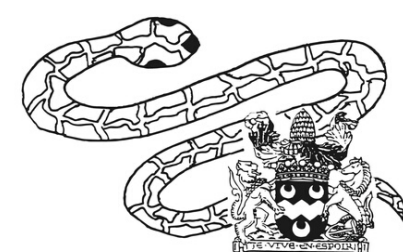


Figuring Minjerribah

A statistical
snapshot





Figuring Minjerribah

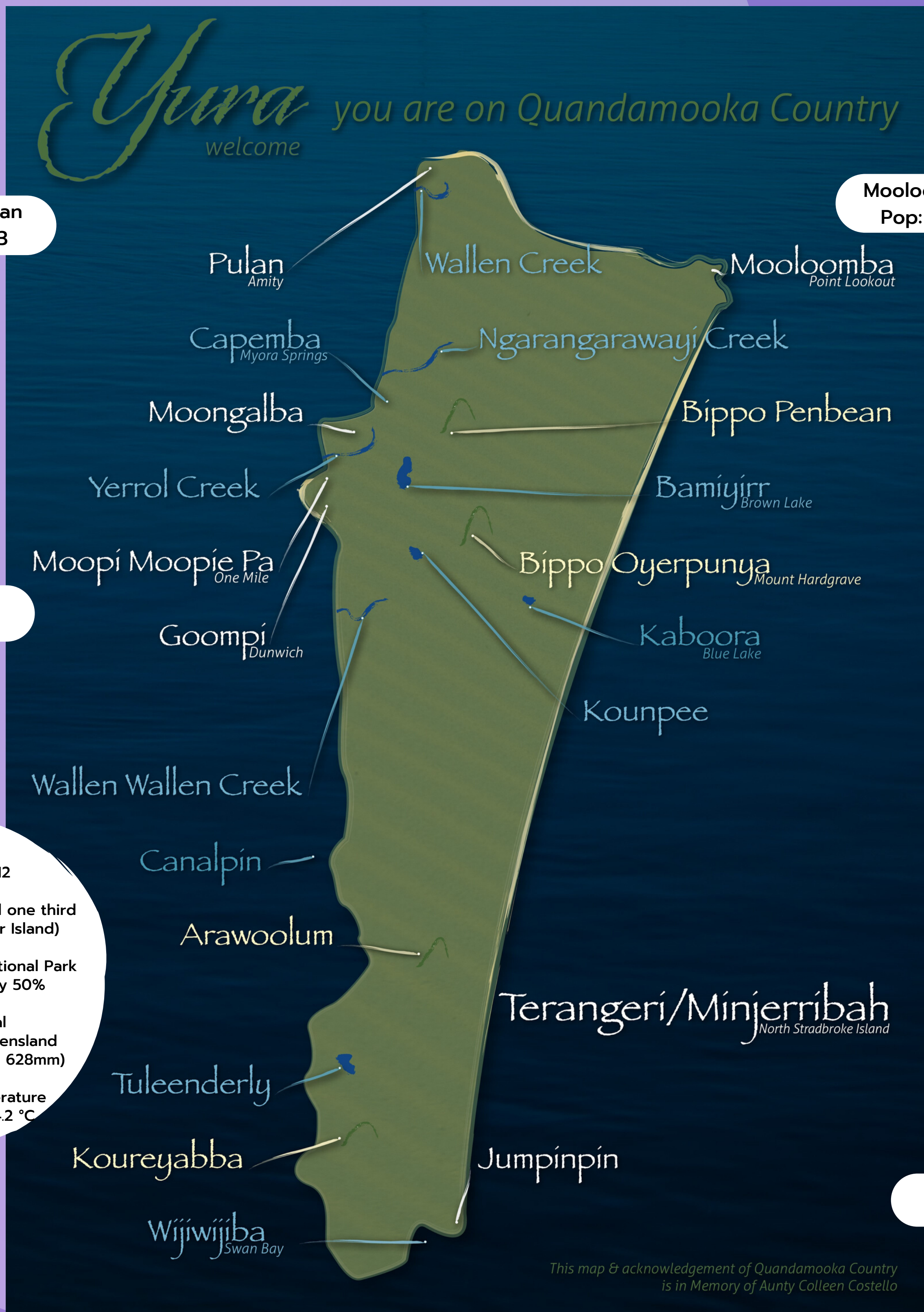
A statistical
snapshot

Compiled by North Stradbroke Island Museum on Minjerribah 2019



Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives
CC BY-NC-ND

Figuring Minjerribah



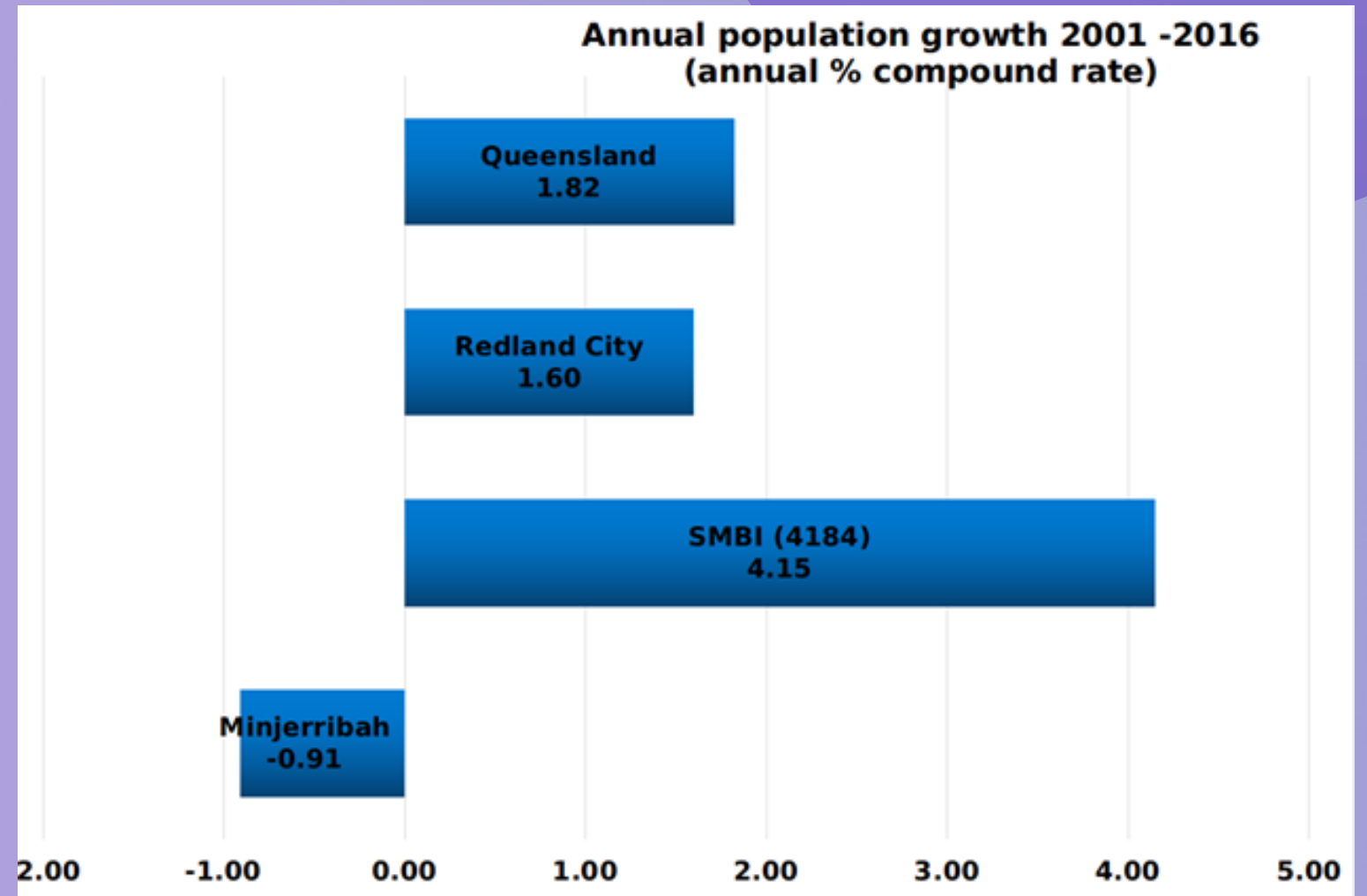
On 4 July 2011 the Federal Court of Australia made a consent determination recognising the Quandamooka People's native title rights and interests over land and waters on and surrounding Minjerribah/North Stradbroke Island and some islands in Moreton Bay. The combined determination area is about 54,472 hectares, with native title determined to exist over about 54,408 hectares of land and waters, including areas of national parks, reserves, unallocated State land and other leases. The Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation has been established as the Prescribed Body Corporate to manage the native title rights on behalf of all native title holders



Demographic Minjerribah

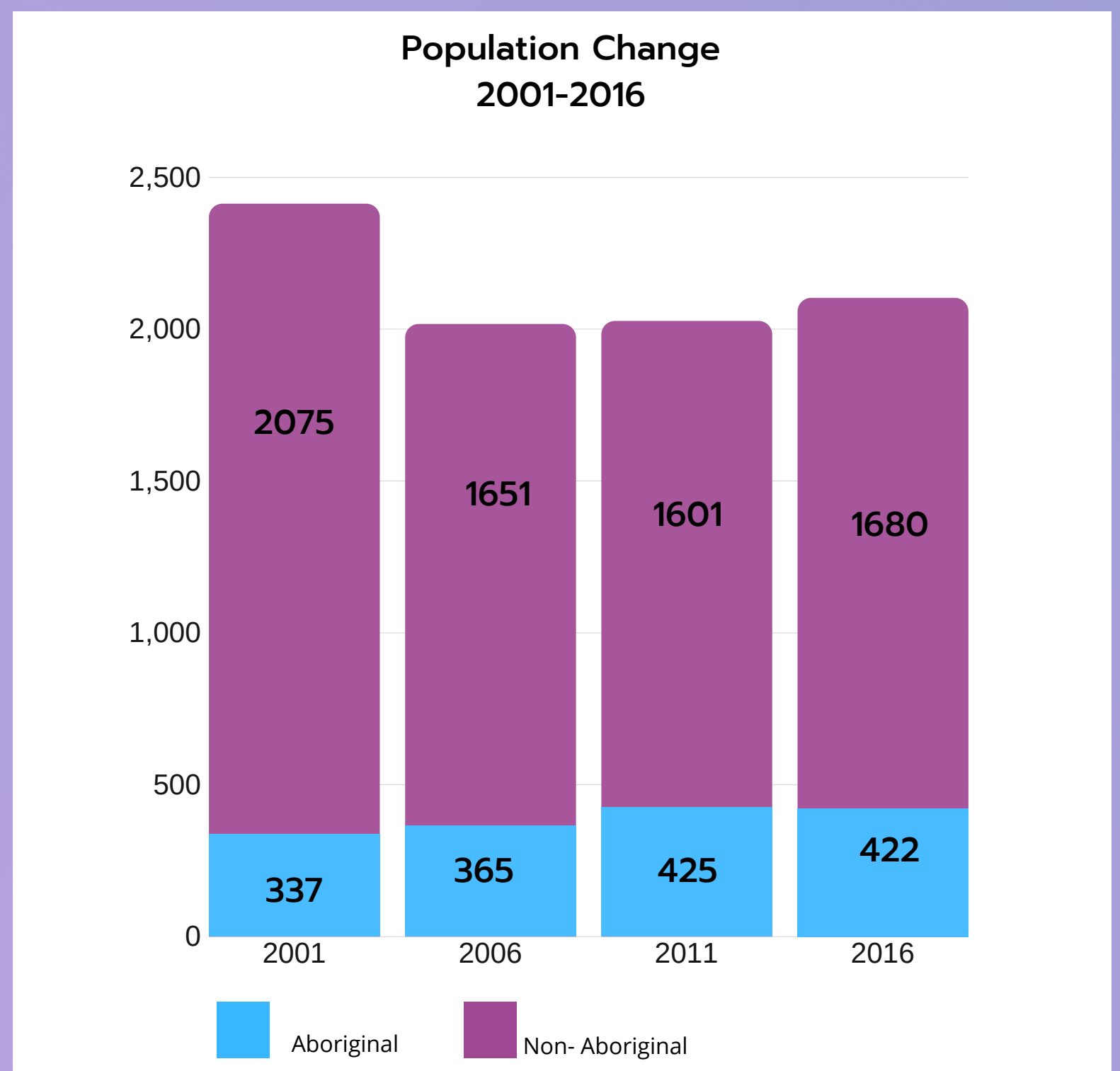
The People who live on Minjerribah

A fifth (20 per cent) of those who live on Minjerribah are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. The proportion in Goompi is 39 per cent. This compares with 4 per cent (1 in 25) for Queensland as a whole and 2.3 per cent for Redland City.



The population of Minjerribah fell by just under one per cent per year. In comparison the population of the Southern Moreton Bay Islands increased by over four per cent per year, Redland City increased by 1.6 per cent per year and Queensland by 1.8 per cent per year.

While the total Minjerribah population fell by 310 between 2001 and 2016, the Aboriginal population increased by 85 (25 per cent) and the non-Aboriginal population fell by 395 (19 per cent).



1950's Dunwich Morning Tea, 2019
NSIMM

*The Southern Moreton Bay Islands consist of Karragarra, Lamb, Russell and Macleay Island.

Belonging Minjerribah

Pulan/Amity Point based
(population 373):

- Amity Point Community Club (540 members)
- Amity Point Cricket Club
- Amity Point Progress Association (18 members)

Mooloomba/Point Lookout based
(population 713):

- Point Lookout Board Riders (105 members)
- Point Lookout Surf Life Saving Club (779 members)
- Point Lookout Bushcare Group (32 members)
- Point Lookout Bowls Club (355 members)

Goompi/Dunwich based (population 864):

- Returned & Services League (503 members)
- NSI Museum on Minjerribah (350 members)
- NSI Rugby League and Allsports Club
- Little Ships Club (452 members)
- Salt Water Murriss - Quandamooka Aboriginal Art Gallery (76 members)
- Stradbroke Early Learning Centre (80 enrolled)
- Dunwich State School (185 students, 7 classes, 14 teachers)
- Volunteer Marine Rescue (41 members)
- Yulu-Burri-Ba Aboriginal Corporation for Community Health (1,222 clients)
- NSI Aboriginal and islanders Housing Co-Operative Society (46 tenanted properties)
- Nareeba Moopi Moopi Pa Aged Care Hostel (14 beds)
- Minjerribah Respite Centre
- Minjerribah Moorgumpin Elders-in-Council
- Quandamooka Yoolooburabee Aboriginal Corporation

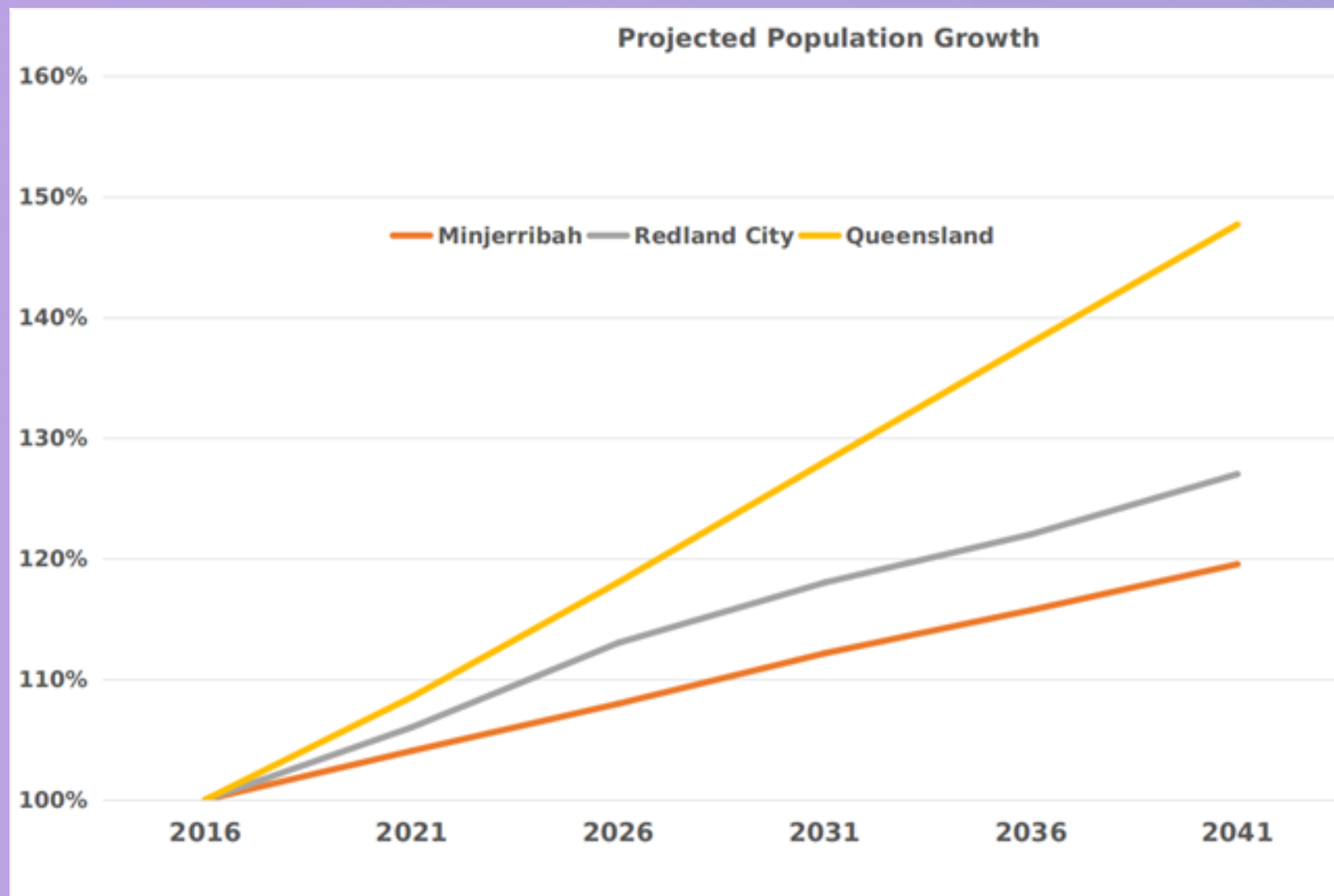
Various locations

- Wildlife Rescue Minjerribah (21 members)
- Stradbroke Island Singers
- Straddie Trail Riders Horse Club (20 members)
- NSI Golf Club (55 members)
- NSI Rural Fire Brigade

Belonging Minjerribah is about the groups, clubs and organisations in and through which people work together, support and help each other. Sometimes called 'social capital,' it is social glue.

Minjerribah has lots of voluntary groups from housing to sport and arts. Some of them are shown on these maps.

Future Minjerribah



Will the Island stay small?
 The Queensland Statistician predicts that from 2016 to 2041, the Island population will increase by 20 per cent compared with 27 per cent for Redland City and 48 per cent for Queensland as a whole.

If the Island population were to increase as fast as the state as a whole, the population in 2041 would be 3,177.

| Change in Median Age (age in years) | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|--------|
| | 2007 | 2012 | 2017 | Change |
| Minjerribah | 43.8 | 45.6 | 50.1 | 6.3 |
| Queensland | 36.2 | 36.6 | 37.1 | 0.9 |

The Minjerribah population is getting older faster than the State as a whole. From 2007 to 2017 the median age of Minjerribah residents increased by over six years compared with under a year for Queensland.

The Southern Moreton Bay Islands have the oldest population in Queensland. The median age is 57 years and 34 per cent of the population are seniors aged 65 years or over.



Erosion main Beach June 1989. Photo courtesy SIMO



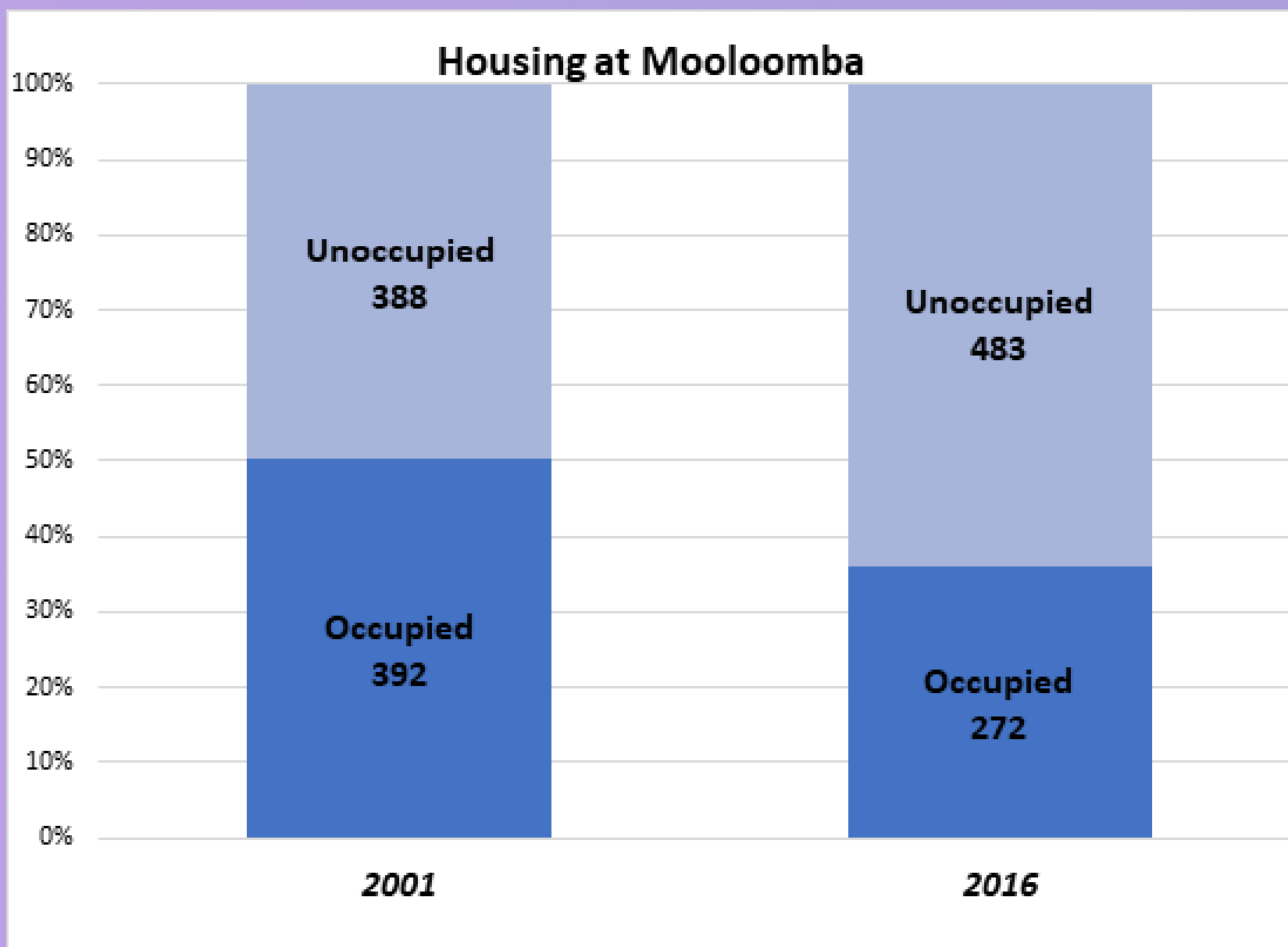
Main Beach 2019. NSIMM

| Some population statistics | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|---------|
| | Median age (years) | Proportion of population (%) | |
| | | under 15 | over 64 |
| Minjerribah | 50.1 | 16.2 | 24.9 |
| Southern Moreton Bay Islands | 57.0 | 11.0 | 34.1 |
| Queensland | 37.3 | 19.6 | 15.4 |

Housing Minjerribah

Half the dwellings on the Island are holiday rentals and holiday homes and were empty on census night. At the 2016 Census only 36 per cent of dwellings at Mooloomba were occupied.

| Use of Dwellings - Census 2016 | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------|
| | Occupied | Unoccupied |
| Goompi | 337 | 86 |
| Mooloomba | 272 | 483 |
| Pulan Pulan | 149 | 181 |



The number of occupied dwellings has decreased over the last four censuses at Mooloomba:

- In 2001 there were 392 occupied dwellings and 388 unoccupied;
- In 2016 it was 272 and 483.



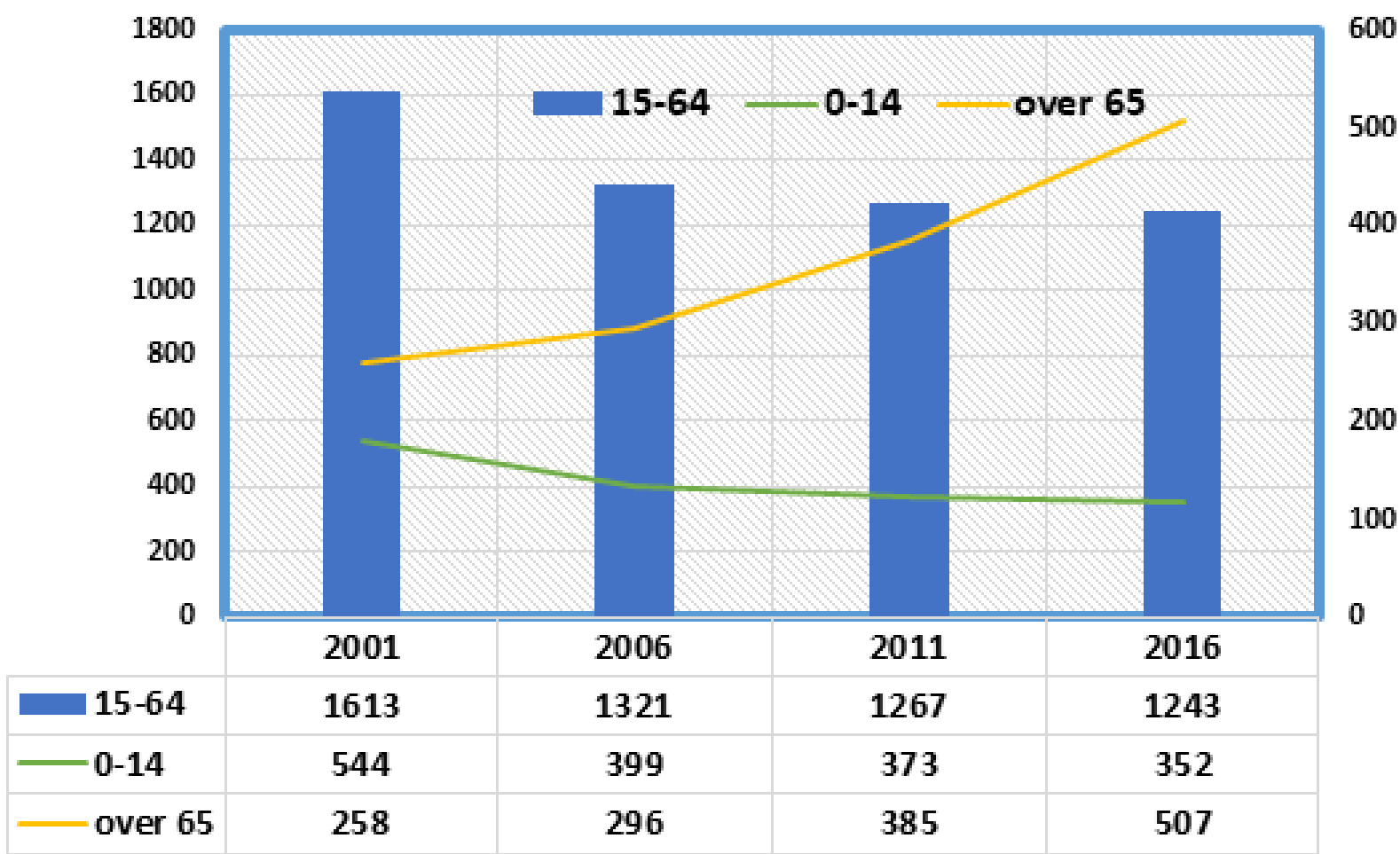
Amity Point, NSIMM 2019



Point Lookout, NSIMM 2019

Population Minjerribah

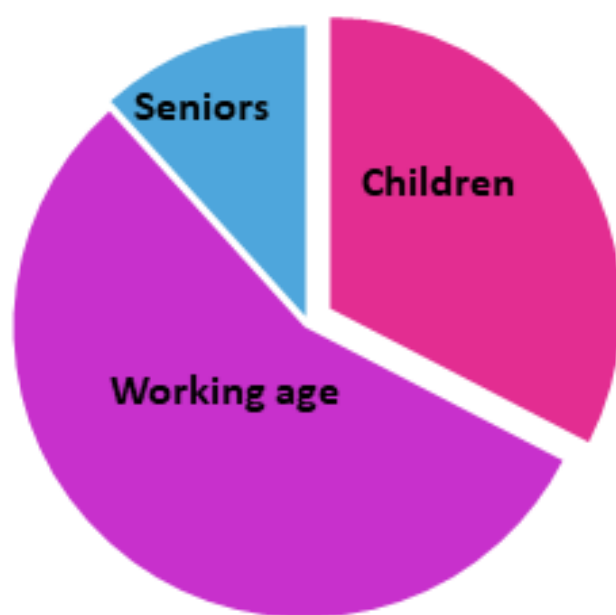
Population by age group 2001-2016



Between 2001 and 2016:

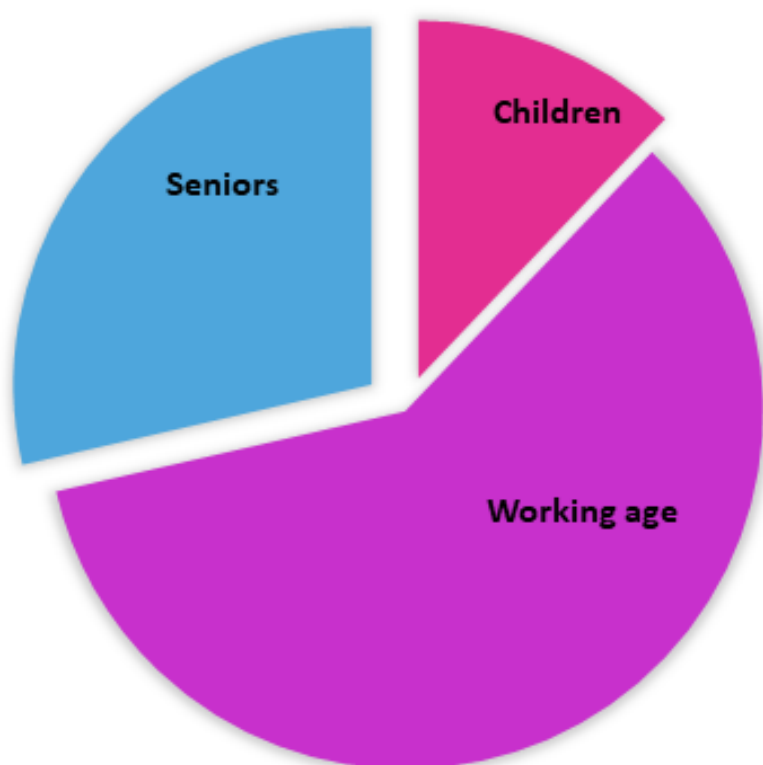
- The total Minjerribah population (who stated their age) fell by 310
- The number of children (under 15) fell by 192
- The number of 15-64 year olds fell by 370
- The number of people over 65 increased by 249.

ABORIGINAL RESIDENTS



In 2016 over 40 per cent of all children residents on the Island were Aboriginal. Over the next 15 years just under half of all new entrants to the Island workforce will be Aboriginal. Unless there is a big change in migration to and from the Island the future lies with Aboriginal people.

NON-ABORIGINAL RESIDENTS

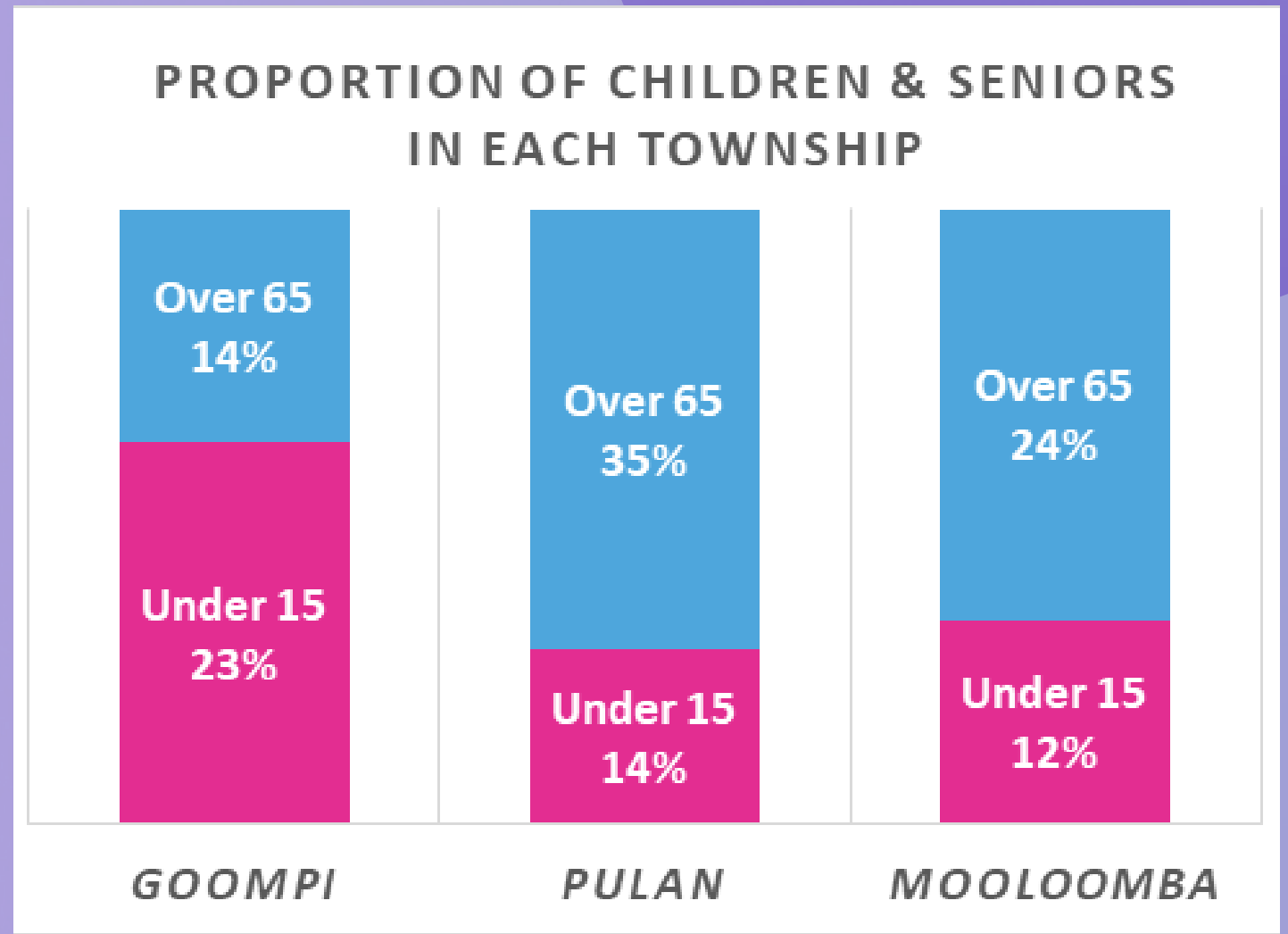
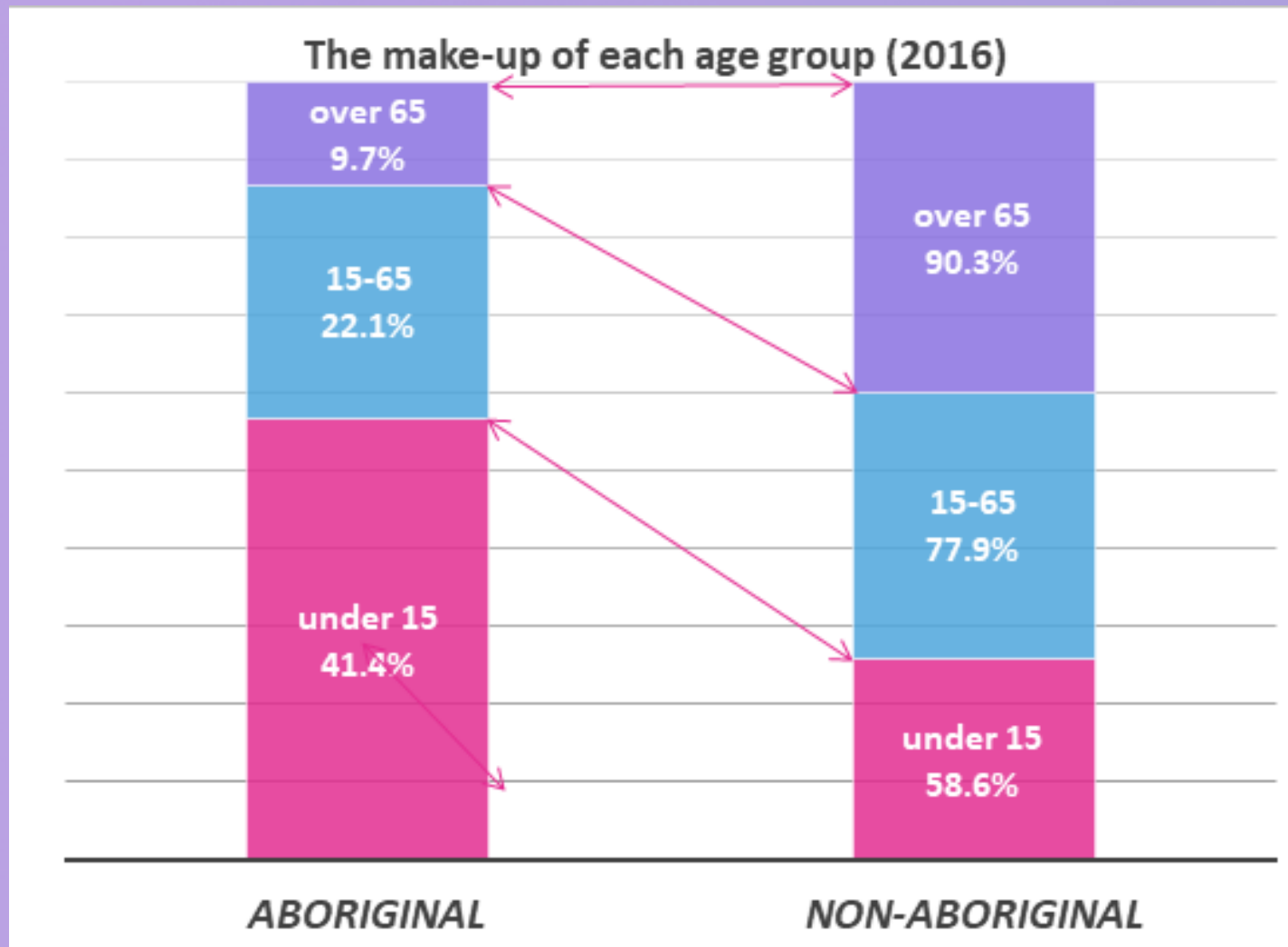


Minjerribah People, as a whole are older than the rest of Queensland. This is the case for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal populations. Seniors moving residence to the Island is the main reason for increasing number and proportion in the population.

Median Age 2016 (years)

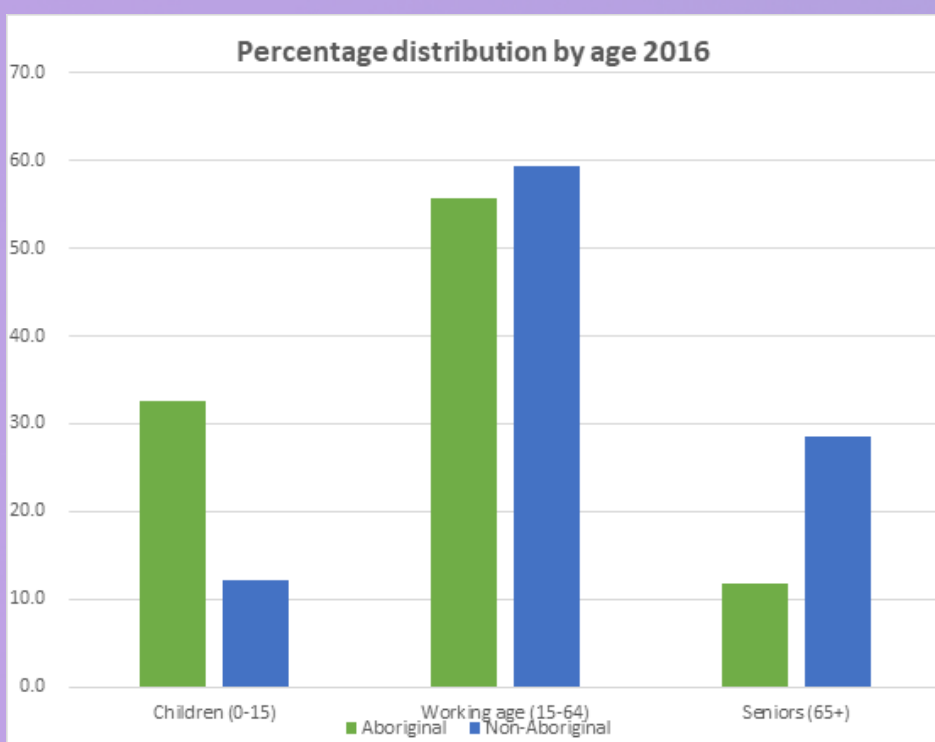
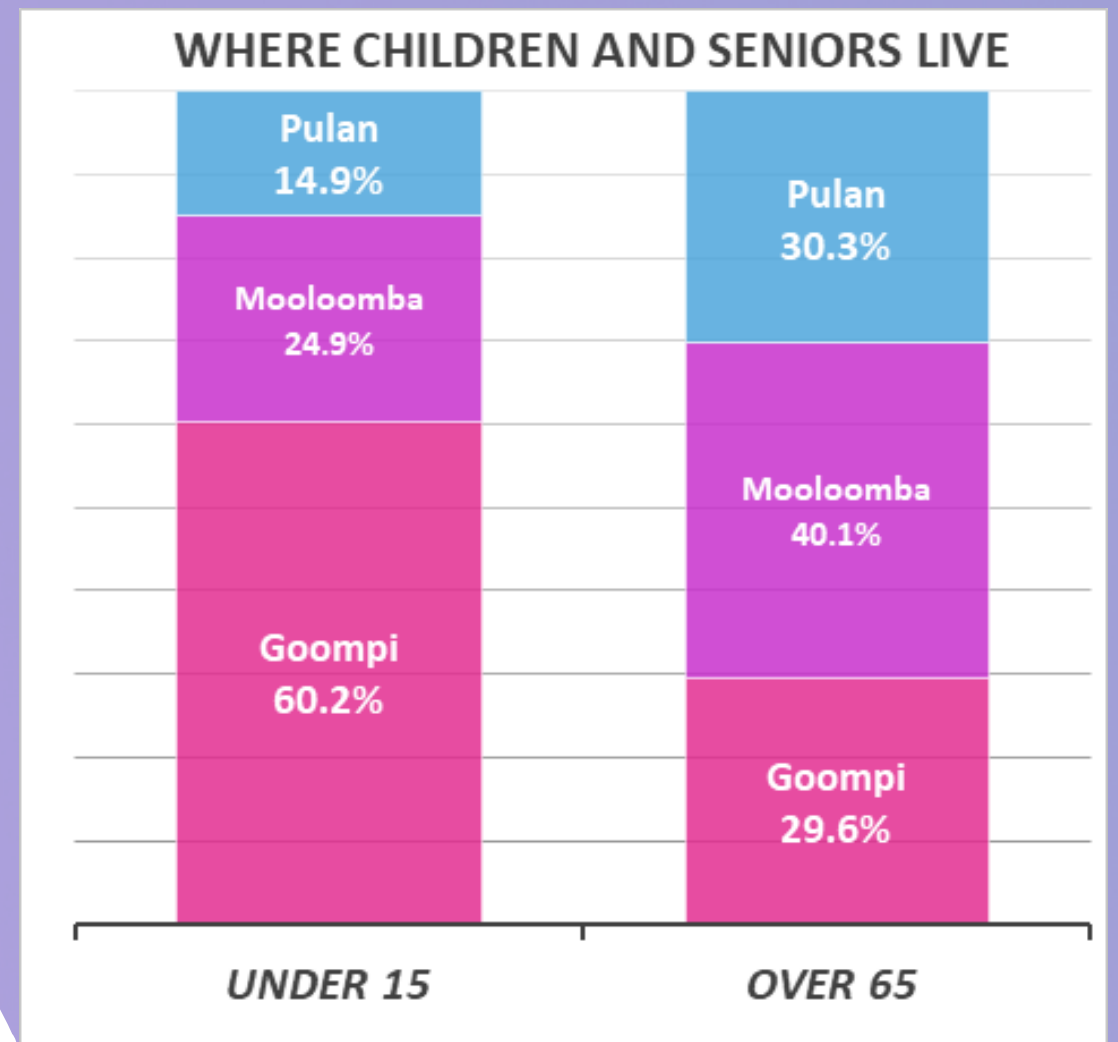
| | Minjerribah | Queensland |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| Aboriginal | 29 yrs | 22 yrs |
| Non-Aboriginal | 54 yrs | 27 yrs |

Young and Old



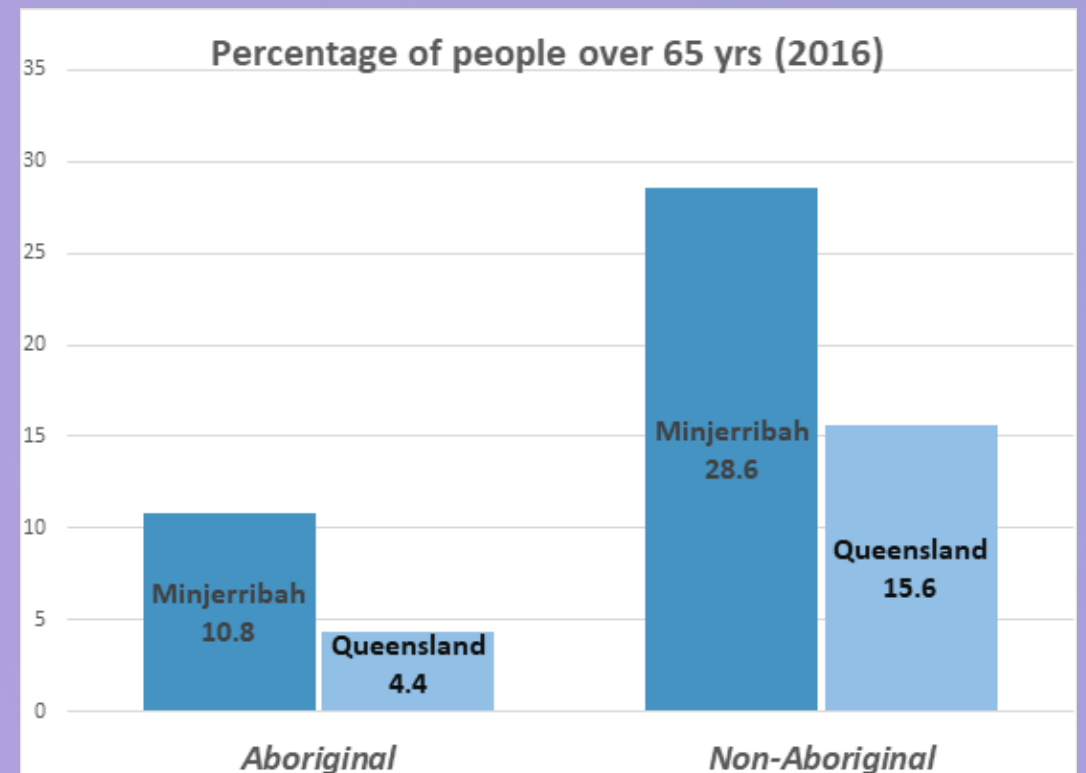
Seniors (over 65) as proportion of population (2016)

| | Minjerribah | Queensland |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| Aboriginal | 10.8 | 4.4 |
| Non-Aboriginal | 28.6 | 15.6 |



The Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations on the island have more seniors compared with respective Queensland populations. Compared with Queensland as a whole, the proportion of Island people over 65 years:

- Is 2.5 times higher for Aboriginal people
- 1.8 times higher for non-Aboriginal people.



The total population of the three townships is 22 per cent Aboriginal and 78 per cent non-Aboriginal people. But

- 41 per cent of children under 15 are Aboriginal
- 90 percent of seniors over 65 are non-Aboriginal.

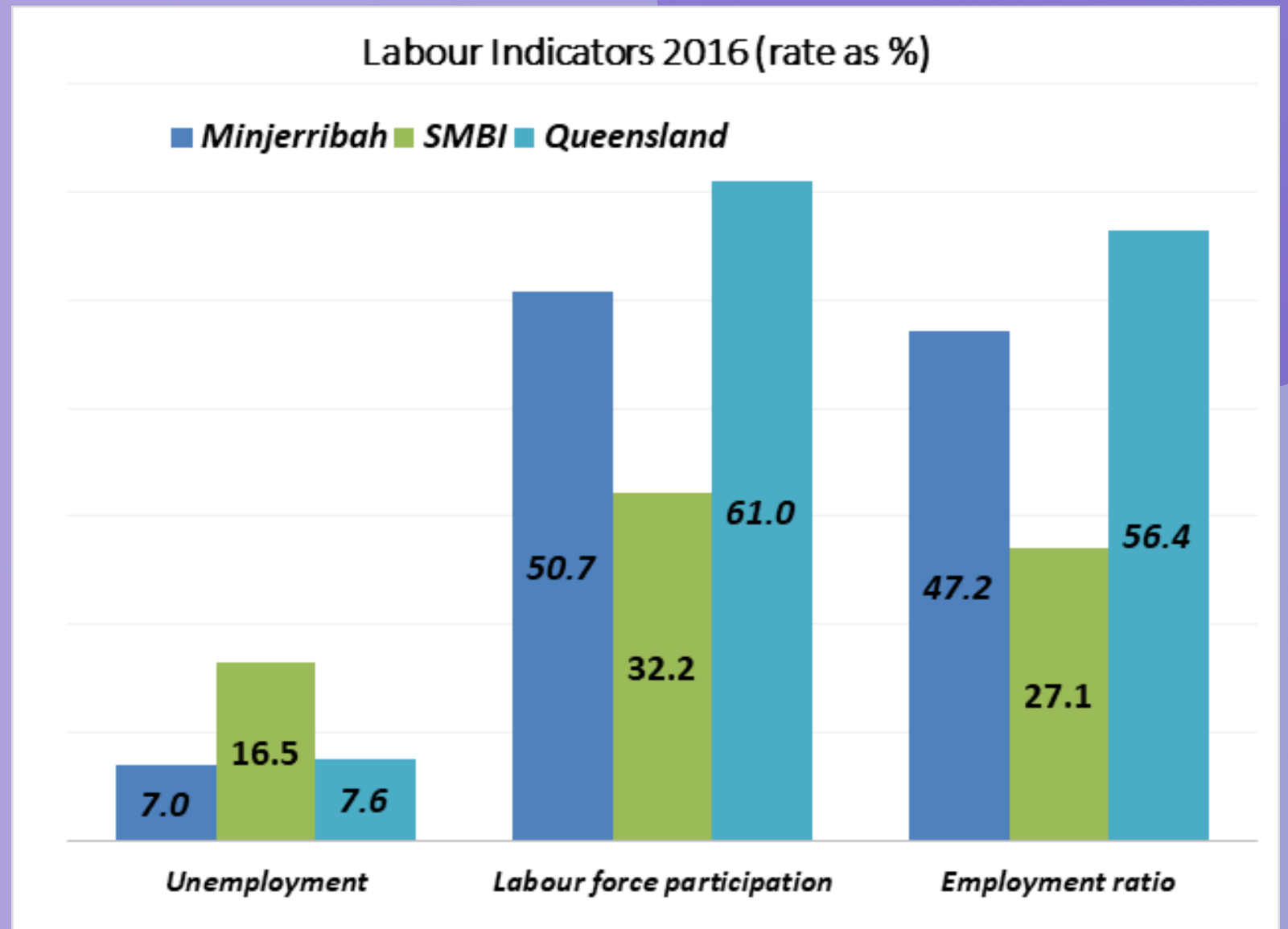
Seniors dominate Pulan; 35 per cent of residents are over 65 years.

Goompi is the place for children; 23 per cent of residents are children under 15 years.

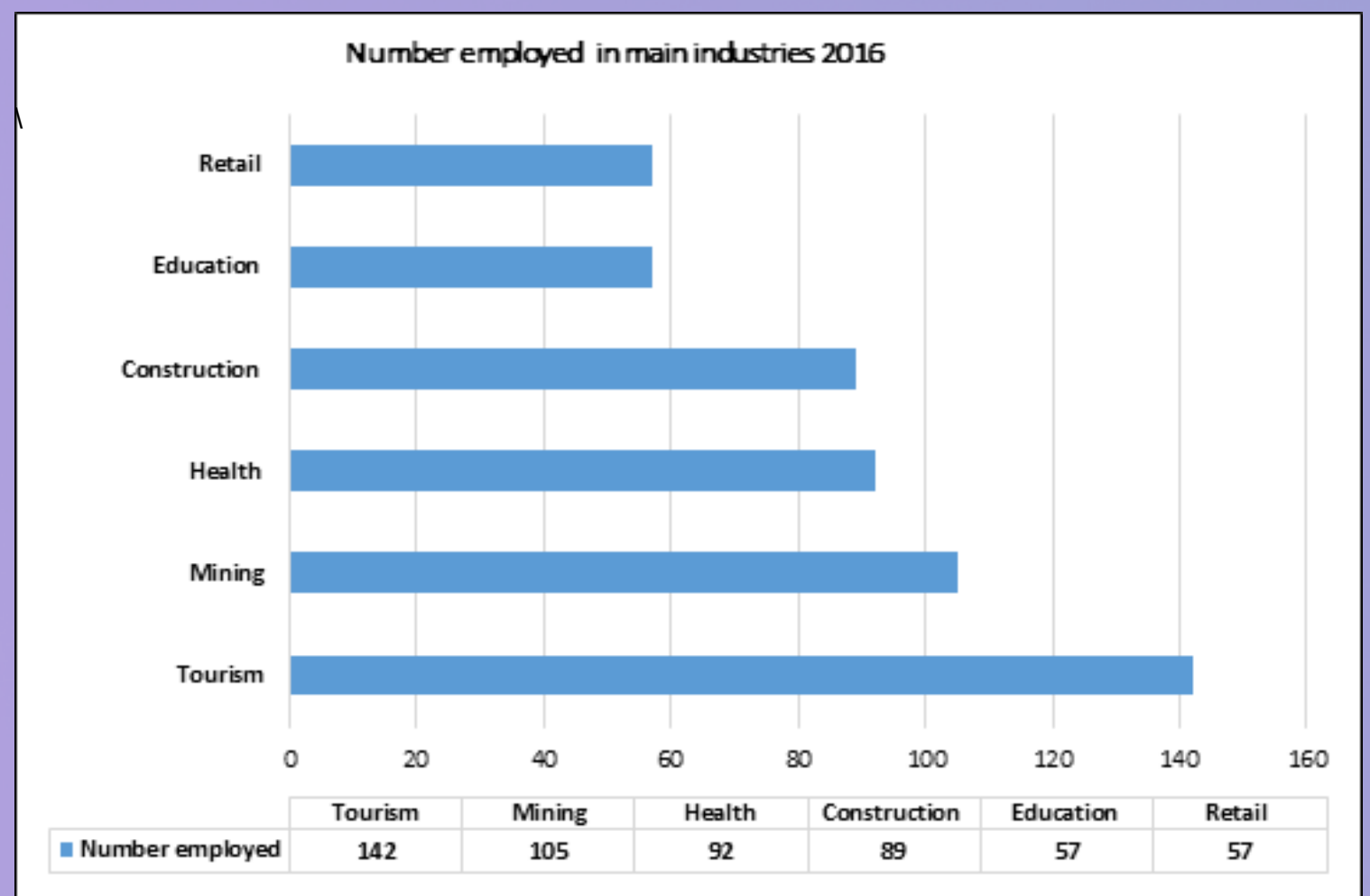
Sixty per cent of the Island's children live at Goompi, but only 30 per cent of seniors. Seventy per cent of seniors live at Pulan and Mooloomba.

Working Minjerribah

The unemployment rate on Minjerribah in 2016 was slightly lower than in Queensland as a whole. However, the level of work-force participation on the Island was ten percentage points lower and the proportion of the population who were employed was nine percentage points lower. Considerably more people on Minjerribah are working and fewer are unemployed than on Southern Moreton Bay Islands.



| Proportion of employed Island residents working full-time | | |
|---|-------|---------|
| | Males | Females |
| Aboriginal | 74% | 26% |
| Non-Aboriginal | 75% | 33% |

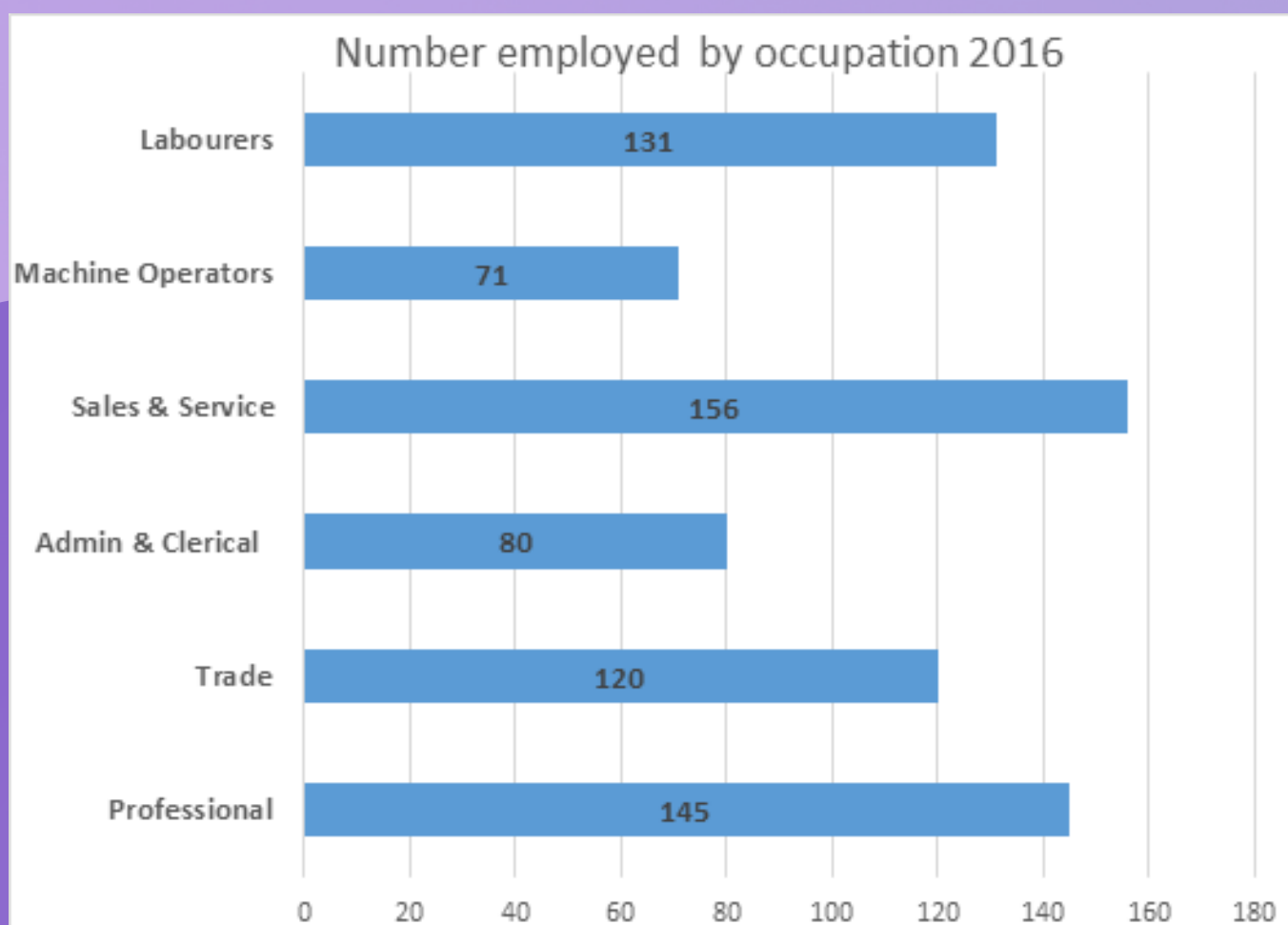


On Minjerribah, part-time working is 7 percentage points higher than the state as a whole. Women - both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal are three times less likely than men to be working full-time.

Sales and service workers just outnumber professions and trades.

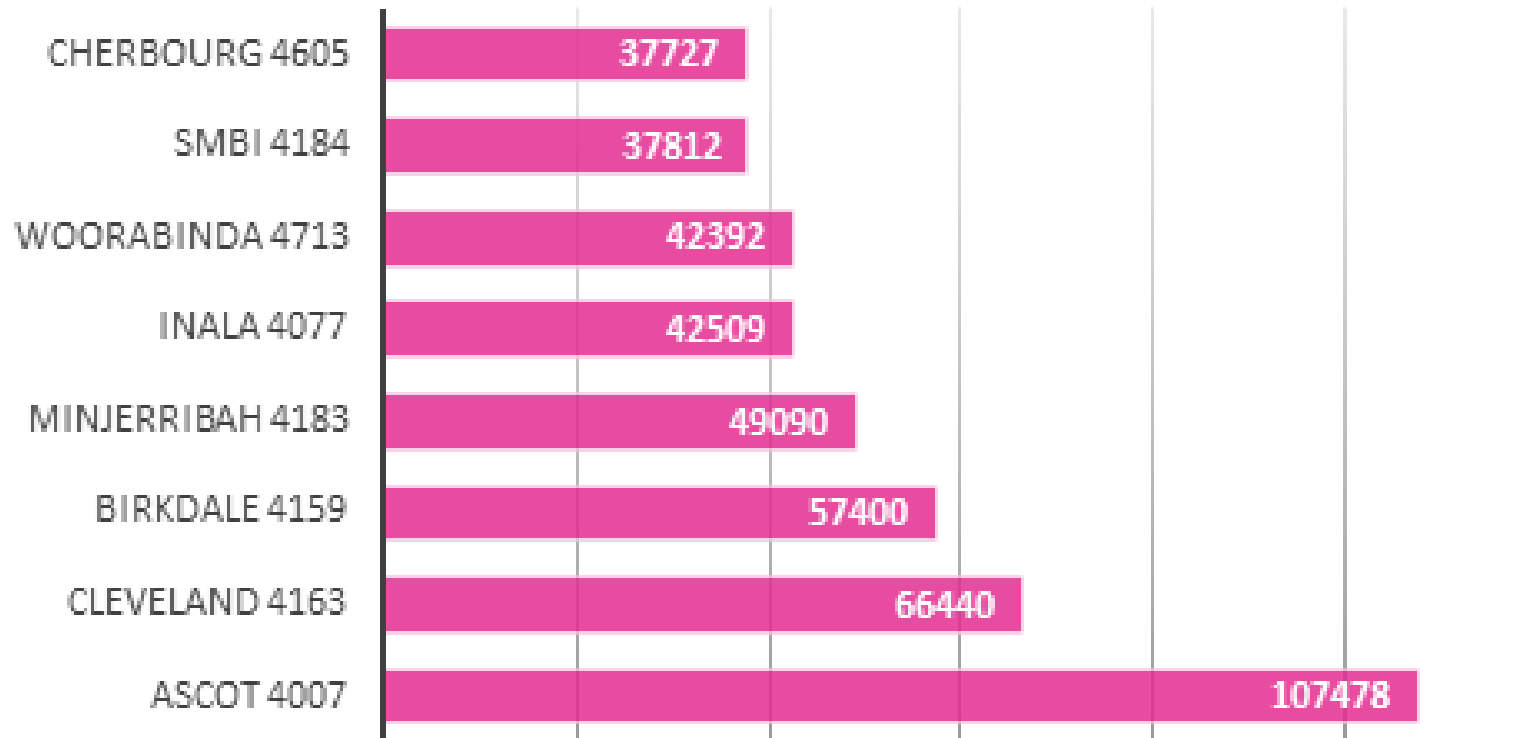
In 2016, tourism, mining and health, in that order, were the largest industry sectors by employment.

Mining relies on machine operators and drivers; tourism uses service workers and labourers. Health is the biggest employer of professionals and construction uses the most tradespeople.



Earning Minjerribah

Average Taxable Income (\$/yr) 2016-17



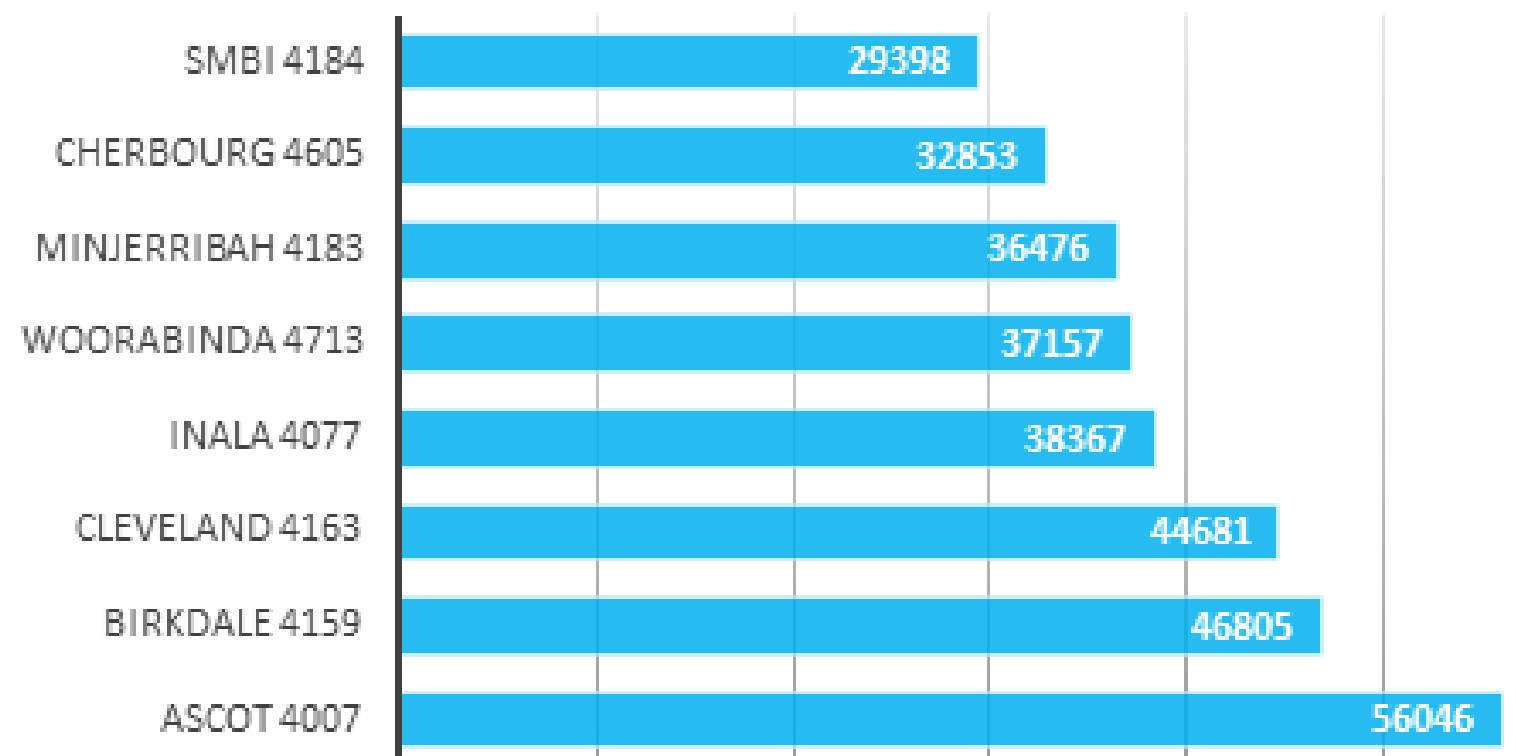
Data from the Australian Tax Office shows that the average taxable income on Minjerribah is well less than half that in Ascot, the highest income postcode in Queensland.

The mean income of Minjerribah residents is considerably higher than the median income. This shows there is a wide spread of incomes. The median income on Minjerribah is very close to that in Woorabinda and Inala.



Flinders Avenue, November 2019, NSIMM

Median Taxable Incomes (\$/yr) 2016-17

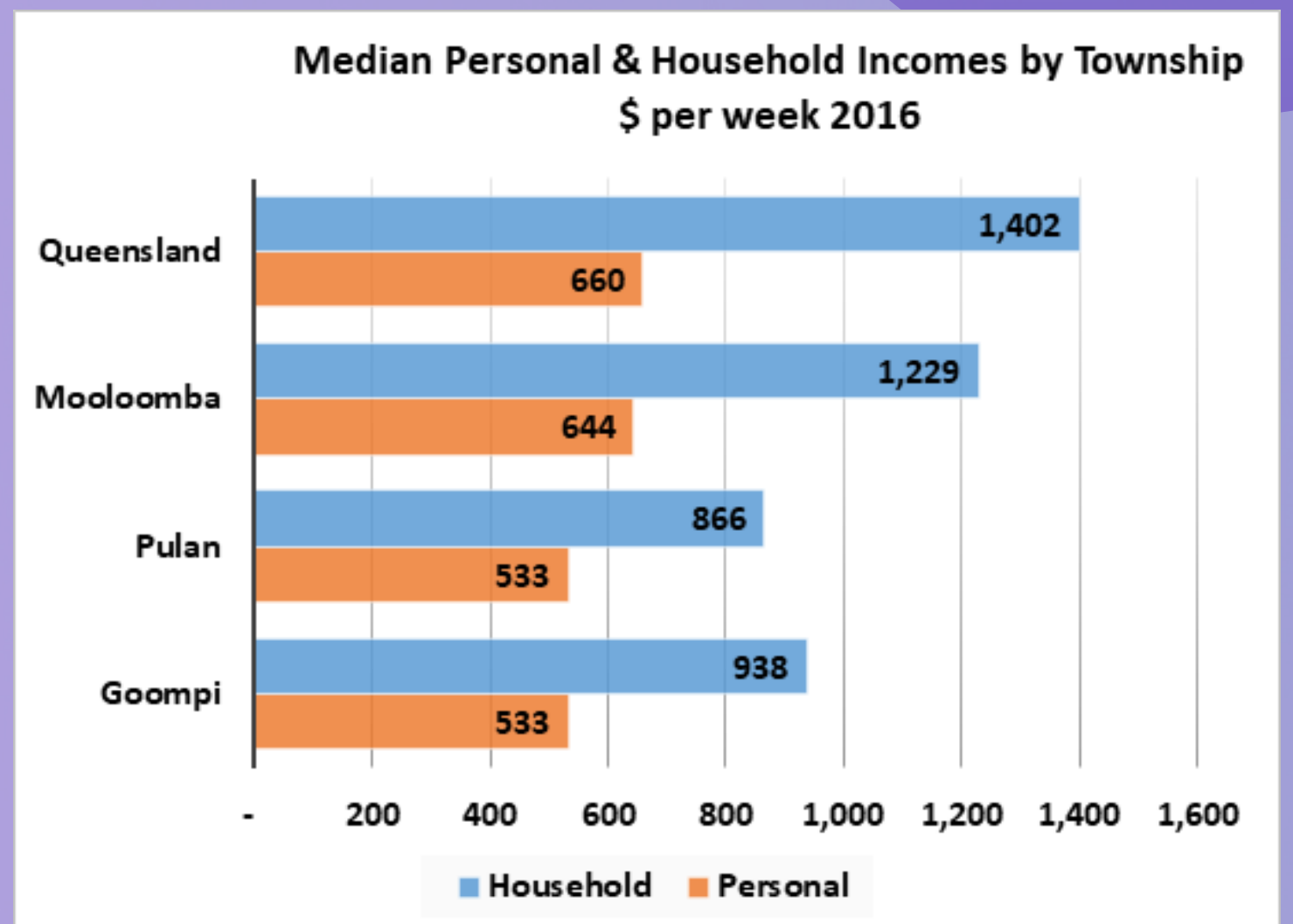


Mullet Fishing, Main Beach, 2014 NSIMM

Rich and Poor

Closing the Gap

In 2008, all Australian governments committed to reducing the inequalities suffered by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. In 2016 the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) agreed to refresh the Closing the Gap agenda.



| Median income of residents as % of Queensland | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| | personal | household |
| Mooloomba | 98% | 88% |
| Pulan | 81% | 62% |
| Goompi | 81% | 67% |

| Weekly Incomes (\$) | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | Aboriginal | | Non-Aboriginal | |
| Median values | Minj | Qld | Minj | Qld |
| Personal income | \$636 | \$560 | \$718 | \$747 |
| Household income | \$1,500 | \$1,475 | \$1,466 | \$1,962 |

| Close the Gap Indicators - Minjerribah (most recent data) | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Indicator | Aboriginal people | Non-Aboriginal People | The Gap |
| Employment participation | 48.6% | 52.7% | -4.1 p points |
| Year 12 schooling | 36.4% | 54.7% | -18.3 p points |
| Bachelor degree or higher | 6.5 | 17.4 | -10.9 p points |
| Proportion with income of under \$20,800 per year | 35.0% | 28.9% | -6.1 p points |
| Median personal annual income | \$33,082 | \$37,350 | -\$4,268 |
| Median household annual income | \$77,999 | \$76,222 | \$1,777 |



Easter Carnival, Goompi 2019
NSIMM

Social Minjerribah

| Three elements of socio-economic status index | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage | Index of Economic Resources | Index of Education and Occupation |
| Woorabinda 4713 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Cherbourg 4605 | 2 | 2 | 11 |
| Inala 4077 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| SMBI 4184 | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| Minjerribah 4183 | 22 | 16 | 58 |
| Cleveland 4163 | 66 | 56 | 76 |
| Birkdale 4159 | 86 | 91 | 68 |
| Ascot 4007 | 96 | 73 | 98 |
| Ashgrove 4060 | 99 | 96 | 98 |

The score is from 1 (most disadvantaged) to 100 (least disadvantaged)

How to read the table:

- The data is relative. Places are compared to Queensland as a whole with 20 per cent of the state population in each of the five quantiles.
- Proportions more than 20 per cent in quantiles 1 & 2 indicate relative disadvantage.
- Just under half the population of Minjerribah are in the most disadvantaged category.



| Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (SEIFA) % population in each quintile (2016) | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Level of disadvantage | most | | | | least |
| Minjerribah | 48.3 | 18.0 | 34.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Redland Islands | 82.6 | 9.5 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Brisbane East | 8.0 | 12.3 | 24.0 | 24.4 | 31.2 |

Minjerribah is in the lowest quarter on social-economic disadvantage and economic resources and just in the third quarter for education and occupation. While better than the Southern Moreton Bay Islands, Cherbourg, Woorabinda and Inala, there is a very considerable gap to places like Cleveland, Birkdale, Ascot and Ashgrove.

The measured Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) varies between the townships of the Island. The range is 3 to 67 on social disadvantage and economic resources and 23-88 on education and occupation. The score of 3 is lower than that for the Southern Moreton Bay Islands.

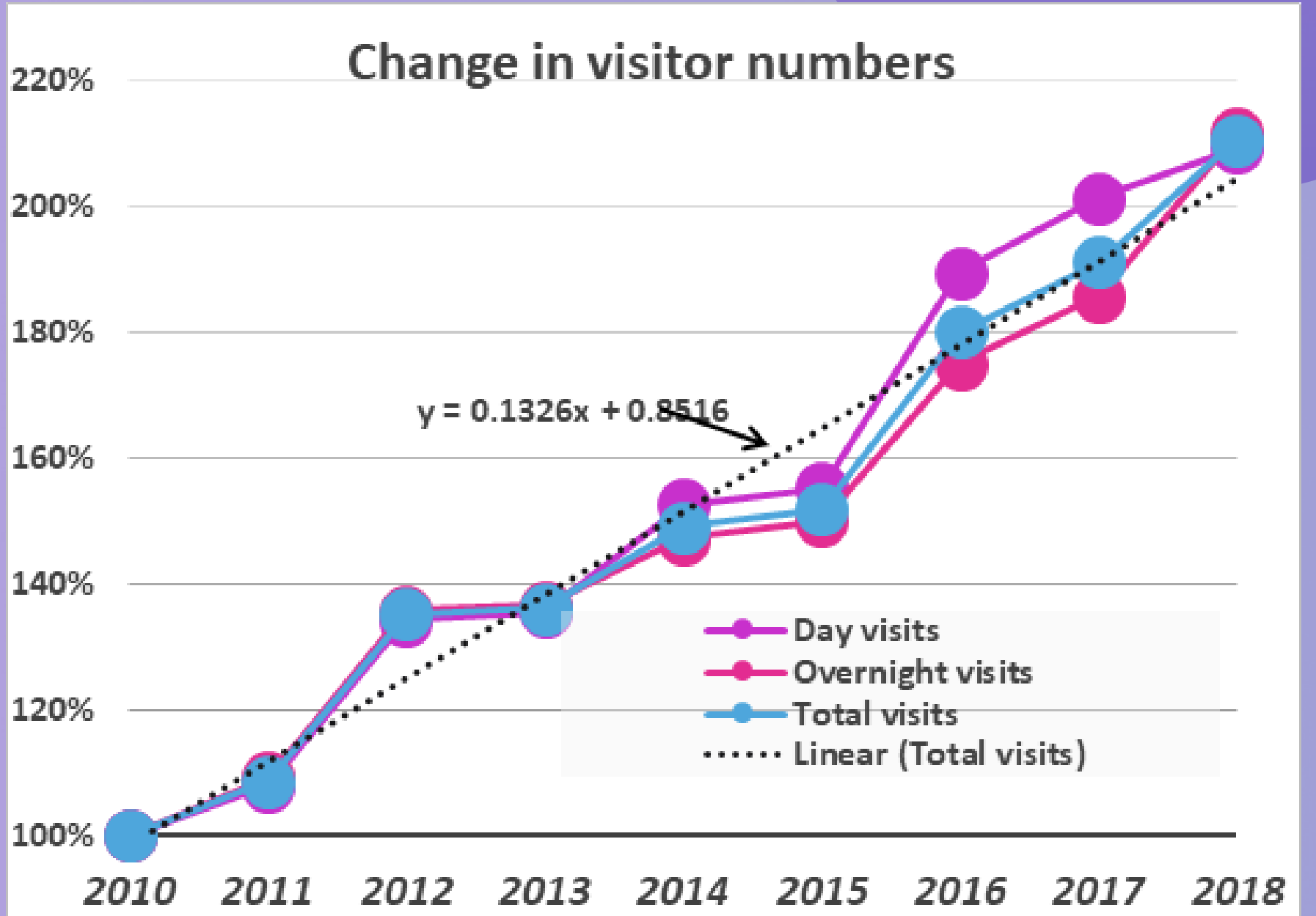


View from Deanbillba Bay, mining silo being deconstructed. November 2019 NSIMM

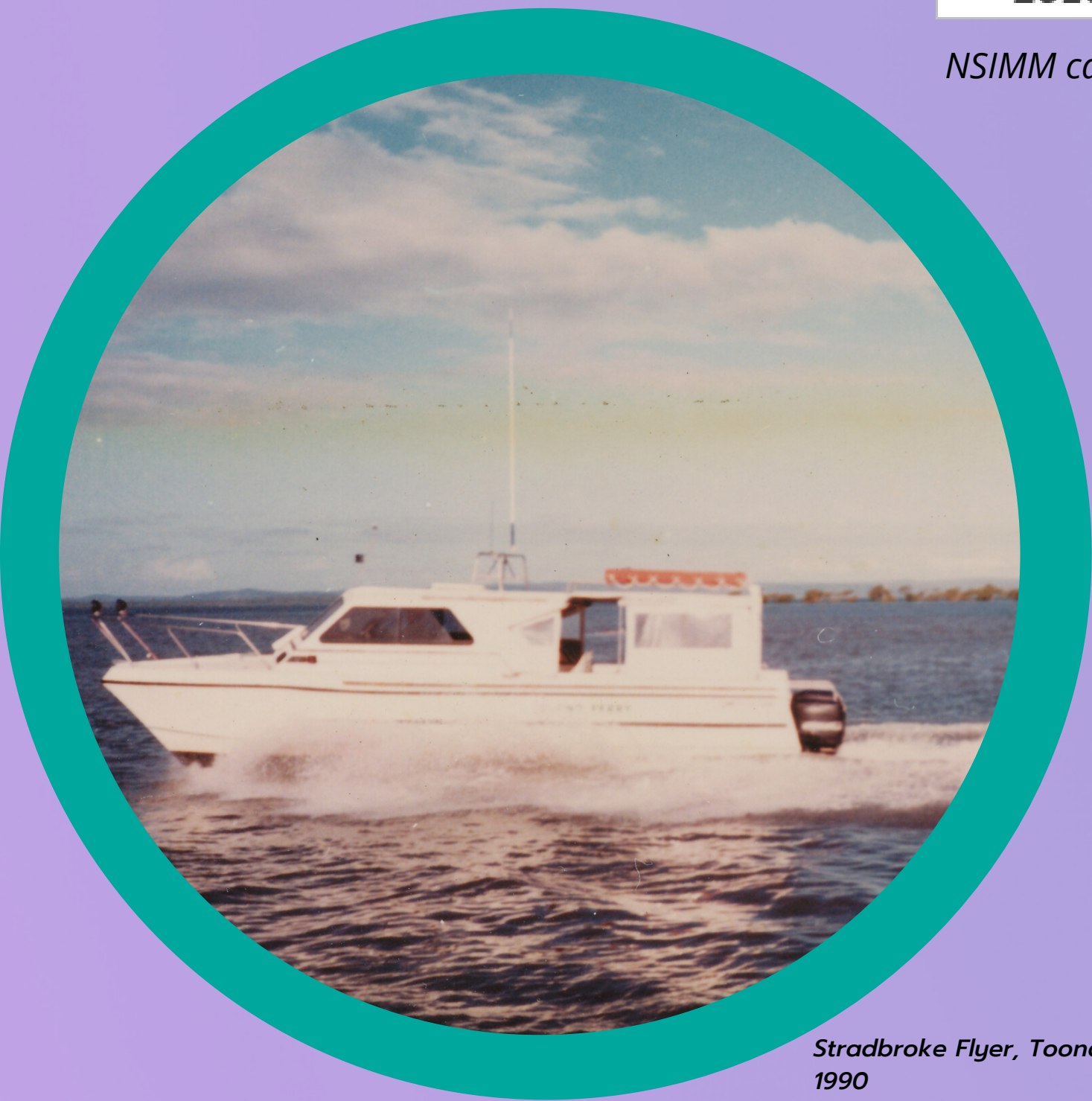
Tourism Minjerribah

University of Queensland researchers estimate that total visitation for 2018 was between 345,000 to 405,000 persons. This is a conservative estimate based on available ferry patronage, occupancy data and responses to the NSI Visitor Survey.

Minjerribah Visitor Research Program Round 2 Report June 2019



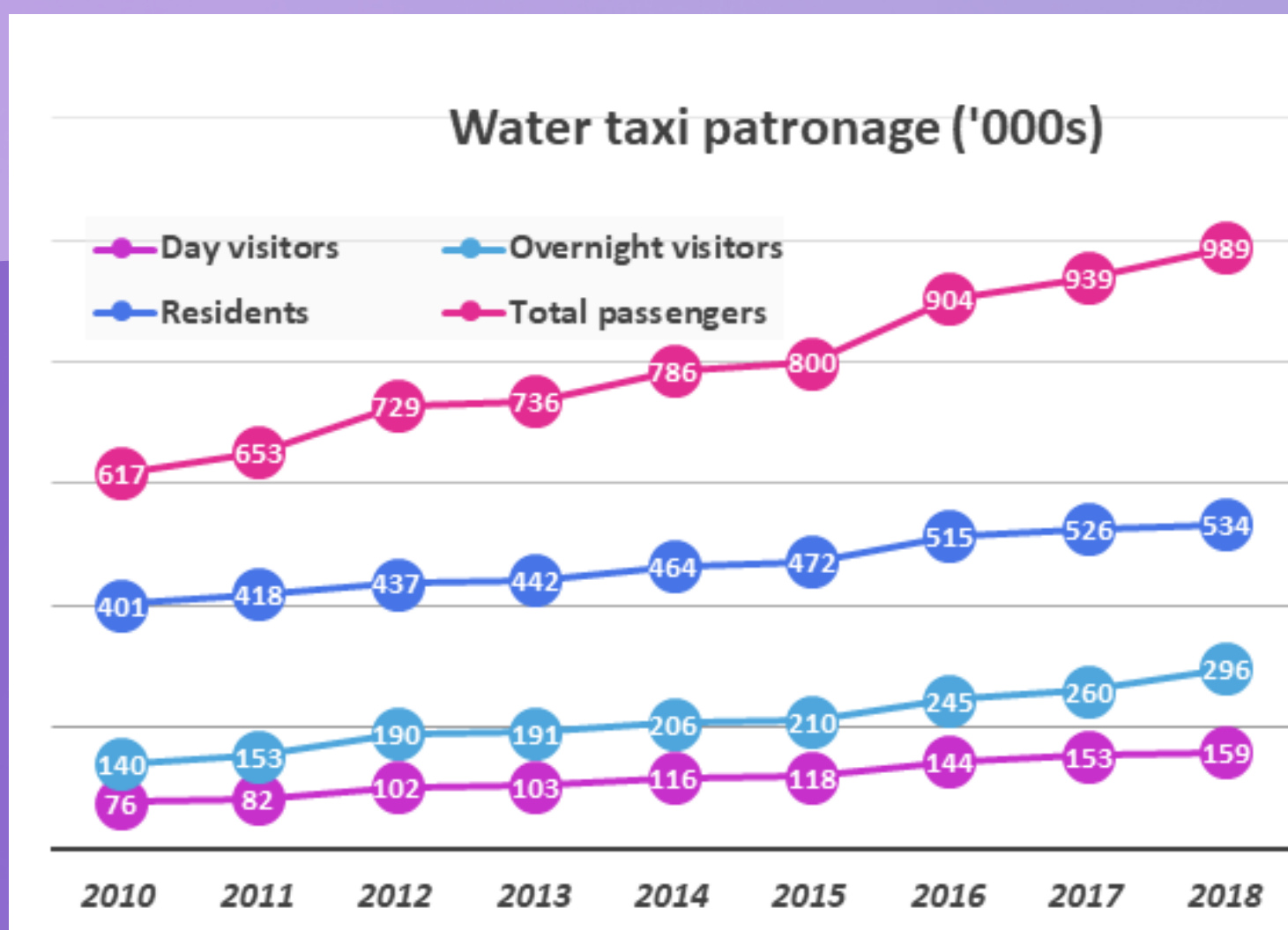
NSIMM calculation from UQ Visitor Research study 2019



Stradbroke Flyer, Toondah Harbour, 1990
Photo courtesy, Groom Family



Stradbroke Flyer, One Mile Jetty
December 2019
NSIMM



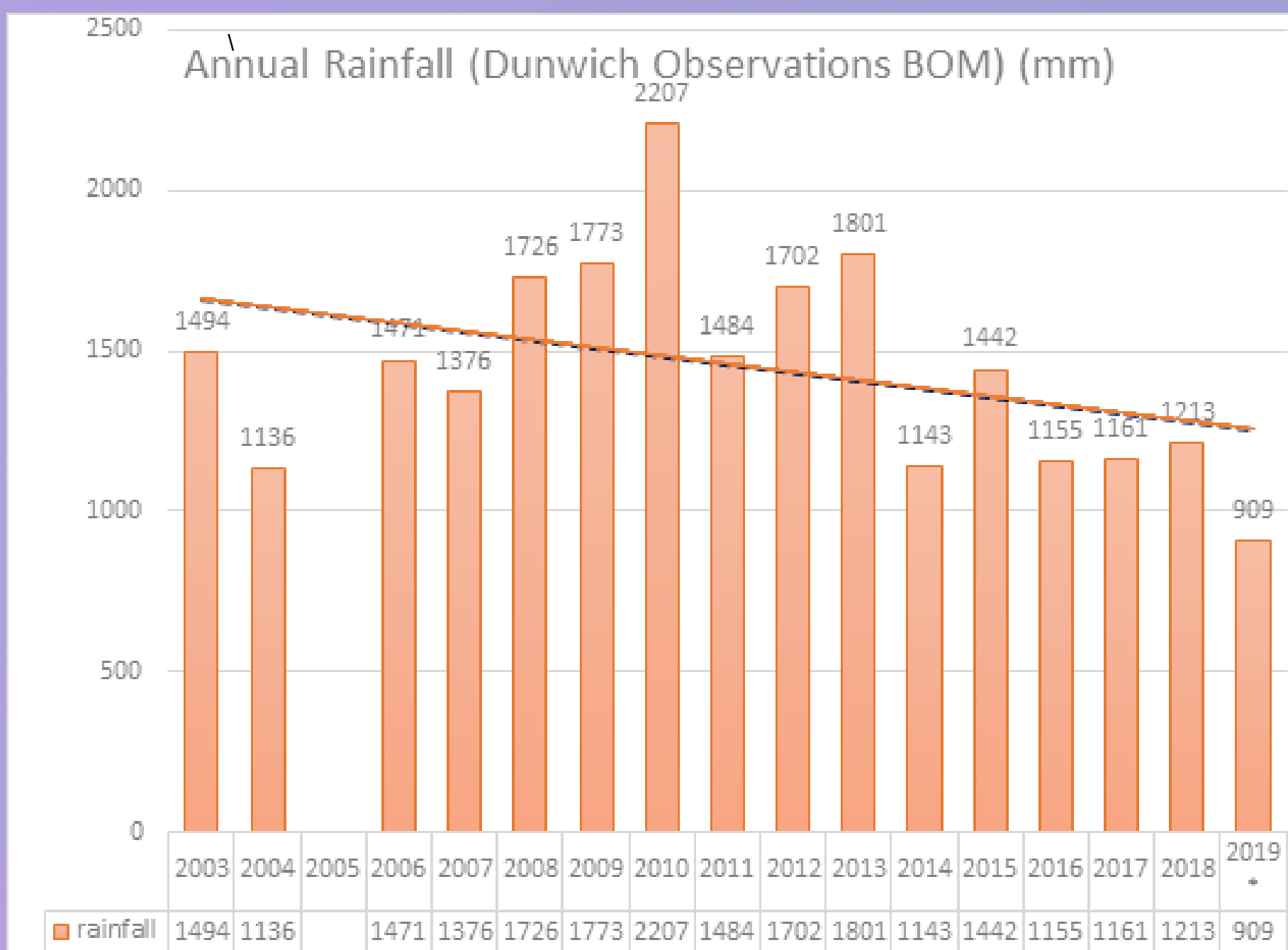
Weather, Water & Temperature



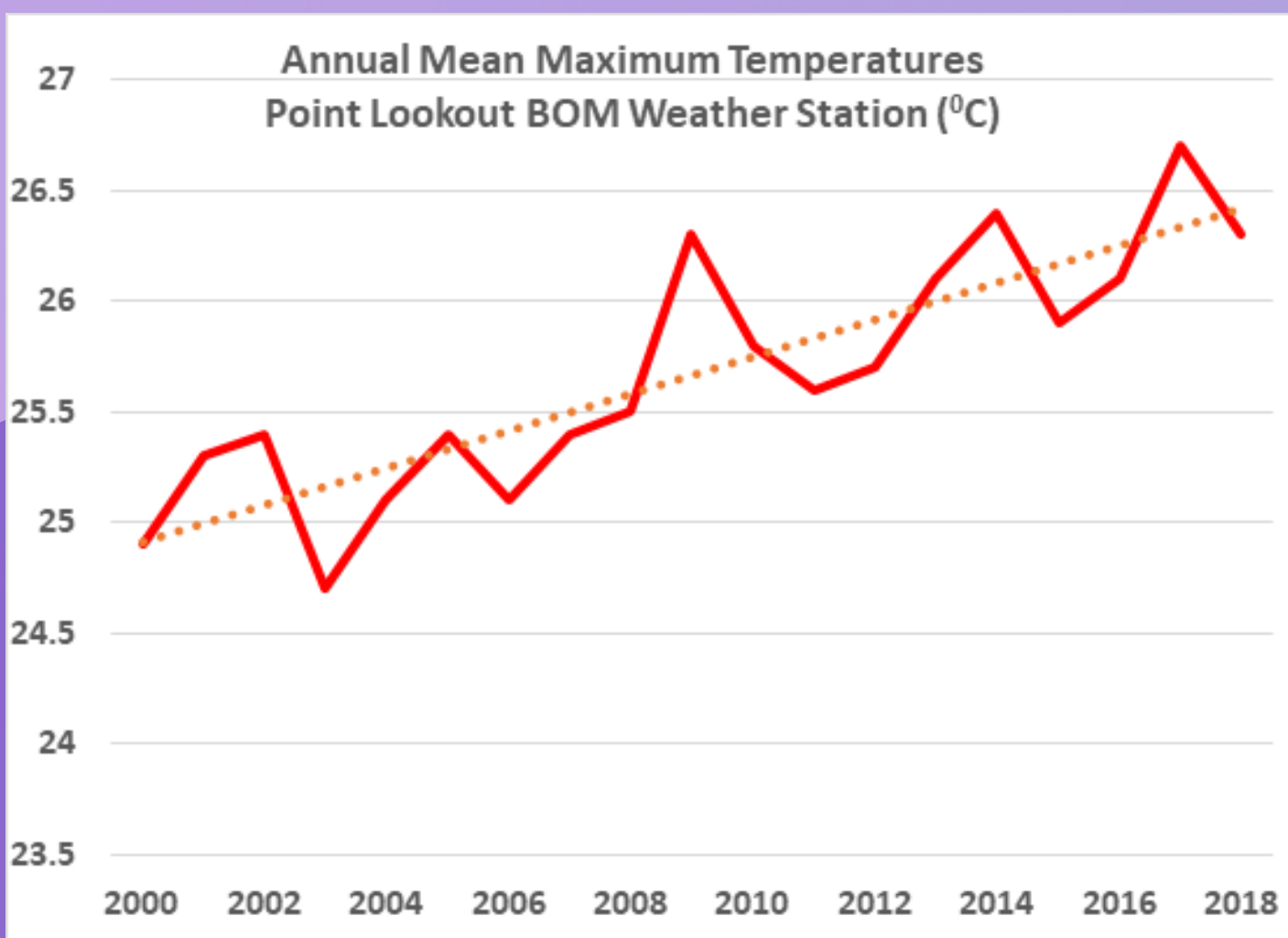
Brown Lake, circa 2000
Photo courtesy Barbara Smith



Brown Lake, December 2019
NSIMM



*2019 to 30 November
2005 - no data available



Note: The only Bureau of Meteorology weather observation station on Minjerribah is at Point Lookout. The above data includes an estimate for one month in 2014.

Notes & sources

The graphs and tables in this exhibition have been produced by the North Stradbroke Island Museum on Minjerribah from public and published sources. The social capital information about Island organisations was collected by the Musuem.

Sources

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census, various years, <https://www.abs.gov.au/census>

- Quickstats & Community profiles for either urban locality/centre or post code (4183)
- Comparative data from other localities and Queensland.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile

The data is based on place of usual residence (that is, where people usually live, rather than where they were counted on Census night).

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Historical Census Data,
<https://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20Historical%20Census%20Data>

Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Regional Profiles,
<https://statistics.qgso.qld.gov.au/qld-regional-profiles>

Queensland Treasury; Queensland Government Statistician's Office North Stradbroke Island Regional Profile, December 2018,
https://www.ditid.qld.gov.au/___data/assets/pdf_file/0008/1409219/nsi-regional-profile.pdf

North Stradbroke Island (Minjerribah) Regional Profile, November 2017,
<https://www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/resources/strategy/nsi/nsi-regional-profile.pdf>

Census of Population and Housing: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Australia, 2016
<https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/2033.0.55.001>
and http://stat.data.abs.gov.au/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=ABS_SEIFA2016_SSC

Australian Tax Office, Taxation statistics Individuals detailed tables, various years
<https://www.ato.gov.au/About-ATO/Research-and-statistics/In-detail/Taxation-statistics/Taxation-statistics-2016-17/?anchor=Individualsdetailedtables#Individualsdetailedtables>

Minjerribah Futures, Minjerribah Visitor Research Program, Round 2 Report, June 2019, (University of Queensland), <https://www.publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/north-stradbroke-island-visitor-research-program-round-2-report/resource/68bca87c-60b8-4d4b-a8b9-7d36e48d41ab>

Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology, Climate Data Online, <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/data/>

