



# Indigenous Portrait of Cape York

compared with Queensland

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## Introduction

Welcome to the Community Portrait of Cape York. This report paints a picture of the Indigenous residents of Cape York using data from the 2006 and 2001 Censuses. In referring to Indigenous people, this Portrait refers inclusively to all Aboriginal Australians and Torres Strait Islander people who identified as a member of these groups in the Census.

The people described in the Portrait are the residents of Cape York who completed the Census in August 2006, and identified themselves as Indigenous. Some residents may have been elsewhere in Australia on Census night, but if they gave their usual home as Cape York, they are included here. Visitors to Cape York on Census night are not included. However, the 2001 statistics are slightly different, for they describe the Census night population, which includes visitors but not those who were away from home that night.

On Census night, 8 August 2006, Cape York's Indigenous population was counted as 3,708 residents. Of these, 3,430 were at home in Cape York that night. The overnight population, including visitors, was 3,665; in 2001, it was 2,851; so it had risen by 814 or 28.6% over five years. The totals at the bottom of tables throughout this report may vary slightly because not all people complete all questions, and because very small numbers have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to protect the privacy of individuals in small populations.

Of course not all Indigenous people completed the Census. On average, more than 97% of Australians do. The Indigenous population here will be larger than counted, as the ABS estimates that the undercount for Indigenous people in the 2006 Census was 5% for Queensland. However, for nearly all places, most Indigenous people will have completed the Census, and it is the best data we have.

Some people did not complete all the questions on the Census form; when this occurs, they are shown in the tables as 'not stated'. Where the number of people in a table of Census data is just a few, the number may have been randomly changed to protect privacy, generally to either 0 or 3. This means very small numbers are not accurate and some columns may not add up exactly.

This report explores a variety of characteristics of the Indigenous community, as revealed by answers to the many Census questions. To interpret the numbers, they are turned into proportions (eg the % aged under five, or the % who are professionals). These proportions are compared with what they were in 2001, to see if there have been changes. The characteristics of Indigenous residents are also compared with those of another Indigenous community, and with the non-Indigenous residents of the area.

Most of the tables in the report have the same arrangement, showing the number of the Indigenous residents of Cape York in each category, as well as the proportions and difference from:

- the non-Indigenous community of Cape York,
- the Indigenous people in Queensland, and
- the Indigenous community of Cape York in 2001.

In the tables, the 'Indig. diff' is the proportion in the local Indigenous community minus that in the non-Indigenous community. The 'local diff' is the proportion in the local Indigenous people minus that in the wider Indigenous community. The 'change 01–06' column shows the proportions of Indigenous people locally in 2006 minus the proportions in 2001, unless otherwise stated. Where differences are less than 1%, they are shown as '0% more' if slightly positive, '0% less' if slightly negative. Note that percentages are rounded to the nearest number, and so when added may differ slightly from the Total shown.

Most of the charts illustrate the characteristics of the local Indigenous community in 2006 compared with those of either the non-Indigenous residents, another Indigenous community, or the 2001 Indigenous population.

## Some key indicators

The diversity of data collected by the Census allows many different indicators of community well-being to be generated. A list extracted from this Portrait is given below, showing whether the local Indigenous community has changed between 2001 and 2006, differs from a comparable Indigenous community, or differs from the local non-Indigenous community.

More details are given in later pages of this Indigenous Portrait.

In this table of indicators from this Portrait:

cells this colour indicate higher rates

cells this colour show slightly lower rates

cells this colour show much lower rates

Indicator	change 2001–2006	relative to Indigenous in Queensland	relative to non-Indig. in C.York
proportion aged 65+	0% less	1% more	7% less
children borne per woman	n.a.	7% more	28% more
one-parent families, % households	n.a.	6% less	13% more
% of adults who are married	6% less	10% less	7% less
hours of housework per week	n.a.	17% less	20% less
% of dwellings fully owned	0% more	6% less	32% less
% of households buying their home	0% less	21% less	20% less
residents per bedroom	2% less	16% more	26% more
% of 3–4s at pre-school	17% less	1% less	10% less
% of 12–17s at high school	6% less	20% less	26% less
% of adults with a tertiary qual.	7% less	10% less	24% less
% of adults in workforce	2% less	3% more	1% more
unemployment rate	2% more	6% less	2% more
% who are labourers	n.a.	19% more	28% more
average individual income	10% more	29% less	39% less
% of adults who volunteer	n.a.	1% less	15% less
% of adults who give child care	n.a.	9% more	11% more
% of 55–64s with severe disability	n.a.	84% more	301% more
% of adults who give disability care	n.a.	0% less	3% more

Note that very small differences are shown as '0% more' if slightly positive or '0% less' if slightly negative

## Indigenous population & growth

On Census night, 8 August 2006, Cape York's Indigenous population was counted as 3,708 people, of whom 2,734 were Aboriginal and 211 were Torres Strait Islanders; 763 identified as both.

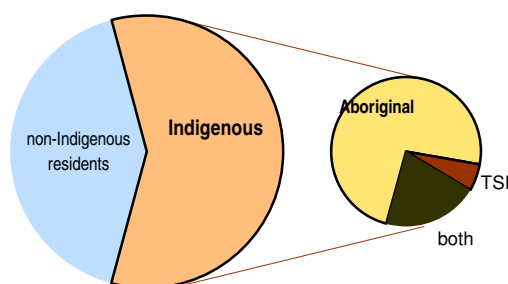
Cape York's Indigenous population made up 53.8% of all residents. Across Queensland, Indigenous people made up 3.3% of the population.

Between 2001 and 2006, Cape York's Indigenous population rose by 857 (30%). Cape York's overall population fell by 27%.

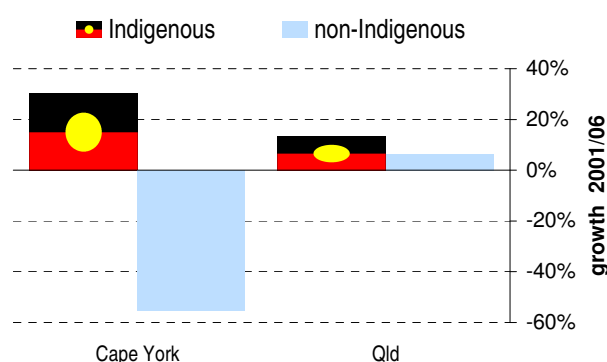
This Indigenous population growth was much higher than across Queensland, where the Indigenous community increased by 13%.

There were more Indigenous women than men, with 101 females per 100 males (there were 123 males per 100 females among non-Indigenous people).

Proportion of Indigenous people



Population growth



Indigenous residents of Cape York	Number of Indigenous residents			gender ratio	% of population		Change over 2001–2006		
	males	females	people		C.York	Qld	Cape York	Qld	
Aboriginal	1,349	1,385	2,734	1.0 F:M	39.7%	2.5%	395 more	up 17%	up 13%
Torres Strait Islander	115	96	211	1.2 M:F	3.1%	0.5%	46 less	dn 18%	up 12%
both Aboriginal & TSI	378	385	763	1.0 F:M	11.1%	0.3%	508 more	up 199%	up 16%
<b>Indigenous people</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>3,708</b>	<b>1.0 F:M</b>	<b>53.8%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>857 more</b>	<b>up 30%</b>	<b>up 13%</b>
non-Indigenous residents	1,462	1,184	2,646	1.2 M:F	38.4%	91.0%	3,248 less	dn 55%	up 6%
residents not saying	316	221	537	1.4 M:F	7.8%	5.8%	128 less	dn 19%	up 68%
<b>Total residents</b>	<b>3,620</b>	<b>3,271</b>	<b>6,891</b>	<b>1.1 M:F</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,519 less</b>	<b>dn 27%</b>	<b>up 9%</b>

The change over 2001–2006 is between the resident population in 2006 and the overnight population in 2001. Source: Census 2006 Table I02, 2001 Table I02

In this and later tables, the Gender Ratio is the ratio of the number of males to females. If there are more males, the ratio is shown males : females in blue, say, 1.5 M:F if 3 men and 2 women (or M if all males). If there are more females, the ratio is shown females : males in red say, 1.6 F:M if 8 women for 5 men (or F if all females). The Gender ratio is shown '=' if numbers of males and females are equal.

On Census night 2006, 3,430 Indigenous residents were at home in Cape York, 94% of the counted population, and 87 were away from home but staying locally (eg with friends); the rest were away from their locality that night. However, there were another 148 Indigenous visitors staying in Cape York on Census night (they are not included in this report in the resident population). Visitors from outside the local area made up 4.0% of Cape York's Indigenous population that night, when 34.1% of the non-Indigenous population were visitors.

Overnight population August 2006	Indig. residents of Cape York			non-Indig. in C.York		Indigenous in Qld	
	people	gender ratio	% pop'n	% pop'n	Indig. diff	% pop'n	local diff
at home on Census night	3,430	10.2 F:M	94%	64%	29.6% more	93%	0.1% more
local visitor	87	5.9 F:M	2.4%	1.9%	0.5% more	1.4%	0.9% more
home state visitors	148	13.6 F:M	4.0%	18.0%	13.9% less	4.4%	0.3% less
interstate visitors	0	=	0.0%	16.1%	16.1% less	0.7%	0.7% less
<b>Total on Census night</b>	<b>3,665</b>	<b>1.0 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

Source: Census 2006 Table I05.

## The Indigenous age profile

The age profile of a community can be drawn like a tree. The length of each branch represents the proportion of people in an age group. The right side of the tree represents males (blue), the left side, females (purple). Higher branches represent older people. In this Age Tree, the dark branches show the Indigenous residents of Cape York in 2006, compared with non-Indigenous residents of Cape York, shown by the lighter, background branches.

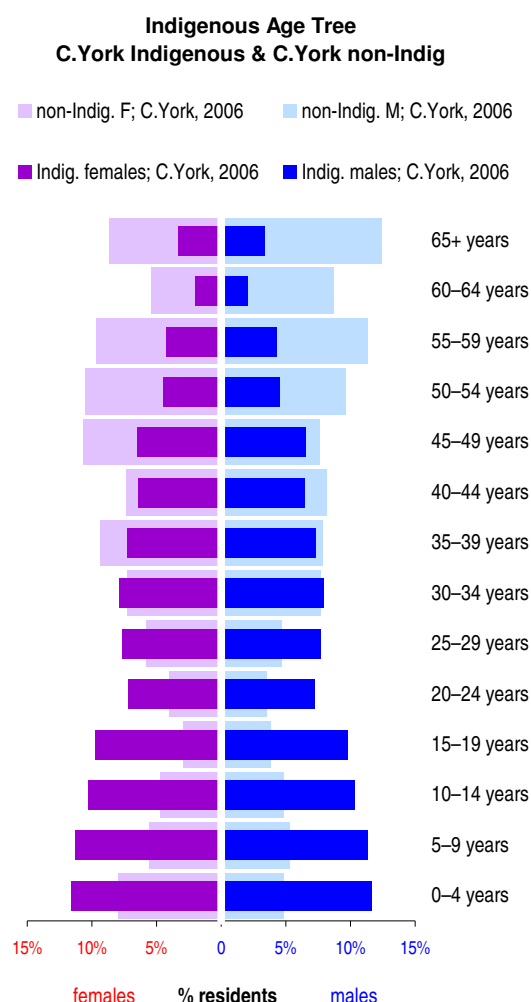
The Age Tree of Indigenous communities tends to be pyramid-shaped, with a broad base showing high proportions of children, and a small top showing few aged over 65. However, the Age Tree for non-Indigenous communities tends to be more like a pillar with a large top, showing an evenly aged population with many people over 65.

In Cape York's Indigenous community, 12% were aged 0–4 years; another 11% were aged 5–9 years and 10% were aged 15–19 years, together making up 33% of Indigenous residents. About 15% of non-Indigenous residents were of these ages.

Conversely, 4% of the Indigenous residents were aged 65+ years compared with 11% of non-Indigenous residents. There were also fewer Indigenous residents aged 55–59 years (4% vs 11% of non-Indigenous) and 50–54 years (4% vs 10%).

Compared with the Indigenous community of Queensland, the local Indigenous community had proportionally more members aged 45–49 years and 55–59 years and fewer aged 10–14 years and 5–9 years.

Since 2001, the age groups which increased most in Cape York's Indigenous community were 0–4 years, with 2% more of their population, and 55–59 years with 2% more, while there were 2% fewer aged 10–14 years.



Size of 5-year age groups	Indig. residents of C.York			non-Indig. in C.York		Indigenous in Qld		Indig. in C.York, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% pop'n	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01–06
0–4 years	456	1.1 F:M	12%	6%	6% more	13%	1% less	11%	2% more
5–9 years	411	4.5 F:M	11%	5%	6% more	13%	2% less	13%	2% less
10–14 years	330	2.7 F:M	9%	5%	4% more	13%	4% less	11%	2% less
15–19 years	356	4.0 F:M	10%	3%	6% more	10%	1% less	9%	1% more
20–24 years	283	4.7 F:M	8%	4%	4% more	8%	0% less	9%	1% less
25–29 years	277	1.0 M:F	7%	5%	2% more	7%	1% more	8%	1% less
30–34 years	286	1.0 M:F	8%	7%	0% more	7%	1% more	8%	0% less
35–39 years	270	1.0 F:M	7%	9%	1% less	7%	1% more	8%	1% less
40–44 years	249	1.1 F:M	7%	8%	1% less	6%	1% more	7%	0% more
45–49 years	237	1.0 M:F	6%	9%	3% less	5%	2% more	5%	1% more
50–54 years	164	1.0 M:F	4%	10%	6% less	4%	1% more	3%	1% more
55–59 years	143	1.2 M:F	4%	11%	7% less	3%	1% more	2%	2% more
60–64 years	100	1.7 F:M	3%	7%	5% less	2%	1% more	2%	1% more
65+ years	143	3.9 F:M	4%	11%	7% less	3%	1% more	4%	0% less
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,705</b>	<b>1.0 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	
<b>Average age</b>	28 yrs			41 yrs	-13 yrs	25 yrs	+3 yrs	26 yrs	+1 yrs
<b>Median age</b>	178 yrs			267 yrs	-89 yrs	20 yrs	+158 yrs	24 yrs	+154 yrs

Differences are by subtraction from the local Indigenous result in 2006. The median age, calculated by the ABS, is the age where half the population are older and half are younger. The average age is calculated assuming 70 average for those 65+, which is an underestimate for most non-Indigenous communities.

Source: Census 2006 Table I03, I04; 2001 Tables I02, I29.

## Life stages

The proportions of population in key life stages indicates the types of services likely to be needed. There are seven life stages: infants (aged 0–4); primary school (5–11); high school (12–17); young adults (18–24); adults (25–44); mature adults (45–64); and older people (65+).

Cape York's Indigenous older people made up 4% of their population in 2006, which was 1% higher than that of the Indigenous community in Queensland and little changed since 2001. The proportion of older people was 7% less than among non-Indigenous residents.

Mature adults (aged 45–64) were 17% of Cape York's Indigenous population in 2006. This was 19% lower than in the non-Indigenous community; 4% more than in the Indigenous community in Queensland; and 4% more than in 2001.

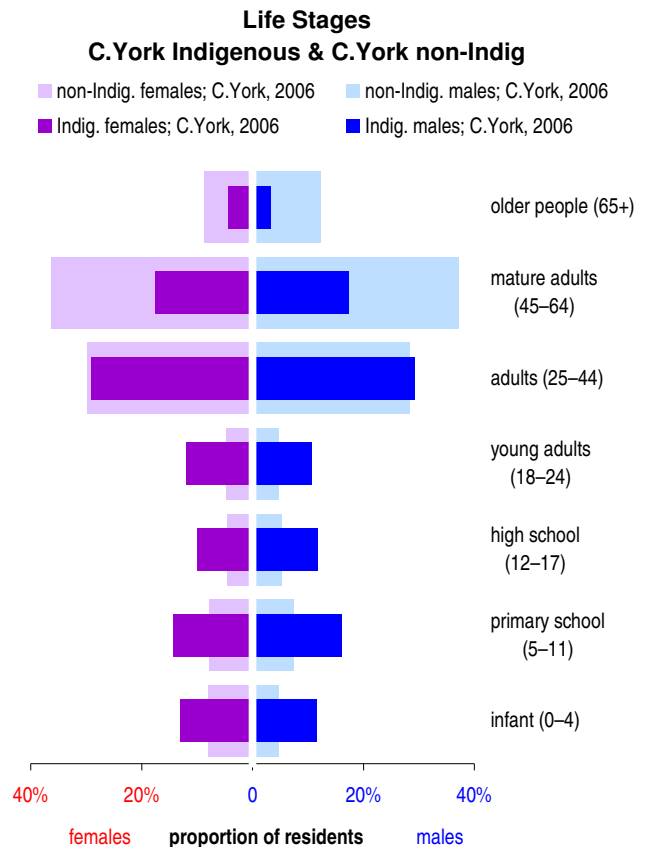
Adults aged 25–44 were 29% of Cape York's Indigenous population in 2006. This was 3% more than in the Indigenous community in Queensland; 2% less than it was in 2001; and close to the proportion for non-Indigenous residents.

Young adults (18–24) were 11% of Cape York's Indigenous population in 2006. This rate was 7% more than that of the non-Indigenous residents; close to the proportion in that of the Indigenous community in Queensland; and 1% less than in 2001.

High-school teenagers (12–17) made up 11% of Cape York's Indigenous population in 2006. This was 6% higher than for non-Indigenous residents; 4% less than for the Indigenous community in Queensland; and almost the same as in 2001.

Primary school age children (5–11 years) made up 15% of Cape York's Indigenous population in 2006. This was 7% more than for non-Indigenous residents; 3% less than for the Indigenous community in Queensland; and 3% less than in 2001.

Finally, infants under 5 years old were 12% of Cape York's Indigenous population in 2006. Their proportion was 6% more than in the non-Indigenous population; 1% less than in the Indigenous community in Queensland; and 2% more than in 2001.



Size of life stages	Indig. residents of C.York			non-Indig. in C.York		Indigenous in Qld		Indig. in C.York, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% pop'n	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01–06
infant (0–4)	456	1.1 F:M	12%	6%	6% more	13%	1% less	11%	2% more
primary school (5–11)	558	1.1 M:F	15%	8%	7% more	18%	3% less	18%	3% less
high school (12–17)	401	1.2 M:F	11%	5%	6% more	15%	4% less	11%	0% less
young adults (18–24)	421	1.1 F:M	11%	5%	7% more	12%	0% less	12%	1% less
adults (25–44)	1,082	1.0 F:M	29%	29%	0% more	26%	3% more	31%	2% less
mature adults (45–64)	644	1.0 F:M	17%	37%	19% less	13%	4% more	13%	4% more
older people (65+)	143	1.3 F:M	4%	11%	7% less	3%	1% more	4%	0% less
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,705</b>	<b>1.0 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

Source: Census 2006 Table I02; 2001 Table I02.

# Generations

While a person's life stage changes as they age, they are always part of the same generation. A generation is all the people born in the same 15-year period. In a stable community, most generations would be of similar size, except for the oldest generations, where mortality is high. The number in a generation can only increase if more people that age move into the area.

Statistically, generations are counted over the 15 years between four Censuses. The 'Baby-boomer' generation, for example, was born between 1946 and 1961. These people were 45–59 years old in 2006, and include many current Indigenous leaders. Before them were born the Wartime generations who are now the elders in Indigenous communities, aged 60+ in 2006. Younger adults are members of generations often called Gen X (born 1961 to 1976) and Gen Y (born 1976 to 1991). They are the parents of the latest generation, children born from 1991 to 2006, who might be called Gen Z. Gen Z is the only generation that increased in size between 2001 and 2006, because of new births.

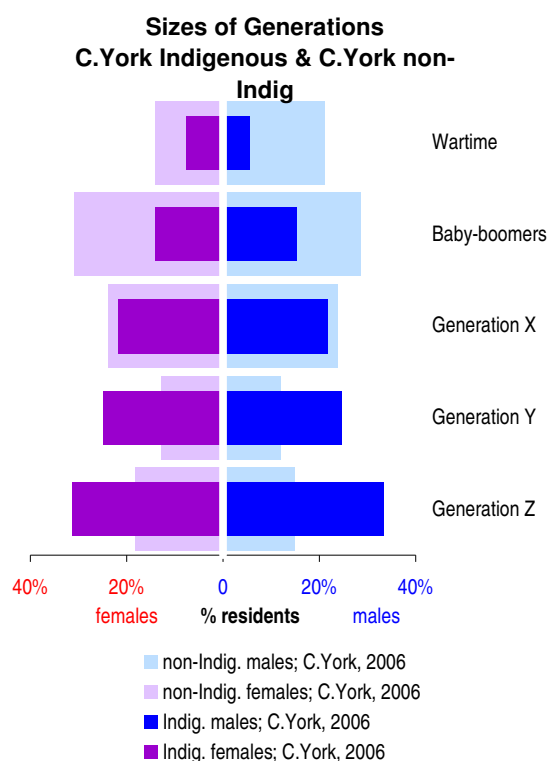
The Wartime generation, elders aged over 60 in 2006, held 7% of Cape York's Indigenous residents. This was 11% lower than for non-Indigenous residents (ie three-eighths the size). Their population share was 2% larger than in the Indigenous community in Queensland. The number in this generation had grown by 3% since 2001, indicating some inward migration.

The Baby-boomer generation held 15% of Cape York's Indigenous residents, 15% lower than of the non-Indigenous residents (ie half the size). Their proportion was 3% larger than that in the Indigenous community of Queensland. Their number had grown by 23%, indicating some had moved into Cape York since 2001.

Generation X, aged 30–44 in 2006, held 22% of Cape York's Indigenous residents, 2% lower than in the non-Indigenous community, and 2% larger than in the Indigenous community of Queensland. Their number grew by 15% over the five years, indicating some inward migration.

Generation Y, aged 15–29 in 2006, had 25% of Cape York's Indigenous residents, 12% more than of the non-Indigenous residents. Their proportion was almost the same as in the Indigenous community across Queensland, and their number was 14% more than in 2001, suggesting that some moved into Cape York.

Generation Z, aged 15 in 2006, had 32% of Cape York's Indigenous residents, a 16% larger share than among non-Indigenous residents (ie 2.0 times the size). Their proportion was 7% less than in the Indigenous community of Queensland. The number of Indigenous Gen Z was 78% more than in 2001 (when one-third of this generation were not yet born).



Size of generations	Indig. residents of C.York			non-Indig. in C.York		Indigenous in Qld		Indig. in C.York, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% pop'n	% pop'n	Indig. diff	% pop'n	local diff	% pop'n	change 01–06
Generation Z (0–14)	1,197	1.0 M:F	32%	16%	16% more	39%	7% less	24%	78% bigger
Generation Y (15–29)	916	1.0 F:M	25%	12%	12% more	25%	1% less	28%	14% bigger
Generation X (30–44)	805	1.0 F:M	22%	24%	2% less	20%	2% more	24%	15% bigger
Baby-boomers (45–59)	544	1.1 M:F	15%	30%	15% less	11%	3% more	16%	23% bigger
Wartime (60+)	243	1.5 F:M	7%	18%	11% less	5%	2% more	8%	3% bigger
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,705</b>	<b>1.0 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

Note: The change 01–06 in the generations is the change in number as a % of 2001, not the difference between the 2006 and 2001 percentages. The size of the generations in 2001 is that of people five years younger than in 2006, so Gen X for example were aged 30–44 in 2006 but 25–39 in 2001. Two thirds of Gen Z (aged 0–14 in 2006) were not born in 2001, so that generation's number will have grown fastest. Source: Census 2006 Table I02; 2001 Table I02.

## Number of children borne

In Cape York in 2006, Indigenous women aged 15+ had given birth an average of 2.4 times. About one-quarter of women (28%) had never given birth, while 14% had given birth to one child, 11% to two children, 12% to three, and 28% to four or more children.

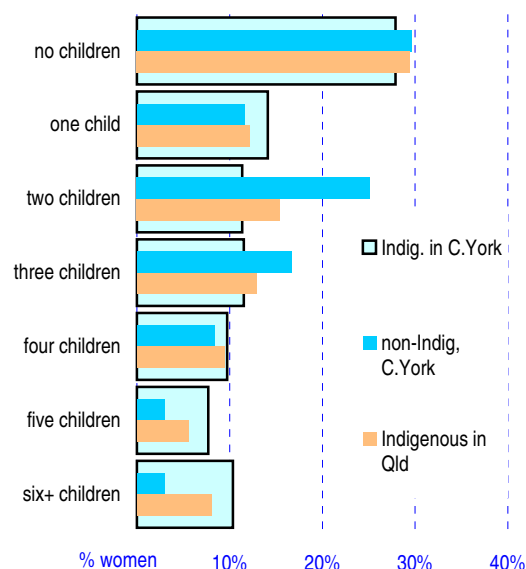
The average number of births tends to rise with age. Among Indigenous women here, the average births increased from 0.7 for those aged 15–24 years and 2.5 for those aged 25–34 years to 3.8 for those aged 65+ years and 4.0 for those aged 55–64 years.

Among young Indigenous women (15–24), 55% had never given birth, while 21% had had one child, 8% two, and 8% had had three or more children. By middle age, 35–44 years old, the proportion who had never had children had fallen to 16%, while 14% had given birth once, 20% twice, and 8% had had three or more children.

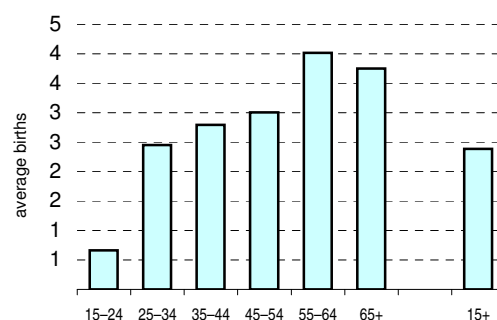
The average number of children borne to Indigenous women here, 2.4 children, was 9% higher than for Indigenous women across Queensland (2.2 children), and 29% higher than for non-Indigenous women in Cape York (1.9 children).

The main difference in birth patterns between Indigenous women in Cape York and those in Queensland were that 2% more local women had borne six+ children while 4% fewer women had borne two children.

No. children borne by women aged 15+



Average no of children borne by Indigenous women in Cape York, by age



Children by Indigenous women	% of Cape York Indigenous women who had this many children							av. no. of children	
	none	one	two	three	four	five	six or more	all women	women who birthed
15–24 years	55%	21%	8%	5%	2%	0%	0%	0.7	1.7
25–34 years	25%	10%	15%	15%	13%	10%	6%	2.5	3.3
35–44 years	16%	14%	20%	7%	12%	10%	12%	2.8	3.4
45–54 years	15%	17%	8%	18%	15%	6%	15%	3.0	3.6
55–64 years	12%	0%	5%	23%	12%	17%	22%	4.0	4.6
65+ years	20%	14%	5%	7%	7%	12%	35%	3.8	4.7
<b>Aged 15+</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>

Note: Most common numbers of children for each age group are highlighted in green. Percentages are of total including 'not stated', so do not add to 100% across rows. Source: Census 2006 Table I09.

No. children borne by women aged 15+	Indig. in C.York		non-Indig, C.York		Indigenous in Qld		All women aged 15+, C.York		
	no. 15+	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	Indig	non-Indig	difference
no children	356	28%	30%	2% less	29%	2% less	28%	30%	2% less
one child	180	14%	12%	3% more	12%	2% more	14%	12%	3% more
two children	145	11%	25%	14% less	15%	4% less	11%	25%	14% less
three children	147	12%	17%	5% less	13%	1% less	12%	17%	5% less
four children	124	10%	8%	1% more	9%	0% more	10%	8%	1% more
five children	98	8%	3%	5% more	6%	2% more	8%	3%	5% more
six+ children	132	10%	3%	7% more	8%	2% more	10%	3%	7% more
not stated	94	7%	3%	4% more	7%	0% more	7%	3%	4% more
<b>Total women</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	
av. children, all women	2.4		1.9	29% higher	2.2	9% higher	2.4	1.9	29% higher
av. children, women who birthed	3.4		2.7	28% higher	3.2	7% higher	3.4	2.7	28% higher

The average number of births is calculated from the number having 0, 1, 2 ... births, assuming an average of 7 births for those having 6 or more. Source: Census 2006 Table I09.

## Households and families

In 2006, the 3,708 Indigenous residents of Cape York were living in 902 households, of which 774 (86%) were family households, with 125 lone-person households (14%) and 3 group households.

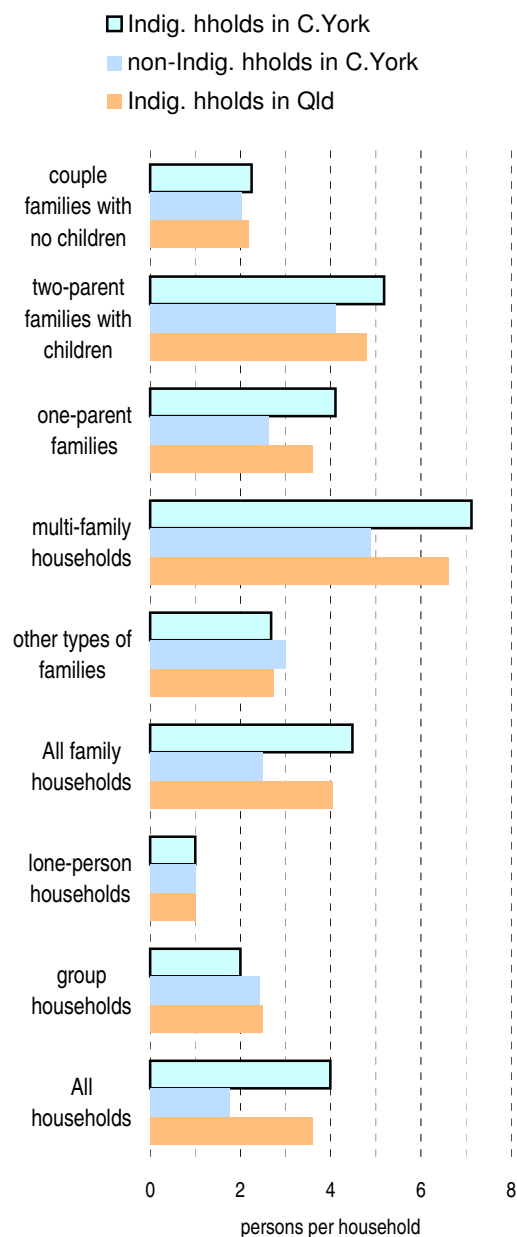
These Indigenous households held an average of 4.0 residents, suggesting a total of around 3,602 members. This indicates that Indigenous households included few non-Indigenous people, and that most residents completed the Census.

Across Queensland, the average size of all Indigenous households was 3.6 residents, so local households were 11% larger on average. This varied for different types of households, from one-parent families which averaged 4.1 residents here but 3.6 in Queensland (14% larger); to couple families with no children, which averaged 2.2 residents here and 2.2 in Queensland (3% larger).

Households without any Indigenous residents averaged 1.8 members, so Indigenous households were 127% larger on average. This is partly a result of the much smaller proportion of Indigenous people living alone (i.e. in households of one); they were 14% of Indigenous households but 37% of other households.

There were other differences in the types of households between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. There were many more two-parent families with children (34% of Indigenous households but 20% of other households), while one-parent families made up 20% of Indigenous households but 6% of others. There were much fewer couples without children, 15% of Indigenous households but 30% of other households.

Sizes of households, by type



Sizes of households, by type	Indig. hholds in C.York			non-Indig. hholds in C.York			Indig. hholds in Qld		
	households	av. size	% hholds	% hholds	av. size	Indig. size diff	% hholds	av. size	local size diff
couple families with no children	133	2.2	15%	30%	2.0	11% bigger	15%	2.2	3% bigger
two-parent families with children	306	5.2	34%	20%	4.1	26% bigger	35%	4.8	8% bigger
one-parent families	177	4.1	20%	6%	2.6	57% bigger	26%	3.6	14% bigger
multi-family households	98	7.1	11%	1%	4.9	46% bigger	6%	6.6	8% bigger
other types of families	60	2.7	7%	1%	3.0	11% smaller	2%	2.7	2% smaller
<b>All family households</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>80% bigger</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>11% bigger</b>
lone-person households	125	1.0	14%	37%	1.0	same	12%	1.0	same
group households	3	2.0	0%	5%	2.4	17% smaller	5%	2.5	19% smaller
<b>All households</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>127% bigger</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>11% bigger</b>

Total occupants

3,602

Average size of household calculated from number of persons (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6+), using an average of 7.8 for Indigenous households with 6+ people and 6.4 for non-Indigenous (from later Occupancy section). Source: Census 2006 Table I22 .

# Marriage and couples

Generally, fewer Indigenous adults (aged 15+) live in couples than do other Australians. This is partly because the Indigenous community is younger, so more adults are young singles. Of those living in couples, Indigenous people are less likely to be married than non-Indigenous.

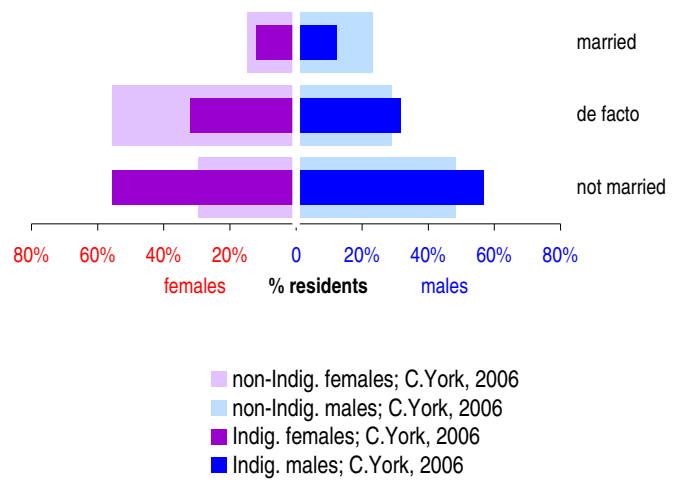
Of Cape York's 2,280 Indigenous residents aged 15+ in 2006, only 12% lived in a married couple and 32% in a de facto couple; 56% lived as singles.

The proportion in married couples was 7% lower than that for non-Indigenous residents (19%). It was 10% smaller than in the Indigenous community of Queensland, and 6% lower than it was in 2001.

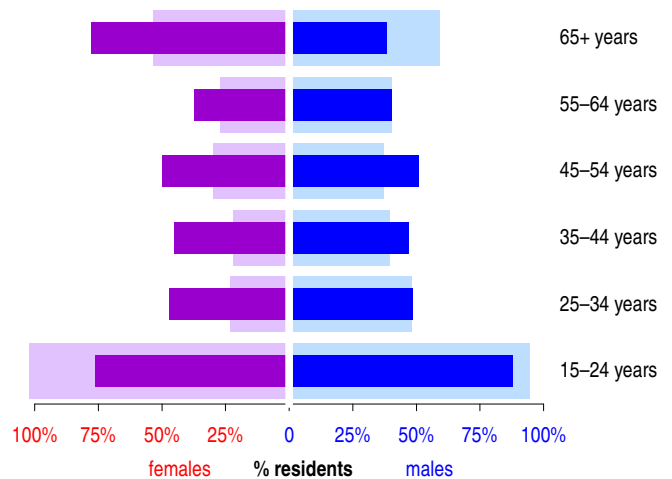
Another 32% of Indigenous adults lived in de facto couples. This was 13% larger than in the Indigenous community of Queensland, but 1% more than it was in 2001. The proportion of Indigenous residents in de facto couples was lower than that of non-Indigenous residents (43%). Of those in couples, 72% of Indigenous were unmarried, as were 69% of non-Indigenous couples.

Generally, the majority of Indigenous adults lived as singles (though not necessarily alone). The proportion in Cape York, 56%, was 17% higher than that for non-Indigenous residents (39%). The proportion of singles was 3% smaller than in the Indigenous community across Queensland, and 5% more than in 2001.

Marital status of Indigenous aged 15+ years  
C.York Indigenous & C.York non-Indig



Residents not married



Marital situation, aged 15+ years	C.York Indig. aged 15+ years			non-Indig. in C.York		Indigenous in Qld		Indig. in C.York, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% pop'n	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01-06
married	276	1.0 F:M	12%	19%	7% less	22%	10% less	18%	6% less
de facto	725	1.1 F:M	32%	43%	11% less	19%	13% more	31%	1% more
not married	1,279	1.0 F:M	56%	39%	17% more	59%	3% less	51%	5% more
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>1.0 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

Residents not married	Indigenous in C.York			non-Indig. in C.York		Indigenous in Qld		Indig. in C.York, 2001	
	number	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01-06
15-24 years	460	1.0 M:F	82%	121%	39% less	85%	3% less	70%	12% more
25-34 years	256	1.0 M:F	48%	36%	12% more	49%	2% less	39%	9% more
35-44 years	219	1.0 F:M	46%	31%	15% more	44%	2% more	32%	14% more
45-54 years	184	1.1 M:F	50%	33%	17% more	45%	6% more	31%	20% more
55-64 years	83	1.1 M:F	39%	35%	4% more	48%	9% less	27%	12% more
65+ years	77	2.7 F:M	61%	57%	3% more	61%	0% less	58%	3% more
<b>All adults (15+ years)</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>1.0 F:M</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>17% more</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>3% less</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>11% more</b>

Note: Tables excludes people who were temporarily absent on Census night, and people not living in private dwellings. De facto couples include same-sex couples. Source: Census 2006 Table I08, B06; 2001 Table I09.

# Housework

The 2006 Census asked adults (aged 15 or over) how many hours housework they did in the previous week.

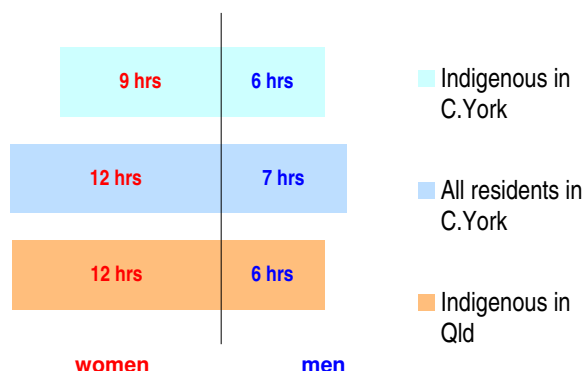
In Cape York, Indigenous adults reported doing an average of 7.5 hours of housework a week (women averaged 9.1 hours and men 5.8 hours).

By comparison, Indigenous people across Queensland averaged 8.9 hours of housework (women 11.7 hours; men 5.8 hours), while all residents of Cape York reported doing an average of 9.3 hours of housework a week (women 11.8 hours; men 7.0 hours).

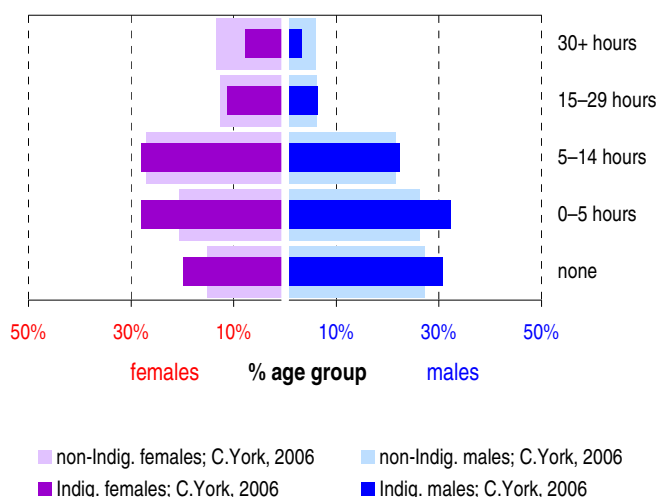
Some 25% of Indigenous adults said they did no housework in the previous week (31% of men and 20% of women). The proportion doing no housework was 3% less than for Indigenous people across Queensland, and 4% higher than for all residents.

On the other hand, 14% of local Indigenous adults reported doing over 15 hours of housework a week (two hours daily) – 19% of the women and 10% of the men. Across Queensland, 19% of Indigenous people did this much housework, as did 19% of Cape York's residents overall.

Housework by residents 15+ years



Weekly housework, % of 15+ years  
C.York Indigenous & C.York non-Indig



Housework by residents 15+ years	Indigenous in C.York			All residents in C.York		Indigenous in Qld		Indig. adults in C.York	
	people	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% males	% females
none	632	1.5 M:F	25%	22%	4% more	28%	3% less	31%	20%
0-5 hours	758	1.1 M:F	30%	24%	7% more	21%	9% more	32%	28%
5-14 hours	635	1.3 F:M	25%	24%	1% more	20%	5% more	22%	28%
15-29 hours	223	1.9 F:M	9%	9%	0% less	9%	0% less	6%	11%
30+ hours	141	2.5 F:M	6%	9%	4% less	10%	4% less	3%	8%
not stated	125	1.0 M:F	5%	12%	7% less	12%	7% less	5%	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>1.0 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Average hours per week</b>			<b>7.5 hrs</b>	<b>9.3 hrs</b>	<b>20% less</b>	<b>8.9 hrs</b>	<b>17% less</b>	<b>5.8 hrs</b>	<b>9.1 hrs</b>

The average number of hours housework is calculated by multiplying the number of people in each band (eg 0-5 hrs) by the mid-point of the band (eg 3 hrs), adding these to get the Total number of housework hours, then dividing by the number of people who answered the question. Source: Census 2006 Tables I15 and B18. The Indigenous age group 65+ is compared with the 65-74 age group of all residents.

## Dwelling tenure

Most commonly, the dwellings that Indigenous households occupied in 2006 were rented, with 90% of the households in this tenure in Cape York. Another 4% of Indigenous households lived in dwellings which were fully owned, and 1% in ones that were being purchased.

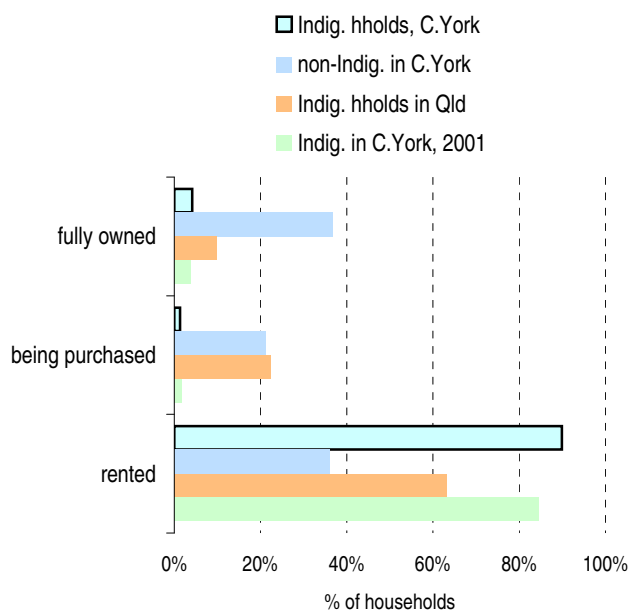
From 2001 to 2006, there was an increase of 5% in the proportion of Indigenous households living in dwellings which were rented and a decrease of none in the proportion which were being purchased; the proportion of fully owned changed little.

Compared with Indigenous households across Queensland, 27% more Indigenous households in Cape York were in dwellings which were rented, while 21% fewer were in dwellings that were being purchased.

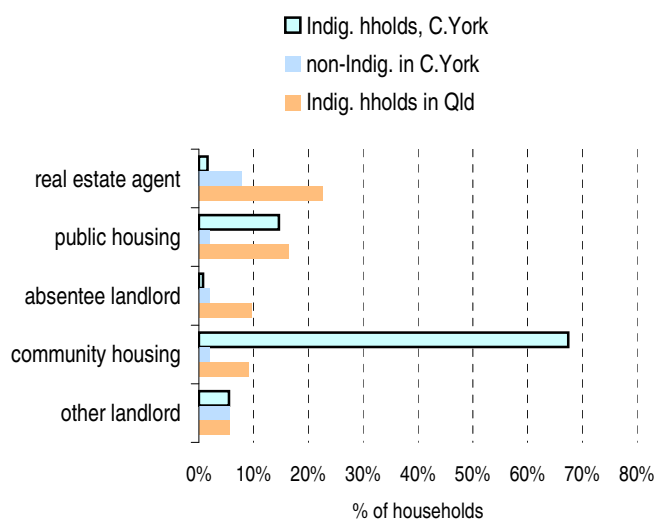
The biggest difference between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous households in Cape York was that 54% more Indigenous households were rented and 32% fewer were fully owned. As well, 20% fewer Indigenous households were being purchased.

Overall, 130 Indigenous households in Cape York lived in public housing: 15% of households. This rate was 2% lower than the proportion of Indigenous households in public housing across Queensland (16%) but 7.9 times the proportion of other Cape York households in public housing (2%).

Tenure of dwellings



Types of rental landlords



Tenure of dwellings	Indig. hholds, C.York			non-Indig. in C.York		Indig. hholds in Qld		Indig. in C.York, 2001	
	% all dwgs	dwellings	% dwellings	% dwellings	Indig. diff	% dwellings	local diff	% dwellings	change 01-06
fully owned	4%	37	4%	37%	32% less	10%	6% less	4%	0% more
being purchased	1%	12	1%	21%	20% less	22%	21% less	2%	0% less
rented	90%	800	90%	36%	54% more	63%	27% more	84%	5% more
unknown	5%	41	5%	6%	2% less	5%	0% less	10%	6% less
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>SD= 38%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>SD= 4%</b>
Types of rental landlords									
real estate agent	2%	14	2%	8%	6% less	23%	21% less		
<b>public housing</b>	15%	130	15%	2%	13% more	16%	2% less		
absentee landlord	1%	7	1%	2%	1% less	10%	9% less		
community housing	67%	600	67%	2%	66% more	9%	58% more		
other landlord	6%	49	6%	6%	0% less	6%	0% less		

'Unknown' tenure type includes 'other tenure type' and 'not stated'. Absentee landlords are persons not living in the dwelling. Source: Census 2006 Tables I18; 2001 Table I23.

## Rents paid

The 805 Indigenous households who were renting in Cape York in 2006 paid an average rent of \$63 a week, which was 45% less than the average paid by other households (\$116). The median rent, where half the households paid more and half less, was \$50–\$99.

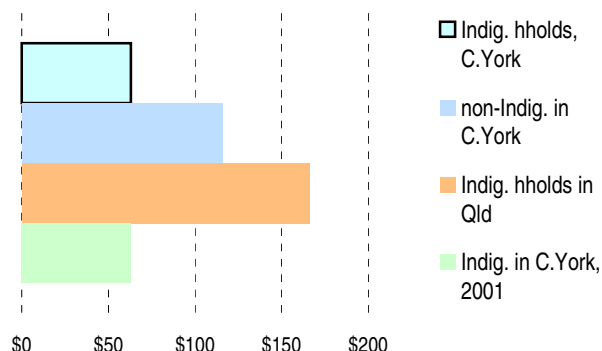
The average rent paid was similar to the average paid in 2001, 63, and 62% less than the \$166 paid on average by Indigenous households across Queensland.

The most common rents paid by Indigenous households were in the range \$50–\$99 a week and \$0–\$49 a week; in all, 82% of Indigenous households paid rent in these ranges.

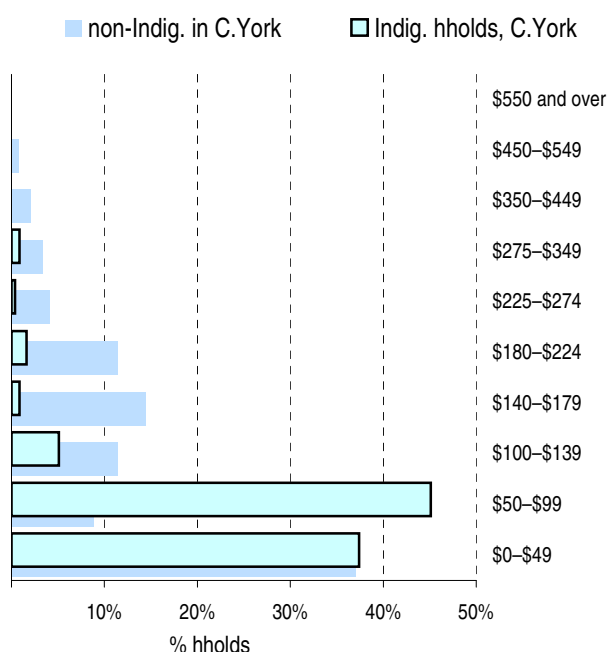
Rents varied somewhat according to the type of landlords. Average weekly rents were \$184 for agent landlords; \$76 for public housing; \$285 for absentee landlords; \$55 for community housing; \$25 for other landlords. The numbers under other landlords were very small.

As the chart and table on the next page show, around 34 Indigenous households paid over 30% of their income in rent, and could be stressed in meeting their living costs. They represented 5% of Indigenous households. On the other hand, 455 Indigenous households paid under 20% of their income in rent (66% of the households).

Weekly rent for all rental



Rent range, all rental, % of hholds  
C.York Indigenous & C.York non-Indig



Weekly rent for all rental	Indig. hholds, C.York			non-Indig. in C.York		Indig. hholds in Qld		Indig. in C.York, 2001	
	% all rental in each range	all rental	% of all rental	% of all rental	Indig. diff	% of all rental	local diff	% of all rental	change 01-06
\$0-\$49	37%	301	37%	37%	0% more	8%	30% more	62%	25% less
\$50-\$99	45%	363	45%	9%	36% more	18%	28% more	24%	21% more
\$100-\$139	5%	41	5%	11%	6% less	16%	11% less	4%	1% more
\$140-\$179	1%	7	1%	14%	14% less	16%	16% less	4%	3% less
\$180-\$224	2%	13	2%	11%	10% less	16%	14% less	1%	1% more
\$225-\$274	0%	3	0%	4%	4% less	12%	12% less	0%	0% more
\$275-\$349	1%	7	1%	3%	2% less	7%	6% less	0%	1% more
\$350-\$449	0%	0	0%	2%	2% less	2%	2% less	0%	0% less
\$450-\$549	0%	0	0%	1%	1% less	0%	0% less	1%	1% less
\$550 and over	0%	0	0%	0%	same	1%	1% less	0%	0% less
rent not stated	9%	70	9%	7%	2% more	5%	4% more	4%	5% more
<b>Total households</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	
Average weekly rent (2006 \$)	\$63		\$63	\$116	45% less	\$166	62% less	\$63	0% more

Average rents are calculated by adding the proportions in each income range multiplied by the mid-point of their range, using \$700 a week as the mid-point of the \$550 and over range. The 2001 data is adjusted from different rent ranges reported in that Census. The 2001 average rent is inflated to 2006 prices using the Australian CPI increase of 15% from 135.4 in Sept 2001 to 156.1 in Sept 2006.

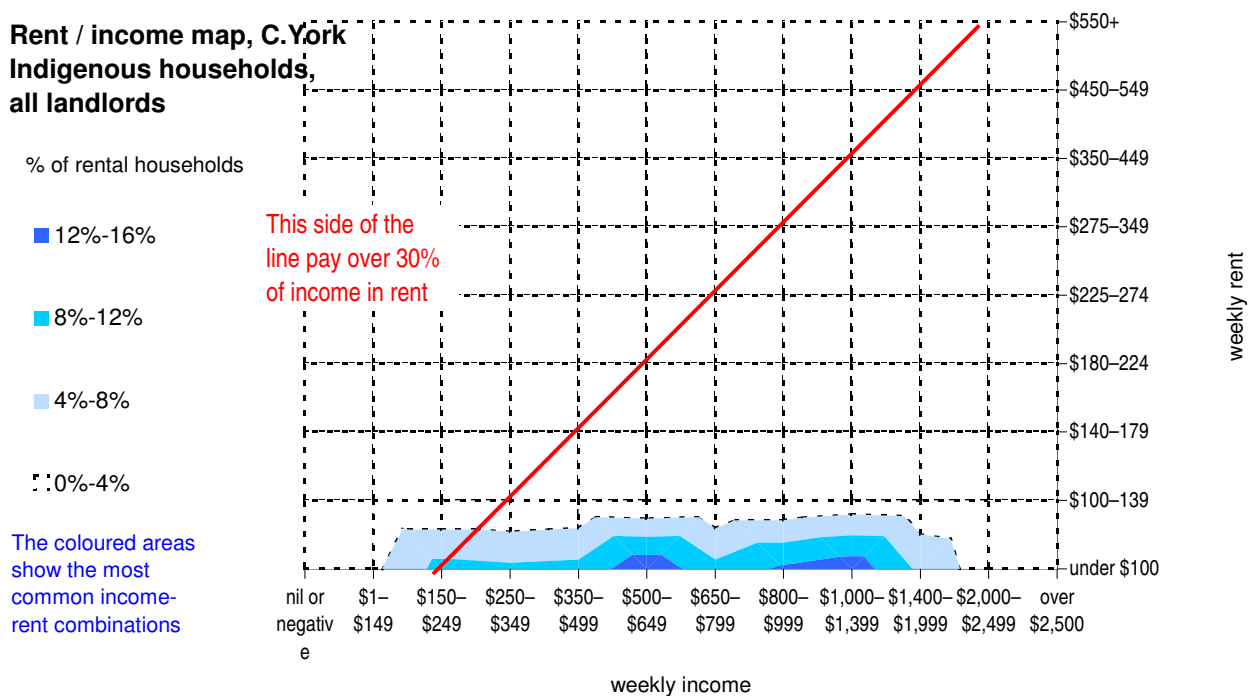
Source: Census 2006 Tables I18; 2001 Table I23.

# Rental stress

A household is likely to be in rental stress when they pay over 30% of their income in rental costs. Households with low incomes paying rent feel this stress more acutely than higher incomes households. In Cape York, of the 34 Indigenous households paying over 30% of income in rent, all had incomes under \$800 a week. They made up 5% of Indigenous rental households and 4% of all Indigenous households (of those who provided Indigenous information).

The graph below maps the income-rent pattern among Indigenous residents of Cape York. Look at it like a mountain range. The darker coloured 'peaks' show that more households are paying that income-rent combination. For example, 103 households were earning \$500–\$649 and paying under \$100 rent, shown by the darkest colouring. The red line marks the Indigenous stress boundary – 30% of income; households to the left of this line are in stress; households further to the right are better off.

**Rent / income map, C.York Indigenous households, all landlords**



Weekly rent / household income	Weekly rents paid by Indigenous households with all landlords								
	under \$100	\$100-139	\$140-179	\$180-224	\$225-274	\$275-349	\$350-449	\$450-549	over \$550
nil or negative	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1-\$149	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$150-\$249	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$250-\$349	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$350-\$499	63	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500-\$649	103	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	3
\$650-\$799	63	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$800-\$999	87	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000-\$1,399	99	9	3	3	-	4	-	-	-
\$1,400-\$1,999	49	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000-\$2,499	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
over \$2,500	6	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
unknown	42	12	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
<b>Total households</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Average household weekly income</b>	\$777	\$1,128	\$1,258	\$1,245	-	\$1,200	-	-	\$575
<b>proportion of income paid in rent</b>		<b>under 20%</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>66%</b>		<b>over 30%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5%</b>	

Average incomes are calculated by adding the proportions in each income range multiplied by the mid-point of their range, using \$3,000 for the over \$2,500 range, and excluding those with unstated incomes. Average rents are similarly calculated, using \$700 a week as the mid-point of the over \$550 range. Source: Census 2006 Tables I18; 2001 Table I23.

# Occupancy

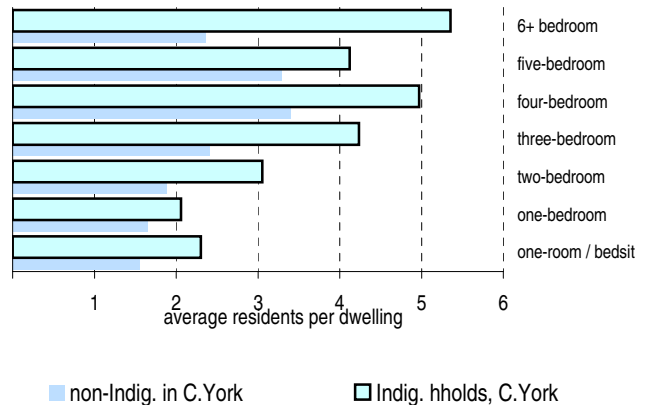
Indigenous households in Cape York had an average occupancy of 4.0 residents, which made them 15% bigger than Indigenous households in Queensland, but of similar size to 2001. They were 87% bigger than other households in Cape York.

Indigenous households in Cape York had an average of 3.0 bedrooms, so there were an average of 1.33 residents per bedroom. This was 48% more crowded than non-Indigenous households (0.89 residents per bedroom).

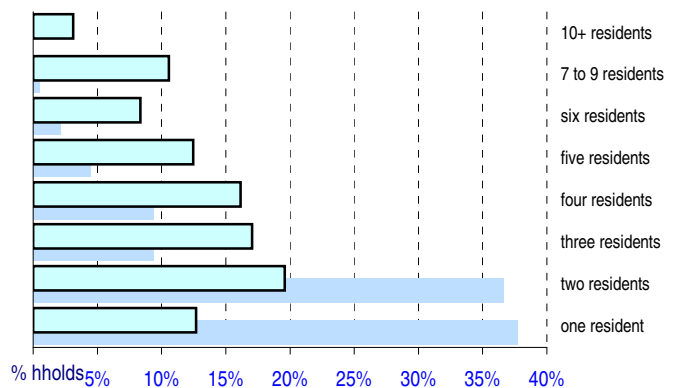
The greatest relative crowding occurred in three-bedroom dwellings, where Indigenous households averaged 4.2 residents, which was 76% larger than other households in dwellings this size (averaging 2.4 residents).

Overall, 20% of Indigenous households had two residents (17% fewer than other households), 17% had three residents (8% more), and 16% had four residents (7% more). Some 22% of Indigenous households had six or more residents; 3% of other households were this size.

Residents per dwelling, by bedrooms, C.York Indigenous & C.York non-Indig



% of total dwellings with each occupancy C.York Indigenous & C.York non-Indig



Usual occupancy of dwellings, by size	Indig. hholds, C.York			non-Indig. in C.York		Indig. hholds in Qld		Indig. in C.York, 2001	
	no of dwellings	no of residents	average occupancy	average occupancy	Indig. diff	average occupancy	local diff	average occupancy	change 01-06
one-room / bedsit	10	23	2.3	1.6	48% bigger	2.0	14% bigger	2.0	15% bigger
one-bedroom	68	140	2.1	1.6	25% bigger	1.7	22% bigger	2.5	17% smaller
two-bedroom	130	397	3.1	1.9	62% bigger	2.4	26% bigger	3.0	1% bigger
three-bedroom	404	1,711	4.2	2.4	76% bigger	3.5	21% bigger	4.3	0% smaller
four-bedroom	198	984	5.0	3.4	46% bigger	4.4	13% bigger	5.0	2% smaller
five-bedroom	33	136	4.1	3.3	25% bigger	5.2	21% smaller	6.1	33% smaller
6+ bedroom	17	91	5.4	2.4	127% bigger	5.8	8% smaller	-	-
unstated bedrooms	38	129	3.4	1.5	123% bigger	2.8	20% bigger	2.4	39% bigger
<b>Total households</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>3,611</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>87% bigger</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>15% bigger</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0% bigger</b>
Average bedrooms			3.0	2.4	26% more	3.1	2% less	3.0	2% more
Residents per bedroom			<b>1.33</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>48% bigger</b>	<b>1.14</b>	<b>16% bigger</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>2% smaller</b>

Average occupancy (usual residents per dwelling) is calculated from the number of usual residents, using 8 for the 7-9 person range and 12 for the 10+ range. Source, both tables: Census 2006 Tables I20; 2001 Table I25.

Usual occupancy, total dwellings	Indig. hholds, C.York			non-Indig. in C.York		Indig. hholds in Qld		Indig. in C.York, 2001	
	% all dwellings	no of total dwellings	% of total dwgs	% of total dwgs	Indig. diff	% of total dwgs	local diff	% of total dwgs	change 01-06
one resident	13%	114	13%	38%	25% less	12%	1% more	18%	5% less
two residents	20%	176	20%	37%	17% less	25%	5% less	17%	2% more
three residents	17%	153	17%	9%	8% more	20%	2% less	14%	3% more
four residents	16%	145	16%	9%	7% more	18%	2% less	17%	1% less
five residents	12%	112	12%	4%	8% more	12%	0% more	10%	2% more
six residents	8%	75	8%	2%	6% more	7%	1% more	9%	1% less
7 to 9 residents	11%	95	11%	0%	10% more	5%	6% more	10%	0% more
10+ residents	3%	28	3%	0%	3% more	1%	2% more	4%	1% less
<b>Total households</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	
<b>Average residents / dwelling</b>	<b>4.0</b>		<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>		<b>3.5</b>		<b>4.0</b>	<b>av</b>

## Current education

Educational participation is an important component of community development, and is indicated by comparing the number of students with the number of residents of student age.

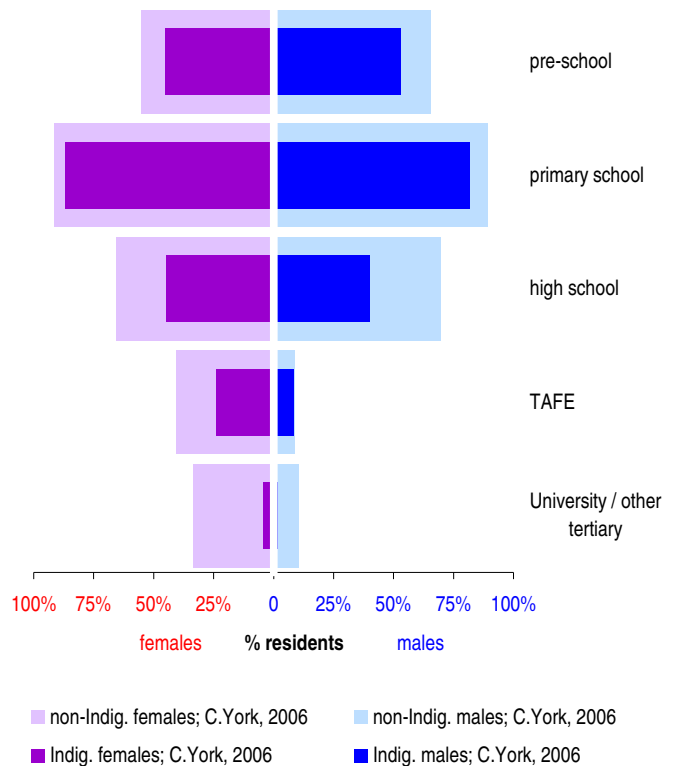
In pre-school education, there were 91 students in 2006, equal to 49% of the number aged 3–4. This rate was similar to the Indigenous community in Queensland and 10% lower than among non-Indigenous residents. It was 17% less than in 2001.

Cape York had 469 Indigenous primary students resident in 2006, equal to 84% of the number aged 5–11. This rate was 5% lower than the Indigenous community in Queensland and 6% lower than for non-Indigenous residents. It was 4% more than it was in 2001.

There were also 169 Indigenous secondary students living here in 2006, 42% of the number aged 12–17. This rate was 26% lower than for non-Indigenous residents; it was 20% lower than the Indigenous community in Queensland; and 6% lower than in 2001.

Another 69 local Indigenous people attended TAFE, and 12 attended university or other post-school colleges. These students could be any age over 15, but their numbers equated to 16% of those aged 18–24 being at TAFE and 3% being at university or other tertiary institutions. Combined tertiary numbers were equivalent to 19% of those aged 18–24, which was 10% lower than the average for the Indigenous community of Queensland; 24% lower than that for non-Indigenous residents; and almost the same as in 2001.

**Education attendance  
C.York Indigenous & C.York non-Indig**



Note that attendance ratios (% of age group) can exceed 100% if children outside the comparison age group attend. For example, if some 5-year olds attend pre-school, the number attending could be larger than the number aged 3 to 4 years.

Current education	Indig. residents of C.York			non-Indig. in C.York		Indigenous in Qld		Indig. in C.York, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01–06
pre-school	91	1.1 M:F	49%	59%	10% less	50%	1% less	66%	17% less
primary school	469	1.0 M:F	84%	90%	6% less	89%	5% less	80%	4% more
high school	169	1.1 M:F	42%	68%	26% less	62%	20% less	48%	6% less
TAFE	69	3.3 F:M	16%	23%	7% less	16%	1% more	13%	3% more
University / other tertiary	12	3.0 F:M	3%	21%	18% less	13%	11% less	6%	3% less
<b>Total</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>1.1 F:M</b>						<b>713</b>	

The comparison age groups are: pre-school = 3–4 yrs; primary = 5–11 yrs; high = 12–17 yrs; TAFE/ Uni = 18–24 yrs.  
Source: Census 2006 Table I10; 2001 Table I04.

Public / private choices	people	gender ratio	% students	% students	Indig. diff	% students	local diff	% students	change 01–06
public primary	469	1.0 M:F	100%	96%	4% more	87%	13% more	99%	1% more
Catholic primary	0	=	0%	0%	same	8%	8% less	0%	same
private primary	0	=	0%	4%	4% less	5%	5% less	1%	1% less
public high school	161	1.0 M:F	95%	94%	1% more	79%	16% more	92%	3% more
Catholic high school	5	M	3%	0%	3% more	12%	9% less	2%	1% more
private high school	3	F	2%	6%	4% less	8%	7% less	6%	4% less

Source: Census 2006 Table I010; 2001 Table I04.

## Education levels

Two indicators of educational achievement for a community are the average number of years school completed by adults, and the proportion of adults with post-school or tertiary qualifications.

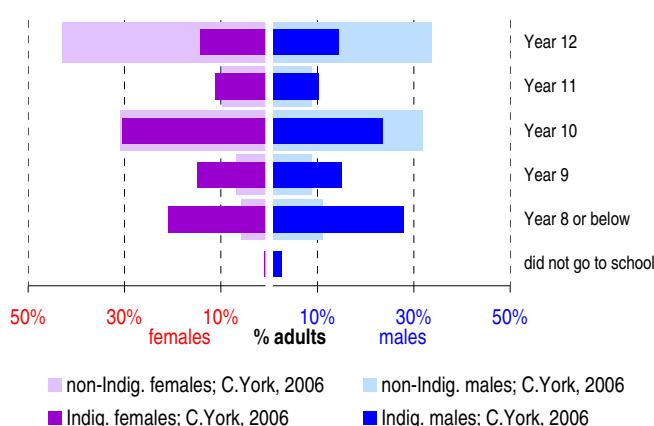
In 2006, 14% of Cape York's Indigenous residents aged 15+ had completed Year 12 of school, while 38% non-Indigenous residents had. Across Queensland, 26% of Indigenous people had completed Year 12.

The average number of years of schooling completed by Indigenous residents aged 15+ was 9 years 3 months compared with 10 years for Indigenous people across Queensland. Other residents of Cape York averaged 10 years 6 months schooling.

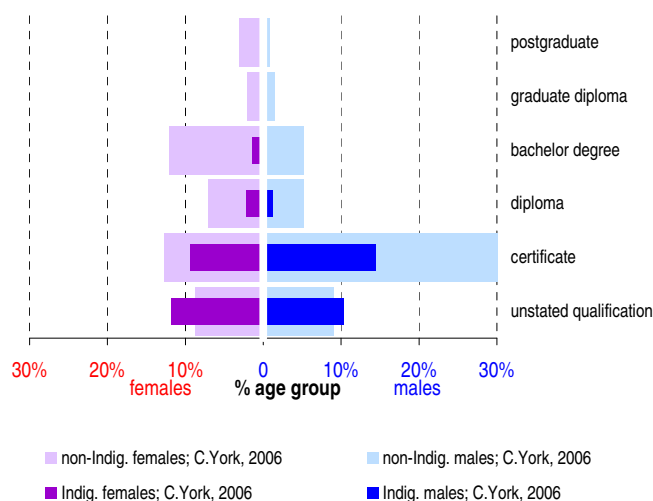
In total, 1% of Cape York's Indigenous residents aged 15+ had a bachelor or higher degree<sup>1</sup> with a Bachelor degree. In Queensland, 3% of the Indigenous residents had such a qualification, and 8% non-Indigenous residents of Cape York had one.

In all, 25% of Cape York's Indigenous adults had some form of post-school qualification, while 49% of non-Indigenous adults had one. The Indigenous rate here was 10% lower than in the Indigenous community of Queensland but 7% less than it was here in 2001.

**Final Year of school, % adults, C.York Indigenous & C.York non-Indig**



**Tertiary qualif'ns, residents aged 15+ years C.York Indigenous & C.York non-Indig**



Tertiary qualif'ns, residents 15+ years	Indig. aged 15+ years, C.York			non-Indig. in C.York		Indigenous in Qld		Indig. in C.York, 2001	
	no. with qual	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01-06
postgraduate	0	=	0%	2%	2% less	0%	0% less	0	same
graduate diploma	0	=	0%	2%	2% less	0%	0% less	0	same
bachelor degree	18	F	1%	8%	7% less	3%	2% less	1%	0% less
diploma	44	1.9 F:M	2%	6%	4% less	3%	2% less	2%	0% less
certificate	299	1.5 M:F	12%	23%	11% less	14%	2% less	6%	6% more
unstated qualification	277	1.2 F:M	11%	9%	2% more	14%	3% less	23%	12% less
<b>Aged 15+ years with qual.</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>24% less</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>10% less</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>7% less</b>

Source: Census 2006 Tables I28 and B16; 2001 Table I14.

Years of schooling	Indig. adults of C.York			non-Indig. in C.York		Indigenous in Qld		Indig. in C.York, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% adults	% adults	Indig. diff	% adults	local diff	% adults	change 01-06
Year 12	359	1.0 F:M	14%	38%	23% less	26%	11% less	11%	3% more
Year 11	268	1.1 F:M	11%	9%	1% more	11%	0% less	9%	2% more
Year 10	682	1.4 F:M	27%	31%	4% less	29%	1% less	26%	1% more
Year 9	374	1.0 F:M	15%	8%	7% more	11%	4% more	12%	3% more
Year 8 or below	612	1.3 M:F	24%	9%	16% more	12%	12% more	23%	2% more
did not go to school	45	2.5 M:F	2%	0%	2% more	1%	1% more	4%	2% less
unstated	172	1.1 F:M	7%	5%	2% more	11%	4% less	17%	10% less
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,512</b>	<b>1.0 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	
<b>Average years school</b>	<b>9.3 yrs</b>		<b>9.3 yrs</b>	<b>10.5 yrs</b>	<b>1.2 yrs less</b>	<b>10.0 yrs</b>	<b>0.8 yrs less</b>	<b>9.0 yrs</b>	<b>0.3 yrs more</b>

Includes those aged 15+, defined as adults. Source: Census 2006 Table I11; 2001 Table I05.

## Internet connections

In 2006, 8% of Cape York's 893 Indigenous households had an Internet connection, while 87% had no connection (5% did not say). Those connected included 3% with a broadband connection and 4% with a dial-up connection.

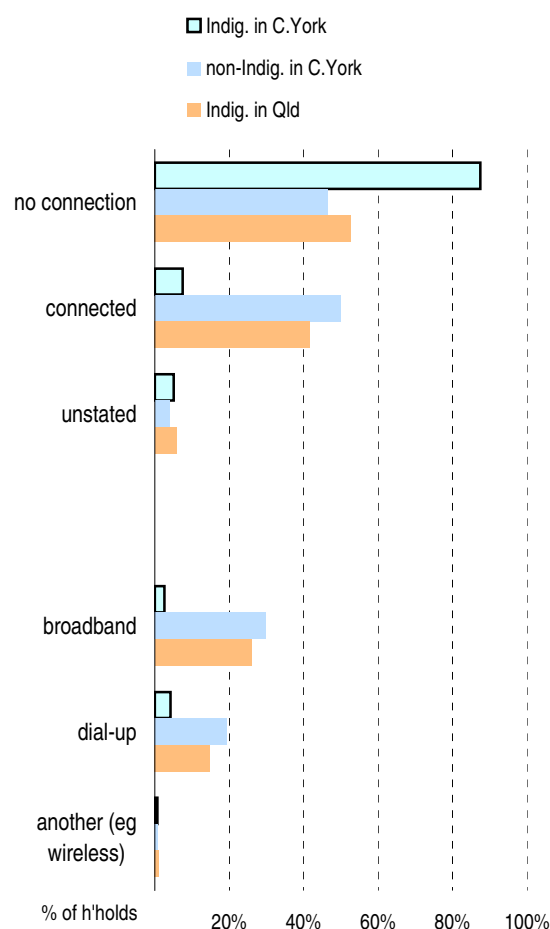
The proportion of Indigenous households with an Internet connection was 34% lower than Indigenous households across Queensland (42%), and 42% lower than non-Indigenous households in Cape York (50%).

The proportion of Indigenous households with a fast broadband connection (3%) was 23% lower than Indigenous households across Queensland, and 27% lower than non-Indigenous households in Cape York.

Internet connections seem more common in larger households. In Cape York, the Internet connection rate ranged from 12% of households with 2 persons and 10% of households with 3 persons, down to 5% of households with 6+ persons and 3% of households with 1 person.

The Indigenous households with the lowest Internet access, relative to non-Indigenous households the same size, were those with 5 persons, then those with 6+ persons; households of 2 persons had the best relative access.

Internet connection, all households  
C.York Indigenous & C.York non-Indig



Type of Internet connection	All Indigenous households in C.York			comparison between all households					
	number	% hholds	avg size	Indig. in C.York		non-Indig. in C.York		Indig. in Qld	
				number	% hholds	% hholds	Indig. diff	% hholds	local diff
no connection	781	87%	3.9	781	87%	46%	41% more	53%	35% more
connected	67	8%	3.7	67	8%	50%	42% less	42%	34% less
unstated	45	5%	3.6	45	5%	4%	1% more	6%	1% less
broadband	23	3%	2.8	23	3%	30%	27% less	26%	23% less
dial-up	38	4%	3.7	38	4%	19%	15% less	15%	10% less
another (eg wireless)	6	1%	7.0	6	1%	1%	0% less	1%	0% less
<b>All households</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

Sizes of households with any connection	hholds in C.York		non-Indig. in C.York		Indigenous in Qld	
	number	% of hholds this size	% of hholds this size	connection ratio	% of hholds this size	connection ratio
1 person	3	3%	31%	9%	20%	13%
2 persons	20	12%	57%	21%	41%	29%
3 persons	14	10%	53%	18%	46%	21%
4 persons	11	7%	76%	10%	52%	14%
5 persons	8	7%	87%	8%	49%	14%
6+ persons	11	5%	67%	8%	37%	15%
<b>All households</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>50%</b>		<b>42%</b>	

Average size of household calculated from number of persons (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6+), using an average of 7.8 for Indigenous households with 6+ people and 6.4 for non-Indigenous (from more detailed occupancy data). Source: Census 2006 Table I21 .

# Employment

Of the 2,515 Indigenous residents of Cape York aged 15 or over, 1,481 were in the labour force in 2006, a participation rate of 59%. The participation rate for women (49%) was much lower than for men (69%).

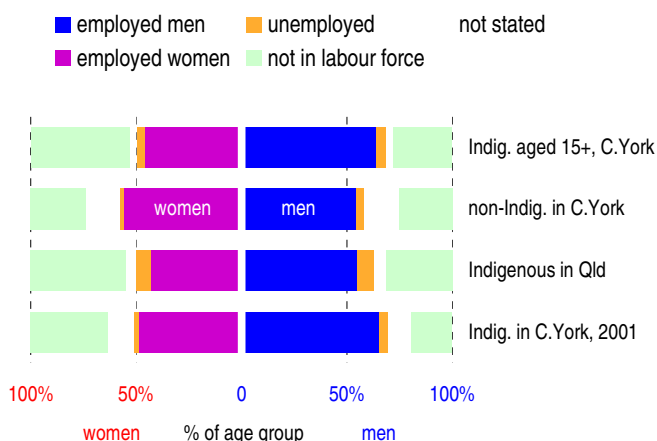
Labour force participation affects a community's income, so is an important indicator of well-being. The Indigenous participation rate here was 3% higher than the rate among Indigenous residents across Queensland; 2% lower than the rate here in 2001; and 1% higher than the rate among the non-Indigenous residents.

Of the local Indigenous labour force, 105 were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 7% (7% for men and 8% for women). This rate was much less than the 13% rate among the Indigenous workforce of Queensland.

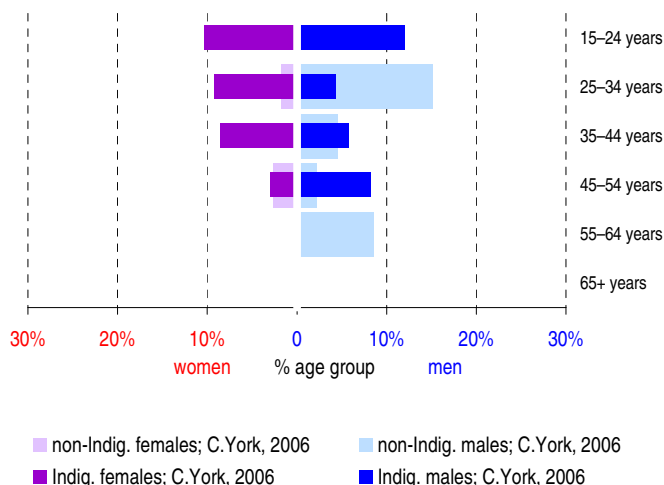
Indigenous unemployment rates ranged from 11% among those 15–24 years old and 7% among those 35–44 years down to nil among those 55–64 years.

In comparison with non-Indigenous residents, the unemployment rate was 4% higher among those aged 35–44 years and 4% higher among those aged 45–54 years. It was 7% lower among those who were 55–64 years old, but few of this age were in the workforce.

Labour force status, aged 15+



Unemployment rates  
C.York Indigenous & C.York non-Indig



Labour force status, aged 15+	Indig. aged 15+, C.York			non-Indig. in C.York		Indigenous in Qld		Indig. in C.York, 2001	
	number	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01–06
employed	1,376	1.3 M:F	55%	55%	0% less	49%	6% more	57%	3% less
unemployed	105	1.2 M:F	4%	3%	1% more	7%	3% less	3%	1% more
<b>labour force</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>1.3 M:F</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>1% more</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>3% more</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>2% less</b>
not in labour force	944	1.8 F:M	38%	26%	12% more	39%	1% less	28%	10% more
not stated	90	1.0 F:M	4%	17%	13% less	5%	2% less	12%	8% less
<b>Total residents aged 15+</b>	<b>2,515</b>	<b>1.0 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

Unemployment rates of residents, by age	Indig. unemployed in C.York			non-Indig. in C.York		Indigenous in Qld		Indig. in C.York, 2001	
	number	gender ratio	% workforce	% workforce	Indig. diff	% workforce	local diff	% workforce	change 01–06
15–24 years	38	1.5 M:F	11%	10%	1% more	19%	8% less	8%	4% more
25–34 years	26	1.6 F:M	6%	10%	3% less	13%	7% less	6%	0% less
35–44 years	25	1.3 F:M	7%	3%	4% more	11%	4% less	1%	6% more
45–54 years	16	4.3 M:F	6%	2%	4% more	8%	2% less	6%	1% more
55–64 years	0	=	0%	7%	7% less	7%	7% less	5%	5% less
65+ years	0	=	0%	0%	same	7%	7% less	0	same
<b>aged 15+</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1.2 M:F</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2% more</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>6% less</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>2% more</b>

Source for both tables: Census 2006 Tables I30 and B16; 2001 Table I16

## Industries

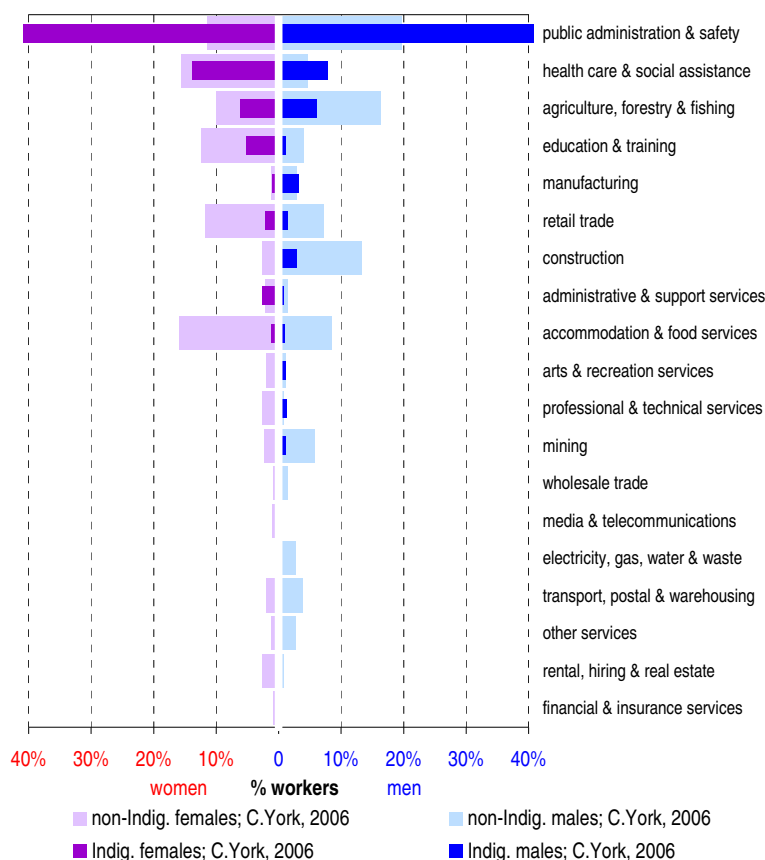
The graph shows the industries employing Indigenous residents of Cape York in 2006, listed in order of size (men shown by dark bars to the right, women by the dark bars to the left), against the fainter wide bars showing a comparison community.

The largest employer of local Indigenous people was the public administration & safety industry, which employed 792 Indigenous residents (57% of the workers: 65% of men and 47% of women). This was 41% more than the proportion of non-Indigenous residents employed in this industry.

The next largest employers of Indigenous people were health care & social assistance, with 143 Indigenous workers (10%), agriculture, forestry & fishing with 84 workers (6%), education & training with 38 workers (3%), and manufacturing with 31 Indigenous workers (2%).

Industries with the lowest Indigenous employment relative to non-Indigenous included accommodation & food services (1% of the Indigenous workers but 12% of others), retail trade (2% vs 9%) and agriculture, forestry & fishing (6% vs 14%).

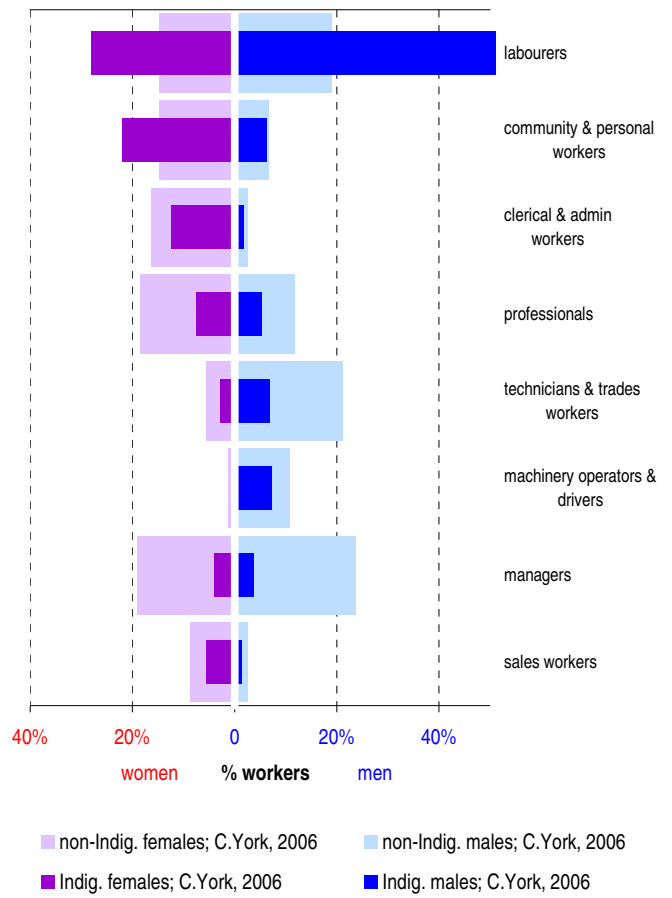
Industries where residents worked  
C.York Indigenous & C.York non-Indig



Industries where residents work	Indig. residents of Cape York					non-Indig. in C.York		Indigenous in Qld	
	people	males	females	gender ratio	% workers	% workers	Indig. diff	% workers	local diff
public administration & safety	792	515	277	1.9 M:F	57%	16%	41% more	20%	37% more
health care & social assistance	143	62	81	1.3 F:M	10%	9%	1% more	13%	2% less
agriculture, forestry & fishing	84	48	36	1.3 M:F	6%	14%	7% less	3%	3% more
education & training	38	8	30	3.8 F:M	3%	8%	5% less	7%	5% less
manufacturing	31	25	6	4.2 M:F	2%	2%	0% more	8%	6% less
retail trade	23	11	12	1.1 F:M	2%	9%	8% less	7%	6% less
construction	23	23	0	M	2%	9%	7% less	8%	6% less
administrative & support services	21	6	15	2.5 F:M	2%	2%	0% less	4%	2% less
accommodation & food services	14	7	7	=	1%	12%	11% less	7%	6% less
arts & recreation services	11	8	3	2.7 M:F	1%	1%	1% less	1%	0% less
professional & technical services	10	10	0	M	1%	2%	1% less	2%	1% less
mining	8	8	0	M	1%	4%	4% less	2%	2% less
wholesale trade	3	3	0	M	0%	1%	1% less	2%	2% less
media & telecommunications	3	0	3	F	0%	0%	0% less	1%	1% less
electricity, gas, water & waste	3	0	3	F	0%	1%	1% less	1%	1% less
transport, postal & warehousing	0	0	0	=	0%	3%	3% less	4%	4% less
other services	0	0	0	=	0%	2%	2% less	2%	2% less
rental, hiring & real estate	0	0	0	=	0%	2%	2% less	1%	1% less
financial & insurance services	0	0	0	=	0%	0%	0% less	1%	1% less
not known	179	64	115	1.8 F:M	13%	3%	10% more	6%	7% more
<b>All residents</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>1.4 M:F</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

Note: changes to how industries are classified between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses make comparisons inaccurate, so 2001 data is not used. Source: Census 2006 Table I32 .

**Occupations of employed residents,  
C.York Indigenous & C.York non-Indig**



	people	males	females	gender ratio	% workers	% workers	Indig. diff	% workers	local diff
labourers	631	465	166	2.8 M:F	46%	17%	28% more	27%	19% more
community & personal workers	179	49	130	2.7 F:M	13%	10%	3% more	14%	1% less
clerical & admin workers	86	13	73	5.6 F:M	6%	9%	2% less	12%	6% less
professionals	85	41	44	1.1 F:M	6%	15%	9% less	10%	3% less
technicians & trades workers	72	55	17	3.2 M:F	5%	14%	9% less	12%	7% less
machinery operators & drivers	58	58	0	M	4%	7%	2% less	9%	5% less
managers	52	29	23	1.3 M:F	4%	22%	18% less	5%	1% less
sales workers	43	11	32	2.9 F:M	3%	5%	2% less	6%	3% less
unstated	179	73	106	1.5 F:M	13%	2%	11% more	5%	8% more
<b>All residents</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>1.3 M:F</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

# Individual incomes

In 2006, the average income of Cape York's Indigenous residents aged 15+ was about \$292 a week, which was 39% less than the non-Indigenous average of \$474, but 10% higher than in 2001.

The median income of Indigenous residents (the amount where half the adults receive less, and the other half receive more) was \$1,584 a week, 66% less than the non-Indigenous average of \$4,596, but 782% higher than in 2001.

Indigenous men's incomes in Cape York averaged \$300 a week (55% of non-Indigenous men's), while women averaged \$284 a week (68% of non-Indigenous women's). Indigenous women's income inequality was much less than for non-Indigenous women.

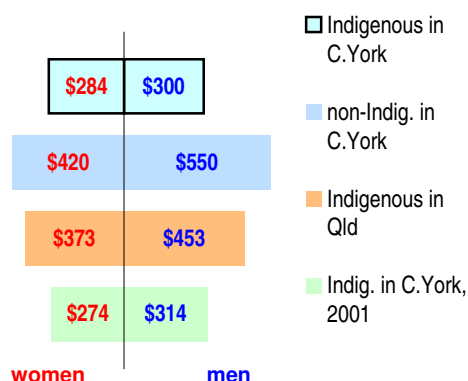
Over 2001 to 2006, local Indigenous men's incomes fell by 4% on average, and that of Indigenous women rose by 4%, so gender differences narrowed.

Indigenous residents' incomes were 29% lower than the average for Indigenous people across Queensland.

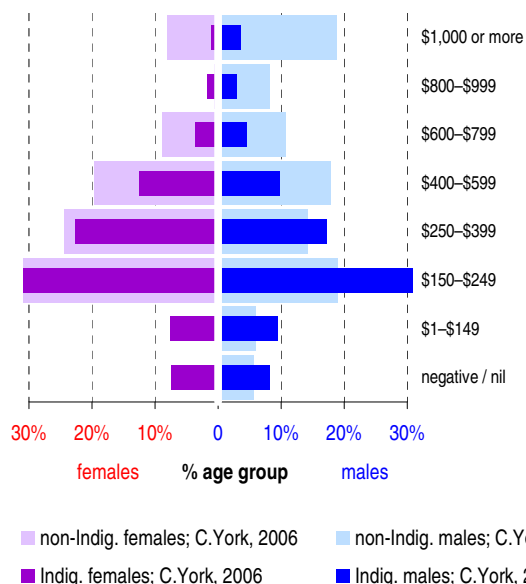
Only 2% of the local Indigenous adults received high incomes, over \$1,000 a week in 2006. This was 10% fewer than the proportion of non-Indigenous residents receiving above \$1000 a week, which was the average male weekly earnings across Australia at that time.

The local proportion of Indigenous people on high incomes was 6% lower than the Indigenous community in Queensland, and almost the same as in 2001.

Weekly incomes, residents aged 15+



Income, residents aged 15+  
C.York Indigenous & C.York non-Indig



Weekly incomes, residents aged 15+	Indigenous in C.York			non-Indig. in C.York		Indigenous in Qld		Indig. in C.York, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01-06
negative / nil	186	1.1 M:F	8%	2%	5% more	9%	2% less	5%	2% more
\$1-\$149	202	1.2 M:F	8%	2%	6% more	9%	0% less	33%	25% less
\$150-\$249	1,052	1.0 F:M	44%	30%	14% more	24%	20% more	24%	20% more
\$250-\$399	477	1.4 F:M	20%	20%	0% less	17%	2% more	16%	4% more
\$400-\$599	266	1.3 F:M	11%	19%	8% less	17%	6% less	10%	1% more
\$600-\$799	97	1.2 M:F	4%	10%	6% less	10%	6% less	7%	3% less
\$800-\$999	55	1.6 M:F	2%	4%	2% less	6%	3% less	1%	1% more
\$1,000 or more	55	2.9 M:F	2%	13%	10% less	8%	6% less	3%	0% less
not stated	125	1.1 F:M							
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,515</b>	<b>1.0 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	
<b>Average income</b>			<b>\$292</b>	<b>\$474</b>	<b>39% less</b>	<b>\$411</b>	<b>29% less</b>	<b>\$264</b>	<b>10% more</b>
<b>Median Income</b>			<b>\$1,584</b>	<b>\$4,596</b>	<b>66% less</b>	<b>\$476</b>	<b>233% more</b>	<b>\$180</b>	<b>782% more</b>

Percentages and average income exclude 'not stated'. Average incomes are calculated by multiplying the proportion in each income band by mid-point of band, using \$1,200 for \$1,000+ (which will be an underestimate for high-income, non-Indigenous communities). The median income for 2006 is from the ABS. The 2001 median is the mid-point of the median range given by the ABS (eg \$600-\$699 becomes \$650). Source: Census 2006 Tables I04, I08 and B16; 2001 Table I08 and I29. Note: From August 2001 to August 2006, the average Australian adult total earnings increased from \$673 to \$837 per week, up by 24%. Men's earnings went up 25%, from \$801 to \$1003, while women's earnings went up 22%, from \$535 to \$654.

# Volunteering

For the first time, the 2006 Census asked people (aged 15+) whether they had done any voluntary work for a group or organisation in the past year. In Cape York, 358 Indigenous residents said that they did (15% of the Indigenous residents who answered). The proportion who volunteered was 1% lower than the average among Indigenous people in Queensland.

Volunteering tends to rise with age, often only declining in old age as incapacity sets in. Among Cape York's Indigenous residents, volunteering rates were highest among those aged 45–54 and 35–44, in which 19% volunteered.

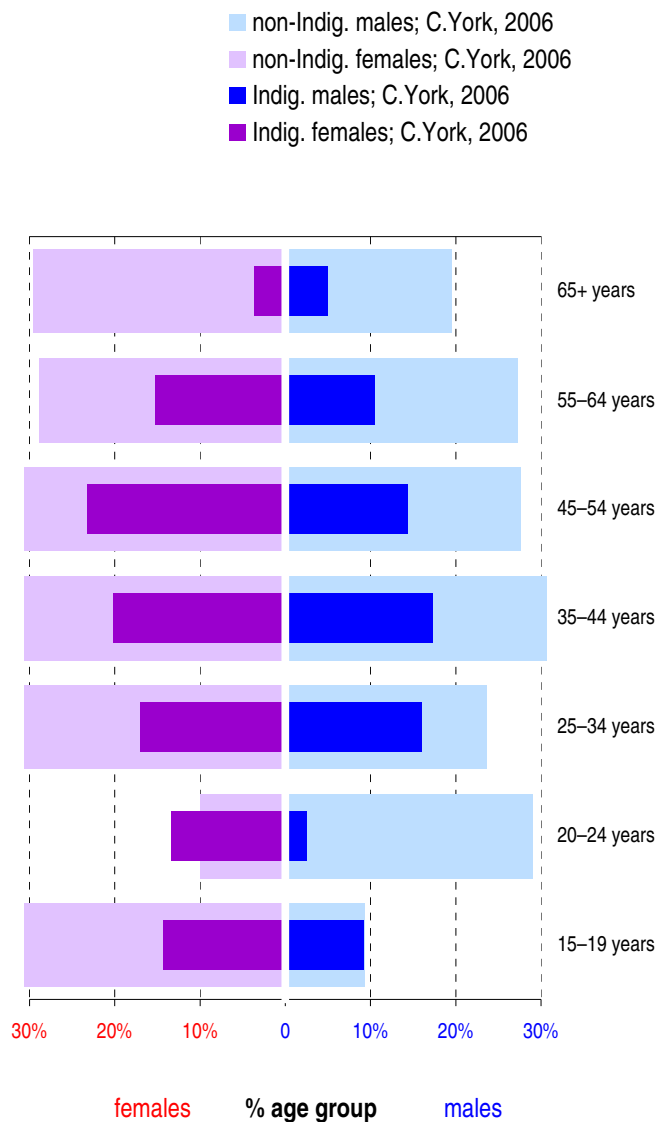
Women tend to volunteer more than men. This is possibly influenced by more women caring for children, and being involved in their activities, but tends to occur in most age groups. Among Cape York's Indigenous volunteers, there were 208 women and 150 men, a gender ratio of 1.4 women per man.

Across the age groups, the gender ratio of Indigenous volunteers varied from 6.3 women per man among those aged 20–24 to 1.0 men per woman among those aged 25–34.

The overall volunteering rate among local Indigenous residents was 1% lower than the rate among Indigenous people across Queensland (16%). This varied from 1% more volunteering among those aged 25–34 to 8% fewer volunteering among those aged 65+.

Relative to the non-Indigenous community, Indigenous people were most likely to volunteer when aged 45–54, when 19% of Indigenous residents volunteered compared with 30% of non-Indigenous residents.

**% of residents who volunteered  
C.York Indigenous & C.York non-Indig**



Volunteers, by age	Indigenous residents of Cape York					non-Indig. in C.York		Indigenous in Qld	
	people	males	females	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff
15–19 years	39	15	24	1.6 F:M	12%	28%	17% less	12%	1% less
20–24 years	22	3	19	6.3 F:M	8%	22%	13% less	13%	5% less
25–34 years	91	46	45	1.0 M:F	16%	31%	15% less	15%	1% more
35–44 years	95	43	52	1.2 F:M	19%	36%	17% less	20%	1% less
45–54 years	75	28	47	1.7 F:M	19%	30%	11% less	20%	1% less
55–64 years	30	12	18	1.5 F:M	13%	28%	15% less	18%	5% less
65+ years	6	3	3	=	4%	23%	19% less	12%	8% less
<b>All residents</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>1.4 F:M</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>15% less</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>1% less</b>

The percentage who volunteered is of the total in the age group excluding those who did not answer. Source: Census 2006 Tables I14 and B18.

## Child care

With Indigenous communities generally having more children than others, it might be expected that more would be involved in caring for children. In Cape York, 42% of Indigenous residents aged 15+ were caring for their own or another's child in the fortnight before the 2006 Census, compared with 31% of other residents.

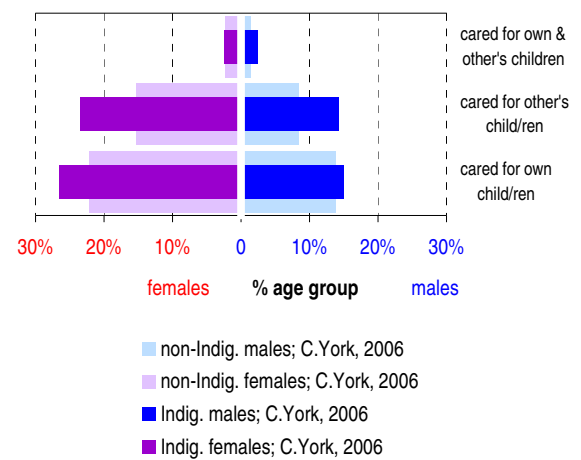
Indigenous adults were more likely than non-Indigenous adults to have been minding a child of their own (21% of Indigenous; 18% of others), and were much more likely to have minded another's child (19% vs 12%). Another 2% of the Indigenous adults cared for both their own and another's child (2% of non-Indigenous residents did).

Among Indigenous people, those who did the most child caring were aged 25–34, with 55% providing child care. As well, 50% of those aged 35–44 and 48% of those aged 20–24 also gave child care.

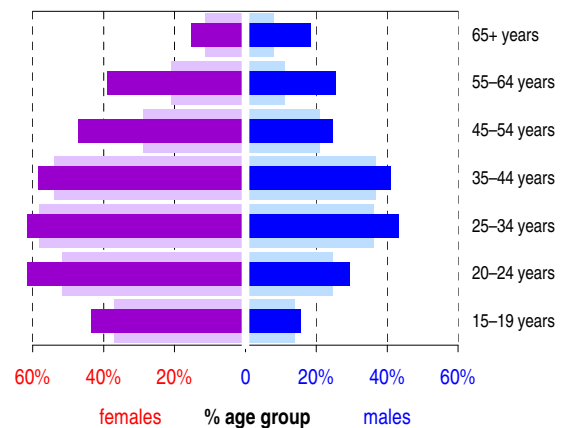
The proportion of Indigenous residents providing child care here was 9% higher than for the Indigenous population across Queensland. This difference from Queensland varied among age groups, ranging from 17% more aged 15–19 providing child care, to 2% more aged 35–44 doing so.

Relative to the non-Indigenous residents of Cape York, 11% more Indigenous residents provided child care, ranging from 17% more in the 55–64 age group to 5% more in the 35–44 age group.

Child care by residents aged 15+  
C.York Indigenous & C.York non-Indig



Child care by residents aged 15+  
C.York Indigenous & C.York non-Indig



Child caring, residents aged 15+	Indigenous in Cape York, aged 15+					non-Indig. in C.York		Indigenous in Qld	
	people	gender ratio	% age group	% males	% females	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff
cared for own child/ren	525	1.8 F:M	21%	15%	27%	18%	3% more	23%	2% less
cared for other's child/ren	475	1.7 F:M	19%	14%	23%	12%	7% more	9%	10% more
cared for own & other's children	62	1.1 F:M	2%	2%	3%	2%	1% more	2%	1% more
<b>Total caring</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>1.7 F:M</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>11% more</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>9% more</b>
did not provide child care	1,370	1.4 M:F	54%	65%	44%	58%	3% less	56%	1% less
not stated	83	1.1 M:F	3%	3%	3%	11%	8% less	10%	7% less
<b>residents</b>	<b>2,515</b>	<b>1.0 F:M</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>		<b>100%</b>	

Note: the non-Indigenous population aged 65+ only includes those 65-74. Source: Census 2006 Tables I17 and B21.

Child caring, by age	Indigenous in Cape York, aged					non-Indig. in C.York		Indigenous in Qld	
	people	gender ratio	% age group	males	females	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff
15-19 years	109	3.2 F:M	31%	26	83	25%	6% more	14%	17% more
20-24 years	132	2.6 F:M	48%	37	95	39%	9% more	32%	16% more
25-34 years	312	1.4 F:M	55%	131	181	47%	8% more	49%	6% more
35-44 years	261	1.5 F:M	50%	104	157	45%	5% more	48%	2% more
45-54 years	146	1.9 F:M	36%	50	96	25%	11% more	30%	6% more
55-64 years	78	1.6 F:M	32%	30	48	15%	17% more	21%	12% more
65+ years	24	=	17%	12	12	9%	7% more	11%	5% more
<b>residents child-caring</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>1.7 F:M</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>11% more</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>9% more</b>

Those caring for children in this table include those caring for their own child, for another's child, or both.

## Disability

The 2006 Census asked for the first time whether people needed assistance with any of three core activities in daily life – self-care, movement and communication – because of a disability, a health condition lasting six months or more, or old age. People with a profound or severe disability are those who needed assistance with any of the three core activities.

In comparing Indigenous and non-Indigenous disability rates, the key factor is the different age structure. Disability rates increase strongly with old age. As there are few Indigenous people of very old ages, the overall proportion of Indigenous people with disabilities can be close to that of non-Indigenous people, while being higher amongst younger people.

In 2006 in Cape York, 96 Indigenous residents reported having a severe or profound disability: 2.7% of the population. Among non-Indigenous residents, 3.6% reported a disability.

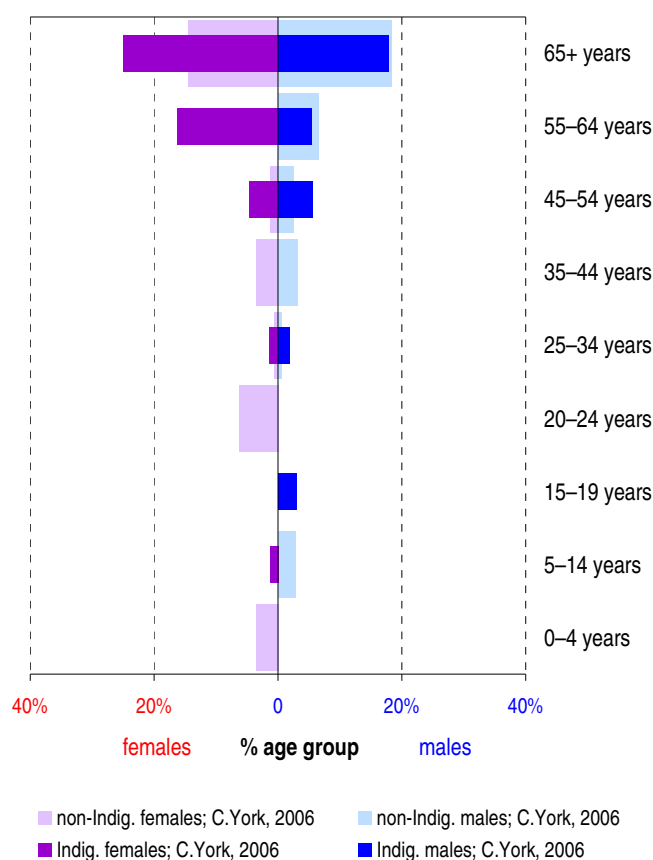
Generally, few young people have severe disabilities, so in small Indigenous communities, their disability rates are hard to calculate accurately. Census data is randomly adjusted to protect privacy, so a count of (say) 3 children aged 5–9 with a disability could mean there were between 1 and 5.

Subject to this caution, across the age groups, disability rates for Indigenous people ranged from 22% among residents aged 65+ to nil among residents aged 0–4.

Indigenous disability rates were highest compared with non-Indigenous residents in the 55–64 age group where 3.0 times the proportion had a severe disability, and then in the 45–54 age group, where 2.8 times as many had a disability.

Relative to Indigenous people across Queensland, disability rates here were higher in the 55–64 age group (with a similar rate), and in the 65+ age group (with a similar rate), and lowest in the 0–4 age group (nil).

**% of residents with a disability  
C.York Indigenous & C.York non-Indig**



Needing assistance, by age	Indig. residents of C.York needing assistance for disability					non-Indig. in C.York			Indigenous in Qld	
	people	males	females	gender ratio	disability rate	disability rate	Indig. ratio	disability rate	local ratio	
0–4 years	0	0	0	=	0%	2%	n.a.	1%	n.a.	
5–14 years	4	0	4	F	1%	1%	0.5 times	2%	0.2 times	
15–19 years	5	5	0	M	1%	0%	n.a.	3%	0.6 times	
20–24 years	0	0	0	=	0%	3%	n.a.	2%	n.a.	
25–34 years	9	5	4	1.3 M:F	2%	1%	2.7 times	2%	0.7 times	
35–44 years	0	0	0	=	0%	3%	n.a.	4%	n.a.	
45–54 years	20	11	9	1.2 M:F	5%	2%	2.8 times	7%	0.7 times	
55–64 years	26	6	20	3.3 F:M	11%	4%	3.0 times	13%	0.8 times	
65+ years	32	11	21	1.9 F:M	22%	17%	1.3 times	26%	0.8 times	
<b>All residents</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1.5 F:M</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>0.7 times</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>0.7 times</b>	

The Indig. ratio and the local ratio are calculated as the local Indigenous disability rate divided by the other rate. Source: Census 2006 Tables I13 and B17.

## Disability assistance

In the 2006 Census, 250 Indigenous adults or 10% of those aged 15+, in Cape York reported that they gave assistance to a person with a severe or profound disability in the fortnight before the Census. There were 96 Indigenous residents who said they had a severe or profound disability at that time.

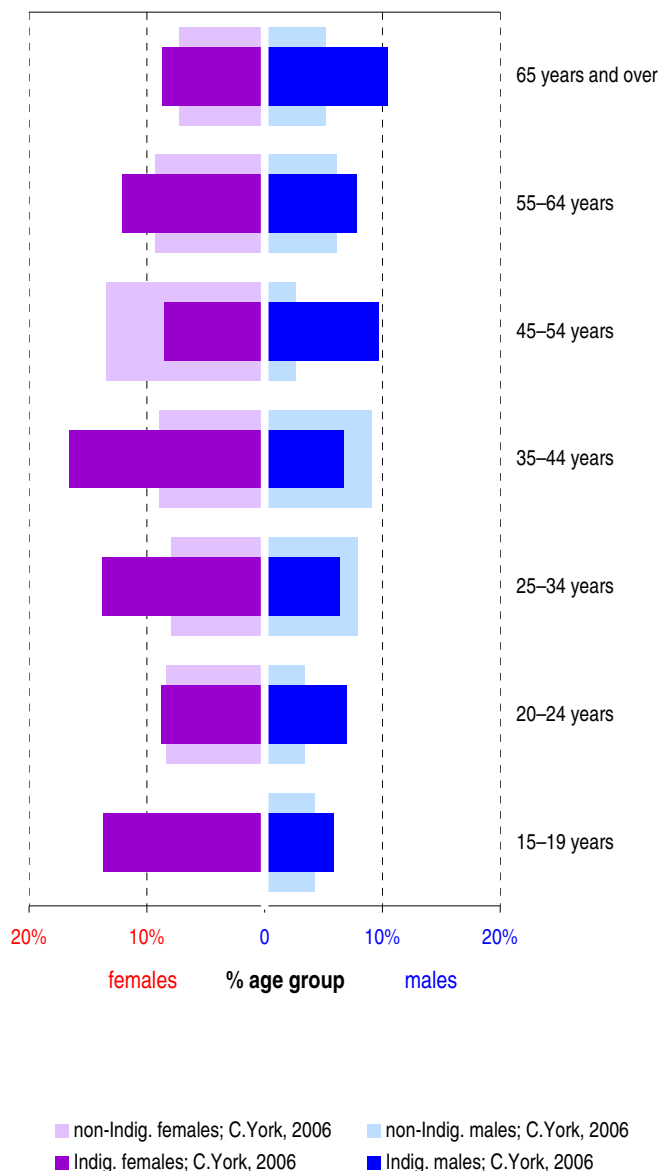
Across the age groups, the proportion of Indigenous people caring for another with a disability ranged from 12% of those aged 35–44 and 10% of those aged 55–64 to 8% of those aged 20–24 years.

Women are more often carers than men. In Cape York's Indigenous community, there were 1.7 women per man among those caring for a person with a disability. This gender imbalance peaked among people aged 35–44 with 2.6 females per male caring, and aged 15–19 with 2.5 females per male caring.

Compared with the Indigenous population of Queensland, there were similar proportions caring for another with a disability, varying across age groups from 4% more caring among those 15–19 years old to 5% fewer among those 45–54 years old.

In comparison with the non-Indigenous residents of Cape York, 3% more of the adults were caring for a person with a disability. There were 9% more among those 15–19 years old but 1% more among those 45–54 years old.

**Disability assistance**  
C.York Indigenous & C.York non-Indig



Assisted with disability, by age	Indigenous residents of C.York who gave assistance					non-Indig. in C.York			Indigenous in Qld	
	people	males	females	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	
15–19 years	35	10	25	2.5 F:M	10%	1%	9% more	6%	4% more	
20–24 years	22	9	13	1.4 F:M	8%	6%	2% more	8%	0% more	
25–34 years	56	19	37	1.9 F:M	10%	8%	2% more	10%	0% less	
35–44 years	62	17	45	2.6 F:M	12%	9%	3% more	12%	1% less	
45–54 years	37	20	17	1.2 M:F	9%	8%	1% more	14%	5% less	
55–64 years	24	9	15	1.7 F:M	10%	7%	3% more	12%	2% less	
65 years and over	14	7	7	=	9%	6%	0.035422997	9%	1% more	
<b>All residents</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>1.7 F:M</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>3% more</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>0% less</b>	

Source: Census 2006 Tables I16 and B20.

## Religious beliefs

In 2006, 82% of Cape York's Indigenous residents were Christians, while 10% were atheists (with no religion); 7% did not state their religion and the others had non-Christian religious beliefs.

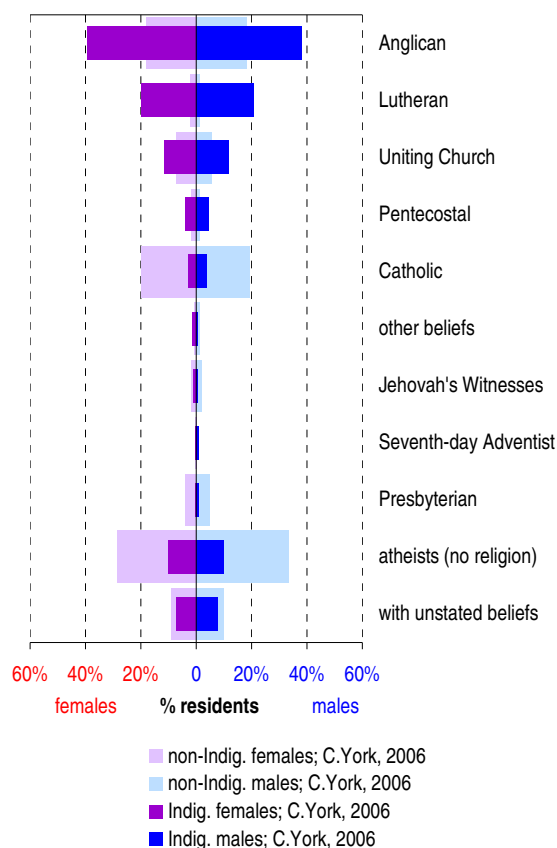
The largest religious groups among Indigenous residents were Anglican with 39% of the residents, Lutheran with 20%, Uniting Church with 12%, Pentecostal with 4%, and Catholic with 3%.

Relative to the Indigenous community of Queensland, 19% more of the Indigenous residents here were Lutheran and 13% more were Anglicans; there were 16% fewer who were Catholics and 8% fewer who were atheists.

Compared with the other residents of Cape York, 21% more Indigenous residents were Anglicans and 19% more were Lutheran; conversely, 21% fewer were atheists and 16% fewer were Catholics.

Between 2001 and 2006, the fastest growing group among the local Indigenous community was those who were Anglicans, with 16% more of the residents, and there were 4% more who were atheists. There were 8% fewer who were Uniting Church and 8% fewer who were Lutheran.

Main religious beliefs  
C.York Indigenous & C.York non-Indig



Religious beliefs	Indig. residents of C.York			non-Indig. in C.York		Indigenous in Qld		Indig. in C.York, 2001	
	people	gender ratio	% age group	% age group	Indig. diff	% age group	local diff	% age group	change 01-06
Anglican	1,437	1.1 F:M	39%	18%	21% more	26%	13% more	23%	16% more
Lutheran	750	1.0 M:F	20%	2%	19% more	2%	19% more	28%	8% less
Uniting Church	435	1.0 F:M	12%	6%	6% more	5%	6% more	20%	8% less
Pentecostal	155	1.0 M:F	4%	2%	3% more	5%	1% less	4%	0% more
Catholic	125	1.3 M:F	3%	19%	16% less	19%	16% less	8%	4% less
other beliefs	33	3.1 F:M	1%	1%	0% less	1%	0% less	1%	0% more
Jehovah's Witnesses	29	1.9 F:M	1%	2%	1% less	1%	0% less	1%	0% more
Seventh-day Adventist	25	1.5 M:F	1%	0%	0% more	1%	0% less	1%	0% more
Presbyterian	23	1.1 M:F	1%	4%	4% less	2%	1% less	2%	1% less
other Christians	22	1.8 F:M	1%	0%	1% more	0%	0% more	0%	0% more
undefined Christians	13	1.2 F:M	0%	1%	1% less	2%	1% less	n.a.	-
Baptist	7	M	0%	1%	1% less	2%	2% less	0%	0% more
Church of Christ	6	=	0%	0%	0% more	0%	0% less	0%	0% more
Aboriginal religions	4	M	0%	0%	0% more	0%	0% less	1%	0% less
atheists (no religion)	372	1.1 F:M	10%	31%	21% less	18%	8% less	6%	4% more
with unstated beliefs	276	1.1 M:F	7%	10%	2% less	11%	4% less	6%	1% more
<b>Total Christians</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>1.0 F:M</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>25% more</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>13% more</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>5% less</b>
<b>Total with religious beliefs</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>1.0 F:M</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>59%</b>		<b>70%</b>		<b>87%</b>	

Source: 2006 Census Table I07, 2001 Census Table I07