

Annual Bulletin for Queensland's Discrete Indigenous Communities 2014–15

Department of Aboriginal and
Torres Strait Islander Partnerships



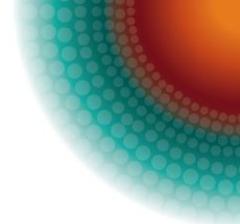


Table of contents

Executive summary	1
Summary of trends for Key Indicators	3
General trends	4
Reported offences against the person	4
Episodes of care for assault-related conditions	6
Breaches of alcohol restrictions	7
Child safety	8
Student attendance	10
Boarding schools	14
Notes to accompany data (technical notes)	15
Alcohol carriage limits	15
Statistical significance	16
Measure: Episodes of care for assault-related conditions	17
Measure: Breaches of sections 168B and 168C of the <i>Liquor Act 1992</i>	19
Measure: Reported offences against the person	20
Measure: Student attendance	22
Measure: Child safety: New substantiated notifications of harm finalised child protection orders	26
Contact us	27
Disclaimer	27
Other Information	27
Feedback	27

Executive summary

The *Annual Bulletin for Queensland's Discrete Indigenous Communities 2014–15* (the *Annual Bulletin*) presents:

- statistical information on annual and quarterly findings for each of the discrete Indigenous communities, as well as the Torres Strait Region, Coen and Mossman Gorge; and
- an examination of longer-term trends for offences against the person and student attendance.

As for previous bulletins, the six indicators examined are:

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

In most communities, levels of offending and harm in 2014–15 were generally consistent with those reported for 2013–14:

- Annual rates of offences against the person were similar to 2013–14 levels in 12 of the 18 communities: Aurukun, Cherbourg, Coen, Kowanyama, Hope Vale, Mapoon, Mossman Gorge, Napranum, the Northern Peninsula Area, the Torres Strait Region, Woorabinda and Wujal Wujal.
 - Significant decreases in the annual rates of offences against the person were evident in Lockhart River, Palm Island and Yarrabah in 2014–15.
 - In contrast, significant increases in the annual rate of offences against the person were evident in Doomadgee, Mornington Island and Pormpuraaw in 2014–15, compared with 2013–14.
- Of the eight communities where annual rates for episodes of care for assault-related conditions were able to be compared, residents of six communities experienced 2014–15 rates that were similar to those reported in 2013–14.
 - A significant decrease in the episodes of care rate was evident for residents of Mossman Gorge and the Torres Strait Region.
 - It was not possible to compare rates for many communities in the Torres and Cape Hospital and Health Service (HHS) region due to reporting changes. From 1 July 2014, a number of primary health care centres (PHCCs) in this region were removed from the Australian Government Department of Health's declared hospital list. While episodes of care at these facilities were still recorded in 2014–15, it was not mandatory. Prior to this change, data for many of these centres were known to be incomplete from 2010–11. For this reason, trends for these data are no longer reported. Furthermore, from 1 July 2015 these data are no longer being collected by Queensland Health.

Over the longer term, trends of rates for offences against the person showed that Coen and Mornington Island were the only communities for which there was evidence of a downward trend in offences against the person over the entire reporting period of 2000–01 to 2014–15. However, the magnitude of the downward trend for Mornington Island was impacted by a significantly higher 2014–15 annual rate compared with the previous year. There were also downward trends over shorter periods to 2014–15 in

four communities: Hope Vale (from 2011–12), the Torres Strait Region (from 2009–10), Wujal Wujal (from 2007–08) and Yarrabah (from 2011–12).

Of concern, however, were upward trends to 2014–15 in the rate of offences against the person in Doomadgee (from 2011–12), Kowanyama (from 2010–11), Napranum (from 2011–12) and Pormpuraaw (from 2008–09).

Despite these results, in 2014–15 rates of harm and offending in communities remained significantly higher than the corresponding state rates. Across the communities, the overall rate of reported offences against the person was at least four times the Queensland rate (6.0 per 1,000 persons). Furthermore, across the communities the rates of episodes of care for assault-related conditions were up to 35 times the Queensland rate of 1.2 per 1,000 persons.

In 2014–15, three communities experienced significant increases in their annual rates of charges resulting in convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions: Doomadgee, Kowanyama and Mornington Island. In contrast, significant reductions were evident for Lockhart River, Mapoon, Napranum, Palm Island¹, Pormpuraaw and Yarrabah¹. No significant changes in rates were observed in the remaining communities.

- The 2014–15 rate of charges resulting in convictions for breaches of alcohol restrictions on Mornington Island was significantly higher than in all other communities except Wujal Wujal.

Over the period 2013–14 to 2014–15, annual rates of children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm did not change significantly in 11 communities. Similarly, the rates at which children were admitted to finalised child protection orders did not change significantly in 17 of the 18 communities. This was primarily due to relatively small counts being recorded in each community in both years.

- Significant decreases in rates of children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm were evident in four communities: Cherbourg, Kowanyama, the Northern Peninsula Area and Yarrabah.
- Significant increases in annual rates over the same period were evident in three communities: Hope Vale, Lockhart River and Mornington Island.
- Palm Island was the only community to experience a significant increase in the annual rate at which children were admitted to finalised child protection orders over the same period, no significant changes in rates were observed in the other communities.

Analyses of the gap in Semester 1 student attendance data over the nine Semester 1 periods 2007 to 2015 between community state school students and all Queensland state school students shows positive results for Mornington Island State School students, with a significant decline in the gap over time. In contrast, Kowanyama State School, Lockhart State School and Napranum Community each experienced a significant increase in the gap between their student attendance rates and the corresponding statewide rate.

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

¹ In 2013–14, Yarrabah and Palm Island both had a relatively high number of charges resulting in a conviction. This may be related to the High Court of Australia (Maloney -v- The Queen) decision handed down on 19 June 2013.

Summary of trends for Key Indicators

Table 1: Summary of trends for Key Indicators^(a)

Community	Reported offences against the person	Episodes of care for assault-related conditions	Charges resulting in convictions for breaches of Sections 168B and 168C ^(b)	Children subject of a substantiated notification of harm	Children admitted to finalised child protection orders	Student attendance – gap between community student rate and all Queensland state school student rate
	2000–01 to 2014–15 ^(a)	2013–14 to 2014–15	2013–14 to 2014–15	2013–14 to 2014–15	2013–14 to 2014–15	Semester 1, 2007 to 2015
Aurukun	↓ ⇄	n.a.	⇄	⇄	⇄	⇄
Cherbourg	⇄	⇄	⇄	↓	⇄	⇄
Coen	↓	n.a.	n.a.	⇄	⇄	⇄
Doomadgee	↑ ⇄ ↑	⇄	↑	⇄	⇄	⇄
Hope Vale	⇄ ↓	n.a.	⇄	↑	⇄	⇄
Kowanyama	↓ ↑	n.a.	↑	↓	⇄	↑
Lockhart River	↑ ⇄	n.a.	↓	↑	⇄	↑
Mapoon	⇄	n.a.	n.a.	⇄	⇄	⇄
Mornington Island	↓	⇄	↑	↑	⇄	↓
Mossman Gorge	⇄	↓	n.a.	⇄	⇄	⇄
Napranum	↓ ↑	n.a.	↓	⇄	⇄	↑
Northern Peninsula Area	⇄ ⇄ ⇄	⇄	⇄	↓	⇄	⇄
Palm Island	⇄	⇄	↓	⇄	↑	⇄
Pormpuraaw	↑ ⇄ ↑	n.a.	↓	⇄	⇄	⇄
Torres Strait Region	↓ ⇄ ↓	↓	n.a.	⇄	⇄	⇄
Woorabinda	↑ ⇄	⇄	⇄	⇄	⇄	⇄
Wujal Wujal	↑ ↓	n.a.	⇄	⇄	⇄	⇄
Yarrabah	⇄ ↓	n.a.	↓	↓	⇄	⇄

↑ Statistical evidence of an upward trend or increase in annual rate.
 ↓ Statistical evidence of a downward trend or decrease in annual rate.
 ⇄ No statistical evidence of trend / change in annual rate.
 n.a. Not applicable or not published. For further details see General Trends below.

(a) Multiple arrows indicate a change in the trend during the reporting period.
 (b) Relates to offences against the *Liquor Act 1992*.

General trends

Reported offences against the person

2014–15 Rates per 1,000 persons

Across the communities, rates of reported offences against the person were at least four times the statewide rate (6.0).

Relatively **low** rates were recorded in:

- Torres Strait Region (25.4), Wujal Wujal (30.9), Hope Vale (32.9) and the Northern Peninsula Area (33.8).

High rates were recorded in:

- Kowanyama (138.7), Woorabinda (125.7) and Doomadgee (114.0).

Annual rate change 2013–14 to 2014–15

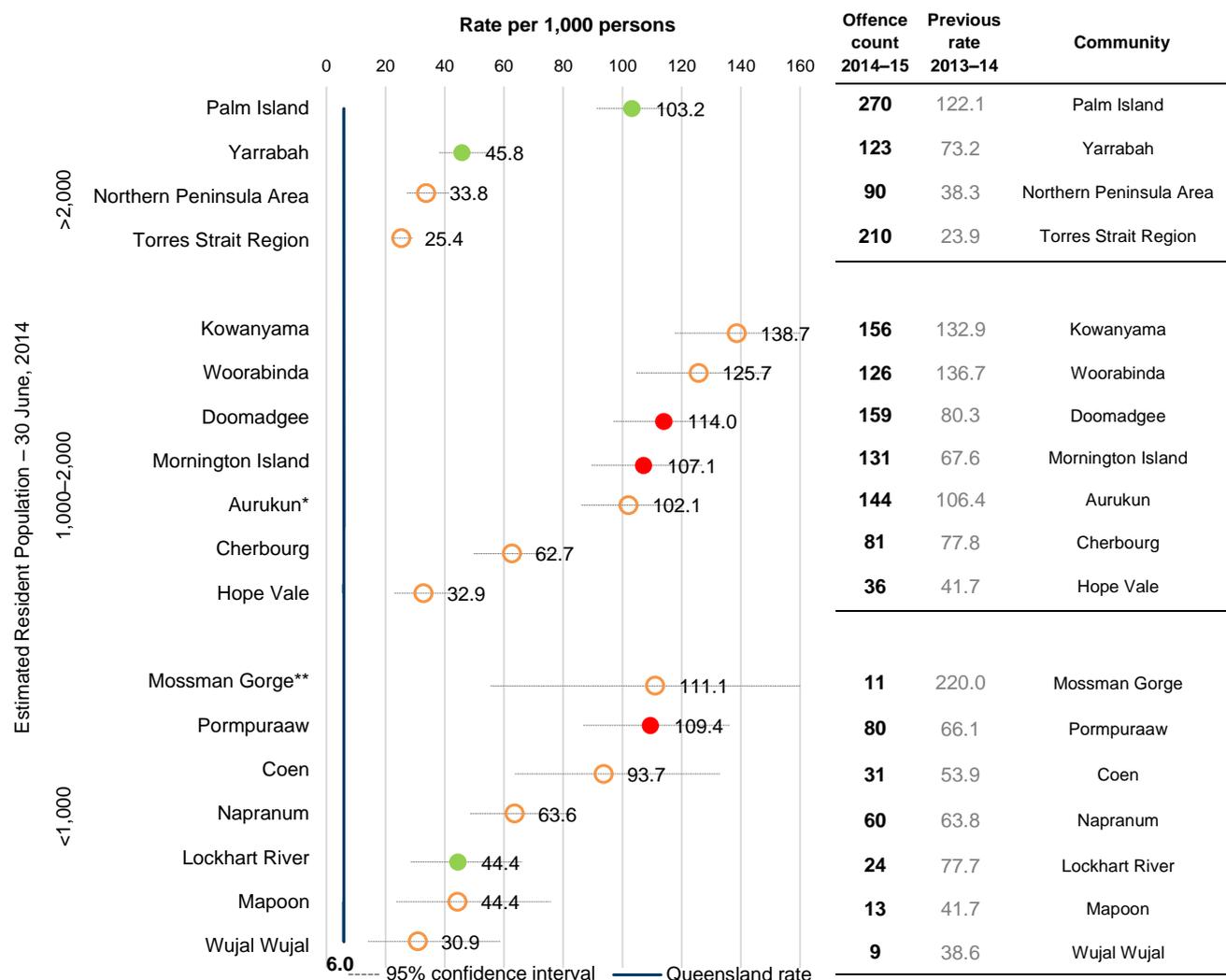
Significant **decreases** were evident for:

- Palm Island, Yarrabah and Lockhart River.

Significant **increases** were evident for:

- Doomadgee, Mornington Island and Pormpuraaw.

Figure 1: Annual rates of reported offences against the person, by community, 2014–15



● Significant decrease from previous year ● Significant increase from previous year ○ No significant change from previous year

* This excludes the 91 reported offences relating to the 'fake nurse'.

** To maintain the scale of the graph, the upper confidence limit for Mossman Gorge has been truncated.

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

Trends in rates of reported offences against the person

Trends 2000–01 to 2014–15 ^(a)	
Downward trends were evident for:	Upward trends were evident for:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coen (from 2000–01) Hope Vale (from 2011–12) Mornington Island (from 2000–01) Torres Strait Region (from 2009–10) Wujal Wujal (from 2007–08), and Yarrabah (from 2011–12). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doomadgee (from 2011–12) Kowanyama (from 2010–11) Napranum (from 2011–12), and Pormpuraaw (from 2008–09).

(a) Refers to latest trend period only.

Table 2: Summary of trends in reported offences against the person^(a)

Community	Evidence of change	
	Trend 2000–01 to 2014–15 ^(c)	Estimated average annual percentage change 2000–01 to 2014–15 –%–
Aurukun ^(b)	↓↔	–7.7 / 4.5
Cherbourg	↔	–1.2
Coen	↓	–3.8
Doomadgee	↑↔↑	4.3 / –7.2 / 16.2
Hope Vale	↔↓	–0.3 / –21.4
Kowanyama	↓↑	–10.2 / 28.8
Lockhart River	↑↔	16.7 / –4.5
Mapoon	↔	1.2
Mornington Island	↓	–5.0
Mossman Gorge ^(b)	↔	–2.4
Napranum	↓↑	–6.5 / 20.3
Northern Peninsula Area	↔↔↔	–5.9 / –3.6 / 5.5
Palm Island ^(b)	↔	2.1
Pormpuraaw	↑↔↑	35.5 / –8.7 / 7.2
Torres Strait Region	↓↔↓	–11.6 / 1.1 / –7.7
Woorabinda	↑↔	18.4 / –0.1
Wujal Wujal	↑↓	16.9 / –14.2
Yarrabah	↔↓	–2.0 / –29.2

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

(a) More than one arrow indicates a change in the trend during the reporting period.

(b) Due to data quality issues, trends for Aurukun, Mossman Gorge and Palm Island commence at 2003–04, 2007–08 and 2006–07 respectively.

(c) For communities with one or more changes in the trend during the reporting period, the trends refer to:

- Aurukun: 2003–04 to 2007–08 / 2008–09 to 2014–15
- Doomadgee: 2000–01 to 2007–08 / 2008–09 to 2010–11 / 2011–12 to 2014–15
- Hope Vale: 2000–01 to 2010–11 / 2011–12 to 2014–15
- Kowanyama: 2000–01 to 2009–10 / 2010–11 to 2014–15
- Lockhart River: 2000–01 to 2009–10 / 2010–11 to 2014–15
- Napranum: 2000–01 to 2010–11 / 2011–12 to 2014–15
- Northern Peninsula Area: 2000–01 to 2004–05 / 2005–06 to 2009–10 / 2010–11 to 2014–15
- Pormpuraaw: 2000–01 to 2003–04 / 2004–05 to 2007–08 / 2008–09 to 2014–15
- Torres Strait Region: 2000–01 to 2003–04 / 2004–05 to 2008–09 / 2009–10 to 2014–15
- Woorabinda: 2000–01 to 2004–05 / 2005–06 to 2014–15
- Wujal Wujal: 2000–01 to 2006–07 / 2007–08 to 2014–15
- Yarrabah: 2000–01 to 2010–11 / 2011–12 to 2014–15.

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

Episodes of care for assault-related conditions

2014–15 Rates per 1,000 persons

Rates of episodes of care for assault-related conditions were up to 35 times the statewide rate.

Relatively low rates were recorded in:

- Torres Strait Region (1.0) and the Northern Peninsula Area (8.6).

High rates were recorded in:

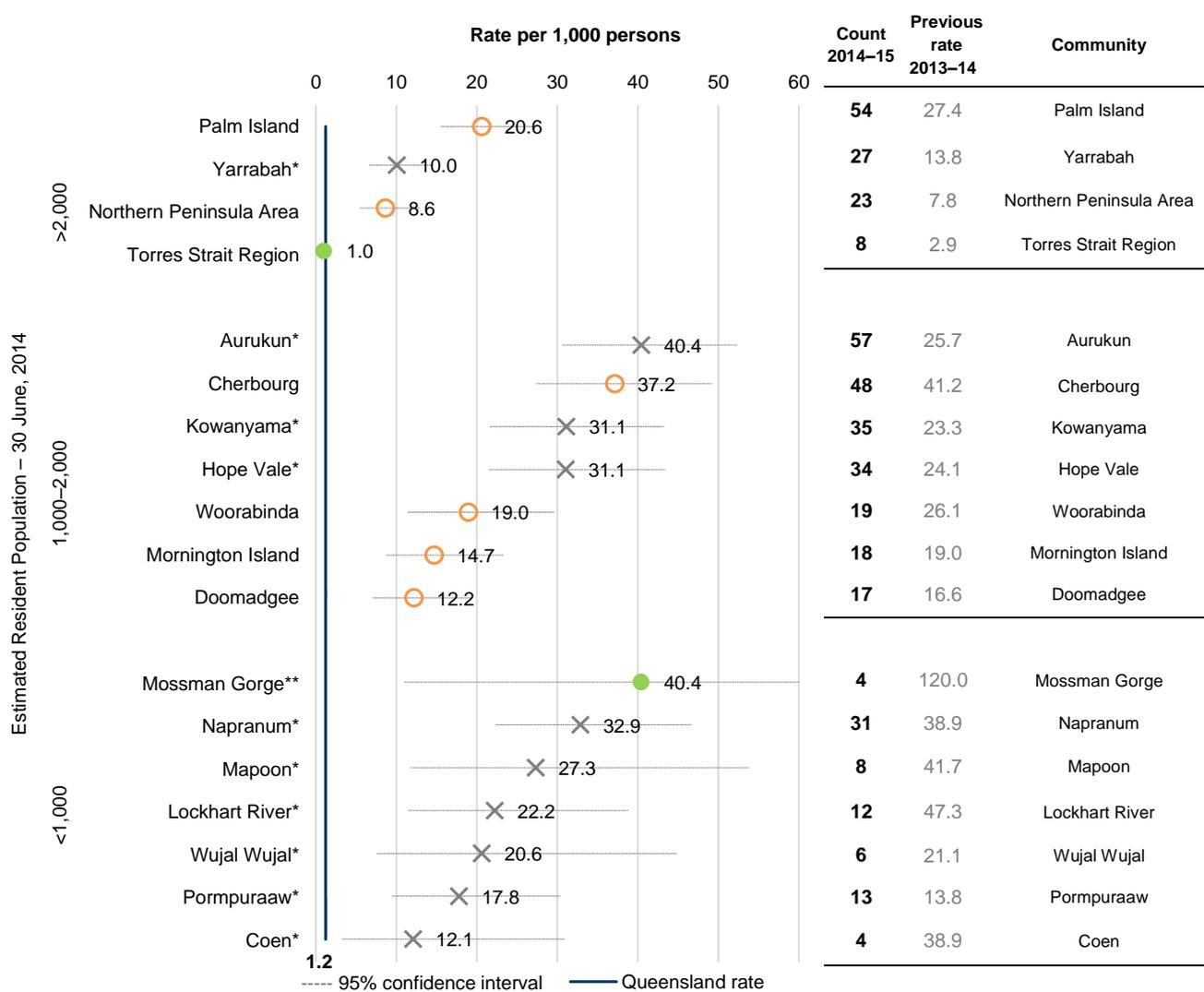
- Aurukun and Mossman Gorge (both 40.4), Cherbourg (37.2), Napranum (32.9), Kowanyama and Hope Vale (both 31.1).

Annual rate change 2013–14 to 2014–15

Of the eight communities where annual rate change could be assessed, two showed significant decreases:

- Torres Strait Region and Mossman Gorge.

Figure 2: Annual rate of episodes of care for assault-related conditions, 2014–15



● Significant decrease from previous year ● Significant increase from previous year ○ No significant change from previous year

X Rates cannot be compared over time and should be treated with caution.

* Community facility removed from the Australian Government Department of Health's declared hospital list as of 1 July 2014. While episodes of care at this facility were still collected in 2014–15, it was not mandatory and hence data may not be comparable with preceding years.

** To maintain the scale of the graph, the upper confidence limit for Mossman Gorge has been truncated.

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection, Queensland Health, unpublished data. Data from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 are preliminary and subject to change. Please read the technical notes prior to using these data.

Breaches of alcohol restrictions

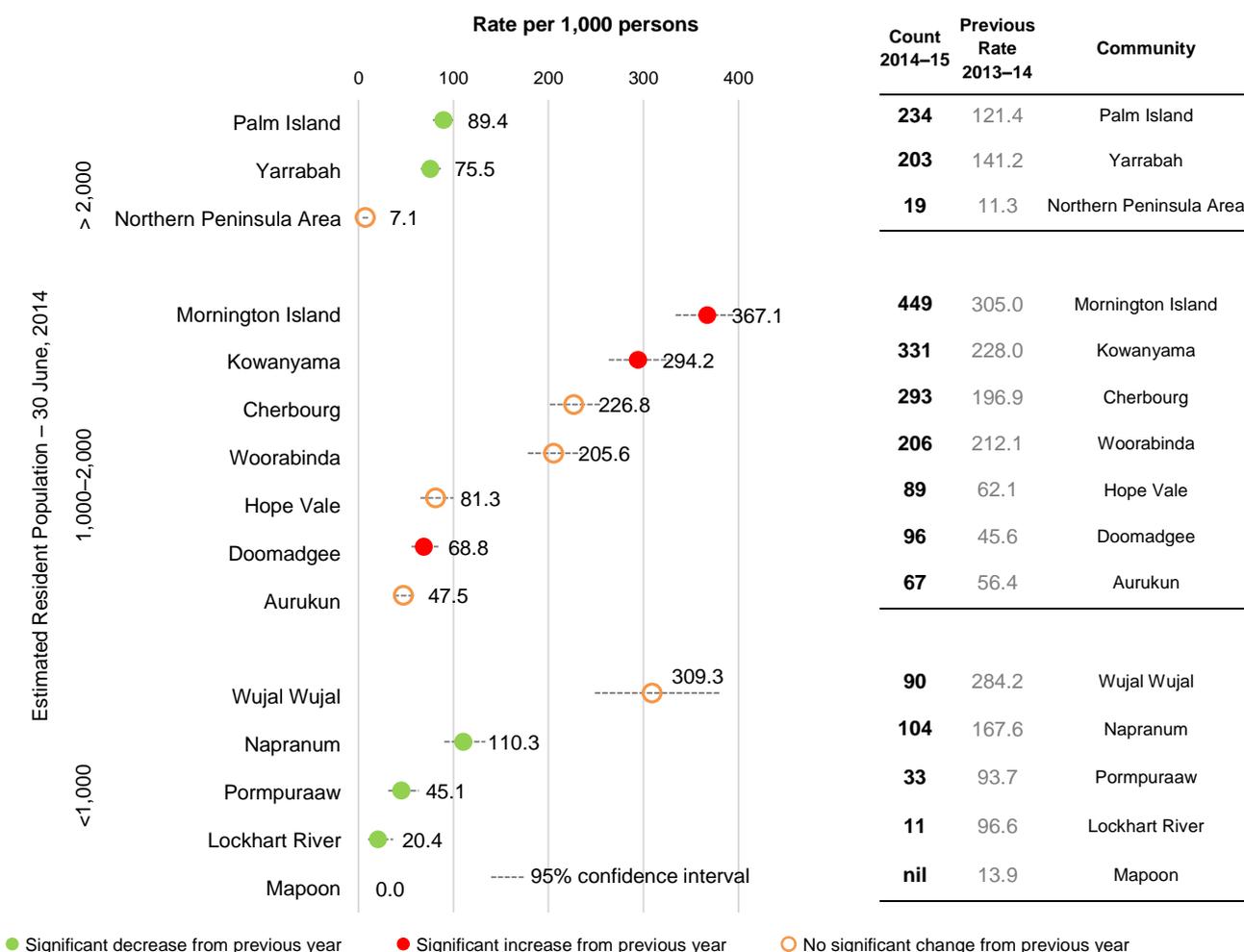
Persons convicted of breaches across all discrete Indigenous communities

Alcohol restrictions commenced at various times between 30 December 2002 and 19 June 2009 in the discrete Indigenous communities². From when alcohol restrictions were first introduced to 30 June 2015, 7,363 people had been convicted of 17,736 charges for breaches of alcohol carriage limits.

Charges resulting in a conviction

2014–15 Rates per 1,000 persons	Annual rate change 2013–14 to 2014–15
<p>Relatively low rates were recorded in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapoon (nil), the Northern Peninsula Area (7.1), Lockhart River (20.4), Pormpuraaw (45.1) and Aurukun (47.5). <p>High rates were recorded in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mornington Island (367.1), Wujal Wujal (309.3) and Kowanyama (294.2). 	<p>Significant decreases were evident for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palm Island, Yarrabah, Napranum, Pormpuraaw, Lockhart River and Mapoon³. <p>Significant increases were evident for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mornington Island, Kowanyama and Doomadgee.

Figure 3: Annual rate of charges resulting in a conviction for breaches of Sections 168B and 168C of the Liquor Act 1992, 2014–15



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

² Alcohol restrictions are not in place in Coen, Mossman Gorge or the Torres Strait Region.

³ The relatively high number of charges resulting in a conviction in Yarrabah and Palm Island in 2013–14 may be related to the High Court of Australia (Maloney v The Queen) decision handed down on 19 June 2013.

Child safety

Substantiated notifications of harm⁴

2014–15 Rates per 1,000 persons aged 0–17 years

Across all communities, except Wujal Wujal, published rates of children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm were at least 1.9 times the statewide rate (5.3).

Relatively low rates were recorded in:

- Wujal Wujal (0.0), the Northern Peninsula Area (9.9), and Yarrabah (10.2) while less than five children in Coen and Mapoon were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm.

High rates were recorded in:

- Mossman Gorge (166.7 or 5 children), Lockhart River (82.7) and Mornington Island (79.4).

Annual rate change 2013–14 to 2014–15

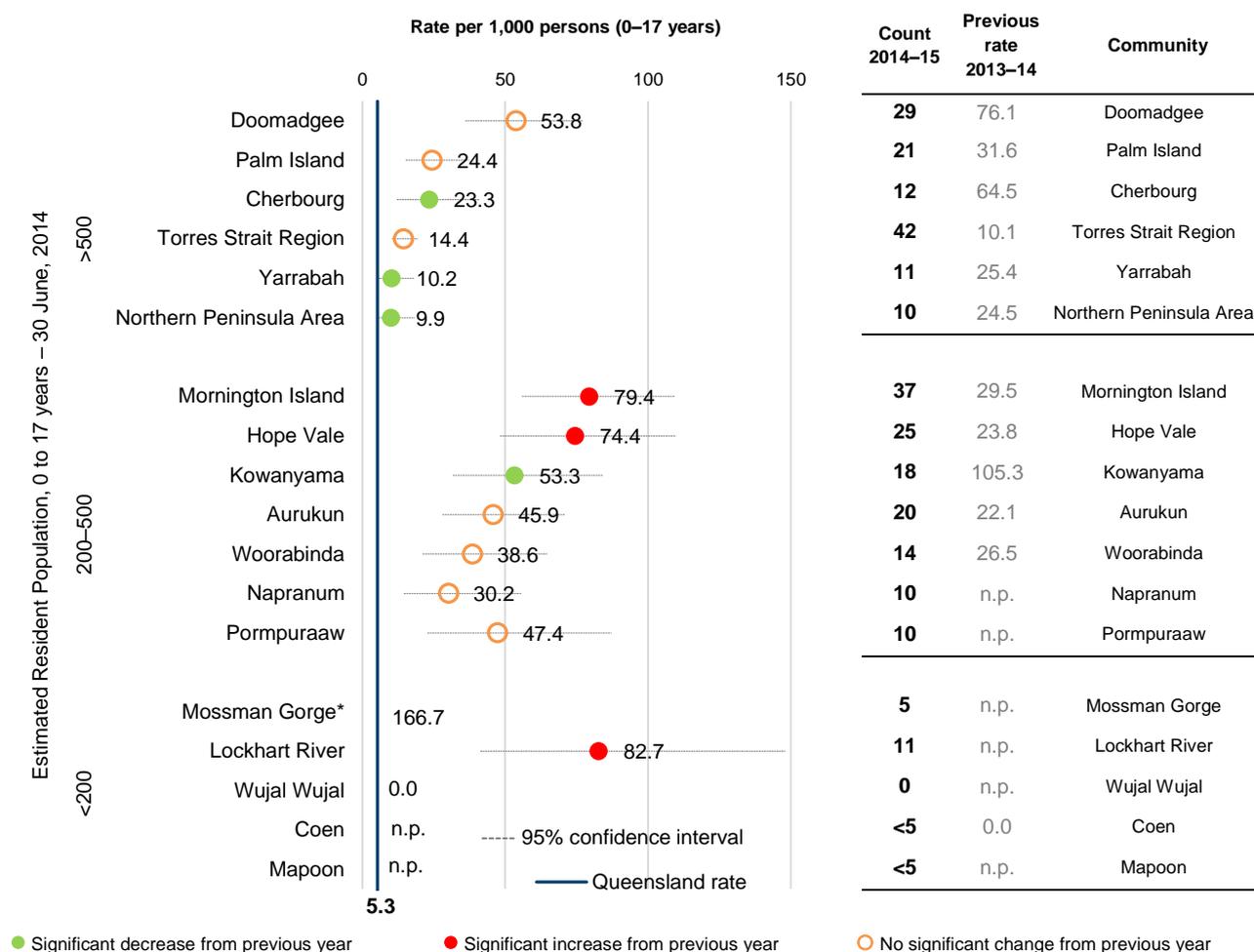
Significant decreases were evident for:

- Cherbourg, Yarrabah, the Northern Peninsula Area and Kowanyama.

Significant increases were evident for:

- Mornington Island, Hope Vale and Lockhart River.

Figure 4: Annual rates of children (0–17 years) who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm, 2014–15



* To maintain the scale of the graph, the rate for Mossman Gorge has not been plotted.

n.p. Not published, fewer than five children.

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

⁴ Children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm are a different cohort to those admitted to finalised child protection orders.

Finalised child protection orders⁵

2014–15 Rates per 1,000 persons aged 0–17 years

Rates of children who were admitted to finalised child protection orders were at least 1.6 times the statewide rate (2.9).

Relatively **low** rates were recorded in:

- The Torres Strait Region (4.4), the Northern Peninsula Area (8.9), and Yarrabah (11.1).

Less than five children were admitted to a finalised protection order in Doomadgee, Aurukun, Mornington Island, Napranum, Kowanyama, Wujal Wujal and Coen.

High rates were recorded in:

- Mossman Gorge (266.7 or 8 children), Mapoon (87.0 or 6 children), Lockhart River (52.6 or 7 children), and Hope Vale (50.6 or 17 children).

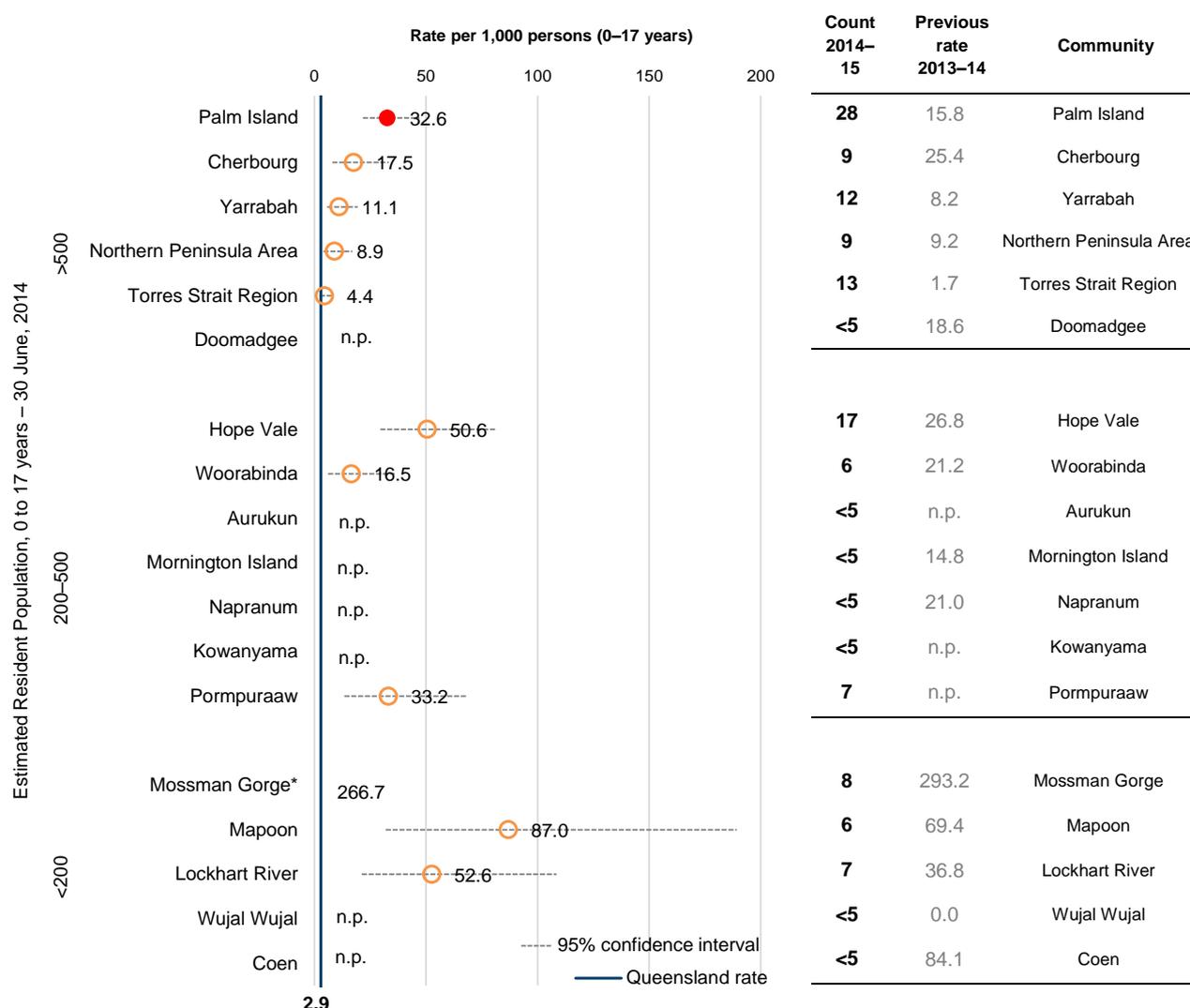
Annual rate change 2013–14 to 2014–15

No communities recorded a significant **decrease**.

A significant **increase** was recorded for:

- Palm Island.

Figure 5: Annual rates of children (0–17 years) admitted to child protection orders, 2014–15



● Significant decrease from previous year ● Significant increase from previous year ○ No significant change from previous year

* To maintain the scale of the graph, the rate for Mossman Gorge has not been plotted.
 n.p. Not published, fewer than five children.

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

⁵ Children who were the subject of a substantiated notification of harm are a different cohort to those admitted to finalised child protection orders.

Student attendance

Semester 1 rates⁶

Semester 1, 2015 Rates	Rate change Semester 1, 2014 to Semester 1, 2015
<p>Relatively high rates were recorded for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coen Campus of CYAAA (92%) Tagai State College (88%). <p>Low rates were recorded for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Napranum Community (57%), Doomadgee State School (58%), and Aurukun Campus of CYAAA (60%). 	<p>An increase was evident for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hope Vale Community (5.1 percentage points). <p>Decreases were evident for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bloomfield River State School (-15.5 percentage points), and Doomadgee State School (-6.5 percentage points).

Figure 6: Attendance rates for discrete Indigenous and Torres Strait Community state school students, Semester 1, 2015



* CYAAA refers to Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy. Hope Vale Community student attendance rates include student attendance for all full-time students at Hope Vale Campus of CYAAA and full-time students identified as Hope Vale residents at Cooktown State School. Mossman Gorge Community attendance rates include school identified students attending Mossman State and State High Schools. Napranum Community attendance rates include students enrolled at Western Cape College – Weipa with an address in Napranum.

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

⁶ Prior to 2015, primary school attendance rates (with the exception of Western Cape College – Mapoon) included Year 7 students. In 2015, Year 7 students transitioned to secondary school and students in Special year level were re-assigned to their academic or age appropriate year levels.

Student attendance rate trends⁶**Gap between state school community students and Queensland state school students — 2007 to 2015**A **narrowing** of the gap was evident for:

- Mornington Island State School.

A **widening** of the gap was evident for:

- Kowanyama State School
- Lockhart River State School, and
- Napranum Community.

Table 3: Summary of trends in student attendance rate gaps

Community State School	Evidence of change
	Trend 2007 to 2015 ^(a)
Aurukun Campus of CYAAA	↔
Bloomfield River State School	↔
Bwgcorman Community School ^(a)	↔
Cherbourg State School	↔
Coen Campus of CYAAA	↔
Doomadgee State School	↔
Hope Vale Community ^(b)	n.a.
Kowanyama State School	↑
Lockhart State School	↑
Mornington Island State School	↓
Mossman Gorge Community ^(b)	↔
Napranum Community ^(b)	↑
Northern Peninsula Area State College	↔
Pormpuraaw State School	↔
Western Cape College – Mapoon	↔
Tagai State College	↔
Woorabinda State School	↔
Yarrabah State School	↔

↑ Statistical evidence of a widening in the gap

↓ Statistical evidence of a narrowing in the gap

↔ No statistical evidence of change in the gap

n.a. – not applicable – Data for Hope Vale Community are not available for all nine semester periods.

(a) For consistency, trend analyses for all primary schools relate to Years 6 and below, while analyses for Bwgcorman Community School exclude students in Years 11 and 12.

(b) Hope Vale Community student attendance rates include student attendance for all full-time students at Hope Vale Campus of CYAAA and full-time students identified as Hope Vale residents at Cooktown State School. Mossman Gorge Community attendance rates include school-identified students attending Mossman State and State High Schools. Napranum Community attendance rates include students enrolled at Western Cape College – Weipa with an address in Napranum.

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

Student attendance rate ranges⁶

Students attending 90% or more of all school days

Relatively **high** percentages of students attending 90% or more of all school days were recorded at:

- Coen Campus of CYAAA (60%), Woorabinda State School (55%), and Tagai State College (55%).

Low percentages were recorded for students at:

- Napranum Community (6%) and Doomadgee State School (9%).

Annual change Semester 1, 2014 to Semester 1, 2015^(a)

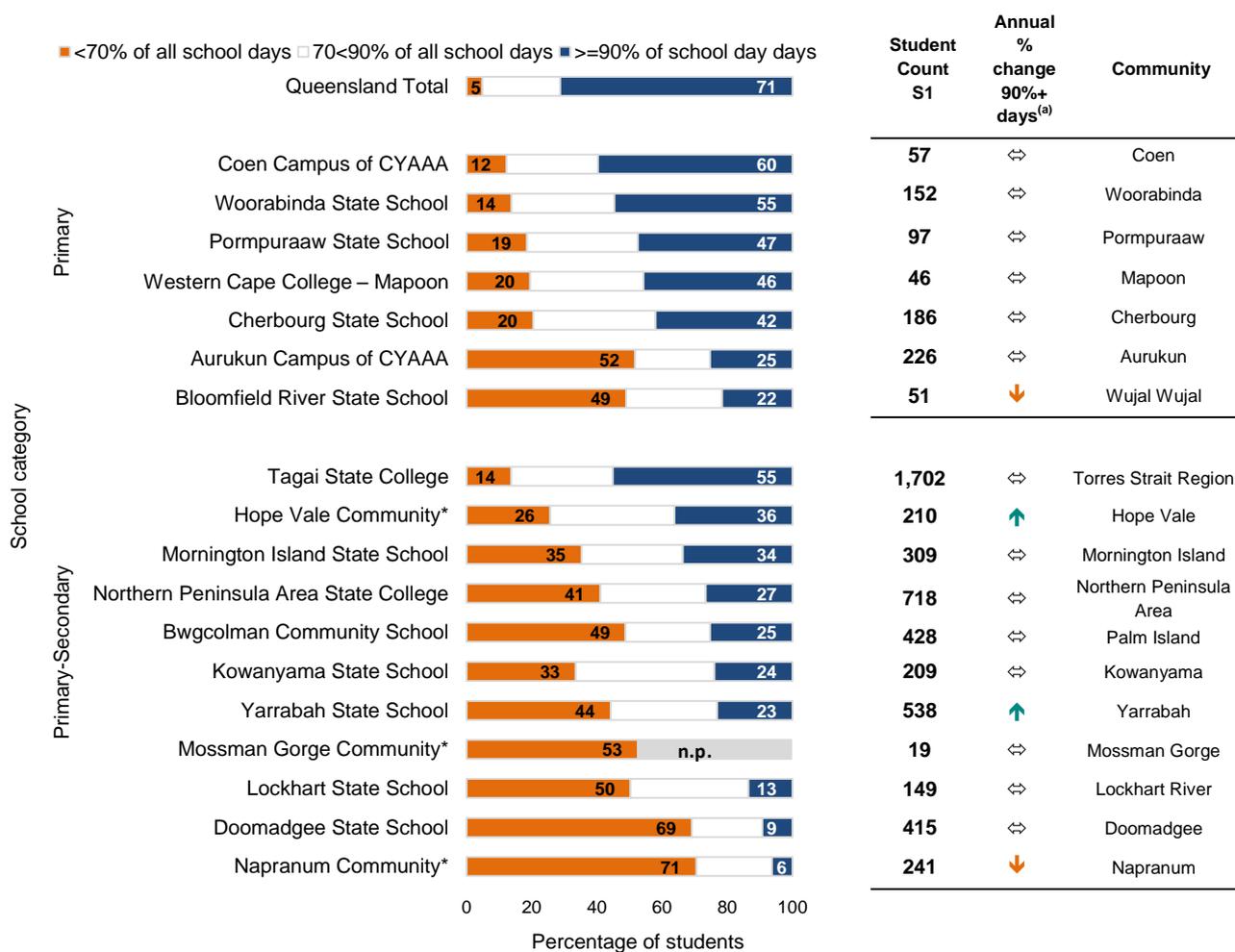
Significant **increases** were evident for:

- Hope Vale Community and Yarrabah State School.

Significant **decreases** were evident for:

- Bloomfield River State School and Napranum Community.

Figure 7: Semester 1 attendance rate ranges for Torres Strait and discrete Indigenous community state school students and all Queensland state school students, 2015^{(a)(b)}



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

n.p. Not published, fewer than five students.

* Hope Vale Community student attendance rates include student attendance for all full-time students at Hope Vale Campus of CYAAA and full-time students identified as Hope Vale residents at Cooktown State School. Mossman Gorge Community attendance rates include school identified students attending Mossman State and State High Schools. Napranum Community attendance rates include students enrolled at Western Cape College – Weipa with an address in Napranum.

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

(b) 'Attended less than 70%' includes students who were enrolled at the school but never arrived at the school or were enrolled only for a few days during the semester.

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

Semester 1 student attendance, prep to year 10, 2015⁶

Attendance rates

In Semester 1, 2015, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander state school student attendance rates were lower than non-Indigenous state school attendance rates across all year levels. The gap was:

- greatest in high school year levels ranging from 7.5 (Year 7) to 10.4 percentage points (Year 10).
- lowest in primary school year levels ranging from 6.1 (Year 4) to 6.9 percentage points (both Prep and Year 1).

There was also a gap between the attendance rates of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander state school students and state school students in the discrete communities⁷ ranging from at least 10 percentage points in primary year levels to at least 23 percentage points in the secondary year levels.

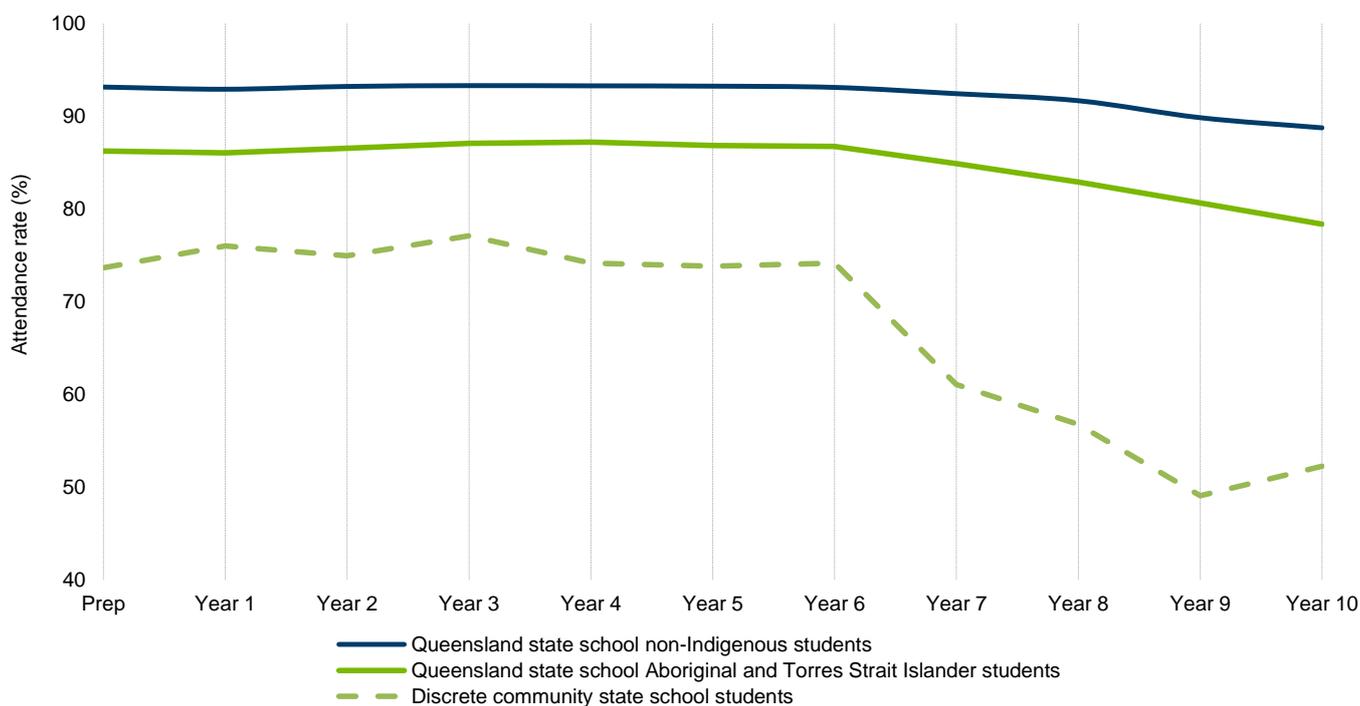
Absences

In Semester 1, 2015, about half of the days absent attributed to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander state school students in Prep to Year 10 were unexplained (45%) and 4% were disciplinary absences, compared with 24% and 3% respectively for non-Indigenous students.

Across the discrete Indigenous communities, the proportion of all student absences which were unexplained ranged from 7% for students at Coen Campus of CYAAA to at least 90% for students at Aurukun Campus of CYAAA, Doomadgee State School, Bwgcolman Community School and Lockhart State School.

Disciplinary absences also accounted for relatively high proportions of total student absences for students at Pormpuraaw State School (10%), Mossman Gorge Community (8%) and Kowanyama State School (7%).

Figure 8: Semester 1 student attendance rates for discrete Indigenous community state school students⁷ and Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous state school students, 2015



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

⁷ Excludes attendance rates for Tagai State College students.

Boarding schools

The attendance data described in this report are only for children and young people from the discrete Indigenous communities and the Torres Strait Region who are enrolled in state schools in their communities (or near their communities, for residents of Mossman Gorge and Napranum).

Young people from the discrete Indigenous communities and the Torres Strait Region may attend schools outside their community. For example, many students from remote Indigenous communities who continue into senior secondary school leave their communities to attend boarding schools. In 2015 (Semesters 1 and 2), there were at least 312 young people from discrete Indigenous communities in Cape York and Palm Island supported by the Department of Education and Training's Transition Support Service (TSS). These students were enrolled in Years 7 to 12 at boarding schools across Queensland (see Table 4).

Table 4: Estimated number of discrete Indigenous community students enrolled in Years 7 to 12 at Queensland boarding schools, 2015^{(a)(b)(c)}

Community	–student count–
Aurukun	56
Cherbourg	n.a.
Coen	16
Doomadgee	n.a.
Hope Vale	19
Kowanyama	51
Lockhart River	28
Mapoon	<5
Mornington Island	n.a.
Mossman Gorge	n.a.
Napranum	<5
Northern Peninsula Area	15
Palm Island	76
Pormpuraaw	32
Woorabinda	n.a.
Wujal Wujal	17
Yarrabah	n.a.
Total	312

- (a) These figures represent the number of students who attended primary schools in discrete Indigenous communities and transitioned to secondary boarding schools and are supported by the Department of Education and Training Transition Support Service (TSS). The student numbers supported by the TSS do not necessarily reflect all students who attended primary schools in those communities that may be in boarding schools.
- (b) In previous years the data provided for this report included students supported by TSS as well as data for other students attending school at another location (other than their community). For 2015 this includes students supported by TSS only. This means that statistics for 2014 and 2015 are not comparable.
- (c) Excludes students from the Torres Strait Region.
- n.a. Not applicable. Data are not available for Cherbourg, Doomadgee, Mornington Island, Mossman Gorge, Woorabinda and Yarrabah.

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

Notes to accompany data (technical notes)

Alcohol carriage limits

Community	Alcohol Carriage Limit
Aurukun*	Zero alcohol carriage limit - no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Cherbourg	11.25 litres (1 carton of 30 cans [#]) of light or mid-strength beer.
Doomadgee	22.5 litres (2 cartons of 30 cans ^{##}) of light or mid-strength beer. Home brew and home brew equipment are banned.
Hope Vale*	11.25 litres (1 carton of 30 cans [#]) of light or mid-strength beer; or 750 ml (1 bottle) of non-fortified wine.
Kowanyama	Zero alcohol carriage limit - no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Lockhart River	Zero alcohol carriage limit - no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Mapoon	2 litres of non-fortified wine, and 22.5 litres (2 cartons of 30 cans ^{##}) of light or mid-strength beer, and 9 litres [^] (1 carton of 24 cans) of pre-mixed spirits; or 2 litres of non-fortified wine and 33.75 litres (3 cartons of 30 cans ^{###}) of light or mid-strength beer.
Mornington Shire*	Zero alcohol carriage limit - no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Napranum	Zero alcohol carriage limit - no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Northern Peninsula Area*	2 litres of non-fortified wine, and 11.25 litres (1 carton of 30 cans [#]) of any strength beer; or 2 litres of non-fortified wine and 9 litres [^] (1 carton of 24 cans) of pre-mixed spirits.
Palm Island*	11.25 litres (1 carton of 30 cans [#]) of light or mid-strength beer.
Pormpuraaw*	Zero alcohol carriage limit - no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Woorabinda	Zero alcohol carriage limit - no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Wujal Wujal	Zero alcohol carriage limit - no alcohol, home brew or home brew equipment is allowed.
Yarrabah	11.25 litres (1 carton of 30 cans [#]) of light or mid-strength beer; or 750 ml (1 bottle) of non-fortified wine.

* Alcohol restrictions do not apply at licensed premises operating in the community. However, specific licence conditions limiting the amount, type and availability of alcohol apply to each of the premises individually, to complement alcohol restrictions.

[^] 9 litres = 1 carton of 24 x 375 mL cans.

[#] 11.25 litres = 1 carton of 30 x 375 mL cans.

^{##} 22.50 litres = 2 cartons of 30 x 375 mL cans.

^{###} 33.75 litres = 3 cartons of 30 x 375 mL cans.

Note: For more information on licensed premises and alcohol restrictions see:

www.business.qld.gov.au/industry/liquor-gaming.

Statistical significance

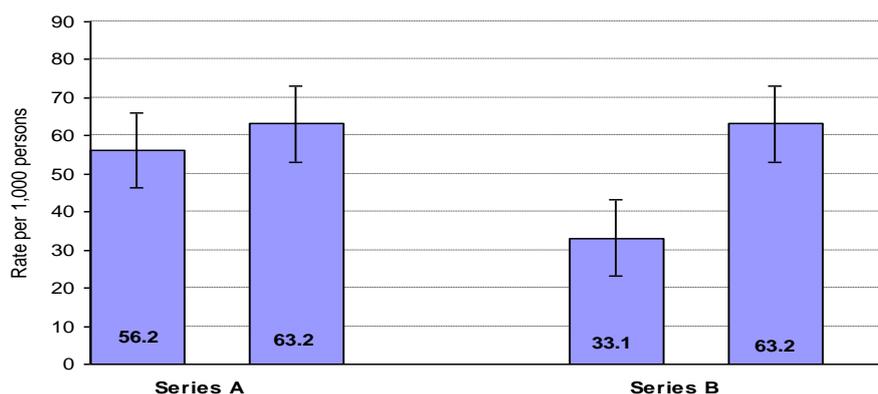
A casual comparison of two rates from the same indicator series will often appear to show that there is a difference between them. For example, 56.2 reported offences per 1,000 persons appears to be different to (lower than) 63.2 per 1,000 persons. Statistical tests of significance are used to determine whether a difference between two rates is due to randomness or a significant change in the underlying risk of the event occurring. For example, an increase or decrease in the risk of admission to hospital resulting from underlying changes in behaviours, services or policies. A confidence level of 95 per cent has been used in this report.

For simplicity, confidence limits can also be used to approximate a statistical significance test: where the confidence intervals of two rates (from the same indicator) do not overlap, it can be concluded that an observed difference between the two rates most likely did not arise through randomness. In small populations, the confidence intervals will be wider than those of larger populations, indicating a greater likelihood of change being due to random variation.

In this report, the confidence limits are depicted in the graphs as error bars. Where the confidence intervals of two rates do not overlap for the indicators of reported offences, episodes of care, and convictions for breaches of carriage limits, they are said to be statistically significantly different. Conversely, where the confidence intervals for rates of these indicators do overlap, the rates may be similar. More accurate statistical tests have been conducted when the error bars almost overlap, or when there is a slight overlap. In some cases these tests will indicate a significant difference between rates even if the bars overlap slightly, and vice versa.

Figure 9 shows two series of rates, series A and series B, where the bar height represents the magnitude of the estimated rate and the vertical lines overlaying the bar represent the confidence interval around each rate. The confidence intervals in series A overlap considerably, indicating that the observed difference between these two rates is likely to be due to random variation. The confidence intervals in series B do not overlap at all. Thus it can be reasonably concluded that there has been a significant change in the underlying risk of the event occurring in series B.

Figure 9: Annual rates showing confidence limits



Trend analyses in this report were designed to assess whether there is evidence of a relationship between reported offences with time. This was achieved by examining the overall trend and its rate of change over time. Statistical evidence of trends was determined by examining the statistical strength of the test, the magnitude of change and its associated confidence interval. This allows for the assessment of both the range of plausible values for the magnitude of the true change over time and its direction. This is particularly important when using a small amount of data as undertaken in this report..

Measure: Episodes of care for assault-related conditions

Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection (QHAPDC), Queensland Health, unpublished data.

These data are reported as rates per 1,000 persons with 95 per cent confidence limits:

- by community, and
 - stratified by location of first episode of care.
1. Data for 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 are preliminary and subject to change.
 2. Estimated resident populations (ERP) for the entire reporting period have been rebased by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) according to results from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Episodes of care rates for communities over these years may have changed from those reported previously.
 3. Data reported in these reports may not match data reported previously (up to and including the June 2013 quarter) due to a change in data extraction and reporting methodology.
 4. These data do not represent prevalence of each condition in each area, rather the number of episodes of care for each condition. As such, they are not a count of unique individuals. Some patients will have several episodes of care for the same disease or injury episode.
 5. While every effort has been made to exclude cases where a patient was transferred to prevent double counting, it is likely that, due to variations in data entry, not all patient transfers have been excluded. Hence the burden of injury may be overestimated by episodes of care.
 6. An episode of care for assault in a particular period does not necessarily mean that an assault occurred in that period.
 7. Variations in episodes of care may also occur as a result of variations in local behaviours and admission practices. For example, not all assaults result in admission to hospital.
 8. In communities with a small population or where there are only a small number of episodes of care, the reliability of rates may be low.
 9. Given the above, comparisons across communities and between periods must be made with care.
 10. Data for several hospitals in the Torres and Cape Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to 2014–15. As a result, data over this period for the nine communities of Aurukun, Coen, Hope Vale, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mapoon, Napranum, Pormpuraaw and Wujal Wujal should be interpreted with caution.
 11. Data for some facilities within the North West Hospital and Health Service (HHS) are incomplete for 2013–14. For this reason, the Doomadgee rate of episodes of care for assault-related conditions for 2013–14 should be interpreted with caution.
 12. A number of Indigenous community primary health care centres (PHCCs) and hospitals were listed as declared public hospitals with the Australian Government Department of Health prior to 1 July 2014. From 1 July 2014, Queensland Health removed these facilities from the declared hospitals list for funding purposes, but episodes of care at these facilities continued to be collected as part of the QHAPDC for the 2014–15 financial year. From 1 July 2015, episodes of care at these facilities are no longer collected as part of the QHAPDC and, as a result, reporting of hospitalisations for assaults in Indigenous community facilities is no longer possible.

Facilities in community or in close proximity

Following is a list of hospitals for each community, or hospitals in close proximity to a community. These will be used to stratify the counts of episodes of care for assault.

Community	Facilities in community or in close proximity
Aurukun ^(a)	Aurukun Primary Health Care Centre (PHC) ^(b) , Weipa Hospital
Cherbourg	Cherbourg, Murgon Hospital, Kingaroy Hospital
Coen ^(a)	Coen PHC ^(b)
Doomadgee	Doomadgee Hospital
Hope Vale ^(a)	Hope Vale PHC ^(b) , Cooktown Hospital
Kowanyama ^(a)	Kowanyama PHC ^(b)
Lockhart River ^(a)	Lockhart River PHC ^(b)
Mapoon ^(a)	Mapoon PHC ^(b) , Weipa Hospital
Mornington Island	Mornington Island Hospital
Mossman Gorge	Mossman Hospital
Napranum ^(a)	Malakoola PHC ^(b) , Weipa Hospital
Northern Peninsula Area	Bamaga Hospital
Palm Island	Joyce Palmer Health Service
Pormpuraaw ^(a)	Pormpuraaw PHC ^(b)
Torres Strait Region	Thursday Island Hospital
Woorabinda	Woorabinda Hospital
Wujal Wujal ^(a)	Wujal Wujal PHC ^(b) , Cooktown Hospital
Yarrabah	Gurriny Yealamucka ^(b)

(a) Data for several facilities in the Torres and Cape Hospital and Health Service are known to be incomplete from 2010–11 to the present.

(b) Facility removed from the Australian Government Department of Health's declared hospital list as of 1 July 2014. While episodes of care at this facility were collected in 2014–15, it is no longer mandatory and hence data may not be comparable with preceding years.

Measure: Breaches of sections 168B and 168C of the *Liquor Act 1992*

Source: Queensland Wide Interlinked Courts (QWIC).

1. The 'Number of charges resulting in a conviction' includes charges finalised where an order is made that no conviction be recorded on the defendants' criminal history.
2. Data for Cherbourg include offences committed prior to the commencement date of the Alcohol Management Plan.
3. A single offender can be convicted of multiple charges; as such, the rate of charges is a measure of charges not offenders.
4. The entire population has been used to determine the conviction rate, rather than those aged 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.

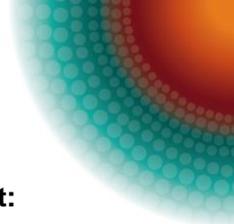
These data are for reported offences against the person and are reported by the location of the offence.

1. Data are preliminary and subject to change.
2. Estimated resident populations (ERP) for the entire reporting period have been rebased by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) according to results from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Reported offence rates for communities over these years may have changed from those reported previously.
3. The financial year rates reported here are revised annually in the Annual Bulletin for Queensland's Discrete Indigenous Communities.
4. 'Offences against the person' describes the number of personal offences reported to police, such as homicide, assaults, sexual assaults, etc. It does not count the number of victims or the number of offenders. Many things, including where and when the offence occurred, the availability of police officers and the relationship between the offender and the victim, can impact the number of reported offences in any period. For example, offences may be reported many months or even years after they have occurred. Offences that are 'not substantiated' or 'cancelled' are not included in the offence count.
5. 'Serious offences' include: Murder and attempted murder, Grievous assault, Rape and attempted rape, Serious assault, Driving causing death, Serious assault (other), and Armed robbery. 'Other offences' include: Common assault, Kidnapping and abduction, Life endangering acts, Other sexual offences, Stalking, and Extortion.
6. All data used have been supplied by the Public Safety Business Agency (PSBA) from Queensland Police Service's Crime Reporting Information System for Police (CRISP) database and the QPRIME database.
7. PSBA has provided QPS offence data for the periods and locations shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Queensland Police Service offence data by location, July 2000 to June 2015

Divisions	Communities
Aurukun Division	Mapoon Community
Badu Island Division*	Mossman Gorge Community
Bamaga Division*	Napranum Community
Cherbourg Division	
Coen Division	
Doomadgee Division	
Hope Vale Division	
Horn Island Division*	
Kowanyama Division	
Lockhart River Division	
Mornington Island Division	
Palm Island Division	
Pormpuraaw Division	
Thursday Island Division*	
Woorabinda Division	
Wujal Wujal Division	
Yarrabah Division	

*For the purposes of this report, Northern Peninsula Area refers to the Bamaga Division while the Torres Strait Region refers to the divisions of Badu Island, Horn Island and Thursday Island.



PSBA has 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 included in the offence count.
3. The ABS crime statistics counting methodology in respect of the use of Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO) states that for each victim within a distinct criminal incident, the most serious offence (MSO) per ANCO subdivision is counted. The national data set *Recorded crime – Victims* does not include 'victimless' offences such as those contained in the 'Other offences' division nor does it include offences of fraud. The QPS counting rule for offences of this type is to count each distinct criminal act of criminal transaction per criminal incident.
4. 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.
5. 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).
6. The exception to the counting rule is the offence division of Sexual Offences. The counting rule applied by 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 counts 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).
7. 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.
8. 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 PSBA:

- Analysis of these QPS data has been undertaken by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office.
- Data produced for geographical areas other than State, Region or District are subject to inconsistency. Data are estimates only and caution should be used in their interpretation.
- Initially, data are preliminary and may be subject to change.
- Data are supplied on the condition that they not be supplied to any other person or agency without appropriate authorisation from QPS.

Measure: Student attendance

Source: Department of Education and Training (DET), unpublished data.

These data are reported as rates percentages where:

Attendance rate = total full-time equivalent days attendance/total possible number of days of attendance*100 (%).

Attendance rate change/difference:

Decision rules have been developed in liaison with DET to facilitate consistent reliable reporting on student attendance rate percentage point change/difference (see Table 6). These rules have been applied in this report to assess the:

- percentage point difference in the school student attendance rate between periods
- percentage point difference between the student attendance rate at a school and the corresponding state rate.

For example, if a student attendance rate for a school in Semester 1, 2012 was 4.5 percentage points higher than the rate recorded in Semester 1, 2011, according to the rules, the Semester 1, 2012 rate would be described as 'similar to the rate recorded for Semester 1, 2011'. However, if a Semester 1, 2012 rate was 5.0 percentage points higher than the rate recorded for Semester 1, 2011, the difference would be described as 'an increase on the rate recorded for Semester 1, 2011'.

Table 6: Rules for describing differences in student attendance rates

Percentage point difference	Description
<- 5.0 to < + 5.0	Similar
+5.0 to +20.0 (inclusive)	Increase (or Higher)
-5.0 to -20.0 (inclusive)	Decrease (or Lower)
> + 20.0	Substantial increase
> - 20.0	Substantial decrease

Data quality statement

Revised student attendance data collection methodologies

1. Semester 1 rates since 2013 are based on a revised collection methodology, effectively counting attendance for every student for every day of attendance in a given reference period.
2. These changes are the result of an improvement in the calculation methodology which is now possible due to the increased data captured through the school management system—OneSchool. The new method is in line with the national standard for student attendance, as endorsed by the Australian Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs Senior Officials Committee (AEEYSOC), which required collection of standardised student attendance data by all state, independent and catholic education systems in 2014.
3. The previous method was only based on the absences of students enrolled at the school at a specified date. Absence information about students who left the school before the specified date was not included in the attendance rate. The previous method was developed due to the constraints of the School Information Management System (SiMS). The method led to students with high mobility being under-represented in attendance rate calculations, with the exclusion of those students leading to the attendance rate being higher than it otherwise would have been.
4. Semester 1, 2012 data were not revised to reflect the new methodology due to the confounding effects of changes made to the roll-marking procedures which were implemented during Semester 1, 2013.

Changes to the roll-marking procedures

1. In Semester 1 2013, two major changes were made to the roll-marking procedures which have impacted on how full and partial day absences are recorded:
 - Absences due to natural disasters: Under the revised procedures, a student will no longer be considered absent if they are unable to attend school due to a natural disaster.
 - Treatment of Early and Late absences: Under the revised procedures a student who leaves (or arrives) within **two hours** of scheduled schooling is marked as either Early or Late (with no penalty). This does not count as a half day absence. Under the previous procedures, the specified timeframe was **half an hour**.

Student attendance

1. The data includes full and part-day absences. Only school days are counted. Local holidays, public holidays, etc. are not included.
2. The data includes all full-time students, Indigenous and non-Indigenous.
3. Attendance rates for Terms and Semesters are for different time periods and are not strictly comparable.
4. Student counts at community level are of unique students.
5. Semester attendance data include full-time students in Years Prep to 12 (including special students).
6. From 2015, Year 7 was moved to secondary schooling and students in Special year level were re-assigned to their academic or age appropriate year levels.
7. From 2011 to 2012, ungraded students were recorded in their age-specific year levels.
8. Prior to Term 3, 2011, Year 11 and Year 12 students on Palm Island attended Palm Island Senior Campus (hosted by Kirwan State High School). From Term 3, 2011, Bwngcolman Community School was updated to a P – 12 school and all Year 11 and Year 12 students on Palm Island began attending the school.
9. Mossman Gorge Community attendance is calculated by combining the attendance for school-identified students from Mossman State School and Mossman State High School.
10. Napranum attendance data are for students at Western Cape College – Weipa with an address in Napranum.
11. Information for Northern Peninsula Area Community provides an integrated summary which includes students residing in Bamaga, Injinoo, New Mapoon, Seisia and Umagico as all students attend Northern Peninsula Area State College (previously Bamaga State School).
12. From Semester 1, 2012, Hopevale State School, Western Cape College – Aurukun and Western Cape College – Coen became part of Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy and changed their names to Hope Vale Campus of CYAAA, Aurukun Campus of CYAAA and Coen Campus of CYAAA respectively.
13. In Semester 1, 2015, the attendance rate of all Queensland State primary students was 92.5 per cent. The equivalent rate for secondary students was 89.5 per cent.
14. When analysing attendance data over time, it should be noted that 2009 data were impacted by the Human Swine Influenza Pandemic (H1N1) and 2011 data were impacted by extreme weather events.

Student absences

1. Absences consist of full and part-day absences that contribute to the calculation of the official Queensland state school semester one attendance rates. Absence reason categories include unexplained, unauthorised, disciplinary, holiday, illness, sorry business and other.
2. An unexplained absence is where no explanation for the student's absence has been offered to the school by the parent/guardian or the student if they are living independently.
3. An unauthorised absence is where the explanation provided is considered by the principal to not be reasonable. Principals use their professional judgment to determine whether the reasons are a reasonable explanation for the student's absence.

4. Disciplinary absences are defined as one of the following:

- short suspension (a student is suspended for five days or less)
- long suspension (a student is suspended for six to 20 days)
- recommendation for exclusion (a student is suspended with a recommendation for exclusion)
- cancellation (a student is suspended while arrangements are made to cancel the student's enrolment).

Other absences: the principal may use their professional judgement to determine if an absence reason outside of the available absence categories is reasonable.

Students at boarding schools

1. These figures represent the number of students who attended primary schools in discrete Indigenous communities or in secondary boarding schools that are supported by the Department of Education, Training and Employment Transition Support Service.
2. The student numbers supported by the Transition Support Service do not necessarily reflect all students who attended primary schools in those communities who may be in boarding schools.
3. Not all discrete Indigenous communities are supported by the Transition Support Service. It is therefore not possible to provide data for Cherbourg, Doomadgee, Mornington Island, Woorabinda, and Yarrabah.

Table 7: Table of year levels and schools included in reporting^(a)

Community	School	Year levels attendance reported for	Students included in attendance
Aurukun	Aurukun Campus of CYAAA	Prep – Yr 6	all full-time
Cherbourg	Cherbourg State School	Prep – Yr 6	all full-time
Coen	Coen Campus of CYAAA	Prep – Yr 6	all full-time
Doomadgee	Doomadgee State School	Prep – Yr 10	all full-time
Hope Vale	Hope Vale Campus of CYAAA and Cooktown State School	Prep – Yr 12	all full-time students at Hope Vale Campus of CYAAA and full-time students identified by address from Cooktown State School
Kowanyama	Kowanyama State School	Prep – Yr 10	all full-time
Lockhart River	Lockhart State School	Prep – Yr 12	all full-time
Mapoon	Western Cape College – Mapoon	Prep – Yr 6	all full-time
Mornington Island	Mornington Island State School	Prep – Yr 10	all full-time
Mossman Gorge	Mossman State School and Mossman State High School	Prep – Yr 12	full-time students identified by address
Napranum	Western Cape College – Weipa	Prep – Yr 12	full-time students identified by address
Northern Peninsula Area	Northern Peninsula Area State College	Prep – Yr 12	all full-time
Palm Island	Bwgcolman Community School	Prep – Yr 12	all full-time
Pormpuraaw	Pormpuraaw State School	Prep – Yr 6	all full-time
Torres Strait Region	Tagai State College	Prep – Yr 12	all full-time
Woorabinda	Woorabinda State School	Prep – Yr 6	all full-time
Wujal Wujal	Bloomfield River State School	Prep – Yr 6	all full-time
Yarrabah	Yarrabah State School	Prep – Yr 10	all full-time

Measure: Child safety: New substantiated notifications of harm finalised child protection orders

Source: Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, unpublished data.

1. Data were provided as counts by discrete Indigenous community and only represent new admissions in each community over the reporting period.
2. Children subject to substantiated child protection notifications are all children who were subject to a notification during the financial years from 2013–14 to 2014–15 where the investigation resulted in a substantiated outcome and who were living in the relevant community at the time of notification. If a child was the subject of more than one substantiated child protection notification in the period, the first substantiation was recorded.
3. Children admitted to child protection orders are all children who were admitted to a finalised child protection order during the financial years from 2013–14 to 2014–15 and whose family residence was in the relevant community at the time the order was made. This measure is a count of the number of children admitted to a child protection order during the reference period, regardless of when the substantiation occurred.
4. Children who are the subject of a substantiated notification are a different cohort to those admitted to a child protection order.
5. The rate per 1,000 persons was calculated using the estimated resident population (ERP) for persons aged 0–17 years as the denominator.
6. Rates are based on ERP at 30 June. ERP have been sourced from Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2014 (ABS 3235.0) and QGSO's Population estimates by Indigenous status.
7. Rates for Mossman Gorge and Coen are based on ERP for each of the relevant statistical areas level one (SA1s) sourced from an ABS consultancy published on the QGSO website. <http://www.qgso.qld.gov.au/subjects/demography/population-estimates/tables/erp-sa1-aus-consult/index.php> The estimated population aged 0–17 years for each of these communities has been derived by applying the proportion of total persons aged 0–17 years (based on Census counts) to the relevant SA1 total ERP.

Contact us

Disclaimer

While the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships has taken all possible measures to ensure the reliability of the data and information, such data and information is provided without any express or implied warranty as to its accuracy, currency or completeness.

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The Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships recommends that users of the data and information exercise their own skill and care with respect to their use of the data and information and that they carefully evaluate the accuracy, currency, completeness and relevance of the data and information for their purpose.

This report was produced by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office on behalf of the Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, with the assistance of other Queensland Government agencies.

Other Information

Queensland

- Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships
www.datsip.qld.gov.au/

Australia

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (community summaries)
www.abs.gov.au
- Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage Report
<http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp/overcoming-indigenous-disadvantage>
- National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/4714.02008?OpenDocument
- Indigenous languages
<http://www.abc.net.au/indigenous/map/default.htm>

Feedback

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