

Annual Highlights Report for Queensland's Discrete Indigenous Communities July 2009 – June 2010

Incorporating the Quarterly report on key indicators in Queensland's discrete Indigenous communities for April – June 2010

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Message from the Minister

This report evidences the Queensland Government's ongoing commitment to closing the gap between the life outcomes and opportunities experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Queenslanders and non-Indigenous Queenslanders. It is the first *Annual Highlights Report for Queensland's Discrete Indigenous Communities July 2009 – June 2010* and provides information on achievements in Queensland's discrete Indigenous communities. It incorporates the *Quarterly report on key indicators in Queensland's discrete Indigenous communities for April – June 2010* and significantly, for the first time, provides a detailed trend analysis of data on key indicators over the years since this data has been collected.

This data allows community members to see first hand how their community is tracking against the indicators and the improvements that are being made on the ground to ensure that children are attending school, people are safe as well as supported and that real employment opportunities and adequate housing are available in communities.

To address high levels of harm, alcohol restrictions have been rolled out across Queensland's discrete Indigenous communities since 2002. During this time there have been several reviews of the restrictions, culminating in 2008 with substantial reforms which saw a total ban on alcohol within many of the discrete communities. The overall view of Queensland Government agencies and some stakeholders is that alcohol restrictions have led to beneficial effects in the discrete communities.

Progress is illustrated in this report with overall analyses showing decreasing rates of harm over time in several of the discrete Indigenous communities (for hospital admissions for assault and reported offences against the person). Annual comparisons indicate that positive changes are also occurring in other areas of community wellbeing, with school attendance either improving or stabilising and breaches of alcohol restrictions decreasing or remaining steady in many communities.

Closing the gap in Queensland's discrete Indigenous communities is a long-term commitment — it requires ongoing effort and investment from all levels of government, communities and other partners. The Queensland Government is committed to working in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to find new ways to tackle the disadvantage experienced and deliver lasting improvements for all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community members in our state.

By working hand in hand with Indigenous communities and continuing to invest significant effort and resources through initiatives such as Cape York Welfare Reform and the Family Responsibilities Commission, the Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office, Negotiation Tables, the Government Champions program and commitments under the Closing the Gap agenda, I am confident that much will be achieved over the years ahead.

This report is indeed testament to the positive change that is already happening in a number of communities and the many successes achieved to date. It is to be hoped that positive change will gather momentum and beneficial impacts spread towards delivering lasting improvements.

The Honourable Desley Boyle MP

Minister for Local Government and
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships

Executive Summary

The *Annual Highlights Report for Queensland's Discrete Indigenous Communities July 2009 – June 2010, incorporating the Quarterly report on key indicators in Queensland's discrete Indigenous communities for April – June 2010* (Annual Highlights Report) provides:

- the first examination of longer-term trends from 2002/03
- statistical information on annual and quarterly findings
- information on the first nine months of operation of the Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office, and
- Government Champions reports on achievements in each of the communities.

Since the commencement of alcohol restrictions in Queensland's discrete Indigenous communities (from December 2002), there have been improvements in many communities.

Implementation of the *Cape York Welfare Reform trial* from 1 July 2008 has also seen positive change occur in the four trial communities of Aurukun, Coen, Hope Vale and Mossman Gorge. These communities have experienced relative stability in levels of reported offences and assault admissions, while school attendance has also improved or been maintained at higher levels.

Some discrete communities, which had high levels of violence prior to alcohol restrictions, such as Pormpuraaw and Woorabinda, have experienced reductions in the rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions and/or reported offences against the person:

- Pormpuraaw continues to have levels of offending much higher than the state rate. However, the community has shown an overall decreasing trend in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions since 2002/03 (declining by an average of 20 per cent per year) and reported offences against the person (declining by an average of 11 per cent per year). The greatest improvements in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions were seen in the first three years, with most of the years following the commencement of alcohol restrictions in December 2003 being relatively stable (2005/06 to 2009/10), and
- while there continues to be high levels of offending in Woorabinda, hospital admissions for assault-related conditions for Woorabinda have decreased steadily since 2006/07 (from 59.9 per 1,000 persons in 2006/07 to 26.9 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10).

However, some communities, such as Cherbourg and Mornington Island, where violence has persisted at high levels, have shown no statistical evidence of reductions over time:

- Cherbourg was the last community to have alcohol restrictions applied, in March 2009. In 2009/10, hospital admissions for assault-related conditions were 39.5 per 1,000 persons and reported offences against the person were 72.4 per 1,000 persons. Rates of both indicators have shown no real change since 2002/03, and
- the level of offending on Mornington Island has also remained high. In 2009/10, hospital admissions for assault-related conditions were 39.0 per 1,000 persons and reported offences against the person were 85.2 per 1,000 persons. There have been small movements since 2002/03, but no real change.

Eight communities showed evidence of reducing hospital admissions for assault-related conditions over the last eight years (Coen, Hope Vale, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mapoon, Napranum, Pormpuraaw and Wujal Wujal) and five communities showed reductions in reported offences against the person (Aurukun, Kowanyama, Mapoon, Pormpuraaw and Yarrabah). Yarrabah has also showed a declining trend in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions since 2004/05.

School attendance has also shown improvements in many communities:

- when compared to Semester 1 2007, school attendance in Semester 1 2010 was maintained or improved for 11 communities (Aurukun, Cherbourg, Coen, Hope Vale, Kowanyama, Mossman Gorge, Napranum, Pormpuraaw, Woorabinda, Wujal Wujal and Yarrabah), and

- similarly, positive changes or stability were evident between 2009 and 2010 in 16 communities (Aurukun, Cherbourg, Coen, Doomadgee, Hope Vale, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mapoon, Mornington Island, Mossman Gorge, Napranum, Northern Peninsula Area, Pormpuraaw, Woorabinda, Wujal Wujal and Yarrabah).

Further information is contained in Table 1, which provides a summary of trends for hospital admissions for assault-related conditions, reported offences against the person and school attendance.

Since commencement in October 2009, the Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (Program Office) has coordinated and negotiated with land owners to secure land tenure through leasing and other arrangements that facilitate the Department of Communities' new housing and upgrade program delivery. As at 30 June 2010, 127 Indigenous people were employed on projects across the ten communities of Aurukun, Doomadgee, Hope Vale, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mornington Island, Napranum, Palm Island, Woorabinda and Wujal Wujal. Of these 127 employees, five were apprentices, 27 were trainees, 17 were tradespersons and 78 were employed in an unspecified capacity.

The Department of Communities has fast-tracked improvements to housing in Queensland's discrete Indigenous communities through the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing (NPARIH)* and Queensland Government funding. In 2009/10, a significant home building and upgrade program was undertaken by the Department of Communities with 117¹ new houses completed, 46 of which were constructed under the *NPARIH*. An additional 82 dwellings were purchased under the *NPARIH* to assist Indigenous households to relocate from their community to urban and regional centres to gain greater access to employment and education opportunities. Over 450 refurbishments of dwellings (such as new kitchens, bathrooms and laundries) were completed in existing houses in discrete Indigenous communities, with 152 of these refurbishments undertaken as part of the *NPARIH*. The Department of Communities continues to offer tenancy management assistance to Indigenous Shire/Regional Councils, including rent collection, asset management and tenancy support services.

1. The count of 117 new houses completed includes 13 dwellings that are in remote areas outside of the discrete Indigenous communities.

Table 1:
Summary of trends for hospital admissions for assault-related conditions (2002/03 – 2009/10), reported offences against the person (2002/03 – 2009/10), and school attendance (2009 – 2010)

Community	Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions Trend 2002/03 to 2009/10*	Reported offences against the person Trend 2002/03 to 2009/10**	Annual change in Semester 1 attendance rates — 2009 to 2010***	School
Aurukun	↔	↓	↔	Western Cape College — Aurukun
Cherbourg	↔	↔	↔	Cherbourg State School
Coen	↓	↔	↔	Western Cape College — Coen
Doomadgee	↔	↔	↑	Doomadgee State School
Hope Vale	↓	↔	↔	Hopevale State School
Kowanyama	↓	↓	↔	Kowanyama State School
Lockhart River	↓	↔	↔	Lockhart State School
Mapoon	↓	↓	↔	Western Cape College — Mapoon
Mornington Island	↔	↔	↑	Mornington Island State School
Mossman Gorge	↔	^	↔	Mossman Gorge students [#]
Napranum	↓	↔	↔	Western Cape College — Weipa (Napranum students)
Northern Peninsula Area	↔	↑	↑	Northern Peninsula Area State College
Palm Island	↔	↔	↓	Bwgcolman Community School — Palm Island
Pormpuraaw	↓	↓	↔	Pormpuraaw State School
Woorabinda	↔	↔	↔	Woorabinda State School
Wujal Wujal	↓	↔	↑	Bloomfield River State School — Wujal Wujal
Yarrabah	↑/↓	↓	↑	Yarrabah State School

- * Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions
- ** Reported offences against the person
- ^ Due to variability of data, changes are not reported
- ↕ Statistical evidence of an increase
- ↕ Statistical evidence of a decrease
- ↔ No statistical evidence of detectable change

- *** School attendance
- # Students attending Mossman State and State High Schools
- ↕ increase (more than five percentage points)
- ↕ decrease (more than five percentage points)
- ↔ No change (less than five percentage points)

Overview and General Trends

Introduction

This *Annual Highlights Report for Queensland's Discrete Indigenous Communities July 2009 – June 2010*, incorporating the *Quarterly report on key indicators in Queensland's discrete Indigenous communities for April – June 2010* examines trends over previous years, annual data for the period July 2009 – June 2010 and quarterly data for the period April – June 2010 in relation to community wellbeing.

As for previous reports, 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
- school attendance.

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

Statistical summary

Statistics in this report present findings as outlined below:

- trends for the period 2002/03 to 2009/10 for hospital admissions for assault-related conditions and reported offences against the person
- annual rates for the periods 2007/08 to 2008/09 and 2008/09 to 2009/10 for breaches of alcohol restrictions were compared
- three measures are reported for school attendance, these being the annual change in attendance rates for the periods 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10, Semester 1 student attendance rates for Prep to Year 10, for 2007 to 2010, and the student attendance rate for Term 2 2010 for all discrete Indigenous communities as well as Coen and Mossman Gorge, and
- child safety annual rates for 2009/10 are provided for the indicators of new substantiated notifications of harm and finalised child protection orders. Quarterly counts are also provided for these indicators.² It should be noted that a summary of child safety trends by community by years is not available at the time of reporting.

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

Student attendance rates are presented across school terms for each community and counts for child safety measures are provided for the period April – June 2010.

2. These child safety indicators are defined in the *Notes to Accompany Data* section (Child Safety) of this report.

Descriptions and counting rules for all six indicators can be found in the *Notes to Accompany Data* section at the end of this report. Technical notes relating to trend data analysis are also provided in the *Notes to Accompany Data* section, including time period selected for analysis.

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

Hospital Admissions for Assault-related Conditions

Trends 2002/03 to 2009/10

An analysis of the overall trends in rates of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions for the years 2002/03 to 2009/10 shows positive changes occurring in eight communities (see Table 2 and Figure 1). Admission rates for residents of the communities of Coen, Hope Vale, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mapoon, Napranum, Pormpuraaw and Wujal Wujal showed average reductions ranging from 5.2 to 24.1 per cent per year.

Yarrabah experienced an increasing trend in hospital admission rates for assault-related conditions between 2002/03 and 2004/05, after which the rate declined gradually over the five years to 2009/10.

Figure 1:
Trends for communities showing statistical evidence of change in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — all admissions of residents, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Community	Rate per 1,000 persons							
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Coen	26.9	23.0	19.7	16.9	14.4	12.4	10.6	9.1
Hope Vale	42.1	39.6	37.3	35.1	33.1	31.1	29.3	27.6
Kowanyama	21.9	17.7	14.4	11.7	9.4	7.7	6.2	5.0
Lockhart River	42.8	35.2	28.9	23.7	19.5	16.0	13.1	10.8
Mapoon	47.6	36.1	27.4	20.8	15.8	12.0	9.1	6.9
Napranum	32.9	31.2	29.5	28.0	26.5	25.1	23.8	22.6
Pormpuraaw	47.4	37.3	29.4	23.1	18.2	14.3	11.3	8.9
Yarrabah	11.5	17.2	25.8	23.5	21.5	19.6	17.9	16.4

Note: Wujal Wujal is not shown on this graph due to the relatively high rates in 2003/04 and 2004/05 distorting the scale of the graph.

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 are preliminary and subject to change.

There was no statistical evidence of changes in trends in admission rates for residents of Aurukun, Cherbourg, Doomadgee, Mornington Island, the Northern Peninsula Area, Palm Island and Woorabinda (see Table 2 and Figure 2). However, admission rates for Mornington Island residents trended upwards to 2006/07 and did not subsequently decline overall to 2009/10.

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

residents from 2006/07 onwards only shows a decreasing trend to 2009/10 (see Woorabinda community profile).

Figure 2:
Trends for communities showing no statistical evidence of change in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — all admissions of residents, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Community	Rate per 1,000 persons							
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Aurukun	26.8	25.4	24.2	22.9	21.8	20.7	19.7	18.7
Cherbourg	36.2	37.1	38.0	38.9	39.9	40.8	41.8	42.9
Doomadgee	21.8	20.5	19.3	18.2	17.2	16.2	15.2	14.4
Mornington Island	25.6	27.2	29.0	30.9	32.9	35.0	37.2	39.6
Northern Peninsula Area	9.8	9.3	8.9	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.2	6.8
Palm Island	38.7	37.0	35.4	33.9	32.4	31.0	29.7	28.4
Woorabinda	39.2	40.0	40.7	41.4	42.2	42.9	43.7	44.5

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

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 are preliminary and subject to change.

Hospital admissions for assault — related conditions

In the period 2002/03 – 2009/10, there were significant decreases in eight of the 17 communities, with Yarrabah showing an increasing trend which then declined.

Table 2:
Summary of trends in hospitalisations for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10*

Community	Change 2008/09 to 2009/10	Trend 2002/03 to 2009/10	Estimated average annual percentage change 2002/03 – 2009/10
Aurukun	↔	↔	-5.0
Cherbourg	↔	↔	2.4
Coen	↔	↓	-14.4
Doomadgee	↔	↔	-5.8
Hope Vale	↔	↓	-5.9
Kowanyama	↔	↓	-18.5
Lockhart River	↔	↓	-17.9
Mapoon	↔	↓	-24.1
Mornington Island	↔	↔	6.5
Mossman Gorge	↔	↔	-2.4
Napranum	↔	↓	-5.2
Northern Peninsula Area	↔	↔	-5.1
Palm Island	↔	↔	-4.3
Pormpuraaw	↔	↓	-21.3
Woorabinda	↔	↔	1.8
Wujal Wujal	↔	↓	-22.9
Yarrabah	↔	↑/↓	49.7/-8.7

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

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

Summary 2009/10

Relatively low rates of hospital admissions to community facilities were reported for residents of Coen, Kowanyama and Lockhart River (from no admissions up to 1.7 admissions per 1,000 persons) for assault-related conditions. In addition, Mapoon and Wujal Wujal each had only two admissions to community facilities. In contrast, rates of admission for residents of the communities of Cherbourg, Hope Vale and Mornington Island were very high (see Figure 3).

Figure 3:
Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2009/10

Community	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Usual residents hospitalised in community	Usual residents hospitalised elsewhere	Qld rate of admission 2009/10
Aurukun	5.8	9.1	1.3
Cherbourg	37.0	2.5	1.3
Coen	0.0	3.7	1.3
Doomadgee	4.8	4.0	1.3
Hope Vale	28.8	6.0	1.3
Kowanyama	1.7	5.2	1.3
Lockhart River	0.0	9.7	1.3
Mapoon	7.5	0.0	1.3
Mornington Island	30.8	8.2	1.3
Mossman Gorge	90.3	0.0	1.3
Napranum	15.1	3.2	1.3
Northern Peninsula Area	4.4	1.8	1.3
Palm Island	21.5	7.8	1.3
Pormpuraaw	4.4	1.5	1.3
Woorabinda	18.7	8.3	1.3
Wujal Wujal	5.7	0.0	1.3
Yarrabah	16.0	1.9	1.3

Note: The annual rates for Mossman Gorge have not been graphed due to the scale of the graph. Refer to Footnote 91 on page 108 for further information about the annual rates for Mossman Gorge.

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 are preliminary and subject to change.

While there were no significant changes in the rates of admission of residents between 2008/09 and 2009/10 in any community, notable decreases in the number of admissions of residents were observed in Doomadgee, Mossman Gorge and Woorabinda. However, the rate at which residents of Mornington Island were hospitalised increased to 2006/07 – 2007/08 levels after falling to 27.6 per 1,000 persons in 2008/09 (see Mornington Island community profile).

Alcohol restrictions will remain in place until substantial and sustained reductions are reported in alcohol-related harm. It is proposed that community safety plans will help communities achieve these goals, with community and government working together to identify shared actions to improve community safety. Consultation on community safety planning is being undertaken with communities from October 2010 to July 2011.

Reported Offences Against the Person

Trends 2002/03 to 2009/10

An analysis of overall trends in the rates of reported offences against the person for the last eight financial years 2002/03 to 2009/10 shows positive changes in five communities (see Table 3 and Figure 4). Offence rates in the communities of Aurukun, Kowanyama, Mapoon, Pormpuraaw and Yarrabah showed average annual reductions ranging from 3.2 to 12.5 per cent per year.

The rate of reported offences against the person in the Northern Peninsula Area showed an increasing trend over time with an average increase of 7.3 per cent per year.

Figure 4:

Trends for communities showing statistical evidence of change in all reported offences against the person, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Community	Rate per 1,000 persons							
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Aurukun		196.1	173.5	153.4	135.7	120.0	106.2	93.9
Kowanyama	132.4	124.0	116.1	108.8	101.9	95.4	89.4	83.7
Mapoon		32.2	28.7	25.5	22.7	20.2	18.0	16.1
Northern Peninsula Area	35.6	38.2	41.0	44.0	47.2	50.7	54.4	58.4
Pormpuraaw	168.9	149.9	133.0	118.0	104.7	92.9	82.4	73.2
Yarrabah	81.4	78.8	76.3	73.9	71.5	69.2	67.0	64.9

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read technical notes prior to using these data.

Detecting overall trends in rates of reported offences in some communities may be problematic due to the trend being heavily influenced by a single year's data, for example, the offence rate in 2009/10 in Lockhart River was the highest recorded since 2005/06. This rate was in contrast to declining rates reported in the preceding three years and resulted in an overall increasing trend (not statistically significant). More sophisticated analyses may be able to be undertaken after the collection of several more years' data.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of rates of reported offences against the person recorded in Cherbourg, Coen, Doomadgee, Hope Vale, Lockhart River, Mornington Island, Napranum, Palm Island, Woorabinda and Wujal Wujal (see Table 3 and Figure 5).

Figure 5:
Trends for communities showing no statistical evidence of change in reported offences against the person, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Community	Rate per 1,000 persons							
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Cherbourg	67.6	69.6	71.6	73.7	75.8	78.0	80.3	82.6
Coen		104.7	109.0	113.4	118.0	122.8	127.8	133.0
Doomadgee	101.2	99.8	98.3	96.9	95.5	94.2	68.7	50.2
Hope Vale		51.0	51.2	51.5	51.7	52.0	52.2	52.5
Lockhart River	97.8	102.3	107.0	112.0	117.2	122.6	128.2	134.2
Mornington Island	141.1	135.6	130.3	125.2	120.4	115.7	111.2	106.9
Napranum		60.0	56.9	54.0	51.2	48.6	46.1	43.7
Palm Island	98.5	100.7	102.9	105.1	107.4	109.8	112.2	114.6
Woorabinda	133.9	131.0	128.2	125.5	122.8	120.2	117.6	115.1
Wujal Wujal		94.4	90.2	86.2	82.3	78.6	75.1	71.8

Note: Mossman Gorge is not shown in this graph due to its relatively high and variable rates distorting the scale of the graph.

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported offences against a person

In the period 2002/03 – 2009/10, there were significant decreases in five of the 16 communities and there was a significant increase reported for the Northern Peninsula Area.

Table 3:
Summary of trends in all reported offences against the person, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Community	Change 2008/09 to 2009/10	Trend 2002/03 to 2009/10	Estimated average annual percentage change over reporting period
Aurukun	↔	↓	-11.6
Cherbourg	↔	↔	2.9
Coen	↔	↔	4.1
Doomadgee	↔	↔	-1.4/-27.0
Hope Vale	↔	↔	0.5
Kowanyama	↑	↓	-6.3
Lockhart River	↔	↔	4.6
Mapoon	↔	↓	-12.5
Mornington Island	↓	↔	-3.9
Napranum	↔	↔	-5.1
Northern Peninsula Area	↔	↑	7.3
Palm Island	↔	↔	2.2
Pormpuraaw	↔	↓	-11.3
Woorabinda	↓	↔	-2.1
Wujal Wujal	↔	↔	-4.5
Yarrabah	↔	↓	-3.2

- ↕ Statistical evidence of an increase
- ↓ Statistical evidence of a decrease
- ↔ No statistical evidence of detectable change

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

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read technical notes prior to using these data.

Summary 2009/10

The 2009/10 rates of reported offences against the person in all discrete communities were generally high. Mapoon recorded the lowest rate for 2009/10 with 18.8 reported offences against the person per 1,000 persons. In the communities of Aurukun, Coen, Doomadgee, Hope Vale, Kowanyama, Napranum, Palm Island, Pormpuraaw, Woorabinda and Yarrabah³ there were noteworthy differences between the rates of serious offences and other offences with higher rates of serious offences in each community than other offences (see Figure 6).

Across all of the communities, the most common offences against the person in 2009/10 were serious assault and common assault (36 and 29 per cent of all offences against the person respectively).

Figure 6:
Annual rates of reported offences against the person by community, 2009/10

Community	Rate per 1,000 persons			
	Other Offences	Serious Offences	Total	Qld rate of offences 2009/10
Aurukun	38.9	51.3	90.2	7.0
Cherbourg	37.0	35.4	72.4	7.0
Coen	44.4	81.5	125.9	7.0
Doomadgee	24.2	29.0	53.2	7.0
Hope Vale	20.4	30.0	50.5	7.0
Kowanyama	44.1	50.2	94.3	7.0
Lockhart River	80.8	56.5	137.3	7.0
Mapoon	7.5	11.3	18.8	7.0
Mornington Island	41.7	43.5	85.2	7.0
Napranum	15.1	25.8	40.9	7.0
Northern Peninsula Area	24.1	23.2	47.3	7.0
Palm Island	40.2	81.8	122.1	7.0
Pormpuraaw	26.6	39.9	66.6	7.0
Woorabinda	35.2	56.0	91.2	7.0
Wujal Wujal	42.6	34.1	76.7	7.0
Yarrabah	27.0	36.1	63.2	7.0

Note: Mossman Gorge rates are highly variable and have not been graphed.

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read technical notes prior to using these data.

3. Mapoon has been excluded from this list due to its relatively low annual counts.

Breaches of Alcohol Restrictions

Trends 2004/05 to 2009/10

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

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

Alcohol carriage limits were progressively implemented in the discrete Indigenous communities over several years with the first commencing on 30 December 2002. During the seven and a half year period 30 December 2002 to 30 June 2010, across all communities, 4,279 people had been convicted of 8,032 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits. Of these, 182 people had been convicted of these offences in more than one location and 798 had charges for other offences finalised during their appearance. These figures do not include the adjourned matters on Palm Island.⁴ An analysis of outcomes for the 3,511 persons who had a single charge of breaching Section 168B or 168C of the *Liquor Act 1992* finalised at a court appearance shows that there were:

- 4,908 fines issued by the court
- 30 sentences of imprisonment
- 40 probation orders made
- 116 community orders made, and
- 136 good behaviour orders made.

There was no consistent pattern of change over time in rates of charges resulting in a conviction across the communities, for example, of those communities where there were increases in rates in 2008/09, rates decreased in four communities in 2009/10, increased further in one community and showed little change in another four communities.

The 2009/10 rates of charges resulting in a conviction in Aurukun, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mornington Island, Napranum, the Northern Peninsula Area, Pormpuraaw, Woorabinda and Yarrabah were significantly higher than the rates recorded in 2007/08.

Summary 2009/10

There was a statistically significant increase in the rate of charges resulting in convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions in Aurukun, Doomadgee, Kowanyama and Woorabinda when comparing 2008/09 to 2009/10. In comparison, the rate of convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions in Hope Vale, Mornington Island, Napranum and Wujal Wujal decreased significantly over the same period (see Table 4).⁵

Significantly lower rates of charges resulting in convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions were reported in Mapoon and the Northern Peninsula Area in 2009/10 than in other communities (see Figure 7).

4. As at 30 June 2010, there were 450 breaches of alcohol restriction charges before the court at Palm Island (consisting of possession of restricted liquor (*Liquor Act 1992 S168B*) and attempting to take liquor into a restricted area (*Liquor Act 1992 S168C*). These matters were adjourned pending the outcome of an appeal in *Morton v Queensland Police Service* to the Queensland Court of Appeal where Ms Morton made a constitutional challenge to the validity of Sections 168B and C of the *Liquor Act 1992*. The Court of Appeal decision dismissing the challenge was handed down on 25 June 2010 and Ms Morton discontinued her application for special leave to appeal to the High Court before it was heard. (Source: Queensland Police Service).

5. Please refer to technical notes in the *Notes to Accompany Data section: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions

Comparing 2008/09 to 2009/10, convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions significantly decreased in four communities and significantly increased in four communities also while remaining stable in five communities.

Table 4:
Summary of trends in convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions, 2007/08 to 2009/10⁶

Community	Change 2007/08 to 2008/09	Change 2008/09 to 2009/10
Aurukun	↔	↑
Cherbourg ⁷	n.a.	n.a.
Doomadgee	↓	↑
Hope Vale	↑	↓
Kowanyama	↔	↑
Lockhart River	↑	↔
Mapoon	↔	↔
Mornington Island	↑	↓
Napranum	↑	↓
Northern Peninsula Area	↑	↔
Palm Island ⁸	n.a.	n.a.
Pormpuraaw	↑	↔
Woorabinda	↑	↑
Wujal Wujal	↑	↓
Yarrabah	↑	↔

↓ Statistically significant decrease
↑ Statistically significant increase

6. Please refer to technical notes in the Notes to Accompany Data section: Breaches of Sections 168B and C of the *Liquor Act 1992* at the end of this report.
7. Due to the small number of convictions over time, no trend is presented. Carriage restrictions were not introduced to Cherbourg until 12 March 2009.
8. As at 30 June 2010, there were 450 breaches of alcohol restriction charges before the court at Palm Island (consisting of possession of restricted liquor (*Liquor Act 1992 S168B*) and attempting to take liquor into a restricted area (*Liquor Act 1992 S168C*). These matters were adjourned pending the outcome of an appeal *in Morton v Queensland Police Service* to the Queensland Court of Appeal where Ms Morton made a constitutional challenge to the validity of Sections 168B and C of the *Liquor Act 1992*. The Court of Appeal decision dismissing the challenge was handed down on 25 June 2010 and Ms Morton discontinued her application for special leave to appeal to the High Court before it was heard. (Source: Queensland Police Service).

↔ No statistically detectable change
 n.a. Not available

Figure 7:
Annual rates of convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions, 2009/10

Community	Rate per 1,000 persons
	2009/10
Aurukun	246.5
Cherbourg	417.3
Doomadgee	79.0
Hope Vale	180.3
Kowanyama	179.1
Lockhart River	177.7
Mapoon	18.8
Mornington Island	241.2
Napranum	161.3
Northern Peninsula Area	19.3
Pormpuraaw	102.1
Woorabinda	301.6
Wujal Wujal	96.6
Yarrabah	95.9

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

Alternative sentencing options for minor alcohol offences committed in Indigenous communities are currently being explored by the Queensland Government as part of the development of an Indigenous Justice Strategy. The strategy aims to reduce the number of Indigenous people in Queensland's criminal justice system and, in turn, is intended to improve life outcomes for Indigenous people.

Child Protection

Substantiated notifications in 2009/10

These data describe children aged 0 – 17 years who were subject to a substantiated notification of harm during the period 1 July 2009 – 30 June 2010 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 subject to substantiated notifications varied from zero in Mossman Gorge to 108.9 per 1,000 persons in Lockhart River (see Figure 8).

Figure 8:
Annual rates of children subject to substantiated notifications of harm, 2009/10

Community	Rate per 1,000 persons	
	Children subject to substantiated notifications (2009/10)	Qld rate 2008/09
Aurukun	51.5	5.8
Cherbourg	22.6	5.8
Coen	na	5.8
Doomadgee	34.6	5.8
Hope Vale	26.3	5.8
Kowanyama	59.3	5.8
Lockhart River	108.9	5.8
Mapoon	na	5.8
Mornington Island	41.8	5.8
Mossman Gorge	0.0	5.8
Napranum	91.4	5.8
Northern Peninsula Area	21.6	5.8
Palm Island	34.8	5.8
Pormpuraaw	20.8	5.8
Woorabinda	24.8	5.8
Wujal Wujal	60.0	5.8
Yarrabah	7.0	5.8

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

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

Finalised child protection orders in 2009/10

These data describe children aged 0 – 17 years who were admitted to a finalised child protection order during the period 1 July 2009 – 30 June 2010 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 a finalised child protection order in 2009/10 varied from zero in Mapoon to 70.8 per 1,000 persons in Pormpuraaw (See Figure 9).

Figure 9:
Annual rates of children admitted to finalised child protection orders, 2009/10

Community	Rate per 1,000 persons	
	Children subject to finalised child protection orders (2009/10)	Qld rate as at 30 June 2009
Aurukun	51.5	3.2
Cherbourg	22.6	3.2
Coen	na	3.2
Doomadgee	23.7	3.2
Hope Vale	48.9	3.2
Kowanyama	67.4	3.2
Lockhart River	na	3.2
Mapoon	0.0	3.2
Mornington Island	34.4	3.2
Mossman Gorge	na	3.2
Napranum	44.4	3.2
Northern Peninsula Area	na	3.2
Palm Island	31.3	3.2
Pormpuraaw	70.8	3.2
Woorabinda	12.4	3.2
Wujal Wujal	na	3.2
Yarrabah	7.8	3.2

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

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

Safe Houses are being established across 11 communities and are complete and fully operational in Aurukun, Doomadgee, Kowanyama, Palm Island, Pormpuraaw and Yarrabah, with Napranum operating from an interim facility.

Safe Houses are providing more culturally appropriate placement options and support services for remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and families. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander child safety organisations are funded to deliver Recognised Entity Services and Family Support Services across Queensland, including the discrete communities. These services ultimately aim to prevent and reduce Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people's involvement in the statutory system.

School Attendance

Semester 1 Student Attendance, by Community School

An analysis of change in Semester 1 student attendance rates for the years 2009 to 2010 indicates positive changes in five schools: Bloomfield River State School, Doomadgee State School, Mornington Island State School, Northern Peninsula Area State College and Yarrabah State School (see Table 5). The attendance rates of Western Cape College — Coen students have also remained consistently high over the four year reporting period.

After returning to Semester 1 2007 levels in 2009, the attendance rate for Mornington Island State School students continued to improve in Semester 1 2010 a further 10.6 percentage points to 76.1 per cent. In contrast, after three years of attendance rates of around 71 to 74 per cent, the Semester 1 attendance rate of students at Bwgcolman Community School decreased to 64.4 per cent in 2010. For the remainder of discrete community school students, attendance rates in Semester 1 2010 were similar to those recorded in Semester 1 2009.

The changes recorded between 2009 and 2010 are more positive than those recorded between 2007 and 2008 where only one school (Hopevale State School) reported an increase in Semester 1 student attendance rates and five schools reported decreases (see Table 5).

School attendance

When compared to Semester 1 2007, school attendance in Semester 1 2010 was maintained or improved for 11 communities. Similarly, positive changes or stability were evident between 2009 and 2010 in all communities, except for Palm Island which declined.

Table 5:
Summary of annual change in Semester 1 attendance rates — 2007 to 2010

Centre Name	Change 2007 to 2008	Change 2008 to 2009	Change 2009 to 2010
Western Cape College — Aurukun	↔	↑	↔
Cherbourg State School	↔	↔	↔
Western Cape College — Coen	↔	↔	↔
Doomadgee State School	↓	↔	↑
Hopevale State School	↑	↔	↔
Kowanyama State School	↔	↔	↔
Lockhart State School	↓	↔	↔
Western Cape College — Mapoon	↓	↑	↔
Mornington Island State School	↓	↑	↑
Mossman Gorge students*	↔	↑	↔
Western Cape College — Weipa (Napranum students)	↔	↔	↔
Northern Peninsula Area State College	↓	↔	↑
Bwgcolman Community School — Palm Island	↔	↔	↓
Pormpuraaw State School	↔	↔	↔
Woorabinda State School	↔	↔	↔
Bloomfield River State School — Wujal Wujal	↔	↔	↑
Yarrabah State School	↔	↔	↑

- ↑ increase (more than five percentage points)
 ↓ decrease (more than five percentage points)
 ↔ No change (less than five percentage points)
 * Students attending Mossman State and State High Schools

Semester 1 Student Attendance, Prep to Year 10, 2007 – 2010

There is a demonstrated link between school attendance and student outcomes. For example, a decrease in Year 7 attendance rates for Indigenous State School students in 2008 from almost 100 per cent to 70 per cent was associated with a reduction of between 50 and 100 points in reading, writing and numeracy mean scale scores from the National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy testing in 2008.⁹

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

An analysis of attendance rates for students in Prep and Years 1 to 10 over the four years 2007 to 2010 (see Figure 10) showed no overall improvement in attendance rates by year level over time for students in the discrete communities. However, small but notable increases (4 to 6 percentage points) in attendance rates were apparent in Semester 1 2010 when compared to Semester 1 2009 for students in Prep and Years 3, 8 and 9.

Attendance rates in all four years remained relatively stable through the primary school grades (Prep to Year 7), before decreasing from Year 7 to Year 10.

In Semester 1 2010 for students from discrete community schools:

- there was a 10.8 percentage point decrease in attendance rates between Year 7 and Year 8, compared with 1.9 percentage points for all Queensland non-Indigenous State School students
- attendance rates ranged from 74.2 to 77.8 per cent in the primary school years (Prep to Year 7), and
- there was a marked decrease in attendance rates from Year 7 to Year 10 (76.0 to 55.2 per cent).

There is a gap in attendance rates between students in the discrete community schools and non-Indigenous students at Queensland State schools. This gap was greater in the high school years (Years 8 to 10) than throughout primary school years (Prep to Year 7), with the gap in Years 8 to 10 in 2010 estimated to be at least 25 percentage points. In the primary school years, the attendance rate gap ranged from 15.5 percentage points in Year 3 to 18.5 in Year 1.

Figure 10:
Semester 1 student attendance rates for discrete community school students and Queensland non-Indigenous State School students, Queensland, 2007 – 2010

Attendance Rate (%)	Year Level										
	Prep	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Queensland State School non-Indigenous - 2010	92.5	92.7	93.2	93.3	93.4	93.4	93.2	92.9	91.0	88.6	87.4
Discrete Communities - 2007	71.4	73.3	75.0	75.3	77.0	74.5	76.3	70.0	65.1	61.6	56.7
Discrete Communities - 2008	71.2	72.8	72.7	73.9	74.2	77.6	73.5	71.4	58.7	55.8	53.6
Discrete Communities - 2009	70.5	74.5	74.6	73.6	75.1	75.1	76.0	74.0	59.7	57.5	54.5
Discrete Communities - 2010	76.1	74.2	77.5	77.8	76.8	77.8	75.5	76.0	65.2	62.3	55.2

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

The attendance data described in this section are only for the children and young people from the discrete communities who are enrolled in schools in their communities (or near for residents of Mossman Gorge and Napranum). Many young people from the discrete Indigenous communities attend schools outside their community, for example, many students from communities in the Cape York area who continue into senior secondary school leave their communities to attend boarding schools. In Term 2 2010, there were at least 240 young people from Years 8 to 12 enrolled in boarding schools across Queensland. Almost all of the students from Cape York who attend boarding schools do so with the support of the Department of Education and Training's Transition Support Service.

Term 2 2010 Student Attendance

Student attendance rates for Term 2 2010 ranged from 56.8 per cent at Western Cape College — Weipa (Napranum students) to 92.2 per cent at Western Cape College — Coen (see Figure 11).

Figure 11:
Student attendance rate, Term 2 2010

School/Community	Student attendance Term 2, 2010 (%)	Semester 1, 2010 - Queensland State School student attendance rate (%)	Semester 1, 2010 student attendance rate (%)
Western Cape College - Aurukun	57.7	91.0	62.1
Cherbourg State School	80.8	91.0	82.1
Western Cape College - Coen	92.2	91.0	93.3
Doomadgee State School	57.2	91.0	68.4
Hopevale State School	83.5	91.0	86.5
Kowanyama State School	77.2	91.0	80.2
Lockhart State School	74.6	91.0	76.9
Western Cape College - Mapoon	80.8	91.0	81.5
Mornington Island State School	75.6	91.0	76.1
Mossman State School/High School (Mossman Gorge students)	79.1	91.0	83.6
Western Cape College - Weipa (Napranum students)	56.8	91.0	62.1
Northern Peninsula Area State College	71.5	91.0	75.6
Bwgcolman Community School (Palm Island)	57.5	91.0	64.4
Pormpuraaw State School	77.4	91.0	79.1
Woorabinda State School	77.0	91.0	78.8
Bloomfield River State School (Wujal Wujal)	84.6	91.0	86.3
Yarrabah State School	70.8	91.0	74.2

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

Although significant efforts have been made over the past 12 months to improve school attendance, some schools have reported that the following reasons may have contributed to lower attendance rates:

- sorry business. Funerals can have a significant impact on communities, in accordance with local culture and traditions
- wet seasons can result in roads to schools being closed for long periods due to flooding, and
- significant events, such as cultural celebrations and festivals.

In the following section, key initiatives are presented.

Cape York Welfare Reform

Cape York Welfare Reform is a partnership between the communities of Aurukun, Coen, Hope Vale and Mossman Gorge, the Australian Government, the Queensland Government and the Cape York Institute for Policy and Leadership, and aims to restore social norms and local authority and to change behaviours in response to chronic levels of welfare dependency, social dysfunction and economic exclusion.

Between July 2009 and June 2010, the Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy was established with campuses in Coen and Aurukun. This model of schooling includes class, culture and club components. Since the Academy's commencement, progress has been made in Aurukun and Coen.

In early 2010, the Department of Education and Training approved funding for the last of 27 new jobs created from Community Development and Employment Program activities previously supporting State Government service delivery.

Three new buildings to support service delivery have been completed at Aurukun, including two staff houses and a parenting centre at a cost of just over \$1 million funded by the Queensland Government.

School readiness is encouraged through parents' participation in the Student Education Trust scheme (SETs). SETs is a money management service that enables parents to meet their child's education-related expenses.

Increasingly positive signs of people taking responsibility for themselves and their families are reflected in the large numbers of self-referrals to wellbeing centres, increasing numbers of families declaring their homes 'dry houses', and take up of Pride of Place and SETs.

Family Responsibilities Commission

During the period from July 2009 to June 2010, the Family Responsibilities Commission's (FRC's) operational achievements were as follows:

- 4,364 agency notifications were received, 2,988 (68 per cent) of which were within the FRC's jurisdiction (notifications increased 56 per cent from 2,791 in 2008/09 to 4,364 in 2009/10)
- the FRC held 1,542 conferences
- 216 Family Responsibility Agreements and 208 Family Responsibility Orders (with Case Plans attached) were made and 232 Conditional Income Management Orders were made
- 583 referrals were made to community service providers, and
- 378 clients were being case-managed by the FRC as at 30 June 2010.

In 2009/10, two Deputy Commissioners and six additional Local Commissioners were appointed by the Governor-in-Council resulting in two new Local Commissioners each for the communities of Aurukun, Hope Vale and Mossman Gorge.

The FRC reports that Local Commissioners have worked hard throughout the year to inform and educate the communities about the FRC and this has resulted in improved community acceptance of the FRC. The FRC has also continued to develop skills of Local Commissioners, providing an accredited training program in mediation and Justice of the Peace qualifications.

The Local Commissioners are integral to the FRC's success, and they continue to provide an invaluable leadership role, which is reflected in the high attendance rates at conferences and positive outcomes being achieved. The Local Commissioners ensure conferences are held in a culturally sensitive manner, using local languages where appropriate, and that cultural, kinship and family relationships are considered in working with clients.

Remote Service Delivery

During 2009/10, under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Service Delivery*, the Regional Operations Centres (ROCs) were established to drive the remote service delivery objectives at a community level. The ROCs are staffed by both Queensland and Australian Government staff, as well as place-based local staff and are a single government interface for the community.

ROCs have been working with communities to develop Local Implementation Plans in Aurukun, Coen, Mossman Gorge, Hope Vale, Doomadgee and Mornington Island.

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office

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

To achieve this, the Program Office collaborates with, and helps coordinate, the activities of Queensland Government departments that have administrative responsibility for land dealings and land use planning, public works, environmental health infrastructure, remote Indigenous housing, employment, training and economic development.

This major initiative supports the Queensland Government's response to the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Service Delivery* and *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing* which were developed to support the *Closing the Gap* initiative.

From its official opening in October 2009 to June 2010, the Program Office has:

- secured 243 Deeds of Agreement across seven communities to facilitate social housing
- developed land and infrastructure plans for all 16 discrete Indigenous Shire/Regional Councils in Queensland
- secured in-principle agreements for social housing leases with 12 out of the 14 Indigenous Shire/Regional Councils in Indigenous communities that receive *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing* funding
- coordinated the development of survey networks for six communities to accurately map road networks and major infrastructure
- commenced surveying of all leasable social housing lots in seven communities
- commenced tenure resolution action which will result in more land for social housing leasing
- coordinated a whole of government program of capital works across all communities
- established a working group of state and federal agencies and local Indigenous Shire/Regional Councils to prioritise capital works and agree on training and employment outcomes, and
- developed terms of reference for preparation of planning schemes for remote Indigenous communities and commenced tender processes; and contracted the Department of Public Works to manage contracts.

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

- identify suitable land for further housing construction
- commence Town Planning Schemes
- resolve anomalies such as encroachments identified in survey work completed to date
- facilitate Indigenous employment and training outcomes via the capital works investment, and
- continue negotiations with Native Title holders to facilitate the successful outcome of Indigenous Land Use Agreements.

Employment and Training

Reporting on employment and training from the Department of Public Works commenced during the April to June 2010 reporting quarter. As at 30 June 2010, 127 Indigenous people were employed on projects across the ten communities of Napranum, Doomadgee, Woorabinda, Hope Vale, Palm Island, Aurukun, Lockhart River, Kowanyama, Wujal Wujal and Mornington Island. Of these 127 employees, five were apprentices, 27 were trainees, 17 were tradespersons and 78 were employed in an unspecified capacity.

Social Housing

The Department of Communities has fast-tracked improvements to housing in Queensland's discrete Indigenous communities through the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing (NPARIH)* and Queensland Government funding. In 2009/10, a significant home building and upgrade program was undertaken by the Department of Communities with 117¹⁰ new houses completed, 46 of which were constructed under the *NPARIH*. An additional 82 dwellings were purchased under the *NPARIH* to assist Indigenous households to relocate from their community to urban and regional centres to gain greater access to employment and education opportunities. Over 450 refurbishments of dwellings (such as new kitchens, bathrooms and laundries) were completed in existing houses in discrete Indigenous communities, with 152 of these refurbishments undertaken as part of the *NPARIH*.

The Department of Communities continues to offer tenancy management assistance to Indigenous Shire/Regional Councils, including rent collection, asset management and tenancy support services. The Department of Communities has continued tenancy management responsibilities on behalf of the Aurukun Shire Council, Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council, Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council, Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council, Mornington Shire Council, Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council, Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council and Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council.

10. The count of 117 new houses completed includes 13 dwellings that are in remote areas outside of the discrete Indigenous communities.

Summary of Quarterly Findings

June 2010 Quarterly Summary

Hospital Admissions for Assault-related Conditions

Comparing the June 2010 quarter with the March 2010 quarter, there was a substantial¹¹ decrease in hospital admissions for assault-related conditions (more than ten per cent) in Cherbourg, Mornington Island and Mossman Gorge, while there were substantial increases for the same period in Aurukun, Doomadgee, Hope Vale, Napranum, Palm Island, Woorabinda and Yarrabah. In Coen, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mapoon, Northern Peninsula Area, Pormpuraaw and Wujal Wujal, there was no substantial change.

Reported Offences Against the Person

Comparing the June 2010 quarter with the March 2010 quarter, there was a substantial decrease in Cherbourg, Coen, Doomadgee, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mossman Gorge, Napranum, Palm Island, Pormpuraaw, Wujal Wujal and Yarrabah for reported offences against the person. For four communities, Aurukun, Hope Vale, Northern Peninsula Area and Woorabinda, there was a substantial increase (more than ten per cent) for reported offences against the person for the same period. There was no substantial change for Mapoon or Mornington Island for this period.

Breaches of Alcohol Restrictions

In the June 2010 quarter, when compared to the March 2010 quarter, there were decreases of more than ten per cent in the number of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol carriage restrictions in 13 communities: Aurukun, Cherbourg, Doomadgee, Hope Vale, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mapoon, Mornington Island, Napranum, Pormpuraaw, Woorabinda, Wujal Wujal and Yarrabah. There was an increase for the Northern Peninsula Area for this same period. Coen and Mossman Gorge do not have alcohol restrictions while data for Palm Island are not available.¹²

Child Protection

For the June 2010 quarter, in the communities of Coen, Kowanyama, Mapoon and Mossman Gorge, there were no children the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm. In Coen, Lockhart River, Mapoon, Mornington Island, Mossman Gorge and Yarrabah, no child was admitted to a finalised child protection order.

School Attendance

School attendance remained stable in Cherbourg, Coen, Hope Vale, Kowanyama, Mapoon, Mossman Gorge, Napranum, Pormpuraaw, Woorabinda and Yarrabah when comparing Term 2 2010 to Term 2 2009. Decreases of more than five percentage points were reported in Aurukun and Palm Island. In the communities of Doomadgee, Lockhart River, Mornington Island, Northern Peninsula Area and Wujal Wujal, school attendance increased by more than five percentage points.

11. By ten per cent or more.

12. As at 30 June 2010, there were 450 breaches of alcohol restriction charges before the court at Palm Island (consisting of possession of restricted liquor (*Liquor Act 1992 S168B*) and attempting to take liquor into a restricted area (*Liquor Act 1992 S168C*). These matters were adjourned pending the outcome of an appeal in *Morton v Queensland Police Service* to the Queensland Court of Appeal where Ms Morton made a constitutional challenge to the validity of Sections 168B and C of *the Liquor Act 1992*. The Court of Appeal decision dismissing the challenge was handed down on 25 June 2010 and Ms Morton discontinued her application for special leave to appeal to the High Court before it was heard. (Source: Queensland Police Service).

Aurukun

Community Perspective

Aurukun Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Neville Pootchemunka.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Phyllis Yunkaporta.

Councillors

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

Population

- Approximately 1,209 people (at 30 June 2009).

Location

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

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

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

Alcohol Restrictions

- 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 Justice Group

- Chair — Sandra Bowenda.

Community highlights report by the Government Champion for Aurukun

As the Government Champion for Aurukun, I am delighted to report on the various highlights and achievements from the community during the 2009/10 year. Aurukun is a **Cape York Welfare Reform** community.

The Australian Government's **Healthy Kids Checks** program ensures that all children four years of age have a basic health check commenced. During the period October 2009 to February 2010, 34 children received Healthy Kids Checks.

A new model of schooling approved by the Queensland Government in November 2009 commenced at the Western Cape College campus of Aurukun early in 2010. The three year trial program proposed by the Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy has, as a key element, the **Class, Club and Culture curriculum** program, which incorporates Direct Instruction methods, and will be progressively phased in.

In 2010, upgrades to an improved bitumen sealed alignment of the "Superway" to Aurukun were completed as well as the road to the refuse centre. This is as a result of over two years of road construction and training of ten local Indigenous workers by the **Far North Remote Communities Services Unit** towards the access upgrade for Aurukun residents. Many of the workers, apart from gaining valuable experience towards maintaining their own roads infrastructure, also gained certification to operate various plant-operated machinery.

Four Aurukun residents were involved in **Justices of the Peace (Magistrates Court)** training to increase the number of Justices of the Peace (Magistrates Court) conducting Court on a monthly basis in the community.

Celebrations were held in late April 2010 for the official opening of the **Wellbeing Centre** in Aurukun. Locally known as *Aawuch Ngangk Kemp Min Aak*, the Wellbeing Centre provides a comprehensive range of community services.

The annual **Wuungkum Fishing Competition** held on 28 April 2010 was a great success with an increase in the number of participants and a wider variety of age groups involved than previous competitions.

The **Aurukun Local Partnership Program** team has been busy encouraging community members to take steps to obtain a copy of their **birth certificate**, which is a key document to obtain many other benefits such as a driver's licence and other qualifications. Community enthusiasm has been high and 303 birth certificates have been obtained.

Upon its inception, the **Aurukun Men's Group** established its own identity and meeting place. Following consultation with the Aurukun Elders, the men identified the **Yarning Circle** as their meeting place. The Yarning Circle was created in 2004 and was recently renovated. The completion of the refurbishment of the Yarning Circle and the establishment of the Aurukun Men's Group was marked by a small gathering of 13 men who constructed the new area. A venue like the Yarning Circle adds consistency and stability through which men's support services can be provided.

Funds of \$20,000 were provided to the **Wik and Kugu Art Centre** as part of the Arts Queensland Indigenous Regional Arts Development Fund for three projects. These projects included an artist-in-residence workshop, a community exhibition program and the provision of professional development training to the Aurukun Art Centre and community artists.

Following extensive negotiations with artists and committee members of Wik and Kugu Arts and Crafts as well as the Aurukun Shire Council, a master plan was developed for an **Aurukun arts precinct**. Planning for the work required to commence development of the precinct is underway.

Construction of the **Aurukun Safe House** commenced with the service becoming operational in July 2010.

Young people from Aurukun participated in the **Creative Recovery Project** during the year whereby mural art is developed into a module for the Health Interactive Technology network (HITnet) touchscreen kiosks.

A number of activities were held throughout the year to encourage **family engagement within the school**. Engagement has been assisted by events including the Spring Fair, Under 8's Day, Parents and Citizens meetings and the inclusion of senior male students in the Men's Group.

The outlook for 2010 /11

Through the **National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing**, four new **houses** were constructed in Aurukun in 2009/10. Under the ten year Agreement, the Department of Communities will continue to build new houses and upgrade homes to address overcrowding, homelessness, poor housing conditions and housing shortages.

Planning is underway for the establishment of a **Vocational Educational Training facility** that will be located within the Aurukun Aboriginal Shire Council works area. The purpose of this facility is to deliver relevant job skills training with a focus on young Aurukun residents.

Funding has been sourced to enable the purchase of two motor vehicles. This will enable Aurukun learner drivers to complete the necessary log book hours to progress towards a driver's licence, thus providing them with another relevant competency to enhance employment prospects.

To support the new housing construction, \$11.25 million dollars will be spent to **upgrade necessary infrastructure in Aurukun**. These necessary works will include replacement of old water supply lines, upgrades to sewerage, internal road upgrade and kerbing.

The Aurukun **Local Implementation Plan** is complete and outlines the identified priorities for the community. Much of the information contained in the plan has come about through the Negotiation Table process and through community engagement and consultation over the last 12 – 18 months. Further Negotiation Tables will be planned for 2010 /11.

Funding has been allocated to the **Aurukun Sewing Centre** to re-establish it as a place where local women can manufacture clothing, curtains and some soft furnishings. The Aurukun Sewing Centre is expected to provide employment opportunities for up to 12 local women.

Development of the **Aurukun Business Precinct** is underway, with partial demolition of the existing on-site structure completed and plans being finalised for the new building. Construction of the new precinct will commence with the arrival of the dry season in 2011. The eagerly awaited precinct will see the consolidation of many of Aurukun's service providers, and provide community members with easier access to their services. In addition, the Aurukun Business Precinct will provide retail space, available to be taken up by some small, locally run enterprises.

Graeme Newton

Government Champion for Aurukun
Coordinator-General and Director-General
Department of Infrastructure and Planning

Key Initiatives and Services

Cape York Welfare Reform

Annual

Aurukun is a **Cape York Welfare Reform (CYWR)** community. **The Wellbeing Centre** operates as part of CYWR and 242 clients or referrals, including self-referrals, have been made to the centre since August 2008 when the Family Responsibilities Commission (FRC) began conferences in the community.

Three economic development opportunities are being considered for 'start up' funds, including the Sugarbag project (harvesting of honey and wax from native bees), establishment of a mechanical workshop and a car hire business. Funds to re-establish the sewing centre have been approved. Other economic development opportunity projects have also been identified including seed collection and re-establishing the furniture manufacture shop.

As part of a project to promote individual financial independence by transitioning government funded Community Development Employment Program (CDEP) positions to 'real jobs' (jobs that are demand driven and full-time or substantial to the extent that they negate the need for welfare payments), the Australian Government identified 17 real jobs of which 16 have been transitioned from CDEP. The Queensland Government has also converted 12 of 13 positions. Additionally, the **Aurukun Business Precinct Development** continues.

June 2010 Quarter

During the June 2010 quarter, the **Family Responsibilities Commission (FRC)** conducted 288 conferences and made referrals in relation to anger management, alcohol and drug use, domestic and family violence, parenting and to Men's and Women's Groups. Aurukun conferences accounted for 66 per cent of the total Family Responsibilities Commission conferences held for the quarter.

The **Student Education Trust scheme (SETs)** team is currently finalising procedures with the **Aurukun Retail Centre** to enable the SETs to be used for purchasing materials such as school bags, shoes and potentially school uniforms.

During the quarter, the community participated in an ANZAC Day service for the first time in 12 years. The service was attended by staff of the Queensland Police Service, the Australian Army Reserve and approximately 270 community members, some of whom were ex-service personnel.

Remote Area Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Care received funding to manage the **Women's Shelter** this quarter. The Women's Shelter is now open and delivering services, providing a safe environment and accommodation for women and children.

During the June 2010 quarter, the Aurukun Campus of the **Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy** reported 65 – 70 per cent school attendance for Term 2 2010. A new model of schooling is being progressively phased in with planning and recruitment underway for delivery of the *Club* component of the curriculum which commences in Term 3 2010.

The **Pride of Place (PoP)** project is a CYWR project designed to encourage home and garden improvement projects such as landscaping, tree planting, house painting and carport or garden shed construction. The PoP project currently has close synergy with the **Family Income Management** initiative working together to assist families manage their income and household budgets. Implementation of the second PoP project commenced in June 2010. As at 30 June 2010, Aurukun had seven participants signed up to the project who were making regular financial contributions towards their \$1,000 lawn mower and gardening package.

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was no overall change in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was a strong improvement in the overall rate of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2008/09 – 2009/10

There was a strong increase in the rate of convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Student attendance rate for Western Cape College — Aurukun: Semester 1 2009 to Semester 1 2010

The student attendance rate in each semester was similar.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 12 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2009/10, usual residents of Aurukun (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Aurukun¹³ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland. Table 6 also shows the numbers of non-residents of Aurukun admitted to hospital in Aurukun in the most recent five quarters.

Annual

In 2009/10, the rate of hospital admissions of Aurukun residents for assault-related conditions was 14.9 per 1,000 persons (5.8 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Aurukun and 9.1 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This rate was similar to the rate for 2008/09 (15.9 per 1,000 persons) as shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12:
Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Financial Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			
	All usual residents	Usual residents hospitalised in Aurukun	Usual residents hospitalised outside Aurukun	Qld rate of admission 2009/10
2002/03	28.2	22.0	6.2	1.3
2003/04	13.3	8.0	5.3	1.3
2004/05	12.3	8.8	3.5	1.3
2005/06	38.8	23.8	15.0	1.3
2006/07	22.1	14.2	8.0	1.3
2007/08	22.5	12.1	10.4	1.3
2008/09	15.9	9.2	6.7	1.3
2009/10	14.9	5.8	9.1	1.3

13. 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.

Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admissions of Aurukun residents to hospital varied from 12.3 to 38.8 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the past eight years were highly variable ranging from 14 up to 44 admissions per year.

There was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of hospital admissions of Aurukun residents over the reporting period — there was an estimated average annual decline of 5.0 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): -5.0 per cent) in the rate of admissions of Aurukun residents to all hospital facilities (see Figure 13).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of Aurukun residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -10.5 per cent) or hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: 4.8 per cent) for assault-related conditions.

Figure 13:
Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - All usual residents hospitalised	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised in Aurukun	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised outside Aurukun
2002/03	26.8	20.2	7.3
2003/04	25.4	18.0	7.6
2004/05	24.2	16.1	8.0
2005/06	22.9	14.4	8.4
2006/07	21.8	12.9	8.8
2007/08	20.7	11.5	9.2
2008/09	19.7	10.3	9.6
2009/10	18.7	9.2	10.1
AAPC	-5.00%	-10.50%	4.80%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were six admissions of Aurukun residents to hospital for assault-related conditions (two hospitalised in Aurukun and four hospitalised elsewhere). There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions in Aurukun (see Table 6).

Table 6:
Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent five quarters

Resident status		Quarter				
		Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	0	4	1	0	2
	Admitted elsewhere	1	2	3	2	4
	Total	1	6	4	2	6
Non residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person

Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Aurukun in 2009/10 was 90.2 per 1,000 persons (51.3 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 38.9 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate in 2008/09 of 85.3 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 14). In 2009/10, 57 per cent of all offences against the person in Aurukun were considered serious offences. This was similar to the number recorded in 2008/09 (56 per cent).

Figure 14:
Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			Qld rate of offences against the person 2009/10
	Other Offences	Serious Offences	Total	
2002/03	21.2	32.6	53.8	7.0
2003/04	87.8	79.8	167.6	7.0
2004/05	86.8	97.3	184.0	7.0
2005/06	83.0	98.0	180.9	7.0
2006/07	45.2	74.4	119.6	7.0
2007/08	59.7	82.2	141.9	7.0
2008/09	37.6	47.7	85.3	7.0
2009/10	38.9	51.3	90.2	7.0

Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for seven of the eight years in the reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. Rates from the year 2002/03 were excluded from the trend analyses as these data points represent a clear break in the time series. The rate of all reported offences against the person over the seven years from 2003/04 to 2009/10 varied from 85.3 to 184.0 per 1,000 persons.¹⁴ Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over this period were highly variable ranging from 102 up to 210 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of all reported offences against the person in Aurukun — there was an estimated average annual decline of 11.6 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC):-11.6 per cent) in the rate of all reported offences against the person (see Figure 15).

Similarly, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of serious reported offences against the person (AAPC:-9.2 per cent) and other reported offences against the person (AAPC: -14.3 per cent).

Figure 15:
Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2003/04 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - Total Offences Aurukun	Trend - Other Offences Aurukun	Trend - Serious Offences Aurukun
2003/04	196.1	96.2	100.6
2004/05	173.5	82.4	91.4
2005/06	153.4	70.6	83.0
2006/07	135.7	60.4	75.3
2007/08	120.0	51.8	68.4
2008/09	106.2	44.3	62.1
2009/10	93.9	38.0	56.4
AAPC	-11.60%	-14.30%	-9.20%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there was a total of 28 reported offences against the person in Aurukun. This was within the range of the counts recorded in the previous four quarters (ranging from 20 to 37) (see Table 7).

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

Table 7:
Count¹⁵ of reported offences against the person — most recent five quarters

Aurukun	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Serious Offences	14	18	13	11	20
Other Offences	13	19	11	9	8
Total	27	37	24	20	28

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read technical notes prior to using these data.

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

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Aurukun on 30 December 2002. As at 30 June 2010, 458 distinct individuals¹⁶ had been convicted of 1,024 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Aurukun.

Annual

There was a significant increase in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction from 163.9 per 1,000 persons in 2008/09 to 246.5 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10 (see Figure 16). The rate of charges resulting in a conviction in Aurukun has been increasing since 2006/07 (66.4 per 1,000 persons).

In 2009/10, 296 defendants were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in Aurukun.

The number of people convicted for breaches of alcohol carriage limits who had no previous convictions for breaches in Aurukun has remained relatively stable over the three years 2007/08 to 2009/10 with counts ranging from 65 to 74 persons (see Table 9). When considered in the context of the steadily increasing rate of charges shown in Figure 16, there is likely to have been a high level of repeat offending (breaches) occurring in Aurukun over the years since alcohol carriage restrictions were introduced.

15. Data for March 2010 quarter have been finalised and may have changed from the last quarterly report. Data for June 2010 quarter are preliminary.

16. Individuals convicted are not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once in the reporting period.

Figure 16:

Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences, 2004/05 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000
2004/05	72.7
2005/06	104.1
2006/07	66.4
2007/08	128.9
2008/09	163.9
2009/10	246.5

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were 27 charges resulting in a conviction¹⁷ for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Aurukun (see Table 8). This was the lowest number recorded in a quarter over the last five quarters.

In the June 2010 quarter, six persons without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits in Aurukun were convicted. These six persons constituted at least 22 per cent of the total defendants convicted during the quarter (27).

Table 8:
Count¹⁸ of charges resulting in a conviction, and defendants for breaches of 168B and C — most recent five quarters

Aurukun	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Charges	43	98	108	65	27
Defendants	42	97	107	65	27

Table 9:
Count¹⁸ of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching 168B and C — 2004/05 to 2009/10 (nb: not a count of total persons convicted)

Aurukun	Year					
	2004 – 05	2005 – 06	2006 – 07	2007 – 08	2008 – 09	2009 – 10
Total	54	74	39	65	69	74

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

17. Not all defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

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

Child Safety

Annual

In 2009/10, the annual rate of Aurukun children subject to a substantiated notification of harm was 51.5 per 1,000 persons. The annual rate of Aurukun children admitted to a finalised child protection order was also 51.5 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10.

June 2010 Quarter

In the June quarter 2010, seven children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.¹⁹ Five children were admitted to finalised child protection orders over the same period.²⁰

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2010, the student attendance rate at Western Cape College — Aurukun was 62.1 per cent (see Table 10). This was an increase of 18.4 percentage points from the rate recorded in both Semester 1 2007 and Semester 1 2008 (43.7 per cent in both years) and similar to the rate recorded in 2009 (60.0 per cent). Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Western Cape College — Aurukun have been lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students. In 2009 and 2010, the attendance rate at Western Cape College — Aurukun was approximately 30 percentage points lower than the attendance rate of all Queensland State School students.

Table 10:
Student attendance rate — Discrete communities and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2010

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

June 2010 Quarter

In Term 2 2010, the student attendance rate at Western Cape College - Aurukun was 57.7 per cent. This was a decrease from the rate recorded in Term 2 2009 (63.2 per cent) (see Figure 17).

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

20. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

Figure 17:
Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2010

	Student attendance (%) - Western Cape College - Aurukun	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Queensland State Schools	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Western Cape College - Aurukun
Term 1 2008	46.1		
Term 2 2008	37.9		
Term 3 2008	44.5		
Term 4 2008	43.5		
Term 1 2009	56.1		
Term 2 2009	63.2		
Term 3 2009	66.0		
Term 4 2009	61.6		
Term 1 2010	65.9	91.0	62.1
Term 2 2010	57.7	91.0	62.1

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

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office)

In the period October 2009 to end of June 2010, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of four new houses and ten upgrades to existing houses under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- assisted the Aurukun Shire Council to obtain consent to create an interest and Governor-in-Council approval to grant 185 sub-leases for social housing
- commenced the preparation of the strategic framework for the Aurukun Land Use Planning Scheme
- organised the survey of six lots in preparation for new housing. The first and second stage of the network survey has commenced. These stages consist of undertaking a control survey of the township area to establish a survey framework, accurately recording existing tenures and undertaking a survey of roads and major infrastructure
- developed a Land and Infrastructure Plan
- supported the Department of Infrastructure and Planning in the development of the infrastructure program, and
- established a technical working group with the Aurukun Shire Council and key agencies as members. The purpose of this technical working group is to identify and resolve issues arising from the delivery of social housing, tenure investigations, surveying, Aboriginal cultural heritage identification, land use and infrastructure planning.

The Aurukun Shire Council has engaged a planning consultant to prepare a planning scheme for the Aurukun Shire Council. The Program Office is financing the preparation of this planning scheme.

The Aurukun Shire Council and building contractors employed 20 Indigenous people, including two tradespersons and five trainees on new housing construction and upgrades to dwellings. The Aurukun Shire Council undertook site works in preparation for new housing and contractors, erected new factory-built houses and installed new kitchen as well as bathroom upgrades to existing houses. Other works included water service upgrades, general maintenance and repairs.

Social Housing

In the period July 2009 to June 2010, the Department of Communities delivered 21 constructions and ten upgrades to existing houses in Aurukun (see Figure 18).

Figure 18:
Department of Communities achievements for the period July 2009 to June 2010

Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA	Other	NPA	Other
Aurukun	4	17	10	0

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

Remote Communities Tenancy Management Program

As at 30 June 2010, 162 tenancy agreements were in place. During this quarter, the pre-allocation and allocation of nine vacant properties were managed. The Department of Communities has established tenancy management arrangements up to June 2011.

Cherbourg

Community Persepctive

Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Sammy Murray.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Gordon Wragge.

Councillors

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

Population

- Approximately 1,215 people (at 30 June 2009).

Location

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

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

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

Alcohol Restrictions

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

Barambah Local Justice Initiative Group

- Deputy Chair — Beryl Gambrill.
- Coordinator — Clarissa Malone.

Community highlights report by the Government Champion for Cherbourg

While there may be challenges facing the Cherbourg community, I have come to appreciate the importance of celebrating the successes gained on the journey towards a healthier and more engaged community. Some of the successes from the past year are recognised below.

September 2009 saw the community rally behind the **Extreme Makeover Cherbourg Style**. The Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council initiative was very well supported and resulted in a major clean up and rejuvenation of homes and public places in Cherbourg. It was terrific to be part of the judging for the event. The Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, sponsors and the community all deserve to be congratulated.

Queensland Health's **Deadly Ears Program** came to town in December 2009. This program brought great benefits to many children and their families. When we consider that 20 children underwent surgery and 39 received audiological examinations, we see the real value of the program.

The Volatile Substance Misuse group, Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, other service providers and individuals came together for a **Youth at Risk Forum** in December 2009. The forum sought to address the serious and confronting issue of substance abuse by youth in the community. A number of options were put forward for consideration and most importantly, agencies, organisations and individuals came together to confront the issue head on.

A real highlight for me was the opening of the **Ration Shed and Museum Precinct**. I was truly honoured to give the opening address in front of so many proud community members and unveil the plaque. I well remember being a part of the mock line-up and being told — “stand up straight John Bradley”. That light hearted moment also illustrated the history of the Ration Shed in a very real and personal way. The exhibits are great and preserve the history for local people and tourists alike.

A significant 2009/10 achievement was the opening of the **Cherbourg Fresh** fruit and vegetable shop which complements the existing supermarket and markets locally grown produce. Cherbourg Fresh is an example of the Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council's focus on their economic development plans through the **Cherbourg Enterprise** initiative which is going from strength to strength.

Budburra Books continued their success with another successful launch in March 2010. This was the ninth book in the range and it focused on learning the alphabet sounds. Besides their literary success, the school students also continued to develop their film making talents.

The **Snuff Out Sniffing** march in April 2010 was another big highlight. The campaign and march brought the community together to focus attention on this critical issue. It was driven by concerned parents and was well supported by the Youth and Combined Community Action program, South Burnett Community Training Centre as well as the Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council. The unified community message of a zero tolerance approach towards sniffing sends a powerful message of support to parents, the support group and the young people caught up in sniffing.

The outlook for 2010/11

I believe a major priority for 2010 /11 should be **youth welfare**. Recent months have seen the issue of substance abuse placed centre stage and now is the time to provide the support so desperately needed.

The **Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office** has an ambitious agenda for 2010/11 to assist the Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council in coordinating a number of cross-agency activities. These activities include supporting the construction of new houses, the development of a Land Use Planning Scheme, the implementation of a program to survey road networks and major council infrastructure and to develop and implement the Cherbourg Land and Infrastructure Plan. This ambitious agenda will lay the groundwork for 2010/11 and beyond.

The incremental gains in **economic and employment growth** that have been achieved in the past year through initiatives, such as **Cherbourg Enterprise**, need to be consolidated and expanded where opportunities arise. This ambition must be underpinned by well-targeted training and development opportunities provided through the Registered Training Organisations and facilities such as the Cherbourg Nurunderi TAFE Campus.

The **Negotiation Table** process is back on track in Cherbourg and is providing a forum to discuss problems and opportunities. I look forward to building on the current goodwill and success and tackling even more ambitious agendas in the year ahead. 2009/10 was my first year as Government Champion and I would like to close by thanking the Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council and all of the community organisations who work so hard to make Cherbourg a better community.

John Bradley

Government Champion for Cherbourg

Director-General

Department of Environment and Resource Management

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was no overall change in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was no overall change in the rate of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2008/09 – 2009/10

Not applicable.

Student attendance rate for Cherbourg State School: Semester 1 2009 to Semester 1 2010

The school attendance rate was similar.

Note: 2009/10 represents the first full financial year of data collection for breach activity in Cherbourg.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 19 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2009/10, usual residents of Cherbourg (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Cherbourg²¹ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland. Table 11 also shows the numbers of non-residents of Cherbourg admitted to hospital in Cherbourg in the most recent five quarters.

Annual

In 2009/10, the rate of hospital admissions of Cherbourg residents for assault-related conditions was 39.5 per 1,000 persons (37.0 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Cherbourg and 2.5 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This rate was similar to the rate for 2008/09 (42.9 per 1,000 persons) as shown in Figure 19.

21. 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 19:
Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			
	All usual residents	Usual residents hospitalised in Cherbourg	Usual residents hospitalised outside Cherbourg	Qld rate of admission 2009/10
2002/03	40.1	37.6	2.5	1.3
2003/04	26.1	22.0	4.1	1.3
2004/05	40.0	35.1	4.9	1.3
2005/06	38.5	36.8	1.6	1.3
2006/07	45.7	44.1	1.6	1.3
2007/08	40.4	38.7	1.7	1.3
2008/09	42.9	33.0	9.9	1.3
2009/10	39.5	37.0	2.5	1.3

Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admissions of Cherbourg residents to hospital varied from 26.1 to 45.7 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the past eight years were highly variable ranging from 32 up to 56 admissions per year.

There was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of hospital admissions of Cherbourg residents over the reporting period — there was an estimated average annual increase of 2.4 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): 2.4 per cent) in the rate of admissions of Cherbourg residents to all hospital facilities (see Figure 20).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of Cherbourg residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: 1.9 per cent) or hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: 11.5 per cent) for assault-related conditions.

Figure 20:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - All usual residents hospitalised	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised in Cherbourg	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised outside Cherbourg
2002/03	36.2	33.7	2.9
2003/04	37.1	34.3	3.3
2004/05	38.0	35.0	3.7
2005/06	38.9	35.6	4.1
2006/07	39.9	36.3	4.6
2007/08	40.8	37.0	5.1
2008/09	41.8	37.7	5.7
2009/10	42.9	38.5	6.3
AAPC	2.40%	1.90%	11.50%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were ten admissions of Cherbourg residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, all of which were to facilities in or near to the Cherbourg community. There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions in Cherbourg (see Table 11).

Table 11:
Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent five quarters

Resident Status		Quarter				
		Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	7	14	10	11	10
	Admitted elsewhere	3	1	1	1	0
	Total	10	15	11	12	10
Non residents	Admitted in community	5	1	3	2	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 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 2009/10 was 72.4 per 1,000 persons (35.4 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 37.0 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate in 2008/09 of 70.1 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 21).

In 2009/10, 49 per cent of all offences against the person in Cherbourg were considered serious offences.

Figure 21:
Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			Qld rate of offences against the person 2009/10
	Other Offences	Serious Offences	Total	
2002/03	27.8	40.1	67.9	7
2003/04	35.8	21.2	57.0	7
2004/05	26.9	50.6	77.5	7
2005/06	33.6	40.1	73.6	7
2006/07	30.2	43.3	73.5	7
2007/08	45.4	56.3	101.8	7
2008/09	26.4	43.7	70.1	7
2009/10	37.0	35.4	72.4	7

Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 57.0 to 101.8 per 1,000 persons²² during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the past eight years were highly variable ranging from 70 up to 121 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of all reported offences against the person — there was an estimated average annual increase of 2.9 per cent (AAPC: 2.9 per cent) in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Cherbourg (see Figure 22).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of serious reported offences against the person (average annual percentage change (AAPC): 2.4 per cent) or other reported offences against the person (AAPC: 2.8 per cent).

Figure 22:
Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - Total Offences Cherbourg	Trend - Other Offences Cherbourg	Trend - Serious Offences Cherbourg
2002/03	67.6	30.2	39.0
2003/04	69.6	31.1	40.0
2004/05	71.6	31.9	40.9
2005/06	73.7	32.8	41.9
2006/07	75.8	33.7	42.9
2007/08	78.0	34.7	43.9
2008/09	80.3	35.6	45.0
2009/10	82.6	36.6	46.1
AAPC	2.90%	2.80%	2.40%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there was a total of 18 reported offences against the person in Cherbourg. This was within the range of the counts recorded in the previous four quarters (ranging from 14 to 30) (see Table 12).

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

Table 12:
Count²³ of reported offences against the person — most recent five quarters

	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Cherbourg					
Serious Offences	8	14	9	16	4
Other Offences	6	2	15	14	14
Total	14	16	24	30	18

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read technical notes prior to using these data.

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

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Cherbourg on 12 March 2009. As at 30 June 2010, 376 distinct individuals²⁴ had been convicted of 595 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Cherbourg.

Annual

Since the introduction of alcohol carriage limits, 2009/10 represents the first full financial year of data collection for breach activity in Cherbourg. These data are not comparable with 2008/09 data which capture just over three months of the financial year; therefore, comments on changes over time or trends in the data cannot be made.

The annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences in Cherbourg in 2009/10 was 417.3 per 1,000 persons.

In 2009/10, 503 defendants were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in Cherbourg and 291 people who had no prior convictions were convicted of this offence in Cherbourg. These 291 persons constituted at least 58 per cent of the total defendants convicted during the 2009/10 period (see Table 14).

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, 107 defendants²⁵ were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in Cherbourg (see Table 13). This was less than the number of defendants convicted in the March 2010 quarter (148). Forty-six of the defendants convicted in the June 2010 quarter had no previous conviction for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Cherbourg.

23. Data for March 2010 quarter have been finalised and may have changed from the last quarterly report. Data for June 2010 quarter are preliminary.

24. Individuals convicted are not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once in the reporting period.

25. Not all defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

Table 13:
Count²⁶ of charges resulting in a conviction, and defendants for breaches of 168B and C — most recent five quarters

Cherbourg	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Charges	79	144	107	148	108
Defendants	79	142	106	148	107

Table 14:
Count²⁶ of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching 168B and C — 2004/05 to 2009/10 (nb: not a count of total persons convicted)

Cherbourg	Year					
	2004 – 05	2005 – 06	2006 – 07	2007 – 08	2008 – 09	2009 – 10
Total	5	2	0	0	78	291

Notes: Due to the small number of convictions over time, no graph is presented. Carriage restrictions were not introduced to Cherbourg until 12 March 2009.

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, unpublished data.

Child Safety

Annual

In 2009/10, the annual rate of Cherbourg children subject to a substantiated notification of harm was 22.6 per 1,000 persons. The annual rate of Cherbourg children admitted to a finalised child protection order was also 22.6 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10.

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, seven children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.²⁷ Fewer than five children were admitted to finalised child protection orders over the same period.²⁸

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2010, the student attendance rate at Cherbourg State School was 82.1 per cent (see Table 15). This was similar to the Semester 1 attendance rates recorded at this school between 2007 and 2009 (83.1 to 86.0 per cent). Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Cherbourg State School have been lower than the State-wide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students. The gap in attendance rates between Cherbourg State School students and all Queensland State School students narrowed to 4.7 percentage points in Semester 1 2009 but increased to 8.9 percentage points in Semester 1 2010.

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

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

28. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

Table 15:
Student attendance rate — Discrete communities and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2010

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

June 2010 Quarter

In Term 2 2010, the student attendance rate at Cherbourg State School was 80.8 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2009 (82.9 per cent) (Figure 23).

Figure 23:
Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2010

	Student attendance (%) - Cherbourg State School	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Queensland State Schools	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Cherbourg State School
Term 1 2008	82.7		
Term 2 2008	83.4		
Term 3 2008	76.0		
Term 4 2008	77.2		
Term 1 2009	88.0		
Term 2 2009	82.9		
Term 3 2009	76.9		
Term 4 2009	80.8		
Term 1 2010	81.8	91.0	82.1
Term 2 2010	80.8	91.0	82.1

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

Social Housing

In the period July 2009 to June 2010, the Department of Communities completed 31 upgrades to existing houses in Cherbourg (see Figure 24).

Figure 24:
Department of Communities achievements for the period July 2009 to June 2010

Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA	Other	NPA	Other
Cherbourg	0	0	0	31

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

Remote Communities Tenancy Management Program

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

Coen

Community Perspective

Cook Shire Council

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

Population

- Approximately 272 people (at 30 June 2009).

Location

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

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

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

Alcohol Restrictions

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

Coen Community Justice Group Incorporated

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

Community highlights report by the Government Champion for Coen

As the Government Champion for Coen, I am delighted to report on the various highlights and achievements from the community during the 2009/10 year.

The financial year was off to a flying start with the completion of a six two-bedroom **seniors housing complex**. I visited the cottages in the complex earlier this year and it was pleasing to see the residents settled into their new accommodation and enjoying life socialising with others in their age group. Given the popularity of the accommodation, I am hopeful of negotiating an expansion to the complex in the near future.

The 2010 school year heralded the beginning of education reforms at the newly established Coen Campus of the **Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy**. Reports to date indicate that the children are achieving excellent results through the Direct Instruction teaching method, with many children reaching benchmarks in literacy and numeracy. A fantastic result!

The new year also saw the commencement of the four year '**Working on Country**' initiative, which has seen the establishment of two distinct **Ranger groups** in Coen — Lama Lama and Kalan, working on country at Running Creek Nature Refuge and the Toolka/Mt Croll Nature Refuges respectively. This is a significant opportunity for local Indigenous people to combine conservation and employment opportunities.

There was a frenzy of activity in the community after the wet season, with a most successful **Negotiation Table** meeting held on 28 April 2010. It was a truly overwhelming response with the meeting attracting around 80 local Indigenous residents. Local residents were given an opportunity to discuss ideas and raise concerns with myself and other key stakeholders in a comfortable, small family group environment.

The day after the Negotiation Table, I was honoured to be invited to attend the ceremony which saw the transfer of the **Cliff Island National Park** to the Lama Lama Land Trust and the dedication of Marpa National Park (Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal land). The Cliff Island National Park covers an area of approximately 37.8 hectares.

An Indigenous management agreement between the Lama Lama Land Trust and the Queensland Government will allow the area to be jointly managed as the Marpa National Park (Cape York Peninsula Aboriginal land).

In April 2010, the new, long-awaited compactor **rubbish truck** arrived in town. A significant improvement on the previous vehicle, residents now have an effective and efficient rubbish collection service.

Extensive community engagement commenced during the last quarter of 2010 around the concept and design of a **new representative body** for Coen. Cape York Welfare Reform partners were keen to hear ideas from local residents and significant progress has been made to date. I am looking forward to the New Year when hopefully the new entity will be operational.

Another long awaited arrival was driven into Coen in the last quarter, with the Coen Kindergarten Association securing funding for the purchase of a **new 21 seater kindy bus**. The bus provides essential transport that enables the participation of the kindy children in the all important early childhood education program.

I am pleased to report that Coen residents have embraced the **Dry Place Declaration** initiative (which commenced late 2008) and are prepared to stand up and have a say about the consumption of alcohol in their homes. As at 30 June 2010, there were ten dry houses in the community, which is a significant achievement with a population of less than 300.

I could not conclude my highlights report without mentioning the inspiring demonstration of leather and timber craft work displayed by a dedicated group of individuals. The **Coen Men's Craft Group**, now in its fourth year of operation, is a weekly activity organised to provide a venue for the men to balance the pressures of family life, the temptation of alcohol and an opportunity to yarn

about the old days. I am happy to support the group with regular donations of leather and make every effort to visit the men whenever I am in the neighbourhood.

The outlook for 2010/11

The single most significant priority for the township of Coen in the first half of 2010/11 is to capitalise on the groundwork completed to date and finalise the design and establishment of a **new representative body** for the community.

A key focus of the **Coen representative working group** supporting the development of this new body will be ensuring that the foundations laid support good decision making, open and accountable practices, and capacity building opportunities, and embrace the welfare reform principles which have become a part of everyday life.

I am confident there will be continued support by all welfare reform partners throughout the design and implementation stages so as to ensure the realisation of this significant community priority.

If the enthusiasm to date is any indication of the commitment of the local residents, then the key ingredients are present for the establishment of a successful new entity.

The year 2010/11 should also see the release of the Administrator who has been managing the affairs of the Coen Regional Aboriginal Corporation (CRAC), which went into voluntary administration in late 2007. Release of the CRAC Administrator should allow for the 16 CRAC-owned houses to be transferred to the Cape York Aboriginal Charitable Trust and then leased to the Department of Communities to tenancy manage the properties for 40 years. This will also release other CRAC assets such as the Cultural Centre, the Welfare Reform Local Program Office building and Art Centre to the Wunthulpu Aboriginal Land Trust (WALT), thus allowing WALT to derive an income from its property portfolio and empowering it to become a leading enterprise for the town of Coen.

Certainly there are some exciting activities to look forward to in 2010/11 which will have a positive effect on helping the community move forward.

Dan Hunt

Government Champion for Coen

Associate Director-General

Mines and Energy

Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation

Key Initiatives and Services

Cape York Welfare Reform

Annual

Coen is a **Cape York Welfare Reform (CYWR)** community. **The Wellbeing Centre** has been operating as part of CYWR and currently has 70 active clients including self-referrals, as well as 26 current clients from the Family Responsibilities Commission (FRC).

The **Kalan and Lama Lama Ranger groups** employ 14 rangers who are currently working on country at the Running Creek and Toolka/Mt Croll nature reserves. Cape York Partnerships for Welfare Reform have appointed a local Indigenous person as a part-time ranger coordinator. The two groups have implemented regular patrols which have resulted in the apprehension of illegal commercial fishermen. The rangers also undertake fire management, and feral animal and weed control, as well as visitor management. The 14 rangers undertook chainsaw and milling courses as part of Certificate III in Conservation and Land Management and participated in **Traditional Knowledge Revival Pathways** training which combines Indigenous fire knowledge with western science fire management methods. One ranger from each group visited South Africa in July 2010 to take part in a Game Ranger Camp in Kruger National Park as part of Coen's ranger exchange program.

June 2010 Quarter

During the June 2010 quarter, the **Family Responsibilities Commission** conducted 19 conferences and made referrals in relation to anger management, alcohol and drug use, domestic and family violence, and parenting, as well as to the Men's and Women's Groups.

As at 30 June 2010, there was a total of ten houses in Coen that were declared 'dry' places under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities (Justice, Land and Other Matters) Act 1984*.

The Coen **Student Education Trust scheme (SETs)** is fully implemented and is progressing well. SETs is a money management service that enables parents to meet their child's education-related expenses. A related service, the **Family Income Management** initiative, provided 122 individuals with support in managing household budgets, banking, savings planning and bill paying.

During the quarter, CYWR supported the production of the Coen News, a community newsletter.

In addition, **Cape York Partnerships** are working with community leaders on establishing a new Coen leadership entity.

The **Pride of Place (PoP)** project is a CYWR project designed to encourage home and garden improvement projects such as landscaping, tree planting, house painting and carport or garden shed construction. During the June 2010 quarter, 16 households signed up to Pride of Place. Of these households, five made their full financial contribution of \$200 and received the garden/lawnmower package valued at \$1,000. A further ten community members have made an expression of interest in committing to PoP.

Two Coen residents have formally applied to purchase a Coen Regional Aboriginal Corporation house. Additionally, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services is working with Indigenous Business Australia on developing an information package regarding Indigenous Business Australia's home ownership program.

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was an overall improvement in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2003/04 – 2009/10

There was no overall change in the rate of reported offences against the person.

Student attendance rate for Western Cape College — Coen: Semester 1 2009 to Semester 1 2010

The school attendance rate was similar.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 25 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2009/10, usual residents of Coen (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Coen²⁹ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland. Table 16 also shows the numbers of non-residents of Coen admitted to hospital in Coen in the most recent five quarters.

Annual

In 2009/10, the rate of hospital admissions of Coen residents for assault-related conditions was 3.7 per 1,000 persons, all of whom were hospitalised outside of the Coen community. This rate was not significantly different to the rate for 2008/09 (11.1 per 1,000 persons) as shown in Figure 25.

29. 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 25:
Annual rate^{30,31} of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			
	All usual residents	Usual residents hospitalised in Coen	Usual residents hospitalised outside Coen	Qld rate of admission 2009/10
2002/03	22.7	13.0	9.7	1.3
2003/04	27.4	10.3	17.1	1.3
2004/05	20.7	10.3	10.3	1.3
2005/06	7.0	0.0	7.0	1.3
2006/07	18.5	11.1	7.4	1.3
2007/08	14.8	3.7	11.1	1.3
2008/09	11.1	3.7	7.4	1.3
2009/10	3.7	0.0	3.7	1.3

Trend analysis

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

There was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of hospital admissions of Coen residents over the reporting period — there was an estimated average annual decline of 14.4 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): -14.4 per cent) in the rate of admissions of Coen residents to all hospital facilities (see Figure 26).

Similarly, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of Coen residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -17.4 per cent) and hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: -10.7 per cent) for assault-related conditions.

30. The Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR) has determined that due to the inherent uncertainty associated with the population estimates for the very small communities of Coen and Mossman Gorge, that the populations should be held constant at the levels estimated for 30 June 2006, based on data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. This will be reviewed following the release of 2011 Census based estimates. While annual derived estimates have been used in previous reports, OESR has decided to discontinue this practice in order to reduce the additional volatility that they bring to other calculations. The quality of the derived estimates following both confidentialisation and randomisation processes is unable to be quantified, and the relatively significant shifts in the annual estimates are difficult to support and justify.

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

Figure 26:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - All usual residents hospitalised	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised in Coen	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised outside Coen
2002/03	26.9	13.6	13.8
2003/04	23.0	11.2	12.3
2004/05	19.7	9.3	11.0
2005/06	16.9	7.7	9.8
2006/07	14.4	6.3	8.8
2007/08	12.4	5.2	7.9
2008/09	10.6	4.3	7.0
2009/10	9.1	3.6	6.3
AAPC	-14.40%	-17.40%	-10.70%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were no admissions of Coen residents or non-residents to hospital for assault-related conditions (see Table 16).

Table 16:

Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent five quarters

Resident status		Quarter				
		Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	1	0	0	0	0
	Admitted elsewhere	1	0	0	1	0
	Total	2	0	0	1	0
Non residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 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 2009/10 was 125.9 per 1,000 (81.5 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 44.4 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was the same as the rate recorded in 2008/09 of 125.9 per 1,000 persons³² (see Figure 27).

However, the rate of serious offences and other offences in 2008/09 varied slightly (55.6 and 70.4 per 1,000 persons respectively).

In 2009/10, 65 per cent of all offences against the person in Coen were considered serious offences.

Figure 27:
Annual rate³³ of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2003/04 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			Qld rate of offences against the person 2009/10
	Other Offences	Serious Offences	Total	
2003/04	58.2	71.9	130.1	7.0
2004/05	34.5	51.7	86.2	7.0
2005/06	31.6	45.6	77.2	7.0
2006/07	77.8	29.6	107.4	7.0
2007/08	96.3	63.0	159.3	7.0
2008/09	70.4	55.6	125.9	7.0
2009/10	44.4	81.5	125.9	7.0

Trend analysis

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

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of all reported offences against the person — there was an estimated average annual increase of 4.1 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): 4.1 per cent) in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Coen (see Figure 28).

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

33. The Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR) has determined that due to the inherent uncertainty associated with the population estimates for the very small communities of Coen and Mossman Gorge, that the estimated resident populations should be held constant at the levels estimated for 30 June 2006 (based on data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing). This will be reviewed following the release of 2011 Census based estimates. While annual derived estimates have been used in previous reports OESR has decided to discontinue this practice in order to reduce the additional volatility that they bring to other calculations. The quality of the derived estimates following both confidentialisation and randomisation processes is unable to be quantified, and the relatively significant shifts in the annual estimates are difficult to support and justify.

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of serious reported offences against the person (AAPC: 2.9 per cent) or other reported offences against the person (AAPC: 6.3 per cent).

Figure 28:
Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2003/04 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - Total Offences Coen	Trend - Other Offences Coen	Trend - Serious Offences Coen
2003/04	104.7	51.8	54.3
2004/05	109.0	55.0	55.9
2005/06	113.4	58.5	57.6
2006/07	118.0	62.2	59.2
2007/08	122.8	66.1	61.0
2008/09	127.8	70.3	62.7
2009/10	133.0	74.8	64.6
AAPC	4.10%	6.30%	2.90%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there was a total of four reported offences against the person in Coen. This was less than the count in the March 2010 quarter (15) and similar to the count recorded in the June 2009 quarter (7) (see Table 17).

Table 17:
Count³⁴ of reported offences against the person — most recent five quarters

Coen	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Serious Offences	4	5	7	8	2
Other Offences	3	1	2	7	2
Total	7	6	9	15	4

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read technical notes prior to using these data.

34. Data for March 2010 quarter have been finalised and may have changed from the last quarterly report. Data for June 2010 quarter are preliminary.

Child Safety

Annual

In 2009/10, fewer than five Coen children were subject to a substantiated notification of harm and fewer than five Coen children were admitted to finalised child protection orders. Annual rates were not available.³⁵

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, no children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm³⁶ or were admitted to finalised child protection orders.³⁷

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2010, the student attendance rate at Western Cape College — Coen was 93.3 per cent (see Table 18). This was similar to the Semester 1 attendance rates recorded at this school between 2007 and 2009 (91.4 to 94.9 per cent) and similar to the statewide attendance rate of 91.0 per cent in 2010. Attendance rates at Western Cape College — Coen have been both consistently high and similar to the rates for all Queensland State School students throughout the four year reporting period.

Table 18:
Student attendance rate — Discrete communities and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2010

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

June 2010 Quarter

In Term 2 2010, the student attendance rate at Western Cape College — Coen was 92.2 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2009 (93.6 per cent) (see Figure 29).

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

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

37. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

Figure 29:
Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2010

	Student attendance (%) - Western Cape College - Coen	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Queensland State Schools	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Western Cape College - Coen
Term 1 2008	91.3		
Term 2 2008	96.8		
Term 3 2008	87.4		
Term 4 2008	94.1		
Term 1 2009	95.3		
Term 2 2009	93.6		
Term 3 2009	92.9		
Term 4 2009	90.4		
Term 1 2010	94.9	91.0	93.3
Term 2 2010	92.2	91.0	93.3

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

Remote Communities Tenancy Management Program

During this quarter, ongoing planned and responsive maintenance was undertaken. A housing needs activity will be scheduled shortly.

Doomadgee

Community Perspective

Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Fredrick O'Keefe.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Christopher Logan.

Councillors

- Cr Martin Evans.
- Cr Eleanor Logan.
- Cr Mervyn Peter.

Population

- Approximately 1,240 people (at 30 June 2009).

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.

Alcohol Restrictions

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

Ngooderi Mabuntha Justice Association

- Chair — Tony Chong.
- Coordinator — Lenore Ketchup.

Community highlights report by the Government Champion for Doomadgee

Highlights for Doomadgee during 2009/10 included a number of projects that assisted in developing the skills of local community members, leading to employment, as well as a number of health and wellbeing outcomes.

From August to November 2009, eight Indigenous jobseekers completed a Certificate II in Rural Operations, including a 13 week work placement program. The **Doomadgee Rural Project** provided participants with paid employment as well as an opportunity to develop skills and experience in the rural sector. All eight participants gained further employment at the completion of the project with Century Mines, Northern Territory Cattleman's Association and a local cattle station in Doomadgee.

In the first half of 2009/10, construction of the **Safe House** at Doomadgee was completed, with services commencing, managed by ACT for Kids, on 21 December 2009. As at 5 July 2010, the Safe House had a full complement of 16 staff (full-time and/or casual) and had provided respite and reunification services to community members, with numbers fluctuating between two and seven children at any time.

The first annual **Doomadgee Welcome Babies Day** was held on 5 November 2009. This was an initiative within the **Doomadgee — a Strong and Safe Community Project**, which is funded until 30 June 2013. Around 65 people gathered as 25 babies born in the last two years were welcomed back to country. The day was facilitated by Queensland Health and was intended to provide Doomadgee babies, born away from Doomadgee country, with a feeling of belonging to a strong and caring community.

In December 2009, the Warrgoobulginda Aboriginal Corporation **Women's Crisis Accommodation and Support Service** reopened under its new service model, providing crisis accommodation and support services.

The inaugural **Indigenous Leadership Workshop** was held in Cairns on 4 and 5 May 2010, with an overwhelming response from Doomadgee community members. Participants were provided with tools to develop leadership skills as well as an opportunity to gain a better understanding of Local Implementation Plans and identified opportunities for active participation.

During January to March 2010, a part-time **Mental Health Clinical Nurse** Consultant and a part-time **Detoxification Nurse** were appointed. The Doomadgee Indigenous Mental Health unit within Mt Isa Health Services provided 36 instances of service to several clients.

On 14 and 15 June 2010, 30 women participated in the **Doomadgee Women's Gathering** with six women developing a project plan and code of conduct rules when visiting other communities. Attendees reported that the leadership skills developed provided them with the confidence in taking up leadership roles.

Across the community, there is a continued focus on **improving school attendance** with an increase in school attendance of over ten percentage points for Term 1 2010 (75.1 per cent), compared to Term 1 in 2009 (63.5 per cent). Repairs were completed in May 2010 to the Doomadgee State School, with rectification work to the amenities block making the pool now suitable for use.

Five staff members of the **Child Safety Services** Gulf Office are assigned specifically to Doomadgee. During the first six months of 2010, Doomadgee received fortnightly visits from the Casework team. From 1 January 2010 to 30 June 2010, Child Safety Services provided 95 days of service in the community.

The outlook for 2010/11

The **Local Implementation Plan** was considered at a Negotiation Table on 28 July 2010. Progress will also be addressed in regards to the management model of the **Sport and Recreation Precinct**, with recruitment to positions for the Police-Citizens Youth Club expected to be completed by December 2010. Agreement is also expected to occur on a Memorandum of Understanding between the Australian and Queensland Governments, Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council and Queensland Police-Citizens Youth Welfare Association to enable the development and management of the Sport and Recreation Precinct.

From 5 July 2010, the **Child Safety Services Casework** team commenced weekly visits to the Doomadgee community. It is also planned that office space and staff accommodation will be sourced within the community, providing a permanent base for a Child Safety Support Officer at Doomadgee. In 2010/11, upgrades are also planned for the **Doomadgee Airport** specifically to permit landings and take-offs 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Michael Hogan

Government Champion for Doomadgee

Deputy Director-General

Disability and Community Care Services and Multicultural Affairs Queensland

Department of Communities

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was no overall change in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was an improvement in the rate of serious reported offences against the person from 2006/07 to 2009/10.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2008/09 – 2009/10

There was a strong increase in the rate of convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Student attendance rate for Doomadgee State School: Semester 1 2009 to Semester 1 2010

There was an improvement in the school attendance rate.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 30 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2009/10, usual residents of Doomadgee (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Doomadgee³⁸ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland. Table 19 also shows the numbers of non-residents of Doomadgee admitted to hospital in Doomadgee in the most recent five quarters.

Annual

In 2009/10, the rate of hospital admissions of Doomadgee residents for assault-related conditions was 8.9 per 1,000 persons³⁹ (4.8 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Doomadgee and 4.0 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This rate was similar to the rate for 2008/09 (17.7 per 1,000 persons³⁹) as shown in Figure 30.

38. 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.

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

Figure 30:
Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			
	All usual residents	Usual residents hospitalised in Doomadgee	Usual residents hospitalised outside Doomadgee	Qld rate of admission 2009/10
2002/03	24.4	12.6	11.8	1.3
2003/04	18.7	14.5	4.3	1.3
2004/05	13.0	6.9	6.0	1.3
2005/06	11.2	6.9	4.3	1.3
2006/07	27.4	17.9	9.4	1.3
2007/08	14.6	9.7	4.9	1.3
2008/09	17.7	8.1	9.7	1.3
2009/10	8.9	4.8	4.0	1.3

Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admissions of Doomadgee residents to hospital varied from 8.9 to 27.4 per 1,000 persons³⁹ during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the past eight years were highly variable ranging from 11 up to 32 admissions per year.

There was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of hospital admissions of Doomadgee residents over the reporting period — there was an estimated average annual decline of 5.8 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): -5.8 per cent) in the rate of admissions of Doomadgee residents to all hospital facilities (see Figure 31).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of Doomadgee residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -7.0 per cent) or hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: -4.6 per cent) for assault-related conditions.

Figure 31:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - All usual residents hospitalised	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised in Doomadgee	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised outside Doomadgee
2002/03	21.8	13.8	8.6
2003/04	20.5	12.8	8.2
2004/05	19.3	11.9	7.9
2005/06	18.2	11.1	7.5
2006/07	17.2	10.3	7.1
2007/08	16.2	9.6	6.8
2008/09	15.2	8.9	6.5
2009/10	14.4	8.3	6.2
AAPC	-5.80%	-7.00%	-4.60%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were three admissions of Doomadgee residents to hospital for assault-related conditions (two hospitalised in Doomadgee and one hospitalised elsewhere). There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions in Doomadgee (see Table 19).

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

Resident status		Quarter				
		Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	1	1	3	0	2
	Admitted elsewhere	7	2	1	1	1
	Total	8	3	4	1	3
Non residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person

Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Doomadgee in 2009/10 was 53.2 per 1,000 persons (29.0 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 24.2 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate in 2008/09 of 62.1 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 32). In 2009/10, around 55 per cent of all offences against the person in Doomadgee were considered serious offences.

Figure 32:
Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			Qld rate of offences against the person 2009/10
	Other Offences	Serious Offences	Total	
2002/03	46.3	47.9	94.2	7
2003/04	56.1	43.4	99.5	7
2004/05	68.2	44.0	112.3	7
2005/06	41.2	52.4	93.6	7
2006/07	33.3	59.8	93.2	7
2007/08	53.4	42.0	95.4	7
2008/09	31.5	30.6	62.1	7
2009/10	24.2	29.0	53.2	7

Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 53.2 to 112.3 per 1,000 persons⁴⁰ during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the past eight years were highly variable ranging from 66 up to 130 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of all reported offences against the person — there was an estimated average annual decline of 1.4 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): -1.4 per cent) between 2002/03 and 2007/08 and an estimated average annual decline of 27.0 per cent (AAPC: -27.0 per cent) between 2007/08 and 2009/10 in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Doomadgee (see Figure 33).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of other reported offences against the person (AAPC: -8.4 per cent) or serious reported offences against the person between 2002/03 and 2006/07 (AAPC: 6.0 per cent). However, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of serious reported offences against the person between 2006/07 and 2009/10 (AAPC: -21.6 per cent).

Figure 33:
Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - Total Offences Doomadgee	Trend - Other Offences Doomadgee	Trend - Serious Offences Doomadgee
2002/03	101.2	60.6	43.7
2003/04	99.8	55.5	46.4
2004/05	98.3	50.9	49.1
2005/06	96.9	46.6	52.1
2006/07	95.5	42.7	55.2
2007/08	94.2	39.1	43.3
2008/09	68.7	35.8	34.0
2009/10	50.2	32.8	26.6
AAPC	-1.4% -27%	-8.40%	6% -21.6%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there was a total of 12 reported offences against the person in Doomadgee. This was less than the counts recorded in the previous four quarters (ranging from 15 to 24) (see Table 20).

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

Table 20:
Count⁴¹ of reported offences against the person — most recent five quarters

Doomadgee	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Serious Offences	11	9	9	11	7
Other Offences	13	9	6	10	5
Total	24	18	15	21	12

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read technical notes prior to using these data.

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

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Doomadgee on 9 June 2003. As at 30 June 2010, 307 distinct individuals⁴² had been convicted of 436 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Doomadgee.

Annual

There was a significant increase in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction from 31.5 per 1,000 persons in 2008/09 to 79.0 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10. However the rate in 2009/10 was similar to the rates recorded in 2006/07 and 2007/08 (62.4 and 63.9 per 1,000 persons respectively) (see Figure 34).

In 2009/10, 98 defendants were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in Doomadgee.

The number of people convicted for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits who had no previous convictions for breaches in Doomadgee, increased from 28 in 2008/09 to 52 in 2009/10. However, counts of persons convicted in 2009/10 who had no previous convictions were similar to counts recorded in both 2006/07 and 2007/08 (47 and 54 persons respectively) (see Table 22). These 52 persons constituted at least 53 per cent of the total defendants convicted during the 2009/10 period.

41. Data for March 2010 quarter have been finalised and may have changed from the last quarterly report. Data for June 2010 quarter are preliminary.

42. Individuals convicted are not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once in the reporting period.

Figure 34:

Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences, 2004/05 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000
2004/05	38.0
2005/06	34.4
2006/07	62.4
2007/08	63.9
2008/09	31.5
2009/10	79.0

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were 17 charges resulting in a conviction⁴³ for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Doomadgee (see Table 21). This was less than half the number of charges resulting in a conviction during the March 2010 quarter (38).

In the June 2010 quarter, 11 people without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits in Doomadgee were convicted. These 11 persons constituted at least 65 per cent of the total number of defendants convicted during the quarter (17).

Table 21:

Count⁴⁴ of charges resulting in a conviction and defendants for breaches of 168B and C — most recent five quarters

	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Doomadgee					
Charges	7	23	20	38	17
Defendants	7	23	20	38	17

Table 22:

Count⁴⁴ of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching 168B and C — 2004/05 to 2009/10 (nb: not a count of total persons convicted)

	Year					
	2004 – 05	2005 – 06	2006 – 07	2007 – 08	2008 – 09	2009 – 10
Doomadgee						
Total	39	37	47	54	28	52

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

43. Not all defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

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

Child Safety

Annual

In 2009/10, the annual rate of Doomadgee children subject to a substantiated notification of harm was 34.6 per 1,000 persons. The annual rate of Doomadgee children admitted to a finalised child protection order was 23.7 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10.

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, fewer than five children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.⁴⁵ Fewer than five children were admitted to finalised child protection orders over the same period.⁴⁶

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2010, the student attendance rate at Doomadgee State School was 68.4 per cent (see Table 23). This was an increase of eight percentage points from the rate recorded for this school in Semester 1 2009 (60.4 per cent) but similar to the Semester 1 2007 rate (68.2 per cent). Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Doomadgee State School have been at least 20 percentage points lower than the State-wide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students.

Table 23:

Student attendance rate — Discrete communities and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2010

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

June 2010 Quarter

In Term 2 2010, the student attendance rate at Doomadgee State School was 57.2 per cent. This was an increase from the rate recorded in Term 2 2009 (52.0 per cent) (see Figure 35).

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

46. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

Figure 35:
Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2010

	Student attendance (%) - Doomadgee State School	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Queensland State Schools	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Doomadgee State School
Term 1 2008	67.4		
Term 2 2008	53.1		
Term 3 2008	52.1		
Term 4 2008	44.6		
Term 1 2009	63.5		
Term 2 2009	52.0		
Term 3 2009	39.2		
Term 4 2009	43.5		
Term 1 2010	75.1	91.0	68.4
Term 2 2010	57.2	91.0	68.4

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

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office)

In the period October 2009 to end of June 2010, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of 12 new houses and 18 upgrades to dwellings under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- negotiated with Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council in their role as Trustee, a Deed of Agreement to Lease over eight lots to enable 40 year social housing leases required under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- provided the draft Doomadgee Land Use Planning Scheme tender documents to Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council for review
- coordinated the survey of 14 social housing lots with the Department of Environment and Resource Management's Survey Improvement Project. The survey of roads and major infrastructure in Doomadgee was completed in January 2010. The second stage of the network survey was commenced in this period. This stage consists of working with Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council to resolve anomalies
- worked with the Department of Infrastructure and Planning on the upgrade of the Doomadgee water supply which was completed in this period. The new water treatment plant employs and trains local people. The Department of Infrastructure and Planning approved funding for the water storage and supply, drainage works and solid waste upgrades under the Indigenous State Infrastructure Program. This construction is due to commence in June 2011
- identified areas of Native Title within the township in preparation for discussions with Traditional Owners regarding an Indigenous Land Use Agreement to enable social housing (40 year) leasing and private residential (99 year) leasing, and

- established a technical working group with the Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council and key agencies as members. The purpose of this technical working group is to identify and resolve issues arising from the delivery of social housing, tenure investigations, surveying, Aboriginal cultural heritage identification, land use and infrastructure planning.

The Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council, in their role as Trustee, approved the construction of new social housing on Deed of Grant in Trust land.

Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council, QBuild, and the building contractor employed 28 Indigenous employees, including three tradespersons and three apprentices, on internal fit out works, joinery, finishes, roof plumbing, laundry upgrades and fencing.

Social Housing

In the period July 2009 to June 2010, the Department of Communities delivered 12 constructions and 25 upgrades to existing houses in Doomadgee (see Figure 36).

Figure 36:
Department of Communities achievements for the period July 2009 to June 2010

Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA	Other	NPA	Other
Doomadgee	12	0	18	7

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

Remote Communities Tenancy Management Program

As at 30 June 2010, 153 tenancy agreements were in place in the Doomadgee community. During this quarter, the pre-allocation and allocation of three vacant properties were managed by the Department of Communities. The Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council has agreed to extend tenancy management arrangements for a further two years.

Hope Vale

Community Perspective

Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Greg McLean.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr June Pearson.

Councillors

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

Population

- Approximately 832 people (at 30 June 2009).

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, Dinggaal, Gamaay, Gulaal, Nhaatha, Nguymbaarr Nguymbaarr, Nguurruumungu, Nugal, Thanil, Thiithaarr and Thuubi.

Alcohol Restrictions

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

Thurrbiil Community Justice Group

- Chair — Desmond Bowen.
- Co-ordinator — Gordon Gertz.

Community highlights report by the Government Champion for Hope Vale

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

During the 2009/10 financial year, there was a range of activities, programs and services delivered to build a better future for the community of Hope Vale.

While many agencies have provided the essential services, there have been a number of significant initiatives, including:

- following agreement with the Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council, construction commenced on the **first five new houses** to be built to provide healthy homes within the Hope Vale community, with a number of those homes now nearing completion, and
- agreement has been reached with the Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council in relation to the **building of further new houses and upgrades to a significant number of houses.**

It is anticipated that these and the other new houses to be built within the community, together with the opportunities provided with the development of **Millers Block** located within the Hope Vale area, will provide an opportunity for Hope Vale residents to find a solution to many of the issues brought about by overcrowding.

During the financial year, **construction of the new pool** commenced with an opening planned for later in the year. The new pool will provide a much needed recreational facility for the children and other residents in the community.

Other initiatives included the **opening of a new Probation and Parole office** in Cooktown that now provides a regular service to Hope Vale and allows Queensland Corrective Services to better support the courts, parole boards and offenders living in Hope Vale.

Queensland Corrective Services also entered into an agreement with the Family Responsibilities Commission to provide the **Ending Offending and Ending Family Violence** programs to residents of the Hope Vale community. A number of these programs have now been delivered in Hope Vale.

There were a number of meetings within the community during the financial year, including a **Negotiation Table** Meeting held over three days in early February 2010.

On the first day, meetings were held with a number of agencies and organisations including Healthy Sweethearts, the Thurrbiil Community Justice Group, the Family Responsibilities Commission, Hopevale State School, Queensland Police Service, Elder's Group and others within the community to discuss issues impacting on the Hope Vale community.

Participants at the Negotiation Table discussed a range of issues including rent, housing, water and the development and implementation of the **Local Implementation Plan.**

Following the Negotiation Table, another visit was made to the community in early June 2010 to further discuss the development of the Local Implementation Plan and other issues.

I have been very fortunate to visit the Hope Vale community on three occasions over the last 12 months. In that time, I have noticed a marked change in the willingness of the community and others within the community to challenge and engage with me in relation to some of the more long-standing issues that face this community. These include, but are not limited to, issues connected with the payment of rent, the resolution of issues connected with land in the community and in areas surrounding the community, justice related issues and providing an environment that is safe for all including children.

I anticipate that over the next 12 months and beyond, we will continue to work together to find solutions to these and other issues as they arise.

The outlook for 2010/11

There are a number of issues that remain to be resolved for the residents of Hope Vale. The primary one, and the one that will have a significant impact on all other areas, is finding a solution to the questions of **land ownership and use**, including issues regarding the community housing located outside the boundaries of the Hope Vale township and the impact of the 25 per cent rental policy.

Other issues include finding a way to resolve the allocation of monies from the mining activities currently being conducted at Cape Flattery, finalising the development of and implementing the Local Implementation Plan, ensuring that the new swimming pool is properly managed and is a safe place for children and others to swim, ensuring that the community has sufficient water to drink and developing economic opportunities within the community including the **Banana plantation**.

While there are significant hurdles still to be overcome, I am confident that the current Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council and community members are committed to building a better future that allows the community to prosper and to continue to live in a community they are proud to call home.

Kelvin Anderson

Government Champion for Hope Vale
Commissioner
Queensland Corrective Services

Key Initiatives and Services

Cape York Welfare Reform

Annual

Hope Vale is a **Cape York Welfare Reform** (CYWR) community. The **Wellbeing Centre** has been operating as part of CYWR and a total of 187 referrals, including self-referrals, have been made to the centre since August 2008 when the Family Responsibilities Commission (FRC) began conferences in the community.

The Wellbeing Centre provides comprehensive community based social health services with a focus on drug and alcohol, gambling, family violence, mental health and general counselling. The local name for the centre is **Wawu Dabaar Bayan**. Services were provided to 170 active clients, of which 106 were referred by the Family Responsibilities Commission. The Australian Government committed a further \$536,000 to expand the Wellbeing Centre and provide an additional staff house in Hope Vale.

Hope Vale has a number of economic development projects based around horticulture. CYWR has provided financial support to contribute to the planning and infrastructure of an economic development venture in Hope Vale to establish a **Flower Farm**. In addition a fruit and vegetable venture is being established through a partnership arrangement between the Community Development Employment Program, Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council, Balkanu Cape York Development Corporation and private investors such as Robins Foods and Coles.

As part of Certificate II in Horticulture training, Hope Vale participants are re-activating a **community market garden** to produce fresh vegetables for the local community and Cooktown.

On a larger scale, the **Hope Vale Horticulture Industry Development** project is focusing on development of a banana plantation, passionfruit farming, as well as growing and harvesting bush foods.

A visit to Hope Vale was arranged for a number of executives from private enterprise including the Chief Executive Officer of Robins Foods, a senior executive from the Coles Indigenous Food Foundation and the Chief Executive Officer of the Outback Spirit Foundation. The group was shown around the Hope Vale community, visited the Hope Vale Horticulture Industry Development project and enjoyed an invitation to observe the signing of a local Elder's farming lease. A tasting display of Outback Spirit products was a good opportunity for Hope Vale residents to taste Robins Foods products. It was agreed that the Hope Vale Horticulture Industry Development project could grow into a commercial industry to supply both Robins Foods and Coles with fresh produce. All parties are looking into business plans and funding sources to allow this partnership to occur.

June 2010 Quarter

During the quarter, the Family Responsibilities Commission conducted 97 conferences and the Wellbeing Centre currently has 170 active clients who have been referred for assistance with anger management, alcohol and drug use, domestic and family violence, and to Men's and Women's Groups. Family Responsibilities Commission sittings are well supported in the community. The commission has issued three Show Cause notices.

School readiness was encouraged through parents' participation in the **Student Education Trust** scheme (SETs). SETs is a money management service that enables parents to meet their child's education-related expenses. The Hope Vale SETs program has a total of 78 trusts. During the quarter, the **Family Income Management** initiative continued with approximately 56 clients with numbers increasing steadily.

The CYWR Local Program Office holds community barbeques twice a month, interagency meetings monthly and training and employment meetings bi-monthly. These events provide partners with an opportunity to promote their work.

The **MULTILIT Tutorial Centre** continues to provide intensive literacy instruction to 18 Hopevale State School students who are passing reading levels at a steady rate. In addition, the Police-Citizens Youth Club's Reading Club operates four afternoons per week.

As at 30 June 2010, 198 tenancy agreements, out of 198 households, were signed. The Queensland Government is delivering mainstream tenancy management services and all households are now paying rent at a rate of 25 per cent of their family income.

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was an overall improvement in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2003/04 – 2009/10

There was no overall change in the rate of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2008/09 – 2009/10

There was an improvement in the rate of convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Student attendance rate for Hopevale State School: Semester 1 2009 to Semester 1 2010

The school attendance rate was similar.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 37 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2009/10, usual residents of Hope Vale (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Hope Vale⁴⁷ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland. Table 24 also shows the numbers of non-residents of Hope Vale admitted to hospital in Hope Vale in the most recent five quarters.

Annual

In 2009/10, the rate of hospital admissions of Hope Vale residents for assault-related conditions was 34.9 per 1,000 persons⁴⁸ (28.8 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Hope Vale and 6.0 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This rate was similar to the rate for 2008/09 (20.4 per 1,000 persons) as shown in Figure 37.

47. 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.

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

Figure 37:
Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			
	All usual residents	Usual residents hospitalised in Hope Vale	Usual residents hospitalised outside Hope Vale	Qld rate of admission 2009/10
2002/03	46.2	39.5	6.8	1.3
2003/04	33.3	31.0	2.3	1.3
2004/05	43.3	35.1	8.2	1.3
2005/06	33.1	24.9	8.3	1.3
2006/07	27.3	23.8	3.6	1.3
2007/08	32.4	26.4	6.0	1.3
2008/09	20.4	18.0	2.4	1.3
2009/10	34.9	28.8	6.0	1.3

Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admissions of Hope Vale residents to hospital varied from 20.4 to 46.2 per 1,000 persons⁴⁸ during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the past eight years were highly variable ranging from 17 up to 41 admissions per year.

There was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of hospital admissions of Hope Vale residents over the reporting period — there was an estimated average annual decline of 5.9 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): -5.9 per cent) in the rate of admissions of Hope Vale residents to all hospital facilities (see Figure 38).

Similarly, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of Hope Vale residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -6.4 per cent). However, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of Hope Vale residents hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: -3.9 per cent) for assault-related conditions.

Figure 38:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - All usual residents hospitalised	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised in Hope Vale	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised outside Hope Vale
2002/03	42.1	35.9	6.8
2003/04	39.6	33.6	6.5
2004/05	37.3	31.4	6.3
2005/06	35.1	29.4	6.0
2006/07	33.1	27.5	5.8
2007/08	31.1	25.8	5.6
2008/09	29.3	24.1	5.4
2009/10	27.6	22.5	5.2
AAPC	-5.90%	-6.40%	-3.90%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were nine admissions of Hope Vale residents to hospital for assault-related conditions (six hospitalised in Hope Vale and three hospitalised elsewhere). There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions in Hope Vale (see Table 24).

Table 24:

Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent five quarters

Resident status		Quarter				
		Jun - 09	Sep - 09	Dec - 09	Mar - 10	Jun - 10
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	4	7	8	3	6
	Admitted elsewhere	0	1	1	0	3
	Total	4	8	9	3	9
Non residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 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 2009/10 was 50.5 per 1,000 persons⁴⁹ (30.0 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 20.4 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate in 2008/09 of 43.3 per 1,000 persons⁴⁹ (see Figure 39).

In 2009/10, 60 per cent of all offences against the person in Hope Vale were considered serious offences.

Figure 39:
Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2003/04 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			Qld rate of offences against the person 2009/10
	Other Offences	Serious Offences	Total	
2003/04	11.5	25.2	36.7	7
2004/05	28.1	28.1	56.1	7
2005/06	29.6	30.8	60.4	7
2006/07	24.9	29.7	54.6	7
2007/08	26.4	30.0	56.4	7
2008/09	22.8	20.4	43.3	7
2009/10	20.4	30.0	50.5	7

Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the seven 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 36.7 to 60.4 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the past seven years were variable ranging from 32 up to 51 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of all reported offences against the person — there was an estimated average annual increase of only 0.5 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): 0.5 per cent) in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Hope Vale (see Figure 40).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of serious reported offences against the person (AAPC: 0.1 per cent). However, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of other reported offences against the person between 2004/05 and 2009/10 (AAPC: -6.2 per cent).

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

Figure 40:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2003/04 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - Total Offences Hope Vale	Trend - Other Offences Hope Vale	Trend - Serious Offences Hope Vale
2003/04	51.0	11.5	27.9
2004/05	51.2	29.7	27.9
2005/06	51.5	27.8	27.9
2006/07	51.7	26.1	28.0
2007/08	52.0	24.5	28.0
2008/09	52.2	22.9	28.0
2009/10	52.5	21.5	28.1
AAPC	0.50%	158.7%* -6.2%	0.1%

Note: This average annual percentage change should be interpreted with caution as it is derived from small, highly variable counts and consists of only two data points.

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there was a total of 11 reported offences against the person in Hope Vale. This was within the range of the counts recorded in the previous four quarters (ranging from 8 to 15) (see Table 25).

Table 25:

Count⁵⁰ of reported offences against the person — most recent five quarters

Hope Vale	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Serious Offences	8	8	6	4	7
Other Offences	6	7	2	4	4
Total	14	15	8	8	11

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read technical notes prior to using these data.

50. Data for March 2010 quarter have been finalised and may have changed from the last quarterly report. Data for June 2010 quarter are preliminary.

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

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Hope Vale on 14 April 2004. As at 30 June 2010, 436 distinct individuals⁵¹ had been convicted of 820 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Hope Vale.

Annual

The rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in 2009/10, 180.3 per 1,000 persons, was similar to rates recorded in 2006/07 and 2007/08 (149.6 and 160.9 per 1,000 persons respectively) and was significantly less than the high rate of 278.8 per 1,000 persons recorded in 2008/09 (see Figure 41).

In 2009/10, 150 defendants were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in Hope Vale.

The number of people convicted for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits who had no previous convictions for breaches in Hope Vale decreased from 82 in 2008/09 to 52 in 2009/10 (see Table 27). These 52 persons constituted at least 35 per cent of the total defendants convicted during the 2009/10 period.

Figure 41:

Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences, 2004/05 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000
2004/05	94.7
2005/06	113.6
2006/07	149.6
2007/08	160.9
2008/09	278.8
2009/10	180.3

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were 25 charges resulting in a conviction⁵² for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Hope Vale (see Table 26). This was less than the count reported in the March 2010 quarter (36).

In the June 2010 quarter, 12 persons without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits in Hope Vale were convicted, representing at least half of the total defendants convicted during the quarter (25).

51. Individuals convicted are not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once in the reporting period.

52. Not all defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

Table 26:
Count⁵³ of charges resulting in a conviction, and defendants for breaches of 168B and C — most recent five quarters

Hope Vale	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Charges	49	57	32	36	25
Defendants	49	57	32	36	25

Table 27:
Count⁵³ of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching 168B and C — 2004/05 to 2009/10 (nb: not a count of total persons convicted)

Hope Vale	Year					
	2004 – 05	2005 – 06	2006 – 07	2007 – 08	2008 – 09	2009 – 10
Total	75	79	78	69	82	52

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

Child Safety

Annual

In 2009/10, the annual rate of Hope Vale children subject to a substantiated notification of harm was 26.3 per 1,000 persons. The annual rate of Hope Vale children admitted to a finalised child protection order was 48.9 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10.

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, fewer than five children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.⁵⁴ Fewer than five children were admitted to finalised child protection orders over the same period.⁵⁵

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2010, the student attendance rate at Hopevale State School was 86.5 per cent (see Table 28). This was an increase from the rate recorded in Semester 1 2007 (78.0 per cent) but similar to the Semester 1 attendance rates in both 2008 and 2009 (84.4 and 88.4 per cent respectively). Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Hopevale State School have been lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students. In Semester 1 2009, the gap in attendance rates between Hopevale State School students and all Queensland State School students narrowed to 2.3 percentage points (down from 13.8 percentage points in Semester 1 2007). In Semester 1 2010, the attendance gap was 4.5 percentage points.

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

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

55. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

Table 28:
Student attendance rate — Discrete communities and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2010

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010
Hopevale State School	78.0%	84.4%	88.4%	86.5%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%

June 2010 Quarter

In Term 2 2010, the student attendance rate at Hopevale State School was 83.5 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2009 (86.9 per cent) (see Figure 42).

Figure 42:
Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2010

	Student attendance (%) - Hopevale State School	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Queensland State Schools	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Hopevale State School
Term 1 2008	80.6		
Term 2 2008	87.6		
Term 3 2008	83.3		
Term 4 2008	81.5		
Term 1 2009	88.2		
Term 2 2009	86.9		
Term 3 2009	76.6		
Term 4 2009	84.1		
Term 1 2010	87.3	91.0	86.5
Term 2 2010	83.5	91.0	86.5

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

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office)

In the period October 2009 to end of June 2010, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of 11 general upgrades to dwellings under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- negotiated with the Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council in their role as Trustee, to facilitate approval for the construction of new social housing on Deed of Grant in Trust land. The Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council signed a Deed of Agreement to Lease over 164 lots to enable 40

year social housing leases required under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*

- provided the draft Hope Vale Land Use Planning Scheme tender documents to Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council for review
- coordinated the surveying of 11 lots in preparation for new housing constructions. Survey estimates were requested for 164 social housing lease blocks
- developed a Land and Infrastructure Plan for Hope Vale
- assisted the Department of Infrastructure and Planning to prioritise funding for upgrades to the water supply, water reticulation, solid waste and sewerage treatment plant under the Indigenous State Infrastructure program. A project management contract is anticipated to be awarded in late 2010
- commenced Native Title investigation and assessment, and
- established a technical working group with the Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council and key agencies as members. The purpose of this technical working group is to identify and resolve issues arising from the delivery of social housing, tenure investigations, surveying, Aboriginal cultural heritage identification, land use and infrastructure planning.

The Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council and the building contractor employed 23 Indigenous people, including four tradespersons. The Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council undertook all site preparation works for new houses commenced in the June 2010 quarter. Other works included kitchen and bathroom upgrades, painting, general building maintenance and repairs.

Social Housing

In the period July 2009 to June 2010, the Department of Communities delivered 16 upgrades to existing houses in Hope Vale (see Figure 43).

Figure 43:
Department of Communities achievements for the period July 2009 to June 2010

Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA	Other	NPA	Other
Hope Vale	0	0	11	5

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

Remote Communities Tenancy Management Program

As at 30 June 2010, 198 tenancy agreements were in place in Hope Vale. During this quarter, the pre-allocation and allocation of five vacant properties were managed in the community. The Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council has agreed to extend tenancy management arrangements for a further two years.

Kowanyama

Community Perspective

Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Thomas Hudson.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Griffith Patrick.

Councillors

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

Population

- Approximately 1,156 people (at 30 June 2009).

Location

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

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

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

Alcohol Restrictions

- 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

- Chair — Evelyn Josiah.
- Coordinator — Tanya Adams.

Community highlights report by the Government Champion for Kowanyama

As the Government Champion for Kowanyama, I am delighted to report on some of the highlights and achievements from the community during the 2009/10 year.

My role as Government Champion during this period could not have been made possible without the ongoing support of the Mayor, Cr Thomas Hudson, Councillors and community representatives who continually demonstrated their commitment to improving Kowanyama for the benefit of all community members.

One of the major highlights during 2009/10 was the **Kowanyama School Book Drive Project**. During a visit to the Kowanyama State School, the children asked me for three things: a train, a lollipop lady and a library. As the community was not quite large enough to justify its own train network, nor its own lollipop lady, I was proud to initiate a book drive to provide a range of reading and other materials for the school students.

The benefits of this project were not only measured in the joy on the faces of the children who received their own books to keep, but also in the recorded improvements in reading levels over the school year. I am proud to say that this project will continue within the Department of Public Works, in partnership with Kowanyama State School and the community, with plans already underway to include books for all community members.

In 2009/10, Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council began construction of six new homes under the **National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing**. I am proud to say that the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council is one of several Aboriginal Councils that have demonstrated their capacity to directly deliver and construct these homes which provided essential construction training and employment prospects to the local community.

Kowanyama also welcomed the new Queensland Government funded **Kowanyama Child Safe House** that was officially opened in June 2010 by the Honourable Phil Reeves MP, Minister for Child Safety and Minister for Sport. The Child Safe House will allow the Kowanyama community to provide children in care with a safe place to stay within the community while their longer-term needs are being assessed.

The **Kowanyama Social Services Steering Committee** (KSSSC) continued to be a key driver and stakeholder group for the delivery of government and community services in Kowanyama. The committee, comprised of Kowanyama's government and non-government service providers, meets every month to identify local issues and provide support to each other in the delivery of services to the community. I would like to personally acknowledge and thank the KSSSC for their hard work and ongoing commitment throughout the year. The KSSSC has provided me with great insight into the Kowanyama community and remains a valued partner for me in my capacity as Government Champion.

Throughout the year, the **Kowanyama Family Violence Prevention Initiative** was progressed. This joint initiative between the Department of Communities, Queensland Police Service, Queensland Corrective Services and Kowanyama Justice Group focused on recidivist domestic violence offenders and provided support programs and courses to offenders as an alternative sentencing option available to the Kowanyama Magistrates Court. In addition, **Men's and Women's programs** were conducted quarterly, along with **Domestic and Family Violence Strategy** workshops and **Ending Family Violence** workshops that were well attended.

The outlook for 2010/11

In 2010/11, the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council will continue with the **construction of new homes** to meet the accommodation needs of the community. This project will provide further training, employment and economic development opportunities for the community. During this period, the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council will also continue to explore further **economic**

opportunities for the benefit of the community, such as tourism, and will focus on stronger working partnerships with neighbouring Indigenous communities.

The **Kowanyama Aboriginal Land and Sea Centre** (the Centre) continues to be recognised as a leader in its field. The Centre has commenced planning for a new multi-million dollar cultural centre which will provide the community with a state of the art facility which will be appreciated by people visiting the community.

The **Kowanyama State School Book Drive** Project will continue as an annual event and will be coordinated in partnership with the Kowanyama State School and the community. The provision of reading and other learning resources to the community for use by both school children and adults has proven to be an invaluable exercise and one which the community seeks to continue.

The State and Commonwealth funded **Kowanyama Multi-Purpose Centre** is scheduled for completion during 2010/11. This centre will provide the community with a new purpose built indoor sporting and recreation facility as well as providing the community with a category five rated cyclone shelter.

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

Natalie MacDonald

Government Champion for Kowanyama
Associate Director-General
Department of Public Works

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03 – 2009/10

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

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was an overall improvement in the rate of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2008/09 – 2009/10

The rate of convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions increased strongly.

Student attendance rate for Kowanyama State School: Semester 1 2009 to Semester 1 2010

The school attendance rate was similar.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 44 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2009/10, usual residents of Kowanyama (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Kowanyama⁵⁶ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland. Table 29 also shows the numbers of non-residents of Kowanyama admitted to hospital in Kowanyama in the most recent five quarters.

Annual

In 2009/10, the rate of hospital admissions of Kowanyama residents for assault-related conditions was 6.9 per 1,000 persons⁵⁷ (1.7 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Kowanyama and 5.2 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This rate was similar to the rate for 2008/09 (7.9 per 1,000 persons) as shown in Figure 44.

56. 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.

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

Figure 44:
Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			
	All usual residents	Usual residents hospitalised in Kowanyama	Usual residents hospitalised outside Kowanyama	Qld rate of admission 2009/10
2002/03	26.1	17.4	8.7	1.3
2003/04	18.2	6.7	11.5	1.3
2004/05	9.4	1.9	7.6	1.3
2005/06	9.3	4.6	4.6	1.3
2006/07	8.2	1.8	6.4	1.3
2007/08	5.3	0.0	5.3	1.3
2008/09	7.9	1.8	6.1	1.3
2009/10	6.9	1.7	5.2	1.3

Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends.

The total rate of admission of Kowanyama residents to hospital varied from 5.3 to 26.1 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the past eight years were highly variable ranging from six up to 27 admissions per year.

There was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of hospital admissions of Kowanyama residents over the reporting period — there was an estimated average annual decline of 18.5 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): -18.5 per cent) in the rate of admissions of Kowanyama residents to all hospital facilities (see Figure 45).

Similarly, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of Kowanyama residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -32.7 per cent) and hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: -9.5 per cent) for assault-related conditions. In all three admission categories reported, large decreases in rates were evident from 2002/03 to 2004/05 with little change in rates over the remaining years to 2009/10.

Figure 45:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - All usual residents hospitalised	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised in Kowanyama	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised outside Kowanyama
2002/03	21.9	13.9	9.7
2003/04	17.7	9.4	8.8
2004/05	14.4	6.3	8.0
2005/06	11.7	4.3	7.2
2006/07	9.4	2.9	6.5
2007/08	7.7	1.9	5.9
2008/09	6.2	1.3	5.4
2009/10	5.0	0.9	4.9
AAPC	-18.50%	-32.70%	-9.50%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there was one admission of a Kowanyama resident to a hospital facility (outside of the Kowanyama community) for an assault-related condition. There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions in Kowanyama (see Table 29).

Table 29:

Count⁵⁸ of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent five quarters

Resident status		Quarter				
		Jun - 09	Sep - 09	Dec - 09	Mar - 10	Jun - 10
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	0	1	1	0	0
	Admitted elsewhere	1	5	0	0	1
	Total	1	6	1	0	1
Non residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

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

Reported Offences Against the Person

Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Kowanyama in 2009/10 was 94.3 per 1,000 persons (50.2 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 44.1 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was more than the rate recorded in 2008/09 of 64.0 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 46).

In 2009/10, 53 per cent of all offences against the person in Kowanyama were considered serious offences.

Figure 46:

Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			Qld rate of offences against the person 2009/10
	Other Offences	Serious Offences	Total	
2002/03	51.2	79.2	130.4	7
2003/04	62.4	82.5	144.9	7
2004/05	28.3	61.4	89.7	7
2005/06	40.8	57.5	98.3	7
2006/07	50.0	62.7	112.6	7
2007/08	47.8	58.4	106.2	7
2008/09	26.3	37.7	64.0	7
2009/10	44.1	50.2	94.3	7

Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 64.0 to 144.9 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over the past eight years were highly variable ranging from 73 up to 151 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of all reported offences against the person — there was an estimated average annual decline of 6.3 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): -6.3 per cent) in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Kowanyama (see Figure 47).

Similarly, there was statistical evidence of a decline in trend of serious reported offences against the person (AAPC: -7.9 per cent). However, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of other reported offences against the person (AAPC:-4.2 per cent).

Figure 47:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - Total Offences Kowanyama	Trend - Other Offences Kowanyama	Trend - Serious Offences Kowanyama
2002/03	132.4	52.3	80.8
2003/04	124.0	50.1	74.4
2004/05	116.1	48.0	68.5
2005/06	108.8	45.9	63.1
2006/07	101.9	44.0	58.1
2007/08	95.4	42.1	53.5
2008/09	89.4	40.3	49.2
2009/10	83.7	38.6	45.3
AAPC	-6.30%	-4.20%	-7.90%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there was a total of 13 reported offences against the person in Kowanyama. This was within the range of the counts recorded in the previous four quarters (ranging from 9 to 40) (see Table 30).

Table 30:

Count⁵⁹ of reported offences against the person — most recent five quarters

Kowanyama	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Serious Offences	4	22	21	9	6
Other Offences	5	14	19	11	7
Total	9	36	40	20	13

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read technical notes prior to using these data.

59. Data for March 2010 quarter have been finalised and may have changed from the last quarterly report. Data for June 2010 quarter are preliminary.

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

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Kowanyama on 5 December 2003. As at 30 June 2010, 342 distinct individuals⁶⁰ had been convicted of 595 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Kowanyama.

Annual

The rate of charges resulting in a conviction in Kowanyama increased significantly from 86.8 per 1,000 persons in 2008/09 to double that rate in 2009/10 at 179.1 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 48).

In 2009/10, 205 defendants were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in Kowanyama.

The number of people convicted for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits, who had no previous convictions for breaches in Kowanyama increased from 51 in 2008/09 to 70 in 2009/10 (see Table 32).

Figure 48:

Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences 2004/05 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000
2004/05	78.4
2005/06	39.0
2006/07	62.7
2007/08	61.9
2008/09	86.8
2009/10	179.1

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were 15 charges resulting in a conviction⁶¹ for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Kowanyama (see Table 31). This was less than the count reported in the March 2010 quarter (65) and similar to that reported in the June 2009 quarter count (14).

In the June 2010 quarter, five persons without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits in Kowanyama were convicted, representing at least one third of the total defendants convicted for the quarter (15).

60. Individuals convicted are not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once in the reporting period.

61. Not all defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

Table 31:
Count⁶² of charges resulting in a conviction and defendants for breaches of 168B and C — most recent five quarters

Kowanyama	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Charges	14	53	74	65	15
Defendants	14	52	74	64	15

Table 32:
Count⁶² of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching 168B and C — 2004/05 to 2009/10 (nb: not a count of total persons convicted)

Kowanyama	Year					
	2004 – 05	2005 – 06	2006 – 07	2007 – 08	2008 – 09	2009 – 10
Total	77	33	48	39	51	70

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

Child Safety

Annual

In 2009/10, the annual rate of Kowanyama children subject to a substantiated notification of harm was 59.3 per 1,000 persons. The annual rate of Kowanyama children admitted to a finalised child protection order was 67.4 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10.

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, no children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.⁶³ Eleven children were admitted to finalised child protection orders over the same period.⁶⁴

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2010, the student attendance rate at Kowanyama State School was 80.2 per cent (see Table 33). This was similar to the Semester 1 attendance rates recorded in the three years 2007 to 2009 (80.1 to 84.0 per cent). Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Kowanyama State School have been lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students. The gap in attendance rates between Kowanyama State School and all Queensland State School students ranged between 7.1 and 11.7 percentage points over the four year period.

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

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

64. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

Table 33:
Student attendance rate — Discrete communities and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2010

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010
Kowanyama State School	80.1%	84.0%	82.5%	80.2%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%

June 2010 Quarter

In Term 2 2010, the student attendance rate at Kowanyama State School was 77.2 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2009 (81.5 per cent) (see Figure 49).

Figure 49:
Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2010

	Student attendance (%) - Kowanyama State School	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Queensland State Schools	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Kowanyama State School
Term 1 2008	85.0		
Term 2 2008	83.0		
Term 3 2008	77.7		
Term 4 2008	76.7		
Term 1 2009	85.9		
Term 2 2009	81.5		
Term 3 2009	68.1		
Term 4 2009	72.2		
Term 1 2010	82.6	91.0	80.2
Term 2 2010	77.2	91.0	80.2

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

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office)

In the period October 2009 to end of June 2010, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of seven general upgrades to existing houses under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*

- negotiated with the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council in their role as Trustee, to facilitate approval for the construction of new social housing on Deed of Grant in Trust land. The Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council signed a Deed of Agreement to lease over three lots to enable 40 year social housing leases required under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- provided the draft Land Use Planning Scheme tender documents to Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council for review
- coordinated the surveying of three lots in preparation for new housing constructions. The first stage of the network survey was completed and the contract for Stage Two of the network survey was awarded for commencement in the next quarter. Stage One consisted of undertaking a control survey in the township to establish a survey framework and to record accurately existing tenures. Stage Two involves identification of anomalies arising from the first stage work and the surveying of roads, public infrastructure (for example, airstrips, water supply, sewage treatment works), some government reserves and township boundary
- developed a Land and Infrastructure Plan
- identified areas of Native Title within the township area in preparation for discussions with Traditional Owners regarding an Indigenous Land Use Agreement to enable social housing (40 year) leasing and private residential (99 year) leasing, and
- established a technical working group with the Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council and key agencies as members. The purpose of this technical working group is to identify and resolve issues arising from the delivery of social housing, tenure investigations, surveying, Aboriginal cultural heritage identification, land use and infrastructure planning.

The Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council and the building contractor employed one Indigenous tradesperson and one Indigenous apprentice on kitchen and bathroom upgrades, maintenance, painting and repairs.

Social Housing

In the period July 2009 to June 2010, the Department of Communities delivered 17 upgrades to existing houses in Kowanyama (see Figure 50).

Figure 50:
Department of Communities achievements for the period July 2009 to June 2010

Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA	Other	NPA	Other
Kowanyama	0	0	7	10

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

Remote Communities Tenancy Management Program

Staff of the Department of Communities are scheduled to visit Kowanyama in November 2010 to establish a departmental register of need to allow allocation to the new properties which will be managed solely by the Department of Communities. The register of need is a waitlist of applicants based on greatest need and the required allocation for bedroom entitlements.

Lockhart River

Community Perspective

Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Rodney Accoom.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Paul Piva.

Councillors

- Cr Veronica Piva.
- Cr Marshall Symonds.
- Cr Agnes Creek.

Population

- Approximately 619 people (at 30 June 2009).

Location

- North-eastern Cape York.
- 500 km north-west of Cairns.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- The majority of people identify with the following groups: Wuthathi, Kuuku Ya'u, Kanthanumpu, Uutaalnganu, Kaanju and the Umpila.

Alcohol Restrictions

- An Alcohol Management Plan commenced in Lockhart River on 3 October 2003. There has been a zero carriage limit since commencement.
- This means no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed in Lockhart River.

Wulpumu Community Justice Group

- Chair — Ethel Singleton.
- Coordinator — Willie Clarke.

Community highlights report by the Government Champion for Lockhart River

The new **Multi-Purpose Centre** is one of a number of long-term projects completed during 2009/10. The complex provides an exciting new community hub for the Lockhart River community. The first stage, the new Retail Store, which incorporates a bulk store facility to provide continuous supply of basic items during the wet season, was completed in August 2009 and opened by the Honourable Desley Boyle MP, Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, in November 2009.

The **Freddie Clarence Moses Retail Store** was named to honour a dedicated and strong leader who represented all Lockhart River people. Freddie, a Kanthanumpu Traditional Owner and respected Elder, held numerous community positions including Chairman of the Kanthanumpu Aboriginal Corporation and also Councillor and Chairman of the Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council.

Attached to the retail store is a **Multi-Tenant Centre (MTC)**. Stage Two of the MTC construction is now complete and enables co-location of a number of service providers including the Department of Communities, Queensland Corrective Services and the Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council to enhance service delivery coordination. A purpose-built training facility has been incorporated into the design.

These two new buildings provide a central hub within the township. Landscaping around these buildings installed by local workers offers an attractive meeting place and enhanced sense of community within Lockhart River.

The Mayor and I also convened a **Learning Circle** in Lockhart River on 18 September 2009. A number of issues including child safety, vehicle registrations and economic development were discussed with actions progressed over the remainder of the year. For example, a Community Forum on Child Safety issues held in Lockhart River resulted in a considerable number of applications for Foster and Kinship carers being received.

The development of **Puchiwu Fishing Company Ltd**, an outcome from a learning circle held a number of years ago, is steadily being progressed. Business coaching, aimed at increasing effort, turnover and profitability, was held with individual fishermen, the Manager and the Puchiwu Fishing Board. Puchiwu Fishing Company Ltd obtained QSafe accreditation to allow processing and marketing of local products. The sale of locally caught seafood commenced with 250 kilograms of live crayfish marketed to the export market.

This year also saw the completion of over three years of road construction and the training of local Indigenous workers by the **Remote Communities Services Unit**. Over ten kilometres of road was upgraded to bitumen seal through Iron Range National Park ensuring better, longer-term access for the Lockhart River community residents. Workers gained valuable road construction and maintenance experience, and plant operator qualifications for various machinery was achieved by some as well.

The new **Men's Shelter** was completed this year and provides a much needed space to coordinate the Men's programs. The facility provides a new home for the Men's Coordinator and a meeting place for the Men's groups and the **Ending Offending** program.

Finally, on a lighter note, the **Community Development Team** initiated a number of community events this year including bingo nights, community BBQs, and youth activities such as discos and dance classes. Also, my Government Champion colleagues from Laura and Coen and I ran a Christmas card design competition with the local schools, with the Lockhart River winners receiving their prizes during the opening of the Freddie Clarence Moses Retail Store.

The outlook for 2010/11

There is a very positive feeling within the Lockhart River community. Not only are ideas being raised within the community but also a number of committees have been formed or reinvigorated to enable community ideas to be progressed to effect change within the community.

In 2010/11, the Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council will be undertaking the refurbishment of the Old Canteen Building, providing another venue for community activities.

The next Learning Circle date has been set for November 2010 and Economic Development will be the topic of this forum, with a number of ideas and potential projects being discussed, particularly tourism related opportunities.

The Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council will also continue to work with the Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office to progress the social housing construction program. The Training and Employment Committee will provide an improved coordinating point for complementary training to support local employment opportunities associated with ongoing construction and maintenance programs.

Robert Setter

Government Champion for Lockhart River

Associate Director-General

Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was an overall improvement in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was no overall change in the rate of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2008/09 – 2009/10

There was no real improvement in the rate of convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Student attendance rate for Lockhart State School: Semester 1 2009 to Semester 1 2010

The school attendance rate was similar.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 51 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2009/10, usual residents of Lockhart River (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Lockhart River⁶⁵ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland. Table 34 also shows the numbers of non-residents of Lockhart River admitted to hospital in Lockhart River in the most recent five quarters.

Annual

In 2009/10, the rate of hospital admissions of Lockhart River residents for assault-related conditions was 9.7 per 1,000 persons, all of whom were hospitalised outside of the Lockhart River community. This rate was similar to the rate for 2008/09 (18.1 per 1,000 persons) as shown in Figure 51.

65. 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 51:
Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			
	All usual residents	Usual residents hospitalised in Lockhart River	Usual residents hospitalised outside Lockhart River	Qld rate of admission 2009/10
2002/03	57.0	38.0	19.0	1.3
2003/04	11.4	1.6	9.8	1.3
2004/05	6.6	3.3	3.3	1.3
2005/06	21.5	9.9	11.6	1.3
2006/07	23.4	8.3	15.0	1.3
2007/08	14.9	5.0	9.9	1.3
2008/09	18.1	8.2	9.9	1.3
2009/10	9.7	0.0	9.7	1.3

Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admissions of Lockhart River residents to hospital varied from 6.6 to 57.0 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the past eight years were highly variable ranging from four up to 36 admissions per year.

There was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of hospital admissions of Lockhart River residents over the reporting period — there was an estimated average annual decline of 17.9 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): -17.9 per cent) in the rate of admissions of Lockhart River residents to all hospital facilities (see Figure 52).

Similarly, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of Lockhart River residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -28.1 per cent). However, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of Lockhart River residents hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: -6.3 per cent) for assault-related conditions.

Figure 52:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - All usual residents hospitalised	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised in Lockhart River	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised outside Lockhart River
2002/03	42.8	31.2	14.8
2003/04	35.2	22.4	13.9
2004/05	28.9	16.1	13.0
2005/06	23.7	11.6	12.2
2006/07	19.5	8.3	11.4
2007/08	16.0	6.0	10.7
2008/09	13.1	4.3	10.0
2009/10	10.8	3.1	9.4
AAPC	-17.90%	-28.10%	-6.30%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were no admissions of Lockhart River residents or non-residents to hospital for assault-related conditions (see Table 34).

Table 34:

Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent five quarters

Resident status		Quarter				
		Jun - 09	Sep - 09	Dec - 09	Mar - 10	Jun - 10
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	2	0	0	0	0
	Admitted elsewhere	4	5	1	0	0
	Total	6	5	1	0	0
Non residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 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 2009/10 was 137.3 per 1,000 persons (56.5 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 80.8 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate in 2008/09 of 92.1 per 1,000 persons⁶⁶ (see Figure 53). In 2009/10, 41 per cent of all offences against the person in Lockhart River were considered serious offences.

Figure 53:
Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			Qld rate of offences against the person 2009/10
	Other Offences	Serious Offences	Total	
2002/03	33.2	52.2	85.4	7.0
2003/04	44.0	45.7	89.7	7.0
2004/05	56.4	43.1	99.5	7.0
2005/06	59.6	92.7	152.3	7.0
2006/07	53.4	75.1	128.5	7.0
2007/08	61.3	61.3	122.5	7.0
2008/09	46.1	46.1	92.1	7.0
2009/10	80.8	56.5	137.3	7.0

Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 85.4 to 152.3 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over that same period were highly variable ranging from 54 up to 92 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of change in the trend of all reported offences against the person — there was an estimated average annual increase of 4.6 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): 4.6 per cent) in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Lockhart River (see Figure 54).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of serious reported offences against the person (AAPC: 1.2 per cent). However, there was statistical evidence of an increase in the trend of other reported offences against the person (AAPC: 8.3 per cent).

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

Figure 54:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - Total Offences Lockhart River	Trend - Other Offences Lockhart River	Trend - Serious Offences Lockhart River
2002/03	97.8	40.9	58.5
2003/04	102.3	44.3	59.2
2004/05	107.0	48.0	59.9
2005/06	112.0	52.0	60.6
2006/07	117.2	56.4	61.4
2007/08	122.6	61.1	62.1
2008/09	128.2	66.2	62.8
2009/10	134.2	71.7	63.6
AAPC	4.60%	8.30%	1.20%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there was a total of 13 reported offences against the person in Lockhart River. This was within the range of the counts recorded in the previous four quarters (ranging from 8 to 36) (see Table 35).

Table 35:

Count⁶⁷ of reported offences against the person — most recent five quarters

Lockhart River	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Serious Offences	6	6	8	12	9
Other Offences	2	9	13	24	4
Total	8	15	21	36	13

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read technical notes prior to using these data.

67. Data for March 2010 quarter have been finalised and may have changed from the last quarterly report. Data for June 2010 quarter are preliminary.

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

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Lockhart River on 3 October 2003. As at 30 June 2010, 249 distinct individuals⁶⁸ have been convicted of 377 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Lockhart River.

Annual

The change in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction from 128.3 per 1,000 persons in 2008/09 to 177.7 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10 was not statistically significant (see Figure 55). There does, however, appear to be an increasing trend in these rates over the three years 2007/08 to 2009/10 with the rate in 2009/10 almost triple that recorded in 2007/08 (59.6 per 1,000 persons).

In 2009/10, 106 defendants were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in Lockhart River.

The number of people convicted for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in 2009/10 who had no previous convictions for breaches in Lockhart River was 47 (see Table 37). These 47 persons constituted at least 44 per cent of the total defendants convicted during the 2009/10 period.

Figure 55:

Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences, 2004/05 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000
2004/05	121.1
2005/06	51.3
2006/07	61.8
2007/08	59.6
2008/09	128.3
2009/10	177.7

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there was one charge resulting in a conviction⁶⁹ for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Lockhart River (see Table 36). While this was the lowest absolute count for a quarter in Lockhart River since the introduction of the alcohol management plan, it was similar to the June 2008 and June 2009 quarter counts (4 and 5 respectively).

In the June 2010 quarter, one person without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits in Lockhart River was convicted.

68. Individuals convicted are not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once in the reporting period.

69. Not all defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

Table 36:
Count⁷⁰ of charges resulting in a conviction and defendants for breaches of 168B and C — most recent five quarters

Lockhart River	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Charges	5	34	45	30	1
Defendants	5	34	43	28	1

Table 37:
Count⁷⁰ of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching 168B and C — 2004/05 to 2009/10 (nb: not a count of total persons convicted)

Lockhart River	Year					
	2004 – 05	2005 – 06	2006 – 07	2007 – 08	2008 – 09	2009 – 10
Total	63	25	28	23	51	47

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

Child Safety

Annual

In 2009/10, the annual rate of Lockhart River children subject to a substantiated notification of harm was 108.9 per 1,000 persons. Fewer than five Lockhart River children were admitted to a finalised child protection order in 2009/10; an annual rate was not available.⁷¹

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, 16 children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.⁷² No children were admitted to finalised child protection orders over the same period.⁷³

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2010, the student attendance rate at Lockhart State School was 76.9 per cent (see Table 38). This was a decrease of 9.2 percentage points from the rate recorded in Semester 1 2007 (86.1 per cent) but similar to the rates recorded in Semester 1 in both 2008 and 2009 (77.5 and 75.4 per cent respectively). Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Lockhart State School have been lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students. The gap in attendance rates between Lockhart State School and all Queensland State School students widened from 5.7 percentage points in Semester 1 2007 to 15.3 percentage points in Semester 1 2009. In Semester 1 2010, the gap in attendance rates was 14.1 percentage points.

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

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

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

73. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

Table 38:
Student attendance rate — Discrete communities and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2010

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010
Lockhart State School	86.1%	77.5%	75.4%	76.9%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%

June 2010 Quarter

In Term 2 2010, the student attendance rate at Lockhart State School was 74.6 per cent. This was an increase from the rate recorded in Term 2 2009 (67.5 per cent) (see Figure 56).

Figure 56:
Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2010

	Student attendance (%) - Lockhart State School	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Queensland State Schools	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Lockhart State School
Term 1 2008	83.8		
Term 2 2008	72.1		
Term 3 2008	65.5		
Term 4 2008	69.9		
Term 1 2009	79.8		
Term 2 2009	67.5		
Term 3 2009	60.7		
Term 4 2009	70.5		
Term 1 2010	80.2	91.0	76.9
Term 2 2010	74.6	91.0	76.9

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

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office)

In the period October 2009 to end of June 2010, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of seven general upgrades to existing houses under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- assisted in the preparation of the initial draft Lockhart River Land Use Planning Scheme
- facilitated the award of the contract for the Stage One and Two network surveys with work scheduled to commence in the next quarter. Stage One consists of undertaking a control survey in the township to establish a survey framework and to record accurately existing tenures. Stage Two involves identification of anomalies arising from the first stage work, surveying of roads, public infrastructure (for example, airstrips, water supply, sewage treatment works), some government reserves and township boundaries
- developed a Land and Infrastructure Plan, and
- worked with the Department of Infrastructure and Planning to prioritise funding under the Joint Agency Infrastructure Program for the completion of water infrastructure upgrades. Work was completed in September 2010. Additionally, landfill works funded and prioritised under the same arrangements are due for completion in November 2010. Constructions of water and sewerage upgrades under the Indigenous State Infrastructure Program are due to commence in July 2011.

The Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council and the building contractor employed one Indigenous trainee on kitchen and bathroom upgrades, painting and general building maintenance and repairs.

Social Housing

In the period July 2009 to June 2010, the Department of Communities delivered seven upgrades to existing houses in Lockhart River (see Figure 57).

Figure 57:
Department of Communities achievements for the period July 2009 to June 2010

Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA	Other	NPA	Other
Lockhart River	0	0	7	0

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

Remote Communities Tenancy Management Program

As at 30 June 2010, 95 tenancy agreements were in place in Lockhart River. During this quarter, the Department of Communities managed the pre-allocation and allocation of nine vacant properties. Department of Communities tenancy management arrangements are due to cease on 6 November 2010 and the Department of Communities is negotiating with the Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council to extend arrangements.

Mapoon

Community Perspective

Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Peter Guivarra.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Christina Cooktown.

Councillors

- Cr Ricky Guivarra.
- Cr Beryl Woodley.
- Cr Addie Mamoose.

Population

- Approximately 266 people (at 30 June 2009).

Location

- Western Cape York.
- 960 km north-west of Cairns.
- 90 km north of Weipa.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Tjungundji people and regional peoples in and around the Pennefather River to Port Musgrave including Mpakwithi, Taepithiggi, Thaynhakwith, Warrangku and Yupungathi were removed to Mapoon from 1891.

Alcohol Restrictions

- 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 — Stan De Jersey.

Community highlights report by the Government Champion for Mapoon

I am pleased to be able to provide this Community Highlights Report in my role as Government Champion for Mapoon. These achievements are testament to the community's commitment under the leadership of Mayor Peter Guivarra.

Cooking demonstrations to identify healthier alternative cooking methods have been delivered to the community under the **Eat Well Queensland** initiative. Ingredients such as zucchinis, mushrooms and squash are now being utilised and all ingredients are supplied by the Mapoon store, owned and operated by the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council. Future plans at the Mapoon Store include showing health promotion DVDs and displays.

Under the **Wild River Rangers** program, funding was provided to employ three Indigenous rangers to care for the Wenlock River catchment.

The **Queensland Theatre Company** facilitated drama workshops at the Mapoon campus of Western Cape College in October last year. Two actors, Adam Drake and Bec Roberts, completed ten workshops for approximately 130 students. These workshops focused on introductory acrobatics, movement improvisation, physical theatre and play-building and contributed to students' self-esteem, confidence and ability to work in a team.

In June 2010, Pegasus Consultants undertook a **recording and filming project** in collaboration with Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council, Arts Queensland and the State Library of Queensland. This project, funded through Arts Queensland's **Backing Indigenous Arts** strategy, provided skills development and recording opportunities for local bands, artists, gospel groups and community groups (including the New Mapoon Singers). The end result will be a CD/DVD containing traditional and contemporary music recordings, film of cultural activities and oral histories, archival documentation of cultural practices, and school holiday arts activities for children and young people, as well as the skills acquired by local artists employed through the program and partnering with visiting Indigenous arts-workers.

Police attended the Western Cape College — Mapoon to present information in relation to **protective behaviours**. Two police officers from Weipa are performing a liaison role with the Western Cape College — Mapoon and attend other programs at the request of the school and community.

Five Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council workforce employees further extended the bitumen seal to the aerodrome. The **Remote Communities Services Unit** provided training and supervision to assist this local Indigenous workforce to achieve these results towards the access upgrade of roads for Mapoon residents.

Ten Mapoon jobseekers were assisted by the **Mapoon 2009 Army Aboriginal Community Assistance Program** that was funded by the Indigenous Coordination Centre. Eight participants undertook work in construction and administration tasks throughout this project that resulted in the building of six kilometres of bitumen road, construction of three three-bedroom houses, the upgrade of the mobile phone tower and a water reticulation upgrade. This project was completed in October 2009.

Indigenous Employment and Training Officers from the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation provided culturally appropriate mentoring and support services to Indigenous apprentices and trainees with the aim of enhancing retention and completion rates.

The community planned and prepared an ANZAC day commemoration activity with the unveiling of the **Mapoon War memorial** comprised of a series of plaques telling the history of the Mapoon community's involvement with the Allied war effort. The centrepiece is a Japanese sea mine that is a relic from the Second World War that has been a monument to the community's wartime experience since the mid 1940s.

Five Indigenous men served as unenlisted crew in the Navy's lugger *HMAS Viking*, which was used for the 'rendering mines safe' work in northern waters. Their defence service was formally recognised by the Commonwealth Government during the 1990s.

Mr Keith Payne VC and Mrs Florence Payne officially opened the memorial, in company with community Elders, during the morning of this year's ANZAC Day — Sunday April 25, 2010.

The Weipa Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Service Centre provided assistance and support to the newly formed **community events committee** in the development of activities for the celebration of '**Back to Mapoon Day**' on 19 September 2010.

The **Mapoon Men's Group** hosted a **fishing competition and family fun day** during the Easter weekend. The family fun day consisted of a range of activities that included sports activities, a damper cook-off competition and a community barbeque. The Department of Communities' Director of Government Coordination — Weipa office had the privilege of taste testing and judging the damper cook-off competition. Members of the Men's Group hosted the fun day in an endeavour to demonstrate positive role modelling in the care of their family members. Women were pampered and served drinks and lunch by members of the Men's Group.

The fishing competition was well supported by community members. Prizes for the competition were donated by local Weipa businesses and consisted of a range of products such as rods, reels and shopping vouchers. The community opened the fishing competition to visiting tourists who were camped at Cullen Point.

The outlook for 2010/11

The Department of Communities, through the Government Coordination Unit in Weipa, is commencing plans to work with the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council in relation to **land transfer processes** which aim to ultimately provide the community with real opportunities for home ownership, potential investment in infrastructure and long-term employment. I am looking forward to being involved and contributing to this land transfer process.

I am also looking forward to participating in a **Negotiation Table** in early 2011 with discussions on topics including housing, local employment initiatives and the transition to community control for healthcare services.

The year 2010/11 is proving to be an exciting year for the Mapoon community, with the establishment of the '**first contact**' **Duyfken Memorial project**, planned to be erected at the old mission site. This project has received in-principle support from the Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council subject to consultation being undertaken with Traditional Owners and Trustees in terms of the project and any suggested alternative sites. It is hoped that the memorial project can be completed by May 2011.

Another significant project for the community in 2010/11, is the construction of the **Early Learning Centre**. The centre is a much needed facility and will enable women of the community to engage in meaningful full-time employment. A project manager has been engaged and will undertake the task of reviewing the building design and construction costs. Anecdotal information indicates that the community's baby population is currently 25 with a further 15 due to be born in the next nine months.

Pending the identification of suitable land blocks not subject to Native Title issues, the community may see the construction of more homes for community residents.

Michael Walsh

Government Champion for Mapoon
Deputy Director-General
Health Planning and Infrastructure Division
Queensland Health

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03 – 2009/10

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

Reported offences against the person: 2003/04 – 2009/10

There was an overall improvement in the rate of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2008/09 – 2009/10

There was no real change in the rate of convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Student attendance rate for Western Cape College — Mapoon: Semester 1 2009 to Semester 1 2010

The school attendance rate was similar.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 58 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2009/10, usual residents of Mapoon (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Mapoon⁷⁴ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland. Table 39 also shows the numbers of non-residents of Mapoon admitted to hospital in Mapoon in the most recent five quarters.

Annual

In 2009/10, the rate of hospital admissions of Mapoon residents for assault-related conditions was 7.5 per 1,000 persons, all of whom were hospitalised within or near to the Mapoon community. This rate was similar to the rate for 2008/09 (11.4 per 1,000 persons) as shown in Figure 58.

74. 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 58:
Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			
	All usual residents	Usual residents hospitalised in Mapoon	Usual residents hospitalised outside Mapoon	Qld rate of admission 2009/10
2002/03	50.5	45.9	4.6	1.3
2003/04	17.4	8.7	8.7	1.3
2004/05	41.8	41.8	0.0	1.3
2005/06	12.2	12.2	0.0	1.3
2006/07	15.6	11.7	3.9	1.3
2007/08	3.8	3.8	0.0	1.3
2008/09	11.4	11.4	0.0	1.3
2009/10	7.5	7.5	0.0	1.3

Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admissions of Mapoon residents to hospital varied widely from 3.8 to 50.5 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual count of admissions over the past eight years varied from one up to 11 admissions per year.

There was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of hospital admissions of Mapoon residents over the reporting period — there was an estimated average annual decline of 24.1 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): -24.1 per cent) in the rate of admissions of Mapoon residents to all hospital facilities (see Figure 59).

Similarly, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of Mapoon residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -23.6 per cent) and hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: -18.5 per cent) for assault-related conditions.

Figure 59:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - All usual residents hospitalised	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised in Mapoon	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised outside Mapoon
2002/03	47.6	44.5	6.8
2003/04	36.1	34.0	5.6
2004/05	27.4	26.0	4.5
2005/06	20.8	19.8	3.7
2006/07	15.8	15.1	3.0
2007/08	12.0	11.6	2.5
2008/09	9.1	8.8	2.0
2009/10	6.9	6.7	1.6
AAPC	-24.10%	-23.60%	-18.50%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there was one admission of a Mapoon resident to hospital for an assault-related condition within or near to the Mapoon community. There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions in Mapoon (see Table 39).

Table 39:

Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent five quarters

Resident status		Quarter				
		Jun - 09	Sep - 09	Dec - 09	Mar - 10	Jun - 10
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	0	0	1	0	1
	Admitted elsewhere	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	1	0	1
Non residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 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 2009/10 was 18.8 per 1,000 persons (11.3 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 7.5 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate in 2008/09 of 22.8 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 60).

In 2009/10, three of the five offences against the person reported in Mapoon were considered serious offences.

Figure 60:

Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2003/04 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			Qld rate of offences against the person 2009/10
	Other Offences	Serious Offences	Total	
2003/04	21.7	21.7	43.5	7.0
2004/05	4.2	16.7	20.9	7.0
2005/06	8.2	8.2	16.3	7.0
2006/07	3.9	15.6	19.5	7.0
2007/08	7.7	7.7	15.4	7.0
2008/09	15.2	7.6	22.8	7.0
2009/10	7.5	11.3	18.8	7.0

Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the seven year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 15.4 to 43.5 per 1,000⁷⁵ persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over that same period ranged from four up to 10 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of all reported offences against the person — there was an estimated average annual decline of 12.5 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): -12.5 per cent) in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Mapoon (see Figure 61). This decline was due to the reduction in reported offences in 2004/05 compared with 2003/04 as the rates since this time have been relatively stable.

Similarly, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of serious reported offences against the person (AAPC: -12.6 per cent). However, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of other reported offences against the person (AAPC: -8.8 per cent).

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

Figure 61:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2003/04 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - Total Offences Mapoon	Trend - Other Offences Mapoon	Trend - Serious Offences Mapoon
2003/04	32.2	14.8	19.0
2004/05	28.7	13.5	16.6
2005/06	25.5	12.3	14.5
2006/07	22.7	11.2	12.7
2007/08	20.2	10.2	11.1
2008/09	18.0	9.3	9.7
2009/10	16.1	8.5	8.5
AAPC	-12.50%	-8.80%	-12.60%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there was a total of two reported offences against the person in Mapoon. This was within the range of the counts recorded in the previous four quarters (ranging from 0 to 2) (see Table 40).

Table 40:

Count⁷⁶ of reported offences against the person — most recent five quarters

Mapoon	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Serious Offences	1	0	1	1	1
Other Offences	0	0	1	0	1
Total	1	0	2	1	2

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read technical notes prior to using these data.

76. Data for March 2010 quarter have been finalised and may have changed from the last quarterly report. Data for June 2010 quarter are preliminary.

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

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Mapoon on 14 April 2004. As at 30 June 2010, 29 distinct individuals⁷⁷ have been convicted of 31 breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Mapoon.

Annual

In 2009/10, five defendants were convicted of breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Mapoon; four of these persons had not been previously convicted of this offence in Mapoon.

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, one conviction⁷⁸ for an alcohol carriage offence was recorded.

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.

Child Safety

Annual

In 2009/10, fewer than five Mapoon children were subject to a substantiated notification of harm; an annual rate was not available.⁷⁹ The annual rate of Mapoon children admitted to a finalised child protection order was zero in 2009/10.

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, no children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm⁸⁰ or were admitted to finalised child protection orders.⁸¹

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2010, the student attendance rate at Western Cape College — Mapoon was 81.5 per cent (see Table 41). This was a decrease of 9.9 percentage points from the rate recorded in Semester 1 2007 (91.4 per cent) and similar to the rate recorded in Semester 1 2009 (85.7 per cent). Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Western Cape College — Mapoon have been lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students. The gap in attendance rates between Western Cape College — Mapoon and all Queensland State School students in Semester 1 2010 was 9.5 percentage points.

77. Individuals convicted are not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once in the reporting period.

78. Not all defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

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

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

81. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

Table 41:
Student attendance rate — Discrete communities and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2010

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010
Western Cape College — Mapoon	91.4%	79.7%	85.7%	81.5%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%

June 2010 Quarter

In Term 2 2010, the student attendance rate at Western Cape College — Mapoon was 80.8 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2009 (84.9 per cent) (see Figure 62).

Figure 62:
Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2010

	Student attendance (%) - Western Cape College - Mapoon	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Queensland State Schools	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Western Cape College - Mapoon
Term 1 2008	83.9		
Term 2 2008	75.8		
Term 3 2008	76.6		
Term 4 2008	72.3		
Term 1 2009	86.5		
Term 2 2009	84.9		
Term 3 2009	76.5		
Term 4 2009	74.0		
Term 1 2010	87.0	91.0	81.5
Term 2 2010	80.8	91.0	81.5

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

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office)

In the period October 2009 to end of June 2010, the Program Office achieved the following:

- commissioned the preparation of the Mapoon Land Use Planning Scheme.

Social Housing

In the period July 2009 to June 2010, the Department of Communities delivered one construction and nine upgrades to existing houses in Mapoon (see Figure 63).

Figure 63:
Department of Communities achievements for the period July 2009 to June 2010

Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA	Other	NPA	Other
Mapoon	0	1	0	9

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

Remote Communities Tenancy Management Program

Staff of the Department of Communities will be visiting the community in November 2010 to establish a register of need on behalf of Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council. The register of need is a waitlist of applicants based on greatest need and the required allocation for bedroom entitlements.

Mornington Island

Community Perspective

Mornington Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Cecil Goodman.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Sean Linden.

Councillors

- Cr Richard Roughsey.
- Cr Allan Seckington.
- Cr Avril Thompson.

Population

- Approximately 1,103 people (at 30 June 2009).

Location

- Lower Gulf of Carpentaria.
- 125 km north of Burketown.
- 444 km north of Mount Isa.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Lardil (original people of Mornington Island, who formerly occupied the North Wellesley Islands), Yungkaal (islands between Mornington and the mainland), Kaiadilt (South Wellesley Islands), and the contiguous mainland people (Gangalidda) were removed to Mornington Island from 1914.

Alcohol Restrictions

- 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

- Chair — Roger Kelly.

Community highlights report by the Government Champion for Mornington Island

The 2009/10 year has been a busy year for the Mornington Island community and highlights include a number of projects that assisted in the development of the skills of local community members, school attendance, as well as a number of health outcomes.

A key focus for the year has been working with the Mornington Island community and the Australian Government to develop a new **Local Implementation Plan** which was finalised in July 2010 and covers the period 2010 to 2014.

Through the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Service Delivery*, the **Regional Operations Centre**, a single interface partnership arrangement between the Queensland Government and Australian Government, was established in Mount Isa and focuses on the two locales of Mornington Island and Doomadgee.

Two **Negotiation Tables** were held in the community during October 2009 and May 2010. Discussions during the Mornington Island Negotiation Table meeting held on 13 October 2009 included improvement of government coordination, safe house implementation, service delivery for young people and housing.

The Mornington Island Negotiation Table held on 25 May 2010 included discussions on education, access to family, youth and child services, health, development of the Local Implementation Plan, training and employment.

The Mornington Shire Council participated in the Ministerial Indigenous Roundtable held at Bamaga in May 2010, an outcome of which was the agreement of the Mayors to work with government to establish a **Blueprint for Sustainability of Indigenous Councils**. A key element of this process is to actively support Mornington Shire Councillors develop their governance and strategic management skills.

Within the Mornington Island community there was priority on addressing **school attendance** for the 2009/10 year. Mornington Island State School has adopted strategies to assist with increasing school attendance such as arranging a mid-year fete, walk to school day, recruitment of a school liaison officer, Lardil language classes, Fantastic Friday and School of Sports program (focus on students in Grades 8 – 10). The role played by the Police-Citizens Youth Club should also be acknowledged, through its delivery of the **Breakfast program** and other key sport and recreational services.

The Mornington Island State School's **Student Leadership program** focuses on student leaders (class captains) from Grades 4 – 10 as well as sports captains, school captains and vice captains, to develop future leaders for the Mornington Island community.

Another key educational outcome was the establishment of the **Early Childhood Education Centre program** through the **Mornington Island Pre-Prep program**. This centre assists children's continuity of learning and transition into Prep and Year 1.

During March 2009 – August 2009, two Community Alcohol Project Officer positions were filled to provide support to the **Responsible Drinking program** through education, prevention and early intervention services. In addition, the **Alcohol Tobacco and Other Drugs service** provides outreach support to the community.

In 2009, a **Young Mum's Group** was established to provide education to teenagers and to assist young adolescent mothers. Additionally, the **Parents as First Teachers program** aims to encourage parents to engage in their children's education and increase awareness of the value of education and the positive effects that completing school can have on economic independence.

In early 2010, the **Ear, Nose and Throat clinic** commenced on Mornington Island. The **Deadly Ears program** team work with children and families to raise awareness of the impacts of ear disease within children.

The **Indigenous Leadership Workshop** was held in Cairns in May 2010 and 20 participants from Mornington Island attended. Participants were provided with tools to develop better leadership skills and confidence to take up leadership roles within the community.

With the support of the Department of Communities' Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office, consultations were held with the community and statutory approvals finalised to secure **40 year leases** to enable the **construction of new houses and upgrades to existing dwellings**. Arrangements were also finalised for **tenancies to be managed** by the Department of Communities from July 2010.

With joint funding of \$940,000 from the Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, the Mirndiyan Gununa Aboriginal Corporation (the Arts Centre) and Arts Queensland, work commenced in April 2010 on an additional new facility to complement the current buildings which make up the **Arts Centre**.

The outlook for 2010/11

The year 2010/11 will be the first full year of the **Mornington Island Local Implementation Plan** and all three levels of government will work collaboratively with the community on the implementation of the plan.

Key priorities of the Local Implementation Plan include bringing forward the **new safe house facility**, to be completed by 30 June 2011.

Another key area of focus for the Local Implementation Plan will be on **improved school attendance** and the continuation of the program **Our way is the best way to learn** which focuses on how curriculum is delivered. This program resulted in all teachers participating in planning and using **Break it down, build it up**, an approach which focuses on building knowledge/understanding and oral language by interacting on a chosen text and using oral language for reading and writing.

All three levels of government will work collaboratively with the community to deal with the issue of sly grog use and the need for diversionary programs and activities for the local community.

The Mornington Shire Council will continue to be supported on **governance and sustainability matters**. The Mornington Shire Council and community members are currently looking at ways to improve economic participation within the region. Various concepts range from increasing the number of privately owned businesses such as the tackle shop and bus service within the community, along with the potential redevelopment of the tavern site into a motel complex and increasing apprenticeship and employment opportunities with Minerals and Metals Group's, Century Mine.

Michael Kinnane

Government Champion for Mornington Island
Associate Director-General
Office of Local Government
Department of Infrastructure and Planning

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was no overall change in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was no overall change in the rate of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2008/09 – 2009/10

There was an improvement in the rate of convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Student attendance rate for Mornington Island State School: Semester 1 2009 to Semester 1 2010

The student attendance rate improved.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 64 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2009/10, usual residents of Mornington Island (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions on or near Mornington Island⁸² and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland. Table 42 also shows the numbers of non-residents of Mornington Island admitted to hospital on Mornington Island in the most recent five quarters.

Annual

In 2009/10, the rate of hospital admissions of Mornington Island residents for assault-related conditions was 39.0 per 1,000 persons (30.8 per 1,000 were hospitalised on Mornington Island and 8.2 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This rate was similar to the rate for 2008/09 (27.6 per 1,000 persons) as shown in Figure 64.

82. 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 64:**Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10**

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			
	All usual residents	Usual residents hospitalised on Mornington Island	Usual residents hospitalised outside Mornington Island	Qld rate of admission 2009/10
2002/03	29.3	18.6	10.8	1.3
2003/04	20.5	14.0	6.5	1.3
2004/05	24.9	23.1	1.8	1.3
2005/06	28.3	21.9	6.4	1.3
2006/07	42.2	35.9	6.3	1.3
2007/08	40.7	36.3	4.4	1.3
2008/09	27.6	20.2	7.4	1.3
2009/10	39.0	30.8	8.2	1.3

Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admissions of Mornington Island residents to hospital varied from 20.5 to 42.2 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the past eight years were variable ranging from 22 up to 47 admissions per year.

There was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of hospital admissions of Mornington Island residents over the reporting period — there was an estimated average annual increase of 6.5 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): 6.5 per cent) in the rate of admissions of Mornington Island residents to all hospital facilities (see Figure 65).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of Mornington Island residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: 8.7 per cent) or hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: -2.5 per cent) for assault-related conditions.

Figure 65:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - All usual residents hospitalised	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised in Mornington Island	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised outside Mornington Island
2002/03	25.6	19.0	7.6
2003/04	27.2	20.6	7.4
2004/05	29.0	22.5	7.2
2005/06	30.9	24.4	7.0
2006/07	32.9	26.6	6.9
2007/08	35.0	28.9	6.7
2008/09	37.2	31.4	6.5
2009/10	39.6	34.1	6.4
AAPC	6.50%	8.70%	-2.50%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were nine admissions of Mornington Island residents to hospital for assault-related conditions (six hospitalised on Mornington Island and three hospitalised elsewhere). There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions on Mornington Island (see Table 42).

Table 42:

Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent five quarters

Resident status		Quarter				
		Jun - 09	Sep - 09	Dec - 09	Mar - 10	Jun - 10
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	4	5	10	13	6
	Admitted elsewhere	1	0	4	2	3
	Total	5	5	14	15	9
Non residents	Admitted in community	0	1	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person

Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person on Mornington Island in 2009/10 was 85.2 per 1,000 persons (43.5 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 41.7 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was significantly less than the rate in 2008/09 of 152.6 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 66). In 2009/10, 51 per cent of all offences against the person on Mornington Island were considered serious offences.

Figure 66:
Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			Qld rate of offences against the person 2009/10
	Other Offences	Serious Offences	Total	
2002/03	32.3	93.8	126.1	7.0
2003/04	85.8	71.8	157.6	7.0
2004/05	66.4	81.2	147.6	7.0
2005/06	43.8	45.6	89.3	7.0
2006/07	45.8	61.9	107.7	7.0
2007/08	54.8	46.0	100.8	7.0
2008/09	85.5	67.1	152.6	7.0
2009/10	41.7	43.5	85.2	7.0

Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 85.2 to 157.6 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over that same period were highly variable ranging from 94 up to 169 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of all reported offences against the person — there was an estimated average annual decline of 3.9 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): - 3.9 per cent) in the rate of all reported offences against the person on Mornington Island (see Figure 67).

There was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of serious reported offences against the person (AAPC: -8.1 per cent). However, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of other reported offences against the person (AAPC: -0.2 per cent).

Figure 67:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - Total Offences Mornington Island	Trend - Other Offences Mornington Island	Trend - Serious Offences Mornington Island
2002/03	141.1	60.7	85.5
2003/04	135.6	60.5	78.6
2004/05	130.3	60.4	72.2
2005/06	125.2	60.2	66.3
2006/07	120.4	60.1	60.9
2007/08	115.7	60.0	56.0
2008/09	111.2	59.8	51.4
2009/10	106.9	59.7	47.2
AAPC	-3.90%	-0.20%	-8.10%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there was a total of 18 reported offences against the person on Mornington Island. This was within the range of the counts recorded in the previous four quarters (ranging from 17 to 34) (see Table 43).

Table 43:

Count⁸³ of reported offences against the person — most recent five quarters

Mornington Island	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Serious Offences	16	15	12	9	12
Other Offences	16	19	13	8	6
Total	32	34	25	17	18

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read technical notes prior to using these data.

83. Data for March 2010 quarter have been finalised and may have changed from the last quarterly report. Data for June 2010 quarter are preliminary.

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

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Mornington Island on 28 November 2003. As at 30 June 2010, 437 distinct individuals⁸⁴ have been convicted of 1,073 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits on Mornington Island.

Annual

There was a significant decrease in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction from 345.6 per 1,000 persons in 2008/09 to 241.2 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10. However, the rate in 2009/10 was still significantly higher than the annual rates recorded during the four years prior to 2008/09 (69.8 to 100.6 per 1,000 persons) (see Figure 68).

In 2009/10, 266 defendants were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits on Mornington Island.

The number of people convicted for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits who had no previous convictions for breaches on Mornington Island decreased from 102 persons in 2008/09 to 58 persons in 2009/10. However, the 2009/10 count of persons without prior convictions was similar to the counts in 2005/06 and 2006/07 (54 and 52 persons respectively) (see Table 45). The 58 people convicted in 2009/10 constituted at least 22 per cent of the total defendants convicted during the 2009/10 period.

Figure 68:

Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences 2004/05 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000
2004/05	100.6
2005/06	72.9
2006/07	89.8
2007/08	69.8
2008/09	345.6
2009/10	241.2

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were 36 charges resulting in a conviction⁸⁵ for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits (see Table 44). This was less than the count reported in the March quarter 2010 (93).

In the June 2010 quarter, 11 persons without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits on Mornington Island were convicted, representing close to 31 per cent of the total defendants convicted during the quarter (36).

84. Individuals convicted are not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once in the reporting period.

85. Not all defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

Table 44:
Count⁸⁶ of charges resulting in a conviction and defendants for breaches of 168B and C — most recent five quarters

Morningside Island	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Charges	107	62	75	93	36
Defendants	107	62	75	93	36

Table 45:
Count^{86,87} of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching 168B and C — 2004/05 to 2009/10 (nb: not a count of total persons convicted)

Morningside Island	Year					
	2004 – 05	2005 – 06	2006 – 07	2007 – 08	2008 – 09	2009 – 10
Total	77	54	52	39	102	58

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

Child Safety

Annual

In 2009/10, the annual rate of Morningside Island children subject to a substantiated notification of harm was 41.8 per 1,000 persons. The annual rate of Morningside Island children admitted to a finalised child protection order was 34.4 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10.

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, fewer than five children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.⁸⁸ No children were admitted to finalised child protection orders over the same period.⁸⁹

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

87. The Estimated Resident Populations prior to 2008 used in these analyses are based on the 2006 Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC). In the 2008 Local Government Area reforms (2008 ASGC), Morningside Shire was expanded to include Unincorporated Queensland resulting in additional persons being included (eg nine persons in 2009). The 2008 and 2009 Estimated Resident Populations used in this analysis are based on 2008 ASGC.

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

89. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2010, the student attendance rate at Mornington Island State School was 76.1 per cent (see Table 46). This was an increase of at least 10.5 percentage points from the Semester 1 attendance rates recorded in the three years 2007 to 2009 (56.6 to 65.6 per cent). In each year, the attendance rate at Mornington Island State School was at least 25 percentage points lower than the attendance rate of all Queensland State School students. The gap in attendance rates between Mornington Island State School students and all Queensland State School students narrowed to 14.9 percentage points in Semester 1 2010 from 34.5 percentage points in Semester 1 2008.

Table 46:
Student attendance rate — Discrete communities and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2010

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010
Mornington Island State School	65.6%	56.6%	65.5%	76.1%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%

June 2010 Quarter

In Term 2 2010, the student attendance rate at Mornington Island State School was 75.6 per cent. This was an increase from the rate recorded in Term 2 2009 (63.7 per cent) (see Figure 69).

Figure 69:
Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2010

	Student attendance (%) - Mornington Island State School	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Queensland State Schools	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Mornington Island State School
Term 1 2008	59.9		
Term 2 2008	51.9		
Term 3 2008	56.9		
Term 4 2008	44.8		
Term 1 2009	64.3		
Term 2 2009	63.7		
Term 3 2009	67.1		
Term 4 2009	66.5		
Term 1 2010	74.2	91.0	76.1
Term 2 2010	75.6	91.0	76.1

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

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office)

In the period October 2009 to end of June 2010, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of 11 general upgrades to existing houses under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- assisted the Mornington Shire Council to obtain consent to create an interest and Governor-in-Council approval to grant 206 sub-leases for social housing
- provided the draft tender documents for the Mornington Island Land Use Planning Scheme to the Mornington Shire Council for review
- coordinated the survey of 11 lots in preparation for new housing construction. The first stage of the network survey was completed. This stage consisted of undertaking a control survey in the township area to establish a survey framework and to accurately record existing tenures. The second stage of the network survey also commenced in the period. This stage involves identification of anomalies arising from the first stage work and the surveying of roads, public infrastructure (for example, airstrips, water supply, sewage treatment works), government reserves and the township boundaries
- developed a Land and Infrastructure Plan
- commenced a Native Title investigation and assessment, and
- supported the Department of Infrastructure and Planning with prioritising funding for the commencement of landfill and sewerage works.

Mornington Shire Council, QBuild and the building contractor employed three Indigenous persons, including one tradesperson on housing upgrades and maintenance. Work undertaken included roof plumbing, laundry upgrades and general building maintenance and repairs.

Social Housing

In the period July 2009 to June 2010, the Department of Communities delivered seven constructions and 11 upgrades to existing houses in Mornington Island (see Figure 70).

Figure 70:

Department of Communities achievements for the period July 2009 to June 2010

Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA	Other	NPA	Other
Mornington Island	0	7	11	0

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

Remote Communities Tenancy Management Program

The Mornington Shire Council commenced tenancy management arrangements with rent collection commencing in July 2010.

Mossman Gorge

Community Perspective

Cairns Regional Council

Mayor

- Mossman Gorge is part of the Cairns Regional Council area.
- The Mayor of Cairns Regional Council is Cr Val Schier.
- The Councillor responsible for the division containing Mossman Gorge is Cr Julia Leu.

Community representative

- Roy Gibson — Chairperson, Bamanga Bubu Ngadimunku Inc.

Population

- Approximately 147 people (at 30 June 2009).

Location

- Cape York.
- 4 km from Mossman.
- 80 km north of Cairns.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Eastern Yalanji people (Bama), and other regional peoples moved into the Mossman Gorge settlement.

Alcohol Restrictions

- There are no alcohol restrictions in Mossman Gorge.
- There are 11 Dry Place Declarations current.

Community highlights report by the Government Champion for Mossman Gorge

As the Government Champion for Mossman Gorge, it gives me great pleasure to report on some of the many highlights and achievements in the community during 2009/10.

I would firstly like to thank community members, local stakeholders and Queensland and Australian Government employees that continue to work in partnership to realise the positive achievements that I am reporting this year.

The Mossman Gorge community continues to embrace the Cape York Welfare Reform Trial and the many opportunities that it brings. Some of the key areas that have been focused on this past year are:

- governance
- real jobs and the Gateway Tourism project
- health and wellbeing
- school attendance and education, and
- land tenure and housing.

Throughout the past year, the governing body of the Mossman Gorge community, **Bamanga Bubu Ngadimunku Inc (BBN)** faced an uncertain future predominantly due to ongoing funding concerns.

A lot of effort has been put in by many people in order to secure longer-term funding for BBN and create some stability for the community in the knowledge they have a united voice to represent their views. I would like to thank all of the people involved in working to secure BBN's position.

Construction of the \$17 million **Mossman Gorge Gateway Tourism Facility** is scheduled to commence in November 2010. The Indigenous Land Corporation and ITEC Job Service Agency are working with approximately 45 Mossman Gorge residents who have applied for jobs at the Gateway.

In addition to the opportunities created as part of the Gateway Tourism project, some community members have been working with the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service on the construction and landscaping of the new elevated boardwalk in the Mossman Gorge section of the Daintree National Park.

The **Mossman Gorge Wellbeing Centre** was officially opened on 21 April 2010. The centre is providing comprehensive community-based social health services with a focus on drug and alcohol, gambling, family violence, mental health and general counselling. Clients attending the centre can be self-referred or may have been referred as an outcome of a **Family Responsibilities Commission** conference.

The **newly expanded health clinic** in Mossman Gorge is now effectively operating primary health care services under community controlled arrangements, with Apunipima Cape York Health Council managing the clinic. The clinic will also undergo an expansion in 2010/11.

I would like to offer my congratulations to the two new commissioners to be appointed to the **Family Responsibilities Commission**. Beryl Shuan and Daniel Fisher join a strong team under the leadership of local **Family Responsibilities Commission** Coordinator Karen Gibson and, with the assistance of Commissioner Glasgow and his staff, I'm sure they will continue to perform their important role within the community supporting Cape York Welfare Reform and Remote Service Delivery initiatives.

Through a number of welfare reform initiatives, **school attendance** by Mossman Gorge children is steadily increasing and every eligible student in the community now has a Student Education Trust scheme (SET). Other initiatives such as MULTILIT and a 'lunch club' are all contributing to

improved educational outcomes and increased school attendance for primary school students from Mossman Gorge.

Housing and land tenure issues are a leading priority for the community and a major project is underway to deliver the ultimate goal of home ownership to the residents of Mossman Gorge. This project will continue in 2010/11.

I have also been very impressed with the efforts the community has made in **alcohol reform**. Mossman Gorge does not have regulated alcohol restrictions, however, the community has embraced a number of voluntary initiatives, such as Dry Place Declarations.

There are currently **11 dry houses** in Mossman Gorge, which is a great achievement for a community of approximately 150 people. Through a partnership with the local Queensland Police officers and publicans in Mossman, and the encouragement of the community, a trial is currently underway to limit the sale of cask wine to certain times of day and to then correlate this with the number of incidents requiring police involvement or hospitalisation.

The outlook for 2010/11

Local Implementation Plan

The development of the **Local Implementation Plan** for Mossman Gorge remains a work in progress but through ongoing consultation, the finalisation and delivery of the plan is a priority for late 2010 to early 2011.

Assistance secured for Bamanga Bubu Ngadimunku Inc (BBN)

Through a partnership between the Cairns Regional Operations Centre (Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs), the Department of Communities and with support from the Government Champion's office, assistance has been secured for BBN to reorganise its operations to work towards becoming a self-sufficient organisation. During the 2010/11 financial year, BBN will develop long-term business plans and associated budgets and aim to secure funding to continue with its important community work well into the future.

Mossman Gorge Gateway Tourism Facility

Construction and operation of the **Mossman Gorge Gateway Centre** has been approved under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The Indigenous Land Corporation seek a greater commitment of the Indigenous Employment Policy for Queensland Government Building and Civil Construction Projects (20% Policy) and for Indigenous employees to be retained for the duration of the project.

Walking Tracks

Works are funded by the Australian Government's Jobs Fund — Infrastructure Employment Projects to construct **new walking tracks at the Mossman Gorge Water Reserve**, ensuring that all traineeships and jobs are filled by Indigenous people coming off the Community Development Employment Program at Mossman Gorge who will transition into Certificate III Conservation and Land Management Traineeships. The Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations will fund Bamanga Bubu Ngadimunku Inc to create or retain 28 jobs and ten traineeships to construct four kilometres of walking track in the Wet Tropics World Heritage Area adjacent to the Daintree National Park at Mossman Gorge.

Housing and Land Tenure

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office) is assisting a major project underway in Mossman Gorge to integrate and address the land, housing and infrastructure objectives of the Cape York Welfare Reform Trial, the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Service Delivery* and the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*, as well as addressing land tenure issues. The Program Office is currently assisting with the finalisation of this project and implementation plan to address future land and housing management arrangements for the community.

Pride of Place

Individual projects have commenced under the **Welfare Reform Pride of Place** initiative. It is expected this program will expand during 2010/11 with more individual projects to be completed on social housing properties in Mossman Gorge.

Health and Wellbeing

The **Health Clinic and Wellbeing Centre** in Mossman Gorge will both undergo expansions in 2010/11 with the Honourable Warren Snowdon MP, Minister for Veterans' Affairs, Minister for Defence Science and Personnel and Minister for Indigenous Health announcing additional funding for the Health Clinic and for the Wellbeing Centre.

It will be a busy year ahead with the construction of the **Gateway Tourism Centre**, cementing the function and ongoing viability of Bamanga Bubu Ngadimunku Inc, further developing and enhancing employment and education opportunities and working closely with all stakeholders to secure real outcomes in housing and land tenure.

I am looking forward to a successful year ahead and further developing the strong partnerships between government, business and the community to continue to deliver strong outcomes for Mossman Gorge.

Terry Wall

Government Champion for Mossman Gorge
Associate Director-General
Operations and Environment Regulator
Department of Environment and Resource Management

Key Initiatives and Services

Cape York Welfare Reform

Annual

The Family Income Management initiative that assists with managing household budgets currently has 62 accounts. Family pressure to share money continues and a number of people are opting for the **Voluntary Income Management** program to assist.

Bamanga Bubu Ngadimunku Inc (BBN) will receive an additional \$250,000 in the 2010/11 financial year to support Welfare Reform and Remote Service Delivery engagement work within the Mossman Gorge community.

Goobidi Bamaga and Relationships Australia provide an ongoing family violence program that operates fortnightly through the Men's Group. Family conflict in Mossman Gorge is currently an issue. The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office, Family Responsibilities Commission and Wellbeing Centre are working on the ground with Bamanga Bubu Ngadimunku Inc to resolve family conflict issues. The Family Responsibilities Commission reports successful outcomes from the Mossman Gorge family violence programs.

Bamanga Bubu Ngadimunku Inc held a housing and land tenure workshop with the community to develop a preferred land and housing administration model, which is currently being finalised. Discussions regarding this matter will continue between the Department of Communities, the Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office and the Regional Operations Centre.

June 2010 Quarter

During the June 2010 quarter, 32 Family Responsibilities Commission conferences were held in Mossman Gorge and 42 notifications were served. These were made up of 24 Magistrates Court notifications, ten school attendance notifications, five child safety notifications and three housing tenancy notifications.

The **Wellbeing Centre** has 62 active clients and there has been a significant increase in the number of Family Responsibilities Commission referred clients engaging and progressing. Staff of the Wellbeing Centre received training in drug and alcohol support and domestic violence screening and assessment tools. Mossman Gorge currently has three participants in the **Drop the Rock** program, which provides training for 20 Cape York local Indigenous people in basic counselling and community development skills.

The **MULTILIT** program has commenced in Mossman Gorge. There are currently 20 students from Mossman Gorge attending Mossman State School and attendance for Term 2 2010 was 79.1 per cent. Service providers have agreed to explore options to provide attendance case management in secondary school. There are now 82 **Student Education Trust scheme (SETs)** in Mossman Gorge (including Mossman Township), which equates to 100 per cent of school children from Mossman Gorge having a SET.

Job Search Australia is working with approximately 45 Mossman Gorge residents who have applied for jobs at the Gateway Tourism project. Approximately 42 job guarantees in total have been made available through this project for successful applicants undertaking a program of training and support.

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was no real change in the overall rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03 – 2009/10

Due to variability of data, changes are not reported.

Student attendance rate for Mossman State and Mossman High School (Mossman Gorge Students only): Semester 1 2009 to Semester 1 2010

The student attendance rate was similar.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 71 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2009/10, usual residents of Mossman Gorge (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Mossman Gorge⁹⁰ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland.

Annual

In 2009/10, the rate of hospital admissions of Mossman Gorge residents for assault-related conditions was 90.3 per 1,000 persons, all of whom were hospitalised within or near to the Mossman Gorge community. This rate was not significantly different to the rate for 2008/09 (161.3 per 1,000 persons) as shown in Figure 71.

90. 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 71:
Annual rate⁹¹ of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			
	All usual residents	Usual residents hospitalised in Mossman Gorge	Usual residents hospitalised outside Mossman Gorge	Qld rate of admission 2009/10
2002/03	156.6	144.6	12.0	1.3
2003/04	60.0	50.0	10.0	1.3
2004/05	190.1	190.1	0.0	1.3
2005/06	124.1	109.5	14.6	1.3
2006/07	77.4	51.6	25.8	1.3
2007/08	141.9	135.5	6.5	1.3
2008/09	161.3	135.5	25.8	1.3
2009/10	90.3	90.3	0.0	1.3

Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admissions of Mossman Gorge residents to hospital was highly variable ranging from 60.0 to 190.1 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the past eight years were highly variable ranging from six up to 25 admissions per year.

There was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of hospital admissions of Mossman Gorge residents over the reporting period — there was an estimated average annual decline of 2.4 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): -2.4 per cent) in the rate of admissions of Mossman Gorge residents to all hospital facilities (see Figure 72).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of Mossman Gorge residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -3.4 per cent) or hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: 9.5 per cent) for assault-related conditions.

91. The Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR) has determined that due to the inherent uncertainty associated with the population estimates for the very small communities of Coen and Mossman Gorge, that the populations should be held constant at the levels estimated for 30 June 2006, based on data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. This will be reviewed following the release of 2011 Census based estimates. While annual derived estimates have been used in previous reports, OESR has decided to discontinue this practice in order to reduce the additional volatility that they bring to other calculations. The quality of the derived estimates following both confidentialisation and randomisation processes is unable to be quantified, and the relatively significant shifts in the annual estimates are difficult to support and justify.

Figure 72:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - All usual residents hospitalised	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised in Mossman Gorge	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised outside Mossman Gorge
2002/03	144.5	138.6	11.5
2003/04	141.1	133.9	12.6
2004/05	137.7	129.4	13.8
2005/06	134.5	125.0	15.1
2006/07	131.3	120.8	16.5
2007/08	128.2	116.7	18.1
2008/09	125.1	112.8	19.8
2009/10	122.2	109.0	21.7
AAPC	-2.40%	-3.40%	9.50%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were two admissions of Mossman Gorge residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, both were hospitalised within or near to the Mossman Gorge community (see Table 47).

Table 47:

Count⁹² of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent five quarters

Resident status		Quarter				
		Jun - 09	Sep - 09	Dec - 09	Mar - 10	Jun - 10
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	8	5	2	5	2
	Admitted elsewhere	2	0	0	0	0
	Total	10	5	2	5	2
Non residents	Admitted in community	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

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

Reported Offences Against the Person

Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Mossman Gorge in 2009/10 was 90.3 per 1,000 persons (64.5 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 25.8 per 1,000 persons for other offences).

In 2009/10, ten of the 14 offences against the person in Mossman Gorge were considered serious offences.

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there was a total of two reported offences against the person in Mossman Gorge. This was below the range of the counts recorded in the previous four quarters (ranging from 3 to 5) (see Table 48).

Table 48:
Count⁹³ of reported offences against the person — most recent five quarters

Mossman Gorge	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Serious Offences	4	3	4	2	1
Other Offences	0	0	0	3	1
Total	4	3	4	5	2

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished, data. Please read technical notes prior to using these data.

Child Safety

Annual

In 2009/10, the annual rate of Mossman Gorge children subject to a substantiated notification of harm was zero. Fewer than five Mossman Gorge children were admitted to a finalised child protection order in 2009/10; an annual rate was not available.⁹⁴

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, no children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm⁹⁵ or were admitted to finalised child protection orders.⁹⁶

93. Data for March 2010 quarter have been finalised and may have changed from the last quarterly report. Data for June 2010 quarter are preliminary.

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

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

96. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2010, the student attendance rate of Mossman Gorge students at Mossman State School and Mossman High School was 83.6 per cent (see Table 49). This was an increase of at least 9.2 percentage points from the rates recorded in both Semester 1 2007 (71.2 per cent) and Semester 1 2008 (74.4 per cent) and similar to the rate recorded in Semester 1 2009 (84.6 per cent). 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. In Semester 1 2009 the gap in attendance rates between Mossman Gorge students and all Queensland State School students narrowed to 6.1 percentage points (down from 20.6 and 16.7 percentage points respectively in 2007 and 2008). In Semester 1 2010, the attendance gap between Mossman Gorge students and all Queensland State School students was 7.4 percentage points.

Table 49:
Student attendance rate — Discrete communities and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2010

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010
Mossman Gorge students: Mossman State School and Mossman High School	71.2%	74.4%	84.6%	83.6%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%

June 2010 Quarter

In Term 2 2010, the student attendance rate for Mossman Gorge students at Mossman State School and Mossman High School was 79.1 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2009 (81.6 per cent) (see Figure 73).

Figure 73
Student attendance rate, Term 2 2008 to Term 2 2010

	Student attendance (%) - Mossman State and Mossman High Schools (Mossman Gorge students only)	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Queensland State Schools	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Mossman State and Mossman High Schools (Mossman Gorge students only)
Term 2 2008	60.9		
Term 3 2008	75.8		
Term 4 2008	78.7		
Term 1 2009	80.1		
Term 2 2009	81.6		
Term 3 2009	78.0		
Term 4 2009	79.5		
Term 1 2010	84.2	91.0	83.6
Term 2 2010	79.1	91.0	83.6

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

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office)

Mossman Gorge is characterised by land tenure, social housing management and local government arrangements which differ from other Indigenous communities.

Consistent with other Indigenous communities, Mossman Gorge objectives for tenure resolution include new housing constructions, social housing upgrades and improved social housing management. These objectives also include the implementation of land administration arrangements that facilitate home ownership and the normalisation of municipal service delivery (including through the design, survey, reconfiguration and registration of individual lots) and resolution of land tenure issues such as the transfer of the Aboriginal reserve land.

A Mossman Gorge project and implementation plan was developed which identifies and addresses community aspirations and objectives arising from the:

- *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Service Delivery*
- *the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- Cape York Welfare Reform trial, and
- requirements to transfer the Aboriginal reserve as well as community aspirations.

Execution of the Mossman Gorge project and implementation plan will commence next quarter in partnership with the Bamanga Bubu Ngadimunku Inc and the Mossman Gorge community, Cairns Regional Council, Cape York regional organisations, relevant State and Commonwealth Government agencies and other stakeholders.

Remote Communities Tenancy Management Program

During this quarter, ongoing planned and responsive maintenance was undertaken. The Department of Communities provides tenancy management to public housing properties at Mossman Gorge, and negotiations are continuing in relation to the transition of properties under the Indigenous Housing Organisations Transitions Project.

Napranum

Community Perspective

Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Roy Chevathen.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Bow Waqata.

Councillors

- Cr Moira Bosen.
- Cr Mary Ann Coconut.
- Cr Gloria Wallis.

Population

- Approximately 930 people (at 30 June 2009).

Location

- Western coast of Cape York.
- 6 km from Weipa.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Alngith peoples, and a significant number of Napranum people came originally from Coen, Mapoon, Aurukun and other communities.

Alcohol Restrictions

- 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.

Napranum Justice Group

- Chair — Mary Ann Coconut.
- Coordinator — Duri Davui.

Community highlights report by the Government Champion for Napranum

As the Government Champion for Napranum and my final report, following the recent appointment of Mr Ian Fletcher to the role, I am pleased to report on the following highlights and achievements during the 2009/10 year.

The engagement of Department of Communities, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services (ATSIS) Weipa staff with the community and Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council has enhanced service delivery and contributed to more effective communication between Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council, the Queensland Government and also the Australian Government.

The establishment of the **Napranum Alcohol Reform Working Group** has prioritised addressing school attendance rates by Napranum students at Western Cape College. Community engagement and education forums on a range of topics are currently being scheduled to increase positive behaviour within the community.

In December 2009, the **Interim Safe House** was opened for service by ACT for Kids in Napranum by Minister Reeves, Minister for Child Safety and Minister for Sport. In addition, the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council has allocated a site for the construction of a new facility which will be completed in late 2011. A Foster Care Recruitment Officer is now permanently based in Weipa servicing Napranum and the broader region.

A significant event as a result of the signing of the Local Indigenous Partnership Agreement in December 2007 was the engagement of the community women in the **Napranum Women's Gathering** held in April 2010. Up to 90 women of the community registered their attendance. Information gathered at the meeting will provide the Far North Queensland Rural Division of General Practice (FNQRDGP) with a plan of activities and programs for women of the community. FNQRDGP has been allocated funds to implement activities and programs as a result of the implementation of Alcohol Reforms across discrete Indigenous communities.

A further highlight was the continued support for the **Parents as First Teachers Program (PAFT)** in Napranum. Support for the PAFT Program within Napranum is now very evident with regular interaction with the Department of Communities, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services (ATSIS) Weipa and engagement in community forums and events.

I have worked with the Queensland Police Service on the issue of the appointment of **Police Liaison Officers** in Weipa to service the neighbouring Indigenous communities. I am very pleased that one position for a Police Liaison Officer has been approved and advertised in July 2010.

In 2008, I negotiated with Rio Tinto funding for a program that enabled the secondment of a senior Rio Tinto employee to undertake the role of mentor for Indigenous trainees and apprentices for two years. This has occurred and has provided a successful outcome for the company, trainees and apprentices.

I am pleased to see that the program has been an outstanding success with in excess of 90 per cent of employees completing their first year and the vast majority going on to full-time employment with Rio Tinto and other major employers in Weipa. Rio Tinto is now funding the program and has replicated it in other areas of the company.

September 2010 saw the continuation of the Government Champion's program under the leadership of Mr Ian Fletcher. I wish Ian and his team every success and thank the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council and community residents for their support and hospitality and wish the community success in their future endeavours.

Bob McCarthy

Former Government Champion for Napranum

The outlook for 2010/11

As the newly appointed Government Champion for Napranum, I am excited about the year ahead and keen to assist the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council realise their aspirations.

Having just visited the community for the first time, I was impressed with the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council's thinking, and with the quality and dedication of the executive management team.

A priority over the next 12 months is clearly the redevelopment of the old **Jessica Point State School** site. I am pleased to hear that the Department of Education and Training are keen to assist the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council with identification of funding opportunities to support their vision of upgrading the buildings and surrounds. Preserving this historical landmark is important to the community and an integral part of its history.

The Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council is also keen to move forward with realising a vision for **Billy's Lagoon**. The Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation is already playing an active role in assisting the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council to explore the many opportunities in the areas of training, live cattle export, infrastructure investment and management/leasing arrangements for the property.

Certainly some exciting activities lay ahead and I look forward to ensuring that the work we do across government helps close the gap for everyone in the community of Napranum.

Ian Fletcher

Government Champion for Napranum

Director-General

Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03 – 2009/10

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

Reported offences against the person: 2003/04 – 2009/10

There was no overall change in the rate of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2008/09 – 2009/10

There was an improvement in the rate of convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Student attendance rate for Western Cape College — Weipa (Napranum students only): Semester 1 2009 to Semester 1 2010

The school attendance rate was similar.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 74 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2009/10, usual residents of Napranum (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Napranum⁹⁷ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland. Table 50 also shows the numbers of non-residents of Napranum admitted to hospital in Napranum in the most recent five quarters.

Annual

In 2009/10, the rate of hospital admissions of Napranum residents for assault-related conditions was 18.3 per 1,000 persons (15.1 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Napranum and 3.2 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This rate was similar to the rate for 2008/09 (25.9 per 1,000 persons) as shown in Figure 74.

97. 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 74:**Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10**

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			
	All usual residents	Usual residents hospitalised in Napranum	Usual residents hospitalised outside Napranum	Qld rate of admission 2009/10
2002/03	34.2	31.8	2.4	1.3
2003/04	27.4	26.2	1.2	1.3
2004/05	23.4	21.1	2.3	1.3
2005/06	34.2	26.2	8.0	1.3
2006/07	29.7	28.6	1.1	1.3
2007/08	24.0	20.8	3.3	1.3
2008/09	25.9	21.6	4.3	1.3
2009/10	18.3	15.1	3.2	1.3

Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admissions of Napranum residents to hospital varied from 18.3 to 34.2 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period.

Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the past eight years were highly variable ranging from 17 up to 30 admissions per year.

There was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of hospital admissions of Napranum residents over the reporting period — there was an estimated average annual decline of 5.2 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): -5.2 per cent) in the rate of admissions of Napranum residents to all hospital facilities (see Figure 75).

Similarly, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of Napranum residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -6.6 per cent). However, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of Napranum residents hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: 2.9 per cent) for assault-related conditions.

Figure 75:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - All usual residents hospitalised	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised in Napranum	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised outside Napranum
2002/03	32.9	30.3	3.5
2003/04	31.2	28.3	3.6
2004/05	29.5	26.4	3.7
2005/06	28.0	24.7	3.8
2006/07	26.5	23.1	3.9
2007/08	25.1	21.5	4.0
2008/09	23.8	20.1	4.1
2009/10	22.6	18.8	4.2
AAPC	-5.20%	-6.60%	2.90%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were four admissions of Napranum residents to hospital for assault-related conditions (three hospitalised in Napranum and one hospitalised elsewhere). There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions in Napranum (see Table 50).

Table 50:

Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent five quarters

Resident status		Quarter				
		Jun - 09	Sep - 09	Dec - 09	Mar - 10	Jun - 10
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	2	7	2	2	3
	Admitted elsewhere	1	1	1	0	1
	Total	3	8	3	2	4
Non residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person

Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Napranum in 2009/10 was 40.9 per 1,000 persons (25.8 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 15.1 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate in 2008/09 of 47.4 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 76).

In 2009/10, 63 per cent of reported offences against the person in Napranum were considered serious offences.

Figure 76:

Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2003/04 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			Qld rate of offences against the person 2009/10
	Other Offences	Serious Offences	Total	
2003/04	23.8	26.2	50.0	7.0
2004/05	11.7	42.1	53.8	7.0
2005/06	21.6	47.8	69.5	7.0
2006/07	18.7	36.3	55.1	7.0
2007/08	19.7	19.7	39.3	7.0
2008/09	29.1	18.3	47.4	7.0
2009/10	15.1	25.8	40.9	7.0

Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the seven 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 39.3 to 69.5 per 1,000 persons⁹⁸ during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over that same period were variable ranging from 36 up to 61 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of all reported offences against the person — there was an estimated average annual decline of 5.1 per cent (AAPC: -5.1 per cent) in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Napranum (see Figure 77).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of serious reported offences against the person (AAPC: -9.3 per cent) or other reported offences against the person (AAPC: 1.3 per cent).

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

Figure 77:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2003/04 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - Total Offences Napranum	Trend - Other Offences Napranum	Trend - Serious Offences Napranum
2003/04	60.0	19.9	42.4
2004/05	56.9	20.2	38.5
2005/06	54.0	20.4	34.9
2006/07	51.2	20.7	31.6
2007/08	48.6	20.9	28.7
2008/09	46.1	21.2	26.0
2009/10	43.7	21.5	23.6
AAPC	-5.10%	1.30%	-9.30%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there was a total of six reported offences against the person in Napranum. This was less than the count recorded in the March 2010 quarter (see Table 51).

Table 51:

Count⁹⁹ of reported offences against the person — most recent five quarters

Napranum	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Serious Offences	3	4	5	10	5
Other Offences	7	6	3	4	1
Total	10	10	8	14	6

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished, data. Please read technical notes prior to using these data.

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

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Napranum on 9 June 2003. As at 30 June 2010, 434 distinct individuals¹⁰⁰ have been convicted of 881 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Napranum.

99. Data for March 2010 quarter have been finalised and may have changed from the last quarterly report. Data for June 2010 quarter are preliminary.

100. Individuals convicted are not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once in the reporting period.

Annual

There was a significant decrease in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction from 223.1 per 1,000 persons in 2008/09 to 161.3 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10 (see Figure 78). However, the 2009/10 rate was still significantly higher than the rates recorded in 2005/06 and 2006/07 (113.9 per 1,000 persons and 117.8 per 1,000 persons respectively) (see Figure 78).

In 2009/10, 150 defendants were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in Napranum.

Fifty-three people without prior convictions for this offence in Napranum were convicted for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in 2009/10 compared with 77 in 2008/09 (see Table 53).

Figure 78:

Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences 2004/05 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000
2004/05	117.0
2005/06	113.9
2006/07	117.8
2007/08	76.5
2008/09	223.1
2009/10	161.3

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were 21 charges resulting in a conviction¹⁰¹ for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits (see Table 52). This was less than the count reported in any of the previous four quarters (from 31 to 60).

In the June 2010 quarter, five persons without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits in Napranum were convicted, representing almost 24 per cent of the total defendants convicted during the quarter (21).

Table 52:

Count¹⁰² of charges resulting in a conviction and defendants for breaches of 168B and C — most recent five quarters

	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Napranum					
Charges	55	38	60	31	21
Defendants	55	38	60	31	21

101. Not all defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

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

Table 53:**Count¹⁰² of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching 168B and C — 2004/05 to 2009/10 (nb: not a count of total persons convicted)**

Napranum	Year					
	2004 – 05	2005 – 06	2006 – 07	2007 – 08	2008 – 09	2009 – 10
Total	60	51	57	21	77	53

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

Child Safety

Annual

In 2009/10, the annual rate of Napranum children subject to a substantiated notification of harm was 91.4 per 1,000 persons. The annual rate of Napranum children admitted to a finalised child protection order was 44.4 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10.

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, ten children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm¹⁰³ Fewer than five children were admitted to finalised child protection orders over the same period.¹⁰⁴

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2010, the student attendance rate of Napranum students at Western Cape College – Weipa was 62.1 per cent (see Table 54). This was a decrease of 5.1 percentage points from the rate recorded in Semester 1 2007 (67.2 per cent) but similar to the Semester 1 attendance rates in both 2008 and 2009 (64.6 and 62.2 per cent respectively). Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates of Napranum students at Western Cape College — Weipa have been at least 24 percentage points lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students. The gap in attendance rates between Napranum students at Western Cape College — Weipa and all Queensland State School students has widened slightly each year since Semester 1 2007, from 24.6 percentage points to 28.9 percentage points in Semester 1 2010.

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

104. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

Table 54:**Student attendance rate — Discrete communities and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2010**

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010
Napranum students: Western Cape College — Weipa	67.2%	64.6%	62.2%	62.1%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%

June 2010 Quarter

In Term 2 2010, the student attendance rate of Napranum students at Western Cape College — Weipa was 56.8 per cent. This was the same as the rate recorded in Term 2 2009 (56.8 per cent) (see Figure 79).

Figure 79:**Student attendance rate, Term 4 2008 to Term 2 2010**

	Student attendance (%) - Western Cape College - Weipa (Napranum students only)	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Queensland State Schools	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Western Cape College - Weipa (Napranum students only)
Term 4 2008	46.1		
Term 1 2009	64.6		
Term 2 2009	56.8		
Term 3 2009	50.8		
Term 4 2009	43.6		
Term 1 2010	66.5	91.0	62.1
Term 2 2010	56.8	91.0	62.1

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

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office)

In the period October 2009 to end of June 2010, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of construction of ten new houses and eight upgrades to existing houses under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- negotiated with Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council in their role as Trustee, a Deed of Agreement to Lease over 14 lots to enable 40 year social housing leases required under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- provided draft tender documents for the Napranum Land Use Planning Scheme to Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council for review
- coordinated the survey of 14 lots in preparation for new housing construction
- developed a Land and Infrastructure Plan

- supported the Department of Infrastructure and Planning in the development of the infrastructure program for Napranum which is due for completion in 2011
- commenced Native Title investigation and assessment, and
- established a technical working group with the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council and key agencies as members. The purpose of this technical working group is to identify and resolve issues arising from the delivery of social housing, tenure investigations, surveying, Aboriginal cultural heritage identification, land use and infrastructure planning.

The Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council, in their role as Trustee, approved the construction of new social housing on Deed of Grant in Trust land.

Eight Indigenous employees, including three tradespersons, one apprentice and one trainee, were engaged on new housing upgrades and maintenance. Work undertaken included roof plumbing, kitchen and bathroom upgrades, painting and general building maintenance and repairs.

Social Housing

In the period July 2009 to June 2010, the Department of Communities delivered 20 constructions and 40 upgrades to existing houses in Napranum (see Figure 80).

Figure 80:
Department of Communities achievements for the period July 2009 to June 2010

Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA	Other	NPA	Other
Napranum	10	10	8	32

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

Remote Communities Tenancy Management Program

As at 30 June 2010, there were 178 tenancy agreements in place in Napranum. During the June 2010 quarter, the pre-allocation and allocation of eight vacant properties were managed. Department of Communities tenancy management arrangements are due to cease on 6 November 2010 and the Department of Communities is negotiating with the Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council to extend the arrangements.

Northern Peninsula Area

Community Perspective

Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council

Northern Peninsula Area (NPA) communities: Bamaga; Injinoo; New Mapoon; Seisia and Umagico.

Mayor

- Cr Joseph Elu.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Reginald Williams.

Councillors

- Cr Jeffrey Aniba.
- Cr Peter Lui.
- Cr Michael Bond.
- Cr Gina Nona.

Population

- Approximately 2,282 people (at 30 June 2009).

Location

- Northern Cape York.
- 920 km north-west of Cairns.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Five tribal groups: Anggamuthi (seven Rivers — western), Atambaya (McDonnell), Wuthathi (Whites and south-eastern), Yadhaykenu (Cairns Cross — eastern), Gudang (Red Island, Somerset — northern).

Alcohol Restrictions

- 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

- Directors — Father Cowley, Reverend Mary Eseli, Agnes Mark, Beverley Jacob and Polly Mooka.
- Coordinator — Gabriel Bowie.

Community highlights report by the Government Champions for Northern Area Peninsula

The 2009/10 year was productive for the Northern Peninsula Area people and also for us as the Government Champions who work with the communities.

The Northern Peninsula Area communities consist of **Injinoo, Umagico, Bamaga, New Mapoon and Seisia**. These communities are situated on the tip of Cape York Peninsula, which is a historic place with national and global significance. In March 2008, the five communities merged into a single Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council (NPARC) which resulted in the area being managed as one whole community.

NPARC, led by Mayor Joseph Elu, embraced the need for all levels of government to work together to increase the services and infrastructure provided to ensure a strong and healthy community with economic wellbeing for all residents.

The task of developing a grassroots-driven **Local Indigenous Partnership Agreement (LIPA)** began in October 2008. The LIPA is linked to the **Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council corporate plan** and plays an important part in addressing a wide range of issues for the Northern Peninsula Area.

Further interaction with the NPARC, other community leaders, organisations and community members brought about the signing of the **Northern Peninsula Area LIPA** on 6 October 2009 by the Mayor, as well as Queensland and Australian government representatives.

The LIPA achieved outstanding success in its first year and is an ongoing working document that is modified and updated annually. There is reason to celebrate the successes, some of which are listed below.

During **Foster and Kinship Carer Week**, grandparents who are the main carers of grandchildren attended an afternoon tea at Bamaga Resort on 10 March 2010. There are significant numbers of grandparents caring for their grandchildren in the five Northern Peninsula Area communities and as a result of the afternoon tea, these grandparents can continue capacity building and networking with each other.

At the opening of the **Bamaga Prep School** in 2009, Mayor Elu said *“For us to prosper, we need an education system in this far flung community”*. Across the communities, a lot of development in schools has occurred. This is supported by Principal Ken MacLean, who stated *“The past twelve months produced significant improvements at the Northern Peninsula Area State College”*.

The **Northern Peninsula Area State College** (the College) experienced major improvements such as refurbishments in all of the classrooms at every campus, which has dramatically improved the quality of the learning environment.

New facilities include a library, prep building and new classroom block at Injinoo and a prep building at Bamaga Junior Campus. Both refurbishments provide learning environments and opportunities to college students, where previously they did not have access to this support.

The **teaching and learning program** was redeveloped to target specifically the teaching of English and Maths. This has made a significant improvement to student learning outcomes as evidenced by improvements in all areas and at all year levels of the 2009 **National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy** testing. Subsequently, the Northern Peninsula Area State College was identified as one of the top 60 Queensland most improved schools.

In the Senior College, the Vocational Education Training options expanded with 93 per cent of the 2009 Year 12 class being employed after graduation. The College now has a number of school-based apprentices.

During the year, an **Education Council for the Northern Peninsula Area** was developed as an action of the LIPA. As a result, Queensland and Australian Government Ministers for Education agreed to the appointment of Mr Jeffrey Aniba, Councillor for Seisia, to the Indigenous Education

Consultative Committee that provides advice on Indigenous education matters to Education Queensland and the national Ministerial Education Council.

Throughout May and June 2010, the Northern Peninsula Area Family and Community Services Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporation, Child Wellbeing Unit facilitated a **Northern Peninsula Area Baby Competition**. In total, 46 children entered the competition across all five communities comprised of babies aged between 0 and 2 years. Prizes were awarded to each year group and gender for each of the five communities. Prizes were also included for the Northern Peninsula Area Winning Smile Award and Photographer's Pick. The enthusiasm shown for the children and pride taken by all parents and families was wonderful to see.

Community Activity Programs through Education Police-Citizens Youth Club (CAPE PCYC) are now established in the Northern Peninsula Area. The CAPE PCYC will run various programs across the community and utilise the **Umagico sports facility** which is now established.

An **agriculture open day** was held at the Bamaga High School Farm. Mr Harrison Atu is the Farm Manager at the Bamaga High School Farm, which had an Open Day for all the communities in August 2010.

The establishment of a **Community Development Employment Program (CDEP) Transitional Committee** occurred during 2009/10. This steering committee identified key training and employment strategies in the Northern Peninsula Area and in particular for CDEP participants. It is assisting the NPARC and other organisations that have transitioned former CDEP participants into either state or local government service delivery jobs.

Tourism numbers have increased and the extensions to the **Seisia Holiday Park** were heavily booked this tourist season. After being closed for many years, the Somerset Camp Ground was officially opened on 12 October 2009 by Elder and member of the Apudthama Land Trust, Mr Richard Tamwoy. In addition, New Mapoon made improvements to the arts building which is accessed by locals, the many tourists that visit and all communities engaged in cultural activities including performing arts (dance).

In June 2010, Pegasus Consultants undertook a recording and filming project in collaboration with the NPARC, Arts Queensland and the State Library of Queensland. This project, funded through Arts Queensland's **Backing Indigenous Arts** strategy, provided skills development and recording opportunities for local bands, artists, gospel groups and community groups. The end result will be a CD/DVD containing traditional and contemporary music recordings, film of cultural activities and oral histories, archival documentation of cultural practices and school holiday arts activities for children and young people, as well as the skills acquired by local artists employed through the program and partnering with visiting Indigenous arts-workers. A number of traditional dance groups were also filmed — Injinoo Dancers and the Bamaga Berlibal Dance Group — who will be provided with DVDs to assist with the promotion of their dance groups.

In late 2009, the NPARC's inaugural Financial Audit was unqualified. During 2010, the NPARC was awarded the **2010 National Award for Local Government** for excellence in Asset and Finance management. This award recognises, rewards and promotes innovative work of local governments across Australia. NPARC Chief Executive Officer, Mr Stuart Duncan congratulated the NPARC and stated "*winning Assets and Financial Management is an exceptionally good outcome for a remote Indigenous Council. Generally they go for other categories. We took on the best and beat them at their own game, effectively*".

The outlook for 2010/11

During this year, the Department of Transport and Main Roads committed funds to repair the **Seisia Jetty** and is currently engaged in discussions with the NPARC to transfer management of the jetty and wharf area to the NPARC.

A cycling and walking track project, the '**Five Places One Community — The Tip of Australia Way**', is entering the planning stage. This track will make it easy for seniors, families and tourists to travel within the Northern Peninsula Area and for the children to get to school.

During the next year, the **landing strip** at the Northern Peninsula Area airport will be resealed to repair deteriorating patches, and further work will be carried out to determine the community's preferences for a **Northern Peninsula Area Arts and Cultural Centre**.

Tourism Queensland has acknowledged the need for the redevelopment of the **Pajinka tourism accommodation centre**. Pajinka is situated at the entrance to the tip of Cape York and the community is looking forward to the building of this project.

Lastly, Queensland Health committed to a wide range of health initiatives in the Northern Peninsula Area LIPA, including recruiting and providing training for community health workers, improving renal care facilities and refurbishing and extending hospital buildings.

Barry Leahy

Co-Government Champion for Northern Peninsula Area
Associate Director-General
Office of Fair and Safe Work Queensland
Department of Justice and Attorney-General

Alan Tesch

Co-Government Champion for Northern Peninsula Area
Associate Director-General
Department of Transport and Main Roads

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was no overall change in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was an overall increase in the rate of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2008/09 – 2009/10

There was little change in the rate of convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Student attendance rate for Northern Peninsula Area State College: Semester 1 2009 to Semester 1 2010

The school attendance rate improved.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 81 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2009/10, usual residents of the Northern Peninsula Area (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near the Northern Peninsula Area¹⁰⁵ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland. Table 55 also shows the numbers of non-residents of the Northern Peninsula Area admitted to hospital in the Northern Peninsula Area in the most recent five quarters.

Annual

In 2009/10, the rate of hospital admissions of Northern Peninsula Area residents for assault-related conditions was 6.1 per 1,000 persons¹⁰⁶ (4.4 per 1,000 were hospitalised in the Northern Peninsula Area and 1.8 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere).

This rate was similar to the rate for 2008/09 (4.9 per 1,000 persons) as shown in Figure 81.

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

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

Figure 81:
Annual rate¹⁰⁷ of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			
	All usual residents	Usual residents hospitalised in NPA	Usual residents hospitalised outside NPA	Qld rate of admission 2009/10
2002/03	5.7	4.3	1.4	1.3
2003/04	5.7	3.3	2.4	1.3
2004/05	11.3	6.6	4.7	1.3
2005/06	13.6	8.9	4.7	1.3
2006/07	9.8	6.5	3.3	1.3
2007/08	4.1	2.3	1.8	1.3
2008/09	4.9	3.1	1.8	1.3
2009/10	6.1	4.4	1.8	1.3

Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admissions of Northern Peninsula Area residents to hospital varied from 4.1 to 13.6 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the past eight years were variable ranging from nine up to 29 admissions per year.

There was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of hospital admissions of Northern Peninsula Area residents over the reporting period — there was an estimated average annual decline of 5.1 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): -5.1 per cent) in the rate of admissions of Northern Peninsula Area residents to all hospital facilities (see Figure 82).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of Northern Peninsula Area residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -4.1 per cent). However, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of Northern Peninsula Area residents hospitalised outside of their community for assault-related conditions between 2004/05 and 2009/10 (AAPC: -21.3 per cent).

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

Figure 82:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - All usual residents hospitalised	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised in Northern Peninsula Area	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised outside Northern Peninsula Area
2002/03	9.8	6.1	1.3
2003/04	9.3	5.9	2.6
2004/05	8.9	5.6	5.0
2005/06	8.4	5.4	4.0
2006/07	8.0	5.2	3.1
2007/08	7.6	5.0	2.5
2008/09	7.2	4.8	1.9
2009/10	6.8	4.6	1.5
AAPC	-5.10%	-4.10%	95.4% -21.3%

Note: This average annual percentage change should be interpreted with caution as it is derived from small highly variable counts and only three data points.

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were three admissions of Northern Peninsula Area residents to hospital for assault-related conditions, all of which were hospitalised within or near to the Northern Peninsula Area community. There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions in the Northern Peninsula Area (see Table 55).

Table 55:

Count¹⁰⁸ of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent five quarters

Resident status		Quarter				
		Jun - 09	Sep - 09	Dec - 09	Mar - 10	Jun - 10
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	1	3	1	3	3
	Admitted elsewhere	0	2	2	0	0
	Total	1	5	3	3	3
Non residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

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

Reported Offences Against the Person

Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in the Northern Peninsula Area in 2009/10 was 47.3 per 1,000 persons (23.2 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 24.1 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate in 2008/09 of 57.0 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 83).

In 2009/10, 49 per cent of all offences against the person in the Northern Peninsula Area were considered serious offences.

Figure 83:

Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			Qld rate of offences against the person 2009/10
	Other Offences	Serious Offences	Total	
2002/03	14.7	16.6	31.4	7.0
2003/04	13.7	14.6	28.3	7.0
2004/05	18.3	23.0	41.3	7.0
2005/06	30.9	24.8	55.7	7.0
2006/07	27.1	27.1	54.3	7.0
2007/08	27.5	22.5	50.0	7.0
2008/09	24.3	32.7	57.0	7.0
2009/10	24.1	23.2	47.3	7.0

Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 28.3 to 57.0 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over that same period were highly variable ranging from 60 up to 129 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was statistical evidence of an increase in the trend of all reported offences against the person – there was an estimated average annual increase of 7.3 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): 7.3 per cent) in the rate of all reported offences against the person in the Northern Peninsula Area (see Figure 84).

Similarly, there was statistical evidence of an increase in the trend of serious reported offences against the person (AAPC: 7.4 per cent), and other reported offences against the person between 2002/03 to 2005/06 (AAPC: 32.3 per cent). However, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of other reported offences against the person between 2005/06 and 2009/10 (AAPC: -4.1 per cent).

Figure 84:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - Total Offences Northern Peninsula Area	Trend - Other Offences Northern Peninsula Area	Trend - Serious Offences Northern Peninsula Area
2002/03	35.6	12.3	17.9
2003/04	38.2	16.3	19.3
2004/05	41.0	21.6	20.7
2005/06	44.0	28.5	22.2
2006/07	47.2	27.3	23.9
2007/08	50.7	26.2	25.7
2008/09	54.4	25.1	27.6
2009/10	58.4	24.1	29.6
AAPC	7.30%	32.3% -4.1%	7.40%

Note: This average annual percentage change should be interpreted with caution as it is derived from small highly variable counts and only three data points.

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there was a total of 32 reported offences against the person in the Northern Peninsula Area. This was similar to the counts recorded in the June 2009 quarter (29) and in the March 2010 quarter (27) (see Table 56).

Table 56:

Count¹⁰⁹ of reported offences against the person — most recent five quarters

Northern Peninsula Area	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Serious Offences	19	7	17	16	13
Other Offences	10	16	9	11	19
Total	29	23	26	27	32

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read technical notes prior to using these data.

109. Data for March 2010 quarter have been finalised and may have changed from the last quarterly report. Data for June 2010 quarter are preliminary.

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

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into the Northern Peninsula Area communities on 14 April 2004. As at 30 June 2010, 132 distinct individuals¹¹⁰ have been convicted of 148 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in the Northern Peninsula Area.

Annual

The change in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction from 2008/09 to 2009/10 was not significant (25.6 per 1,000 persons in 2008/09 compared with 19.3 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10) (see Figure 85). However, rates recorded in both these years were at least twice those recorded in the years 2004/05 to 2007/08 (1.4 to 9.4 per 1,000 persons).

In 2009/10, 43 defendants were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in the Northern Peninsula Area.

The number of people convicted for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits who had no previous convictions for breaches in the Northern Peninsula Area increased from very low counts of six in 2006/07 and three in 2007/08 to much higher counts in 2008/09 and 2009/10 of 47 and 39 persons respectively (see Table 58).

Figure 85:

Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences 2004/05 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000
2004/05	9.4
2005/06	7.5
2006/07	2.8
2007/08	1.4
2008/09	25.6
2009/10	19.3

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were 14 charges resulting in a conviction¹¹¹ for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in the Northern Peninsula Area (see Table 57). This count was more than the March 2010 quarter (7) count but similar to the December 2009 quarter and September 2009 quarter counts (11 and 12 respectively).

Ten persons convicted in the June 2010 quarter had no prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits in the Northern Peninsula Area.

110. Individuals convicted are not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once in the reporting period.

111. Not all defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

Table 57:
Count¹¹² of charges resulting in a conviction, and defendants for breaches of 168B and C — most recent five quarters

Northern Peninsula Area	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Charges	22	12	11	7	14
Defendants	22	12	11	7	13

Table 58:
Count¹¹² of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching 168B and C — 2004/05 to 2009/10 (nb: not a count of total persons convicted)

Northern Peninsula Area	Year					
	2004 – 05	2005 – 06	2006 – 07	2007 – 08	2008 – 09	2009 – 10
Total	20	16	6	3	47	39

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

Child Safety

Annual

In 2009/10, the annual rate of Northern Peninsula Area children subject to a substantiated notification of harm was 21.6 per 1,000 persons. Fewer than five Northern Peninsula Area children were admitted to a finalised child protection order in 2009/10; an annual rate was not available.¹¹³

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, 12 children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.¹¹⁴ Fewer than five children were admitted to finalised child protection orders over the same period.¹¹⁵

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2010, the student attendance rate of students at Northern Peninsula Area State College was 75.6 per cent (see Table 59). This was similar to the rate recorded in Semester 1 2007 (77.1 per cent) and an increase from the rates recorded in Semester 1 in both 2008 and 2009 (68.7 and 65.3 per cent respectively). 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. The gap in attendance rates between students at Northern Peninsula Area State College and all Queensland State School students widened each year from Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2009, from 14.7 percentage points to 25.4 percentage points. In Semester 1 2010, the gap narrowed to 15.4 percentage points.

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

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

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

115. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

Table 59:
Student attendance rate — Discrete communities and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2010

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010
Northern Peninsula Area State College	77.1%	68.7%	65.3%	75.6%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%

June 2010 Quarter

In Term 2 2010, the student attendance rate at Northern Peninsula Area State College was 71.5 per cent. This was an increase from the rate recorded in Term 2 2009 (58.5 per cent) (see Figure 86).

Figure 86:
Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2010

	Student attendance (%) - Northern Peninsula Area State College	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Queensland State Schools	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Northern Peninsula Area State College
Term 1 2008	72.8		
Term 2 2008	63.7		
Term 3 2008	63.3		
Term 4 2008	55.9		
Term 1 2009	69.1		
Term 2 2009	58.5		
Term 3 2009	61.2		
Term 4 2009	56.4		
Term 1 2010	77.6	91.0	75.6
Term 2 2010	71.5	91.0	75.6

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

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office)

In the period October 2009 to end of June 2010, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of five general upgrades to existing houses under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- developed a Land and Infrastructure Plan which was provided to the Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council for review, and
- commenced Native Title investigation and assessment.

Social Housing

In the period July 2009 to June 2010, the Department of Communities delivered 12 constructions and 36 upgrades to existing houses in the Northern Peninsula Area (see Figure 87).

Figure 87:
Department of Communities achievements for the period July 2009 to June 2010

Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA	Other	NPA	Other
Northern Peninsula Area	0	12	5	31

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

Remote Communities Tenancy Management Program

Initial discussions between the Department of Communities and Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council occurred on 5 October 2010 to establish tenancy management arrangements. Further negotiations are due to occur.

Palm Island

Community Perspective

Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Alfred Lacey.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Raymond Sibley.

Councillors

- Ms Ruth Gorringe.
- Cr Zina Prior.
- Cr Hal Walsh.

Population

- Approximately 2,187 people (at 30 June 2009).

Location

- East coast of Queensland.
- 70 km north-east of Townsville.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Manbarra and Bwgcolman peoples.

Alcohol Restrictions

- An Alcohol Management Plan commenced on Palm Island on 19 June 2006.
- Palm Island's alcohol carriage limit is 11.25 litres (1 carton of 30 cans) of light or mid-strength beer.
- License conditions imposed on commercial vessels accessing Palm Island limit passengers to one carton of light or mid-strength beer to ensure that the prescribed carriage limit is maintained.
- There are two Dry Place Declarations current.

Palm Island Community Justice Group

- Chair — Owen Wyles.
- Coordinator — Selena Solomon.

Community highlights report by the Government Champions for Palm Island

As the Government Champions for Palm Island, we are delighted to report on the various highlights and achievements from the community during the 2009/10 year.

Under the **National Affordable Housing Agreement**, housing improvement projects to 30 properties were completed. These included nine bathroom upgrades, seven laundry upgrades and 14 roof upgrades. In addition, tree works were provided to 92 properties and fence repairs were provided to 20 properties. Importantly, six two-bedroom units provided temporary housing to tenants who were required to relocate while their houses were being upgraded.

During 2010, the **Palm Island Community Company (PICC)** increased the range of human services it delivers to the community. PICC delivered Family Support Hub, Safe Haven, Disability Respite, Diversionary Centre and Women's Shelter services and implemented alcohol demand reduction strategies. By 30 June 2010, PICC employed 25 permanent and casual employees on Palm Island, which was equivalent to 18.5 full-time positions.

During July 2009, the **Government Office Building and Mall Upgrade** was completed and opened. The accommodation included a **new Court House** and offices for the Queensland Government departments of Justice and Attorney-General, Communities, Community Safety and Employment, Economic Development and Innovation, and allows for a central point of service delivery. An upgrade of the adjoining mall provided shaded seating for community members.

The **Retail Store Upgrade** provided improvements to the existing store, giving community members access to top-quality facilities and an important community resource that is accessed as a central meeting place. The Retail Store Upgrade also provided a new administration office, a brand new checkout counter, refurbished delicatessen, takeaway facilities and two new cash machines. With the provision of an upgraded freezer, dairy case and refrigeration unit to ensure the availability of fresh produce, along with improved air-conditioning, the Retail Store is now a more comfortable and modern place to shop.

During the year, the **Palm Island jetty and barge ramp upgrade** commenced. The channel was dredged to provide for all tide access to the jetty and barge ramp. This upgrade significantly improves the safety and operations for the community's ferry and barge services.

In 2009, the **Safe House** was completed. The Safe House provides a supervised residential care service providing a combination of short-term emergency care and some medium-term care placements for up to six children and young people. This enables children to maintain links with their family and culture while the longer-term needs of children and young people in care are being assessed. Additionally, the **Safe Haven program** commenced operations and provides a multi-faceted approach to addressing the needs of young people and families.

During 2010, the **Palm Island Indigenous Knowledge Centre (IKC)** opened and will provide a valuable resource hub for Palm Island community members. The Palm Island IKC was equipped as a library and has three public access computers with internet access through the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Public Internet Access*. Access to computers, the internet and reading material is of benefit to all community members.

The **NAIDOC celebrations** in 2009 were memorable and featured two distinct programs. There was a whole of community approach to organising the week long celebration and community concert that was sponsored by PICC. The concert was hosted by Ray Martin and featured Angry Anderson as the headline event. Cathy Freeman also attended.

In 2010, the Palm Island community received a visit from Steve Renouf, Sports Ambassador to Palm Island, Sport and Recreation Services, Department of Communities, who donated boxing equipment to the **Palm Island Boxing Club**. It was really nice to see Steve visit the community and encourage the young people in their sporting pursuits.

The outlook for 2010/11

An economic workshop and a forum are currently being coordinated for Palm Island. The aim of the forum will be to identify the community's economic vision and then identify linkages with regional stakeholders to help realise this vision. The workshop is intended to draw upon a cross-section of views from the community to improve economic development for Palm Island.

It is anticipated that during the 2010/11 year, several major initiatives will reach completion.

Under the *National Affordable Housing Agreement* upgrade program, 160 properties on Palm Island have been put forward for consideration by the Department of Communities for upgrade works.

All properties have been scoped and 29 approvals have been received. Indicative cost estimates have been provided for 100 per cent of the program budget and meetings have been undertaken with Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council to establish a working committee responsible for transitional accommodation.

QBuild is constructing a four-bedroom house and two two-bedroom houses that are expected to be completed during 2010. The annual maintenance budget for 2010/11 is expected to provide external painting to 19 dwellings/structures and internal painting to 28 dwellings/structures. Painters from the Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council are expected to be engaged to undertake part of this program.

During the next year, as Government Champions we aim to formalise the future direction of the Negotiation Table process for Palm Island. The establishment of seven committees based around the Council of Australian Government's Building Blocks of Safe Communities, Health, Healthy Homes, Governance and Leadership, Economic Participation, Schooling and also Early Childhood, along with the Queensland Government's Towards Q2 targets of Strong, Green, Smart, Healthy and Fair Queensland, will aim to achieve this.

Linda Apelt

Co-Government Champion for Palm Island
Director-General
Department of Communities

Mal Grierson

Co-Government Champion for Palm Island
Director-General
Department of Public Works

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was no overall change in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions.

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was no overall change in the rate of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2008/09 – 2009/10

Currently not available.

Student attendance rate for Bwngcolman Community School (Palm Island): Semester 1 2009 to Semester 1 2010

The school attendance rate decreased.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 88 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2009/10, usual residents of Palm Island (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions on or near Palm Island¹¹⁶ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland. Table 60 also shows the numbers of non-residents of Palm Island admitted to hospital on Palm Island in the most recent five quarters.

Annual

In 2009/10, the rate of hospital admissions of Palm Island residents for assault-related conditions was 29.3 per 1,000 persons¹¹⁷ (21.5 per 1,000 were hospitalised on Palm Island and 7.8 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This rate was similar to the rate for 2008/09 (27.8 per 1,000 persons) as shown in Figure 88.

116. 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.

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

Figure 88:
Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			
	All usual residents	Usual residents hospitalised on Palm Island	Usual residents hospitalised outside Palm Island	Qld rate of admission 2009/10
2002/03	32.2	27.4	4.8	1.3
2003/04	47.4	37.2	10.2	1.3
2004/05	22.1	15.3	6.8	1.3
2005/06	43.3	37.8	5.5	1.3
2006/07	24.7	16.3	8.4	1.3
2007/08	32.8	25.4	7.4	1.3
2008/09	27.8	21.4	6.4	1.3
2009/10	29.3	21.5	7.8	1.3

Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admissions of Palm Island residents to hospital varied from 22.1 to 47.4 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the past eight years were highly variable ranging from 49 up to 107 admissions per year.

There was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of hospital admissions of Palm Island residents over the reporting period — there was an estimated average annual decline of 4.3 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): -4.3 per cent) in the rate of admissions of Palm Island residents to all hospital facilities (see Figure 89).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of Palm Island residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -5.6 per cent) or hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: 0.2 per cent) for assault-related conditions.

Figure 89:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - All usual residents hospitalised	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised in Palm Island	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised outside Palm Island
2002/03	38.7	32.0	7.3
2003/04	37.0	30.2	7.3
2004/05	35.4	28.5	7.3
2005/06	33.9	26.9	7.3
2006/07	32.4	25.4	7.3
2007/08	31.0	24.0	7.3
2008/09	29.7	22.6	7.4
2009/10	28.4	21.4	7.4
AAPC	-4.30%	-5.60%	0.20%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were 16 admissions of Palm Island residents to hospital for assault-related conditions (13 hospitalised on Palm Island and three hospitalised elsewhere). There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions on Palm Island (see Table 60).

Table 60:

Count¹¹⁸ of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent five quarters

Resident status		Quarter				
		Jun - 09	Sep - 09	Dec - 09	Mar - 10	Jun - 10
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	18	10	14	10	13
	Admitted elsewhere	4	3	9	2	3
	Total	22	13	23	12	16
Non residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

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

Reported Offences Against the Person

Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person on Palm Island in 2009/10 was 122.1 per 1,000 persons¹¹⁹ (81.8 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 40.2 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate in 2008/09 of 104.4 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 90).

In 2009/10, 67 per cent of offences against the person on Palm Island were considered serious offences.

Figure 90:

Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			Qld rate of offences against the person 2009/10
	Other Offences	Serious Offences	Total	
2002/03	23.9	81.7	105.7	7.0
2003/04	24.8	65.1	89.9	7.0
2004/05	19.9	47.4	67.3	7.0
2005/06	59.4	94.0	153.5	7.0
2006/07	38.7	49.4	88.1	7.0
2007/08	41.1	59.1	100.3	7.0
2008/09	36.5	67.9	104.4	7.0
2009/10	40.2	81.8	122.1	7.0

Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 67.3 to 153.5 per 1,000 persons¹²⁰ during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over that same period were highly variable ranging from 149 up to 333 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of all reported offences against the person — there was an estimated average annual increase of 2.2 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): 2.2 per cent) in the rate of all reported offences on Palm Island (see Figure 91).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of serious reported offences against the person (AAPC: -0.1 per cent) or other reported offences against the person (AAPC: 6.7 per cent).

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

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

Figure 91:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - Total Offences Palm Island	Trend - Other Offences Palm Island	Trend - Serious Offences Palm Island
2002/03	98.5	29.1	70.4
2003/04	100.7	31.1	70.4
2004/05	102.9	33.2	70.3
2005/06	105.1	35.4	70.2
2006/07	107.4	37.8	70.1
2007/08	109.8	40.3	70.0
2008/09	112.2	43.0	70.0
2009/10	114.6	45.9	69.9
AAPC	2.20%	6.70%	-0.10%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there was a total of 72 reported offences against the person on Palm Island. This was within the range of the counts recorded in the previous four quarters (ranging from 39 to 88) (see Table 61).

Table 61

Count¹²¹ of reported offences against the person — most recent five quarters

Palm Island	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Serious Offences	47	28	50	60	41
Other Offences	21	11	18	28	31
Total	68	39	68	88	72

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read technical notes prior to using these data.

121. Data for March 2010 quarter have been finalised and may have changed from the last quarterly report. Data for June 2010 quarter are preliminary.

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

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Palm Island on 19 June 2006. As at 30 June 2010, 35 distinct individuals¹²² have been convicted of 35 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits on Palm Island.

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were two charges resulting in a conviction¹²³ for breaches of alcohol carriage limits on Palm Island.

As at 30 June 2010, there were 450 breaches of alcohol restriction charges before the court at Palm Island (consisting of possession of restricted liquor (*Liquor Act 1992 S168B*) and attempting to take liquor into a restricted area (*Liquor Act 1992 S168C*). These matters were adjourned pending the outcome of an appeal in *Morton v Queensland Police Service* to the Queensland Court of Appeal where Ms Morton made a constitutional challenge to the validity of Sections 168B and C of the *Liquor Act 1992*. The Court of Appeal decision dismissing the challenge was handed down on 25 June 2010 and Ms Morton discontinued her application for special leave to appeal to the High Court before it was heard. (Source: Queensland Police Service).

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.

Child Safety

Annual

In 2009/10, the annual rate of Palm Island children subject to a substantiated notification of harm was 34.8 per 1,000 persons. The annual rate of Palm Island children admitted to a finalised child protection order was 31.3 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10.

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, eight children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.¹²⁴ Fewer than five children were admitted to finalised child protection orders over the same period.¹²⁵

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2010, the student attendance rate of students at Bwgcorman Community School was 64.4 per cent (see Table 62). This was the lowest rate recorded during the four year reporting period and was 9.7 percentage points lower than the school's Semester 1 2009 rate. Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Bwgcorman Community School have been at least 16 percentage points lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students. The gap in attendance rates between Bwgcorman Community School students and all Queensland State School students in Semester 1 2010 was 26.6 percentage points.

122. Individuals convicted are not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once in the reporting period.

123. Not all defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

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

125. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

Table 62:
Student attendance rate — Discrete communities and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2010

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010
Bwgcorman Community School	71.7%	70.8%	74.1%	64.4%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%

June 2010 Quarter

In Term 2 2010, the student attendance rate at Bwgcorman Community School was 57.5 per cent. This was a decrease from the rate recorded in Term 2 2009 (70.7 per cent) (see Figure 92).

Figure 92:
Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2010

	Student attendance (%) - Bwgcorman Community School (Palm Island)	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Queensland State Schools	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Bwgcorman Community School (Palm Island)
Term 1 2008	72.8		
Term 2 2008	68.7		
Term 3 2008	67.7		
Term 4 2008	75.4		
Term 1 2009	79.5		
Term 2 2009	70.7		
Term 3 2009	69.6		
Term 4 2009	64.3		
Term 1 2010	70.4	91.0	64.4
Term 2 2010	57.5	91.0	64.4

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

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office)

In the period October 2009 to end of June 2010, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of six new houses and 30 upgrades to existing houses under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- negotiated with Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council in their role as Trustee, a Deed of Agreement to lease over three lots to enable 40 year social housing leases required under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*

- commenced work on the survey network
- developed a Land and Infrastructure Plan
- coordinated the survey of three lots in preparation for new housing constructions. The contract for the Stage One and Stage Two network surveys were awarded and completed by the Department of Environment and Resource Management in 2009, with commencement scheduled in the next quarter. Stage One consists of undertaking a control survey in the township to establish a survey framework and to accurately record existing tenures. Stage Two involves identification of anomalies arising from the first stage work and the surveying of roads, public infrastructure (for example, airstrips, water supply, sewage treatment works), some government reserves and the township boundary, and
- established a technical working group with the Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council and key agencies as members. The purpose of this technical working group is to identify and resolve issues arising from the delivery of social housing, tenure investigations, surveying, Aboriginal cultural heritage identification, land use and infrastructure planning.

The Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council, in their role as Trustee, approved the construction of new social housing on Deed of Grant in Trust land.

The Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council, QBuild, the building contractors and the Community Development Employment Program employed 21 Indigenous people, including three tradespersons and seven trainees. Work undertaken includes site preparation, connection to services, roof plumbing, kitchen and bathroom upgrades, painting and general building maintenance and repairs.

Social Housing

In the period July 2009 to June 2010, the Department of Communities delivered six constructions and 33 upgrades to existing houses on Palm Island (see Figure 93).

Figure 93:
Department of Communities achievements for the period July 2009 to June 2010

Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA	Other	NPA	Other
Palm Island	6	0	30	3

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

Remote Communities Tenancy Management Program

The Department of Communities established tenancy management arrangements with the Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council in February 2010.

Pormpuraaw

Community Perspective

Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Richard Tarpencha.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Denise Bally.

Councillors

- Cr Toby Barney.
- Cr Dennis Michael.
- Cr Freddy Tyore.

Population

- Approximately 676 people (at 30 June 2009).

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 of Thaayore and Mungkan peoples.

Alcohol Restrictions

- 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 Justice Group

- Chair — Janey Deakin.
- Coordinator — Natalie Han.

Community highlights report by the Government Champion for Pormpuraaw

The Government Champion initiative is continuing to build strong and productive relationships between the Queensland Government and the community of Pormpuraaw.

The Department of Transport and Main Roads, through the **Remote Communities Services Unit**, has recently paved 3,000 square metres around the Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council offices, eliminating the health risks and access problems associated with unsealed streets, especially in the wet season. Further paving on local roads in the community is currently underway to ensure better access to major amenities such as the local hospital.

The importance of this initiative to the local community is evident in the words of Edward Natera, Chief Executive Officer of Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council, who commented on the works as follows:

“If you wanted to see just how much this paving has made an impact you need to come and watch the children of our community play. Instead of riding their bikes in dirt or mud or sand — they can now ride them on sealed streets. We’ve never had so many children riding bikes before, and if you’ve tried to ride your bike across sand you can understand why. The children are really excited by it all. They now have a cleaner and safer environment to play.”

Clinical Nurse Consultant (Pormpuraaw) Nicole Ramsamy agrees and believes the paving has made a significant difference for the better. Nicole says although it is hard to tell if the paving has actually made an impact on people’s physical health at this time, it is her belief that it has made a real difference for the social health of the community.

The Department of Transport and Main Roads is also involved in the delivery of the **Indigenous Driver Licensing Program** in Pormpuraaw. This program aims to reduce unlicensed driving and incarceration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, who are currently ten to 12 times more likely to be incarcerated for unlicensed driving offences than non-Indigenous drivers.

Since June 2009, the Indigenous Driver Licensing Team has provided services for over 30 Indigenous communities, including Pormpuraaw, offering licensing services in remote locations and promoting safe driver behaviour through the use of culturally targeted programs.

The Department of Transport and Main Roads has also finished work on the repair of the **Barge Ramp** in Pormpuraaw after it was damaged during floods and the construction of two berthing dolphins to stabilise the barge during offloading. This important piece of infrastructure is necessary to ensure access for the Pormpuraaw community to essential goods, especially during the wet season, when roads into the community cannot be used for up to six months.

As Government Champion, I have had the pleasure of working closely with the community to support **economic development**, including providing support to the Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council to streamline their accounts and reconfigure their store and workshop facilities so they function more effectively. In addition, the **Brothers League Sports Club** has set up a canteen business as a long-term sustainable project, with responsible and effective alcohol management in place.

The Queensland Government is committed to using the Government Champion initiative to build the foundations of strong governance in Pormpuraaw and deliver economic development, employment opportunities and infrastructure projects that will benefit the whole community.

The outlook for 2010/11

As Government Champion, I have committed a contribution of \$50,000 towards a consultant who will lead the design of a housing development with 27 new homes within the Pormpuraaw community boundaries between 2010 and 2018.

The housing will be delivered through the Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office, with funding from the Australian Government Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs.

During the 2010/11 financial year, in my capacity as Government Champion, I will continue to support the **Pormpuraaw Community Justice Rehabilitation Centre**, known as **Roworr**, which is auspiced by the Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council. This is the first 'family and community based' rehabilitation facility in Cape York and is located 15 kilometres out of the township. Over the past five years, with Government Champion support, the Pormpur Paanth Aboriginal Corporation in collaboration with Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council and the local Pormpuraaw Justice Group have driven this community initiative to establish a family-based drug and alcohol rehabilitation centre. The Roworr model is unique for Cape York and this country in many ways, and has the potential to be an influential and very successful model of holistic health care for similar communities.

As Government Champion, I am committed to continuing to work in partnership with the community to help implement responsible and effective alcohol management practices.

David Stewart

Government Champion for Pormpuraaw
Director-General
Department of Transport and Main Roads

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03 – 2009/10

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

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was a strong improvement in the overall rate of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2008/09 – 2009/10

There was little change in the rate of convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Student attendance rate for Pormpuraaw State School: Semester 1 2009 to Semester 1 2010

The school attendance rate was similar.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 94 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2009/10, usual residents of Pormpuraaw (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Pormpuraaw¹²⁶ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland. Table 63 also shows the numbers of non-residents of Pormpuraaw admitted to hospital in Pormpuraaw in the most recent five quarters.

Annual

In 2009/10, the rate of hospital admissions of Pormpuraaw residents for assault-related conditions was 5.9 per 1,000 persons (4.4 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Pormpuraaw and 1.5 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere).

This rate was not significantly different to the rate for 2008/09 (17.8 per 1,000 persons) as shown in Figure 94.

126. 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 94:
Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			
	All usual residents	Usual residents hospitalised in Pormpuraaw	Usual residents hospitalised outside Pormpuraaw	Qld rate of admission 2009/10
2002/03	50.3	39.3	11.0	1.3
2003/04	39.2	28.2	11.0	1.3
2004/05	28.1	17.2	10.9	1.3
2005/06	15.5	4.6	10.8	1.3
2006/07	15.5	9.3	6.2	1.3
2007/08	13.5	7.5	6.0	1.3
2008/09	17.8	8.9	8.9	1.3
2009/10	5.9	4.4	1.5	1.3

Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admissions of Pormpuraaw residents to hospital varied from 5.9 to 50.3 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the past eight years were highly variable ranging from four up to 32 admissions per year.

Over the reporting period, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of hospital admissions of Pormpuraaw residents — there was an estimated average annual decline of 21.3 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): -21.3 per cent) in the rate of admissions of Pormpuraaw residents to all hospital facilities (see Figure 95).

Similarly, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of Pormpuraaw residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -26.3 per cent) and hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: -10.4 per cent) for assault-related conditions.

Figure 95:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - All usual residents hospitalised	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised in Pormpuraaw	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised outside Pormpuraaw
2002/03	47.4	36.1	12.4
2003/04	37.3	26.6	11.1
2004/05	29.4	19.6	10.0
2005/06	23.1	14.5	8.9
2006/07	18.2	10.7	8.0
2007/08	14.3	7.8	7.2
2008/09	11.3	5.8	6.4
2009/10	8.9	4.3	5.8
AAPC	-21.30%	-26.30%	-10.40%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there was one admission of a Pormpuraaw resident to hospital for an assault-related condition within or near to the Pormpuraaw community. There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions in Pormpuraaw (see Table 63).

Table 63:

Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent five quarters

Resident status		Quarter				
		Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	1	0	2	0	1
	Admitted elsewhere	2	0	1	0	0
	Total	3	0	3	0	1
Non residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 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 2009/10 was 66.6 per 1,000 persons¹²⁷ (39.9 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 26.6 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate in 2008/09 of 62.4 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 96).

In 2009/10, 60 per cent of offences against the person in Pormpuraaw were considered serious offences.

Figure 96:
Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			Qld rate of offences against the person 2009/10
	Other Offences	Serious Offences	Total	
2002/03	55.0	73.9	128.9	7.0
2003/04	105.0	69.0	174.0	7.0
2004/05	53.1	51.6	104.7	7.0
2005/06	80.5	83.6	164.1	7.0
2006/07	38.8	69.9	108.7	7.0
2007/08	30.0	63.0	93.0	7.0
2008/09	29.7	32.7	62.4	7.0
2009/10	26.6	39.9	66.6	7.0

Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 62.4 to 174.0 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over that same period were highly variable ranging from 42 up to 111 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of all reported offences — there was an estimated average annual decline of 11.3 per cent (AAPC: -11.3 per cent) in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Pormpuraaw (see Figure 97).

There was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of serious reported offences against the person (average annual percentage change (AAPC): -7.3 per cent). However, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of other reported offences against the person (AAPC: -16.0 per cent).

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

Figure 97:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - Total Offences Pormpuraaw	Trend - Other Offences Pormpuraaw	Trend - Serious Offences Pormpuraaw
2002/03	168.9	93.6	79.4
2003/04	149.9	78.6	73.6
2004/05	133.0	66.1	68.2
2005/06	118.0	55.5	63.2
2006/07	104.7	46.7	58.6
2007/08	92.9	39.2	54.3
2008/09	82.4	32.9	50.4
2009/10	73.2	27.7	46.7
AAPC	-11.30%	-16.00%	-7.30%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there was a total of 10 reported offences against the person in Pormpuraaw. This was within the range of counts recorded in the previous four quarters (ranging from 6 to 16) (see Table 64).

Table 64:

Count¹²⁸ of reported offences against the person — most recent five quarters

Pormpuraaw	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Serious Offences	4	4	11	6	6
Other Offences	2	3	5	6	4
Total	6	7	16	12	10

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read technical notes prior to using these data.

128. Data for March 2010 quarter have been finalised and may have changed from the last quarterly report. Data for June 2010 quarter are preliminary.

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

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Pormpuraaw on 5 December 2003. As at 30 June 2010, 151 distinct individuals¹²⁹ have been convicted of 196 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Pormpuraaw.

Annual

The change in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction from 65.4 per 1,000 persons in 2008/09 to 102.1 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10 was not statistically significant (see Figure 98). However, there does appear to be an increasing trend in recorded rates from 2006/07 to 2009/10 (from 17.1 to 102.1 per 1,000 persons).

In 2009/10, 68 defendants were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in Pormpuraaw.

The number of people convicted for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits, who had no previous convictions for breaches in Pormpuraaw increased in 2008/09 and 2009/10 compared with the previous three years (35 and 42 persons respectively compared with 10 to 14) (see Table 66). The count of these persons in 2009/10 was the highest number recorded since alcohol limits were implemented in Pormpuraaw in 2003/04.

Figure 98:

Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences 2004/05 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000
2004/05	67.2
2005/06	17.0
2006/07	17.1
2007/08	22.5
2008/09	65.4
2009/10	102.1

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were seven charges resulting in a conviction¹³⁰ for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Pormpuraaw (see Table 65). This was less than the number reported in the March 2010 quarter (20) but similar to the number reported in the June quarter 2009 (9).

In the June 2010 quarter, there were four persons without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits convicted in Pormpuraaw, representing at least half of the total defendants convicted during the quarter (7).

129. Individuals convicted are not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once in the reporting period.

130. Not all defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

Table 65:
Count¹³¹ of charges resulting in a conviction and defendants for breaches of 168B and C — most recent five quarters

Pormpuraaw	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Charges	9	31	11	20	7
Defendants	9	31	10	20	7

Table 66:
Count¹³¹ of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching 168B and C — 2004/05 to 2009/10 (nb: not a count of total persons convicted)

Pormpuraaw	Year					
	2004 – 05	2005 – 06	2006 – 07	2007 – 08	2008 – 09	2009 – 10
Total	36	11	10	14	35	42

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

Child Safety

Annual

In 2009/10, the annual rate of Pormpuraaw children subject to a substantiated notification of harm was 20.8 per 1,000 persons. The annual rate of Pormpuraaw children admitted to a finalised child protection order was 70.8 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10.

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, fewer than five children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.¹³² Eight children were admitted to finalised child protection orders over the same period.¹³³

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2010, the student attendance rate of students at Pormpuraaw State School was 79.1 per cent (see Table 67). This was similar to the Semester 1 attendance rates recorded in the three years 2007 to 2009 (80.4 to 82.2 per cent). Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Pormpuraaw State School have been lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students. The gap in attendance rates between Pormpuraaw State School students and all Queensland State School students has remained relatively stable over the four year period, ranging between 9.2 to 11.9 percentage points.

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

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

133. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

Table 67:
Student attendance rate — Discrete communities and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2010

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010
Pormpuraaw State School	82.2%	80.4%	81.5%	79.1%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%

June 2010 Quarter

In Term 2 2010, the student attendance rate at Pormpuraaw State School was 77.4 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2009 (80.8 per cent) (see Figure 99).

Figure 99:
Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2010

	Student attendance (%) - Pormpuraaw State School	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Queensland State Schools	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Pormpuraaw State School
Term 1 2008	80.0		
Term 2 2008	76.2		
Term 3 2008	75.4		
Term 4 2008	67.9		
Term 1 2009	83.2		
Term 2 2009	80.8		
Term 3 2009	68.0		
Term 4 2009	71.3		
Term 1 2010	83.1	91.0	79.1
Term 2 2010	77.4	91.0	79.1

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

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office)

In the period October 2009 to end of June 2010, the Program Office achieved the following:

- provided the draft Terms of Reference for the Pormpuraaw Land Use Planning Scheme to Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council for review
- developed a Land and Infrastructure Plan, and

- identified areas of Native Title within the township in preparation for discussions with Traditional Owners regarding an Indigenous Land Use Agreement to enable social housing (40 year) leasing and private residential (99 year) leasing.

Social Housing

In the period July 2009 to June 2010, the Department of Communities delivered eight constructions and 30 upgrades to existing houses in Pormpuraaw (see Figure 100).

Figure 100:
Department of Communities achievements for the period July 2009 to June 2010

Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA	Other	NPA	Other
Pormpuraaw	0	8	0	30

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

Remote Communities Tenancy Management Program

Staff of the Department of Communities commenced signing up of tenants under the one social housing system on 4 October 2010 and will have new rental agreements in place on 10 November 2010.

Woorabinda

Community Perspective

Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Roderick Tobane.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Steve Kemp.

Councillors

- Cr Anthony Henry.
- Cr Archie Sullivan.
- Cr Damien Watson.

Population

- Approximately 965 people (at 30 June 2009).

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. The settlement at Taroom was to be flooded with the construction of a new dam, which did not proceed. During, and for a period following the Second World War, a number of people from Hope Vale were settled in the Woorabinda community.

Alcohol Restrictions

- An Alcohol Management Plan commenced in Woorabinda on 3 October 2003.
- On 1 July 2008, the alcohol carriage limit was amended to zero in Woorabinda. This means no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed in Woorabinda.

Woorabinda Community Justice Group Incorporated

- Chair — Vince Ghilotti.
- Coordinator — Lynette Booth.

Community highlights report by the Government Champion for Woorabinda

Since my appointment as Government Champion of Woorabinda in June 2009, I have enjoyed visiting the community and learning first hand about community issues from community leaders.

Following an agreement with the Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council, the Woorabinda community became the first community to begin **housing construction** under a new social housing program. Under the ten year Agreement, the Department of Communities will continue to build new houses and upgrade homes to address overcrowding, homelessness, poor housing conditions and housing shortages.

The Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council has signed an agreement to lease all eligible social housing stock to the State for a 40 year period, which will enable the upgrade of a large number of properties to occur as properties become available.

The Woorabinda community hosted two **Negotiation Tables** in mid October 2009 and March 2010. Negotiation Tables are a key mechanism for coordinated actions between the Queensland Government and the Australian Government and the Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council. The agenda items were based upon the **Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council's Corporate Plan** and, with the support of Mayor Roderick Tobane and the Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council, focus areas were identified as land, housing, infrastructure, education, training, employment and enterprise, governance, engagement and capacity, cultural affirmation and reconciliation, and law, justice and community safety.

As a part of the Negotiation Table process, participants identified that there was no real way to inform the community about 'what is happening in Woorabinda' apart from billboards and through the Broadcasting for Remote Aboriginal Communities Scheme radio station. As a result, the Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council now collates and publishes a **local newsletter 'Woorie Link'** on a bi-monthly basis.

The Woorabinda community excitedly awaited the completion of the **refurbished Kangaroo Stadium**. Stage One saw the upgrade to the stadium office and kiosk, the installation of motorised roller doors and the completion of the painting of the interior and exterior of the amenities. Stage Two involved the installation of new fire doors and a disability ramp as well as the extension of the existing amenities. The work was completed in September 2010.

The Department of Infrastructure and Planning provided funding towards the construction of the **Community Pool Complex** that adjoins the Kangaroo Stadium. Work has commenced on the pool complex and is expected to be completed in 2010.

On 1 June 2010, it gave me great pleasure to provide the Woorabinda community with a **fire truck**. The local rural fire volunteers have been trained in the use of the vehicle which increases the level of community safety as it provides more efficient mechanisms to address fire related issues.

The **inter-school sports program** in Rockhampton finished with the **girls' netball** team reaching the Grand Final in 2009. The team consisted of girls from 10 to 12 years of age. The Woorabinda team was established as part of the school curriculum which includes a Friday afternoon sports program. Participation has continued throughout 2010.

Woorabinda State School received a letter from the Queensland Premier and the Minister for Education and Training congratulating the staff, students and parents for the school's greatly improved **National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy** results in 2009.

The outlook for 2010/11

Employment and economic development remain critically important in the Woorabinda community. As the **Woorabinda Community Aboriginal Shire Council's Corporate Plan** focuses on economic, environment, social and cultural assets and infrastructure as well as governance as

priorities, I see my role in the next 12 months as supporting the community to reach their aspirations identified in this plan.

A **Jobs Employment Expo** was held in Woorabinda on 27 October 2010 at the newly refurbished Kangaroo Stadium. This Expo attracted employers in close proximity to Woorabinda and showcased Woorabinda as an untapped labour force. This event demonstrated the importance of job readiness and other training programs to the people of Woorabinda at the same time as demonstrating to potential employers the seriousness with which the community regards employment opportunities.

The **social housing initiative** will continue to have great significance in the community. The next twelve months requires progression in the areas of **land tenure and town planning** to ensure that the full benefits of this initiative are realised.

I look forward to working closely with Mayor Tobane and the Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council to progress these important issues within the next twelve months.

Jim McGowan

Government Champion for Woorabinda
Director-General
Department of Community Safety

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was no overall change in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions; however, rates appear to have been trending down since peaking in 2006/07.

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was no overall change in the rate of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2008/09 – 2009/10

There was an increase in the rate of convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Student attendance rate for Woorabinda State School: Semester 1 2009 to Semester 1 2010

The school attendance rate was similar.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 101 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2009/10, usual residents of Woorabinda (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Woorabinda¹³⁴ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland. Table 68 also shows the numbers of non-residents of Woorabinda admitted to hospital in Woorabinda in the most recent five quarters.

Annual

In 2009/10, the rate of hospital admissions of Woorabinda residents for assault-related conditions was 26.9 per 1,000 persons¹³⁵ (18.7 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Woorabinda and 8.3 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This rate was similar to the rate for 2008/09 (42.5 per 1,000 persons) as shown in Figure 101.

134. 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.

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

Figure 101:
Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			
	All usual residents	Usual residents hospitalised in Woorabinda	Usual residents hospitalised outside Woorabinda	Qld rate of admission 2009/10
2002/03	38.6	20.8	17.8	1.3
2003/04	24.2	11.1	13.1	1.3
2004/05	37.0	22.6	14.4	1.3
2005/06	48.7	30.7	18.0	1.3
2006/07	59.9	46.8	13.1	1.3
2007/08	46.5	35.9	10.6	1.3
2008/09	42.5	28.0	14.5	1.3
2009/10	26.9	18.7	8.3	1.3

Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admissions of Woorabinda residents to hospital varied from 24.2 to 59.9 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the past eight years were highly variable ranging from 24 up to 55 admissions per year.

There was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of hospital admissions of Woorabinda residents over the reporting period — there was an estimated average annual increase of 1.8 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): 1.8 per cent) in the rate of admissions of Woorabinda residents to all hospital facilities (see Figure 102).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of Woorabinda residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: 6.1 per cent). However, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of Woorabinda residents hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: -6.1 per cent) for assault-related conditions.

Figure 102:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - All usual residents hospitalised	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised in Woorabinda	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised outside Woorabinda
2002/03	39.2	22.9	17.2
2003/04	40.0	24.3	16.1
2004/05	40.7	25.8	15.1
2005/06	41.4	27.4	14.2
2006/07	42.2	29.1	13.3
2007/08	42.9	30.8	12.5
2008/09	43.7	32.7	11.8
2009/10	44.5	34.7	11.0
AAPC	1.80%	6.10%	-6.10%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were nine admissions of Woorabinda residents to hospital for assault-related conditions (five hospitalised in Woorabinda and four hospitalised elsewhere). There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions in Woorabinda (see Table 68).

Table 68:

Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent five quarters

Resident status		Quarter				
		Jun - 09	Sep - 09	Dec - 09	Mar - 10	Jun - 10
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	6	9	3	1	5
	Admitted elsewhere	4	0	3	1	4
	Total	10	9	6	2	9
Non residents	Admitted in community	0	0	1	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 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 2009/10 was 91.2 per 1,000 persons (56.0 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 35.2 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was significantly less than the rate in 2008/09 of 137.8 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 103).

In 2009/10, 61 per cent of offences against the person in Woorabinda were considered serious offences.

Figure 103:

Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			Qld rate of offences against the person 2009/10
	Other Offences	Serious Offences	Total	
2002/03	42.6	71.3	113.9	7.0
2003/04	66.6	65.6	132.2	7.0
2004/05	65.7	81.1	146.8	7.0
2005/06	77.3	44.5	121.8	7.0
2006/07	69.7	70.8	140.5	7.0
2007/08	58.1	43.3	101.4	7.0
2008/09	61.1	76.7	137.8	7.0
2009/10	35.2	56.0	91.2	7.0

Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 91.2 to 146.8 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over that same period were highly variable ranging from 88 up to 143 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of all reported offences against the person — there was an estimated average annual decline of 2.1 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): -2.1 per cent) in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Woorabinda (see Figure 104).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of serious reported offences against the person (AAPC: -2.3 per cent) or other reported offences against the person (AAPC: -2.0 per cent).

Figure 104:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - Total Offences Woorabinda	Trend - Other Offences Woorabinda	Trend - Serious Offences Woorabinda
2002/03	133.9	65.3	70.5
2003/04	131.0	63.9	68.9
2004/05	128.2	62.7	67.3
2005/06	125.5	61.4	65.7
2006/07	122.8	60.2	64.2
2007/08	120.2	59.0	62.8
2008/09	117.6	57.8	61.3
2009/10	115.1	56.6	59.9
AAPC	-2.10%	-2.00%	-2.30%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there was a total of 25 reported offences against the person in Woorabinda. This was within the range of the counts recorded in the previous four quarters (ranging from 12 to 34) (see Table 69).

Table 69:

Count¹³⁶ of reported offences against the person — most recent five quarters

Woorabinda	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Serious Offences	26	14	21	7	12
Other Offences	8	6	10	5	13
Total	34	20	31	12	25

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read technical notes prior to using these data.

136. Data for March 2010 quarter have been finalised and may have changed from the last quarterly report. Data for June 2010 quarter are preliminary.

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

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Woorabinda on 3 October 2003. As at 30 June 2010, 420 distinct individuals¹³⁷ have been convicted of 855 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Woorabinda.

Annual

There was a significant increase in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction from 215.5 per 1,000 persons in 2008/09 to 301.6 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10 (see Figure 105). However, rates recorded in both these years were at least double those recorded during the years 2004/05 to 2007/08 (64.4 to 99.6 per 1,000 persons).

In 2009/10, 286 defendants were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in Woorabinda.

The number of people convicted for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits, who had no previous convictions for breaches in Woorabinda in 2009/10 was similar to the number recorded in 2008/09 (97 and 94 persons respectively) (see Table 71). These were the highest counts of persons without prior convictions recorded since alcohol limits were implemented in Woorabinda in 2003/04.

Figure 105:

Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences 2004/05 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000
2004/05	99.6
2005/06	83.7
2006/07	70.8
2007/08	64.4
2008/09	215.5
2009/10	301.6

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were 33 charges resulting in a conviction¹³⁸ for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Woorabinda (see Table 70). This was less than the count reported in the March 2010 quarter (58).

In the June 2010 quarter, 11 persons without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits in Woorabinda were convicted, representing at least one third of the total defendants convicted during the quarter (33).

137. Individuals convicted are not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once in the reporting period.

138. Not all defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

Table 70:**Count¹³⁹ of charges resulting in a conviction and defendants for breaches of 168B and C — most recent five quarters**

Woorabinda	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Charges	70	143	57	58	33
Defendants	70	140	56	57	33

Table 71:**Count¹³⁹ of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching 168B and C — 2004/05 to 2009/10 (nb: not a count of total persons convicted)**

Woorabinda	Year					
	2004 – 05	2005 – 06	2006 – 07	2007 – 08	2008 – 09	2009 – 10
Total	64	53	36	29	94	97

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

Child Safety

Annual

In 2009/10, the annual rate of Woorabinda children subject to a substantiated notification of harm was 24.8 per 1,000 persons. The annual rate of Woorabinda children admitted to a finalised child protection order was 12.4 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10.

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, six children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.¹⁴⁰ Fewer than five children were admitted to finalised child protection orders over the same period.¹⁴¹

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2010, the student attendance rate of students at Woorabinda State School was 78.8 per cent (see Table 72). This was similar to the Semester 1 attendance rates recorded in the three years 2007 to 2009 (76.3 to 81.1 per cent). Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Woorabinda State School have been lower than the State-wide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students. In Semester 1 2010 the gap in attendance rates between Woorabinda State School and all Queensland State School students was 12.2 percentage points.

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

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

141. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

Table 72:
Student attendance rate — Discrete communities and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2010

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010
Woorabinda State School	76.3%	81.1%	78.0%	78.8%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%

June 2010 Quarter

In Term 2 2010, the student attendance rate at Woorabinda State School was 77.0 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2009 (73.8 per cent) (see Figure 106).

Figure 106:
Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2010

	Student attendance (%) - Woorabinda State School	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Queensland State Schools	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Woorabinda State School
Term 1 2008	78.9		
Term 2 2008	81.9		
Term 3 2008	76.9		
Term 4 2008	75.2		
Term 1 2009	78.2		
Term 2 2009	73.8		
Term 3 2009	66.7		
Term 4 2009	72.7		
Term 1 2010	80.1	91.0	78.8
Term 2 2010	77.0	91.0	78.8

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

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office)

In the period October 2009 to end of June 2010, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of the construction of one new house and 15 upgrades to existing houses under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- negotiated with Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council in their role as Trustee, a Deed of Agreement to lease over 157 lots to enable 40 year social housing leases required under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*

- coordinated the survey of 13 social housing lots
- developed a Land and Infrastructure Plan
- supported the Department of Infrastructure and Planning to prioritise critical upgrades to water and sewage systems in order to service vacant land for the construction of new social housing. A project management contract under the Indigenous State Infrastructure Program is expected to be awarded in late 2010
- identified Native Title areas within the township in preparation for discussions with Traditional Owners regarding an Indigenous Land Use Agreement to enable social housing (40 year) leasing and private residential (99 year) leasing, and
- established a technical working group with the Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council and key agencies as members. The purpose of this technical working group is to identify and resolve issues arising from the delivery of social housing, tenure investigations, surveying, Aboriginal cultural heritage identification, land use and infrastructure planning.

The Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council, in their role as Trustee, approved the construction of new social housing on Deed of Grant in Trust land.

The draft tender documents for the Woorabinda Land Use Planning Scheme were approved by the Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council.

The Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council, QBuild and the building contractors, employed 16 Indigenous people, including ten trainees, on house site preparation such as slab laying, installation of columns and blockwork. Other work undertaken included kitchen and bathroom upgrades, painting and general building maintenance and repairs.

Social Housing

In the period July 2009 to June 2010, the Department of Communities delivered one construction and 23 upgrades to existing houses in Woorabinda (see Figure 107).

Figure 107:
Department of Communities achievements for the period July 2009 to June 2010

Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA	Other	NPA	Other
Woorabinda	1	0	15	8

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

Remote Communities Tenancy Management Program

Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council has agreed for the Department of Communities to undertake all tenancy management functions. Sign up of tenants will commence on 15 November 2010.

Wujal Wujal

Community Perspective

Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Desmond Tayley.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Talita Nandy.

Councillors

- Cr Cedric Friday.
- Cr Zelia Wallace.
- Cr Allister Gibson.

Population

- Approximately 352 people (at 30 June 2009).

Location

- Eastern Cape York.
- 170 km north of Cairns.
- 70 km south of Cooktown.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Kuku Yalanji people from 1886 – 1902, and other regional peoples from 1957, with approximately 30 clan groups.

Alcohol Restrictions

- 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 Waranga Community Justice Group

- Chair — Doreen Ball.
- Coordinator — Joan Beacroft.

Community highlights report by the Government Champions for Wujal Wujal

Being Government Champions in 2009/10 has been a demanding but rewarding role which has seen significant achievements by the community of Wujal Wujal.

The Wujal Wujal Community Justice Group and Elders organised **visits to Lotus Glen Correctional Centre** to maintain contact with inmates from the Wujal Wujal community. Regular visits are planned to maintain important community linkages with the inmates.

The **Wujal Wujal Council newsletter** continues to publish and highlight positive stories about Wujal Wujal for the information of residents. Examples of stories featured include interviews with Mayor Desmond Tayley, profiles of two upcoming leaders (Cr Allister Gibson and Cr Zelia Wallace), Bloomfield waterfall and the Walker sisters' tours, and infrastructure upgrades such as the Wujal Wujal water treatment plant and old dump rehabilitation in line with World Heritage Environmental Protection Agency requirements.

The Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council is working in collaboration with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services, Department of Communities; the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation; Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation, Queensland Treasury; Office of Local Government, Department of Infrastructure and Planning; the Cairns Regional Council and the Queensland Police Service to progress proposed **boundary changes** to include allotments of land on the southern side of the causeway. The boundary extension will help address excessive drinking and alcohol-related harm.

Inspiration for 175 young people from Bloomfield River State School and surrounding schools was delivered by elite **Indigenous basketballer Andre Moore** in the form of his *'Big Feet Program'*. This was a collaborative project with the Queensland Police Service and resulted in a very positive interaction between youth and police.

Further **sporting success** has been realised with the **Wujal Wujal Oz Tag team** competing in the Cooktown competition. The team of 14 players were runners up in that competition. These players and others also competed in the Far North Queensland (FNQ) Games in Cairns where they were silver medallists. Nine of these players were selected to represent FNQ at the Brisbane Games.

Wujal Wujal teams also competed in the **Foley Shield Rugby competition** over the ANZAC weekend with the Junior and Senior teams winning their respective divisions.

The **Wujal Wujal Alcohol Reform Working Group**, which is part of the Far North Queensland Alcohol Reform Implementation Taskforce, reports that positive outcomes are being achieved in the community as all agencies continue working together to address harms. This is supported by reports from Queensland Health of minimal presentations at the Health Clinic for alcohol-related injuries and from the Queensland Police Service of a decrease in the number of alcohol-related offences.

There were also positive reports about community behaviour over the Christmas-New Year period. A strategy of the local **Wujal Wujal Alcohol Reform Working Group** to spread **Community Development Employment Program** payments over four weeks instead of a lump sum, appears to have paid dividends. The permanent presence of police in the community also continues to have a positive effect.

A **Market Garden Project** has been established through the cooperation of the Wujal Wujal Alcohol Reform Working Group and other agencies. Funding will provide the opportunity for eight students to complete **training in Level 1 Horticulture**.

Funds have been approved to provide booster seats and harnesses for the **Wujal Wujal Crèche and Kindy bus**. This is a positive move to facilitate the safe transport of children to and from opportunities for education.

Thirty-two children's books written and illustrated by Indigenous authors have been donated to the **Wujal Wujal Indigenous Knowledge Centre** through the Fred Hollows Foundation Indigenous Literacy Project.

A schedule of **women's activities** included arts and craft activities such as basket weaving, jewellery making, painting, sewing and flower arranging. A nutritionist from Queensland Health also conducted cooking classes. Wholesale suppliers of kitchen equipment have been asked to participate in cooking and arts activities.

The Australian Government's Department of Health and Ageing has approved funds to **upgrade the Home and Community Care Centre** which will address the need for a purpose built residential aged care facility in the community.

The outlook for 2010/11

There are a number of exciting projects in the pipeline for the coming financial year. These are:

Arts and Cultural Centre Project — This \$1,750,000 project is due for completion in November 2010 and will provide an increase in arts, cultural and tourism opportunities for Wujal Wujal.

Training Centre — The Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council is entering into a joint venture with the Cairns Regional Community Development Employment Program for the construction of a \$400,000 Community Development Employment Program office, trainers' accommodation and training facility. This facility will enable further onsite training for Wujal Wujal.

Water Supply Improvements — The Queensland Government has announced it will fund a new rising water main and associated infrastructure in Wujal Wujal estimated at \$1,800,000. These improvements will complete the upgrading of the Wujal Wujal water supply.

Boundary Changes — The Queensland Government has approved the transfer of the esplanade between Wujal Wujal and the Granite Creek bridge from the Cook Shire Council to the Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council, which will be used as a communal recreational area.

This transfer will incorporate the housing blocks on the south side of the Bloomfield River crossing at Wujal Wujal.

Social Housing Package — With the signing of the Social Housing Package arrangements with the Queensland Government, Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council looks forward to the roll-out of housing works and coordinated provision of infrastructure by government departments.

Bloomfield River Bridge — Work is expected to commence on the Bloomfield River Bridge at Wujal Wujal in 2011 thereby providing a solution to the flooding of the existing causeway which is a constant inconvenience to all travellers.

Men's and Women's Support Services — Both groups are experiencing an increase in activities following recent reformations. The Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council looks forward to more involvement by both groups as there is potential for the alcohol reform process to show good results through their participation.

Phil Clarke

Co-Government Champion for Wujal Wujal
Deputy Director-General
Justice Services
Department of Justice and Attorney-General

Andrew Henderson

Co-Government Champion for Wujal Wujal
Assistant Commissioner
Queensland Police Service

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03 – 2009/10

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

Reported offences against the person: 2003/04 – 2009/10

There was no overall change in the rate of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2008/09 – 2009/10

There was strong improvement in the rate of convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Student attendance rate for Bloomfield River State School (Wujal Wujal): Semester 1 2009 to Semester 1 2010

The school attendance rate improved.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 108 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2009/10, usual residents of Wujal Wujal (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Wujal Wujal¹⁴² and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland. Table 73 also shows the numbers of non-residents of Wujal Wujal admitted to hospital in Wujal Wujal in the most recent five quarters.

Annual

In 2009/10, the rate of hospital admissions of Wujal Wujal residents for assault-related conditions was 5.7 per 1,000 persons, all of whom were hospitalised in or near to the Wujal Wujal community. This rate was not significantly different to the rate for 2008/09, as no usual residents of Wujal Wujal were hospitalised for assault-related conditions within, near to or outside the community of Wujal Wujal in 2008/09 as shown in Figure 108.

142. 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 108:**Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10**

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			
	All usual residents	Usual residents hospitalised in Wujal Wujal	Usual residents hospitalised outside Wujal Wujal	Qld rate of admission 2009/10
2002/03	51.5	48.8	2.7	1.3
2003/04	76.7	68.5	8.2	1.3
2004/05	81.2	75.6	5.6	1.3
2005/06	33.7	25.3	8.4	1.3
2006/07	20.1	14.4	5.7	1.3
2007/08	29.1	20.3	8.7	1.3
2008/09	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
2009/10	5.7	5.7	0.0	1.3

Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends.

The total rate of admissions of Wujal Wujal residents to hospital varied widely ranging from 0.0 to 81.2 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the past eight years were highly variable ranging from no admissions up to 29 admissions per year.

There was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of hospital admissions of Wujal Wujal residents over the reporting period — there was an estimated average annual decline of 22.9 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): -22.9 per cent) in the rate of admissions of Wujal Wujal residents to all hospital facilities (see Figure 109).

Similarly, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of Wujal Wujal residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: -25.9 per cent). However, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of Wujal Wujal residents hospitalised outside of their community (AAPC: -4.5 per cent) for assault-related conditions.

Figure 109:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - All usual residents hospitalised	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised in Wujal Wujal	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised outside Wujal Wujal
2002/03	87.6	82.9	7.2
2003/04	67.6	61.4	6.9
2004/05	52.1	45.5	6.6
2005/06	40.2	33.7	6.3
2006/07	31.0	24.9	6.0
2007/08	23.9	18.5	5.7
2008/09	18.5	13.7	5.5
2009/10	14.2	10.1	5.2
AAPC	-22.90%	-25.90%	-4.50%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were no admissions of Wujal Wujal residents or non-residents to hospital for assault-related conditions (see Table 73).

Table 73:

Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent five quarters

Resident status		Quarter				
		Jun - 09	Sep - 09	Dec - 09	Mar - 10	Jun - 10
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	0	2	0	0	0
	Admitted elsewhere	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	2	0	0	0
Non residents	Admitted in community	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Reported Offences Against the Person

Annual

The annual rate of all reported offences against the person in Wujal Wujal in 2009/10 was 76.7 per 1,000 persons (34.1 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 42.6 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate in 2008/09 of 59.7 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 110).

In 2009/10, 44 per cent of reported offences against the person in Wujal Wujal were considered serious offences.

Figure 110:
Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2003/04 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			Qld rate of offences against the person 2009/10
	Other Offences	Serious Offences	Total	
2003/04	74.0	43.8	117.8	7.0
2004/05	36.4	22.4	58.8	7.0
2005/06	42.1	25.3	67.4	7.0
2006/07	43.1	37.4	80.5	7.0
2007/08	55.2	46.5	101.7	7.0
2008/09	34.1	25.6	59.7	7.0
2009/10	42.6	34.1	76.7	7.0

Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the seven 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 58.8 to 117.8 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over that same period ranged from 21 up to 43 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of all reported offences against the person — there was an estimated average annual decline of 4.5 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): -4.5 per cent) in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Wujal Wujal (see Figure 111).

Similarly, there was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of serious reported offences against the person in Wujal Wujal (AAPC: -0.8 per cent) or other reported offences against the person (AAPC: -7.0 per cent).

Figure 111:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2003/04 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - Total Offences Wujal Wujal	Trend - Other Offences Wujal Wujal	Trend - Serious Offences Wujal Wujal
2003/04	94.4	59.1	35.6
2004/05	90.2	54.9	35.3
2005/06	86.2	51.1	35.0
2006/07	82.3	47.5	34.7
2007/08	78.6	44.2	34.4
2008/09	75.1	41.1	34.2
2009/10	71.8	38.2	33.9
AAPC	-4.50%	-7.00%	-0.80%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there was a total of six reported offences against the person in Wujal Wujal. This was within the range of the counts recorded in the previous four quarters (ranging from 6 to 9) (see Table 74).

Table 74:

Count¹⁴³ of reported offences against the person — most recent five quarters

Wujal Wujal	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Serious Offences	2	3	4	1	4
Other Offences	6	3	2	8	2
Total	8	6	6	9	6

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read technical notes prior to using these data.

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

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Wujal Wujal on 3 October 2003. As at 30 June 2010, 135 distinct individuals¹⁴⁴ have been convicted of 266 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Wujal Wujal.

143. Data for March 2010 quarter have been finalised and may have changed from the last quarterly report. Data for June 2010 quarter are preliminary.

Annual

There was a significant decrease in the rate of charges resulting in a conviction from 269.9 per 1,000 persons in 2008/09 to 96.6 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10 (see Figure 112).

In 2009/10, 34 defendants were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in Wujal Wujal.

The number of people convicted for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits, who had no previous convictions for breaches in Wujal Wujal decreased to 12 in 2009/10 from 33 in 2008/09 (see Table 76). These 12 people constituted approximately 36 per cent of the total defendants convicted during 2009/10.

Figure 112:

Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences 2004/05 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000
2004/05	61.6
2005/06	106.7
2006/07	106.3
2007/08	90.1
2008/09	269.9
2009/10	96.6

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were 10 charges resulting in a conviction¹⁴⁵ for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Wujal Wujal (see Table 75). This was less than the count reported in the March 2010 quarter (12).

In the June 2010 quarter, four persons without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits in Wujal Wujal were convicted of this offence.

Table 75:

Count¹⁴⁶ of charges resulting in a conviction and defendants for breaches of 168B and C — most recent five quarters

	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Wujal Wujal					
Charges	22	6	6	12	10
Defendants	22	6	6	12	10

144. Individuals convicted are not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once in the reporting period.

145. Not all defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

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

Table 76:**Count¹⁴⁶ of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching 168B and C — 2004/05 to 2009/10 (nb: not a count of total persons convicted)**

	Year					
	2004 – 05	2005 – 06	2006 – 07	2007 – 08	2008 – 09	2009 – 10
Wujal Wujal						
Total	19	28	22	13	33	12

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

Child Safety

Annual

In 2009/10, the annual rate of Wujal Wujal children subject to a substantiated notification of harm was 60.0 per 1,000 persons. Fewer than five Wujal Wujal children were admitted to a finalised child protection order in 2009/10; an annual rate was not available.¹⁴⁷

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, fewer than five children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.¹⁴⁸ Fewer than five children were admitted to finalised child protection orders over the same period.¹⁴⁹

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2010, the student attendance rate of students at Bloomfield River State School was 86.3 per cent (see Table 77). This was the highest rate recorded during the four year reporting period (2007 to 2010). Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Bloomfield River State School have been lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students. The gap in attendance rates between Bloomfield River State School students and all Queensland State School students narrowed over the four year period from 19.9 percentage points in Semester 1 2007 to 4.7 percentage points in Semester 1 2010.

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

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

149. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

Table 77:**Student attendance rate — Discrete communities and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2010**

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010
Bloomfield River State School	71.9%	76.3%	78.9%	86.3%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%

June 2010 Quarter

In Term 2 2010, the student attendance rate at Bloomfield River State School was 84.6 per cent. This was an increase from the rate recorded in Term 2 2009 (73.2 per cent) (see Figure 113).

Figure 113:**Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2010**

	Student attendance (%) - Bloomfield River State School (Wujal Wujal)	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Queensland State Schools	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Bloomfield River State School (Wujal Wujal)
Term 1 2008	72.3		
Term 2 2008	77.3		
Term 3 2008	68.6		
Term 4 2008	75.2		
Term 1 2009	80.0		
Term 2 2009	73.2		
Term 3 2009	74.9		
Term 4 2009	72.6		
Term 1 2010	87.0	91.0	86.3
Term 2 2010	84.6	91.0	86.3

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

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office)

In the period October 2009 to end of June 2010, the Program Office achieved the following:

- supported the delivery of 24 upgrades to existing houses under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*
- developed a Land and Infrastructure Plan

- supported the Department of Infrastructure and Planning to prioritise critical upgrades to water and sewage systems in order to service vacant land for the construction of new social housing. The Department of Infrastructure and Planning appointed a project manager for the upgrade of water infrastructure under the Indigenous State Infrastructure Program, and
- commenced Native Title investigation and assessment.

The Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council and the building contractor employed five Indigenous people, including three trainees, who undertook work on kitchen and bathroom upgrades, painting and general building maintenance and repairs.

Social Housing

In the period July 2009 to June 2010, the Department of Communities delivered 33 upgrades to existing houses in Wujal Wujal (see Figure 114).

Figure 114:
Department of Communities achievements for the period July 2009 to June 2010

Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA	Other	NPA	Other
Wujal Wujal	0	0	24	9

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

Remote Communities Tenancy Management Program

As at 30 June 2010, 72 tenancy agreements were in place in Wujal Wujal. During the quarter, the pre-allocation and allocation of three vacant properties was managed in the community. Department of Communities tenancy management arrangements are due to cease on 6 November 2010. The Department of Communities is negotiating with the Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council to extend the arrangements.

Yarrabah

Community Perspective

Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council

Mayor

- Cr Percy Neal.

Deputy Mayor

- Cr Sandra Houghton.

Councillors

- Cr Anthony Fourmile.
- Cr Michael Sands.
- Cr Bevan Walsh.

Population

- Approximately 2,628 people (at 30 June 2009).

Location

- Eastern Cape York.
- 40 km south-east of Cairns.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Groups

- Gungandji people, other regional groups (particularly Yidinji) and Aboriginal peoples from northern Queensland were removed to Yarrabah from 1893.

Alcohol Restrictions

- An Alcohol Management Plan commenced in Yarrabah on 6 February 2004.
- On 2 January 2009, the alcohol carriage limit in Yarrabah was amended to either:
- 11.25 litres (1 carton of 30 cans) of light or mid-strength beer; **or**
- 750 ml (1 bottle) of non-fortified wine.
- There are three Dry Place Declarations current.

Yarrabah Justice Group

- Coordinator — Brent Pearson.

Community highlights report by the Government Champion for Yarrabah

The 2009/10 year in Yarrabah has shown inspirational local leadership with growing **governance skills** and **new leaders** shining through, **new homes** and a **new health centre** built, **increased engagement of children and teenagers** in both schooling and sports events, ingenious ways of engaging community members (like the **Dive-In Picture Theatre**), **smoke-free and anti-cannabis campaigns**, and the resurrection of some **traditional skills** and a **strengthening of cultural identity**.

The year was marked by a **noticeable increase in the engagement of Yarrabah residents at all levels of community life** — from young children, teens and families through to sports groups, the unemployed and those in the workforce. This is a credit to the Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council for its instigation of activities in the community. This higher level of engagement is exemplified by the community now fielding an **additional ten competitive Seahawks Rugby League teams** engaging children aged from seven to 16 in events in Cairns.

The Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council has shown leadership in achieving **effective coordination and management of a range** of government activity through Roundtable meetings, community consultations and implementation plans. Key items on this year's agenda have been the structure of engagement mechanisms, public transport options, complex housing development issues, the closure of the Community Development Employment Program with the subsequent need to develop workforce training and employment programs, and developing education options that match community needs.

Another Yarrabah highlight is the work of a local champion, **Elverina Johnson**, a Gungandji woman of Yarrabah, a writer, artist, curator and researcher.

Elverina is currently President of the Parents and Citizens Association for the Yarrabah State School and also volunteers as a Liaison Officer for the Diringhi Aboriginal Corporation, which she co-founded, and which specialises in developing arts and education activities within schools. Elverina has made a commitment to showing leadership within Indigenous communities to inspire and motivate young people through music, art and drama and to embrace education and life affirming opportunities.

A recipient of the **Queensland Premier's Highly Commended Smart Woman Smart State Award for Community Innovation**, Elverina recently travelled to a United Nations forum in New York to present a paper on life in an Aboriginal community, and about issues faced by Indigenous women in communities.

I also take this opportunity to thank all our partners for contributing substantial positive effort in progressing Council of Australian Governments' activities to support the Yarrabah community. The following are especially noteworthy:

- Yarrabah Councillors attended governance training funded by the Queensland Government and they reported that this had improved their understanding and application of skills useful in governance
- a new health facility, the **Sister Muriel Stanley Health Centre**, has been built, which initially co-locates all Yarrabah health service providers (Queensland Health, Gurriny Yealamucka Health Service Aboriginal Corporation and Queensland Ambulance Service). Queensland Health has commenced consultation and discussions in relation to transitioning health services to Gurriny Yealamucka Health Service. The \$16.2m facility was officially opened in October 2010, and
- Yarrabah State School has been recognised for its adaptation of the Education Queensland family engagement program which increased Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander family participation and commitment in pre-prep learning and significantly improved the students' development of English skills.

The outlook for 2010/11

The current foci of the Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council and myself as the Government Champion are the consideration of **youth issues** (and subsequent new directions) and the **identification of economic development strategies**.

While it has been necessary throughout 2009/10 to address immediate transport, housing, education, health and youth issues, the medium to longer term picture for Yarrabah must include **significant and sustainable locally managed economic development**. Yarrabah Mayor Percy Neal and I planned the establishment of a **special Negotiation Table style forum** to gather local and other expert input into an **economic development strategy** which was held in October 2010.

There are significant opportunities and aspirations being identified which could contribute to local prosperity, including **business, training and employment opportunities** in industries such as organic and other agriculture, bus and boat transport, building, construction, health and education services. Already, **Gurriny Yealamucka Health Service** in Yarrabah employs about 30 staff and there are numerous qualified building workers available in the community.

Mick Reid

Government Champion for Yarrabah
Director-General
Queensland Health

Key Indicators

Summary of general findings

Hospital admissions for assault-related conditions: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was an improvement in the rate of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions from 2004/05 onwards.

Reported offences against the person: 2002/03 – 2009/10

There was an improvement in the overall rate of reported offences against the person.

Convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: 2008/09 – 2009/10

There was no real change in the rate of convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions.

Student attendance rate for Yarrabah State School: Semester 1 2009 to Semester 1 2010

The school attendance rate improved.

Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Figure 115 shows, for the period 2002/03 to 2009/10, usual residents of Yarrabah (expressed as a rate per 1,000 persons) admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions in or near Yarrabah¹⁵⁰ and admitted to hospital for assault-related conditions elsewhere in Queensland. Table 78 also shows the numbers of non-residents of Yarrabah admitted to hospital in Yarrabah in the most recent five quarters.

Annual

In 2009/10, the rate of hospital admissions of Yarrabah residents for assault-related conditions was 17.9 per 1,000 persons (16.0 per 1,000 were hospitalised in Yarrabah and 1.9 per 1,000 were hospitalised elsewhere). This rate was similar to the rate for 2008/09 (16.3 per 1,000 persons) as shown in Figure 115.

150. 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 115:**Annual rate of admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10**

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			
	All usual residents	Usual residents hospitalised in Yarrabah	Usual residents hospitalised outside Yarrabah	Qld rate of admission 2009/10
2002/03	10.3	7.7	2.6	1.3
2003/04	19.3	13.9	5.5	1.3
2004/05	26.7	18.9	7.8	1.3
2005/06	21.7	13.3	8.4	1.3
2006/07	20.7	15.2	5.5	1.3
2007/08	20.0	15.4	4.6	1.3
2008/09	16.3	14.0	2.3	1.3
2009/10	17.9	16.0	1.9	1.3

Trend analysis

The annual rates of assault-related hospital admissions for the entire eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The total rate of admissions of Yarrabah residents to hospital varied from 10.3 to 26.7 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period.

Additionally, the annual counts of admissions over the past eight years were highly variable ranging from 24 up to 65 admissions per year.

During the years 2002/03 to 2004/05, there was statistical evidence of an increase in the trend of hospital admissions of Yarrabah residents — there was an estimated average annual increase of 49.7 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): 49.7 per cent) in the rate of admissions of Yarrabah residents to all hospital facilities (see Figure 116). However, from 2004/05 to 2009/10 there was statistical evidence that this trend was gradually being reversed, with a decline in the trend of 8.7 per cent (AAPC: -8.7 per cent).

There was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of Yarrabah residents hospitalised in community facilities (AAPC: 3.1 per cent) or hospitalised outside of their community between 2002/03 and 2005/06 (AAPC: 37.3 per cent). However, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of Yarrabah residents hospitalised outside of their community between 2005/06 and 2009/10 (AAPC: -33.7 per cent) for assault-related conditions.

Figure 116:

Trends in the average annual percentage change (AAPC) in admissions to hospital for assault-related conditions, 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - All usual residents hospitalised	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised in Yarrabah	Trend - Usual residents hospitalised outside Yarrabah
2002/03	11.5	13.1	3.6
2003/04	17.2	13.5	4.9
2004/05	25.8	13.9	6.7
2005/06	23.5	14.3	9.2
2006/07	21.5	14.8	6.1
2007/08	19.6	15.2	4.0
2008/09	17.9	15.7	2.7
2009/10	16.4	16.2	1.8
AAPC	49.7% -8.7%	3.10%	37.3% -33.7%

Note: Please note that the Average Annual Percentage Change is calculated from the last five data points not from the entire data series.

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were 14 admissions of Yarrabah residents to hospital for assault-related conditions (12 hospitalised in Yarrabah and two hospitalised elsewhere). There were no non-residents hospitalised for assault-related conditions in Yarrabah (see Table 78).

Table 78:

Count of hospital admissions for assault-related conditions — most recent five quarters

Resident status		Quarter				
		Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Community residents	Admitted in or near community	9	13	13	4	12
	Admitted elsewhere	1	1	1	1	2
	Total	10	14	14	5	14
Non residents	Admitted in community	1	1	0	0	0

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 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 2009/10 was 63.2 per 1,000 persons¹⁵¹ (36.1 per 1,000 persons for serious offences and 27.0 per 1,000 persons for other offences). This was similar to the rate in 2008/09 of 62.6 per 1,000 persons (see Figure 117).

In 2009/10, 57 per cent of all offences against the person in Yarrabah were considered serious offences.

Figure 117:

Annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons			Qld rate of offences against the person 2009/10
	Other Offences	Serious Offences	Total	
2002/03	48.1	35.2	83.3	7.0
2003/04	43.2	30.2	73.5	7.0
2004/05	32.9	37.0	69.9	7.0
2005/06	45.9	33.4	79.2	7.0
2006/07	41.0	39.5	80.5	7.0
2007/08	35.0	34.3	69.3	7.0
2008/09	25.8	36.8	62.6	7.0
2009/10	27.0	36.1	63.2	7.0

Trend analysis

The annual rates of reported offences against the person for the eight year reporting period were examined for both overall trends and significant changes in trends. The rate of all reported offences against the person varied from 62.6 to 83.3 per 1,000 persons during the reporting period. Additionally, the annual counts of reported offences over that same period were highly variable ranging from 165 up to 206 offences per year.

Over the reporting period, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of all reported offences against the person — there was an estimated average annual decrease of 3.2 per cent (average annual percentage change (AAPC): -3.2 per cent) in the rate of all reported offences against the person in Yarrabah (see Figure 118).

There was no statistical evidence of a change in the trend of serious reported offences against the person in Yarrabah (AAPC: 1.2 per cent).

However, there was statistical evidence of a decline in the trend of other reported offences against the person (AAPC: -7.2 per cent).

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

Figure 118:

Trends in the annual rate of reported offences against the person (serious and other), 2002/03 and 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000 persons		
	Trend - Total Offences Yarrabah	Trend - Other Offences Yarrabah	Trend - Serious Offences Yarrabah
2002/03	81.4	48.3	33.9
2003/04	78.8	44.8	34.3
2004/05	76.3	41.6	34.8
2005/06	73.9	38.6	35.2
2006/07	71.5	35.8	35.6
2007/08	69.2	33.2	36.0
2008/09	67.0	30.8	36.5
2009/10	64.9	28.6	36.9
AAPC	-3.20%	-7.20%	1.20%

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there was a total of 41 reported offences against the person in Yarrabah. This was within the range of the counts recorded in the previous four quarters (ranging from 30 to 58) (see Table 79).

Table 79:

Count¹⁵² of reported offences against the person — most recent five quarters

Yarrabah	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Serious Offences	18	25	19	21	30
Other Offences	16	12	11	37	11
Total	34	37	30	58	41

Source: Queensland Police Service, unpublished data. Please read technical notes prior to using these data.

152. Data for March 2010 quarter have been finalised and may have changed from the last quarterly report. Data for June 2010 quarter are preliminary.

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

Alcohol restrictions were introduced into Yarrabah on 6 February 2004. As at 30 June 2010, 522 distinct individuals¹⁵³ have been convicted of 700 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits in Yarrabah.

Annual

The rate of charges resulting in a conviction recorded in 2009/10 was similar to the rate recorded in 2008/09 (95.9 per 1,000 persons and 91.4 per 1,000 persons) (see Figure 119).

In 2009/10, 252 defendants were convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits in Yarrabah.

The number of people convicted for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits, who had no previous convictions for breaches in Yarrabah increased significantly from 33 persons in 2006/07 to 111 in 2007/08. This count has remained high during both 2008/09 and 2009/10 (183 persons and 155 persons respectively) (see Table 81). The 155 people convicted in 2009/10 constituted at least 62 per cent of the total defendants convicted during the period.

Figure 119:

Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for alcohol carriage offences 2004/05 to 2009/10

Year	Rate per 1,000
2004/05	9.9
2005/06	5.2
2006/07	15.6
2007/08	47.0
2008/09	91.4
2009/10	95.9

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, there were 59 charges resulting in a conviction¹⁵⁴ for breaches of the alcohol carriage limits in Yarrabah (see Table 80). This count was less than the March 2010 quarter (75) but the same as the counts for the September 2009 quarter and December 2009 quarter (both 59).

In the June 2010 quarter, 31 persons without prior convictions for breaches of carriage limits in Yarrabah were convicted, representing at least half of the total defendants convicted for the quarter (59).

153. Individuals convicted are not necessarily residents of the community and may be counted more than once in the reporting period.

154. Not all defendants who are convicted of breaching alcohol carriage limits have a conviction recorded.

Table 80:
Count¹⁵⁵ of charges resulting in a conviction and defendants for breaches of 168B and C — most recent five quarters

	Quarter				
	Jun – 09	Sep – 09	Dec – 09	Mar – 10	Jun – 10
Yarrabah					
Charges	90	59	59	75	59
Defendants	90	59	59	75	59

Table 81:
Count¹⁵⁵ of persons without prior breaches convicted of breaching 168B and C — 2004/05 to 2009/10 (nb: not a count of total persons convicted)

	Year					
	2004 – 05	2005 – 06	2006 – 07	2007 – 08	2008 – 09	2009 – 10
Yarrabah						
Total	21	11	33	111	183	155

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

Child Safety

Annual

In 2009/10, the annual rate of Yarrabah children subject to a substantiated notification of harm was 7.0 per 1,000 persons. The annual rate of Yarrabah children admitted to a finalised child protection order was 7.8 per 1,000 persons in 2009/10.

June 2010 Quarter

In the June 2010 quarter, five children were the subject of a new substantiated notification of harm.¹⁵⁶ No children were admitted to finalised child protection orders over the same period.¹⁵⁷

School Attendance

Annual

In Semester 1 2010, the student attendance rate of students at Yarrabah State School was 74.2 per cent (see Table 82). This was similar to the rates recorded in both Semester 1 2007 (72.7 per cent) and Semester 1 2008 (73.2 per cent) and 5.4 percentage points higher than the rate recorded in Semester 1 2009 (68.8 per cent). Since 2007, the Semester 1 attendance rates at Yarrabah State School have been at least 16 percentage points lower than the statewide attendance rates of all Queensland State School students.

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

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

157. Data are extracted by community of family residence.

Table 82:
Student attendance rate — Discrete communities and all Queensland State Schools, Semester 1 2007 to Semester 1 2010

Student attendance rate	Sem 1 2007	Sem 1 2008	Sem 1 2009	Sem 1 2010
Yarrabah State School	72.7%	73.2%	68.8%	74.2%
All Queensland State School students	91.8%	91.1%	90.7%	91.0%

June 2010 Quarter

In Term 2 2010, the student attendance rate at Yarrabah State School was 70.8 per cent. This was similar to the rate recorded in Term 2 2009 (67.3 per cent) (see Figure 120).

Figure 120:
Student attendance rate, Term 1 2008 to Term 2 2010

	Student attendance (%) - Yarrabah State School	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Queensland State Schools	Semester 1 2010 attendance (%) - Yarrabah State School
Term 1 2008	72.9		
Term 2 2008	71.6		
Term 3 2008	69.6		
Term 4 2008	68.6		
Term 1 2009	72.0		
Term 2 2009	67.3		
Term 3 2009	60.5		
Term 4 2009	62.8		
Term 1 2010	74.3	91.0	74.2
Term 2 2010	70.8	91.0	74.2

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

The Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office)

In the period October 2009 to end of June 2010, the Program Office achieved the following:

- progressed Stage One and Two of the network survey. Stage One consists of undertaking a control survey in the township area to establish a survey framework and to record accurately existing tenures. Stage Two involves identification of anomalies arising from the first stage work and the survey of roads, public infrastructure (for example, airstrips, water supply, sewage treatment works), government reserves and the township boundaries

- facilitated the development of a draft Yarrabah Land Use Planning Scheme funded by the Department of Infrastructure and Planning
- developed a Land and Infrastructure Plan, and
- commenced Native Title investigation and assessment.

Social Housing

In the period July 2009 to June 2010, the Department of Communities delivered 16 upgrades to existing houses in Yarrabah (see Figure 121).

Figure 121:
Department of Communities achievements for the period July 2009 to June 2010

Community	Constructions		Upgrades	
	NPA	Other	NPA	Other
Yarrabah	0	0	0	16

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

Remote Communities Tenancy Management Program

The Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council agreed to divest tenancy management arrangements to the Department of Communities on 28 October 2010. Signing up of tenants is due to commence in January 2011. The Department of Communities has provided grant funding for the recruitment and capacity building of housing officers at Yarrabah.

Appendix 1

Snapshot of Indigenous Policy Initiatives

In 2007, the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) made a commitment to Close the Gap in life outcomes and opportunities between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians.

In 2008, COAG endorsed the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA)* as the overarching agreement to implement this commitment. The NIRA has six key 'Closing the Gap' targets:

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

There are also six Indigenous-specific National Partnership Agreements between the Australian and State governments which provide more detailed outcomes and objectives to enable jurisdictions to achieve the above targets. The total national funding under the agreements is \$8.121 billion over 10 years.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services (ATSIS), in the Department of Communities, is responsible for leading and coordinating Queensland Government efforts to Close the Gap and also influencing the work of agencies in seeking to meet the COAG targets.

ATSIS is also responsible for leading a range of Queensland Government actions including:

- the **Cape York Welfare Reform Trial**, a partnership between the Queensland Government, the Australian Government, the Cape York Institute for Policy and Leadership and the communities of Aurukun, Coen, Hope Vale and Mossman Gorge which aims to restore social norms in these communities. **The Family Responsibilities Commission** is a key plank of the trial
- the first whole of government *Queensland Government Reconciliation Action Plan 2009 – 2012*, which details 20 initiatives designed to advance reconciliation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Queensland by strengthening relationships, fostering and expressing respect, increasing educational and economic outcomes and ensuring accountability by the Queensland Government
- the **Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office**, which works in close partnership with the 16 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Councils across 34 communities to identify the land and infrastructure-related needs, priorities and aspirations for each community
- implementing actions and targets from the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Service Delivery* in the communities of Aurukun, Coen, Doomadgee, Hope Vale, Mornington Island and Mossman Gorge, including developing Local Implementation Plans to achieve better coordination and integration of services and activities in these communities
- developing the *Queensland Urban and Regional Indigenous Strategy: Cities and Towns*, a whole of government strategy to address the social and economic disparity experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples living in Queensland's cities and towns

(approximately 79 per cent of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in Queensland)

- the development of a new **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Justice Strategy**, aligned with the National Indigenous Law and Justice Framework, that will include a strong focus on prevention and early intervention, and
- working with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities through **Alcohol Reforms**. The aim is to reduce alcohol-related harm, especially to children, women and other vulnerable community members.

While AT SIS leads and facilitates Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander policy and engagement, other agencies in the Department of Communities also provide services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Queenslanders. The range of initiatives includes:

- Child Safety Services and Community and Youth Justice Services provide **Recognised Entity** and **Family Support Services** to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families that require extra support to keep their children safe
- the Office for Youth annually hosts an **Indigenous Youth Leadership program** at Queensland's Parliament House. Approximately 40 Indigenous youth (aged 18 – 25) are selected from a pool of self-nominated applicants living in urban, regional and remote Queensland communities and are exposed to intensive leadership workshops, mentoring and networking opportunities and a mock legislative assembly experience
- the Office for Women conducts accredited **Strong Voices — Strong Women Indigenous Women's Mentoring** and **Leadership Workshops** across the state to provide Queensland Indigenous women with essential mentoring skills to lead their communities. These free workshops, delivered in partnership with Brisbane North Institute of TAFE, are designed to provide Indigenous women with the necessary knowledge, skills and confidence to help inspire and guide the development of other women and girls in their communities, and
- Housing and Homelessness Services leads Queensland Government action on the **National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing**, which aims to improve housing amenity and reduce overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities.

In recognition of the disadvantage experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Queenslanders, and as part of implementing COAG commitments, Queensland Government agencies have established a number of programs for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Queenslanders. A snapshot includes:

- the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation's **Indigenous Employment Policy for Queensland Government Building and Civil Construction Projects (IEP 20% Policy)**, which requires 20% of labour hours for all Queensland Building and Civil Construction projects to be sourced from the local community, with half of all hours being accredited training
- the Department of Education and Training's **Closing the Gap Education Strategy**, which contains the priority areas of attendance, retention, attainment and workforce capacity and aims to deliver a targeted and decentralised approach to Indigenous education in Queensland
- the **Positive Dreaming, Solid Futures: Indigenous Employment and Training Strategy**, which aims to increase labour force participation, reduce unemployment, increase attainment of trade and higher skills qualifications and increase employment in higher skills jobs for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in Queensland
- Arts Queensland, Department of the Premier and Cabinet has a network of **Indigenous Knowledge Centres** across Cape York Peninsula, the Torres Strait, Palm Island and Cherbourg. These centres are supported by the State Library of Queensland, and provide library services and collections to communities while also providing a space for story-telling, music and dance workshops and community photographs and information

- the Department of Environment and Resource Management's **Wild River Rangers** program provides protection for the world-class natural and cultural values of the Gulf of Carpentaria and Cape York by employing rangers to work with landholders, communities and traditional owners to protect and promote the wild river systems
- the Department of Justice and Attorney-General's **Community Justice Group** program operates in both discrete Indigenous communities and urban and regional areas of Queensland. Community Justice Groups provide support to Indigenous people dealing with the justice system. Statutory justice groups are established in discrete Indigenous communities and have a legislative role in dealing with alcohol management issues within their community
- the Department of Justice and Attorney-General's **Remote Justice of the Peace** program seeks to assist in overcoming Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' usually negative interaction with the criminal justice system, whether as a victim of a criminal act, an accused person or otherwise, by providing the opportunity to play a positive role within the justice system. Communities that received training in 2009/10 include Aurukun, Coen, Lockhart River, Hope Vale, Mapoon and Mossman Gorge
- the Department of Transport and Main Roads' **Indigenous Drivers Licensing** program provides drivers licensing services to remote Indigenous communities and promotes safe driver behaviour
- the Office of Local Government, Department of Infrastructure and Planning is working with Indigenous local governments to develop a **sustainability blueprint** for each Council to meet their long-term funding needs for municipal and essential services for their communities
- the Queensland Government has released **Making tracks towards closing the gap in health outcomes for Indigenous Queenslanders by 2033 — policy and accountability framework (Making Tracks)**, and a 2009/10 to 2011/12 implementation plan under this framework, which reaffirms the commitment to work with communities and governments to make sustained improvements in health outcomes for Indigenous Queenslanders. Priority areas under Making Tracks include providing a healthy start to life, addressing risk factors, managing illness better, providing effective health services and improving data and evidence
- Queensland Health's **Deadly Ears program** is a statewide service that works to address the significant levels of middle ear infections and their impacts among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in Queensland. In 2009/10, the clinical and surgical outreach service *Hospital Walkin' Country* saw 1,043 patients and performed 127 surgeries over 19 Ear, Nose and Throat outreach trips to nine communities across Queensland
- **Police Liaison Officers** are employed by the Queensland Police Service to establish and maintain a positive rapport between culturally specific communities and the Queensland Police Service. Twenty-four of the 125 Indigenous Police Liaison Officer positions in Queensland are allocated to discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and also provide support to youth club activities, homeless person projects and specialist courts, including the Murri Courts
- the **Ending Offending, Ending Family Violence** and **Indigenous Sexual Offender** programs run by the Department of Community Safety in correctional institutions aim to reduce Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander over-representation in prisons
- the Department of Public Works provides opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who reside in remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to undertake a **traineeship** and obtain '**Certificate II, Repairs and Maintenance in Indigenous Communities**'. These traineeships provide foundation level skills in several areas of general construction, with the outcome of a general trade assistant. Graduation from this program enables graduates to move into an apprenticeship, should an opportunity arise, and
- the Department of the Premier and Cabinet, through Arts Queensland, is investing \$11.93 million over four years to strengthen Indigenous arts in Far North Queensland Aboriginal and

Torres Strait Islander communities. The **Backing Indigenous Arts (BIA)** program is designed to create career pathways for established Indigenous artists, help new and emerging artists develop their skills through training and industry partnerships and showcase their work to new audiences in Australia and overseas. Practical assistance is provided to communities through Indigenous Art Centres and hubs across far north Queensland, the Building Skills and Opportunities initiative and Lighthouse Grants of up to \$25,000 for schools, artists, training and art organisations. BIA has also funded the creation of Djumbunji Press — KickArts Fine Art Printmaking studio for Indigenous artists in Cairns and established the Cairns Indigenous Art Fair (CIAF) to promote the work of Indigenous artists to local and international audiences and buyers.

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 light or mid-strength beer.
Doomadgee	22.5 litres (2 cartons [#]) of light or mid-strength beer. Home brew and home brew equipment are banned.
Hope Vale	11.25 litres (1 carton [#]) of light or mid-strength beer or 750 ml (1 bottle) of non-fortified wine.
Kowanyama	Zero alcohol carriage limit — no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Lockhart River	Zero alcohol carriage limit — no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Mapoon	2 litres of non-fortified wine, and 22.5 litres (2 cartons of 30 cans) of light or mid-strength beer, and 9 litres [^] (1 carton of 24 cans) of pre-mixed spirits; or 2 litres of non-fortified wine and 33.75 litres (3 cartons of 30 cans) of light or mid-strength beer.
Mornington Shire*	Zero alcohol carriage limit — no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Napranum	Zero alcohol carriage limit — no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Northern Peninsula Area*	2 litres of non-fortified wine, and 11.25 litres (1 carton of 30 cans) of any strength beer; or 2 litres of non-fortified wine and 9 litres [^] (1 carton of 24 cans) of pre-mixed spirits.
Palm Island*	11.25 litres (1 carton [#]) of light or mid-strength beer.
Pormpuraaw*	Zero alcohol carriage limit — no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Woorabinda	Zero alcohol carriage limit — no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Wujal Wujal	Zero alcohol carriage limit — no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Yarrabah	11.25 litres (1 carton [#]) of light or mid-strength beer; or 750 ml (1 bottle) of non-fortified wine.

[^] 9 litres = 1 carton of 24 x 375 mL cans

[#] 11.25 litres = 1 carton of 30 x 375 mL cans

* 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 premises, individually to complement alcohol restrictions.

For more information on alcohol restrictions see www.alcoholimits.qld.gov.au

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 analysis in this report was undertaken using a joinpoint analysis technique. This technique:

- allows the determination of change in trends over successive time periods
- will look for points where trends may change
- will calculate both the annual percentage change over time within a trend segment and the average annual percentage change over all time periods (or a predefined number of time periods).

Joinpoint analysis begins with the assumption of constant change over time (i.e. no joinpoint) and then begins to test alternative models. Joinpoint will look for turning points in the data where there is evidence that the trend over time may have changed (in a statistical sense). In these analyses, only one joinpoint was allowed and tested due to the short time series used. Joinpoint will then select the simplest model supported by the data.

The data in this report were analysed using a Poisson regression model in the joinpoint process rather than a simple linear regression model. Poisson regression is a useful technique for modelling data that are counts (e.g. number of hospital admissions) as a function of a predictor variable (e.g. time). The Poisson regression model uses a log transformation which adjusts for skewness in the data and prevents the model from producing negative predicted values — it is impossible to have a negative number of hospital admissions.

Change over time

Using hospital admissions as an example: the trend line fitted to the data is measured in the same units as the original data, e.g. rate per 1,000 persons. The trend line is calculated in such a way that it minimises the square of the distance between the fitted and observed rates on the trend line and the observed rates. The trend line is also characterised by its slope. The slope of the line indicates the rate of change in the annual rate of hospital admissions over time. Note that a trend line with a zero slope does not necessarily mean there was no change at all in individual annual rates between years. For example, the trend line in both time series graphs below has a zero slope; however, the underlying annual rates differ markedly between the two series (see Figure 122). The trend line is indicative of the overall pattern of change from the start of the time series to its end.

Figure 122:
Annual rates with associated trend lines — zero slope

Year	Annual rate	Overall rate trend
2002/03	4.3	4.2
2003/04	4.1	4.2
2004/05	4.3	4.2
2005/06	4.1	4.2
2006/07	4.3	4.2
2007/08	4.1	4.2
2008/09	4.3	4.2
2009/10	4.1	4.2

Year	Annual rate	Overall rate trend
2002/03	3.2	4.2
2003/04	1.1	4.2
2004/05	2.3	4.2
2005/06	8.00	4.2
2006/07	1.1	4.2
2007/08	3.2	4.2
2008/09	4.2	4.2
2009/10	3.2	4.2

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 support the assumption of a zero slope and to determine whether changes in observed rates may be due to a real effect or due to chance variation.

Annual percentage change

A simpler and statistically more robust way of viewing the change over time in the trend is to examine the annual percentage change (APC) for a trend line and its associated confidence interval. The slope of the trend line, as mentioned above, can be represented by the APC. The trend line rates are assumed to change at a constant percentage of the rate from the previous year. For example, if the estimated APC of the trend line is 10 per cent and the rate in 2007/08 is 50.0 per 1,000 persons:

- the rate in 2008/09 is $50 \times 1.1 = 55.0$ per 1,000 persons
- the rate in 2009/10 is $55.0 \times 1.1 = 60.5$ per 1,000 persons.

More generally an APC of 10 per cent indicates that the annual rate of hospital admissions is increasing on average by 10 per cent a year.

A negative APC describes a decreasing trend, and a positive APC describes an increasing trend. If joinpoint finds a change in trend over time, each segment of the trend will have an associated APC.

A trend line with a zero slope has an APC of zero. If the confidence interval around the APC contains zero, then there is no evidence to reject the assumption that the true APC is zero. Alternatively, if the confidence limit does not contain zero, then we can assess the strength of the evidence indicating that there is change in the slope of the trend line over time. For example:

Trend analysis on the annual rate of hospitalisations for 2002/03 to 2009/10 resulted in: APC = -13.4 per cent with a 95 per cent confidence interval of [-20.3% to -6.0%].

The confidence interval around the estimated APC in this example does not contain zero, and is also somewhat below zero, so we can confidently conclude that:

- there is evidence of a real decrease in the rate of hospitalisations over the eight year period examined, and
- our best estimate of this is a decrease of 13.4 per cent per year in the rate of hospitalisations.

The simplest interpretation of the 95 per cent confidence interval is that it provides a range of plausible values for the true population change.

Measure: Hospital Admissions for Assault-Related Conditions

Source: Queensland Health, unpublished data

In this report, hospital separations are referred to as hospital admissions or hospitalisations for ease of understanding.

These data are for hospital separations for usual residents of Queensland only and only count separations from Queensland hospitals.

1. Data from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 are preliminary and subject to change.
2. Data reported in this report may not match data reported previously (up to and including the June 2009 quarter) due to a change in data extraction and reporting methodology.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. An admission for assault in a particular period does not necessarily mean that an assault occurred in that period.
6. 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.
7. In communities with a small population or where there are only a small number of hospital admissions, the reliability of rates may be low.
8. Given the above, comparisons across communities and between periods must be made with care.

Following is a list of hospitals for each community or hospitals in close proximity to a community. These have been used to stratify the counts of admissions for assault.

Community	Hospitals in community or in close proximity
Aurukun	Aurukun PHC, Weipa Hospital
Cherbourg	Cherbourg PHC, Murgon Hospital, Kingaroy Hospital
Coen	Coen PHC
Doomadgee	Doomadgee Hospital
Hope Vale	Hope Vale PHC, Cooktown Hospital
Kowanyama	Kowanyama PHC
Lockhart River	Lockhart River PHC
Mapoon	Mapoon PHC, Weipa Hospital
Mornington Island	Mornington Island Hospital
Mossman Gorge	Mossman Hospital
Napranum	Malakoola PHC, Weipa Hospital
Northern Peninsula Area	Bamaga Hospital
Palm Island	Joyce Palmer HS
Pormpuraaw	Pormpuraaw PHC
Woorabinda	Woorabinda Hospital
Wujal Wujal	Wujal Wujal PHC, Cooktown Hospital
Yarrabah	Yarrabah Hospital

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

Source: Queensland Wide Interlinked Courts (QWIC)

1. The definition of a 'Person' for this data collection is based on the Defendant records having the same surname, first name and date of birth. The data have been manually aggregated and therefore small variances (i.e. similar spelling of names and minor differences in date of birth) in these data items have been assessed and where applicable have resulted in the Defendant records being aggregated.
2. People convicted of breaching alcohol carriage restrictions have been counted in each location they have been convicted of committing the offence.
 - a. One hundred and eighty-eight of the 4,345 'Persons finalised' have committed an offence of breaching Section 168B or 168C of the *Liquor Act 1992* in more than one location. Therefore the 'Total' does not equal the sum of the number of 'Persons finalised' by location, because these 188 'Persons' have been counted in each location where they committed an offence. Likewise for the number of 'Persons convicted', 182 of 4,279 'Persons convicted' have been convicted of committing an offence in more than one location.
 - b. Furthermore two 'Defendants' have been finalised and convicted of committing an offence in more than one location.
3. A 'Defendant' has been defined based on the counting methodology used for the Report on Government Services.
4. The 'Number of Persons convicted', 'Number of Defendants convicted' and 'Number of charges resulting in a conviction' includes charges finalised where an order is made that no conviction be recorded on the Defendant's criminal history.
5. Data for Cherbourg include offences committed prior to the commencement date of the Alcohol Management Plan.
6. A single offender can be convicted of multiple charges; as such the rate of charges is a measure of charges not offenders.
7. Quarterly counts reported in the **Quarterly reports on key indicators in Queensland's discrete Indigenous communities January to March 2009** and **Quarterly reports on key indicators in Queensland's discrete Indigenous communities April to June 2009** for offences committed under Section 168B of the *Liquor Act 1992* (the Act) may differ from counts reported in this report, for the period from September 2008 to March 2009. A new offence code under Section 168 of the Act was created on 1 July 2008. These offences were not included in the data previously extracted from the Queensland Wide Interlinked Courts (QWIC) system. This was subsequently identified and rectified following an internal audit of data and has in most communities resulted in an increased count of charges than was previously reported.
8. The entire population has been used to determine the conviction rate, rather than those ten years and older in recognition that breaches are likely to impact on the entire community and may not be committed by community residents.

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. 'Offences against the person' describes the number of reported personal offences 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 at any point in time. For example, offences may be reported many months after they have occurred. Offences that are 'not substantiated' or 'cancelled' are not counted/included in the offence count.
2. Serious Offences include: Murder and Attempted Murder, Grievous Assault, Rape and Attempted Rape, Serious Assault, Serious Assault (Other), Armed Robbery. 'Other' offences include: Common Assault, Driving Causing Death, Kidnapping and Abduction, Life Endangering Acts, Other Sexual Offences, Stalking and Extortion.
3. All data used have been supplied by Queensland Police Service from the Crime Reporting Information System for Police (CRISP) database and the QPRIME database.

Queensland Police have provided offence data for the periods and locations shown in Table 83.

Table 83:
Queensland Police Service offence data by period and location

July 2002 to June 2010	July 2003 to June 2010
Aurukun Division	Hope Vale Community
Bamaga Division	Napranum Community
Cherbourg Division	Wujal Wujal Community
Doomadgee Division	Mapoon Community
Kowanyama Division	Coen Community
Lockhart River Division	Mossman Gorge Community
Mornington Island Division	
Palm Island Division	
Pormpuraaw Division	
Woorabinda Division	
Yarrabah Division	

QPS have provided the following counting rules for the offence data included in this report:

1. The offence is counted on the date the offence is reported to police rather than the date it occurred.
2. Offences that are 'not substantiated' or 'cancelled' are not counted/included in the offence count.
3. The national counting rule (National Crime Statistics Manual, Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)) states that for each victim within a distinct criminal incident, the Most Serious Offence (MSO) per Australian Network Classification of Offences (ANCO) subdivision is counted. The national data set does not include 'victimless' offences such as those contained in the "Other Offence" division nor does it include offences of Fraud. The Queensland Police Service (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 Office of Economic and Statistical Research.
- 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.
- 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.

Measure: School attendance

Source: Department of Education and Training, unpublished data

1. These data are reported as rates percentages where:
Attendance rate = total days attendance/total possible number of days of attendance.
2. The data collected and reported for specified time periods relate only to the students enrolled as at collection day.
3. Data should be used to indicate broad trends only.
4. Information previously provided on Wujal Wujal under school name of Bloomfield River State School.
5. Information for Bamaga provides an integrated summary which includes students residing at Bamaga, Injinoo, New Mapoon, Seisia and Umagico as all students attend Northern Peninsula Area State College (previously Bamaga State School).
6. The data include full and part day absences.
7. The data include all students, Indigenous and non-Indigenous.
8. Term data and Semester data for 2010 are preliminary and have not been published.
9. Attendance rates for terms and semesters are for different time periods and are not strictly comparable.
10. The data include full-time students only.
11. Term 2 2008 data for Pormpuraaw State School have been calculated using 41 of a possible 51 school days due to incomplete attendance data at the time of the collection.
12. Term 2 2008 data for Western Cape College — Coen have been calculated using 48 of a possible 51 school days due to incomplete attendance data at the time of the collection.
13. Term 4 2008 data for Western Cape College — Mapoon, Pormpuraaw State School and Yarrabah State School have been calculated using 34 of a possible 39 school days due to incomplete attendance data at the time of the collection.
14. Term 1 2009 data for Bwgcolman Community School have been calculated using 49 of a possible 53 school days due to incomplete attendance data at the time of the collection.
15. Term 1 2010 data for Woorabinda State School have been calculated using 42 of a possible 47 school days due to incomplete attendance data at the time of the collection.
16. Mossman Gorge Community attendance is calculated by combining the attendance for school-identified students from Mossman State School and Mossman State High School.
17. Semester 1 attendance data are collected and recorded on a different basis to that used in term attendance data.

Table 84:
Table of year levels and schools included in reporting

Community	School	Year level attendance reported from	Year level attendance reported to	Students included in attendance
Aurukun	Western Cape College — Aurukun	Prep	Yr 10	all full-time
Cherbourg	Cherbourg State School	Prep	Yr 7	all full-time
Coen	Western Cape College — Coen	Prep	Yr 7	all full-time
Doomadgee	Doomadgee State School	Prep	Yr 10	all full-time
Hope Vale	Hopevale State School	Prep	Yr 7	all full-time
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 10	all full-time
Pormpuraaw	Pormpuraaw State School	Prep	Yr 7	all full-time
Woorabinda	Woorabinda State School	Prep	Yr 7	all full-time
Wujal Wujal	Bloomfield River State School	Prep	Yr 7	all full-time
Yarrabah	Yarrabah State School	Prep	Yr 10	all full-time

Measures: Child Safety: New substantiated notifications of harm

Finalised child protection orders

Source: Department of Communities

1. Data were provided as counts by discrete community and only represent new admissions over the reporting period.
2. Children subject to substantiated child protection notifications are all children who were subject to a notification during the period 1 April 2010 – 30 June 2010 (quarter) and 1 July 2009 – 30 June 2010 (annual) where the investigation resulted in a substantiated outcome and who were living in the specified community at the time of notification. If a child was the subject of more than one substantiated child protection notification in the period, the first substantiation was recorded.
3. Children subject to finalised child protection orders are all children who were admitted to a finalised child protection order during the period 1 April 2010 – 30 June 2010 (quarter) and 1 July 2009 – 30 June 2010 (annual) and whose family residence was in the relevant community at the time the order was made. This measure is a 'stack' count of the number of children subject to statutory intervention by the department on a certain date, regardless of when the substantiation occurred.
4. Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a finalised child protection order.

Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office (the Program Office)

Source: Department of Communities

Background

Under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing (NPARIH)* it is a prerequisite for new social housing construction and upgrades funded under this program, that a social housing lease (minimum 40 years) be granted to the State.

New constructions and upgrades reported from October 2009 to June 2010 under the Remote Indigenous Land and Infrastructure Program Office are funded under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing*.

Social housing — New constructions

“Commenced” is counted from when works started on site — this includes site preparation ground works.

“Completed” is counted from when the house is connected to services and is deemed tenable.

New constructions and upgrades reported from July 2009 to June 2010 under Social Housing include funding under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing* and State funding.

Social housing — Upgrades

“Commenced” is counted from when work started on site.

“Completed” is counted from when the work area is deemed tenable.

New constructions and upgrades reported from July 2009 to June 2010 under Social Housing include funding under the *National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing* and State funding.

Environmental Health Infrastructure

Data are provided for environmental health infrastructure (water, sewerage, waste and subdivision) funded under the Joint Agency Infrastructure Program or the Indigenous State Infrastructure Program.

Employment/Training Outcomes

Information is provided which relates to current NPARIH housing construction/upgrade activity. Employment data are based on figures provided by each council and building contractor to the Department of Public Works for the new construction and upgrade program. This data have not yet been verified.

Contacts and Feedback

Disclaimer

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Contacts and feedback

This report was produced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services, Department of Communities, with the assistance of other Queensland Government agencies, including the Office of Economic and Statistical Research.

Copies of the report are available at www.atsip.qld.gov.au or can be obtained by contacting the Relationships and Reporting Unit, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services, at: ATSIS_Reporting@communities.qld.gov.au or by telephoning 13 13 04.

Your feedback is welcome on this report and can be provided to: ATSIS_Reporting@communities.qld.gov.au or by telephoning 13 13 04.