

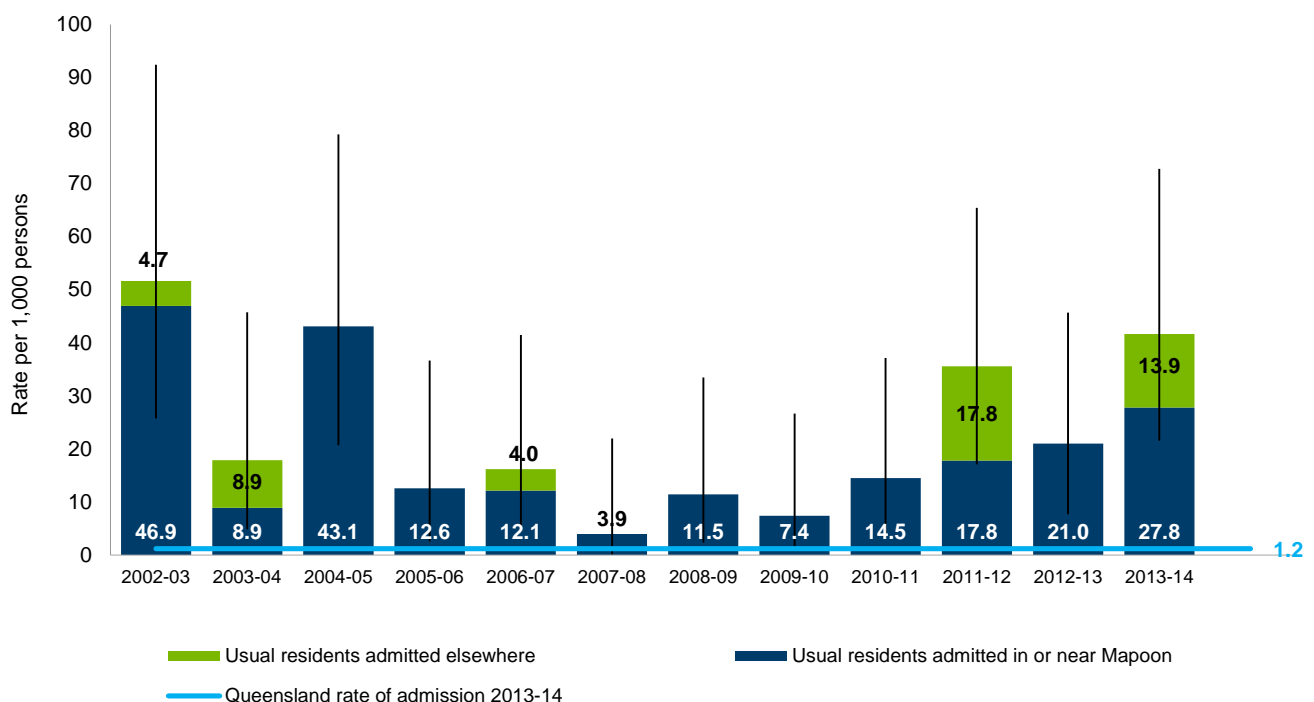
## Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 66 shows, for the period 2002–03 to 2013–14, usual residents of Mapoon (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions by location of admission, in or near Mapoon<sup>60</sup> and elsewhere in Queensland. Table 48 also shows the number of admissions of non-residents in Mapoon during the most recent six quarters.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of hospital admissions of Mapoon residents for assault-related conditions was 41.7 per 1,000 persons (27.8 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Mapoon and 13.9 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 21.0 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 66).

**Figure 66: Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions<sup>(a)</sup>**



(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14. As a result, data over this period should be interpreted with caution.

### Trend Analysis

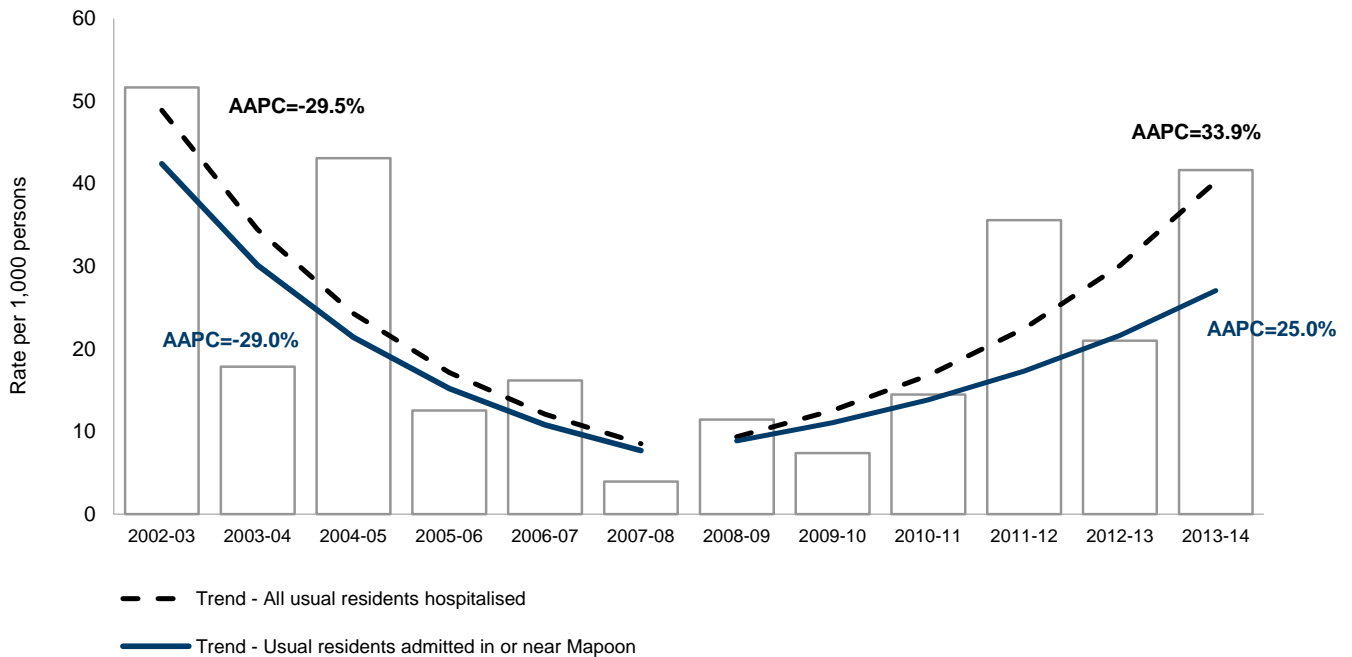
The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire 12 year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admission of Mapoon residents to hospital varied widely from 3.9 to 51.6 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. These rates, however, are based on small counts of one to 12 admissions per year. Due to small counts, the rate of Mapoon residents hospitalised outside of their community for assault-related conditions has not been trended.

There was a downward trend in the rate of admission of Mapoon residents to all hospital facilities for assault-related conditions over the period 2002–03 to 2007–08 (AAPC: –29.5 per cent), followed by an upward trend over the period 2008–09 to 2013–14 (AAPC: 33.9 per cent).

Similarly, there was a downward trend in the rate of Mapoon residents hospitalised in community facilities over the period 2002–03 to 2007–08 (AAPC: –29.0 per cent), followed by an upward trend over the period 2008–09 to 2013–14 (AAPC: 25.0 per cent) (see Figure 67).

<sup>60</sup> 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.

**Figure 67: Trend in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)<sup>(a)</sup>**



(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14. As a result, trend analyses should be interpreted with caution.

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were seven admissions of Mapoon residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, four of which were hospitalisations outside of the Mapoon community. There were no admissions of non-residents for assault-related conditions in Mapoon (see Table 48).

**Table 48: Count of hospital admissions for assault – most recent six quarters<sup>(a)</sup>**

| Resident status     |                               | Quarter  |          |          |          |          |          |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                     |                               | Mar-13   | Jun-13   | Sep-13   | Dec-13   | Mar-14   | Jun-14   |
| Community residents | Admitted in or near community | 2        | 2        | 4        | 0        | 1        | 3        |
|                     | Admitted elsewhere            | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 4        |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>2</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>7</b> |
| Non-residents       | Admitted in community         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |

(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14.

**Source:** Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

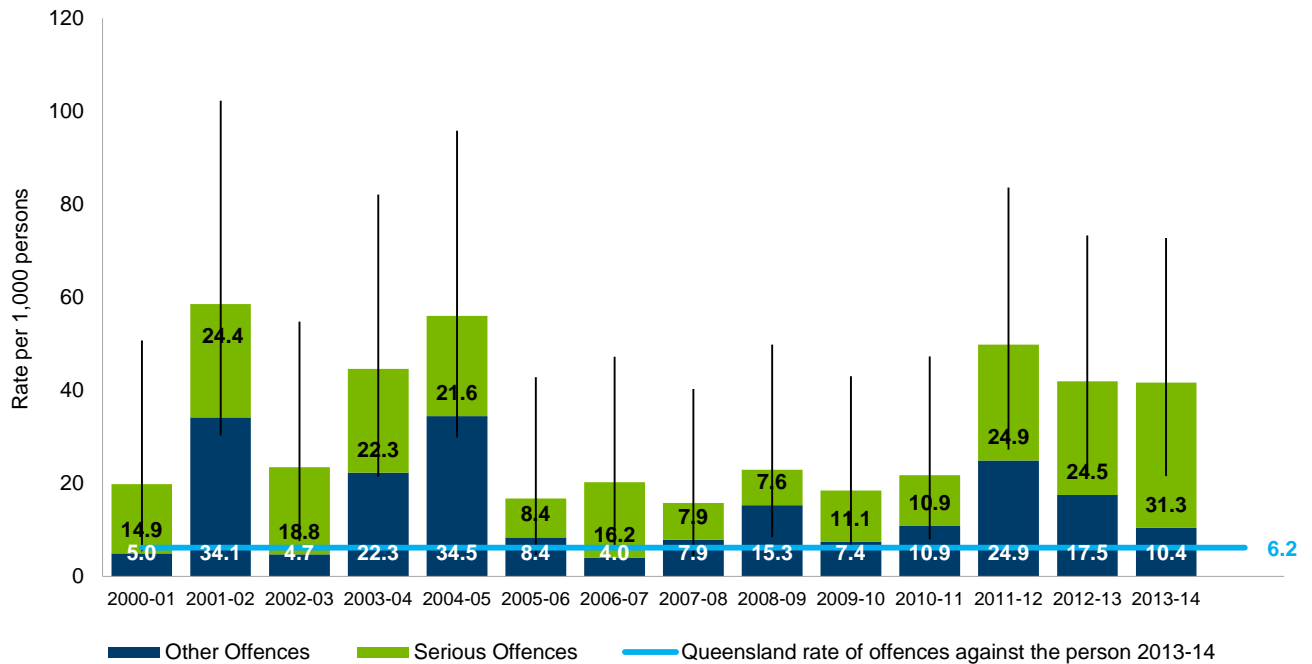
## Reported Offences Against the Person

### Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Mapoon in 2013–14 was 41.7 per 1,000 persons (31.3 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 10.4 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 42.0 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 68).

The rate of serious offences was similar to the rate of other offences in 2013–14.

**Figure 68: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other)**



## Trend Analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the 14 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 15.7<sup>61</sup> to 58.5 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the same period ranged from four to 14 offences per year.

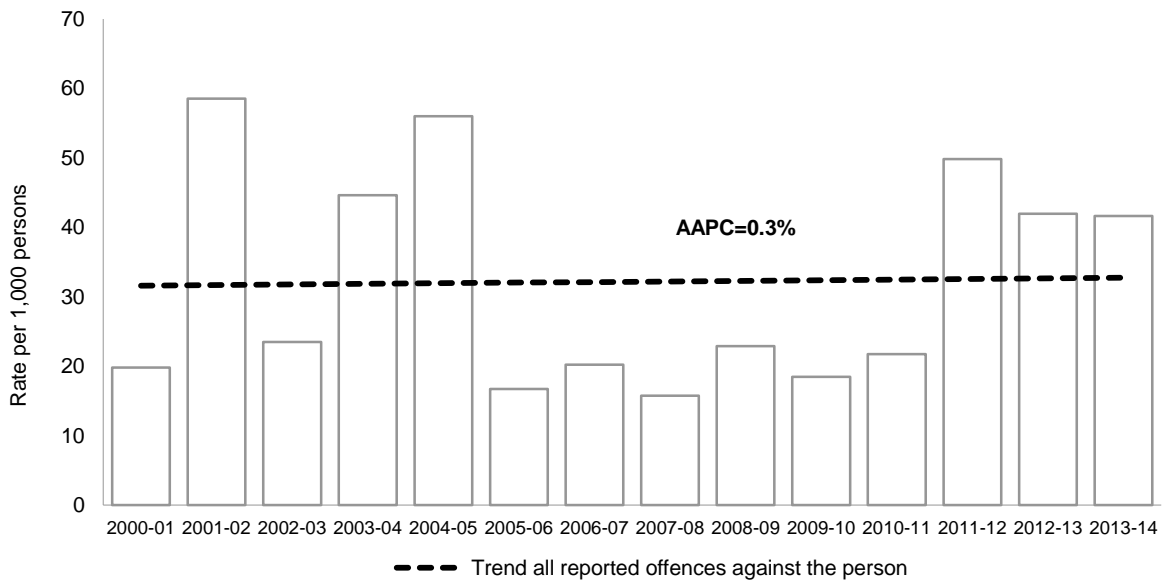
There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of all offences against the person in Mapoon over the period 2000–01 to 2013–14 (AAPC: 0.3 per cent) (see Figure 69).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person (from 2000–01 to 2010–11, AAPC: –8.5 per cent; from 2011–12 to 2013–14, AAPC: 12.6 per cent), nor in reported other offences against the person (AAPC: –1.7 per cent) (see Figure 70).

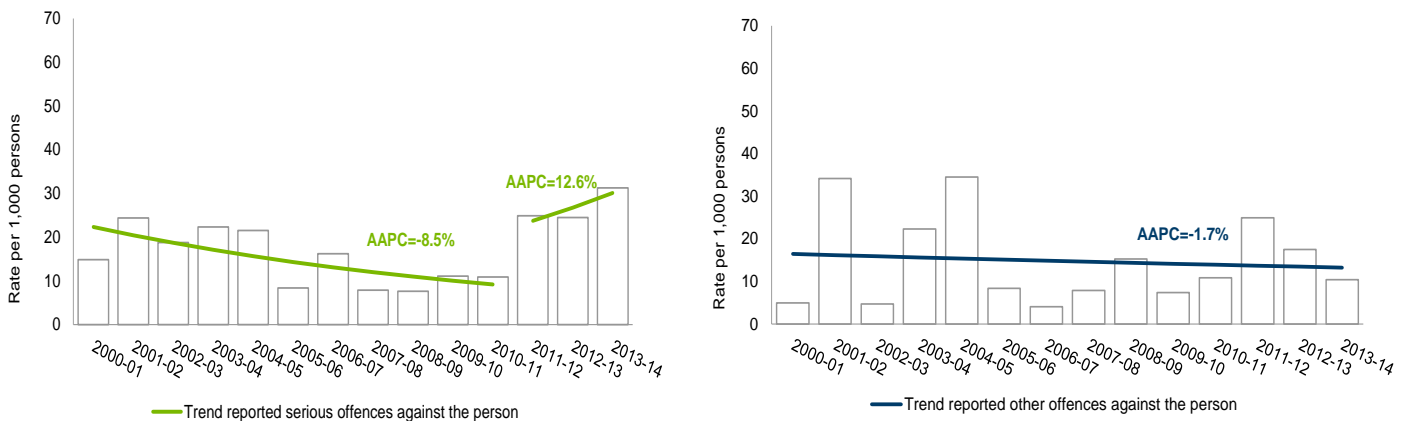
<sup>61</sup> Individual rates may not add to the total due to rounding.



**Figure 69: Trends in the rate of all reported offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



**Figure 70: Trends in the rate of reported serious and other offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



## June 2014 quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were two reported offence against the person in Mapoon. This was within the range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 0 to 9) (see Table 49).

**Table 49: Count of reported offences against the person – most recent six quarters**

| Mapoon           | Quarter  |          |          |          |          |          |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                  | Mar 13   | Jun 13   | Sep 13   | Dec 13   | Mar 14   | Jun 14   |
| Serious Offences | 0        | 3        | 1        | 6        | 0        | 2        |
| Other Offences   | 0        | 2        | 0        | 3        | 0        | 0        |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>0</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>2</b> |

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

# Mapoon

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

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Mapoon on 14 April 2004. From when restrictions were introduced to 30 June 2014, 38 people had been convicted of 42 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Mapoon.

### **Annual**

In 2013–14, there were four charges resulting in a conviction for breaches alcohol carriage limits in Mapoon.

### **June 2014 Quarter**

In the June 2014 quarter, there was one charge resulting in a conviction for breaches alcohol carriage limits in Mapoon.

**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 2013–14, fewer than five Mapoon children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm. The annual rate of Mapoon children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm in 2013–14 was similar to the rate reported for 2012–13 (based on fewer than five children)<sup>62</sup>.

Five Mapoon children were admitted to finalised child protection orders in 2013–14, equating to an annual rate of 73.5 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). In contrast, no Mapoon children were admitted to finalised child protection orders in 2012–13.

### **June 2014 Quarter**

In the June 2014 quarter, no children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm<sup>63</sup>. No children were admitted to finalised child protection orders<sup>64</sup>.

**Source:** Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

## ***Student Attendance: Prep to Year 6***

### **Annual**

In Semester 1 2014, the student attendance rate at Western Cape College–Mapoon was 83.6 per cent. This was similar to the rate reported for Semester 1 2013 (82.4 per cent) (see Table 50). Due to changes in collection methodology and roll marking procedures, attendance rates for Semester 1 in 2013 and 2014 are not comparable with rates for prior years.

An estimated 50.2 per cent of days absent during Semester 1 2014 were unexplained.

In Semester 1 2014, the attendance rate of Western Cape College–Mapoon students was 7.5 percentage points lower than the statewide attendance rates. In all years from 2008, except 2011, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Western Cape College–Mapoon were at least five percentage points lower than the attendance rates of all Queensland State School students.

<sup>62</sup> Annual rates have not been published for communities with annual counts of fewer than five children to maintain data confidentiality.

<sup>63</sup> Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

<sup>64</sup> Data are extracted by community of family residence.

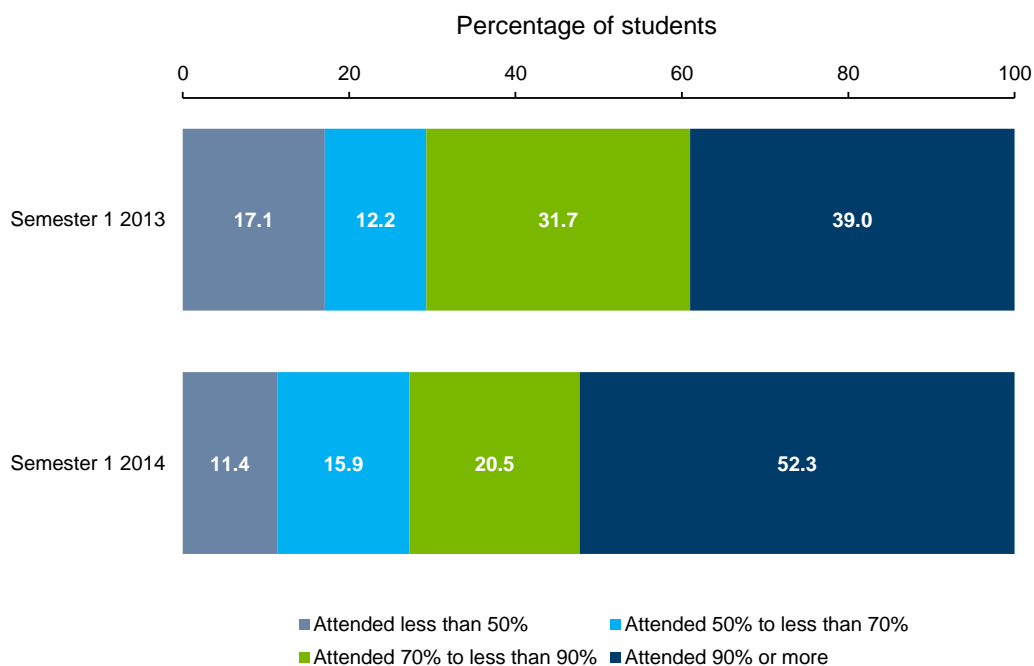
**Table 50: Student attendance rate—Western Cape College—Mapoon and all Queensland State Schools**

|                                      | Sem 1 2007 | Sem 1 2008 | Sem 1 2009 | Sem 1 2010 | Sem 1 2011 | Sem 1 2012 | Sem 1 2013 | Sem 1 2014  |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Student attendance rate              | — % —      |            |            |            |            |            |            |             |
| Western Cape College—Mapoon          | 91.4       | 79.7       | 85.7       | 81.5       | 87.0       | 84.4       | 82.4       | <b>83.6</b> |
| All Queensland State School students | 91.8       | 91.1       | 90.7       | 91.0       | 90.9       | 91.1       | 90.8       | <b>91.1</b> |
| Gap (percentage points)              | 0.4        | 11.4       | 5.0        | 9.5        | 3.9        | 6.7        | 8.3        | <b>7.5</b>  |

## Range

In Semester 1 2014, 52.3 per cent of Western Cape College—Mapoon students attended school at least 90 per cent of all possible school days. Around one in every four students (27.3 per cent) attended school less than 70 per cent of school days (see Figure 71) including 11.4 per cent attending less than half of all possible days (see Table 51). There were no significant changes in these proportions between Semester 1 2013 and Semester 1 2014<sup>65</sup>.

**Figure 71: Student attendance ranges at Western Cape College—Mapoon**



**Table 51: Student attendance ranges at Western Cape College—Mapoon<sup>(a)(b)</sup>**

| Student attendance | Less than 50% of possible days | 50% to less than 70% of possible days | 70% to less than 90% of possible days | 90% or more possible days | Student count |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|                    | — % —                          |                                       |                                       |                           | No.           |
|                    | Primary                        |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 17.1                           | 12.2                                  | 31.7                                  | 39.0                      | 41            |
| Semester 1 2014    | 11.4                           | 15.9                                  | 20.5                                  | 52.3                      | 44            |

- (a) These data include students who were enrolled at the school but never arrived at the school or were enrolled only for a few days during Semester 1.  
 (b) Western Cape College—Mapoon caters to primary students only.

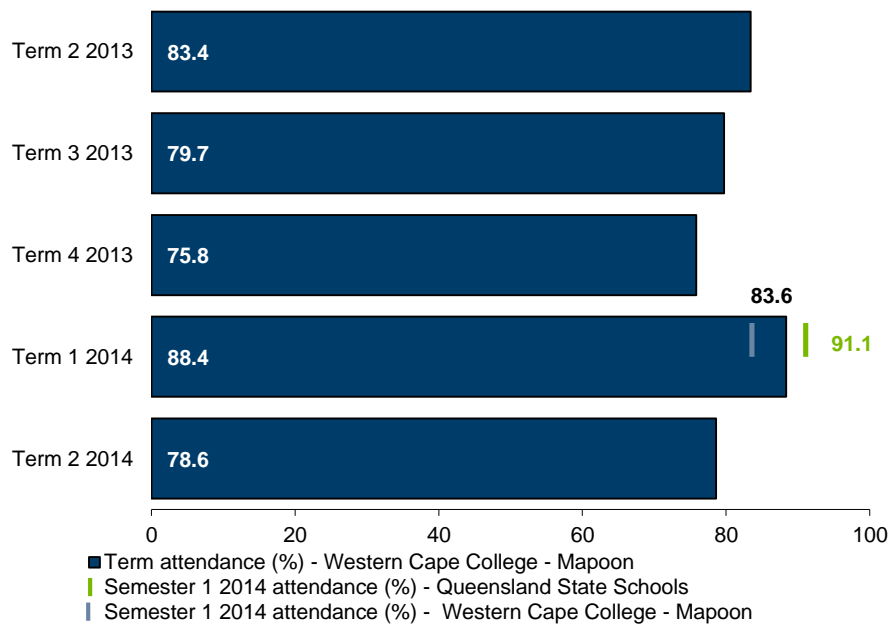
<sup>65</sup> Because the two cohorts are composed of mostly the same students, (which reduces the likelihood that any differences are merely chance events) this should be treated as a conservative estimate of significant difference.

# Mapoon

## June 2014 Quarter

During Term 2 2014, 35 students were enrolled at Western Cape College–Mapoon for all or part of the term. Their attendance rate was 78.6 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2013 (83.4 per cent) (see Figure 72).

**Figure 72: Student attendance rate, Terms, Western Cape College–Mapoon**



Source: Department of Education, Training and Employment unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.



# MORNINGTON ISLAND

Annual Bulletin for the period  
July 2013 to June 2014:  
Including June 2014 Quarter

## Governance and planning

Headway was made in relation to the Mornington Shire Council's 2013–2014 Annual Operational Plan, which outlined the foundation for areas of desired achievement to meet community expectations. Achievements were made in the following areas:

Planning has also commenced for street signs and a traffic plan by Technical Services staff.

The formation of an internal audit committee commenced and regular visits were carried out by an internal auditor.

### *Implementing the corporate plan*

Implementation of the 2011–2016 Corporate Plan commenced to address the priorities of Infrastructure, Business Development, Keeping our Culture Alive and Corporate Governance. Areas of achievement during 2013–2014 to address these priorities included:

**Asset Management:** Commencement of an asset management plan with a view to completing the plan by 2015.

**Regional Economic Development:** Councillors and staff attended meetings of the Gulf Savannah Development and Aboriginal Development Benefits Trust.

**Advocacy:** Councillors and staff attended Local Government Association Queensland meetings, State and federal conferences and met with politicians to advocate on behalf of Council.

**Financial sustainability:** Council clearly recognised a need to commit to a long-term financial plan to ensure sustainability.

## Building and construction

### *Roads*

Royalties to the Regions (R2R) funding was utilised for maintenance of Birri and Balaleah Roads. A submission for National Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements (NDRRA) funding to repair damage caused to our road network in 2013 and 2014 was submitted in conjunction with George Bourne and Associates acting as Project Manager.

### *Social housing delivery*

Contracts were finalised and construction commenced for two transition houses and six social housing dwellings with Thinc acting as Project Manager on behalf of Council.

## Activities in the community

### *Training improves cultural awareness*

Mirndiyan Gununa Aboriginal Corporation has developed a two hour comprehensive training workshop on cultural awareness protocols.

Specifically designed for employees of community organisations and appointed government public servants new to Mornington Island, the training provided greater understanding and knowledge of local customs and proper protocols.

Sarah Isaacs, a young Lardil woman, developed the training package which she delivers with passion and pride. Sarah has been praised for her innovation, with the Mirndiyan CEO noting it's a credit to Sarah for seeing the need for the training, developing the package and delivering it.

The overall response to the workshops has been very positive, with organisations from Mornington Shire Council, Mornington State School, QBuild, Medicare Local and Queensland Government agencies sending their new workers to participate.

# Mornington Island



*Sarah Isaacs develops and delivers innovative cultural awareness training on Mornington Island.*

*(Photograph: Greg Lewis).*

## ***New café serving good tucker***

The residents of Mornington Island now have somewhere special for casual meetings—the Kuba Werne (good tucker) café. Part of Gununamanda Limited (a community owned business), the café re-opened in July 2012 giving local residents an attractive, open-air environment where they can sit, relax and eat.

Renovation work at the café was undertaken by the JobFind carpentry team who were also responsible for the erection of new fencing, laying of paving and construction of the café's garden beds. Staff planted the gardens and have taken it upon themselves to ensure the area is kept in good order and the gardens are looked after.

Today, it's a pleasure to see the community enjoying the café and to know it's appreciated by many, who often comment on the gardens and eagerly watch them grow.



*The new entry and courtyard area welcome diners to the Kuba Werne café (Photograph: Ian Woolford).*

# Mornington Island

## Population

- Approximately 1,214 people (at 30 June 2013<sup>66</sup>).

## 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.

## Mornington Shire Council

**Mayor** Cr Bradley Wilson

**Deputy Mayor** Cr Sean Linden

**Councillors** Cr Robyrta Felton  
Cr Bob Thompson  
Cr Jimmy Wilson

## Alcohol Management Plan<sup>67</sup>

- 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

- Co-ordinator – Berry Zondag
- Chair – Louisa Roughsey

## Key Indicators

Summary of general findings – Mornington Island

### Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002–03 to 2013–14

- There was an upward trend in rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions over the period 2002–03 to 2010–11, followed by a downward trend from 2011–12 to 2013–14.

### Reported offences against the person: 2000–01 to 2013–14

- There was a downward trend in rate of reported offences against the person over the period 2000–01 to 2013–14.

### Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- The rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions in 2013–14 was similar to the 2012–13 rate.

### Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to finalised child protection orders: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- In 2013–14, the rates at which children were subject to a substantiated notification of harm or admitted to finalised child protection orders were similar to the corresponding 2012–13 rates.

### Student attendance rate for Mornington Island State School: Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014

- The student attendance rate at Mornington Island State School in Semester 1 2014 was higher than the rate in Semester 1 2013.

<sup>66</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia*, 2013, Cat. No. 3235.0.

<sup>67</sup> 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](http://www.olgr.qld.gov.au).



# Mornington Island

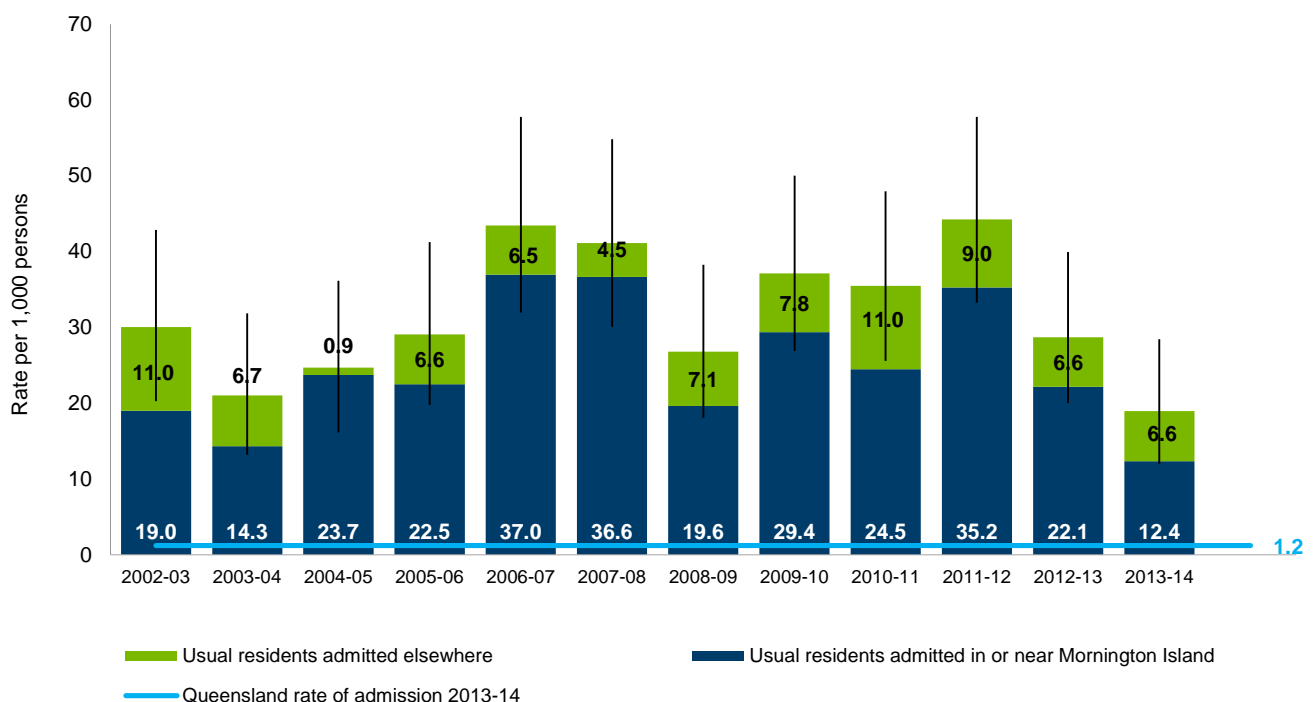
## Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 73 shows, for the period 2002–03 to 2013–14, usual residents of Mornington Island (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions by location of admission, on or near Mornington Island<sup>68</sup> and elsewhere in Queensland. Table 52 also shows the number of admissions of non-residents on Mornington Island during the most recent six quarters.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of hospital admissions of Mornington Island residents for assault-related conditions was 18.9<sup>69</sup> per 1,000 persons (12.4 per 1,000 were hospitalised on Mornington Island and 6.6 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 28.7 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 73).

Figure 73: Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions



### Trend Analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire 12 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 18.9 to 44.3 per 1,000 persons<sup>69</sup> during the reporting period. Additionally, annual counts of admissions over the 12 years were variable ranging from 22 to 54 admissions per year.

There was an upward trend in the admission rate of Mornington Island residents to all hospital facilities for assault-related conditions over the period 2002–03 to 2010–11 (AAPC: 4.5 per cent), followed by a downward trend over the period 2011–12 to 2013–14 (AAPC: –34.7 per cent).

In comparison, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of Mornington Island residents hospitalised in community facilities over the period 2002–03 to 2010–11 (AAPC: 5.0 per cent), followed by a downward trend over the period 2011–12 to 2013–14 (AAPC: –40.3 per cent).

<sup>68</sup> 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.

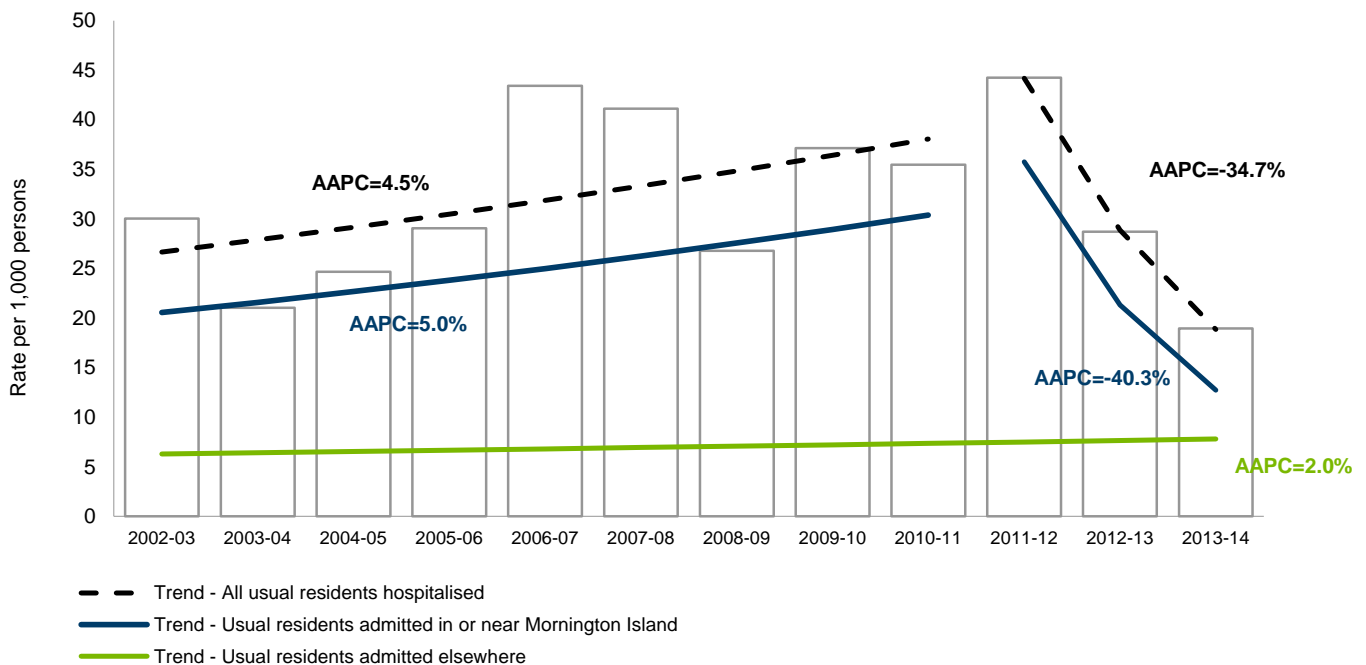
<sup>69</sup> Individual rates may not add to the total due to rounding.



# Mornington Island

Over the entire reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of Mornington Island residents hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: 2.0 per cent) (see Figure 74).

**Figure 74: Trend in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were six admissions of Mornington Island residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, one of which was a hospitalisation outside of the Mornington Island community. There were no admissions of non-residents for assault-related conditions on Mornington Island (see Table 52).

**Table 52: Count of hospital admissions for assault – most recent six quarters**

| Resident status     |                               | Quarter  |          |          |          |          |          |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                     |                               | Mar-13   | Jun-13   | Sep-13   | Dec-13   | Mar-14   | Jun-14   |
| Community residents | Admitted in or near community | 6        | 2        | 2        | 5        | 3        | 5        |
|                     | Admitted elsewhere            | 3        | 3        | 2        | 1        | 4        | 1        |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>9</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>6</b> |
| Non-residents       | Admitted in community         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

# Mornington Island

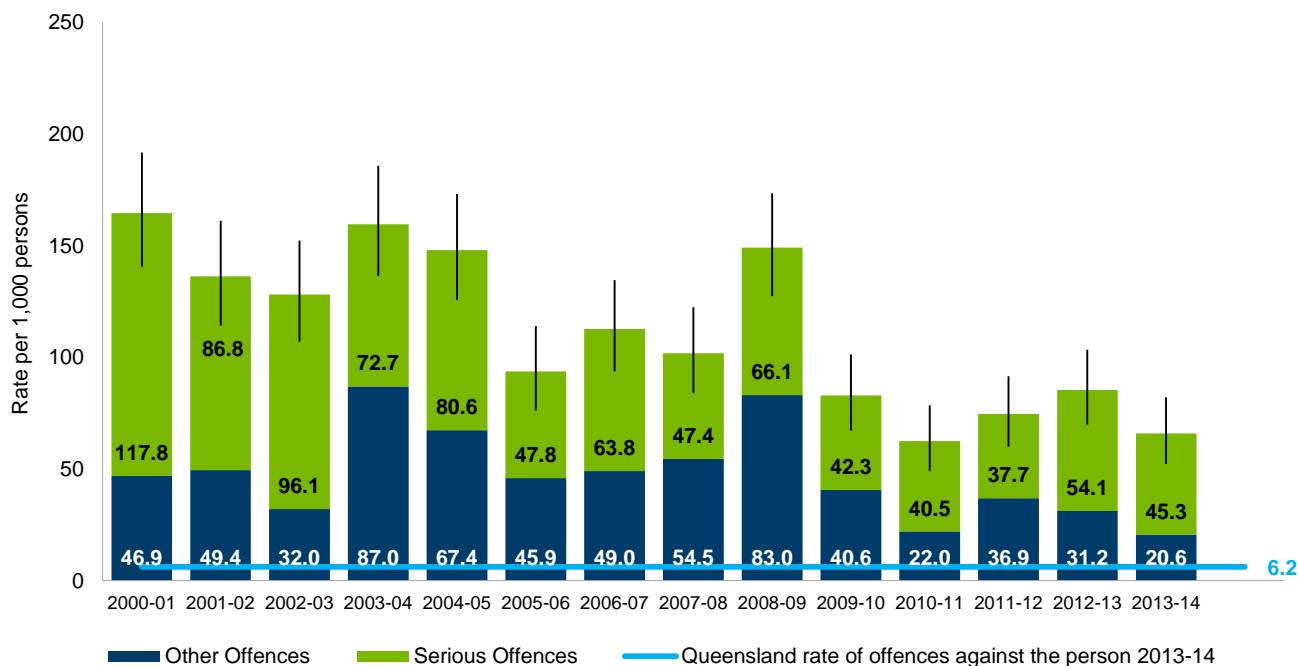
## Reported Offences Against the Person

### Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person on Mornington Island in 2013–14 was 65.9 per 1,000 persons (45.3 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 20.6 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 85.3 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 75).

The rate of serious offences was significantly higher than the rate of other offences in 2013–14.

Figure 75: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other)



### Trend Analysis

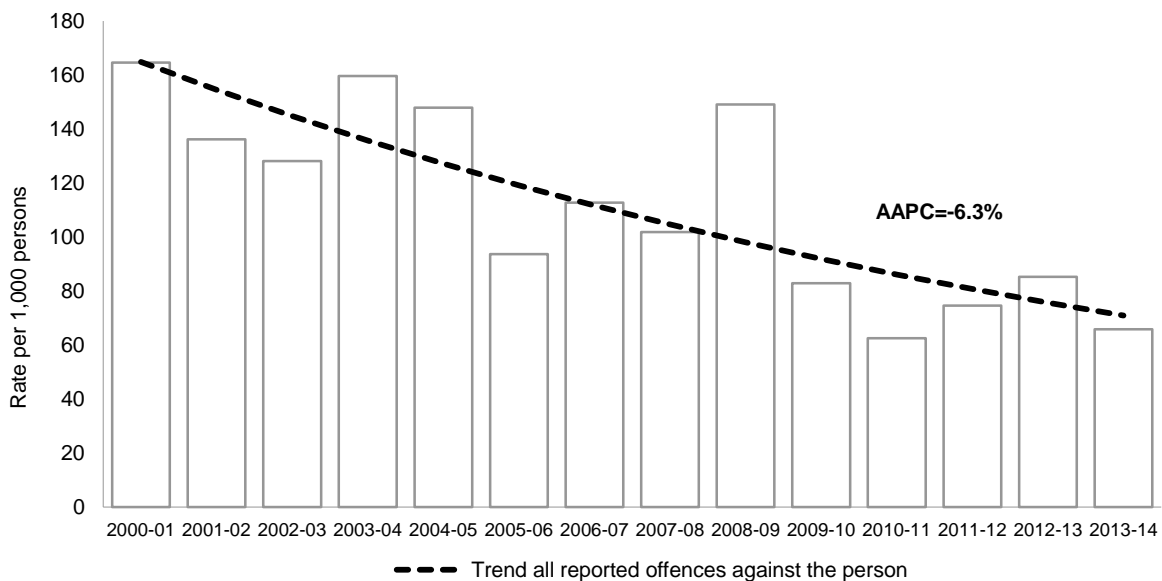
The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the 14 year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 62.5 to 164.7 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the same period were highly variable ranging from 74 to 167 offences per year.

There was a downward trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person on Mornington Island of 6.3 per cent per year on average, from 2000–01 to 2013–14 (see Figure 76).

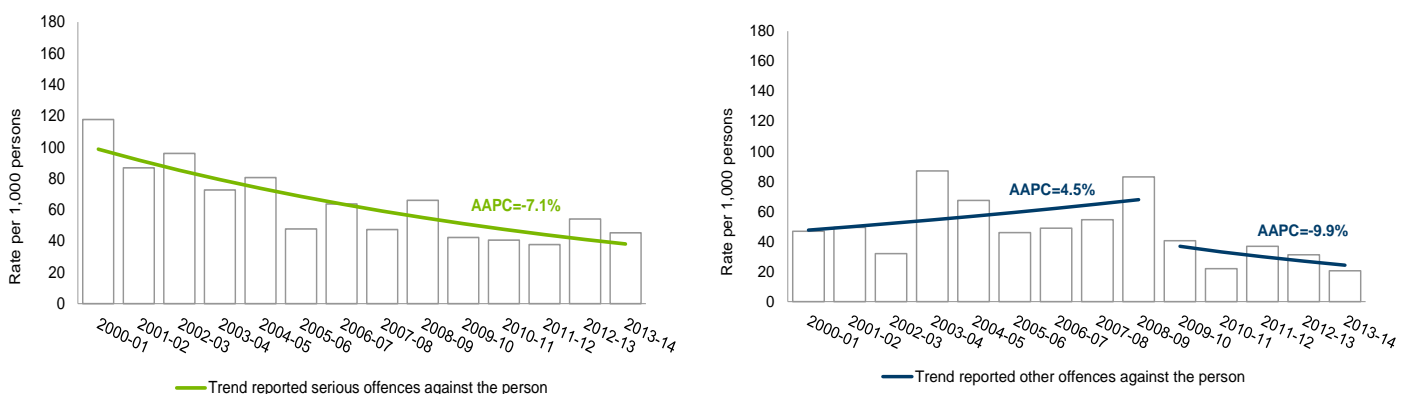
Similarly, there was a downward trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person of 7.1 per cent per year on average, from 2000–01 to 2013–14. In contrast, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of reported other offences against the person (from 2000–01 to 2008–09, AAPC: 4.5 per cent; from 2009–10 to 2013–14, AAPC: –9.9 per cent) (see Figure 77).

# Mornington Island

**Figure 76: Trends in the rate of all reported offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



**Figure 77: Trends in the rate of reported serious and other offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



## June 2014 quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 10 reported offences against the person on Mornington Island. This was similar to the lower range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 14 to 30) (see Table 53).

**Table 53: Count of reported offences against the person – most recent six quarters**

| Mornington Island | Quarter   |           |           |           |           |           |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                   | Mar 13    | Jun 13    | Sep 13    | Dec 13    | Mar 14    | Jun 14    |
| Serious Offences  | 16        | 14        | 7         | 19        | 22        | 7         |
| Other Offences    | 7         | 8         | 7         | 11        | 4         | 3         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>23</b> | <b>22</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>26</b> | <b>10</b> |

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

# Mornington Island

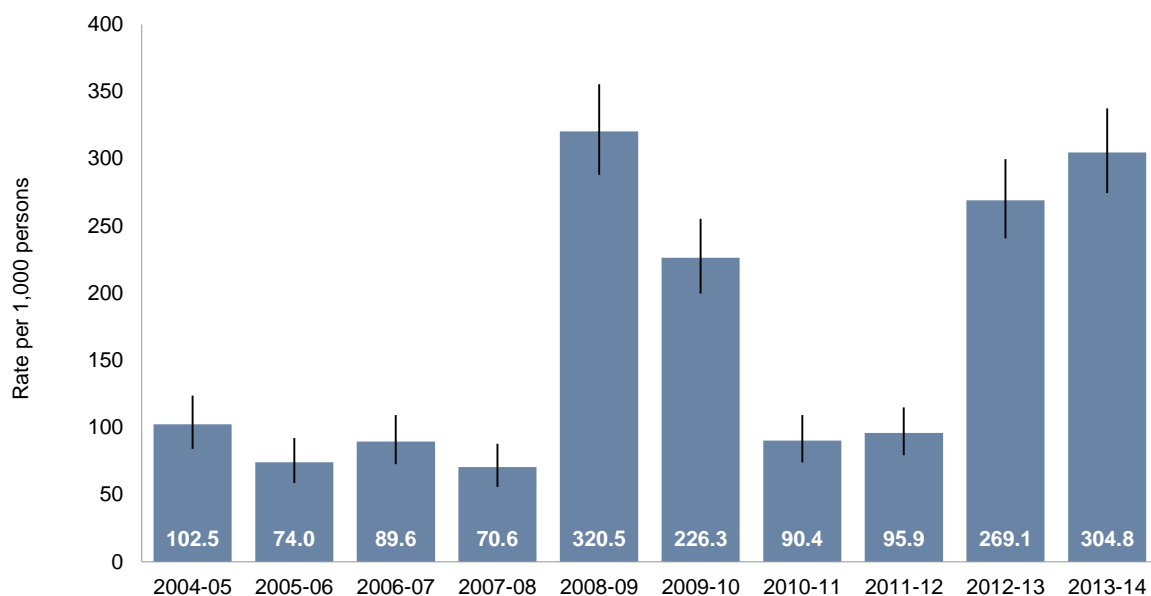
## Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Mornington Island on 28 November 2003. From when restrictions were introduced to 30 June 2014, 591 people had been convicted of 1,969 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits on Mornington Island.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences on Mornington Island was 304.8 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 78). This similar to the rate reported in 2012–13 (269.1 per 1,000 persons) and similar to the highest rate recorded across the whole period (320.5 per 1,000 persons in 2008–09).

Figure 78: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences<sup>70</sup>



In 2013–14, 220 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits on Mornington Island, of which 35 (15.9 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence in any of the discrete Indigenous communities (see Table 54).

Table 54: Count and proportions of persons convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C

| Mornington Island                               | Year    |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|   | 2004–05 | 2005–06 | 2006–07 | 2007–08 | 2008–09 | 2009–10 | 2010–11 | 2011–12 | 2012–13 | 2013–14 |
| People convicted                                | 87      | 75      | 75      | 71      | 201     | 172     | 90      | 95      | 210     | 220     |
| People with no prior breach convictions         | 74      | 53      | 50      | 39      | 100     | 55      | 17      | 23      | 68      | 35      |
| Proportion with no prior breach convictions (%) | 85.1    | 70.7    | 66.7    | 54.9    | 49.8    | 32.0    | 18.9    | 24.2    | 32.4    | 15.9    |

### June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 81 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits on Mornington Island (see Table 55). This was within the range of charges reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 72 to 138).

<sup>70</sup> Due to revised procedures, charge and person counts may have changed from those previously reported.

# Mornington Island

**Table 55: Count of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of Sections 168B and C – most recent six quarters**

| Mornington Island | Quarter |        |        |        |        |        |
|-------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                   | Mar 13  | Jun 13 | Sep 13 | Dec 13 | Mar 14 | Jun 14 |
| Charges           | 88      | 138    | 138    | 79     | 72     | 81     |

In the June 2014 quarter, 60 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits on Mornington Island, of which fewer than five had no prior convictions for this offence 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

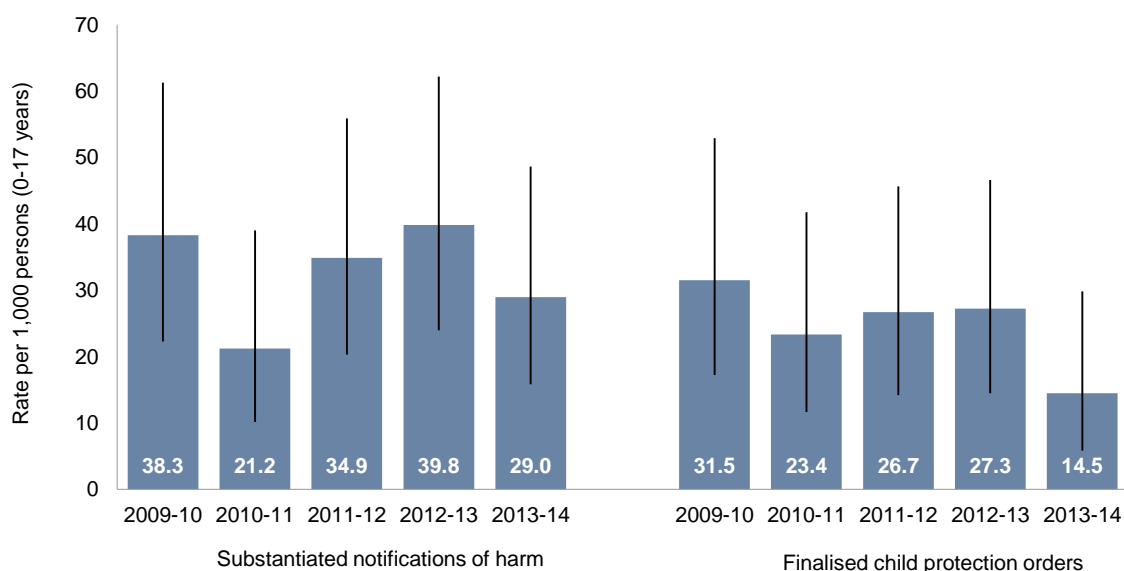
### Annual

In 2013–14, 14 Mornington Island children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm, equating to an annual rate of 29.0 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was similar to the rate of 39.8 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported for 2012–13, based on 19 children.

Seven Mornington Island children were admitted to a finalised child protection order in 2013–14, equating to an annual rate of 14.5 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was similar to the rate of 27.3 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported for 2012–13, based on 13 children (see Figure 79).

Note that statistical differences between rates drawn from small populations should be interpreted with caution and may not be indicative of practical significance.

**Figure 79: Annual rate of substantiated notifications of harm and finalised child protection orders**



### June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, fewer than five children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm<sup>71</sup>. No children were admitted to finalised child protection orders<sup>72</sup>.

Source: Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

<sup>71</sup> Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

<sup>72</sup> Data are extracted by community of family residence.

# Mornington Island

## Student Attendance: Prep to Year 10

### Annual

In Semester 1 2014, the student attendance rate at Mornington Island State School was 74.0 per cent. This was an increase of 7.4 percentage points from the rate reported in Semester 1 2013 (66.6 per cent) (see Table 56). Due to changes in collection methodology and roll marking procedures, attendance rates for Semester 1 in 2013 and 2014 are not comparable with rates for prior years.

The majority of absent days during Semester 1 2014 were unexplained absences (77.1 per cent) with only 0.9 per cent of days absent being disciplinary absences.

In Semester 1 2014, the gap in attendance rates between Mornington Island State School students and all Queensland State School students was 17.1 percentage points. 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.

**Table 56: Student attendance rate—Mornington Island State School and all Queensland State Schools**

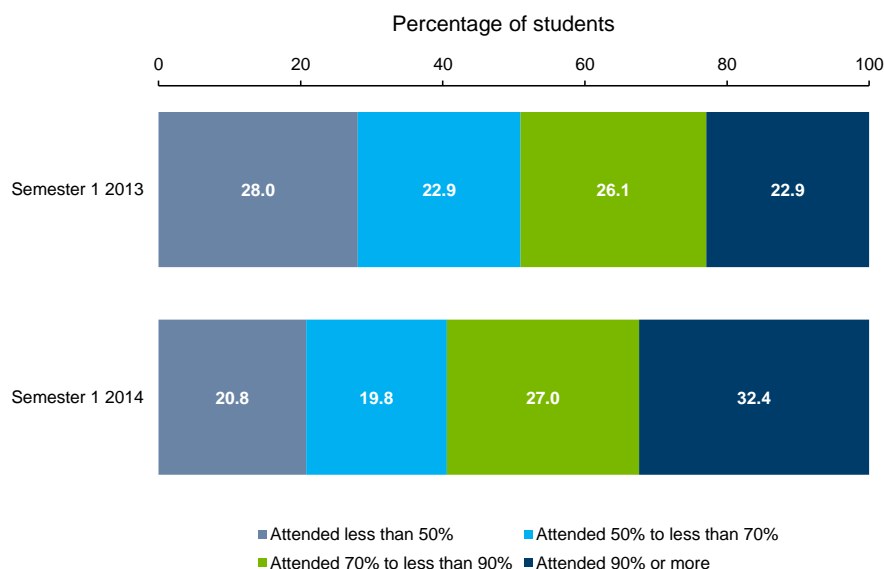
|                                      | Sem 1<br>2007 | Sem 1<br>2008 | Sem 1<br>2009 | Sem 1<br>2010 | Sem 1<br>2011 | Sem 1<br>2012 | Sem 1<br>2013 | Sem 1<br>2014 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Student attendance rate              | — % —         |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Mornington Island State School       | 65.6          | 56.6          | 65.5          | 76.1          | 69.7          | 74.7          | 66.6          | <b>74.0</b>   |
| All Queensland State School students | 91.8          | 91.1          | 90.7          | 91.0          | 90.9          | 91.1          | 90.8          | <b>91.1</b>   |
| Gap (percentage points)              | 26.2          | 34.5          | 25.2          | 14.9          | 21.2          | 16.4          | 24.1          | <b>17.1</b>   |

### Range

In Semester 1 2014, 32.4 per cent of Mornington Island State School students attended school at least 90 per cent of all possible school days. Around two in every five students (40.6 per cent) attended school less than 70 per cent of school days (see Figure 80) including 20.8 per cent attending less than half of all possible days.

However, from Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014, there was a significant increase in the proportion of all students who attended school at least 90 per cent of all possible days. There was also a corresponding decrease in the proportion of those who attended school less than 50 per cent of school days.

**Figure 80: Student attendance ranges at Mornington Island State School, all students**



# Mornington Island

Primary school students generally showed higher levels of attendance than secondary school students. In Semester 1 2014, 37.0 per cent of primary school students attended at least 90 per cent of school days compared with only 10.7 per cent of secondary school students (see Table 57).

Notably, the proportion of primary school students who attended at least 90 per cent of school days significantly increased from Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014 (from 25.6 per cent to 37.0 per cent).

**Table 57: Student attendance ranges at Mornington Island State School, primary and secondary students<sup>(a)</sup>**

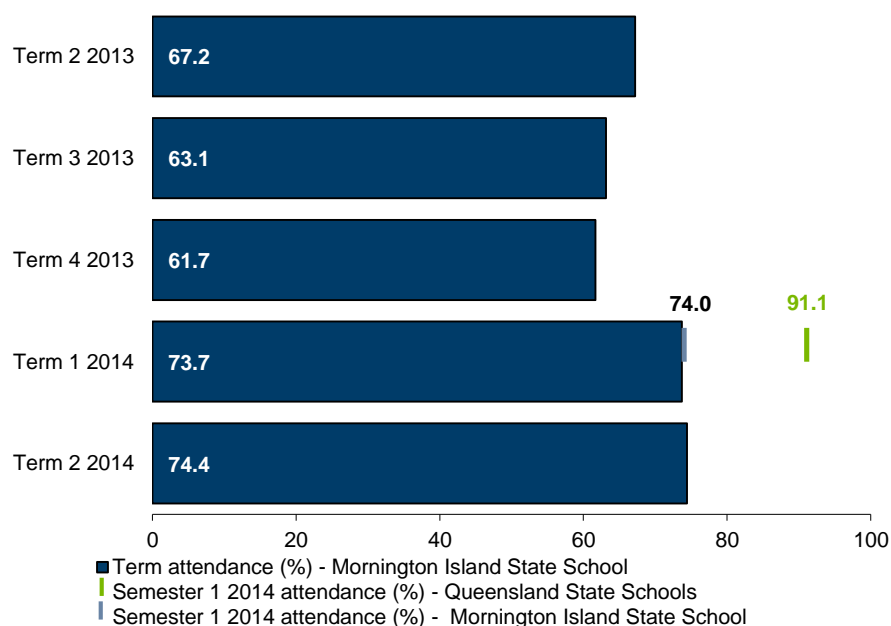
| Student attendance | Less than 50% of possible days | 50% to less than 70% of possible days | 70% to less than 90% of possible days | 90% or more possible days | Student count |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|                    | — % —                          |                                       |                                       |                           | No.           |
| <b>Primary</b>     |                                |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 23.2                           | 25.2                                  | 26.0                                  | 25.6                      | 250           |
| Semester 1 2014    | 14.5                           | 18.7                                  | 29.8                                  | 37.0                      | 262           |
| <b>Secondary</b>   |                                |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 46.9                           | 14.1                                  | 26.6                                  | 12.5                      | 64            |
| Semester 1 2014    | 50.0                           | 25.0                                  | 14.3                                  | 10.7                      | 56            |
| <b>All</b>         |                                |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 28.0                           | 22.9                                  | 26.1                                  | 22.9                      | 314           |
| Semester 1 2014    | 20.8                           | 19.8                                  | 27.0                                  | 32.4                      | 318           |

(a) These data include students who were enrolled at the school but never arrived at the school or were enrolled only for a few days during Semester 1.

## June 2014 Quarter

During Term 2 2014, 290 students were enrolled at Mornington Island State School for all or part of the term. Their attendance rate was 74.4 per cent. This was an increase from the rate recorded in Term 2 2013 (67.2 per cent) (see Figure 81).

**Figure 81: Student attendance rate, Terms, Mornington Island State School, all students**



Source: Department of Education, Training and Employment unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.



# MOSSMAN GORGE

Annual Bulletin for the period  
July 2013 to June 2014:  
Including June 2014 Quarter

## Population

- Approximately 100 people (at 30 June 2013<sup>73</sup>).

## 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.

## Douglas Shire Council

### Mayor

- Mossman Gorge is part of the Douglas Shire Council area.
  - The Mayor of Douglas Shire Council is Cr Julia Leu.
  - The Councillor responsible for the division containing Mossman Gorge is Cr Julia Leu.

## Alcohol Management Plan

- There are no alcohol restrictions in Mossman Gorge.

## Mossman Elders Justice Group

- Co-ordinator – Christine Lynch

## Key Indicators

Summary of general findings – Mossman Gorge

### Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002–03 to 2013–14

- There was no trend in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions over the period 2002–03 to 2013–14 as rates were variable.

### Reported offences against the person: 2007–08 to 2013–14

- There was no trend in the rate of reported offences against the person over the period 2007–08 to 2013–14 as rates were variable.

### Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to finalised child protection orders: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- In 2013–14, the rate at which children were subject to a substantiated notification of harm was similar to the 2012–13 rate.
- Nine children were admitted to a finalised child protection order in 2013–14 and none in 2012–13.

### Student attendance rate for Mossman State and Mossman State High Schools (Mossman Gorge students only): Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014

- The student attendance rate for Mossman Gorge students in Semester 1 2014 was lower than the rate in Semester 1 2013.

<sup>73</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia*, 2013, Cat. No. 3235.0, unpublished.



# Mossman Gorge

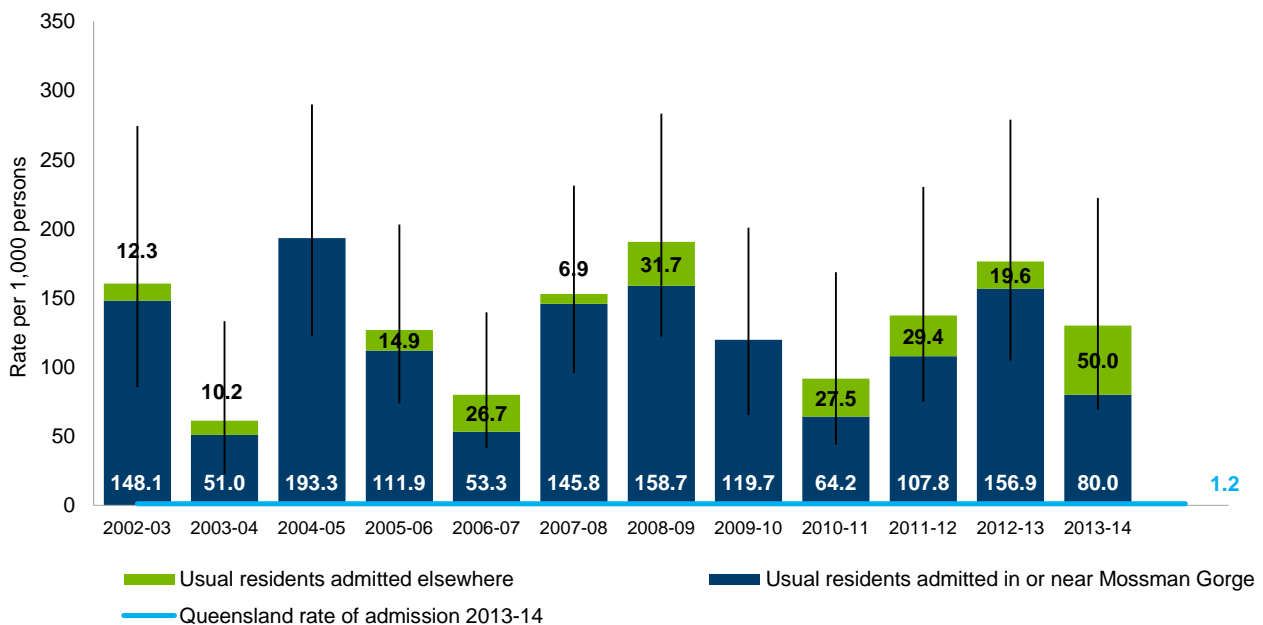
## Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 82 shows, for the period 2002–03 to 2013–14, usual residents of Mossman Gorge (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions by location of admission, in or near Mossman Gorge<sup>74</sup> and elsewhere in Queensland.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of hospital admissions of Mossman Gorge residents for assault-related conditions was 130.0 per 1,000 persons (80.0 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Mossman Gorge and 50.0 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 176.5 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 82).

**Figure 82: Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions**



### Trend Analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire 12 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 61.2 to 193.3 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the 12 years were highly variable ranging from six to 24 admissions per year.

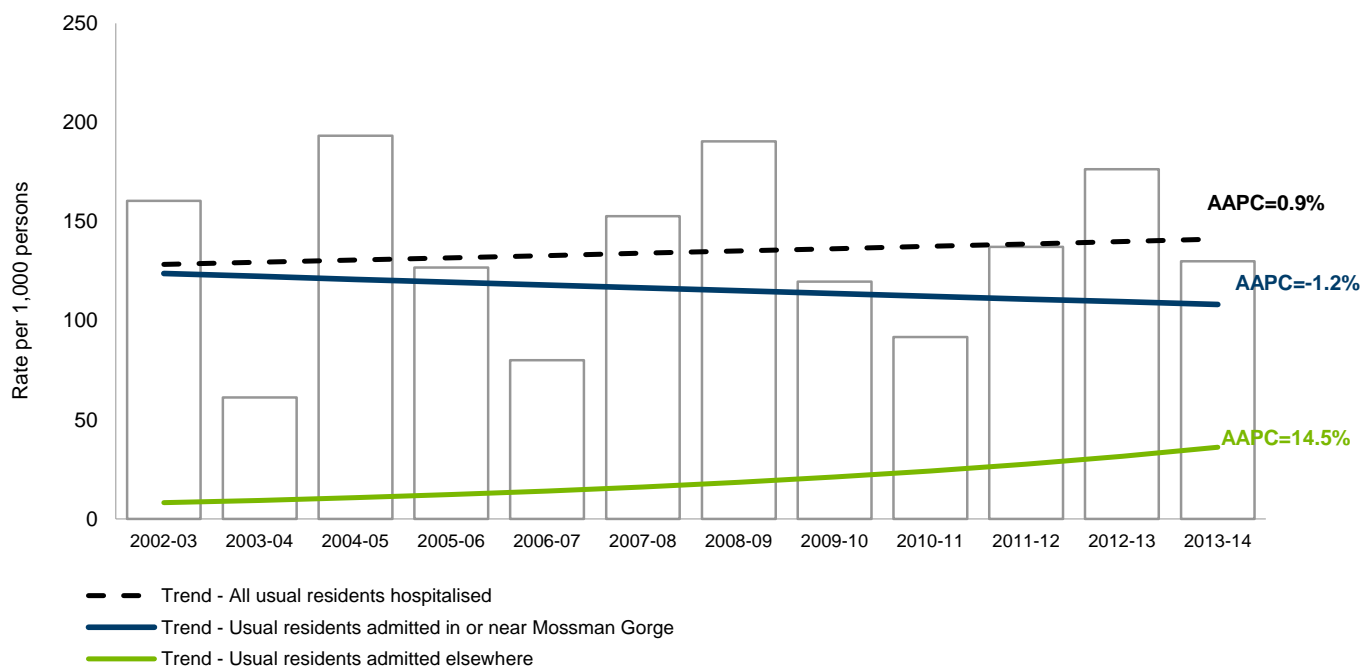
Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of admission of Mossman Gorge residents to all hospital facilities for assault-related conditions (AAPC: 0.9 per cent).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of Mossman Gorge residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -1.2 per cent). However, there was an upward trend in the rate of Mossman Gorge residents hospitalised outside of their community for assault-related conditions (AAPC: 14.5 per cent) (see Figure 83).

<sup>74</sup> 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.

# Mossman Gorge

**Figure 83: Trend in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were two admissions of Mossman Gorge residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, none of which were hospitalisations outside of the Mossman Gorge community (see Table 58).

**Table 58: Count of hospital admissions for assault – most recent six quarters**

| Resident status     | Quarter                       |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                     | Mar-13                        | Jun-13   | Sep-13   | Dec-13   | Mar-14   | Jun-14   |          |
| Community residents | Admitted in or near community | 3        | 2        | 2        | 2        | 2        | 2        |
|                     | Admitted elsewhere            | 0        | 0        | 1        | 4        | 0        | 0        |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>3</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>2</b> |
| Non-residents       | Admitted in community         | n.a.     | n.a.     | n.a.     | n.a.     | n.a.     | n.a.     |

n.a. not applicable

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 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 2013–14 was 220.0 per 1,000 persons (180.0 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 40.0 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was significantly higher than the rate of 88.2 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13. Mossman Gorge rates are highly variable due to its small population and have not been graphed.

### Trend Analysis

Trend analyses were undertaken for Mossman Gorge for the period 2007–08 to 2013–14, the only period for which community data have been collected consistently.

# Mossman Gorge

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Mossman Gorge (AAPC: –0.6 per cent).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person (AAPC: –1.1 per cent), or the rate of reported other offences against the person from 2007–08 (AAPC: 2.7 per cent).

## June 2014 quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were four 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 5 to 6) (see Table 59).

**Table 59: Count of reported offences against the person – most recent six quarters**

| Mossman Gorge    | Quarter  |          |          |          |          |          |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                  | Mar 13   | Jun 13   | Sep 13   | Dec 13   | Mar 14   | Jun 14   |
| Serious Offences | 0        | 3        | 5        | 4        | 5        | 4        |
| Other Offences   | 0        | 2        | 1        | 2        | 1        | 0        |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>0</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>4</b> |

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

## Child Safety

### Annual

In 2013–14, fewer than five Mossman Gorge children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm. The annual rate of Mossman Gorge children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm in 2013–14 was similar to the rate reported for 2012–13<sup>75</sup>.

Nine Mossman Gorge children were admitted to a finalised child protection order in 2013–14, equating to an annual rate of 293.2 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). In contrast, no Mossman Gorge children were admitted to finalised child protection orders in 2012–13.

### June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, fewer than five children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm<sup>76</sup>. Fewer than five children were admitted to finalised child protection orders<sup>77</sup>.

## Student Attendance: Prep to Year 12

### Annual

In Semester 1 2014, the student attendance rate of Mossman Gorge students at Mossman State School and Mossman High School was 65.9 per cent. This rate was a decrease of 14.3 percentage points from the rate reported for Semester 1 2013 (80.2 per cent) (see Table 60). Due to changes in collection methodology and roll marking procedures, attendance rates for Semester 1 in 2013 and 2014 are not comparable with rates for prior years.

An estimated 7.2 per cent of days absent during Semester 1 2014 were disciplinary absences and a further 65.0 per cent were unexplained.

<sup>75</sup> Annual rates have not been published for communities with annual counts of fewer than five children to maintain data confidentiality.

<sup>76</sup> Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

<sup>77</sup> Data are extracted by community of family residence.

# Mossman Gorge

In Semester 1 2014, the gap in attendance rates between Mossman Gorge Community students and all Queensland State School students was 25.2 percentage points. Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates of Mossman Gorge students at Mossman State School and Mossman High School have been lower than the statewide attendance rate of all Queensland State School students.

**Table 60: Student attendance rate –Mossman Gorge Community and all Queensland State Schools**

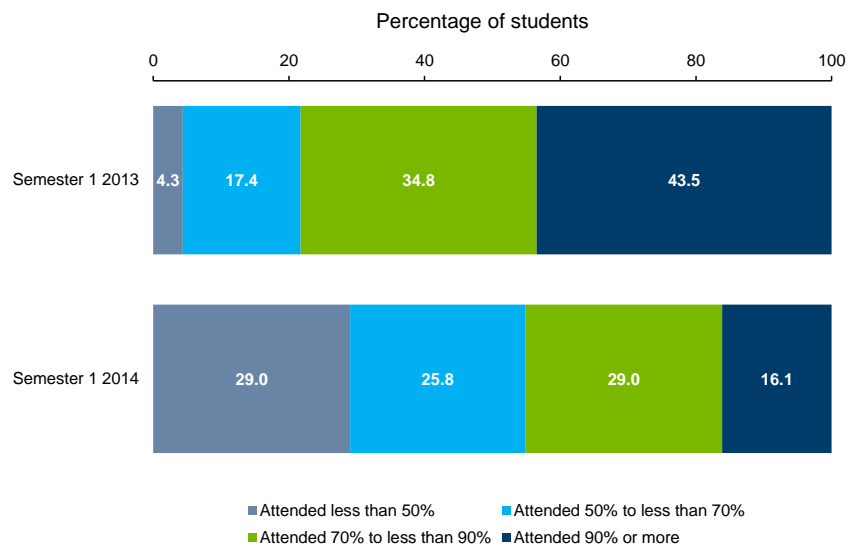
|                                      | Sem 1 2007 | Sem 1 2008 | Sem 1 2009 | Sem 1 2010 | Sem 1 2011 | Sem 1 2012 | Sem 1 2013 | Sem 1 2014  |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Student attendance rate              | — % —      |            |            |            |            |            |            |             |
| Mossman Gorge Community              | 71.2       | 74.4       | 84.6       | 83.6       | 79.3       | 70.3       | 80.2       | <b>65.9</b> |
| All Queensland State School students | 91.8       | 91.1       | 90.7       | 91.0       | 90.9       | 91.1       | 90.8       | <b>91.1</b> |
| Gap (percentage points)              | 20.6       | 16.7       | 6.1        | 7.4        | 11.6       | 20.8       | 10.6       | <b>25.2</b> |

## Range

In Semester 1 2014, 16.1 per cent of Mossman Gorge Community students attended school at least 90 per cent of all possible school days. Around one in every two students (54.8 per cent) attended school less than 70 per cent of school days (see Figure 84) including 29.0 per cent attending less than half of all possible days (see Table 61).

Notably, from Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014<sup>78</sup> there was a significant decrease in the proportion of all students who attended school at least 90 per cent of designated days. There was also a corresponding increase in the proportion of those who attended school less than 50 per cent of school days.

**Figure 84: Student attendance ranges for Mossman Gorge Community, all students**



<sup>78</sup> Because the two cohorts are composed of mostly the same students, (which reduces the likelihood that any differences are merely chance events) this should be treated as a conservative estimate of significant difference.

# Mossman Gorge

**Table 61: Student attendance ranges for Mossman Gorge Community, all students<sup>(a)(b)</sup>**

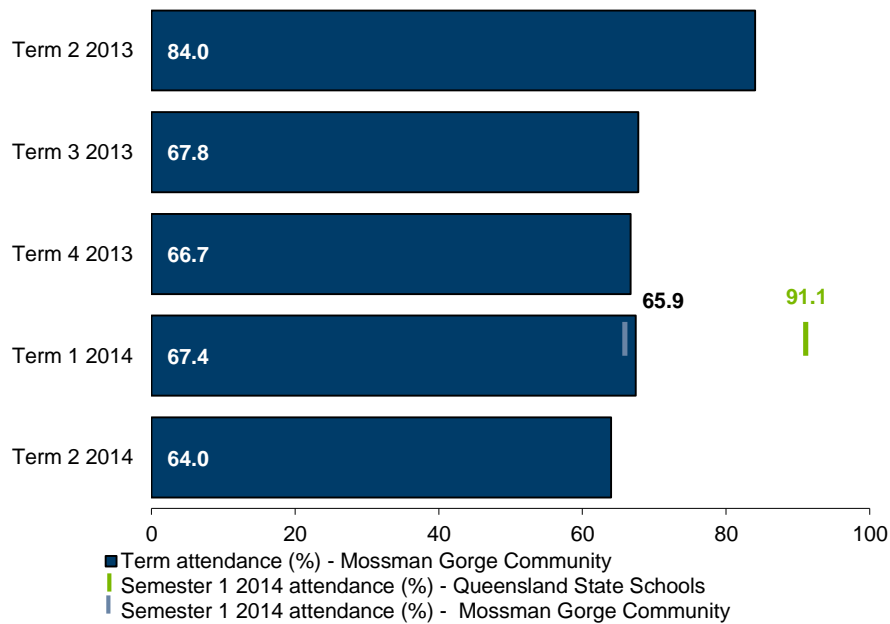
| Student attendance | Less than 50% of possible days | 50% to less than 70% of possible days | 70% to less than 90% of possible days | 90% or more possible days | Student count |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|                    | — % —                          |                                       |                                       |                           | No.           |
|                    | All                            |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 4.3                            | 17.4                                  | 34.8                                  | 43.5                      | 23            |
| Semester 1 2014    | 29.0                           | 25.8                                  | 29.0                                  | 16.1                      | 31            |

- (a) These data include students who were enrolled at the school but never arrived at the school or were enrolled only for a few days during Semester 1.
- (b) Primary and secondary students have not been reported separately because of student counts of less than five in one or more ranges.

## June 2014 Quarter

During Term 2 2014, 24 Mossman Gorge students were enrolled at Mossman State School and Mossman High School for all or part of the term. Their attendance rate was 64.0 per cent. This was a substantial decrease of 20.0 percentage points from rate recorded in Term 2 2013 (84.0 per cent) (see Figure 85).

**Figure 85: Student attendance rate, Terms, Mossman Gorge Community, all students**



Source: Department of Education, Training and Employment unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.



# NAPRANUM

Annual Bulletin for the period  
 July 2013 to June 2014:  
 Including June 2014 Quarter

## Building and construction

### *New subdivision*

The Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council was awarded the civil works project for the development of 10 lots at the Eddie Johns subdivision site. The project allowed the council to engage six workers on site, with four being in the main civil work team, making it an all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander team. The team also included a trainee who was given the opportunity to complete units in his Certificate II in Civil Construction.

The construction of these additional 10 houses has provided not only education and employment opportunities for locals; it has also alleviated the burden of overcrowding in the community.



Members of the civil work team delivering new housing in Napranum.  
 (Photographs: (left) courtesy of the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council and (right) supplied by Katrina Beattie, DATSIP).

## Activities in the community

### *New war memorial opens*

Commemorating local residents' service during the First and Second World Wars, the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council opened its new war memorial on 11 June 2013.

In total, 17 Weipa men served in the Australian Army during the Second World War; one in the famous 9th Division AIF in the Middle East and the other 16 men served in the 2nd Australian Water Transport Group of the Royal Australian Engineers. This group provided essential pilotage of the many army vessels of the Torres Strait Force during 1943–1945.

The entry into the landscaped garden area featured a large propeller from one of the most powerful fighter planes of the 1940s – a P-47D Thunderbolt that force-landed north of Weipa in 1944. In addition to a series of name plaques of local residents who served, there was a central column 'Roll of Honour' for three men who passed away during active service in World War Two.

The war memorial was built with great pride by the community, in particular the Elders of Napranum, and takes pride of place in the centre of town. The services held to open the memorial were a reminder of the great sacrifice local men and women made to protect Australia. It also encapsulated the community's history for younger generations now and those to come.

Significant funding for this project was provided by the Western Cape Communities Trust under the terms of the Western Cape Communities Co-existence Agreement.



# Napranum



*Local residents pay their respects at the opening of the new war memorial.  
(Photograph courtesy of the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council).*

## **Community advocates for protecting their children**

A street march led by the Napranum Preschool saw residents come together to advocate for the protection of their children. The march through the community culminated in the Napranum Preschool hosting an array of activities which was well supported by a number of agencies from the community and Weipa.

Foster carers in Napranum were presented with awards in recognition of their dedication and continuous care of children in their homes, as well as their commitment to providing a safe and secure environment for vulnerable children.

White balloons were also released as a symbol of solidarity in the sympathy and remembrance of children who have suffered not only in the community, but around the world.

## **The Governor-General visits Napranum**

The Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council had the pleasure of welcoming the Governor-General, the Honourable Quentin Bryce AC CVO, into their community during her visit to the region in July 2013. The Governor-General, accompanied by Mr. Michael Bryce, attended a community briefing with the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council and also visited the Napranum Kindergarten and Childcare Centre where they were entertained with a performance by local children.

Both the Governor-General and Mr Bryce then met with residents at the Napranum Aged Care Facility which was followed by a community luncheon with Elders and finally, a visit to the Napranum Health Care Centre.

# Napranum

## Population

- Approximately 926 people (at 30 June 2013<sup>79</sup>).

## 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.

## Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council

|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Mayor</b>        | Cr Philemon Mene   |
| <b>Deputy Mayor</b> | Cr Margaret Adidi  |
| <b>Councillors</b>  | Cr Maryann Coconut |
|                     | Cr Rex Burke       |
|                     | Cr Rhonda Charger  |

## 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

- Co-ordinator – Duri Davui
- Chair – Maryann Coconut

## Key Indicators

### Summary of general findings – Napranum

#### **Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002–03 to 2013–14**

- There was no trend in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions over the period 2002–03 to 2010–11, followed by an upward trend from 2011–12 to 2013–14.

#### **Reported offences against the person: 2000–01 to 2013–14**

- There was a downward trend in rates of reported offences against the person over the period 2000–01 to 2010–11, followed by an upward trend from 2011–12 to 2013–14.

#### **Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2012–13 to 2013–14**

- The rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions in 2013–14 was similar to the 2012–13 rate.

#### **Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to finalised child protection orders: 2012–13 to 2013–14**

- In 2013–14, the rates at which children were subject to a substantiated notification of harm or admitted to finalised child protection orders were similar to the corresponding 2012–13 rates.

#### **Student attendance rate for Western Cape College–Weipa (Napranum students only): Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014**

- The student attendance rate for Napranum students in Semester 1 2014 was higher than the rate in Semester 1 2013.

<sup>79</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia*, 2013, Cat. No. 3235.0.



# Napranum

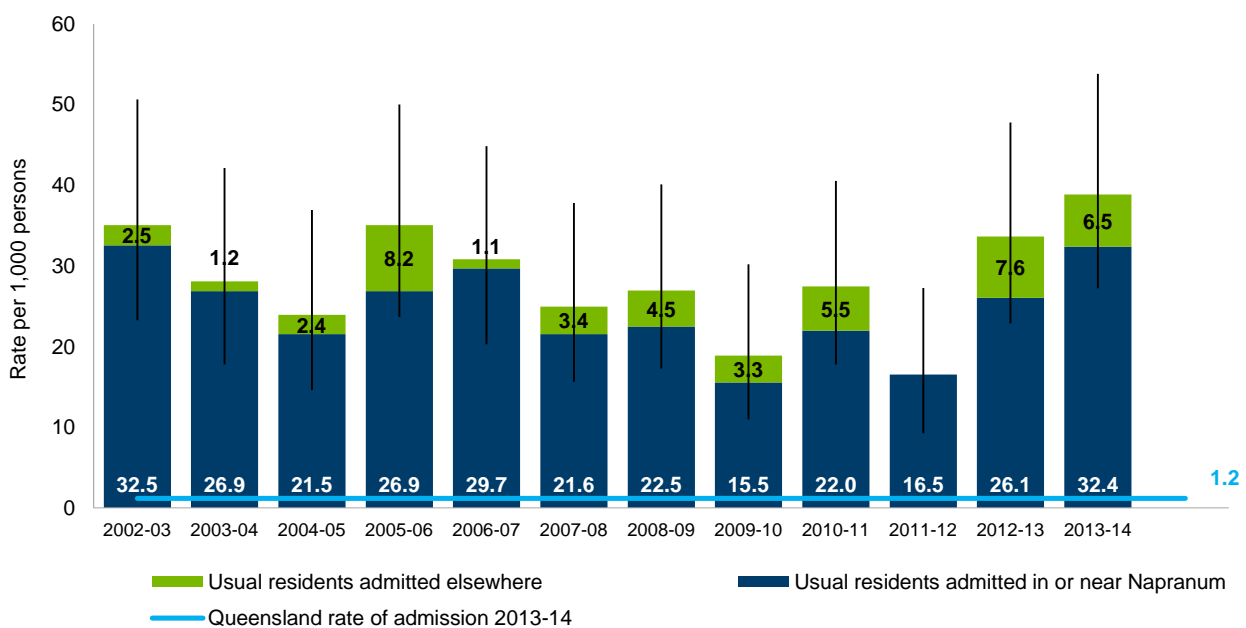
## Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 86 shows, for the period 2002–03 to 2013–14, usual residents of Napranum (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions by location of admission, in or near Napranum<sup>80</sup> and elsewhere in Queensland. Table 62 also shows the number of admissions of non-residents in Napranum during the most recent six quarters.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of hospital admissions of Napranum residents for assault-related conditions was 38.9 per 1,000 persons (32.4 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Napranum and 6.5 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 33.7 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 86).

**Figure 86: Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions<sup>(a)</sup>**



(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14. As a result, data over this period should be interpreted with caution.

### Trend Analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire 12 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 16.5 to 38.9 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the 12 years were highly variable, ranging from 15 to 36 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 period 2002–03 to 2010–11 (AAPC: –3.6 per cent), followed by an upward trend over the period 2011–12 to 2013–14 (AAPC: 46.9 per cent).

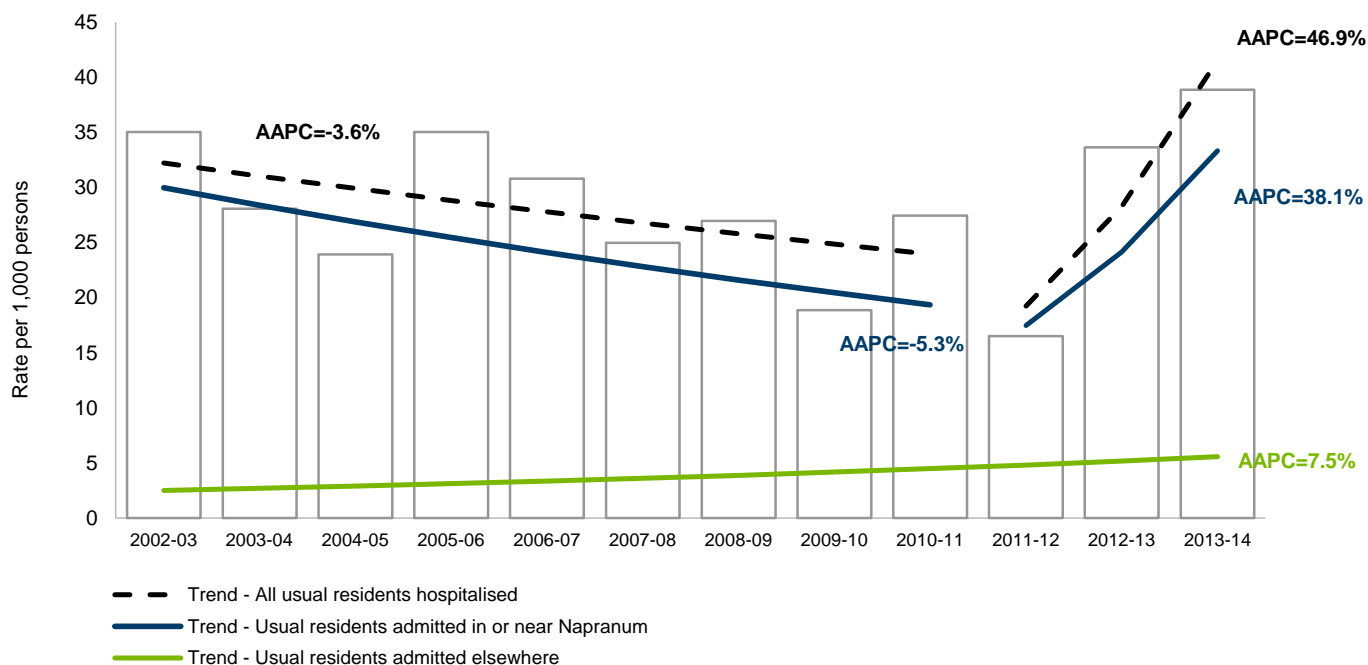
Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of Napranum residents hospitalised in community facilities over the period 2002–03 to 2010–11 (AAPC: –5.3 per cent), followed by an upward trend over the period 2011–12 to 2013–14 (AAPC: 38.1 per cent).

<sup>80</sup> 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.

# Napranum

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of Napranum residents hospitalised outside of their community for assault-related conditions over the entire reporting period (AAPC: 7.5 per cent) (see Figure 87).

**Figure 87: Trend in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)<sup>(a)</sup>**



(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14. As a result, trend analyses should be interpreted with caution.

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were seven admissions of Napranum residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, none of these were hospitalisations outside of the Napranum community. There were no admissions of non-residents for assault-related conditions in Napranum (see Table 62).

**Table 62: Count of hospital admissions for assault – most recent six quarters<sup>(a)</sup>**

| Resident status     |                               | Quarter  |           |           |          |          |          |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                     |                               | Mar-13   | Jun-13    | Sep-13    | Dec-13   | Mar-14   | Jun-14   |
| Community residents | Admitted in or near community | 3        | 10        | 9         | 7        | 7        | 7        |
|                     | Admitted elsewhere            | 3        | 2         | 2         | 2        | 2        | 0        |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>6</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>7</b> |
| Non-residents       | Admitted in community         | 0        | 0         | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        |

(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14.

**Source:** Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

# Napranum

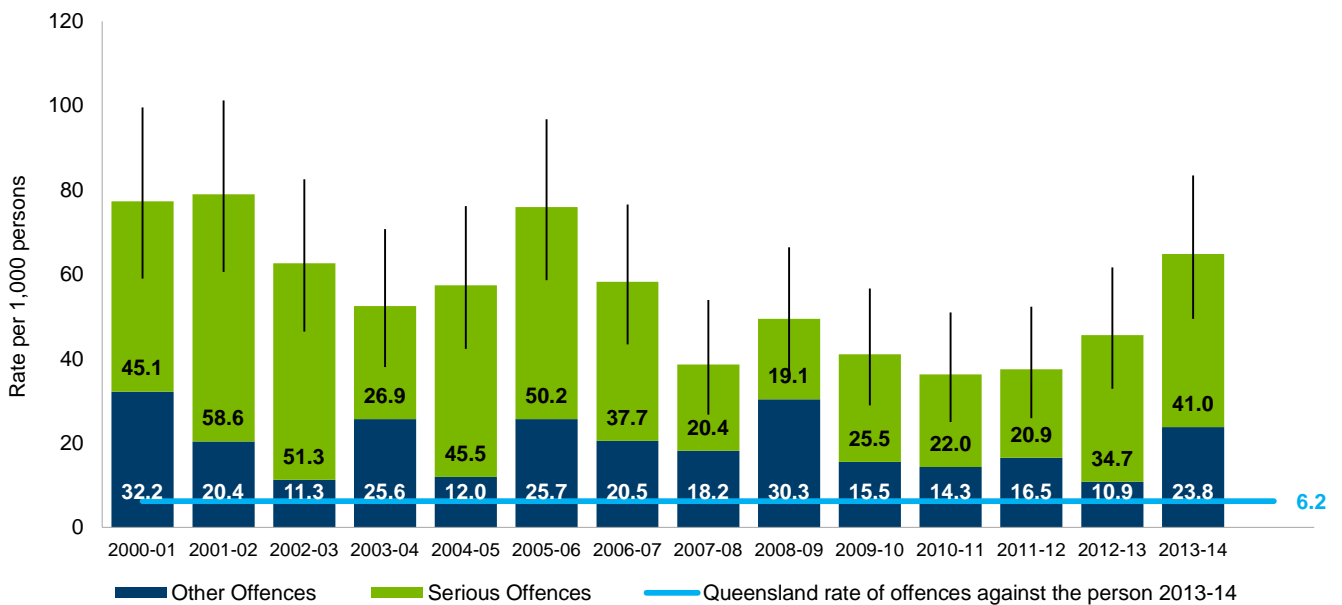
## Reported Offences Against the Person

### Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Napranum in 2013–14 was 64.8 per 1,000 persons (41.0 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 23.8 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 45.6 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 88).

The rate of serious offences was significantly higher than the rate of other offences in 2013–14.

**Figure 88: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other)**



### Trend Analysis

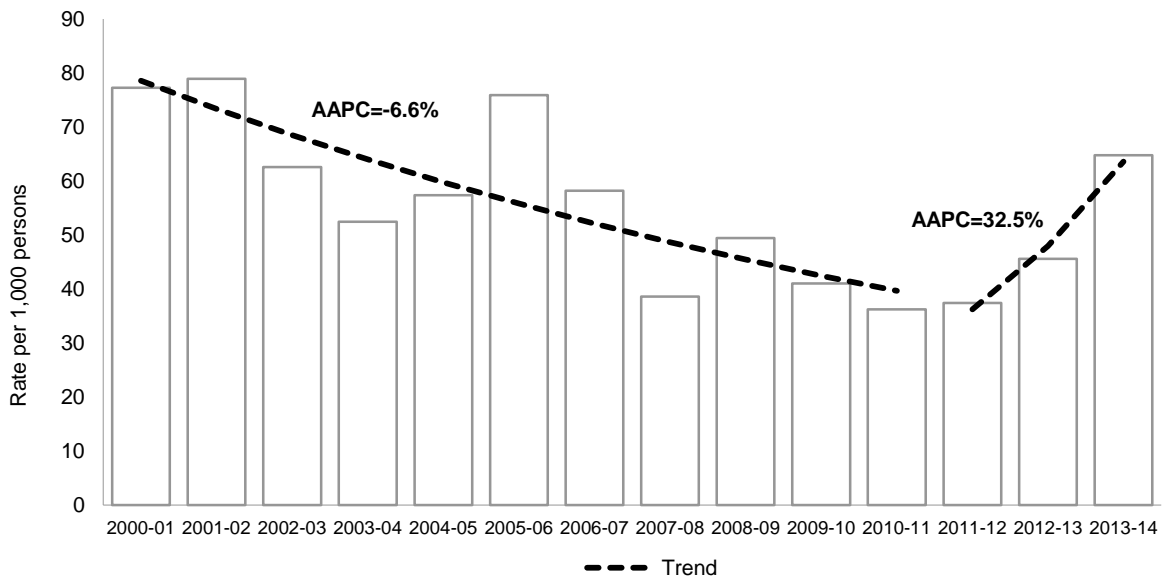
The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the 14 year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 36.3 to 79.0 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the same period were variable, ranging from 33 to 65 offences per year.

There was a downward trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Napranum of 6.6 per cent per year on average from 2000–01 to 2010–11. From 2011–12 to 2013–14 there was an upward trend (AAPC: 32.5 per cent) (see Figure 89).

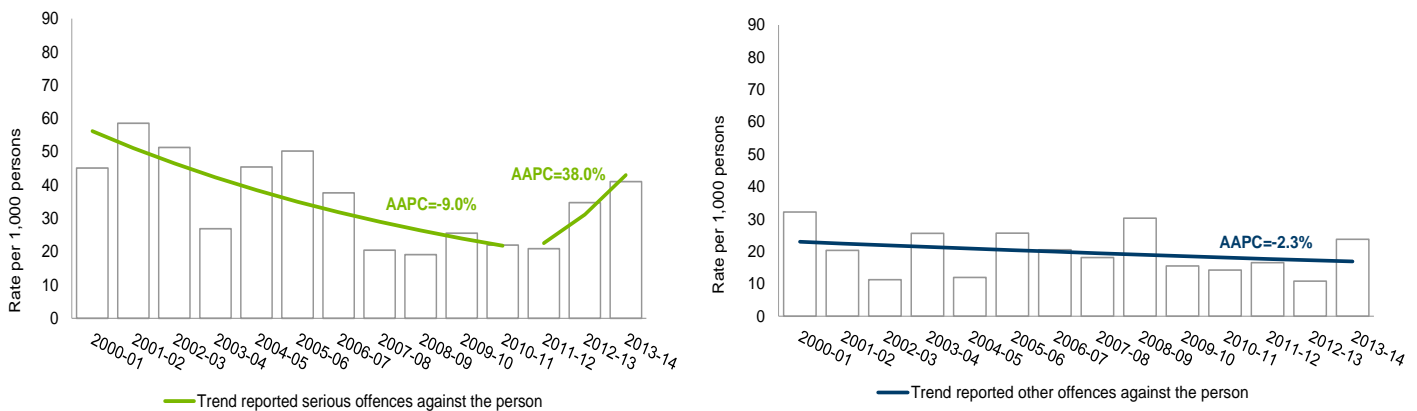
Similarly, there was a downward trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person of 9.0 per cent per year on average from 2000–01 to 2010–11, and an upward trend from 2011–12 to 2013–14 (AAPC: 38.0 per cent). However, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of reported other offences against the person (AAPC: –2.3 per cent over the whole period) (see Figure 90).

# Napranum

**Figure 89: Trends in the rate of all reported offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



**Figure 90: Trends in the rate of reported serious and other offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 12 reported offences against the person in Napranum. This was within the range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 10 to 21) (see Table 63).

**Table 63: Count of reported offences against the person – most recent six quarters**

| Napranum         | Quarter  |           |           |           |           |           |
|------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                  | Mar 13   | Jun 13    | Sep 13    | Dec 13    | Mar 14    | Jun 14    |
| Serious Offences | 7        | 7         | 9         | 9         | 12        | 8         |
| Other Offences   | 2        | 3         | 6         | 3         | 9         | 4         |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>9</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>12</b> |

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

# Napranum

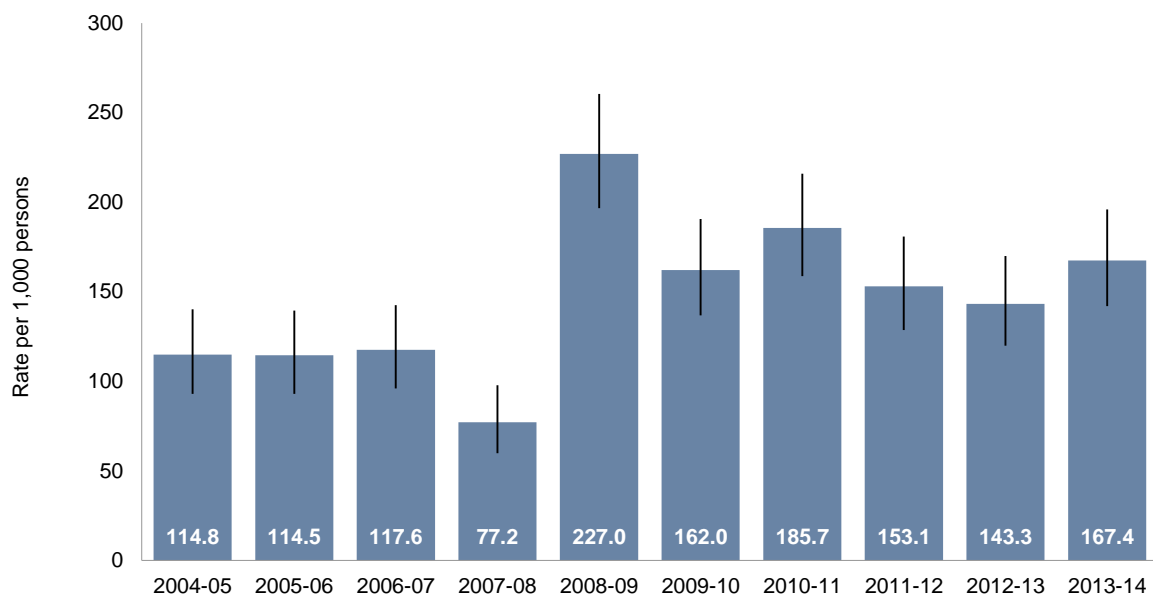
## Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Napranum on 9 June 2003. From when restrictions were introduced to 30 June 2014, 628 people had been convicted of 1,449 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Napranum.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences in Napranum was 167.4 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 91). This was similar to the rate reported in 2012–13 (143.3 per 1,000 persons), as well as rates reported from 2009–10 to 2011–12.

**Figure 91: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences<sup>81</sup>**



In 2013–14, 136 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Napranum, of which 42 (30.9 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence in any of the discrete Indigenous communities (see Table 64).

**Table 64: Count and proportions of persons convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C**

| Napranum  | Year    |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|   | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| People convicted                                | 85      | 83      | 91      | 59      | 158     | 116     | 130     | 109     | 105     | 136     |
| People with no prior breach convictions         | 57      | 50      | 49      | 19      | 57      | 44      | 35      | 34      | 34      | 42      |
| Proportion with no prior breach convictions (%) | 67.1    | 60.2    | 53.8    | 32.2    | 36.1    | 37.9    | 26.9    | 31.2    | 32.4    | 30.9    |

### June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 59 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Napranum (see Table 65). This was higher than the range of charges reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 20 to 34).

<sup>81</sup> Due to revised procedures, charge and person counts may have changed from those previously reported.

# Napranum

**Table 65: Count of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of Sections 168B and C – most recent six quarters**

| Napranum | Quarter |        |        |        |        |        |
|----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|          | Mar 13  | Jun 13 | Sep 13 | Dec 13 | Mar 14 | Jun 14 |
| Charges  | 37      | 20     | 28     | 34     | 34     | 59     |

In the June 2014 quarter, 55 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Napranum, of which 21 (38.2 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence 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.

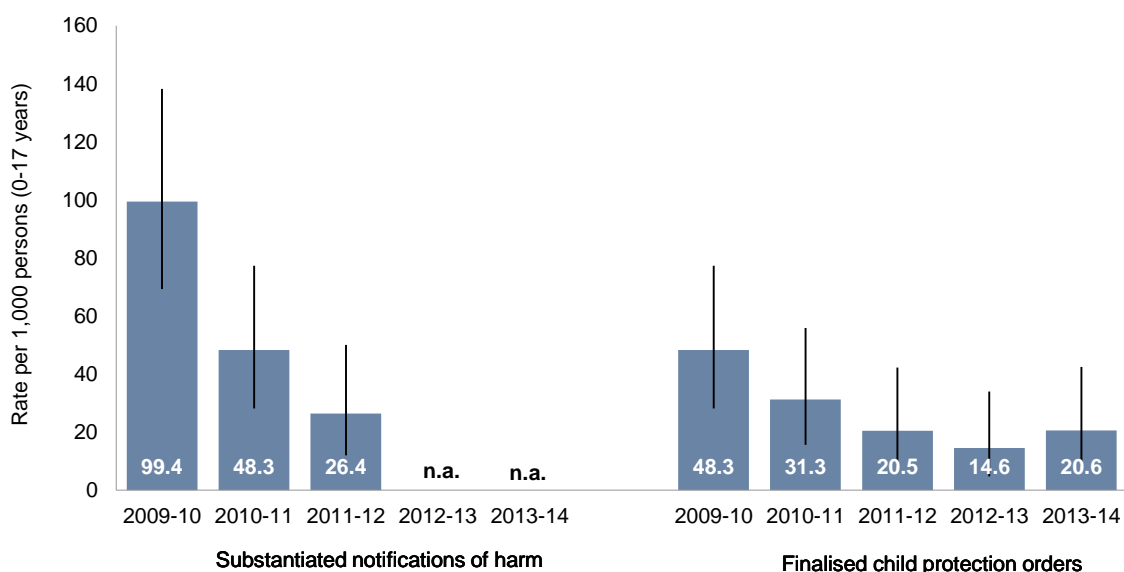
## Child Safety

In 2013–14, fewer than five Napranum children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm. The annual rate of Napranum children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm in 2013–14 was similar to the rate reported for 2012–13 (based on fewer than five children)<sup>82</sup>.

Seven Napranum children were admitted to a finalised child protection order in 2013–14, equating to an annual rate of 20.6 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was similar to the rate of 14.6 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported for 2012–13, based on five children (see Figure 92).

Note that statistical differences between rates drawn from small populations should be interpreted with caution and may not be indicative of practical significance.

**Figure 92: Annual rate of substantiated notifications of harm and finalised child protection orders**



n.a. Not applicable, fewer than five children.

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, no children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm<sup>83</sup>. Fewer than five children were admitted to finalised child protection orders<sup>84</sup>.

Source: Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

<sup>82</sup> Annual rates have not been published for communities with annual counts of fewer than five children to maintain data confidentiality.

<sup>83</sup> Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

<sup>84</sup> Data are extracted by community of family residence.

# Napranum

## Student Attendance: Prep to Year 12

### Annual

In Semester 1 2014, the student attendance rate of Napranum students at Western Cape College–Weipa was 60.9 per cent. This was an increase of 5.0 percentage points from the rate reported for Semester 1 2013 (55.9 per cent) (see Table 66). Due to changes in collection methodology and roll marking procedures, attendance rates for Semester 1 in 2013 and 2014 are not comparable with rates for prior years.

An estimated 3.0 per cent of days absent during Semester 1 2014 were disciplinary absences and a further 82.7 per cent were unexplained.

The gap in attendance rates between Napranum students at Western Cape College–Weipa and all Queensland State School students was 30.2 percentage points in Semester 1 2014. 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.

**Table 66: Student attendance rate—Napranum students at Western Cape College–Weipa and all Queensland State Schools**

|   | Sem 1<br>2007 | Sem 1<br>2008 | Sem 1<br>2009 | Sem 1<br>2010 | Sem 1<br>2011 | Sem 1<br>2012 | Sem 1<br>2013 | Sem 1<br>2014 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Student attendance rate                                       | — % —         |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Napranum Community<br>All Queensland State<br>School students | 67.2          | 64.6          | 62.2          | 62.1          | 54.9          | 58.6          | 55.9          | <b>60.9</b>   |
| Gap (percentage points)                                       | 24.6          | 26.6          | 28.5          | 28.9          | 36.0          | 32.4          | 34.9          | <b>30.2</b>   |

### Range

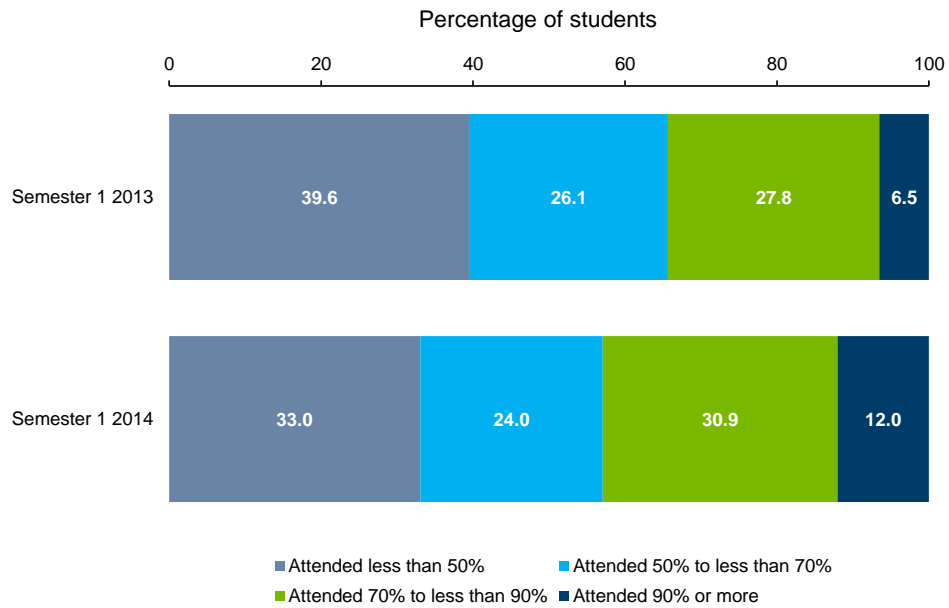
In Semester 1 2014, 12.0 per cent of Napranum students at Western Cape College–Weipa attended school at least 90 per cent of all possible school days. Around four in seven students (57.1<sup>85</sup> per cent) attended school less than 70 per cent of school days (see Figure 93) including 33.0 per cent attending less than half of all possible days.

However, from Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014 there was a significant increase in the proportion of all students who attended school at least 90 per cent of designated days.

<sup>85</sup> Individual rates may not add to the total due to rounding.

# Napranum

**Figure 93: Student attendance ranges at Western Cape College–Weipa, all Napranum students**



Primary school students generally showed higher levels of attendance than secondary school students. In Semester 1 2014, 42.2 per cent of secondary school students attended less than 50 per cent of school days compared with only 28.0 per cent of primary school students (see Table 67).

Notably, the proportion of secondary school students who attended school at least 90 per cent of school days significantly increased from Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014 (from 5.5 per cent to 16.9 per cent).

**Table 67: Student attendance ranges at Western Cape College–Weipa, Napranum primary and secondary students<sup>(a)</sup>**

| Student attendance | Less than 50% of possible days | 50% to less than 70% of possible days | 70% to less than 90% of possible days | 90% or more possible days | Student count |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|                    | — % —                          |                                       |                                       |                           | No.           |
| <b>Primary</b>     |                                |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 36.0                           | 28.8                                  | 28.1                                  | 7.2                       | 139           |
| Semester 1 2014    | 28.0                           | 26.0                                  | 36.7                                  | 9.3                       | 150           |
| <b>Secondary</b>   |                                |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 45.1                           | 22.0                                  | 27.5                                  | 5.5                       | 91            |
| Semester 1 2014    | 42.2                           | 20.5                                  | 20.5                                  | 16.9                      | 83            |
| <b>All</b>         |                                |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 39.6                           | 26.1                                  | 27.8                                  | 6.5                       | 230           |
| Semester 1 2014    | 33.0                           | 24.0                                  | 30.9                                  | 12.0                      | 233           |

(a) These data include students who were enrolled at the school but never arrived at the school or were enrolled only for a few days during Semester 1.

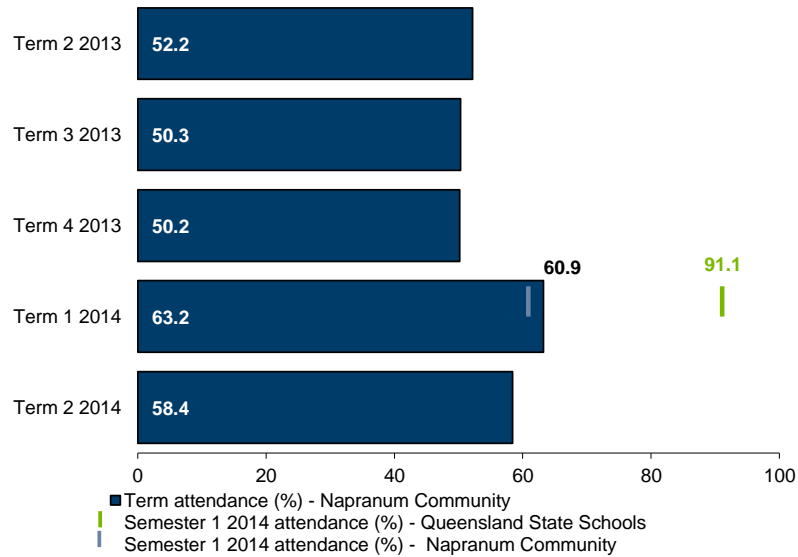


# Napranum

## June 2014 Quarter

During Term 2 2014, 214 Napranum students were enrolled at Western Cape College–Weipa for all or part of the term. Their attendance rate was 58.4 per cent. This was an increase from the rate recorded in Term 2 2013 (52.2 per cent) (see Figure 94).

**Figure 94: Student attendance rate, Terms, all Napranum students**



**Source:** Department of Education, Training and Employment unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.



# NORTHERN PENINSULA AREA

Annual Bulletin for the period  
July 2013 to June 2014:  
Including June 2014 Quarter

## Building and construction

### ***Successful rollout a role model***

Outstanding progress has been made in the rollout of social housing through the last financial year in the Northern Peninsula Area (NPA). Councillor for Injinoo, Anthony Mara, said the success of the rollout has seen the plan utilised in the NPA become a template for other social housing rollouts in other remote areas of Queensland.

Deputy Mayor Eddie Newman was also impressed with the rollout. "It's great to see so many families across the region settling into their new homes in time for the holidays. The houses are beginning to look like homes as tenants start to plant gardens and put up Christmas lights—it's really great to see," Mr Newman said.



*The delivery of social housing has provided much needed homes for families in the area.  
(Photograph courtesy of the Northern Peninsula Area Council).*

## Activities in the community

### ***College celebrates significant improvements***

The 2013 NAPLAN results revealed significantly improved student learning outcomes in the areas of English, Maths and Science, across all year levels at the NPA State College.

The College services the educational needs of five communities in the remote Northern Peninsula Area of Cape York Peninsula through

its four campuses—Bamaga Senior Campus, Bamaga Junior Campus, Injinoo Junior Campus and a TAFE campus and students are mostly of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent.

There was significant improvement against 'Like Schools' with Year 3 and Year 7 numeracy as well as Year 5 reading results equal to the national average for all schools. Year 5 spelling results in the Upper 2 Bands was also equal to the national average.

This was a great result for the students, teachers and parents, and something for their whole communities to be proud of.

### ***Education Minister's flying College visit***

On 6 February 2014, the Hon. Christopher Pyne, MP Minister for Education together with Member of Parliament, Mr Warren Entsch MP made a flying visit to NPA and attended the NPA State College.

Following a statement of the historical context of education in the NPA, a quick description was given of the current situation and success of the College. It outlined the improvements of the past five years in terms of student outcomes, with particular credit given to Mr Ken Maclean, College Principal, over that time for leading developments.

In addressing the College, Minister Pyne identified the four pillars of the current government's educational policy and noted the College's philosophical pillars were in accord with those policies.

### ***New Arts Centre***

A Northern Peninsula Area (NPA) Arts Centre has been established in New Mapoon. Providing a creative hub for local artists and travellers, professional and beginner, to workshop their ideas and techniques, the arts centre also hosts frequent art workshops for the general public which helps to identify and foster budding artists, with a focus on enhancing cultural growth and supporting traditional art forms.

# Northern Peninsula Area

In conjunction with UMI Arts in Cairns, the arts centre initiated and hosted a program aimed at assisting local artists to exhibit and market their works. An exhibition showcasing exclusively work from NPA artists, Ngalpa Mura Tjar'a Tjera Apudthama, was also launched at UMI Arts.

## ***Sports Carnival a huge success***

A highlight on the community calendar for 2013 was the NPA Sports Carnival held in late November. The three-day carnival showcased regional and visiting communities' skills in basketball, darts and, of course, rugby league which was the carnival's main event, the Dan Ropeyarn Cup.

This year's event saw the formation of a formal Community Events team, which will be working to bring this event and others to the communities in the future.

## ***NPA residents eat farm fresh***

The sweetest, freshest and best tasting fruits and vegetables in the NPA region are all grown in the red dust of its local communities. The NPA farm is now supplying farm fresh organic produce to our communities, for sale through Alau Supermarket and also at the farm gate.

Farm coordinator Mr Harrison Atu says the produce has been well received by community members with many heading over to the farm's gate to buy direct, and others choosing to purchase their fresh produce from the Alau Supermarket.

"At the moment we're supplying around 40kg of cassava to Alau Supermarket, as well as some rock melon, watermelon and other vegies," Mr Atu said.

"We're also looking at starting some hydroponics in the top shed, to grow leafy greens and getting back into corn after the wet season as well."

With the bitumen road of the new Bamaga subdivision leading straight to the farm's gate, and fresh produce on the shelves of the local store, it's never been easier to eat fresh in the NPA.



*Growing in the fields, farm fresh organic produce will be harvested for local NPA customers. (Photographs courtesy of the Northern Peninsula Area Council).*

# Northern Peninsula Area

The Northern Peninsula Area communities: Bamaga; Injinoo; New Mapoon; Seisia and Umagico.

## Population

- Approximately 2,560 people (at 30 June 2013<sup>86</sup>).

## 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).

## Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council

|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Mayor</b>        | Cr Bernard Charlie |
| <b>Deputy Mayor</b> | Cr Edward Newman   |
| <b>Councillors</b>  | Cr Joseph Elu      |
|                     | Cr Dennis Getawan  |
|                     | Cr Trevor Lifu     |
|                     | Cr Anthony Mara    |

## Alcohol Management Plan<sup>87</sup>

- 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.

## Northern Peninsula Area Justice Services Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporation

- Co-ordinator – Peter Austin
- Directors – Pattie Waisu, Rev Victor Blanco, Rev Mary Eseli, Agnes Mark, Victoria

Kennedy, Benjamin Gebadi, Johannis Gebadi, Polly Mooka, Torrence Tamwoy.

## Key Indicators

Summary of general findings – NPA

### Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002–03 to 2013–14

- There was no trend in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions over the period 2002–03 to 2013–14.

### Reported offences against the person: 2000–01 to 2013–14

- There was a significant decrease in the rate of reported offences against the person in 2010–11, followed by an upward trend to 2013–14.

### Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- The rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions in 2013–14 was higher than the 2012–13 rate.

### Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to finalised child protection orders: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- In 2013–14, the rate at which children were subject to a substantiated notification of harm was higher than the rate in 2012–13. The rate at which children were admitted to finalised child protection orders in 2013–14 was higher than the rate in 2012–13.

### Student attendance rate for Northern Peninsula Area State College: Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014

- The student attendance rate for Northern Peninsula Area State College in Semester 1 2014 was higher than the rate in Semester 1 2013.

<sup>86</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia*, 2013, Cat. No. 3235.0.

<sup>87</sup> 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](http://www.olgr.qld.gov.au).

# Northern Peninsula Area

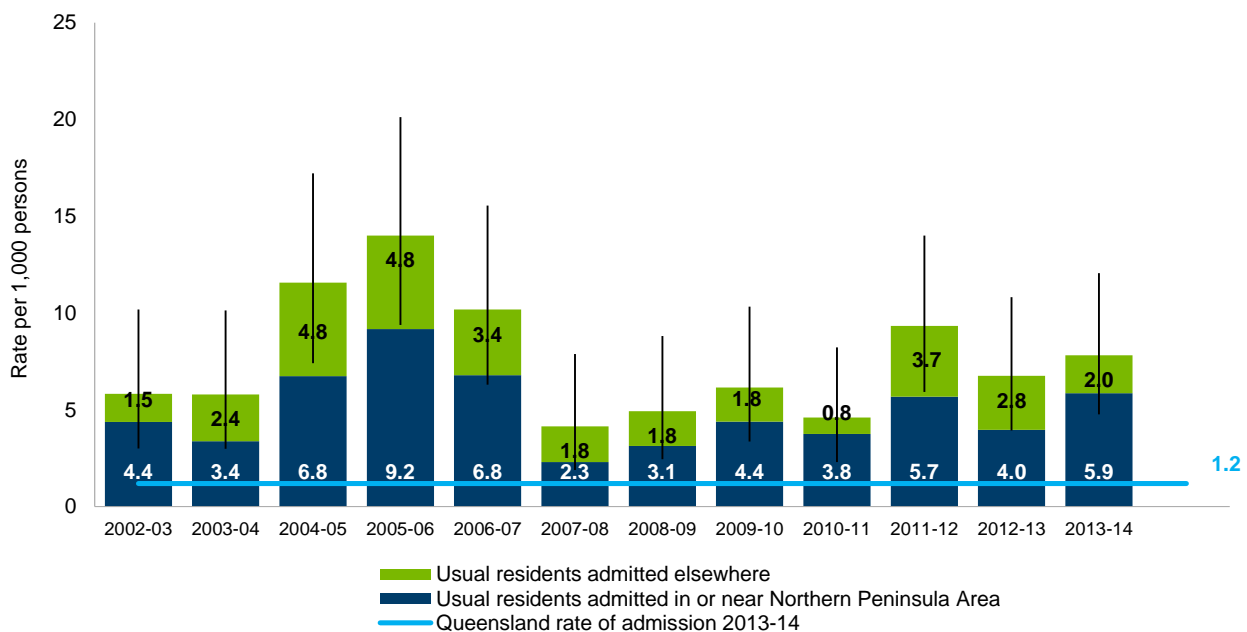
## Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 95 shows, for the period 2002–03 to 2013–14, usual residents of the Northern Peninsula Area (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions by location of admission, in or near the Northern Peninsula Area<sup>88</sup> and elsewhere in Queensland. Table 68 also shows the number of admissions of non-residents in the Northern Peninsula Area during the most recent six quarters.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of hospital admissions of Northern Peninsula Area residents for assault-related conditions was 7.8<sup>89</sup> per 1,000 persons (5.9 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Northern Peninsula Area and 2.0 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 6.8 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 95).

**Figure 95: Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions**



### Trend Analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire 12 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 4.2<sup>89</sup> to 14.0 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the 12 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: –1.9 per cent).

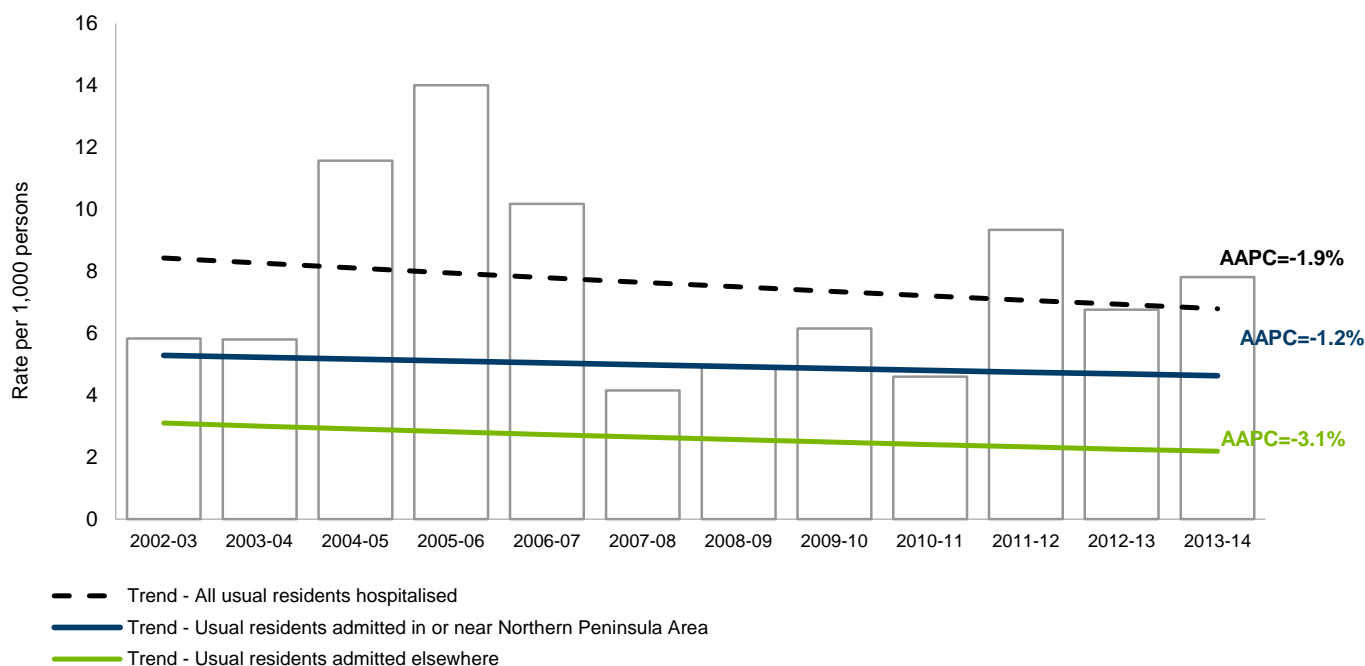
Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of trends in the rates of Northern Peninsula Area residents hospitalised in community facilities over the reporting period (AAPC: –1.2 per cent) or hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: –3.1 per cent) (see Figure 96).

<sup>88</sup> 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.

<sup>89</sup> Individual rates may not add to the total due to rounding.

# Northern Peninsula Area

**Figure 96: Trend in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were six admissions of Northern Peninsula Area residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, two of which were hospitalisations outside of the Northern Peninsula Area community. There were no admissions of non-residents for assault-related conditions in the Northern Peninsula Area (see Table 68).

**Table 68: Count of hospital admissions for assault – most recent six quarters**

| Resident status     |                               | Quarter  |          |          |          |          |          |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                     |                               | Mar-13   | Jun-13   | Sep-13   | Dec-13   | Mar-14   | Jun-14   |
| Community residents | Admitted in or near community | 4        | 1        | 5        | 1        | 5        | 4        |
|                     | Admitted elsewhere            | 1        | 2        | 2        | 0        | 1        | 2        |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>5</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>6</b> |
| Non-residents       | Admitted in community         | 1        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        |

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 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 2013–14 was 38.7<sup>90</sup> per 1,000 persons (23.8 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 14.8 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 35.4 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 97).

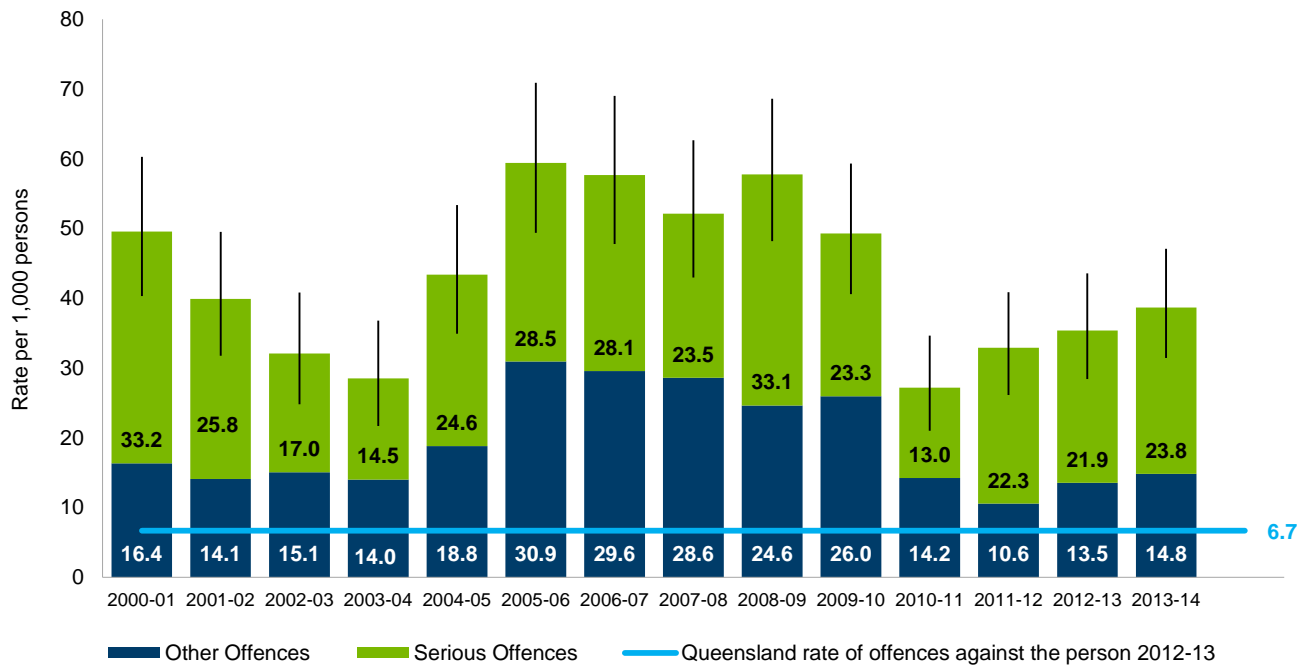
The rate of serious offences was significantly higher than the rate of other offences in 2013–14.

<sup>90</sup> Individual rates may not add to the total due to rounding.



# Northern Peninsula Area

Figure 97: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other)



## Trend Analysis

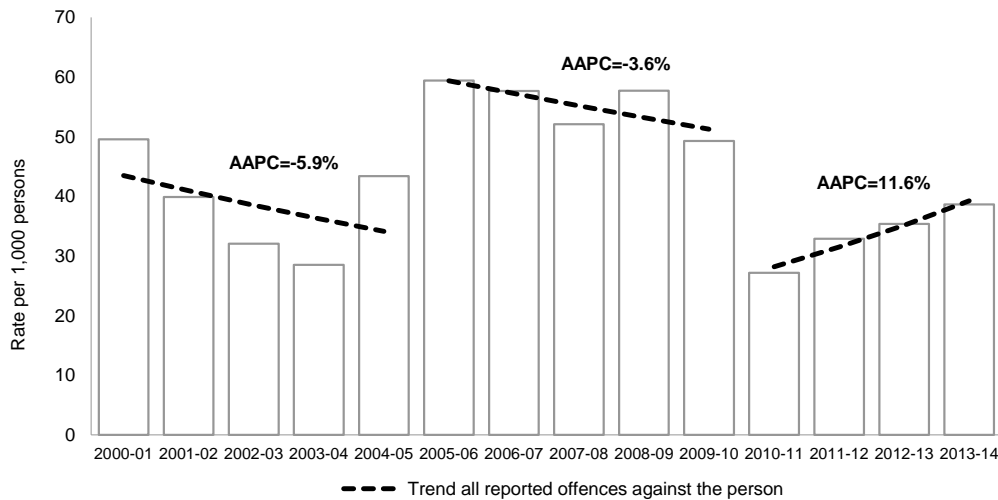
The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the 14 year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 27.2 to 59.4 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the same period were highly variable ranging from 59 to 129 offences per year.

There were three distinct periods over time in rates of reported offences against the person. From 2000–01 to 2004–05, and from 2005–06 to 2009–10, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in the Northern Peninsula Area (AAPC: –5.9 per cent and –3.6 per cent respectively). There was, however, a significant decrease in the rate in 2010–11 followed by an upward trend of 11.6 per cent per year on average from 2010–11 to 2013–14 (see Figure 98).

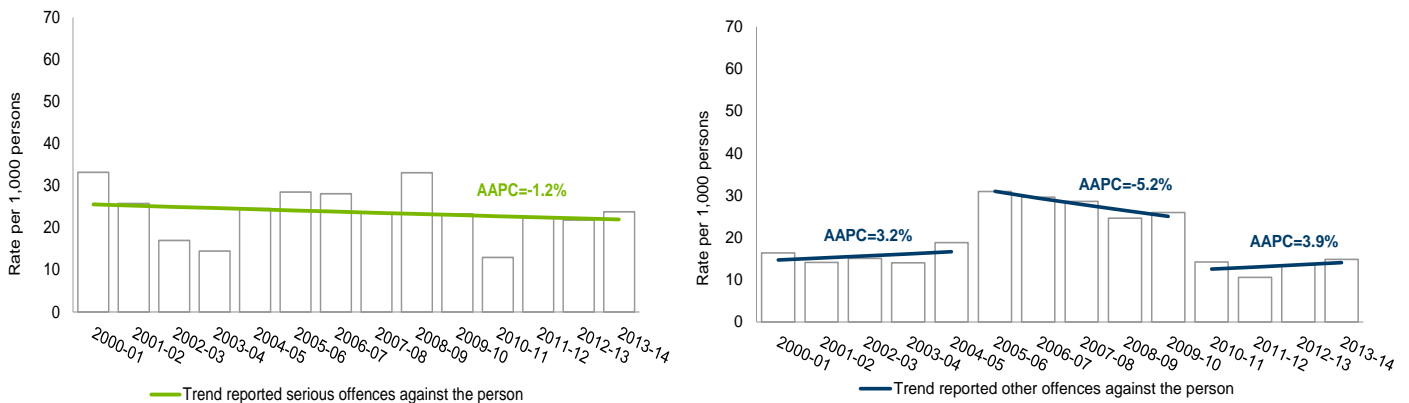
There was no statistical evidence of trends in the rate of reported serious offences against the person from 2000–01 to 2013–14 (AAPC: –1.2 per cent), nor reported other offences against the person (from 2000–01 to 2004–05, AAPC: 3.2 per cent; from 2005–06 to 2009–10, AAPC: –5.2 per cent; and from 2010–11 to 2013–14, AAPC: 3.9 per cent) (see Figure 99).

# Northern Peninsula Area

**Figure 98: Trends in the rate of all reported offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



**Figure 99: Trends in the rate of reported serious and other offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 15 reported offences against the person in the Northern Peninsula Area. This was below the range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 20 to 34) (see Table 69).

**Table 69: Count of reported offences against the person – most recent six quarters**

| Northern Peninsula Area | Quarter   |           |           |           |           |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                         | Mar 13    | Jun 13    | Sep 13    | Dec 13    | Mar 14    | Jun 14    |
| Serious Offences        | 13        | 14        | 11        | 15        | 23        | 12        |
| Other Offences          | 13        | 9         | 9         | 15        | 11        | 3         |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>26</b> | <b>23</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>34</b> | <b>15</b> |

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



# Northern Peninsula Area

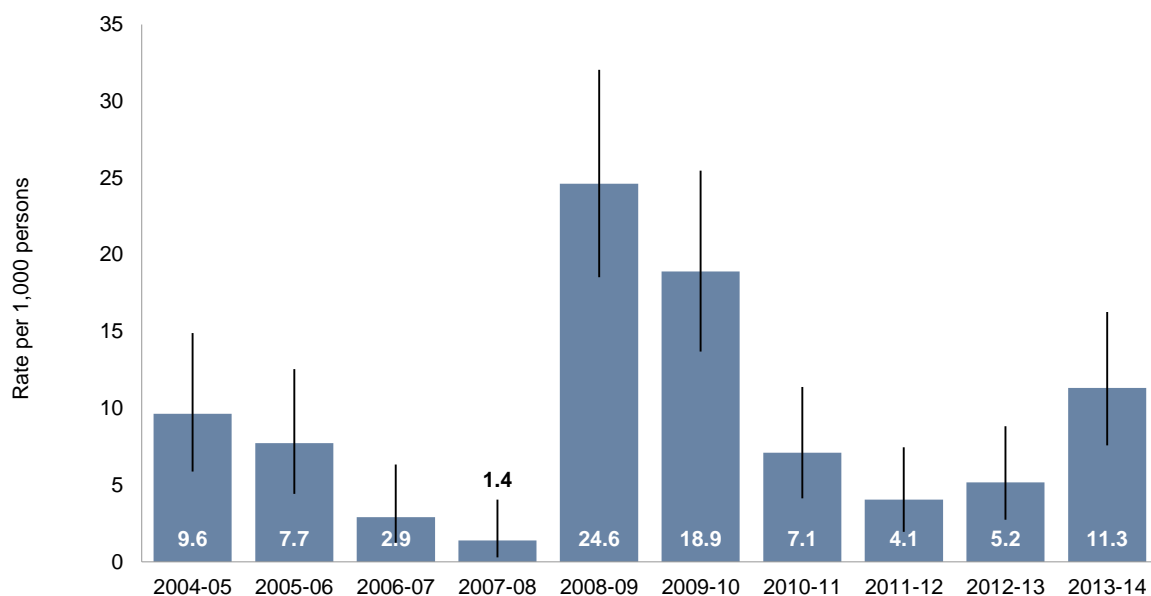
## Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into the Northern Peninsula Area on 14 April 2004. From when restrictions were introduced to 30 June 2014, 179 people had been convicted of 213 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in the Northern Peninsula Area.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences in the Northern Peninsula Area was 11.3 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 100). This was higher than the rate reported in 2012–13 (5.2 per 1,000 persons), but lower than the highest rate reported in 2008–09 (24.6 per 1,000 persons).

Figure 100: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences<sup>91</sup>



In 2013–14, 28 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in the Northern Peninsula Area, of which 25 (89.3 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence in any of the discrete Indigenous communities (see Table 70).

Table 70: Count and proportions of persons convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C

| NPA   | Year    |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|   | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| People convicted                                | 20      | 16      | 6       | <5      | 41      | 39      | 16      | 10      | 13      | 28      |
| People with no prior breach convictions         | 20      | 16      | 5       | <5      | 40      | 34      | 13      | 8       | 12      | 25      |
| Proportion with no prior breach convictions (%) | 100.0   | 100.0   | 83.3    | 66.7    | 97.6    | 87.2    | 81.3    | 80.0    | 92.3    | 89.3    |

### June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were six charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in the Northern Peninsula Area (see Table 71). This was within the range of charges reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 4 to 11).

<sup>91</sup> Due to revised procedures, charge and person counts may have changed from those previously reported.

# Northern Peninsula Area

**Table 71: Count of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of Sections 168B and C – most recent six quarters**

| NPA     | Quarter |        |        |        |        |        |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|         | Mar 13  | Jun 13 | Sep 13 | Dec 13 | Mar 14 | Jun 14 |
| Charges | 1       | 7      | 11     | 8      | 4      | 6      |

In the June 2014 quarter, six people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in the Northern Peninsula Area, of which five (83.3 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence 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

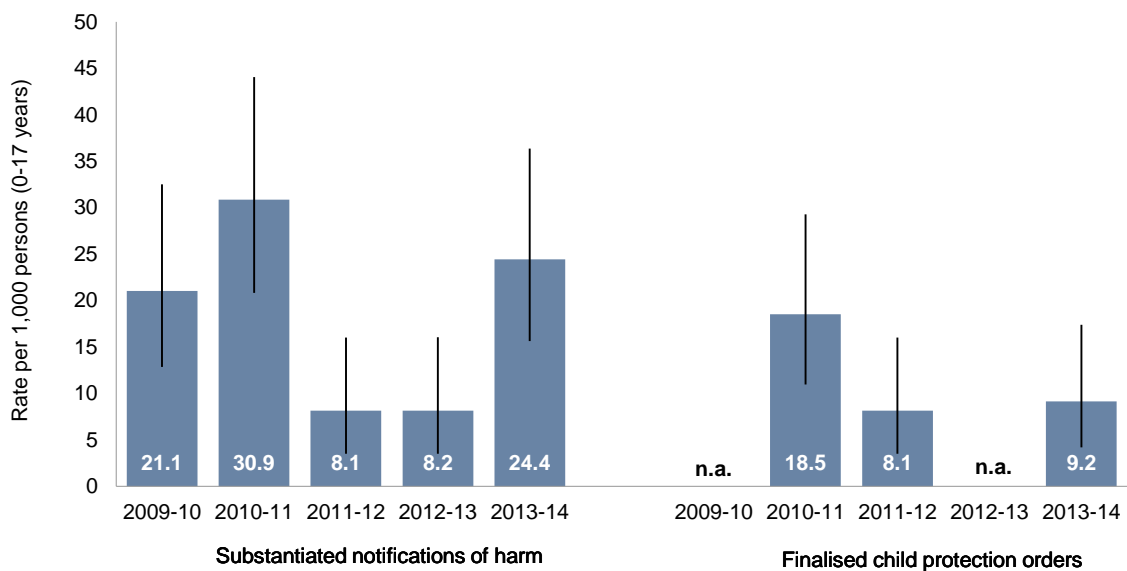
### Annual

In 2013–14, 24 Northern Peninsula Area children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm, equating to an annual rate of 24.4 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was significantly higher than the rate of 8.2 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported for 2012–13, based on eight children.

Nine Northern Peninsula Area children were admitted to finalised child protection orders in 2013–14, equating to an annual rate of 9.2 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was significantly higher than the annual rate reported for 2012–13 (based on fewer than five children)<sup>92</sup> (see Figure 101).

Note that statistical differences between rates drawn from small populations should be interpreted with caution and may not be indicative of practical significance.

**Figure 101: Annual rate of substantiated notifications of harm and finalised child protection orders**



n.a. Not applicable, fewer than five children.

<sup>92</sup> Annual rates have not been published for communities with annual counts of fewer than five children to maintain data confidentiality.

# Northern Peninsula Area

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, eight children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm<sup>93</sup>. No children were admitted to finalised child protection orders<sup>94</sup>.

Source: Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

## Student Attendance: Prep to Year 12

### Annual

In Semester 1 2014, the student attendance rate at Northern Peninsula Area State College was 72.3 per cent. This was an increase of 6.6 percentage points from rate reported for Semester 1 2013 (65.7 per cent) (see Table 72). Due to changes in collection methodology and roll marking procedures, attendance rates for Semester 1 in 2013 and 2014 are not comparable with rates for prior years.

The majority of absent days during Semester 1 2014 were unexplained absences (88.2 per cent) with only 1.7 per cent of days absent being disciplinary absences.

In Semester 1 2014, the gap in attendance rates between Northern Peninsula Area State College students and all Queensland State School students was 18.8 percentage points. 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.

**Table 72: Student attendance rate—Northern Peninsula Area State College and all Queensland State Schools**

|                                       | Sem 1<br>2007 | Sem 1<br>2008 | Sem 1<br>2009 | Sem 1<br>2010 | Sem 1<br>2011 | Sem 1<br>2012 | Sem 1<br>2013 | Sem 1<br>2014 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Student attendance rate               | — % —         |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Northern Peninsula Area State College | 77.1          | 68.7          | 65.3          | 75.6          | 74.7          | 68.3          | 65.7          | <b>72.3</b>   |
| All Queensland State School students  | 91.8          | 91.1          | 90.7          | 91.0          | 90.9          | 91.1          | 90.8          | <b>91.1</b>   |
| Gap (percentage points)               | 14.7          | 22.4          | 25.4          | 15.4          | 16.1          | 22.8          | 25.1          | <b>18.8</b>   |

### Range

In Semester 1 2014, 25.1 per cent of Northern Peninsula Area State College students attended school at least 90 per cent of all possible school days. Around two in every five students (39.6<sup>95</sup> per cent) attended school less than 70 per cent of school days (see Figure 102) including 22.0 per cent attending less than half of all possible days.

However, from Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014, there was a significant increase in the proportion of all students who attended school at least 90 per cent of designated days. There was also a corresponding decrease in the proportion of those who attended school less than 50 per cent of school days.

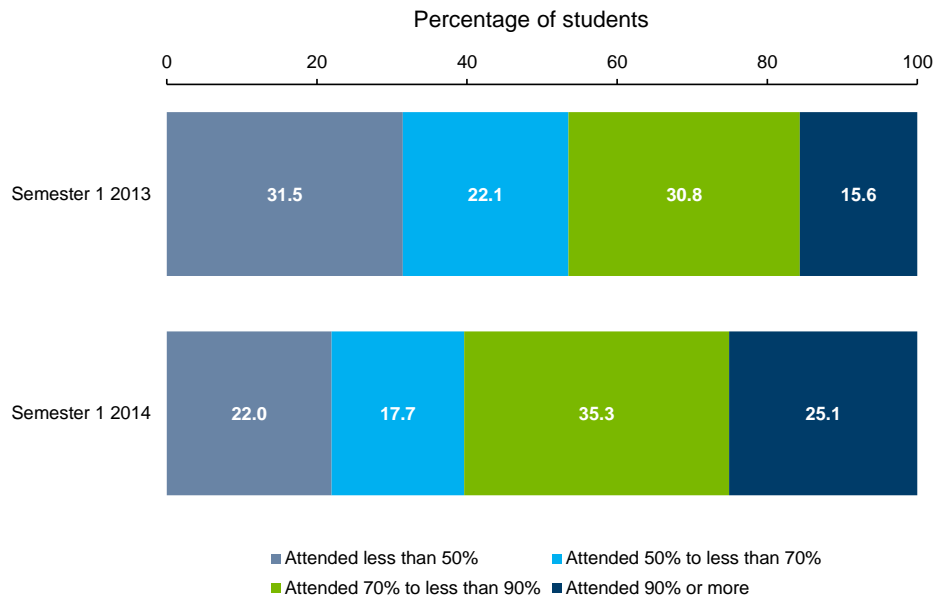
<sup>93</sup> Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

<sup>94</sup> Data are extracted by community of family residence.

<sup>95</sup> Individual rates may not add to the total due to rounding.

# Northern Peninsula Area

**Figure 102: Student attendance ranges at Northern Peninsula Area State College, all students**



Primary school students generally showed higher levels of attendance than secondary school students. In Semester 1 2014, 28.3 per cent of primary school students attended at least 90 per cent of school days compared with only 17.9 per cent of secondary school students (Table 73).

Notably, the proportion of both primary and secondary school students who attended school at least 90 per cent of school days significantly increased from Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014.

**Table 73: Student attendance ranges at Northern Peninsula Area State College, primary and secondary students<sup>(a)</sup>**

| Student attendance | Less than 50% of possible days | 50% to less than 70% of possible days | 70% to less than 90% of possible days | 90% or more possible days | Student count |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|                    | — % —                          |                                       |                                       |                           | No.           |
| <b>Primary</b>     |                                |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 24.5                           | 22.8                                  | 34.0                                  | 18.6                      | 429           |
| Semester 1 2014    | 17.6                           | 16.1                                  | 38.1                                  | 28.3                      | 467           |
| <b>Secondary</b>   |                                |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 45.7                           | 20.5                                  | 24.3                                  | 9.5                       | 210           |
| Semester 1 2014    | 31.9                           | 21.3                                  | 29.0                                  | 17.9                      | 207           |
| <b>All</b>         |                                |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 31.5                           | 22.1                                  | 30.8                                  | 15.6                      | 639           |
| Semester 1 2014    | 22.0                           | 17.7                                  | 35.3                                  | 25.1                      | 674           |

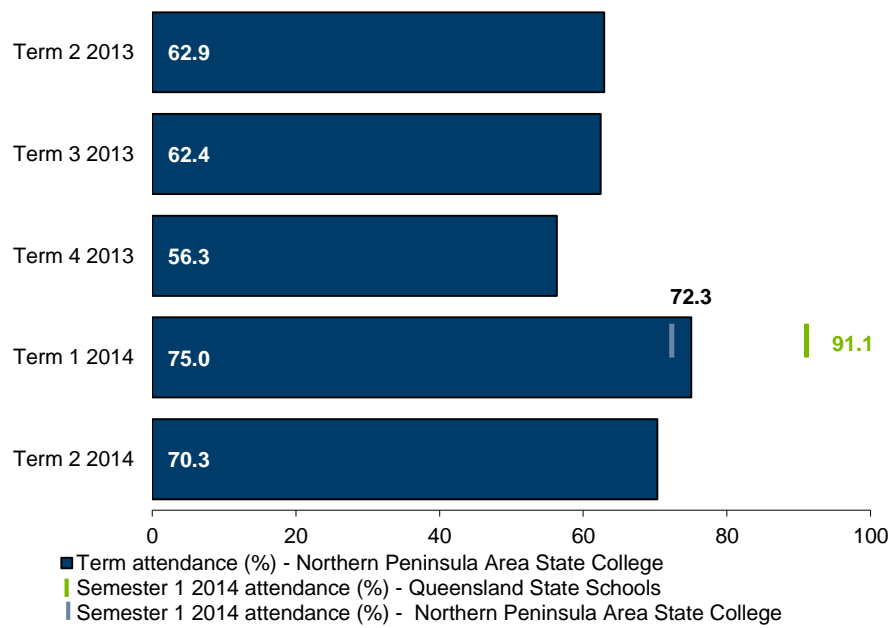
(a) These data include students who were enrolled at the school but never arrived at the school or were enrolled only for a few days during Semester 1.

## June 2014 Quarter

During Term 2 2014, 631 students were enrolled at Northern Peninsula Area State College for all or part of the term. Their attendance rate was 70.3 per cent. This was an increase from the rate recorded in Term 2 2013 (62.9 per cent) (see Figure 103).

# Northern Peninsula Area

Figure 103: Student attendance rate, Terms, Northern Peninsula Area State College, all students



Source: Department of Education, Training and Employment unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.



# PALM ISLAND

Annual Bulletin for the period  
July 2013 to June 2014:  
Including June 2014 Quarter

## Activities in the community

### *Match honours local hero*

The Palm Island community and the Australian Defence Force paid tribute to one of the island's most respected and admired Elders – the late Bill Coolburra.

Hundreds of locals flocked to the Palm Island Rugby League fields for the annual Bill Coolburra Shield match between the island's pride and joy, The Palm Island Skipjacks, and the Australian Army Thunder. This rugby league match is a much-loved annual event that has been running for the past seven years paying tribute to the late, great Bill Coolburra who passed away in October 2009.

Bill 'Kookaburra' Coolburra was an Indigenous war veteran who served as a regular soldier in the Royal Australian Engineers after enlisting in 1964. Over the course of his military career spanning 16 years, Bill's overseas service included Borneo, Malaya and Vietnam serving as a member of 1 Field Squadron and 3 Field Troop.

He saw action in Vietnam as a 'tunnel rat' in the tunnels of the infamous Hobo Woods while attached as an engineer to the 1st Battalion, the Royal Australian Regiment (1RAR) and the 6th Battalion, the Royal Australian Regiment (6RAR).

This year's match was preceded by a memorial service attended by Mr Coolburra's family, representatives of the Australian Army and members of the local community. The spirit of camaraderie then continued onto the field when the Army side took on the local boys in a thrilling match. In the end, it was the Australian Army Thunder who were victorious, taking the shield with a 32–28 win for the second year in a row.



*Palm Island Skipjacks' Carey Nugent makes a break for the line during this year's Bill Coolburra Shield match. (Photograph: Alf Wilson).*

### *Push for school attendance on Palm*

An education action group is taking on school truancy with a new attendance promotion campaign on Palm Island. Consisting of school representatives, council and other government and non-government agencies, the group's latest action plan outlines a number of strategies to increase school attendance across the community.

One of the group's strategies was to develop, promote and display a statement of community expectation in regards to attendance promotion. The group responded to this by developing a series of large posters outlining everyone's responsibility in the community around education, particularly school attendance. The campaign's tagline was "It's our right to a quality education and it's our responsibility to get our mob educated!"

The posters are currently on display all over the island, with a range of other resources and promotional items, like fridge magnets, also included as part of the campaign.

# Palm Island

## Population

- Approximately 2,590 people (at 30 June 2013<sup>96</sup>).

## Location

- East coast of Queensland.
- 70 km north-east of Townsville.

## Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Manbarra and Bwgcolman peoples.

## Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council

|                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Mayor</b>        | Cr Alfred Lacey |
| <b>Deputy Mayor</b> | Cr Edward Walsh |
| <b>Councillors</b>  | Cr Frank Conway |
|                     | Cr Mislam Sam   |
|                     | Cr Roy Prior    |

## Alcohol Management Plan<sup>97</sup>

- 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.

## Palm Island Community Justice Group

- Co-ordinator – Deniece Geia

## Key Indicators

### Summary of general findings – Palm Island

#### Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002–03 to 2013–14

- There was no trend in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions over the period 2002–03 to 2013–14.

#### Reported offences against the person: 2006–07 to 2013–14

- There was an upward trend in the rate of reported offences against the person over the period 2006–07 to 2013–14.

#### Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- The rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions in to 2013–14 was higher than the rate in 2012–13.

#### Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to finalised child protection orders: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- In 2013–14, the rates at which children were subject to a substantiated notification of harm or admitted to finalised child protection orders were similar to the corresponding 2012–13 rates.

#### Student attendance rate for Bwgcolman Community School (Palm Island): Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014

- The student attendance rate for Bwgcolman Community School in Semester 1 2014 was similar to the rate in Semester 1 2013.

<sup>96</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia*, 2013, Cat. No. 3235.0.

<sup>97</sup> 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](http://www.olgr.qld.gov.au).

# Palm Island

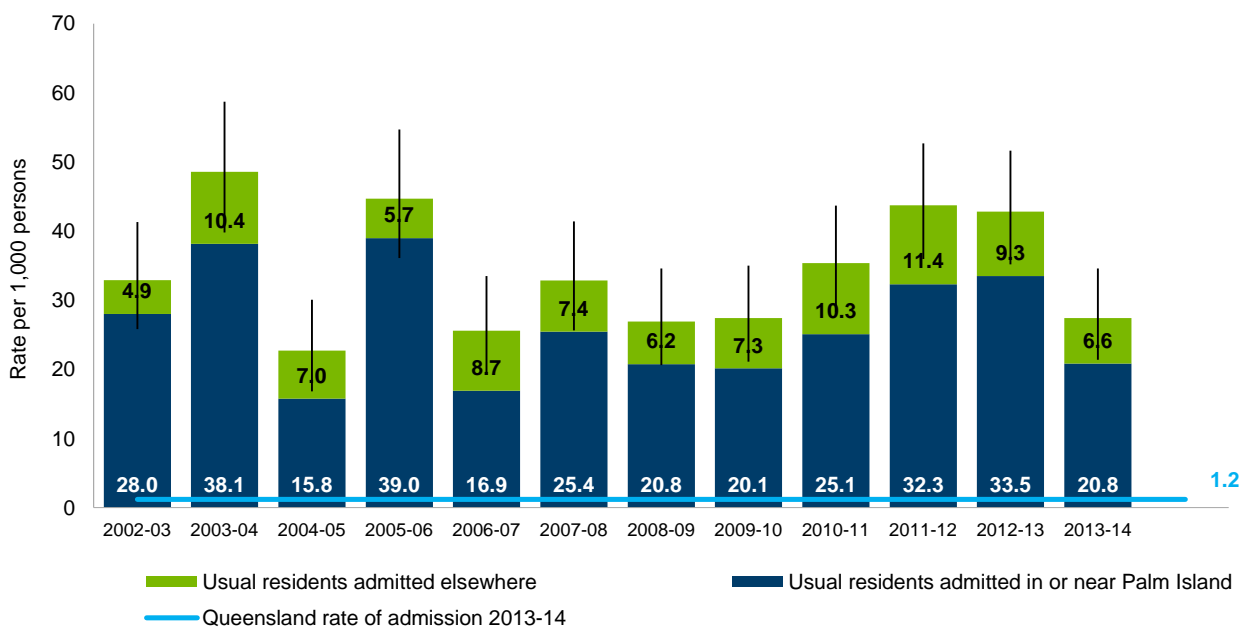
## Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 104 shows, for the period 2002–03 to 2013–14, usual residents of Palm Island (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions by location of admission, in or near Palm Island<sup>98</sup> and elsewhere in Queensland. Table 74 also shows the number of admissions of non-residents on Palm Island during the most recent six quarters.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of hospital admissions of Palm Island residents for assault-related conditions was 27.4 per 1,000 persons (20.8 per 1,000 were hospitalised on Palm Island and 6.6 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This was significantly lower than the rate of 42.8 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 104).

**Figure 104: Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions**



### Trend Analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire 12 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 22.7 to 48.6 per 1,000 persons<sup>99</sup> during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the 12 years were highly variable, ranging from 49 to 111 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: -0.1 per cent).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of trends in the rates of Palm Island residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -0.9 per cent) or hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: 2.4 per cent) for assault-related conditions (see Figure 105).

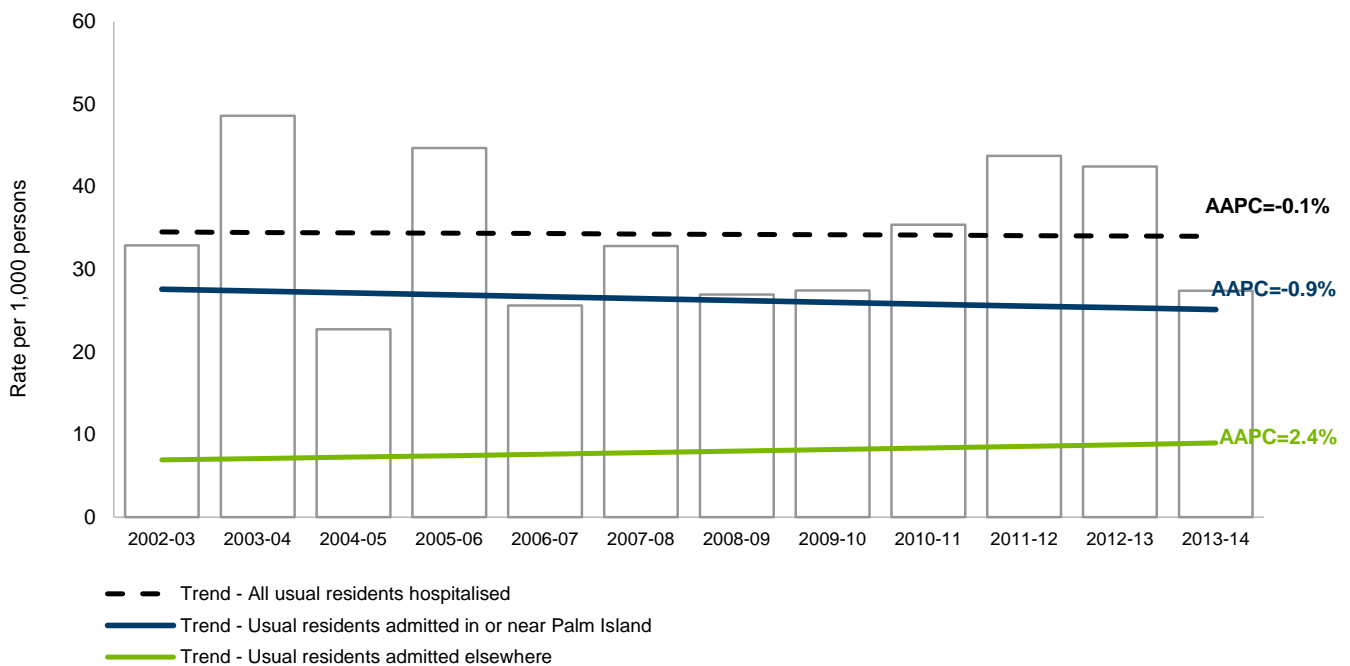
<sup>98</sup> See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for a list of communities and the hospital facilities that are considered to be “in or near” each community.

<sup>99</sup> Individual rates may not add to the total due to rounding.



# Palm Island

**Figure 105: Trend in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 23 admissions of Palm Island residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, four of which were hospitalisations outside of the Palm Island community. There were no admissions of non-residents for assault-related conditions on Palm Island (see Table 74).

**Table 74: Count of hospital admissions for assault – most recent six quarters**

| Resident status     | Quarter                       |           |           |           |           |           |           |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                     | Mar-13                        | Jun-13    | Sep-13    | Dec-13    | Mar-14    | Jun-14    |           |
| Community residents | Admitted in or near community | 22        | 21        | 16        | 8         | 11        | 19        |
|                     | Admitted elsewhere            | 3         | 5         | 3         | 6         | 4         | 4         |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>25</b> | <b>26</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>23</b> |
| Non-residents       | Admitted in community         | 1         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         |

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

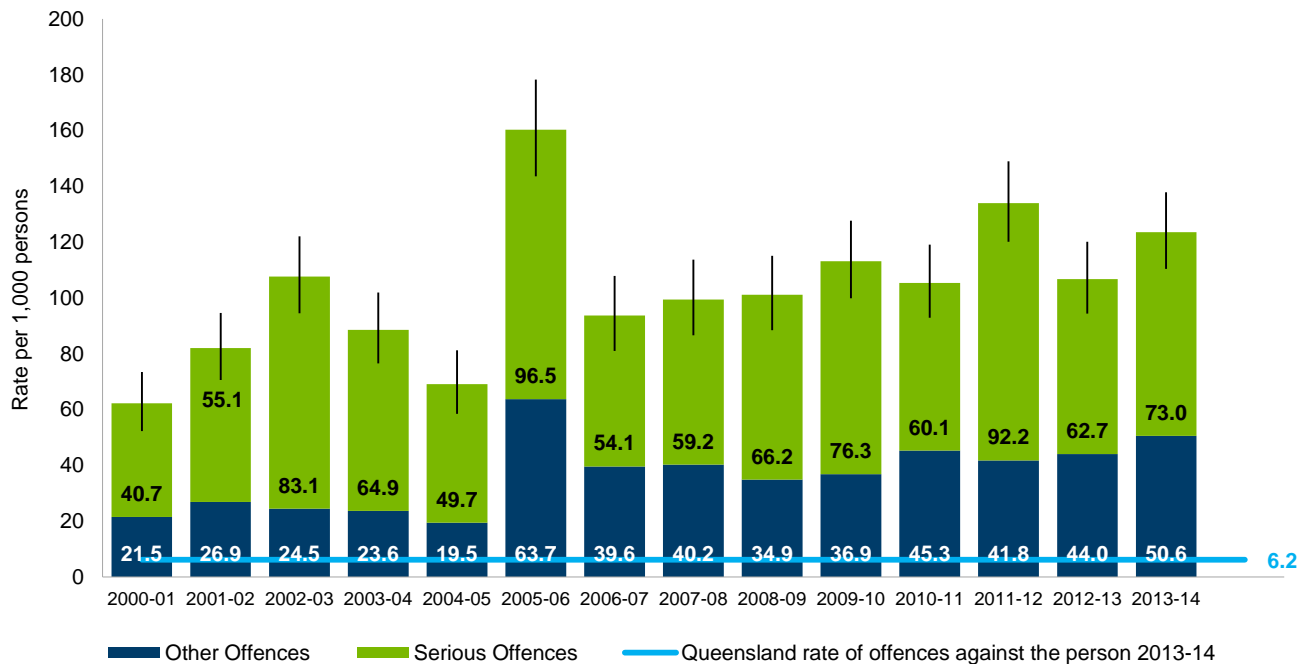
## Reported Offences Against the Person

### Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person on Palm Island in 2013–14 was 123.6 per 1,000 persons (73.0 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 50.6 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 106.7 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 106).

The rate of serious offences was significantly higher than the rate of other offences in 2013–14.

**Figure 106: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other)**



## Trend Analysis

The high rate observed in 2005–06 is likely to be representative of unusual events in the community at the time and makes trend analyses over the entire period difficult to interpret. For this reason, rates prior to 2006–07 were excluded from the trend analyses.

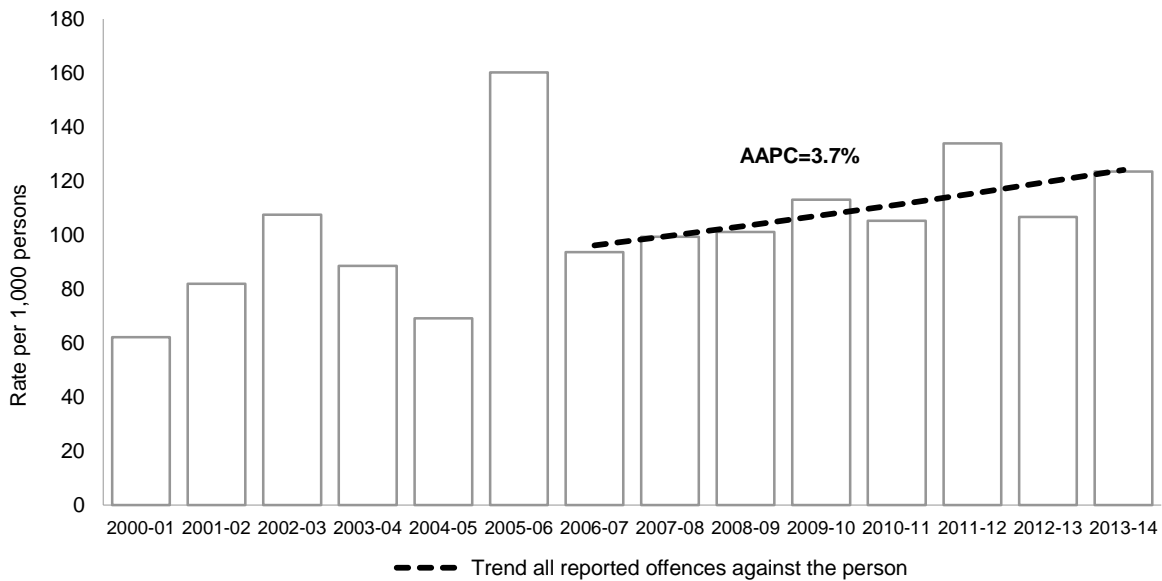
Annual rates of reported offences against the person for the eight year reporting period from 2006–07 to 2013–14 were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 93.7 to 134.0 per 1,000 persons during the eight year reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the same period were highly variable, ranging from 194 to 340 offences per year.

There was an upward trend in the rate of all offences against the person for 2006–07 to 2013–14 (AAPC: 3.7 per cent) (see Figure 107).

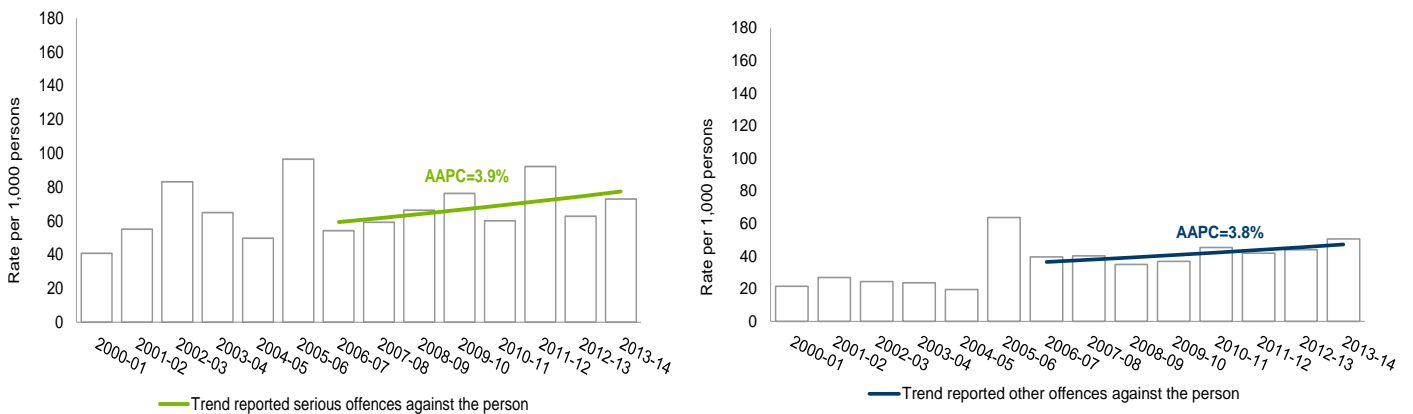
There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person (AAPC: 3.9 per cent) over the reference period, but there was an upward trend in the rate of reported other offences against the person (AAPC: 3.8 per cent) (see Figure 108).

# Palm Island

**Figure 107: Trends in the rate of all reported offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



**Figure 108: Trends in the rate of reported serious and other offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 70 reported offences against the person on Palm Island. This was within the range of counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 69 to 93) (see Table 75).

**Table 75: Count of reported offences against the person – most recent six quarters**

| Palm Island      | Quarter   |           |           |           |           |           |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                  | Mar 13    | Jun 13    | Sep 13    | Dec 13    | Mar 14    | Jun 14    |
| Serious Offences | 50        | 35        | 51        | 52        | 34        | 52        |
| Other Offences   | 22        | 40        | 42        | 36        | 35        | 18        |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>72</b> | <b>75</b> | <b>93</b> | <b>88</b> | <b>69</b> | <b>70</b> |

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

# Palm Island

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

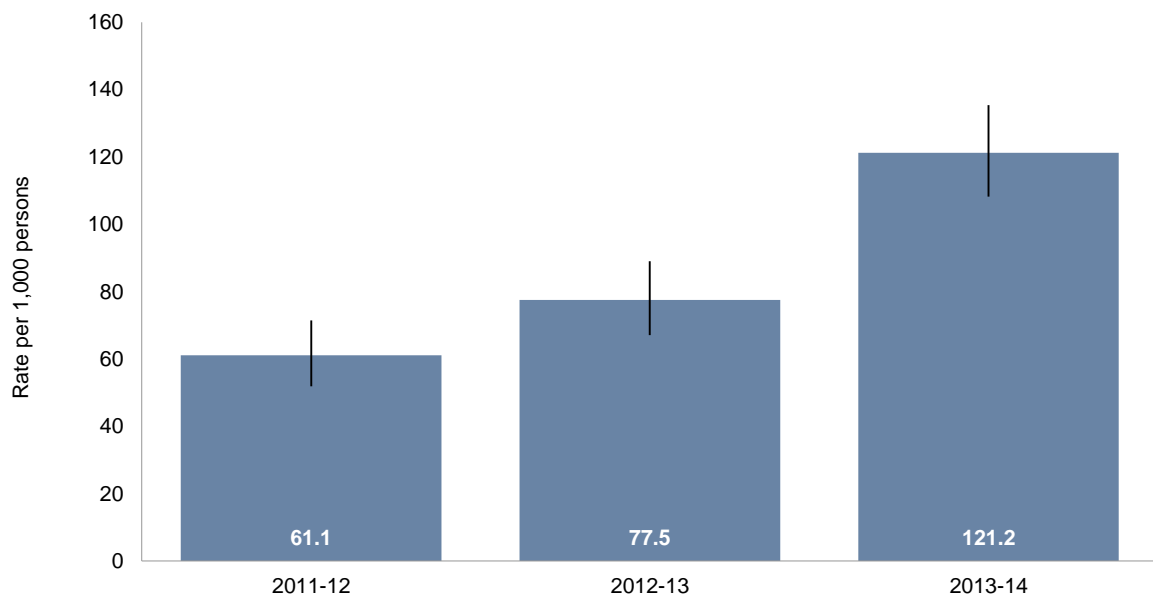
Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Palm Island on 19 June 2006. From when restrictions were introduced to 30 June 2014, 800 people had been convicted of 1,277 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits on Palm Island.

Annual data prior to 2011–12 are not included in this report. This is due to a large number of breaches hearings being adjourned until the outcome of an appeal case was known in June 2010. Many of these breaches were subsequently processed in the September and December 2010 quarters.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences on Palm Island was 121.2 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 109), which was significantly higher than the rate in 2012–13 (77.5 per 1,000 persons). This is due in part to the relatively high number of charges resulting in a conviction on Palm Island in the September 2013 quarter, as related to the High Court of Australia (*Maloney -v- The Queen*) decision handed down on 19 June 2013.

**Figure 109: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences<sup>100</sup>**



In 2013–14, 264 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits on Palm Island, of which 146 (55.3 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence in any of the discrete Indigenous communities (see Table 76).

**Table 76: Count and proportions of persons convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C**

| Palm Island                                     | Year    |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
|   | 2011–12 | 2012–13 | 2013–14 |
| People convicted                                | 144     | 180     | 264     |
| People with no prior breach convictions         | 83      | 111     | 146     |
| Proportion with no prior breach convictions (%) | 57.6    | 61.7    | 55.3    |

<sup>100</sup> Due to revised procedures, charge and person counts may have changed from those previously reported.

# Palm Island

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 77 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits on Palm Island (see Table 77). This was within the range of charges reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 41 to 134)<sup>101</sup>.

**Table 77: Count of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of Sections 168B and C – most recent six quarters**

| Palm Island | Quarter |        |        |        |        |        |
|-------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|             | Mar 13  | Jun 13 | Sep 13 | Dec 13 | Mar 14 | Jun 14 |
| Charges     | 33      | 44     | 134    | 41     | 62     | 77     |

In the June 2014 quarter, 73 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits on Palm Island, of which 37 (50.7 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence 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

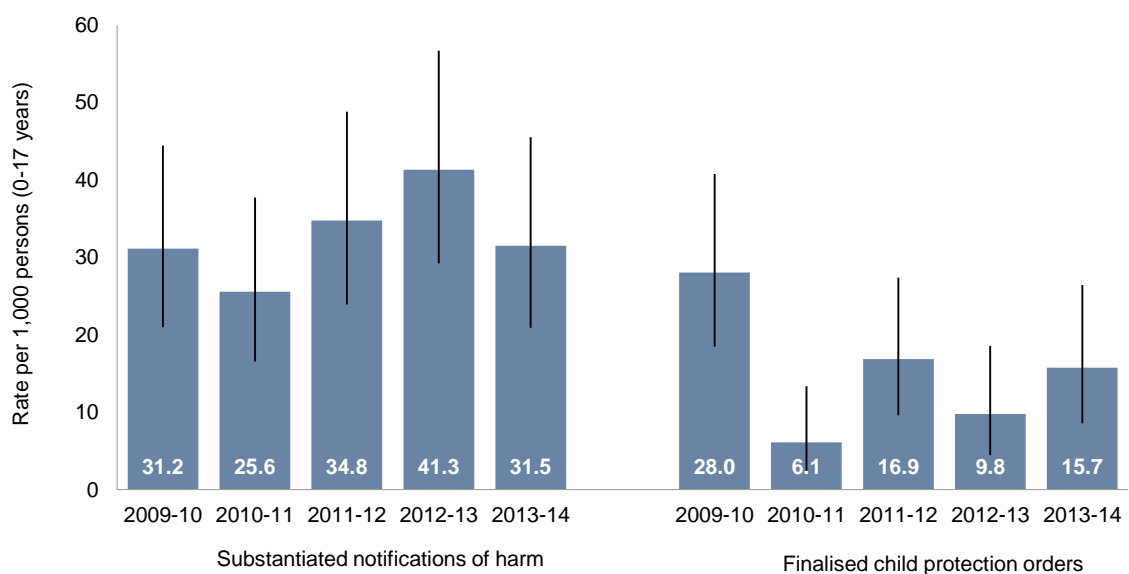
### Annual

In 2013–14, 28 Palm Island children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm, equating to an annual rate of 31.5 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was similar to the rate of 41.3 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported for 2012–13, based on 38 children.

Fourteen Palm Island children were admitted to a finalised child protection order in 2013–14, equating to an annual rate of 15.7 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was similar to the rate of 9.8 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported for 2012–13, based on nine children (see Figure 110).

Note that statistical differences between rates drawn from small populations should be interpreted with caution and may not be indicative of practical significance.

**Figure 110: Annual rate of substantiated notifications of harm and finalised child protection orders**



<sup>101</sup> The relatively high number of charges resulting in a conviction on Palm Island in the September 2013 quarter is related to the High Court of Australia (Maloney -v- The Queen) decision handed down on 19 June 2013.

# Palm Island

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, fewer than five children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm<sup>102</sup>. Fewer than five children were admitted to finalised child protection orders<sup>103</sup>.

Source: Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

## Student Attendance: Prep to Year 12

### Annual

In Semester 1 2014, the student attendance rate at Bwgcolman Community School (Palm Island) was 66.1 per cent. This rate was similar to the rate reported for Semester 1 2013 (64.4 per cent) (see Table 78). Due to changes in collection methodology and roll marking procedures, attendance rates for Semester 1 in 2013 and 2014 are not comparable with rates for prior years.

Almost all absent days during Semester 1 2014 were unexplained absences (90.2 per cent) with only 0.9 per cent of days absent being disciplinary absences.

The gap in attendance rates between Bwgcolman Community School students and all Queensland State School students in Semester 1 2014 was 25.0 percentage points. 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.

**Table 78: Student attendance rate—Bwgcolman Community School and all Queensland State Schools<sup>(a)</sup>**

|                                      | Sem 1<br>2007 | Sem 1<br>2008 | Sem 1<br>2009 | Sem 1<br>2010 | Sem 1<br>2011 | Sem 1<br>2012 | Sem 1<br>2013 | Sem 1<br>2014 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Student attendance rate              | — % —         |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Bwgcolman Community School           | 71.7          | 70.8          | 74.1          | 64.4          | 70.5          | 63.9          | 64.4          | 66.1          |
| All Queensland State School students | 91.8          | 91.1          | 90.7          | 91.0          | 90.9          | 91.1          | 90.8          | 91.1          |
| Gap (percentage points)              | 20.1          | 20.3          | 16.6          | 26.6          | 20.4          | 27.2          | 26.4          | 25.0          |

(a) Prior to Term 3 2011, Year 11 and Year 12 students on Palm Island attended Palm Island Senior Campus (hosted by Kirwan State High School). From Term 3 2011, Bwgcolman Community School was updated to a P - 12 school and all Year 11 and 12 students on Palm Island began attending the school.

### Range

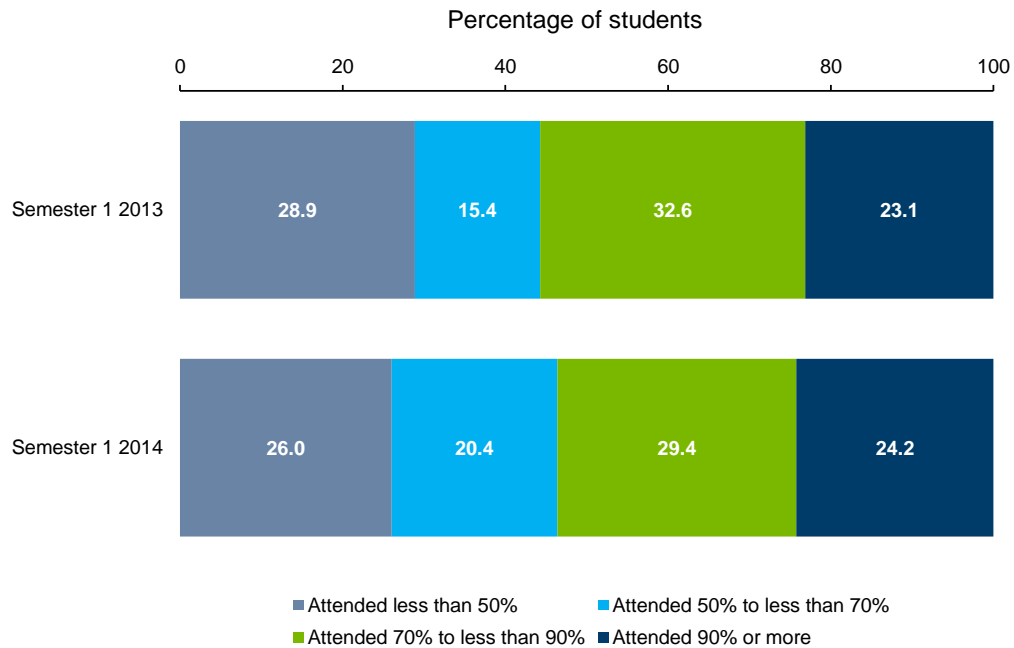
In Semester 1 2014, 24.2 per cent of Bwgcolman Community School students attended school at least 90 per cent of all possible school days. Around one in two students (46.4 per cent) attended school less than 70 per cent of school days (see Figure 111) including 26.0 per cent attending less than half of all possible days. There were no significant changes in these proportions between Semester 1 2013 and Semester 1 2014<sup>104</sup>.

<sup>102</sup> Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

<sup>103</sup> Data are extracted by community of family residence.

<sup>104</sup> Because the two cohorts are composed of mostly the same students, (which reduces the likelihood that any differences are merely chance events) this should be treated as a conservative estimate of significant difference.

**Figure 111: Student attendance ranges at Bwgcolman Community School, all students**



Primary school students generally showed higher levels of attendance than secondary school students. In Semester 1 2014, 29.6 per cent of primary school students attended at least 90 per cent of school days compared with only 17.0 per cent of secondary school students (see Table 79).

Notably, the proportion of secondary school students who attended school less than 50 per cent of school days significantly decreased from Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014 (from 52.9 per cent to 41.8 per cent).

**Table 79: Student attendance ranges at Bwgcolman Community, primary and secondary students<sup>(a)</sup>**

| Student attendance | Less than 50% of possible days | 50% to less than 70% of possible days | 70% to less than 90% of possible days | 90% or more possible days | Student count |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|                    | — % —                          |                                       |                                       |                           | No.           |
| <b>Primary</b>     |                                |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 9.3                            | 17.1                                  | 43.5                                  | 30.1                      | 193           |
| Semester 1 2014    | 14.3                           | 20.2                                  | 35.9                                  | 29.6                      | 223           |
| <b>Secondary</b>   |                                |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 52.9                           | 13.4                                  | 19.1                                  | 14.6                      | 157           |
| Semester 1 2014    | 41.8                           | 20.6                                  | 20.6                                  | 17.0                      | 165           |
| <b>All</b>         |                                |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 28.9                           | 15.4                                  | 32.6                                  | 23.1                      | 350           |
| Semester 1 2014    | 26.0                           | 20.4                                  | 29.4                                  | 24.2                      | 388           |

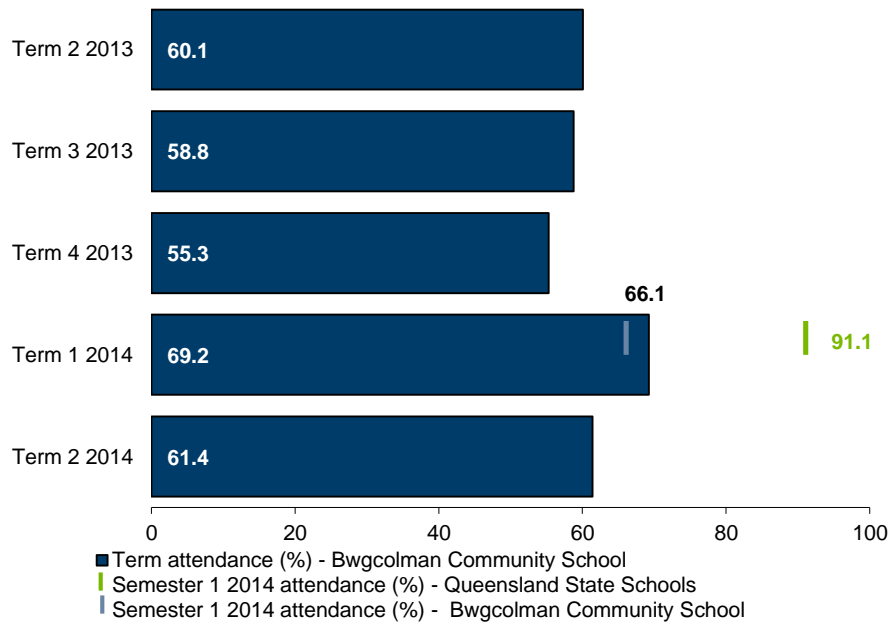
(a) These data include students who were enrolled at the school but never arrived at the school or were enrolled only for a few days during Semester 1.

# Palm Island

## June 2014 Quarter

During Term 2 2014, 325 students were enrolled at Bwgc Colman Community School for all or part of the term. Their attendance rate was 61.4 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2013 (60.1 per cent) (see Figure 112).

Figure 112: Student attendance rate, Bwgc Colman Community School, all students



Source: Department of Education, Training and Employment unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.





# PORMPURAAW

**Annual Bulletin for the period  
July 2013 to June 2014:  
Including June 2014 Quarter**

## Building and construction

### *More housing solutions delivered*

Under the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing (NPAIH) Program, 26 new houses were completed and tenanted to help reduce overcrowding in Pormpuraaw.

Built on two subdivisions and totalling 40 lots, they were designed and developed to provide an equal number of new social houses on the north and south sides of Pormpuraaw, accommodating the requirements of the two clan groups, the Mungkan people and Thayorre people.



*Completed FK Gardner houses prior to tenanting.  
An aerial view of the community of Pormpuraaw.  
(Photographs: Ian Anders, DATSIP).*

The Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council also commenced construction, as Principal Contractor, of an additional six social housing dwellings. These were constructed using conventional methods to maximise training and employment opportunities for local residents.



*One of the houses constructed by the Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council.  
(Photograph: Ian Anders, DATSIP).*

### *Paving the way for improvement*

Ongoing paving work throughout the community has continued to have major long-term health and wellbeing benefits for the people of Pormpuraaw.

Not only is the project improving the quality of local infrastructure, but JobFind the Remote Jobs and Communities Program (RJCP) has worked with the Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council to supply a work team. Residents employed are learning valuable skills and in doing so, improving their ability to gain further employment in the future.

# Pormpuraaw



*New paving takes you to the Pormpuraaw State School. Raaku Street on the Northside subdivision benefits from the work. (Photographs: Ian Anders, DATSIP).*

## Activities in the community

### **Local organisation strengthens community**

In 2013–14, Pormpur Paanthu Aboriginal Corporation established a new governance structure that included the Youth Development Unit. Young people employed in the Unit worked with JobFind's RJCP to implement training that would lead to employment, which included mandatory training packages in Work Health and Safety.

Pormpur Paanthu also employed young people from the community who engaged regularly with other local young people establishing focus groups. The Pormpuraaw Youth Group then went on to plan the largest Youth Summit held in Cape York in the past decade.

There were also many community activities undertaken by the group through whole-of-community partnerships with the Pormpuraaw

Primary State School and supported by the Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council. These included the ongoing fight against domestic and family violence through activities such as White Ribbon Day, and a March Against Violence by local children and active community members, services and the women of Pormpuraaw.

During May, Domestic and Family Violence Prevention month, a range of activities were undertaken such as a healthy community breakfast, the 'Pay It Forward' community BBQ celebrating Pormpuraaw's Elders, the Candle Lighting ceremony to remember the victims of Violence, World NO Tobacco Day, Alcohol and Other Drug Community Outreach, highlighting Elder Abuse, Children's Mental Health and Youth Week.

### ***New look for our 'gathering place'***

Pormpur Paanthu Aboriginal Corporation also managed the renovation of one of its buildings in June 2013. Formerly known as the 'corner shed', the refreshed building was renamed by community Elders of both the Wik Mulkan and Thaayore Groups of Pormpuraaw.

Now called the Pormpurkukuyikangatha (Gathering Place) Culture Knowledge Learning Centre, it has evolved from an eyesore into a central hub in the community for children and young people to gather.

# Pormpuraaw

## Population

- Approximately 727 people (at 30 June 2013<sup>105</sup>).

## 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.

## Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council

|                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Mayor</b>        | Cr Richard Tarpencha |
| <b>Deputy Mayor</b> | Cr Dennis Michael    |
| <b>Councillors</b>  | Cr Lucy Foote        |
|                     | Cr Toby Barney       |
|                     | Cr Patrick Gibuma    |

## Alcohol Management Plan<sup>106</sup>

- 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

- Co-ordinator – Margaret Passi
- Chair – Noel Tabuai

## Key Indicators

### Summary of general findings – Pormpuraaw

#### Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002–03 to 2013–14

- Trend analyses for Pormpuraaw residents are not reported due to incomplete data from several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service from 2010–11 to 2013–14.

#### Reported offences against the person: 2000–01 to 2013–14

- There was an upward trend in rate of reported offences against the person over the period 2000–01 to 2003–04, followed by a downward trend from 2004–05 to 2013–14. However, despite the overall downward trend during this period, rates were relatively stable from 2008–09 to 2013–14.

#### Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- The rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions in 2013–14 was similar to the 2012–13 rate.

#### Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to finalised child protection orders: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- In 2013–14, the rates at which children were subject to a substantiated notification of harm or admitted to finalised child protection orders were similar to the corresponding 2012–13 rates.

#### Student attendance rate for Pormpuraaw State School: Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014

- The student attendance rate for Pormpuraaw State School in Semester 1 2014 was similar to the rate in Semester 1 2013.

<sup>105</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia*, 2013, Cat. No. 3235.0.

<sup>106</sup> 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](http://www.olgr.qld.gov.au).

# Pormpuraaw

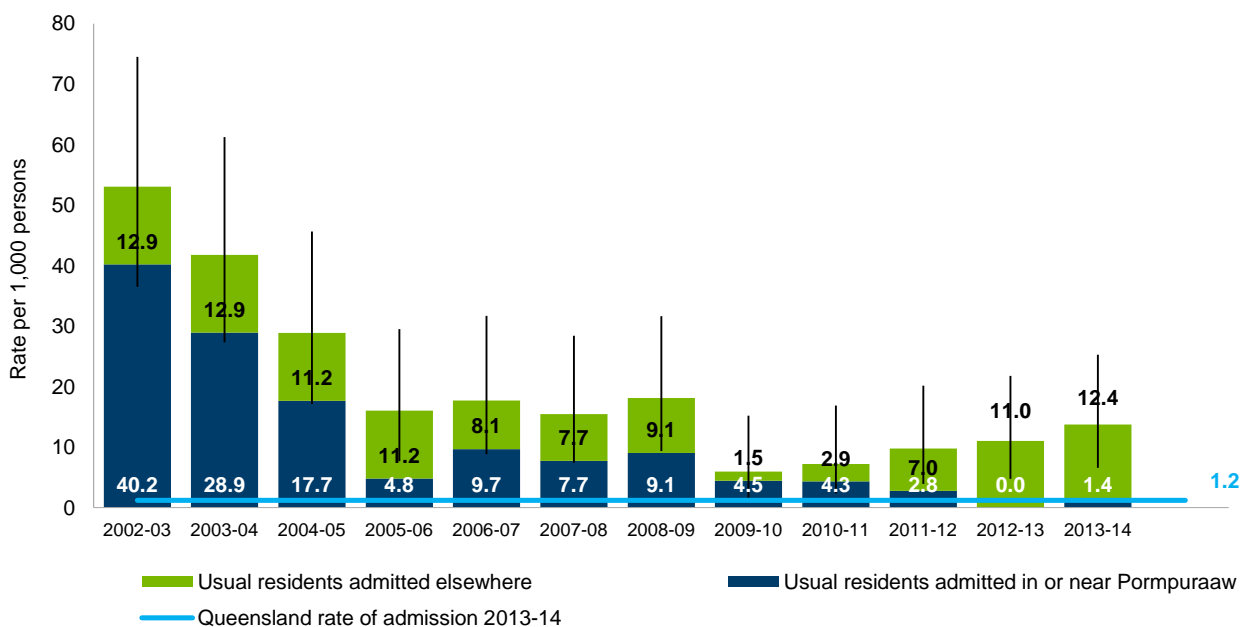
## Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 113 shows, for the period 2002–03 to 2013–14, usual residents of Pormpuraaw (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions by location of admission, in or near Pormpuraaw<sup>107</sup> and elsewhere in Queensland. Table 80 also shows the number of admissions of non-residents in Pormpuraaw during the most recent six quarters.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of hospital admissions of Pormpuraaw residents for assault-related conditions was 13.8 per 1,000 persons (1.4 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Pormpuraaw and 12.4 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 11.0 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 113).

Figure 113: Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions<sup>(a)</sup>



(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14. As a result, data over this period should be interpreted with caution.

### Trend Analysis

No trend analyses for Pormpuraaw residents are reported due to incomplete data from several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service from 2010–11 to 2013–14.

### June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were four admissions of Pormpuraaw residents to hospital for assault-related conditions; three of these admissions were outside of the Pormpuraaw community. There were no admissions of non-residents for assault-related conditions in Pormpuraaw (see Table 80).

<sup>107</sup> 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 80: Count of hospital admissions for assault – most recent six quarters<sup>(a)</sup>**

| Resident status     |                               | Quarter  |          |          |          |          |          |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                     |                               | Mar-13   | Jun-13   | Sep-13   | Dec-13   | Mar-14   | Jun-14   |
| Community residents | Admitted in or near community | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1        |
|                     | Admitted elsewhere            | 1        | 1        | 2        | 3        | 1        | 3        |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>1</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>4</b> |
| Non-residents       | Admitted in community         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |

(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14.

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

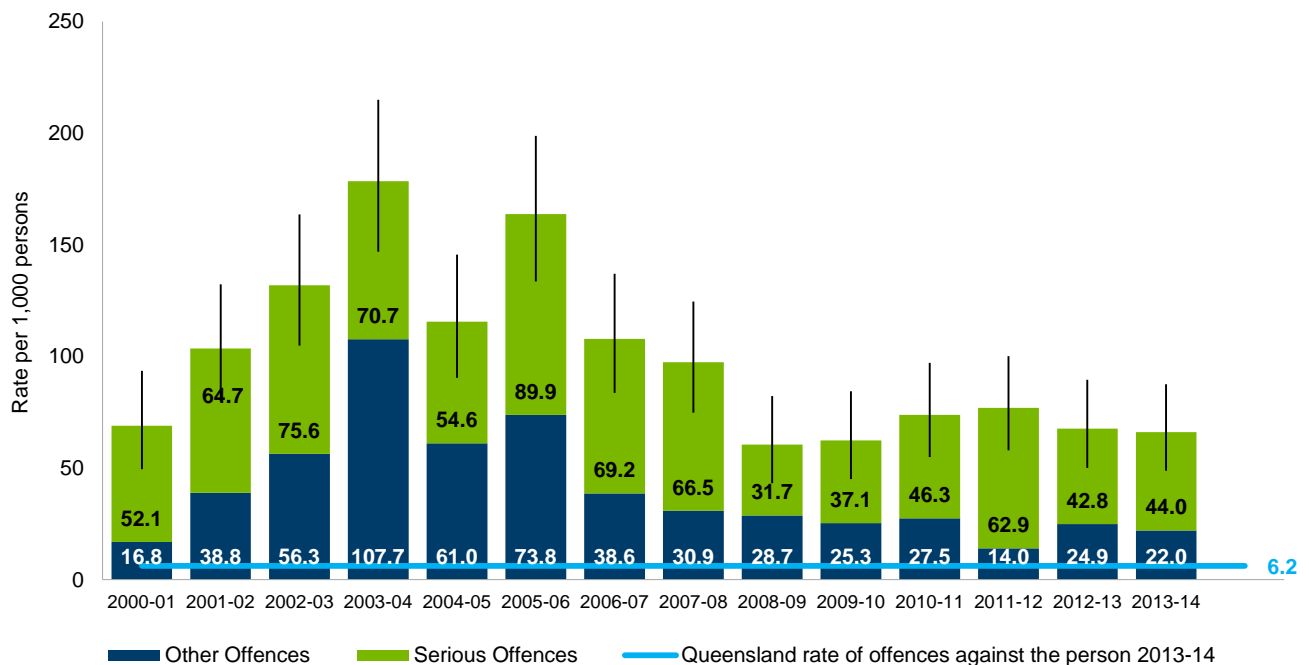
## Reported Offences Against the Person

### Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Pormpuraaw in 2013–14 was 66.0 per 1,000 persons (44.0 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 22.0 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 67.7 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 114).

The rate of serious offences was significantly higher than the rate of other offences in 2013–14.

**Figure 114: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other)**



### Trend Analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the 14 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 60.4 to 178.5<sup>108</sup> per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the same period were highly variable, ranging from 40 to 111 offences per year.

<sup>108</sup> Individual rates may not add to the total due to rounding.

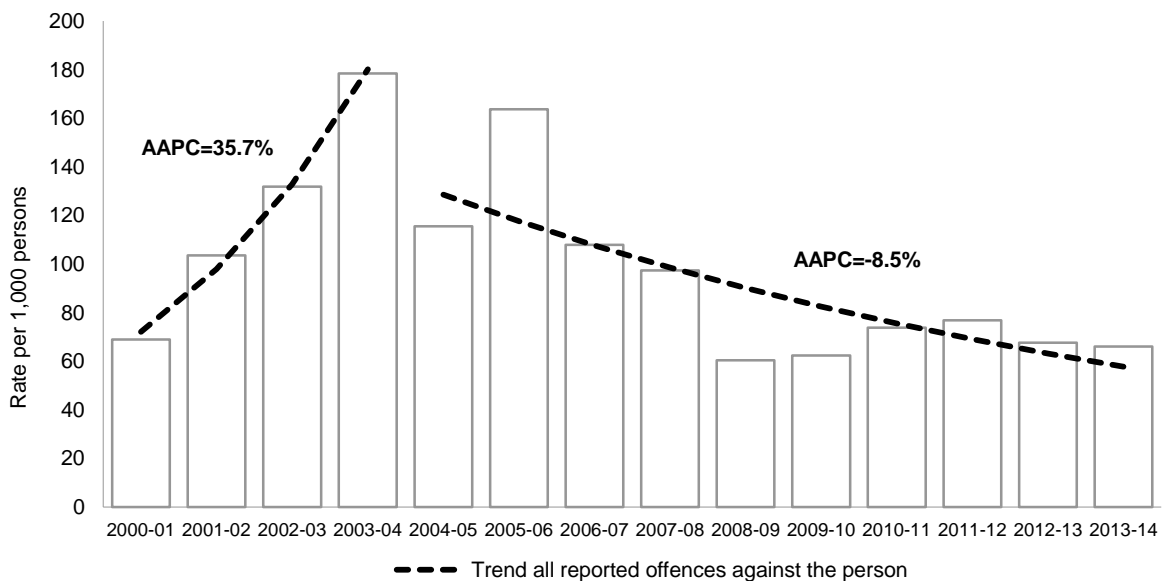


# Pormpuraaw

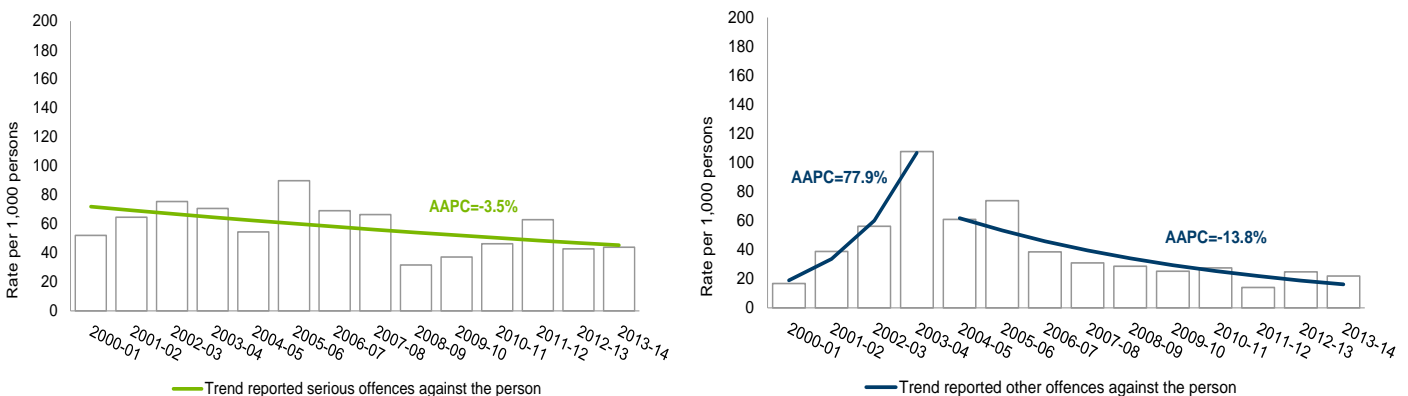
Over the period 2000–01 to 2003–04, there was an upward trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Pormpuraaw (AAPC: 35.7 per cent), followed by a downward trend from 2004–05 to 2013–14 (AAPC: –8.5 per cent) (see Figure 115). Despite the overall downward trend during this period, rates were relatively stable from 2008–09 to 2013–14.

There was also a downward trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person from 2000–01 to 2013–14 (AAPC: –3.5 per cent) (AAPC: –3.3 per cent). The trends in the rate of reported other offences against the person showed a similar pattern to the trends in all reported offences against the person (from 2000–01 to 2003–04, AAPC: 77.9 per cent; from 2004–05 to 2013–14, AAPC: –13.8 per cent) (see Figure 116).

**Figure 115: Trends in the rate of all reported offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



**Figure 116: Trends in the rate of reported serious and other offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 10 reported offences against the person in Pompuraaw. This was within the range of counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 2 to 15) (see Table 81).

**Table 81: Count of reported offences against the person – most recent six quarters**

| Pompuraaw        | Quarter   |          |           |           |          |           |
|------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
|                  | Mar 13    | Jun 13   | Sep 13    | Dec 13    | Mar 14   | Jun 14    |
| Serious Offences | 7         | 1        | 7         | 12        | 8        | 5         |
| Other Offences   | 5         | 1        | 7         | 3         | 1        | 5         |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>12</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>10</b> |

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

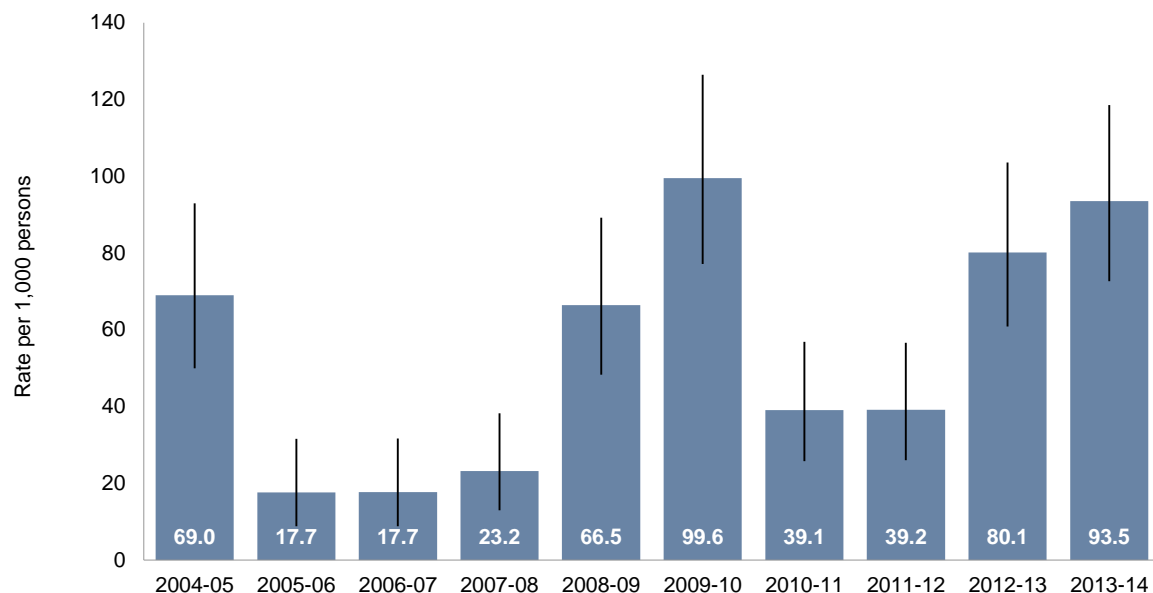
## Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Pompuraaw on 5 December 2003. From when restrictions were introduced to 30 June 2014, 241 people had been convicted of 375 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Pompuraaw.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences in Pompuraaw was 93.5 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 117). This was similar to the rate reported in 2012–13 (80.1 per 1,000 persons), but significantly higher than the rates reported in 2010–11 and 2011–12 (39.1 and 39.2 per 1,000 persons respectively).

**Figure 117: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences<sup>109</sup>**



<sup>109</sup> Due to revised procedures, charge and person counts may have changed from those previously reported.

# Pormpuraaw

In 2013–14, 54 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Pormpuraaw, of which 17 (31.5 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence in any of the discrete Indigenous communities (see Table 82).

**Table 82: Count and proportions of persons convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C**

| Pormpuraaw                                      | Year    |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|   | 2004–05 | 2005–06 | 2006–07 | 2007–08 | 2008–09 | 2009–10 | 2010–11 | 2011–12 | 2012–13 | 2013–14 |
| People convicted                                | 36      | 11      | 11      | 15      | 40      | 57      | 26      | 28      | 50      | 54      |
| People with no prior breach convictions         | 35      | 11      | 10      | 14      | 33      | 39      | 14      | 14      | 26      | 17      |
| Proportion with no prior breach convictions (%) | 97.2    | 100.0   | 90.9    | 93.3    | 82.5    | 68.4    | 53.8    | 50.0    | 52.0    | 31.5    |

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were two charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Pormpuraaw (see Table 83). This was lower than the range of charges reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 11 to 26).

**Table 83: Count of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of Sections 168B and C – most recent six quarters**

| Pormpuraaw | Quarter |        |        |        |        |        |
|------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|            | Mar 13  | Jun 13 | Sep 13 | Dec 13 | Mar 14 | Jun 14 |
| Charges    | 20      | 11     | 26     | 23     | 17     | 2      |

In the June 2014 quarter, fewer than five people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Pormpuraaw.

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

## Child Safety

### Annual

In 2013–14, fewer than five Pormpuraaw children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm. The annual rate of Pormpuraaw children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm in 2013–14<sup>110</sup> was similar to the rate of 23.9 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported for 2012–13 (based on five children).

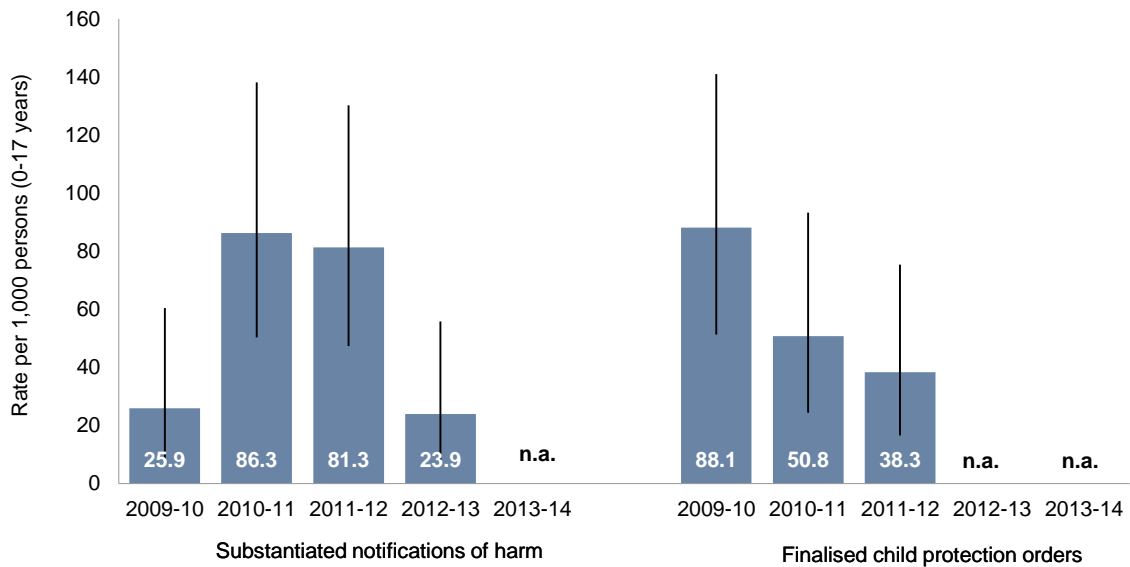
Fewer than five Pormpuraaw children were admitted to a finalised child protection order in 2013–14. The annual rate of Pormpuraaw children admitted to a finalised child protection order in 2013–14 was similar to the rate reported for 2012–13 (based on fewer than five children)<sup>110</sup> (see Figure 118).

Note that statistical differences between rates drawn from small populations should be interpreted with caution and may not be indicative of practical significance.

<sup>110</sup> Annual rates have not been published for communities with annual counts of fewer than five children to maintain data confidentiality.



**Figure 118: Annual rate of substantiated notifications of harm and finalised child protection orders**



n.a. Not applicable, fewer than five children.

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, no children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm<sup>111</sup>. Fewer than five children were admitted to finalised child protection orders<sup>112</sup>.

Source: Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

## Student Attendance: Prep to Year 7

### Annual

In Semester 1 2014, the student attendance rate at Pormpuraaw State School was 81.8 per cent. This rate was similar to the rate reported for Semester 1 2013 (76.9 per cent) (see Table 84). Due to changes in collection methodology and roll marking procedures, attendance rates for Semester 1 in 2013 and 2014 are not comparable with rates for prior years.

The majority of absent days during Semester 1 2014 were unexplained absences (60.2 per cent) with only 1.5 per cent of days absent being disciplinary absences.

The gap in attendance rates between Pormpuraaw State School students and all Queensland State School students in Semester 1 2014 was 9.3 percentage points. 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 9.3 to 11.9 percentage points. In Semester 1 2011, the attendance rates of Pormpuraaw State School and Queensland State School students were similar.

<sup>111</sup> Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

<sup>112</sup> Data are extracted by community of family residence.

# Pormpuraaw

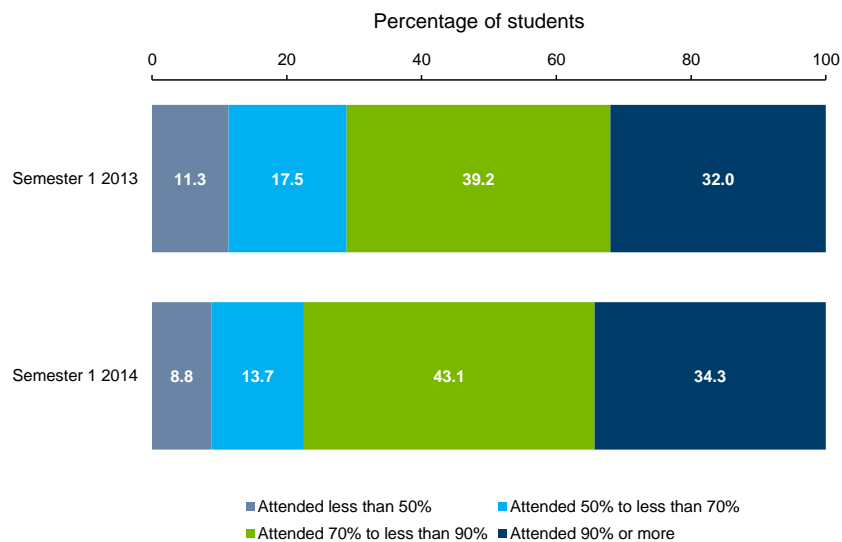
**Table 84: Student attendance rate—Pormpuraaw State School and all Queensland State Schools**

|                                      | Sem 1<br>2007 | Sem 1<br>2008 | Sem 1<br>2009 | Sem 1<br>2010 | Sem 1<br>2011 | Sem 1<br>2012 | Sem 1<br>2013 | Sem 1<br>2014 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Student attendance rate              | — % —         |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Pormpuraaw State School              | 82.2          | 80.4          | 81.5          | 79.1          | 89.6          | 73.4          | 76.9          | <b>81.8</b>   |
| All Queensland State School students | 91.8          | 91.1          | 90.7          | 91.0          | 90.9          | 91.1          | 90.8          | <b>91.1</b>   |
| Gap (percentage points)              | 9.6           | 10.7          | 9.3           | 11.9          | 1.3           | 17.7          | 13.8          | <b>9.3</b>    |

## Range

In Semester 1 2014, 34.3 per cent of Pormpuraaw State School students attended school at least 90 per cent of all possible school days. Around one in every five students (22.5 per cent) attended school less than 70 per cent of school days (see Figure 119) including 8.8 per cent attending less than half of all possible days (see Table 85). There were no significant changes in these proportions between Semester 1 2013 and Semester 1 2014<sup>113</sup>.

**Figure 119: Student attendance ranges at Pormpuraaw State School**



**Table 85: Student attendance ranges at Pormpuraaw State School<sup>(a)(b)</sup>**

| Student attendance | Less than 50%<br>of possible<br>days | 50% to less<br>than 70% of<br>possible days | 70% to less<br>than 90% of<br>possible days | 90% or more<br>possible days | Student count |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------|---------------|
|                    | — % —                                |   |   |                              | No.           |
|                    | Primary                              |   |   |                              |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 11.3                                 | 17.5  | 39.2  | 32.0                         | 97            |
| Semester 1 2014    | 8.8                                  | 13.7  | 43.1  | 34.3                         | 102           |

- (a) These data include students who were enrolled at the school but never arrived at the school or were enrolled only for a few days during Semester 1.
- (b) Pormpuraaw State School caters to primary students only.

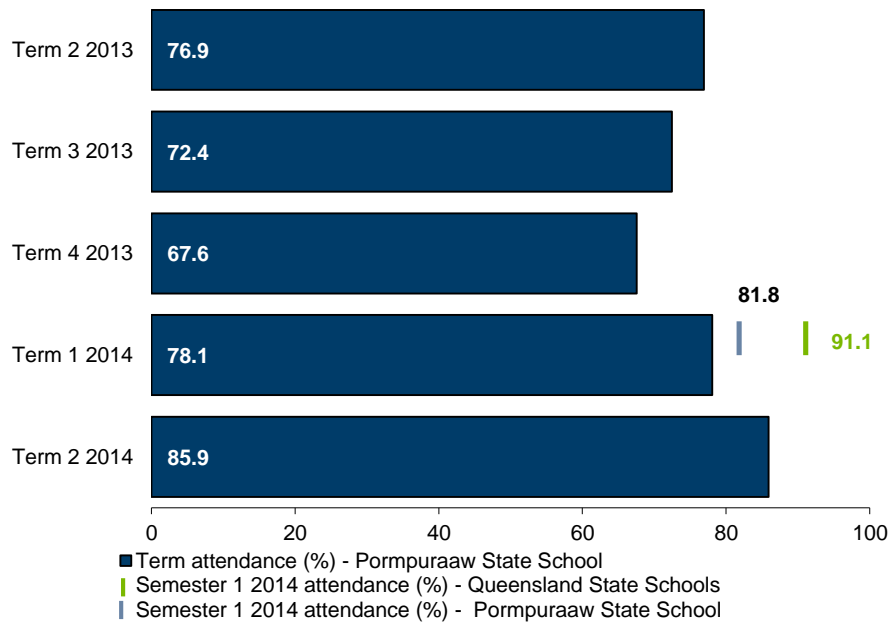
<sup>113</sup> Because the two cohorts are composed of mostly the same students, (which reduces the likelihood that any differences are merely chance events) this should be treated as a conservative estimate of significant difference.

# Pormpuraaw

## June 2014 Quarter

During Term 2 2014, 99 students were enrolled at Pormpuraaw State School for all or part of the term. Their attendance rate was 85.9 per cent. This was an increase from the rate recorded in Term 2 2013 (76.9 per cent) (see Figure 120).

**Figure 120: Student attendance rate, Terms, Pormpuraaw State School**



Source: Department of Education, Training and Employment unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.



# WOORABINDA

Annual Bulletin for the period  
July 2013 to June 2014:  
Including June 2014 Quarter

## Activities in the community

### ***Woorabinda Primary scores top marks for attendance***

Woorabinda Primary School's motto is 'Proud and Deadly' and over the last five years, the school has taken this motto to heart producing some great results.

In 2014, for the first time 100 per cent of Year 7 students achieved the national minimum standard in numeracy and the school as a whole had the highest attendance rate of any Indigenous school in Queensland.

Upon commencing work at the school five years ago, Principal Beresford Domic focused on attendance and implemented a system where students and parents were rewarded with shopping vouchers for perfect attendance. These great results show the whole community is working together to achieve better outcomes.

### ***Woorabinda youth on the BMX track***

In 2014, the Woorabinda Police Station successfully applied for a \$10,000 grant through Suncorp Community Grants to construct a BMX track to provide alternative recreation activities for youth in Woorabinda. This included the provision of free helmets for Woorabinda.

The BMX track was subsequently constructed in partnership with the Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council and Wadja Wadja High School with around 200 local children attended the official opening who will be putting the track to good use in the years to come!

### ***Taroom to Woorabinda walk honouring our past***

The Taroom to Woorabinda walk was held in July 2014 to honour and remember the 1926–1927 walk from the Taroom settlement to Woorabinda. The eight-day walk was undertaken by nearly 50 locals who walked more than 200 kilometres from 2–9 July.

The walk saw members from the Woorabinda community pay their respects to those who were separated from their ancestral lands and forced to move to the Taroom and Woorabinda Aboriginal Settlements. Elder Wally Saunders said tracing the route from Taroom to Woorabinda was part of the healing process.

The Taroom to Woorabinda walk was collaboratively organised and supported by the Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council, Bidgerdii Community Health Service, the Queensland Government, Central Queensland Medicare Local, Red Cross, Central Queensland Indigenous Development and the Woorabinda PCYC.

### ***Potential biodiversity opportunities for Woorabinda Pastoral Company***

The Woorabinda Pastoral Company (WPC) is the major commercial agricultural operation of the Woorabinda Aboriginal Community. Controlled and owned by the Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council (WASC), WPC properties are mostly maintained under a Deed of Grant in Trust (DOGIT) granted in 1986.

In 2014, the Woorabinda Shire Council engaged companies EarthTrade and CBRE Agribusiness to complete Bio Diversity and Carbon preliminary assessment reports as a final step towards delivering a saleable carbon product to the market from the WPC. Stage 2 of the preliminary assessment reports were completed in September 2014 with a number of companies expressing an interest in purchasing carbon credits from this proposal.

The WPC has set aside 5000 acres of land for carbon farming and bio diversity offsets and the Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council endorsed this decision. To date, the WPC is finalising a contract worth \$250,000 in biodiversity and a further two draft assessment plans are with their solicitors with a combined value of approximately \$2.4 million.

# Woorabinda

## Population

- Approximately 996 people (at 30 June 2013<sup>114</sup>).

## 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.

## Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council

**Mayor** Cr Terry Munns

**Deputy Mayor** Cr William Gulf

**Councillors** Cr Pamela Adams  
Cr Dellas Walker  
Cr Archie Williams

## 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

- Co-ordinator – Davina Tilberoo
- Chair – Vincent Ghilotti

## Key Indicators

### Summary of general findings – Woorabinda

#### Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002–03 to 2013–14

- There was an upward trend in rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions from 2002–03 to 2006–07. This was followed by a decrease in the rate from 2006–07 to 2008–09, and no trend over the period 2009–10 to 2013–14.

#### Reported offences against the person: 2000–01 to 2013–14

- There was an upward trend in rate of reported offences against the person over the period 2000–01 to 2004–05, followed by no statistical evidence of a trend from 2005–06 to 2013–14.

#### Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- The rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions in 2013–14 was higher than the rate in 2012–13.

#### Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to finalised child protection orders: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- In 2013–14, the rate at which children were subject to a substantiated notification of harm was similar to the 2012–13 rate.
- The rate at which children were admitted to finalised child protection orders in 2013–14 was lower than the rate in 2012–13.

#### Student attendance rate for Woorabinda State School: Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014

- The student attendance rate for Woorabinda State School in Semester 1 2014 was similar to the rate in Semester 1 2013.

<sup>114</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia*, 2013, Cat. No. 3235.0.

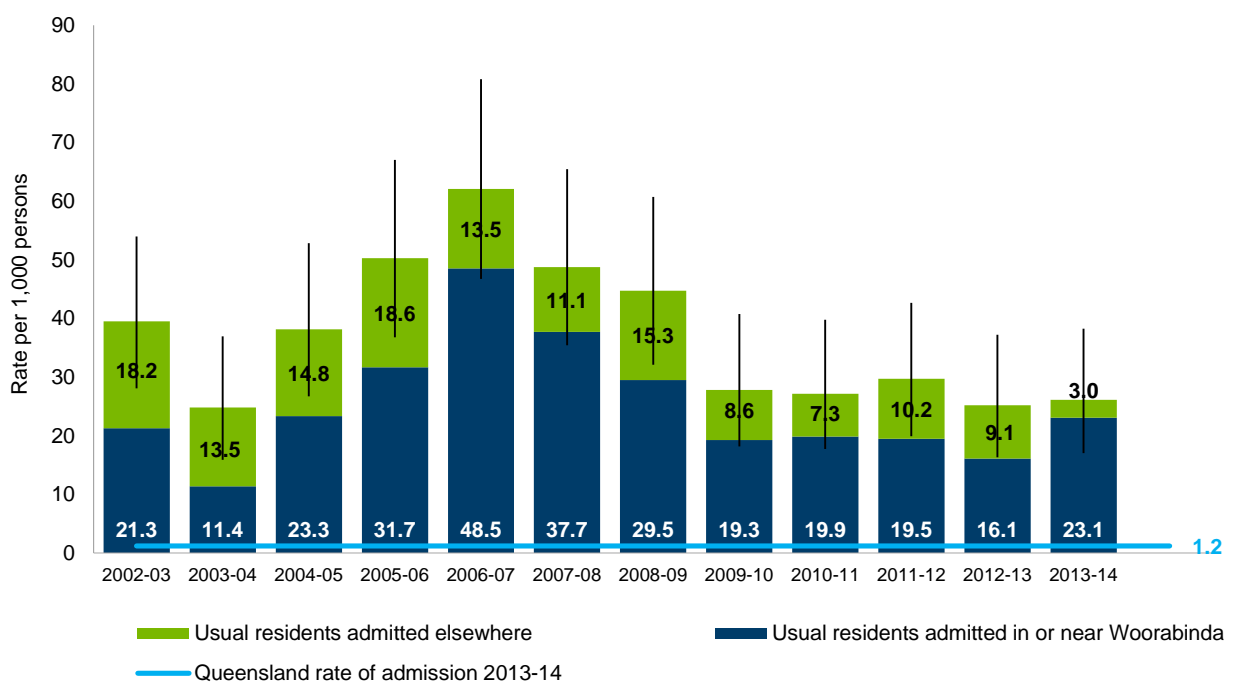
## Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 121 shows, for the period 2002–03 to 2013–14, usual residents of Woorabinda (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions by location of admission, in or near Woorabinda<sup>115</sup> and elsewhere in Queensland. Table 86 also shows the number of admissions of non-residents in Woorabinda during the most recent six quarters.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of hospital admissions of Woorabinda residents for assault-related conditions was 26.1 per 1,000 persons (23.1 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Woorabinda and 3.0 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 25.2 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 121).

**Figure 121: Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions**



### Trend Analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the 12 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 24.8 to 62.1 per 1,000 persons<sup>116</sup> during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the 12 years were highly variable ranging from 24 to 55 admissions per year.

There was an upward trend in the rate of admission of Woorabinda residents to all hospital facilities for assault-related conditions from 2002–03 to 2006–07 (AAPC: 17.8 per cent). This was followed by a decrease in the rate from 2006–07 to 2008–09 and no statistical evidence of a trend over the period 2009–10 to 2013–14 (AAPC: –2.0 per cent).

There was a similar pattern in the rate of Woorabinda residents hospitalised in community facilities i.e., an upward trend from 2002–03 to 2006–07 (AAPC: 32.4 per cent) followed by a decrease in the rate from 2006–07 to 2008–09 and no statistical evidence of a trend over the period 2009–10 to 2013–14 (AAPC: 2.1 per cent).

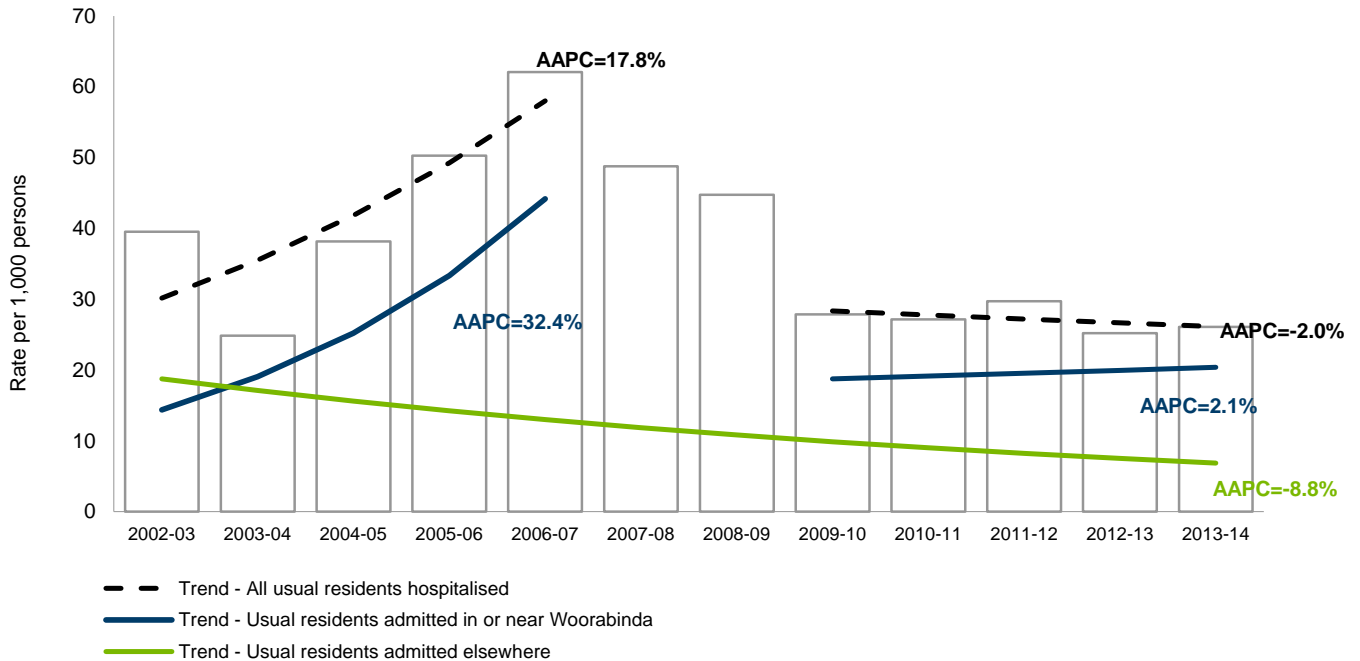
<sup>115</sup> See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for a list of communities and the hospital facilities that are considered to be “in or near” each community.

<sup>116</sup> Individual rates may not add to the total due to rounding.

# Woorabinda

There was a downward trend in the rate of Woorabinda residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions outside of their community over the entire reporting period (AAPC: –8.8 per cent) (see Figure 122).

**Figure 122: Trend in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were five admissions of Woorabinda residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, one of which was a hospitalisation outside of the Woorabinda community. There were no admissions of non-residents for assault-related conditions in Woorabinda (see Table 86).

**Table 86: Count of hospital admissions for assault – most recent six quarters**

| Resident status     |                               | Quarter  |          |           |          |          |          |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                     |                               | Mar-13   | Jun-13   | Sep-13    | Dec-13   | Mar-14   | Jun-14   |
| Community residents | Admitted in or near community | 3        | 1        | 11        | 6        | 2        | 4        |
|                     | Admitted elsewhere            | 5        | 4        | 1         | 0        | 1        | 1        |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>8</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>5</b> |
| Non-residents       | Admitted in community         | 0        | 0        | 2         | 0        | 0        | 0        |

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

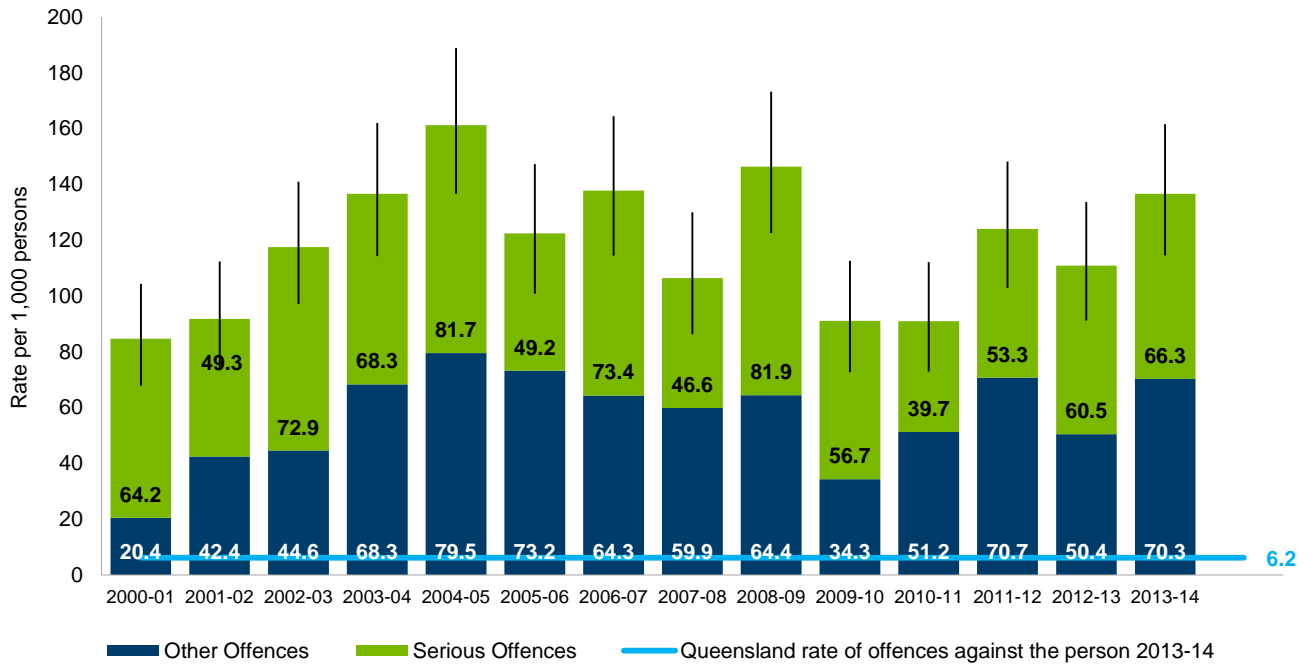
## Reported Offences Against the Person

### Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Woorabinda in 2013–14 was 136.5<sup>117</sup> per 1,000 persons (66.3 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 70.3 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 110.9 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 123). The rate of serious offences was similar to the rate of other offences in 2013–14.

<sup>117</sup> Individual rates may not add to the total due to rounding.

**Figure 123: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other)**



## Trend Analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the 14 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 84.6 to 161.2 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the same period were highly variable, ranging from 85 to 152 offences per year.

There was an upward trend from 2000–01 to 2004–05 (AAPC: 18.4 per cent), followed by no statistical evidence of a trend from 2005–06 to 2013–14 (AAPC: –0.6 per cent) (see Figure 124).

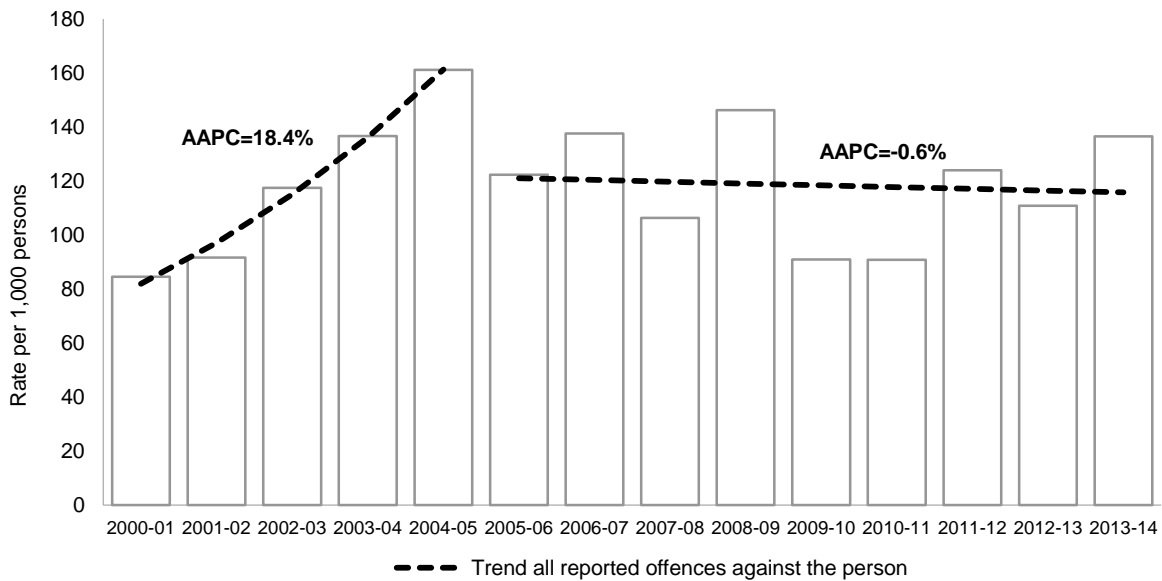
Over the whole period, from 2000–01 to 2013–14, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person (AAPC: –1.0 per cent).

The trends in the rate of reported other offences against the person followed a similar pattern to the trends in the rate of all reported offences against the person (from 2000–01 to 2004–05, AAPC: 35.1 per cent; from 2005–06 to 2013–14, AAPC: –1.1 per cent) (see Figure 125).

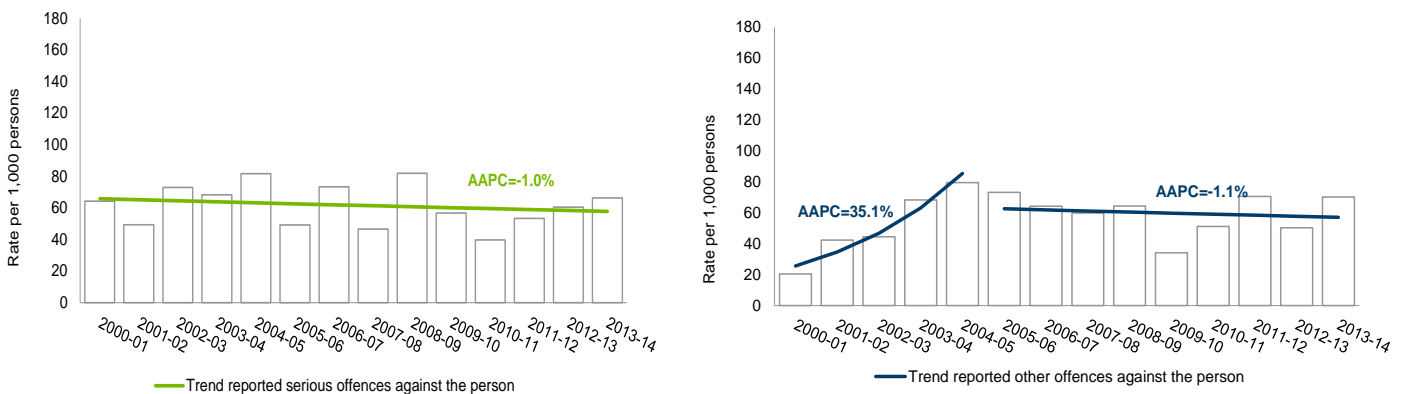


# Woorabinda

**Figure 124: Trends in the rate of all reported offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



**Figure 125: Trends in the rate of reported serious and other offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



## June 2014 quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 38 reported offences against the person in Woorabinda. This was similar to the upper range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 21 to 37) (see Table 87).

**Table 87: Count of reported offences against the person – most recent six quarters**

| Woorabinda       | Quarter   |           |           |           |           |           |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                  | Mar 13    | Jun 13    | Sep 13    | Dec 13    | Mar 14    | Jun 14    |
| Serious Offences | 14        | 12        | 14        | 19        | 15        | 18        |
| Other Offences   | 6         | 9         | 19        | 18        | 13        | 20        |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>20</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>33</b> | <b>37</b> | <b>28</b> | <b>38</b> |

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

# Woorabinda

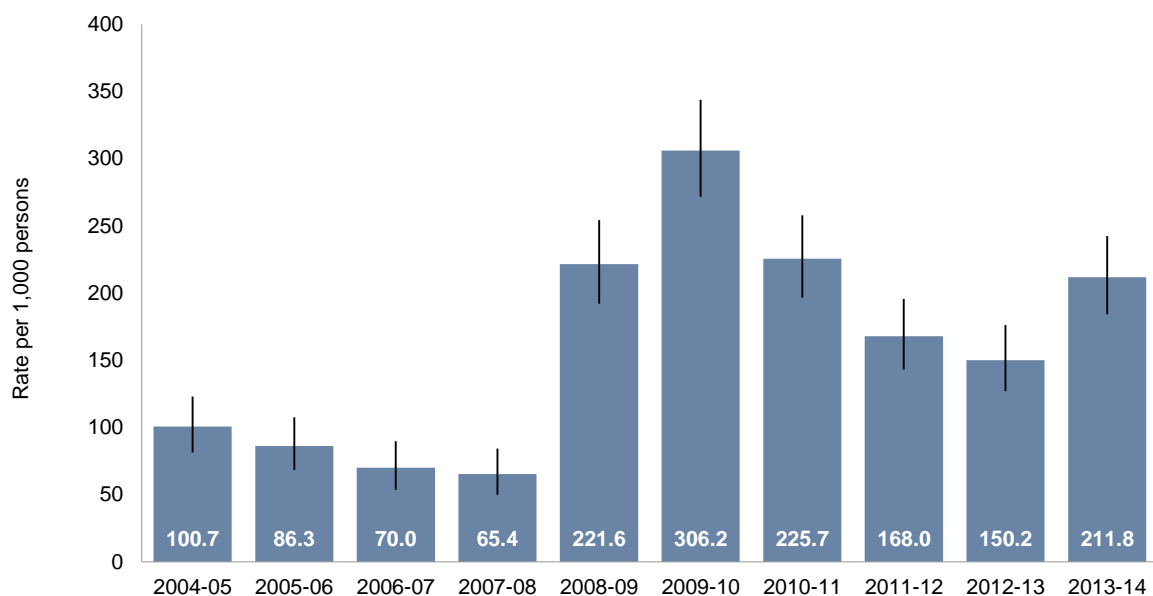
## Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Woorabinda on 3 October 2003. From when restrictions were introduced to 30 June 2014, 604 people had been convicted of 1,578 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Woorabinda.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences in Woorabinda was 211.8 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 126). This was higher than the rates reported in 2011–12 and 2012–13 (168.0 and 150.2 per 1,000 persons respectively), and similar to the rate reported in 2010–11 (225.7 per 1,000 persons).

Figure 126: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences<sup>118</sup>



In 2013–14, 161 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Woorabinda, of which 49 (30.4 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence in any of the discrete Indigenous communities (see Table 88).

Table 88: Count and proportions of persons convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C

| Woorabinda                                      | Year    |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|   | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| People convicted                                | 72      | 71      | 53      | 52      | 152     | 198     | 168     | 133     | 127     | 161     |
| People with no prior breach convictions         | 62      | 53      | 33      | 30      | 94      | 94      | 60      | 32      | 36      | 49      |
| Proportion with no prior breach convictions (%) | 86.1    | 74.6    | 62.3    | 57.7    | 61.8    | 47.5    | 35.7    | 24.1    | 28.3    | 30.4    |

### June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 51 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Woorabinda (see Table 89). This was within the range of charges reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 36 to 71).

<sup>118</sup> Due to revised procedures, charge and person counts may have changed from those previously reported.

**Table 89: Count of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of Sections 168B and C – most recent six quarters**

| Woorabinda | Quarter |        |        |        |        |        |
|------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|            | Mar 13  | Jun 13 | Sep 13 | Dec 13 | Mar 14 | Jun 14 |
| Charges    | 34      | 36     | 45     | 71     | 44     | 51     |

In the June 2014 quarter, 46 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Woorabinda, of which 13 (28.3 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence 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

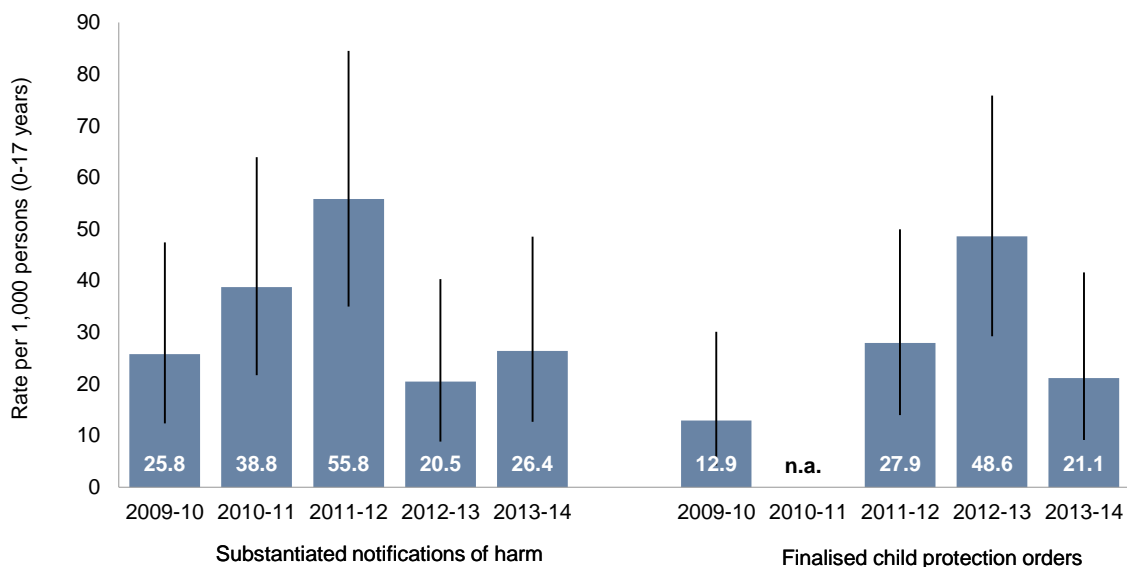
### Annual

In 2013–14, ten Woorabinda children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm, equating to an annual rate of 26.4 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was similar to the rate of 20.5 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported for 2012–13, based on eight children.

Eight Woorabinda children were admitted to a finalised child protection order in 2013–14, equating to an annual rate of 21.1 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was significantly lower than the rate of 48.6 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported for 2012–13, based on 19 children (see Figure 127).

Note that statistical differences between rates drawn from small populations should be interpreted with caution and may not be indicative of practical significance.

**Figure 127: Annual rate of substantiated notifications of harm and finalised child protection orders**



n.a. Not applicable, fewer than five children.

### June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, fewer than five children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm<sup>119</sup>. No children were admitted to finalised child protection orders<sup>120</sup>.

Source: Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

<sup>119</sup> Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

<sup>120</sup> Data are extracted by community of family residence.

# Woorabinda

## Student Attendance: Prep to Year 7

### Annual

In Semester 1 2014, the student attendance rate at Woorabinda State School was 83.2 per cent. This rate was similar to the rate reported for Semester 1 2013 (80.2 per cent) (see Table 90). Due to changes in collection methodology and roll marking procedures, attendance rates for Semester 1 in 2013 and 2014 are not comparable with rates for prior years.

An estimated 2.6 per cent of days absent during Semester 1 2014 were disciplinary absences and a further 13.4 per cent were unexplained. About two-thirds (63.7 per cent) of all days absent were for other reasons<sup>121</sup>.

In Semester 1 2014, the gap in attendance rates between Woorabinda State School and all Queensland State School students was 7.9 percentage points. 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.

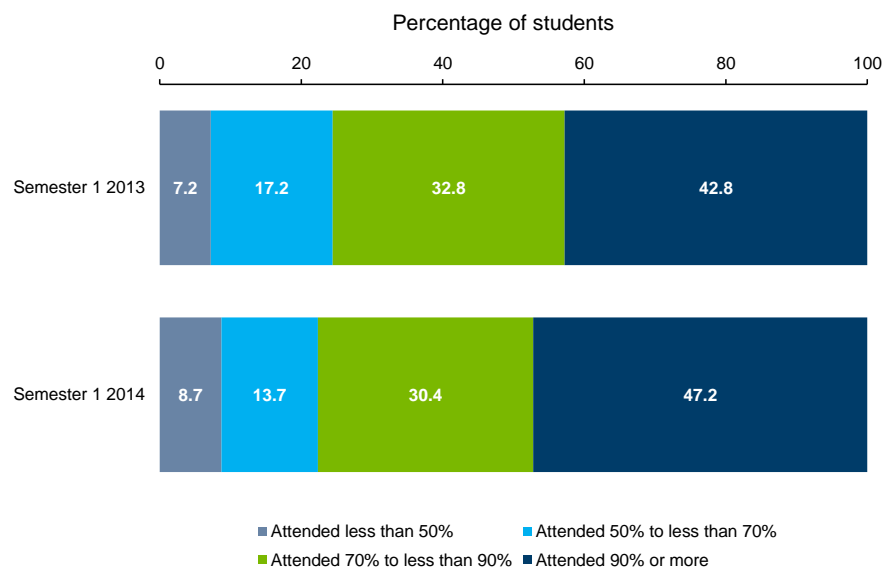
**Table 90: Student attendance rate –Woorabinda State School and all Queensland State Schools**

|                                      | Sem 1 2007 | Sem 1 2008 | Sem 1 2009 | Sem 1 2010 | Sem 1 2011 | Sem 1 2012 | Sem 1 2013 | Sem 1 2014  |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Student attendance rate              | — % —      |            |            |            |            |            |            |             |
| Woorabinda State School              | 76.3       | 81.1       | 78.0       | 78.8       | 73.5       | 74.7       | 80.2       | <b>83.2</b> |
| All Queensland State School students | 91.8       | 91.1       | 90.7       | 91.0       | 90.9       | 91.1       | 90.8       | <b>91.1</b> |
| Gap (percentage points)              | 15.5       | 10.0       | 12.7       | 12.2       | 17.3       | 16.4       | 10.6       | <b>7.9</b>  |

### Range

In Semester 1 2014, 47.2 per cent of Woorabinda State School students attended school at least 90 per cent of all possible school days. Around one in every five students (22.4 per cent) attended school less than 70 per cent of school days (see Figure 128) including 8.7 per cent attending less than half of all possible days (see Table 91). There were no significant changes in these proportions between Semester 1 2013 and Semester 1 2014<sup>122</sup>.

**Figure 128: Student attendance ranges at Woorabinda State School**



<sup>121</sup> See technical notes for further information about reasons for absences.

<sup>122</sup> Because the two cohorts are composed of mostly the same students (which reduces the likelihood that any differences are merely chance events) this should be treated as a conservative estimate of significant difference.

**Table 91: Attendance ranges at Woorabinda State School<sup>(a)(b)</sup>**

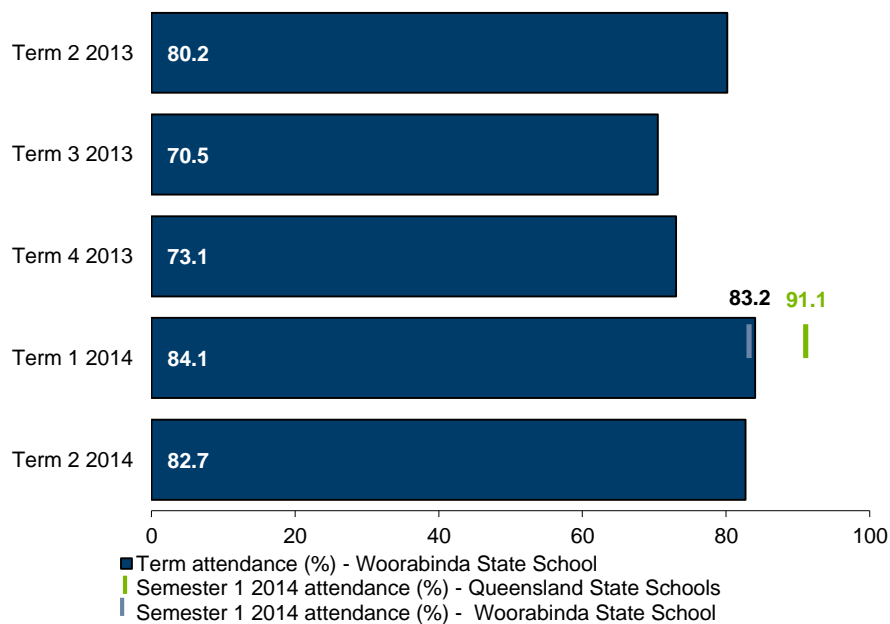
| Student attendance | Less than 50% of possible days | 50% to less than 70% of possible days | 70% to less than 90% of possible days | 90% or more possible days | Student count |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|                    | — % —                          |                                       |                                       |                           | No.           |
| <b>Primary</b>     |                                |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 7.2                            | 17.2                                  | 32.8                                  | 42.8                      | 180           |
| Semester 1 2014    | 8.7                            | 13.7                                  | 30.4                                  | 47.2                      | 161           |

- (a) These data include students who were enrolled at the school but never arrived at the school or were enrolled only for a few days during Semester 1.
- (b) Woorabinda State School caters to primary students only.

## June 2014 Quarter

During Term 2 2014, 142 students were enrolled at Woorabinda State School for all or part of the term. Their attendance rate was 82.7 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2013 (80.2 per cent) (see Figure 129).

**Figure 129: Student attendance rate**



Source: Department of Education, Training and Employment unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.



# WUJAL WUJAL

Annual Bulletin for the period  
July 2013 to June 2014:  
Including June 2014 Quarter

## Governance and planning

### ***Wujal Wujal Planning Scheme adopted***

On 22 July 2013, the Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council was the first Indigenous Shire in Queensland to adopt a local government planning scheme.

The planning scheme allows the Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council to manage developments in a way that meet community expectations and was an important step in bringing about ongoing improvements for the community and supporting economic development.

By focusing on identifying areas for future development that are not impacted by natural hazards or areas of cultural and ecological significance, the planning scheme gives the Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council the tools to guide its decisions about residential, commercial and industrial growth into the future.

This is an example of how the Queensland Government, in partnership with the Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council, is helping improve lifestyle and economic outcomes for the local community.

DATSIP's Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (DATSIP Program Office) funded the preparation of the planning scheme and management of the process and contract.

## Building and construction

### ***New Bloomfield River Bridge opens***

Funded by the State and Federal Governments, the new Bloomfield River Bridge was constructed by TCS Civil in partnership with the Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council. With construction beginning in late 2013, the bridge was officially opened in October 2014 and appropriately named after two local Traditional Owners.

Throughout the construction process, local residents were employed as croc spotters and local resources were accessed by the contractors. Further to this, a trust account was developed that would assist local residents to further their education in the future.

This project was a positive development that supported both economic participation opportunities for the community as well as other residents and businesses in the Cook and Douglas Shire regions.



*The completed Bloomfield River Bridge links to the Cook and Douglas Shire regions.  
(Photograph: Petrina Villaflor, DATSIP).*

## ***Improved sporting amenities***

The new amenities building was completed and opened in late 2014. Situated on the local sporting grounds, the work was funded by a grant from the Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning to build on the existing amenities building (toilets) to include new showers and change room facilities.

The grounds are part of the recreation reserve situated within the Douglas Shire Council, and the Wujal Wujal Shire Council continues to promote the use of the recreation reserve for both local sporting and community events.

## ***Construction work delivers homes and jobs***

Under the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing (NPARIH) program, the Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council is principal contractor for six new residences.

This construction work will not only deliver housing solutions for local residents—it will also support the employment of two Indigenous Cultural Heritage Monitor trainees and two apprentices.

# Wujal Wujal

## Population

- Approximately 285 people (at 30 June 2013<sup>123</sup>).

## 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.

## Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council

**Mayor** Cr Clifford Harrigan

**Deputy Mayor** Cr Allister Gibson

**Councillors** Cr Natasha Duncan

Cr Talita Nandy

Cr Vincent Tayley

## 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

- Co-ordinator – Joan Beacroft
- Chair – Doreen Ball

## Key Indicators

### Summary of general findings – Wujal Wujal

#### Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002–03 to 2013–14

- There was a significant decrease in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions between 2004–05 and 2005–06. There were no trends over the periods either prior or after this change: 2002–03 to 2004–05 or 2005–06 to 2013–14.

#### Reported offences against the person: 2000–01 to 2013–14

- There was no trend in the rate of reported offences against the person over the period 2000–01 to 2013–14.

#### Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- The rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions in 2013–14 was similar to the 2012–13 rate.

#### Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to finalised child protection orders: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- In 2013–14, the rates at which children were subject to a substantiated notification of harm or admitted to finalised child protection orders were similar to the corresponding 2012–13 rates.

#### Student attendance rate for Bloomfield River State School (Wujal Wujal): Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014

- The student attendance rate Bloomfield River State School in Semester 1 2014 was similar to the rate in Semester 1 2013.

<sup>123</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia*, 2013, Cat. No. 3235.0.



# Wujal Wujal

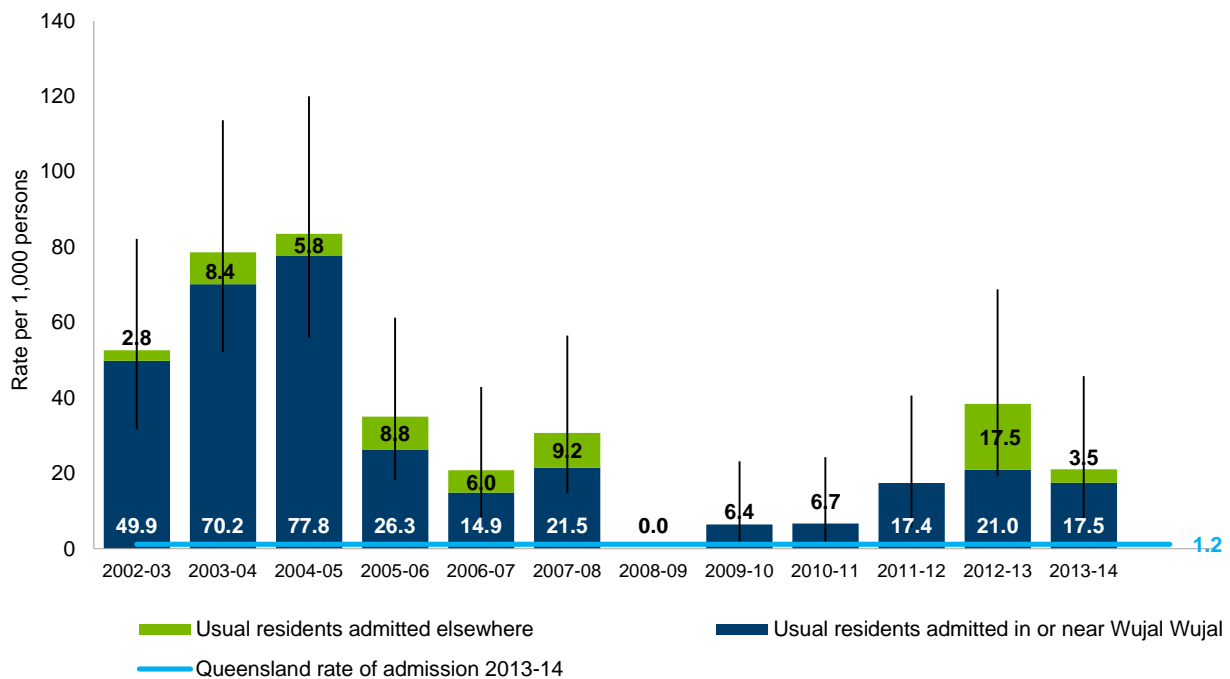
## Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 130 shows, for the period 2002–03 to 2013–14, usual residents of Wujal Wujal (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions by location of admission, in or near Wujal Wujal<sup>124</sup> and elsewhere in Queensland. Table 92 also shows the number of admissions of non-residents in Wujal Wujal during the most recent six quarters.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of hospital admissions of Wujal Wujal residents for assault-related conditions was 21.1<sup>125</sup> per 1,000 persons (17.5 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Wujal Wujal and 3.5 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 38.5 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 130).

**Figure 130: Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions<sup>(a)</sup>**



(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14. As a result, data over this period should be interpreted with caution.

### Trend Analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire 12 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 nil to 83.6 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the 12 years were highly variable ranging from no admissions to 29 admissions per year. Due to small counts, the rate of Wujal Wujal residents hospitalised outside of their community for assault-related conditions has not been trended.

There was a significant decrease in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions between 2004–05 and 2005–06. However, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the admission rate of Wujal Wujal residents to all hospital facilities over either of the periods 2002–03 to 2004–05 (AAPC: 25.7 per cent) and 2005–06 to 2013–14 (AAPC: –2.0 per cent).

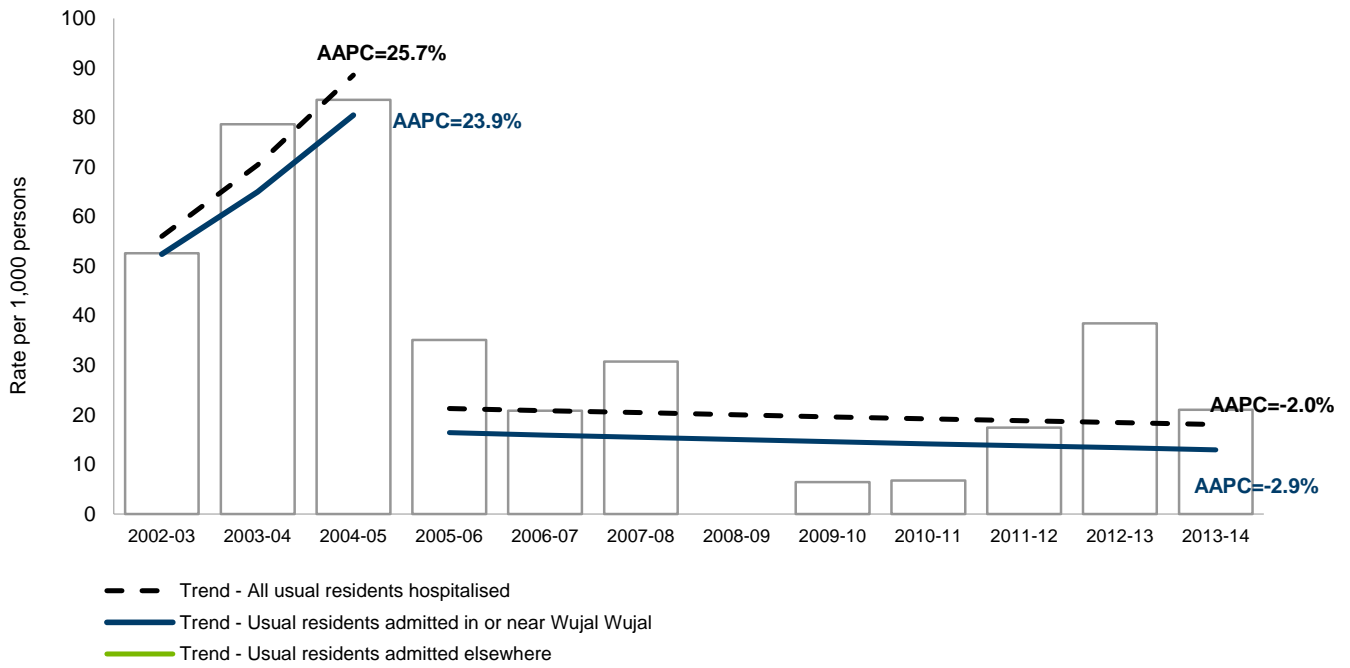
<sup>124</sup> See *Notes to Accompany Data: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions* for a list of communities and the hospital facilities that are considered to be “in or near” each community.

<sup>125</sup> Individual rates may not add to the total due to rounding.

# Wujal Wujal

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of Wujal Wujal residents hospitalised in community facilities over the periods 2002–03 to 2004–05 (AAPC: 23.9 per cent) or 2005–06 to 2013–14 (AAPC: –2.9 per cent) (see Figure 131).

**Figure 131: Trend in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)<sup>(a)</sup>**



(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14. As a result, trend analyses should be interpreted with caution.

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were no admissions of Wujal Wujal residents for assault-related conditions. There were no admissions of non-residents for assault-related conditions in Wujal Wujal (see Table 92).

**Table 92: Count of hospital admissions for assault – most recent six quarters<sup>(a)</sup>**

| Resident status     |                               | Quarter  |          |          |          |          |          |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                     |                               | Mar-13   | Jun-13   | Sep-13   | Dec-13   | Mar-14   | Jun-14   |
| Community residents | Admitted in or near community | 1        | 1        | 2        | 2        | 1        | 0        |
|                     | Admitted elsewhere            | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 0        |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>2</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>0</b> |
| Non-residents       | Admitted in community         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |

(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14.

**Source:** Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

# Wujal Wujal

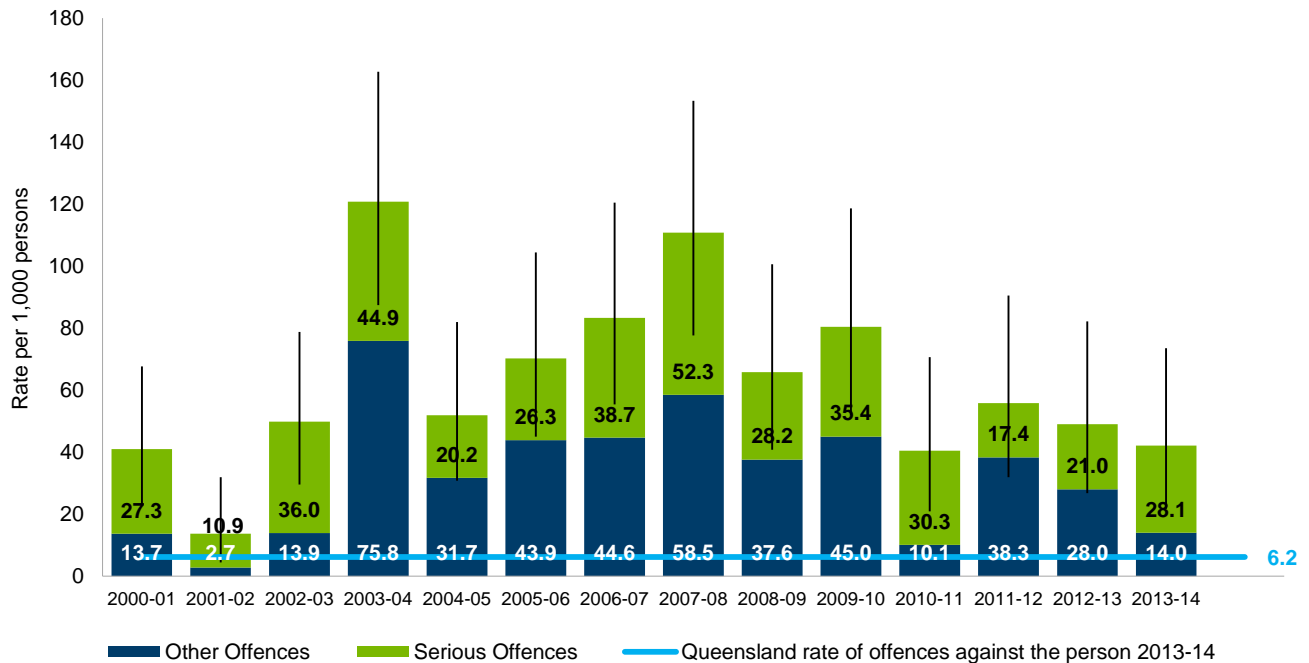
## Reported Offences Against the Person

### Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Wujal Wujal in 2013–14 was 42.1 per 1,000 persons (28.1 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 14.0 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate of 49.0<sup>126</sup> per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 132).

The rate of serious offences was similar to the rate of other offences in 2013–14.

**Figure 132: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other)**



### Trend Analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the 14 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 13.7 to 120.8 per 1,000 persons<sup>126</sup> during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the same period ranged from five to 43 offences per year.

There was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of all offences against the person in Wujal Wujal over the period 2000–01 to 2013–14 (AAPC: 0.4 per cent) (see Figure 133).

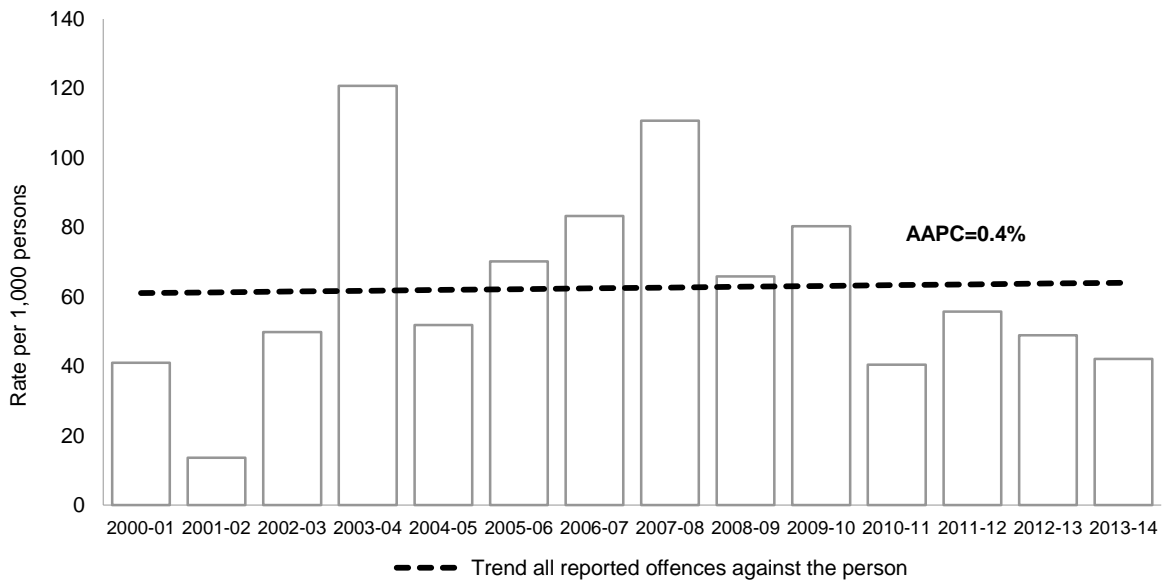
Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of reported serious offences against the person in Wujal Wujal (AAPC: –0.1 per cent). There was, however, an upward trend in the rate of reported other offences against the person from 2000–01 to 2003–04 (AAPC: 121.1 per cent)<sup>127</sup>, followed by no statistical evidence of a trend from 2004–05 to 2013–14 (AAPC: –7.7 per cent) (see Figure 134).

<sup>126</sup> Individual rates may not add to the total due to rounding.

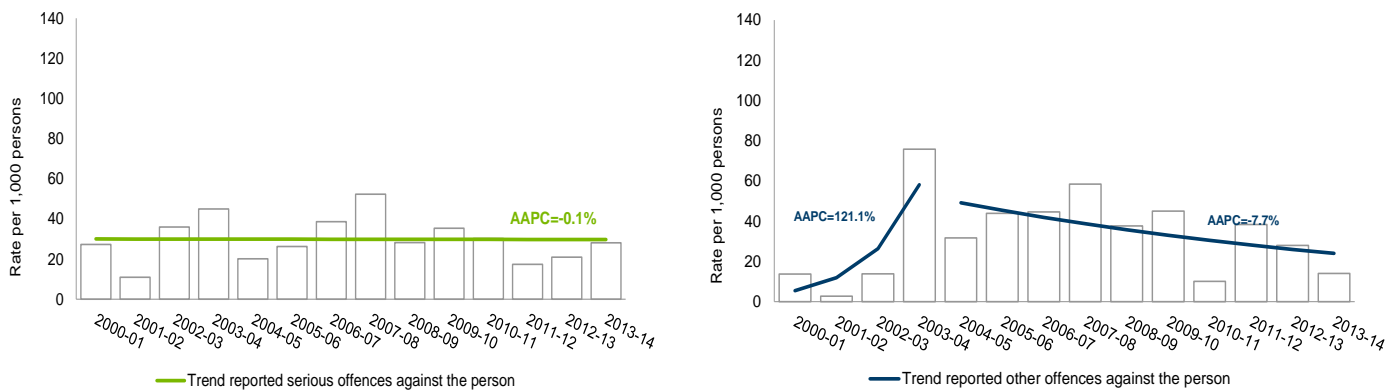
<sup>127</sup> This trend was largely due to a relatively high number of other sexual offences reported in 2003-04.

# Wujal Wujal

**Figure 133: Trends in the rate of all reported offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



**Figure 134: Trends in the rate of reported serious and other offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were no reported offences against the person in Wujal Wujal. This was similar to the lower range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 2 to 7) (see Table 93).

**Table 93: Count of reported offences against the person – most recent six quarters**

| Wujal Wujal      | Quarter  |          |          |          |          |          |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                  | Mar 13   | Jun 13   | Sep 13   | Dec 13   | Mar 14   | Jun 14   |
| Serious Offences | 0        | 2        | 1        | 5        | 2        | 0        |
| Other Offences   | 0        | 2        | 1        | 2        | 1        | 0        |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>0</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>0</b> |

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

# Wujal Wujal

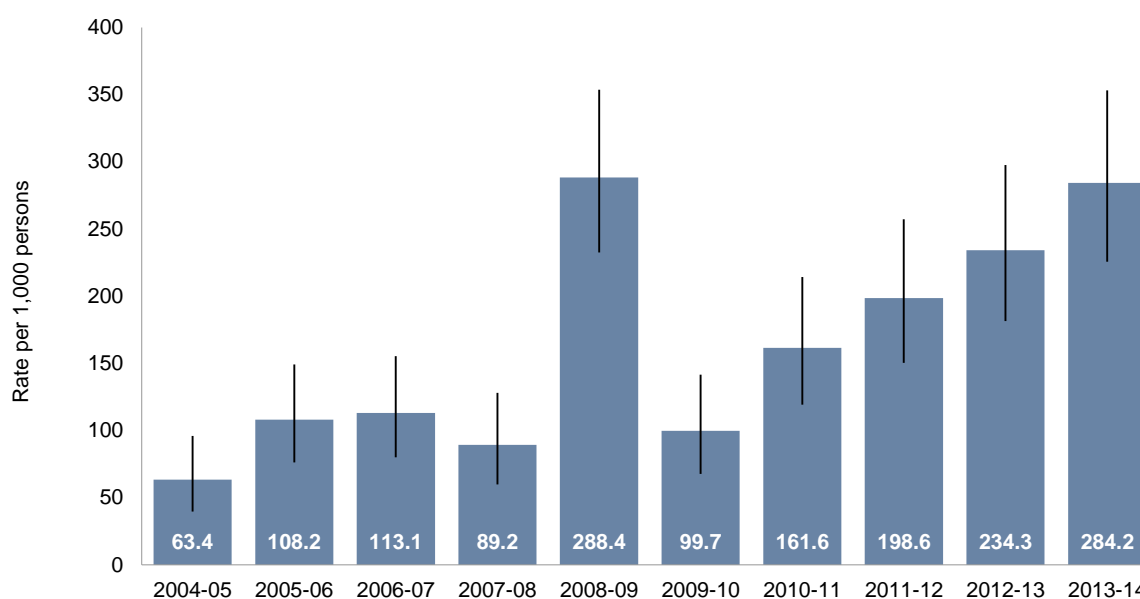
## Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Wujal Wujal on 3 October 2003. From when restrictions were introduced to 30 June 2014, 222 people had been convicted of 511 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Wujal Wujal.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences in Wujal Wujal was 284.2 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 135). This was similar to the rate reported for 2012–13 (234.3 per 1,000 persons), and similar to the highest rate reported over the entire period (288.4 per 1,000 persons in 2008–09).

Figure 135: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences<sup>128</sup>



In 2013–14, 65 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Wujal Wujal, of which 21 (32.3 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence in any of the discrete Indigenous communities (see Table 94).

Table 94: Count and proportions of persons convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C

| Wujal Wujal                                     | Year    |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|   | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| People convicted                                | 20      | 33      | 29      | 25      | 56      | 25      | 32      | 53      | 52      | 65      |
| People with no prior breach convictions         | 19      | 24      | 21      | 11      | 27      | 10      | 10      | 30      | 15      | 21      |
| Proportion with no prior breach convictions (%) | 95.0    | 72.7    | 72.4    | 44.0    | 48.2    | 40.0    | 31.3    | 56.6    | 28.8    | 32.3    |

<sup>128</sup> Due to revised procedures, charge and person counts may have changed from those previously reported.

# Wujal Wujal

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 20 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Wujal Wujal (see Table 95). This was within the range of charges reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 13 to 36).

**Table 95: Count of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of Sections 168B and C – most recent six quarters**

| Wujal Wujal | Quarter |        |        |        |        |        |
|-------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|             | Mar 13  | Jun 13 | Sep 13 | Dec 13 | Mar 14 | Jun 14 |
| Charges     | 9       | 36     | 26     | 22     | 13     | 20     |

In the June 2014 quarter, 17 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Wujal Wujal, of which six (35.3 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence 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 2013–14, fewer than five Wujal Wujal children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm. The annual rate of Wujal Wujal children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm in 2013–14 was similar to the rate reported for 2012–13 (based on fewer than five children<sup>129</sup>).

No Wujal Wujal children were admitted to finalised child protection orders in 2013–14, equating to an annual rate of 0.0 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was similar to the rate reported in 2012–13 (based on fewer than five children<sup>129</sup>).

Note that statistical differences between rates drawn from small populations should be interpreted with caution and may not be indicative of practical significance.

### June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, no children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm<sup>130</sup>. No children were admitted to finalised child protection orders<sup>131</sup>.

## Student Attendance: Prep to Year 7

### Annual

In Semester 1 2014, the student attendance rate at Bloomfield River State School (Wujal Wujal) was 87.9 per cent. This rate was similar to the rate reported in Semester 1 2013 (87.8 per cent) (see Table 96). Due to changes in collection methodology and roll marking procedures, attendance rates for Semester 1 in 2013 and 2014 are not comparable with rates for prior years.

The majority of absent days during Semester 1 2014 were unexplained absences (72.2 per cent) with none for disciplinary absences.

In Semester 1 2014 the attendance rate gap between Bloomfield River State School students and all Queensland State School students was 3.1 percentage points. Over the three years from 2007 to 2009 and in 2012, 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, 2011, 2013 and 2014, the attendance rates of students at Bloomfield River State School and all Queensland State Schools were similar.

<sup>129</sup> Annual rates have not been published for communities with annual counts of fewer than five children to maintain data confidentiality.

<sup>130</sup> Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

<sup>131</sup> Data are extracted by community of family residence.

**Table 96: Student attendance rate –Bloomfield River State School and all Queensland State Schools**

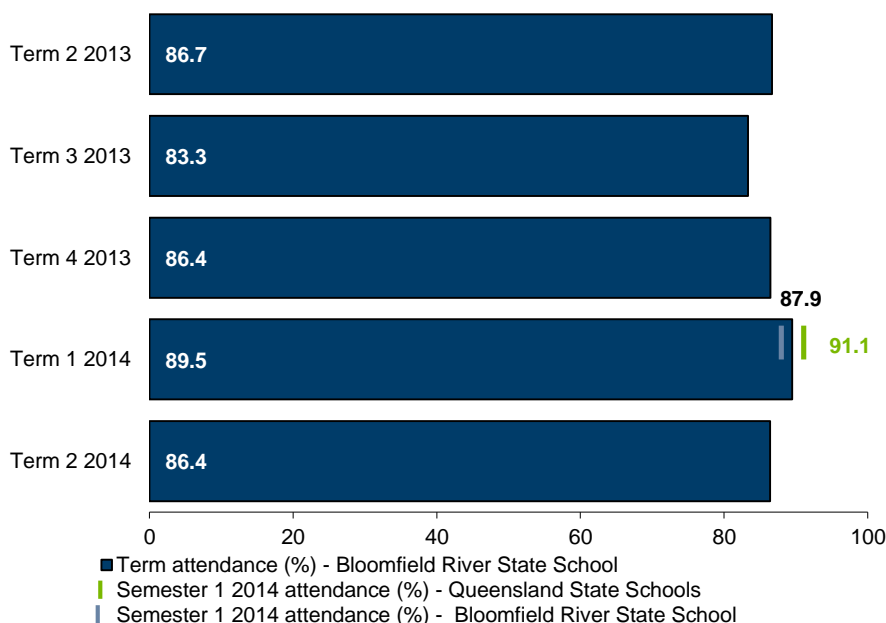
|                                      | Sem 1<br>2007 | Sem 1<br>2008 | Sem 1<br>2009 | Sem 1<br>2010 | Sem 1<br>2011 | Sem 1<br>2012 | Sem 1<br>2013 | Sem 1<br>2014 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Student attendance rate              | — % —         |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Bloomfield River State School        | 71.9          | 76.3          | 78.9          | 86.3          | 86.6          | 84.2          | 87.8          | <b>87.9</b>   |
| All Queensland State School students | 91.8          | 91.1          | 90.7          | 91.0          | 90.9          | 91.1          | 90.8          | <b>91.1</b>   |
| Gap (percentage points)              | 19.9          | 14.8          | 11.9          | 4.7           | 4.3           | 6.9           | 2.9           | <b>3.1</b>    |

Attendance ranges are not presented for Bloomfield River State School as there were too few enrolled students.

### June 2014 Quarter

During Term 2 2014, 48 students were enrolled at Bloomfield River State School for all or part of the term. Their attendance rate was 86.4 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2013 (86.7 per cent) (see Figure 136).

**Figure 136: Student attendance rate, Terms, Bloomfield River State School**



Source: Department of Education, Training and Employment unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.



# YARRABAH

Annual Bulletin for the period  
July 2013 to June 2014:  
Including June 2014 Quarter

## Building and construction

There has been a range of construction and repair work completed in Yarrabah. Funding of \$3.5 million from the Natural Disaster Relief and Recovery Arrangements saw the completion of Range Road, as well as works in and around the community on culverts and roads.

Construction on the \$1.9 million Indigenous Knowledge Centre (library) has begun and is well underway. Funding has also been secured for the \$1.2 million dual carriage on Reeves Creek Bridge, with the project currently out for tender.

## Social services

### *Increasing community support*

A raft of work has been undertaken for the delivery of social services and support in the community. This includes the privatisation of what is now Mutkin Age Care, now independently run by local community members. In addition, after 10 years of advocacy by the Women's Group, the Women's Shelter construction is underway.

The Balamba Nursery project, which is a \$240,000 project, has been completed and is calling for Expression of Interest to lease (this lease includes tools and machinery).

The Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council provided \$213,000 in funding for the expansion of the day care facility. The baby nursery has been completed and is fully operational.

### *Extension of the Land and Sea Ranger program*

The Gunggandji Aboriginal Corporation's Land and Sea Ranger program has been extended for three years to 2018. This provides for four Rangers and a Coordinator, a first ever school-based trainee and a Coordinator for their Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreement with the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority.

The Ranger Program undertakes turtle and dugong management around Green and Fitzroy Islands, has partnerships with tourism operators, is developing a cultural heritage database for the keeping of stories, language and land management data, and undertakes land management projects such as feral pig control. Rangers are undergoing training including obtaining coxswain tickets, plant identification and cultural heritage.

## Activities in the community

### *Developing more opportunities for Yarrabah*

The Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council has continued to support home ownership and long-term leases, being the first Queensland Indigenous Community in the State with eight leases ready that are dependent on Indigenous Business Australia financial assistance.

Council is also focused on creating increased employment opportunities for locals through a Procurement Policy enabling them to support and invest in local business incentives, as well as working towards Principle Contractor status.

This will also support local Yarrabah sub-contractors and build local capacity to do major upgrades, housing repairs and maintenance, and construct new homes in the near future.

### *Local sport...*

The Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council and the community as a whole share a commitment to sport and recreation as well as local music and art. This was shown in supporting the Seahawks Football Club, the Yarrabah Sports Day, the Yarrabah Rodeo and Survival Day Jilgi.



## **The Arts...**

The community also had a very successful year with the Cairns Indigenous Art Fair and Family Open Day event, and the Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council supported music and entertainment by being part of the Queensland Music Festival. The Yarrabah Brass Band performed and the community welcomed visitors who enjoyed everything Yarrabah had to offer. Overall, it was a great success.

The first half of 2014 was a busy one for the Yarrabah Arts and Cultural Centre artists. In keeping with their 2013 successes, the artists continued to expand their skills base with workshops in mono printing, textile design and printing, ceramic designs and woodwork. The result created a new series of works for the Cairns Indigenous Art Fair 2014 and inclusion in a number of exhibitions for the middle of the year.

Community resident Edna Ambrym was selected as a finalist in the SAM Indigenous Ceramic Awards in Victoria and Michelle Yeatman was chosen as a finalist in the OneSight Indigenous Design Competition (with winning artwork used by Ray-Ban).

The Cairns Regional Gallery's exhibition SOLID, curated by Bruce McLean, was a standout for community artists Michelle Yeatman and Philomena Yeatman. Both artists produced works specifically for the exhibition following a visit by Mr McLean to Yarrabah earlier in the year, as he was impressed by their works in ceramics and basket weaving.

Michelle Yeatman is now busy working on a very large glass coil pot for Sculpture by the Sea, Bondi 2015. Selected out of more than 450 entrants from 23 countries, Michelle is thrilled at the concept of exhibiting her style of work in such a huge and highly visible arena. Sculpture by the Sea is an annual event seen by millions each November and is a wonderful opportunity for Yarrabah and its artists to be recognised on this world-wide stage.

## **...and cultural exchange**

Through cultural exchange, Yarrabah has Memorandums of Understanding with two major cities in China as well as their Friendship City, the City of Hobsons Bay, in Melbourne Victoria with Hobsons Bay City Council.

## ***Increased connectedness to improve education***

Government and community organisation have come together to work in partnership to improve educational learning experiences for everyone in Yarrabah. Known as 'Community Connectedness', the new program recognises the Partnership Agreement between the Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council, Yarrabah State School (including the P&C), Yarrabah Police, Yarrabah Justice Group and the Prescribed Body Corporate.

Based on international applied research and evidenced based relational leadership concepts, the Yarrabah State School community is rebuilding capacity in their schools and the community to share the leadership and direction of education for the benefit of their students.

The principles of the program include a genuine and mutual respect, commitment, consultation, collaboration, openness and accountability, the group aims to improve the educational learning experiences for all, while also recognising the achievements of Aboriginal people and the ongoing need for them to have a voice in self-determining their educational future.

## Population

- Approximately 2,681 people (at 30 June 2013<sup>132</sup>).

## 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.

## Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council

|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Mayor</b>        | Cr Errol Neal      |
| <b>Deputy Mayor</b> | Cr Bevan Walsh     |
| <b>Councillors</b>  | Cr Malcolm Canendo |
|                     | Cr Henry Miller    |
|                     | Cr Mark Wilson     |

## 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.

## Yarrabah Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporation for Justice

- Co-ordinator – Lerissa Kynuna
- Chair – Darryl Gibson

## Key Indicators

### Summary of general findings – Yarrabah

#### Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2004–05 to 2013–14

- There was a downward trend in the overall rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions over the period 2004–05 to 2013–14. There was also an upward trend in hospitalisations outside community from 2009–10 to 2013–14.

#### Reported offences against the person: 2000–01 to 2010–11

- There was no trend in rate of reported offences against the person over the period 2000–01 to 2010–11. Rates in 2011–12 and 2012–13 were unusually high, but returned to prior levels in 2013–14.

#### Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- The rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol restrictions in 2013–14 was higher than the rate in 2012–13.

#### Substantiated child protection notifications and admissions to finalised child protection orders: 2012–13 to 2013–14

- In 2013–14, the rates at which children were subject to a substantiated notification of harm or admitted to finalised child protection orders were similar to the corresponding 2012–13 rates.

#### Student attendance rate for Yarrabah State School: Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014

- The student attendance rate for Yarrabah State School in Semester 1 2014 was lower than the rate in Semester 1 2013.

<sup>132</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2013*, Cat. No. 3235.0.

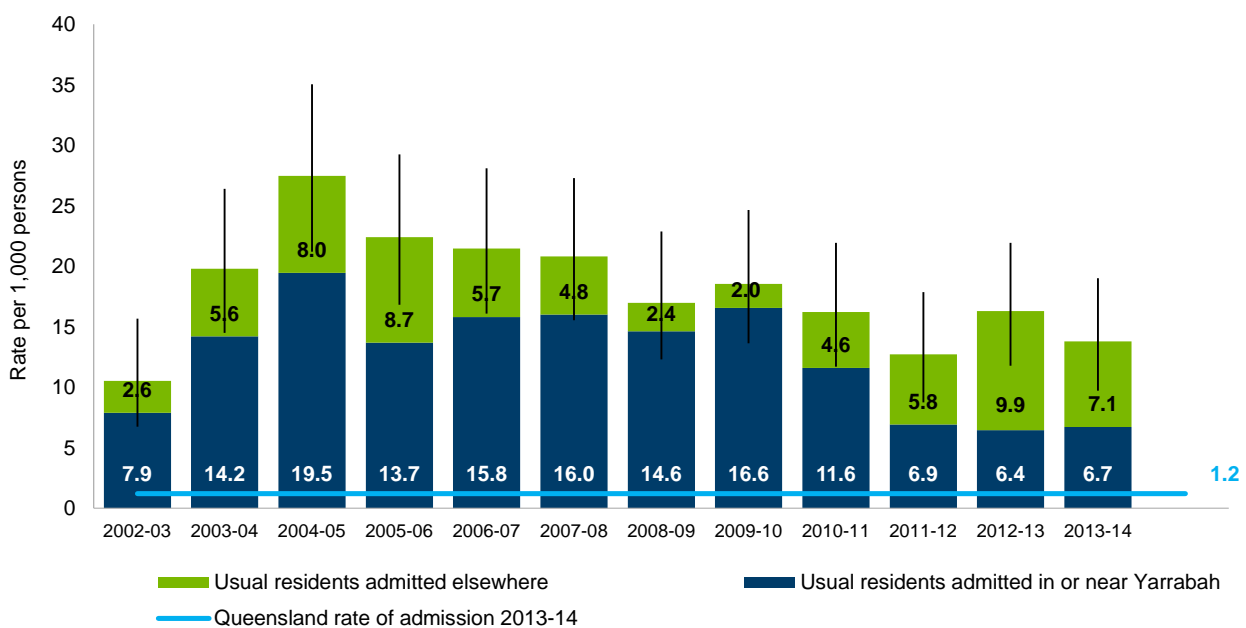
## Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 137 shows, for the period 2002–03 to 2013–14, usual residents of Yarrabah (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions by location of admission, in or near Yarrabah<sup>133</sup> and elsewhere in Queensland. Table 97 also shows the number of admissions of non-residents in Yarrabah during the most recent six quarters.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of hospital admissions of Yarrabah residents for assault-related conditions was 13.8 per 1,000 persons (6.7 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Yarrabah and 7.1 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This was similar to the rate of 16.3 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 137).

**Figure 137: Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions**



### Trend Analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the 12 year reporting period 2002–03 to 2013–14 were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admission of Yarrabah residents to hospital varied from 10.5 to 27.5 per 1,000 persons during this period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the 12 years were highly variable ranging from 24 up to 65 admissions per year.

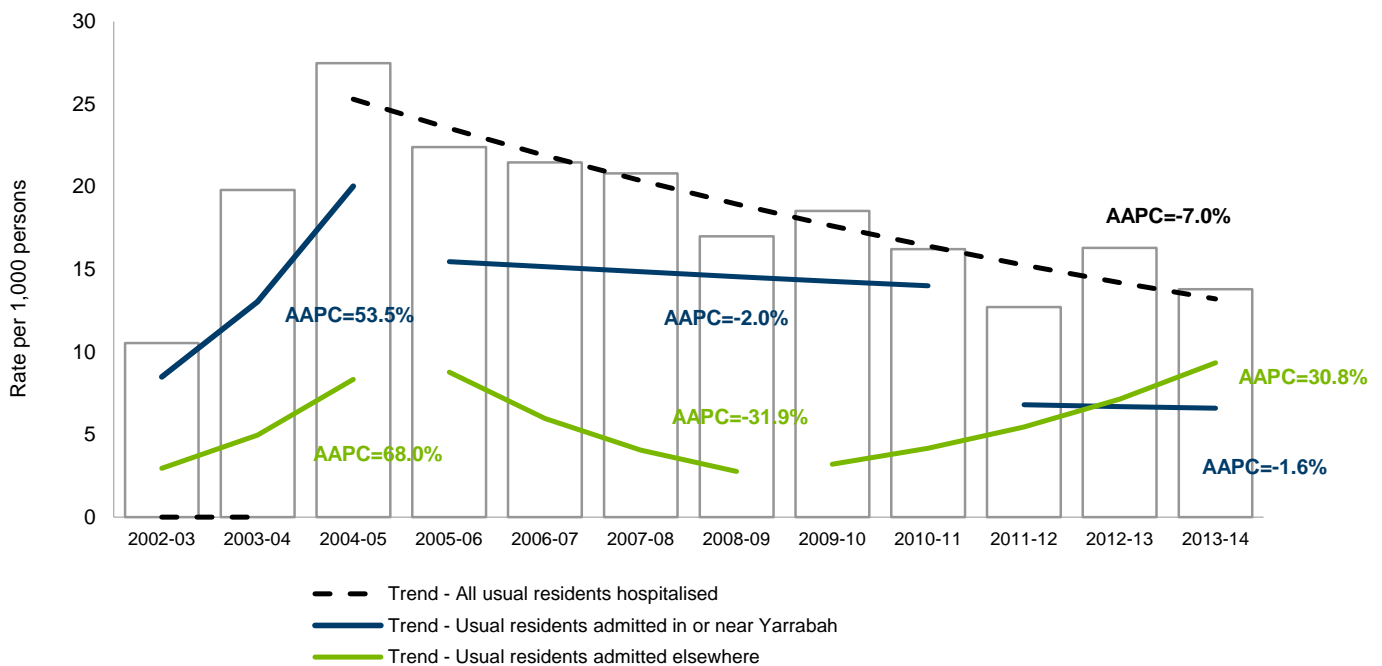
Over the period 2004–05 to 2013–04, there was a downward trend in the admission rate of Yarrabah residents to all hospital facilities (AAPC: –7.0 per cent).

There was an upward trend in the rate of Yarrabah residents hospitalised in community facilities over the period 2002–03 to 2004–05 (AAPC: 53.5 per cent), this was followed by no statistical evidence of a trend over each of the periods: 2005–06 to 2010–11 (–2.0 per cent) and 2011–12 to 2013–14 (AAPC: –1.6 per cent).

There was an upward trend in the rate of Yarrabah residents hospitalised outside of their community from 2002–03 to 2004–05 (AAPC: 68.0 per cent), followed by a downward trend over the period 2005–06 to 2008–09 (AAPC: –31.9 per cent) and an upward trend from 2009–10 to 2013–14 (AAPC: 30.8 per cent) (see Figure 138).

<sup>133</sup> 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.

**Figure 138: Trend in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were five admissions of Yarrabah residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, one of which was a hospitalisation outside of the Yarrabah community. There were no admissions of non-residents for assault-related conditions in Yarrabah (see Table 97).

**Table 97: Count of hospital admissions for assault – most recent six quarters**

| Resident status     | Quarter                       |           |           |           |          |           |          |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
|                     | Mar-13                        | Jun-13    | Sep-13    | Dec-13    | Mar-14   | Jun-14    |          |
| Community residents | Admitted in or near community | 2         | 8         | 7         | 3        | 4         | 4        |
|                     | Admitted elsewhere            | 12        | 8         | 3         | 6        | 9         | 1        |
|                     | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>14</b> | <b>16</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>9</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>5</b> |
| Non-residents       | Admitted in community         | 0         | 1         | 1         | 0        | 0         | 0        |

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

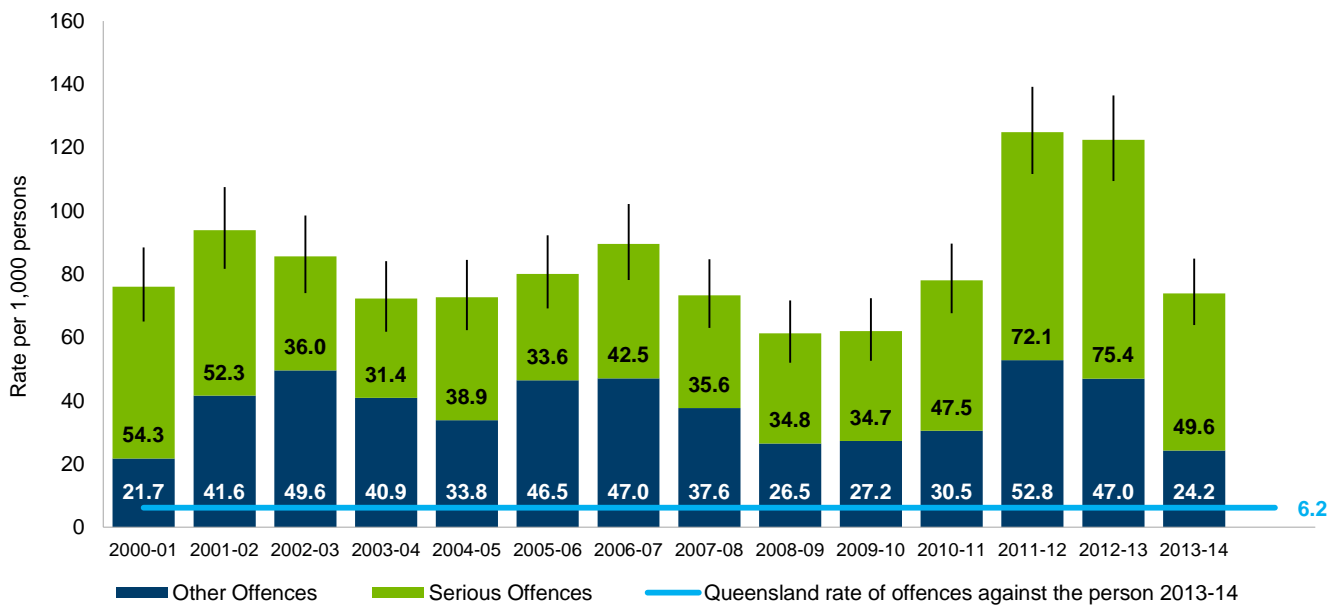
## Reported Offences Against the Person

### Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Yarrabah in 2013–14 was 73.9<sup>134</sup> per 1,000 persons (49.6 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 24.2 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was significantly lower than the rate of 122.4 per 1,000 persons reported in 2012–13 (see Figure 139). The rate of serious offences was significantly higher than the rate of other offences in 2013–14.

<sup>134</sup> Individual rates may not add to the total due to rounding.

**Figure 139: Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other)**



## Trend Analysis

Given that rates of reported offences against the person in the years 2011–12 and 2012–13 are clear outliers, they (and the following year, 2013–14) were excluded from the trend analyses.

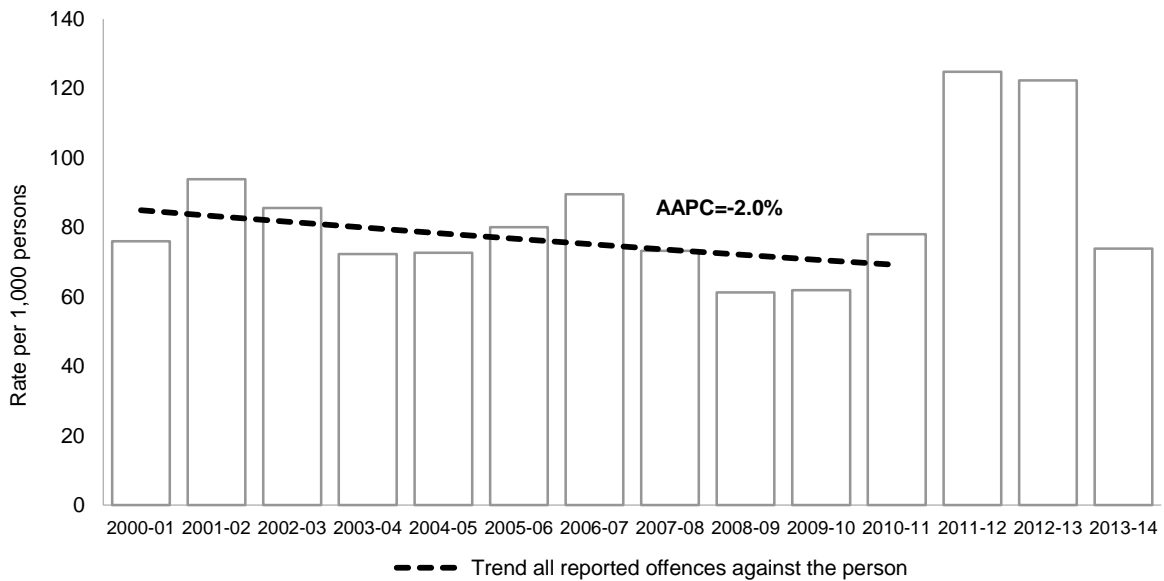
Annual rates of reported offences against the person for the 11 year reporting period to 2010–11 were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 61.2<sup>135</sup> to 93.9 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over that same period were highly variable ranging from 155 to 221 offences per year.

Over the period from 2000–01 to 2010–11 there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rate of all reported offences against the person (AAPC: –2.0 per cent) (see Figure 140).

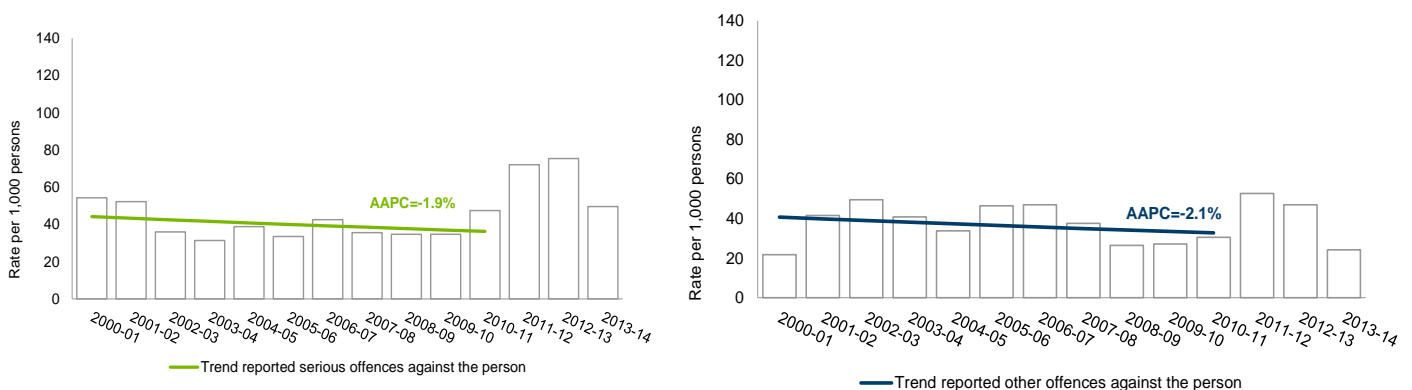
Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a trend in the rates of reported serious offences against the person (AAPC: –1.9 per cent), or reported other offences against the person (AAPC: –2.1 per cent) (see Figure 141).

<sup>135</sup> Individual rates may not add to the total due to rounding.

**Figure 140: Trends in the rate of all reported offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



**Figure 141: Trends in the rate of reported serious and other offences against the person, with average annual percentage change (AAPC)**



## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 37 reported offences against the person in Yarrabah. This was below the range of the counts reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 43 to 81) (see Table 98).

**Table 98: Count of reported offences against the person – most recent six quarters**

| Yarrabah         | Quarter   |           |           |           |           |           |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                  | Mar 13    | Jun 13    | Sep 13    | Dec 13    | Mar 14    | Jun 14    |
| Serious Offences | 62        | 53        | 37        | 37        | 29        | 30        |
| Other Offences   | 34        | 28        | 32        | 12        | 14        | 7         |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>96</b> | <b>81</b> | <b>69</b> | <b>49</b> | <b>43</b> | <b>37</b> |

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

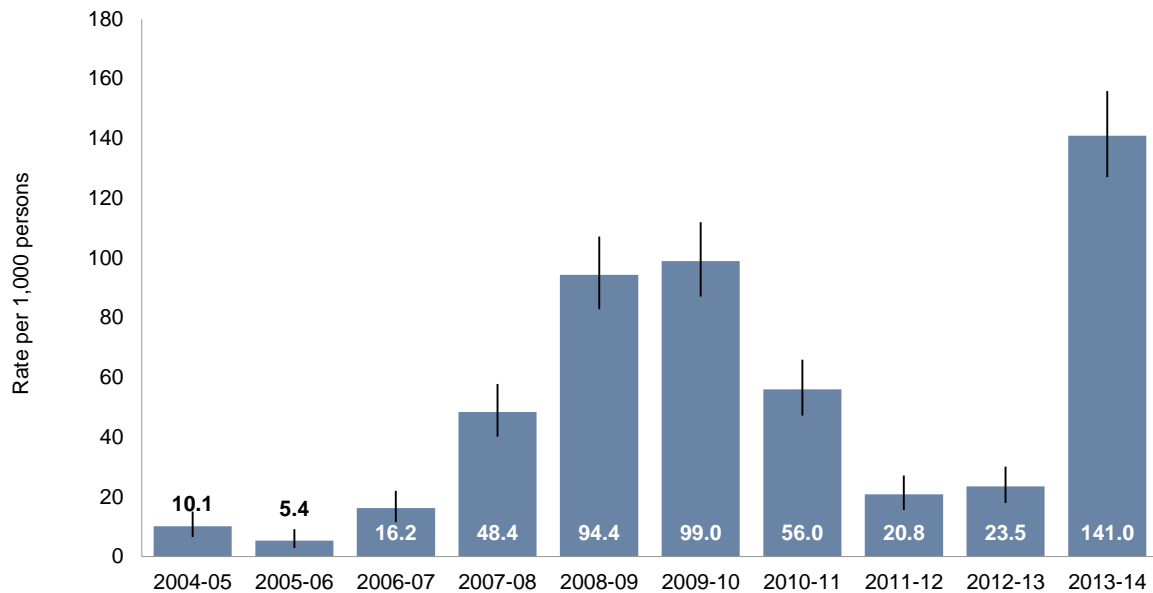
## Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Yarrabah on 6 February 2004. From when restrictions were introduced to 30 June 2014, 871 people had been convicted of 1,335 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Yarrabah.

### Annual

In 2013–14, the rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences in Yarrabah was 141.0 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 142). This was the highest rate reported across the whole period. This is due in part to the relatively high number of charges resulting in a conviction in Yarrabah in the September 2013 quarter, as related to the High Court of Australia (Maloney -v- The Queen) decision handed down on 19 June 2013.

Figure 142: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences<sup>136</sup>



In 2013–14, 333 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Yarrabah, of which 197 (59.2 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence in any of the discrete Indigenous communities (see Table 99).

Table 99: Count and proportions of persons convicted of breaching Sections 168B and C

| Yarrabah  | Year    |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|   | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| People convicted                                | 22      | 12      | 38      | 114     | 215     | 218     | 133     | 53      | 61      | 333     |
| People with no prior breach convictions         | 21      | 11      | 32      | 109     | 179     | 153     | 66      | 32      | 39      | 197     |
| Proportion with no prior breach convictions (%) | 95.5    | 91.7    | 84.2    | 95.6    | 83.3    | 70.2    | 49.6    | 60.4    | 63.9    | 59.2    |

<sup>136</sup> Due to revised procedures, charge and person counts may have changed from those previously reported.

## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, there were 86 charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Yarrabah (see Table 100). This was within the range of charges reported in the previous four quarters (ranging from 5 to 135<sup>137</sup>).

**Table 100: Count of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of Sections 168B and C – most recent six quarters**

| Yarrabah | Quarter |        |        |        |        |        |
|----------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|          | Mar 13  | Jun 13 | Sep 13 | Dec 13 | Mar 14 | Jun 14 |
| Charges  | 18      | 5      | 135    | 79     | 78     | 86     |

In the June 2014 quarter, 85 people were convicted for breaches of carriage limits in Yarrabah, of which 35 (41.2 per cent) had no prior convictions for this offence 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

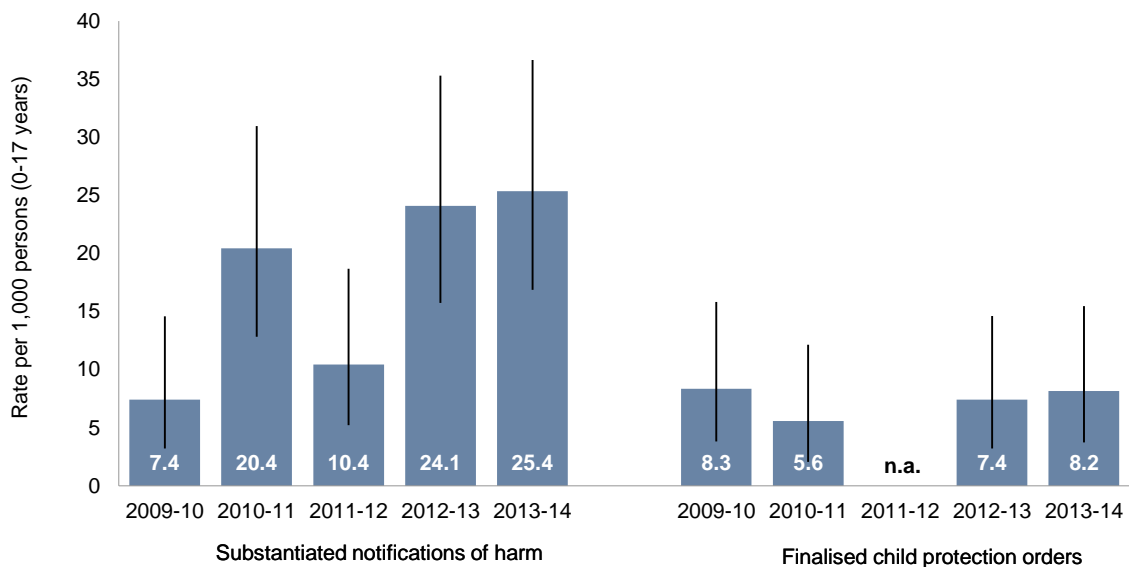
### Annual

In 2013–14, 28 Yarrabah children were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm, equating to an annual rate of 25.4 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was similar to the rate of 24.1 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported for 2012–13, based on 26 children.

Nine Yarrabah children were admitted to a finalised child protection order in 2013–14, equating to a rate of 8.2 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years). This was similar to the rate of 7.4 per 1,000 persons (0–17 years) reported in 2012–13, based on eight children (see Figure 143).

Note that statistical differences between rates drawn from small populations should be interpreted with caution and may not be indicative of practical significance.

**Figure 143: Annual rate of substantiated notifications of harm and finalised child protection orders**



n.a. Not applicable, fewer than five children.

<sup>137</sup> The relatively high number of charges resulting in a conviction in Yarrabah in the September 2013 quarter may be related to the High Court of Australia (Maloney -v- The Queen) decision handed down on 19 June 2013.



## June 2014 Quarter

In the June 2014 quarter, 10 children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm<sup>138</sup>. No children were admitted to finalised child protection orders<sup>139</sup>.

Source: Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

## Student Attendance: Prep to Year 10

### Annual

In Semester 1 2014, the student attendance rate at Yarrabah State School was 65.3 per cent. This rate was lower than the rate reported in Semester 1 2013 (71.9 per cent) (see Table 101). Due to changes in collection methodology and roll marking procedures, attendance rates for Semester 1 in 2013 and 2014 are not comparable with rates for prior years.

The majority of absent days during Semester 1 2014 were unexplained absences (69.8 per cent) with only 3.4 per cent of days absent being disciplinary absences.

In Semester 1 2014, the gap in attendance rates between Yarrabah State School students and all Queensland State School students was 25.8 percentage points. Since 2007, 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.

**Table 101: Student attendance rate –Yarrabah State School and all Queensland State Schools**

|   | Sem 1<br>2007 | Sem 1<br>2008 | Sem 1<br>2009 | Sem 1<br>2010 | Sem 1<br>2011 | Sem 1<br>2012 | Sem 1<br>2013 | Sem 1<br>2014 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Student attendance rate                 | — % —         |               |               |               |               |               |               |               |
| Yarrabah State School                   | 72.7          | 73.2          | 68.8          | 74.2          | 69.9          | 71.7          | 71.9          | <b>65.3</b>   |
| All Queensland State<br>School students | 91.8          | 91.1          | 90.7          | 91.0          | 90.9          | 91.1          | 90.8          | <b>91.1</b>   |
| Gap (percentage points)                 | 19.1          | 17.9          | 21.9          | 16.8          | 20.9          | 19.3          | 18.9          | <b>25.8</b>   |

### Range

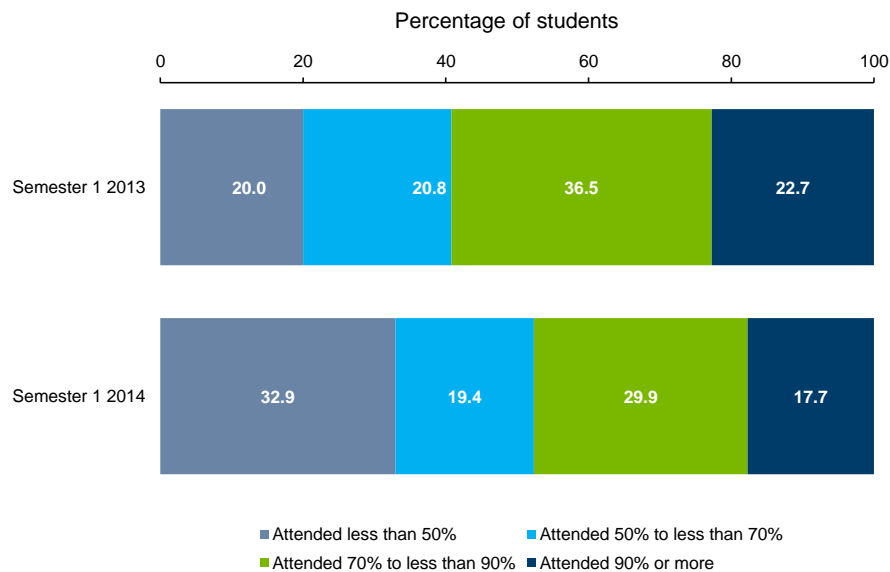
In Semester 1 2014, 17.7 per cent of Yarrabah State School students attended school at least 90 per cent of all possible school days. Around one in every two students (52.3 per cent) attended school less than 70 per cent of school days (see Figure 144) including 32.9 per cent attending less than half of all possible days.

Moreover, from Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014 there was a significant decrease in the proportion of all students who attended school at least 90 per cent of all possible days. There was also a corresponding increase in the proportion of those who attended school less than 50 per cent of school days.

<sup>138</sup> Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.

<sup>139</sup> Data are extracted by community of family residence.

**Figure 144: Student attendance ranges at Yarrabah State School, all students**



Primary school students generally showed higher levels of attendance than secondary school students. In Semester 1 2014, 23.5 per cent of primary school students attended at least 90 per cent of school days compared with only 4.8 per cent of secondary school students (see Table 102).

Notably, the proportion of secondary school students who attended school less than half of all possible school days significantly increased from Semester 1 2013 to Semester 1 2014 (from 33.3 per cent to 60.8 per cent), but there was no significant change in the proportion who attended more than 90 per cent of designated school days<sup>140</sup>.

**Table 102: Attendance ranges at Yarrabah State School, primary and secondary students<sup>(a)</sup>**

| Student attendance | Less than 50% of possible days | 50% to less than 70% of possible days | 70% to less than 90% of possible days | 90% or more possible days | Student count |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|                    | — % —                          |                                       |                                       |                           | No.           |
| <b>Primary</b>     |                                |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 15.6                           | 19.0                                  | 38.3                                  | 27.1                      | 384           |
| Semester 1 2014    | 20.4                           | 21.1                                  | 35.0                                  | 23.5                      | 412           |
| <b>Secondary</b>   |                                |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 33.3                           | 26.2                                  | 31.0                                  | 9.5                       | 126           |
| Semester 1 2014    | 60.8                           | 15.6                                  | 18.8                                  | 4.8                       | 186           |
| <b>All</b>         |                                |                                       |                                       |                           |               |
| Semester 1 2013    | 20.0                           | 20.8                                  | 36.5                                  | 22.7                      | 510           |
| Semester 1 2014    | 32.9                           | 19.4                                  | 29.9                                  | 17.7                      | 598           |

(a) These data include students who were enrolled at the school but never arrived at the school or were enrolled only for a few days during Semester 1.

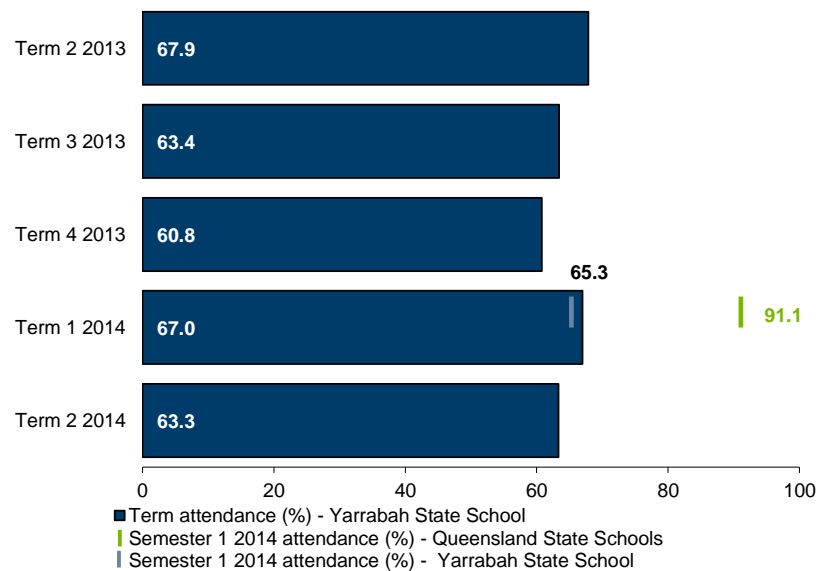
<sup>140</sup> Because the two cohorts are composed of mostly the same students (which reduces the likelihood that any differences are merely chance events) this should be treated as a conservative estimate of significant difference

# Yarrabah

## June 2014 Quarter

During Term 2 2013, 517 students were enrolled at Yarrabah State School for all or part of the term. Their attendance rate was 63.3 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2013 (67.9 per cent) (see Figure 145).

**Figure 145: Student attendance rate, Terms, Yarrabah State School, all students**



Source: Department of Education, Training and Employment unpublished data. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

# Alcohol Carriage Limits

## 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 <sup>#</sup> ) of light or mid-strength beer.  |
| Doomadgee                | 22.5 litres (2 cartons of 30 cans <sup>##</sup> ) of light or mid-strength beer. Home brew and home brew equipment are banned.   |
| Hope Vale*               | 11.25 litres (1 carton of 30 cans <sup>#</sup> ) of light or mid-strength beer; <b>or</b> 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 <sup>##</sup> ) of light or mid-strength beer, and 9 litres <sup>^</sup> (1 carton of 24 cans) of pre-mixed spirits; <b>or</b> 2 litres of non-fortified wine and 33.75 litres (3 cartons of 30 cans <sup>###</sup> ) 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 <sup>#</sup> ) of any strength beer; <b>or</b> 2 litres of non-fortified wine and 9 litres <sup>^</sup> (1 carton of 24 cans) of pre-mixed spirits.  |
| Palm Island*             | 11.25 litres (1 carton of 30 cans <sup>#</sup> ) of light or mid-strength beer.  |
| Pompuraaw*               | 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 <sup>#</sup> ) of light or mid-strength beer; <b>or</b> 750 ml (1 bottle) of non-fortified wine.   |

<sup>^</sup> 9 litres = 1 carton of 24 x 375 mL cans.

<sup>#</sup> 11.25 litres = 1 carton of 30 x 375 mL cans.

<sup>##</sup> 22.50 litres = 2 cartons of 30 x 375 mL cans.

<sup>###</sup> 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:  
<http://www.business.qld.gov.au/industry/liquor-gaming>.

# Notes to Accompany Data (Technical Notes)

## Notes to Accompany Data

### Statistical significance

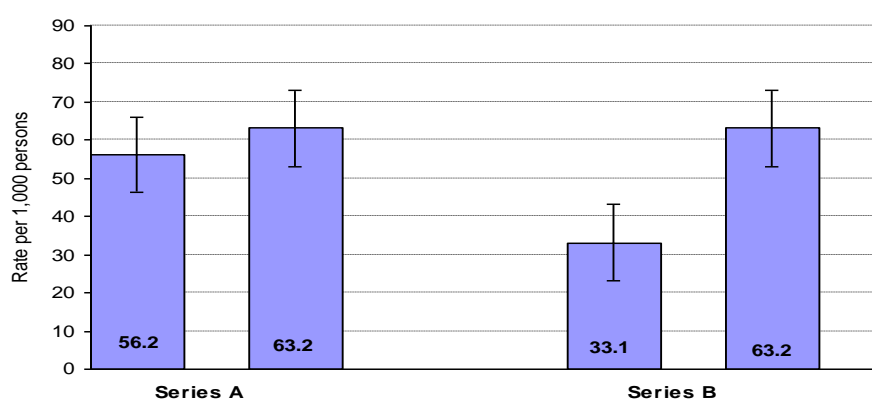
A casual comparison of two rates from the same indicator series will often appear to show that there is a difference between them. For example, 56.2 reported offences per 1,000 persons appear to be different (smaller) to 63.2 per 1,000 persons. Statistical tests of significance are used to determine 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, the rates may be similar. More accurate statistical tests have been undertaken when the error bars almost overlap, or when there is a slight overlap. In some cases these tests will indicate a significant difference between rates even if the bars overlap slightly, and vice versa.

Figure 146 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 146: 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 below for further information on trend analysis.

# Notes to Accompany Data (Technical Notes)

## 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 analyses in this report were initially undertaken in the Joinpoint statistical package using a spline analysis technique – this technique:

- allows the determination of change in trends over successive time periods
- will look for points where trends may change
- 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).

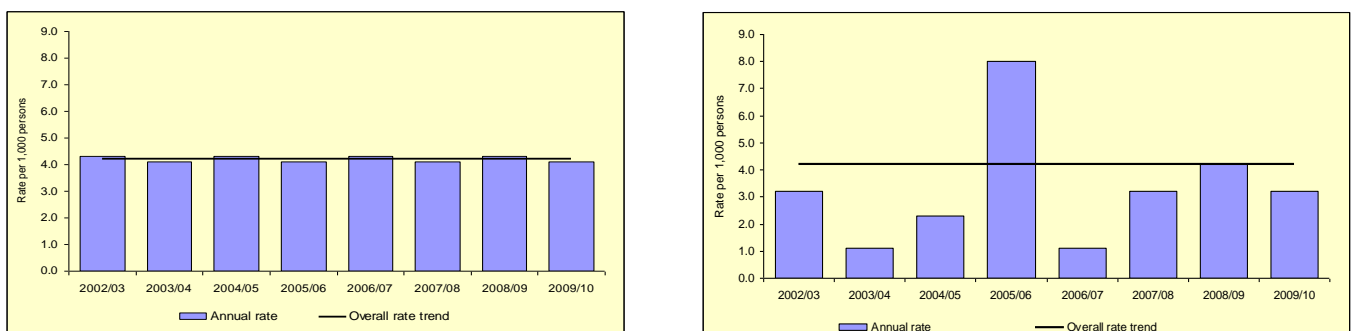
Spline analysis begins with the assumption of constant change over time (i.e. no joinpoint) and then begins to test alternative models. Joinpoint will look for turning points in the data where there is evidence that the trend over time may have changed (in a statistical sense). In these analyses, up to three joinpoints were allowed and tested. Joinpoint will then select the simplest model supported by the data.

The data in this report was then analysed in Stata using either a Poisson or Negative Binomial regression model (which ever provided the best fit for the data) to fit the pre-defined joinpoints as breaks and trends. 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. Negative binomial models are used where the Poisson model does not meet 'goodness of fit' criteria.

## 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 distance between the fitted (predicted) 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 147). The trend line is indicative of the overall pattern of change from the start of the time series to its end.

**Figure 147: 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.

# Notes to Accompany Data (Technical Notes)

## 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.

# Notes to Accompany Data (Technical Notes)

**Measure:** Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

**Source:** Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection (QHAPDC), 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.
1. Data for 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 are preliminary and subject to change.
  2. Estimated Resident Populations (ERP) for the entire reporting period have been rebased by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) according to results from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Hospital admission rates for communities over these years may have changed from those reported previously.
  3. Data reported in these reports may not match data reported previously (up to and including the June 2013 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. Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14. As a result, data over this period for the nine communities of Aurukun, Coen, Hope Vale, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mapoon, Napranum, Pormpuraaw and Wujal Wujal should be interpreted with caution.
  11. Data for some facilities within the North West Hospital and Health Service (HHS) are incomplete for in 2013–14. For this reason, the Doomadgee rate of admission for assault-related conditions for 2013–14 should be interpreted with caution.

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.



## Notes to Accompany Data (Technical Notes)

| <b>Community</b>              | <b>Hospitals in community or in close proximity</b>      |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Aurukun <sup>(a)</sup>        | Aurukun Primary Health Care Center (PHC), Weipa Hospital |
| Cherbourg                     | Cherbourg PHC, Murgon Hospital, Kingaroy Hospital        |
| Coen <sup>(a)</sup>           | Coen PHC   |
| Doomadgee                     | Doomadgee Hospital                                       |
| Hope Vale <sup>(a)</sup>      | Hope Vale PHC, Cooktown Hospital                         |
| Kowanyama <sup>(a)</sup>      | Kowanyama PHC  |
| Lockhart River <sup>(a)</sup> | Lockhart River PHC                                       |
| Mapoon <sup>(a)</sup>         | Mapoon PHC, Weipa Hospital                               |
| Mornington Island             | Mornington Island Hospital                               |
| Mossman Gorge                 | Mossman Hospital   |
| Napranum <sup>(a)</sup>       | Malakoola PHC, Weipa Hospital                            |
| Northern Peninsula Area       | Bamaga Hospital  |
| Palm Island                   | Joyce Palmer Health Service                              |
| Pormpuraaw <sup>(a)</sup>     | Pormpuraaw PHC   |
| Woorabinda                    | Woorabinda Hospital                                      |
| Wujal Wujal <sup>(a)</sup>    | Wujal Wujal PHC, Cooktown Hospital                       |
| Yarrabah                      | Gurriny Yealamucka                                       |

(a) Data for several hospitals in the Cape York Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2013–14.

# Notes to Accompany Data (Technical Notes)

**Measure:** Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the *Liquor Act 1992*

**Source:** Queensland Wide Interlinked Courts (QWIC).

1. The “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.
2. Data for Cherbourg includes offences committed prior to the commencement date of the Alcohol Management Plan.
3. A single offender can be convicted of multiple charges; as such the rate of charges is a measure of charges not offenders.
4. 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 Act may differ from counts reported in these bulletins, for the period from December 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.
5. 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.

# Notes to Accompany Data (Technical Notes)

**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.
2. Estimated Resident Populations (ERP) for the entire reporting period have been rebased by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) according to results from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Reported offence rates for communities over these years may have changed from those reported previously.
3. The financial year rates reported here are revised annually in the Annual Bulletin for Queensland's Discrete Indigenous Communities.
4. '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.
5. Serious Offences include: Murder and Attempted Murder, Grievous Assault, Rape and Attempted Rape, Serious Assault, Driving Causing Death, Serious Assault (Other), and Armed Robbery. Other Offences include: Common Assault, Kidnapping and Abduction, Life Endangering Acts, Other Sexual Offences, Stalking, and Extortion.
6. All data used have been supplied by QPS from the Crime Reporting Information System for Police (CRISP) database and the QPRIME database.
7. Queensland Police Service has provided offence data for the periods and locations shown in Table 103.

**Table 103: Queensland Police Service offence data by location, July 2000 to June 2014**

| July 2000 to June 2014     | July 2000 to June 2014  |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Aurukun Division           | Mapoon Community        |
| Bamaga Division            | Mossman Gorge Community |
| Cherbourg Division         | Napranum Community      |
| Coen Division              |                         |
| Doomadgee Division         |                         |
| Hope Vale Division         |                         |
| Kowanyama Division         |                         |
| Lockhart River Division    |                         |
| Mornington Island Division |                         |
| Palm Island Division       |                         |
| Pormpuraaw Division        |                         |
| Woorabinda Division        |                         |
| Wujal Wujal Division       |                         |
| Yarrabah Division          |                         |

# Notes to Accompany Data (Technical Notes)

## **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 the Queensland Government Statistician's Office
- 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
- data are supplied on the condition that they not be supplied to any other person or agency without appropriate authorisation from QPS.

# Notes to Accompany Data (Technical Notes)

**Measure:** Student Attendance

**Source:** Department of Education, Employment and Training (DETE), unpublished data.

These data are reported as rates percentages where:

Attendance rate = total full-time equivalent days attendance/total possible number of days of attendance\*100 (%).

Attendance rate change/difference:

Decision rules have been developed in liaison with DETE to facilitate consistent reliable reporting on student attendance rate percentage point change/difference (see Table 104). These rules have been applied in this report to assess the:

- percentage point difference in the school student attendance rate between periods
- percentage point difference between the student attendance rate at a school and the corresponding state rate.

For example, if a student attendance rate for a school in Term 1 2012 was 4.5 percentage points higher than the rate recorded in Term 1 2011, according to the rules, the Term 1 2012 rate would be described as 'similar to the rate recorded for the Term 1 2011'. However, if a Term 1 2012 rate was 5.0 percentage points higher than the rate recorded for Term 1 2011, the difference would be described as 'an increase on the rate recorded for Term 1 2011'.

**Table 104: Rules for describing differences in student attendance rates**

| Percentage point difference | Description          |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| <- 5.0 to < + 5.0           | Similar              |
| +5.0 to +20.0 (inclusive)   | Increase (or Higher) |
| -5.0 to -20.0 (inclusive)   | Decrease (or Lower)  |
| > + 20.0                    | Substantial increase |
| > - 20.0                    | Substantial decrease |

## Data quality statement

### Revised student attendance data collection methodologies

1. Both the Term attendance collection (from Term 1 2012) and Semester 1 rates since 2013 are based on a revised collection methodology, effectively counting attendance for every student for every day of attendance in a given reference period.
2. These changes are the result of an improvement in the calculation methodology which is now possible due to the increased data captured through the school management system—OneSchool. The new method is in line with the national standard for student attendance, as endorsed by the Australian Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs Senior Officials Committee (AEEYSOC), which requires collection of standardised student attendance data by all state, independent and catholic education systems in 2014.
3. The previous method was only based on the absences of students enrolled at the school at a specified date. Absence information about students who left the school before the specified date was not included in the attendance rate. The previous method was developed due to the constraints of the School Information Management System (SiMS). The method led to students with high mobility being under-represented in attendance rate calculations, with the exclusion of those students leading to the attendance rate being higher than it otherwise would have been.
4. OneSchool does not have the same constraints as SiMS, with OneSchool allowing the capture of the attendance history of every student on every day, irrespective of enrolment history and mobility. While the transition to the new method isn't required under the national standards until 2014, it was agreed to use this more inclusive data from 2013 given it was available.

# Notes to Accompany Data (Technical Notes)

5. OneSchool began collecting the additional information required in 2012, but because time series reporting is integral to interpreting student attendance data it was not proposed to make the transition until 2013 when a consistent 2012 to 2013 view is possible.
6. For Term attendance data, comprehensive data are not available prior to 2012 and therefore comparisons of student attendance to before 2012 will not be directly comparable with the new method.
7. For the Semester 1 collection, the Semester 1 2012 data were not revised to reflect the new methodology due to the confounding effects of changes made to the roll marking procedures which were implemented during Semester 1 2013.

## Changes to the roll marking procedures

1. In Semester 1 2013, two major changes were made to the roll marking procedures which have impacted on how full and partial day absences are recorded:
  - Absences due to natural disasters: Under the revised procedures, a student will no longer be considered absent if they are unable to attend school due to a natural disaster.
  - Treatment of Early and Late absences: Under the revised procedures a student who leaves (or arrives) within **two hours** of scheduled schooling is marked as either Early or Late (with no penalty). This does not count as a half day absence. Under the previous procedures, the specified timeframe was **half an hour**.

## Student attendance

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 includes full and part day absences. Only school days are counted. Local holidays, public holidays, etc. are not included.
3. The data includes all full-time students, Indigenous and non-Indigenous.
4. Attendance rates for Terms and Semesters are for different time periods and are not strictly comparable.
5. Student counts at community level are of unique students.
6. Term attendance data is from a collection that monitors Term attendance from a cluster of 20 campuses. Term attendance data counts attendance for every student enrolled for every day of in each term. Data should be used to indicate broad trends only.
7. From 2012, a process was developed within OneSchool to expedite the extraction of data for the Term Attendance collection and DETE was able to obtain a second download in a timely manner when it was found that some schools had not entered all the required data by the initial due date. Thus far, the schools have been able to complete data entry by the second download date and so there have been no incidents of calculations based on partial data.
8. Semester attendance data includes full-time students in Years Prep to 12 (including special students). Prior to Semester 1 2013, the collection was restricted to students who were enrolled for at least some period during Semester One and were still enrolled at the school as at August Census. From Semester 1 2013, the rates are based on all full-time students who were enrolled at a school during any part of Semester 1.
9. Prior to Term 3 2011, Year 11 and Year 12 students on Palm Island attended Palm Island Senior Campus (hosted by Kirwan State High School). From Term 3 2011, Bwgcolman Community School was updated to a P - 12 school and all Year 11 and 12 students on Palm Island began attending the school.

## Notes to Accompany Data (Technical Notes)

10. Mossman Gorge Community attendance is calculated by combining the attendance for school-identified students from Mossman SS and Mossman State High School.
11. Napranum attendance data are for students at Western Cape College–Weipa with an address in Napranum.
12. Information for Northern Peninsula Area Community 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).
13. From Semester 1 2012, Hope Vale State School, Western Cape College–Aurukun and Western Cape College–Coen became part of Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy and changed their names to Hope Vale Campus of CYAAA, Aurukun Campus of CYAAA and Coen Campus of CYAAA respectively.
14. Prior to 2013 data for Aurukun Community includes primary and secondary students attending Aurukun Campus of Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy (PY - 12). From Term 1 2013, Aurukun Community includes primary students attending Aurukun Campus of Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy (PY - 07) and secondary students attending Western Cape College - Aurukun Secondary Campus.
15. In Semester 1 2014, the attendance rate of all Queensland State Primary School students was 92.3 per cent. The equivalent rate for secondary students was 88.8 per cent.
16. When analysing attendance data over time, it should be noted that 2009 data was impacted by the Human Swine Influenza Pandemic (H1N1) and 2011 data was impacted by the extreme weather events.

### Student absences

1. Absences consist of full and part day absences that contribute to the calculation of the official Queensland State School semester one attendance rates. Absence reason categories include, unexplained, unauthorised, disciplinary, holiday, illness and other.
2. An unexplained absence is where no explanation for the student's absence has been offered to the school by the parent/guardian or the student if they are living independently.
3. An unauthorised absence is where the explanation provided is considered by the principal to not be reasonable. Principals use their professional judgment to determine whether the reasons are a reasonable explanation for the student's absence.
4. Disciplinary absences are defined as one of the following:
  - short suspension (a student is suspended for five days or less)
  - long suspension (a student is suspended for six to 20 days)
  - recommendation for exclusion (a student is suspended with a recommendation for exclusion) or
  - cancellation (a student is suspended while arrangements are made to cancel the student's enrolment).
5. Other absences: the principal may use their professional judgement to determine if an absence reason outside of the available absence categories is reasonable. For example, where a student is absent to attend a funeral or sorry business or sorry meeting.



# Notes to Accompany Data (Technical Notes)

## Students at boarding schools

1. These figures represent the number of students who attended primary schools in discrete Indigenous communities in secondary boarding schools that are supported by the Department of Education, Training and Employment Transition Support Service.
2. The student numbers supported by the Transition Support Service do not necessarily reflect all students who attended primary schools in those communities who may be in boarding schools.
3. Not all discrete Indigenous communities are supported by the Transition Support Service. It is therefore not possible to provide data for Cherbourg, Doomadgee, Mornington Island, Woorabinda, and Yarrabah.

**Table 105: Table of year levels and schools included in reporting**

| Community               | School  | Year levels attendance reported for | Students included in attendance   |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| Aurukun                 | Aurukun Campus of CYAAA                             | Prep – Yr 7                         | all full-time   |
|                         | Western Cape College – Aurukun Secondary campus     | Yr 8 – Yr 12                        | all full-time   |
| Cherbourg               | Cherbourg State School                              | Prep – Yr 7                         | all full-time   |
| Coen                    | Coen Campus of CYAAA                                | Prep – Yr 7                         | all full-time   |
| Doomadgee               | Doomadgee State School                              | Prep – Yr 10                        | all full-time   |
| Hope Vale               | Hope Vale Campus of CYAAA and Cooktown State School | Prep – Yr 12                        | all full-time students at Hope Vale Campus of CYAAA and full-time students identified by address from 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             | Bwgcorman Community School                          | Prep – Yr 12                        | 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   |



# Notes to Accompany Data (Technical Notes)

**Measure:** Child Safety: New substantiated notifications of harm  
Finalised child protection orders

**Source:** Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, unpublished data.

1. Data were provided as counts by discrete Indigenous community and only represent new admissions in each community over the reporting period.
2. Quarterly counts for each community are small and vary substantially. For this reason they do not reliably represent sustained change in the counts of substantiated child protection notifications or child protection orders for each community. The number of children subject to substantiation can vary significantly each quarter for a range of reasons, such as the number of children per substantiated household.
3. Children subject to substantiated child protection notifications are all children who were subject to a notification during the financial years from 2009–10 to 2013–14, and 1 April 2014 to 30 June 2014 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.
4. Children admitted to child protection orders are all children who were admitted to a finalised child protection order during the financial years from 2009–10 to 2013–14, and 1 April 2014 to 30 June 2014 and whose family residence was in the relevant community at the time the order was made. This measure is a count of the number of children admitted to a child protection order during the reference period, regardless of when the substantiation occurred.
5. Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.
6. The rate per 1,000 persons was calculated using the estimated resident population (ERP) for persons aged 0–17 years as the denominator.
7. Rates are based on ERP at 30 June. Final rebased ERP are used for 2009 to 2011, revised ERP for 2012 and preliminary ERP for 2013. ERP have been sourced from Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2013 (ABS 3235.0) and QGSO Population Estimates by Indigenous status.
8. Rates for Mossman Gorge and Coen are based on ERP for the each of the relevant statistical area level ones (SA1) sourced from an ABS consultancy published on the QGSO website. <http://www.qgso.qld.gov.au/subjects/demography/population-estimates/tables/erp-sa1-aus-consult/index.php> The estimated population aged 0–17 years for each of these communities has been derived by applying the proportion of total persons aged 0–17 years (based on Census counts) to the relevant SA1 total ERP.

# Notes to Accompany Data (Technical Notes)

## Disclaimer

### Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Multicultural Affairs

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## Other Information

### Queensland

Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Multicultural Affairs:

<http://www.datsima.qld.gov.au/department-of-aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-and-multicultural-affairs>

### Australia

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (community summaries):

[www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)

- Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage Report:

<http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp/overcoming-indigenous-disadvantage>

- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey:

[www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4714.02008?OpenDocument](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4714.02008?OpenDocument)

- Indigenous languages:

<http://www.abc.net.au/indigenous/map/default.htm>

# Contacts and Feedback

## Contacts and Feedback

This report was produced by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office on behalf of the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Multicultural Affairs, with the assistance of other Queensland Government agencies.

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Your feedback is welcome on this report and can be provided to: [ATSIS\\_Reporting@atsisima.qld.gov.au](mailto:ATSIS_Reporting@atsisima.qld.gov.au) or by telephoning 13 QGOV (13 74 68).



