

Adani

**Appendix E11 – Indigenous Social and Economic
Impact Assessment**

adani™

**CDM
Smith**



ADANI ABBOT POINT TERMINAL PTY LTD
ABBOT BPOINT COAL TERMINAL EXPANSION
INDIGENOUS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT
ASSESSMENT REPORT

Prepared by Environment Land Heritage
For Adani Mining/Mundra Port
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1. Executive summary

- 1.1. The situation of Indigenous people in the Bowen region described in the Indigenous social impact baseline study attached at **Schedule 1** to this report is one of relatively higher levels of disadvantage compared to non-Indigenous people in the region.
- 1.2. This includes higher levels of dependence (i.e. a high proportion of people under 20 years old), lower levels of house ownership and greater overcrowding in houses, higher unemployment and lower wage levels.
- 1.3. Discussions with representatives of the Juru people, the native title claimants in the project area, have revealed a number of concerns about the potential negative socio-economic impacts, in addition to several aspirations to make the most of potential positive impacts that could arise from the project.
 - (a) Concerns have been raised about the need for housing for Indigenous employees of the project and the need for a range of housing options.
 - (i) Adani has undertaken to construct a work camp for all employees which should mitigate this potential impact.
 - (b) Concerns have been raised regarding the potential loss of access to traditional land and sea country in the project area.
 - (i) Negotiations are on-going in relation to this issue, with some restrictions inevitable due to health and safety reasons.
 - (c) Concerns have been raised in relation to the potential for damage to Aboriginal cultural heritage sites in the project area.
 - (i) The identification of cultural heritage, establishment of buffer zones and training of those working on the project to recognise, respect and report new findings of cultural heritage sites and artefacts should mitigate these concerns.
- 1.4. Juru representatives are very interested in ensuring that training and employment opportunities presented by the project are made available to Indigenous people.
 - (a) Negotiations between Juru representatives and Adani representatives to date have included discussions of the Juru's aspiration for Indigenous employment and the provision of information about tenders to Juru businesses.
 - (b) Further negotiations are needed to finalise training and employment arrangements, including the possibility of accessing existing Indigenous government employment and training programs.

2. Introduction

- 2.1. This report explores the potential social impacts of the proposal to develop the T0 expansion of the Abbot Point port by Adani on Indigenous people in the region.
- 2.2. The existing social environment for Indigenous people in the Bowen region is described in the baseline report attached at Schedule 1.
- 2.3. Of the total population in the area of 10,260 people, approximately 750 people in the Bowen Area (Bowen State Suburb) identified themselves as being Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders in the 2011 census and a further 1,000 people did not state their Indigenous status.
- 2.4. Relative to non-Indigenous people, Indigenous people living in the Bowen area are characterised by the following:
 - (a) A higher proportion of people under 20 years old and lower median age
 - (b) Lower levels of personal income
 - (c) Lower levels of house ownership or purchase
 - (d) Higher numbers of people per household
 - (e) Higher levels of unemployment and under employment
 - (f) A lower proportion employed as managers and professionals and higher proportion as labourers and community and personal service workers.
- 2.5. A series of discussions were held with representatives of the Juru people who are the registered claimants for native title in the area affected by the proposal.
 - (a) In the first section the legislative requirements to undertake the social impact are described together with the policies and programs that are designed to improve employment options and outcomes for Indigenous people in Queensland.
 - (b) Section 3 of this report describes the methodology used to undertake consultation with the local Juru Indigenous people.
 - (c) Section 4 of this report describes the outcomes of these consultations and presents options to mitigate potential negative impacts and make the most of opportunities to enhance the potential positive impacts.

3. Legislative Requirements, Policies and Programs

- 3.1. The Minister's referral of the project for assessment under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999* section 5.16 refers to section 136(1)(b) of the Act which requires the Minister to consider "...economic and social matters when deciding to grant approval to the project...".
- 3.2. The Minister's referral further states that "...information must be provided in the EIS on the broad social and economic impacts (positive and negative) including cumulative social and economic impacts of the proposal for the purposes of part 9 decision on the approval."
- (a) Section 136 (1)(b) of the EPBC Act states:
- (1) *In deciding whether or not to approve the taking of an action, and what conditions to attach to an approval, the Minister must consider the following, so far as they are not inconsistent with any other requirement of this Subdivision:*
- (a) *matters relevant to any matter protected by a provision of Part 3 that the Minister has decided is a controlling provision for the action;*
- (b) *economic and social matters.*

Policies and Programs to Improve Employment Outcomes for Indigenous People

- 3.3. Relevant programs to assist in improving Indigenous employment outcomes run by the Australian and Queensland Governments include the 'Australian Government Indigenous Employment Program'¹ and the Queensland Government 'Indigenous Employment and Training Managers'.
- 3.4. Both of these programs could be targeted to be partners in the potential development of the project to improve the employment and training outcomes of Indigenous people in the project area.

The Australian Government Indigenous Employment Program

- 3.5. "The objective of the reformed Indigenous Employment Program (IEP) is to increase Indigenous Australians employment outcomes and participation in economic activities, contributing to the Government's commitment to halving the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous employment outcomes within a decade."
- 3.6. The IEP supports a broad range of activities that are responsive to the needs of employers, Indigenous Australians and their communities.
- (a) Support is available for activities that help to achieve the objective of the IEP and that offer value for money.
- (b) These could include activities that will:
- (i) Encourage and support employers to provide sustainable employment opportunities for Indigenous Australians
- (ii) Encourage and support Indigenous Australians to take up training and employment opportunities, stay in jobs and enhance their future employment prospects
- (iii) Assist Indigenous communities, industry bodies and groups of employers to develop Indigenous workforce and economic development strategies that

¹ Information from the Australian Government website <http://www.deewr.gov.au>

support local and regional economic growth

- (iv) Assist Indigenous Australians to develop sustainable businesses and economic opportunities in urban, regional and remote areas.

3.7. Services under the IEP are delivered by organisations appointed to the IEP Employment and Economic Development and Business Support Panel's 2012-2015.

(a) According to the program website support could be available for activities that:

- (i) Encourage and support employers to provide sustainable employment opportunities for Indigenous Australians
- (ii) Encourage and prepare and support Indigenous Australians to take up training and employment opportunities, stay in jobs and enhance their future employment prospects, help Indigenous communities, industry bodies and groups of employers to develop Indigenous workforce and economic development strategies that support local and regional economic growth
- (iii) Help Indigenous Australians to develop sustainable businesses and economic opportunities in urban, regional and remote areas.

3.8. Individuals, communities and organisations can access assistance directly from DEEWR, or indirectly from the two panels of providers which have been established to help provide services under the reformed IEP.

Indigenous Employment and Training Managers

3.9. The Queensland Government maintains a group of Indigenous Employment and Training Managers who can assist Indigenous people to get the qualifications needed to secure employment.

3.10. Training managers are based in Townsville, Rockhampton and Mackay.

3.11. The program objectives include an aim to:

(a) Maximise employment opportunities for Indigenous people by:

- (i) Building the capacity of the communities to participate in regional economic development and creation of sustainable employment and training opportunities
- (ii) Building the capacity of Indigenous Communities and organisations to liaise with key stakeholders in negotiating appropriate employment and training opportunities within the priority target area
- (iii) Developing employment and training strategies, responsive to community needs and linked to local employers, government and nongovernment agencies.

3.12. The Indigenous Employment and Training Managers work with a group of community based Indigenous Employment and Training support Officers to:

- (a) Increase the retention and completion rates of Indigenous apprentices, trainees and vocational students and to maximise employment and training opportunities for Indigenous job seekers
- (b) Develop and implement culturally appropriate mentor and support mechanisms
- (c) Problem solving and conflict resolution services to employers guardians and participants

- (d) Engage Indigenous participation into employment and training programs
- (e) Assist community capacity building through advice and support
- (f) Assist IETM to identify local Indigenous community training needs and negotiate with the relevant RTOs.

4. Methodology

Summary of Consultation with Interested Indigenous Parties

- 4.1. The Indigenous interested parties in the region consulted in relation to development of this report are the Juru People registered native title applicant (the Juru people).
- 4.2. Discussions with the Juru people involved a series of formal meetings with nominated representatives of these people as outlined in Table 1 and informal discussion with the Juru people involved cultural heritage assessment process.

Table 1: Formal meetings during consultation process with Traditional Owners

Date and place of meeting	Parties involved	Topics discussed
June 13 th 2012	Juru representatives ELH Adani	Introduction of the personnel and update of the proposed project activities Early works approval to commence cultural heritage study Discussion of social and economic impacts and potential mitigation
August 13 th – 14 th	Juru representatives	Initial on-site assessment of cultural heritage
August 15 th	Juru representatives ELH	Initial on-site assessment of cultural heritage
September 11 th	Juru representatives ELH Adani	Discussion of cultural heritage management plan, Indigenous Land Use Agreement and desired social and economic benefits
October 1 st – 6 th	Juru representatives ELH	Full cultural heritage assessment
October 11 th	Juru representatives Juru advisors	Meeting of Juru representatives with advisors to determine aspirations and list of desired social and economic benefits/mitigation strategies
October 12 th	Juru representatives ELH Adani	Detailed presentation of aspirations and discussion of desired social and economic impacts and mitigation strategies

- 4.3. The Juru native title applicant was appointed by the Juru people on the basis that they represent the families involved in the native title claim.
- 4.4. All those involved in the consultation process from the Juru people were contacted through Juru Enterprises Ltd.²

² Juru Enterprises Ltd PO Box 748 Bowen Qld 4805

5. Findings from the Consultation Process and Impact Mitigation and Management

Findings from the Consultation Process

- 5.1. Consultation with Juru representatives revealed relatively few concerns about potential negative social or economic impacts arising if the proposed project were to proceed.
- 5.2. They reported relatively few negative socioeconomic impacts from previous developments on the site.
- 5.3. They had some concerns about the impact of population growth on housing but felt that the proposal to build a work camp to accommodate workers during the construction phase of the project would mitigate potential impacts on housing.
- 5.4. Their main concerns were that:
 - (a) Members in their community should be well-placed to take advantage of employment and training opportunities that will arise
 - (b) Adequate measures should be taken to ensure the protection of highly valued cultural heritage sites located adjacent to the development area.

Housing

- 5.5. Juru representatives did report any anticipated adverse impacts on housing due to the planned construction/use of existing accommodation camps for all the workers associated with the construction phase of the project during which the greatest number of workers associated with the project will need accommodation.
- 5.6. They requested that Adani should ensure that sufficient housing be made available to accommodate the Juru workforce, both for permanent employees and short term workers and were concerned that there should be a range of accommodation options to suit people with varied situations.

Employment, Education and Training

- 5.7. Juru representatives foresaw employment and training opportunities as a potentially positive impact that could arise from the project development.
- 5.8. They requested that the project provide employment and training opportunities for Juru people for all aspects of the project. These include:
 - (a) Direct employment and training opportunities
 - (b) Contracting opportunities for Juru businesses, to carry out project related activities such as environmental and land and sea management work on Juru country, including rehabilitation work.
- 5.9. Juru representatives observed that some Juru people are already trained in relevant industries and can start work immediately, examples being cooks and people to undertake administration positions in the work camp.

- 5.10. Juru representatives were concerned that members of the local Indigenous community may not be adequately trained for many of the other positions that may be available in the project.
- (a) They requested that the project provide for training for Juru people in relevant industries, such as environmental management and construction, with commitment by the project managers that such training lead to employment by Adani, or contracting opportunities with Adani on project activities.
 - (b) They further identified a need for scholarships for Juru students to attend higher education.
- 5.11. Juru representatives requested that employment opportunities should be available throughout all aspects of the project e.g. the preparation of land, construction of infrastructure and the actual running of the port.
- 5.12. They requested that agreements be put in place to provide for significant Indigenous employment in the workforce involved in running the Port facilities be Juru people.
- 5.13. They stated their desire to be involved in providing cultural awareness inductions to non-Indigenous people before they start work on the project.

Access to Land and Sea Country

- 5.14. The Juru representatives were concerned that they may be further restricted from accessing their traditional land and sea country if the project proceeds and stated that they should be entitled to continuing access subject to health and safety constraints as well as restrictions in the access to land managed by the North Queensland Bulk Ports Corporation.

Cultural Heritage

- 5.15. The potential for the disturbance of cultural heritage sites in areas adjacent to but not directly affected by the project area is a significant concern of the Juru representatives.
- 5.16. Negotiations are continuing regarding the establishment of a buffer zone between these sites and the project area to protect the sites and for the establishment of arrangements between Juru representatives and representatives of the project management to monitor the integrity of cultural heritage sites during construction and operation.

On-going Communication Processes

- 5.17. The Juru representatives proposed that the need for any on-going consultations regarding impacts of the project be managed and implemented by an Implementation Committee.

Impact Mitigation and Management

- 5.18. Table 2 summarises the potential impacts of the project described by Juru representatives and mitigation measures that may address these impacts.

Table 2: Potential impacts and mitigation and management strategies

Impact	Phase (construction/operational)	Stakeholders	Impact (+ve / - ve)	Probability (high, med, low)	Consequence (high, med, low)	Management and/or mitigation strategies	Responsible parties	Timeframe	Key performance indicators	Further Consideration
Housing & accommodation										
Lack of housing available for Indigenous people employed on the project	Construction/operational	Juru people, Adani, contractors	-	High	High	Housing to be provided for all employees	Adani	Prior to and during construction	Indigenous community members being able to reside locally during construction and operation	Potential for housing to be located on lands leased from Juru people
Workforce										
Introduction of new skill sets, training opportunities	Construction/operational	Juru people, Adani, contractors, Qld and Aust. Govt.	+	High	High	Places and funding provided for training	Adani, contractors, Qld and Aust. Governments	Prior to and during construction	Indigenous community members having opportunities to participate in employment opportunities related to construction	Further detail required: Shifts/contracts (ie FIFO, length etc) Skill/position breakdowns
Workforce										
Employment	Construction/operational	Juru people, Adani, contractors	+	High	High	Commitment set for employment of Indigenous employees	Adani, contractors	During construction and operation	Indigenous employment in construction and operation	Further discussions required to set targets for training and employment places for Indigenous people Need to engage government programs to assist in providing access to specialist training
Access to land and sea country										
Restricted access to Juru country	Construction/operational	Juru people, Adani, NQBPC	-	High	Med	Agreed access agreements	Juru people, Adani, NQBPC	Throughout project	Juru people retaining access to land and sea, subject to health, safety and security restrictions	Further discussions required to clarify access rights for Indigenous people
Management of cultural heritage										
Potential for damage to cultural heritage sites	Construction/operational	Juru people, Adani, contractors, NQBPC	-	Med	High	Complete cultural heritage mapping Establish buffer zone for eastern seaboard Provide induction to project staff to recognise, respect and protect cultural heritage	Juru people, Adani, contractors, NQBPC	Throughout project	Establishment of suitable protection measures, including monitoring and mitigation as required	To be set out in a Cultural Heritage Management Plan

6. Conclusion

- 6.1. The situation of Indigenous people in the Bowen region described in the baseline study attached at Schedule 1 is one of relatively higher levels of disadvantage compared to non-Indigenous people in the region.
- 6.2. This includes high proportion of dependent young people in the community, higher levels of unemployment, lower personal income levels, higher proportions employed in labouring and low proportion in professional and managerial occupations and lower levels of housing ownership and purchase.
- 6.3. It is therefore understandable that representatives of the Juru people were most concerned with maximising education, training and employment opportunities that could arise should the project proceed.
- 6.4. If the management measures outlined in relation to securing training places and employment opportunities are realised there are good prospects for improved employment outcomes for Indigenous people in the Bowen region should the project proceed.
- 6.5. Some concerns about the potential impacts of the project raised include the need for housing for employees, potential for damage to cultural heritage sites and possible restriction of access to Juru land and sea country.
- (a) In relation to housing, Adani has undertaken to provide accommodation during construction, which should include a suitable range of options available for those in differing circumstances.
 - (b) The potential for damage to cultural heritage sites can be managed through several actions.
 - (i) Completion of the cultural heritage survey revealed that the most important sites occur adjacent to but not within the project development footprint. These areas can be protected through establishment of buffer zones in which there is no disturbance by project activities.
 - (ii) To allow for the later discovery of cultural heritage sites or artefacts, cultural awareness training should be made part of induction process for all employees on the project and the implementation committee kept informed of any new findings of heritage items
 - (c) In relation to restriction of access to parts of Juru land and sea country, it is unavoidable that some areas of the project will have restricted access to all people because of health, safety and security considerations.
 - (i) Further consultations are required between Juru representatives, Adani, NQBP and other parties that may control access to land affected by the project to clarify these issues

7. References

Bird, M. (2009) *Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Study Port of Abbot Point X110 Infrastructure Development Project April 2009*. Report prepared by Michele Bird Northern Archaeology Consultancies Pty Ltd For GHD Pty Ltd On Behalf of North Queensland Bulk Ports Corporation (NQBP)

Petkova, V., Lockie, S., Rolfe, J. and Ivanova, G. (2009) *Mining developments and social impacts on communities: Bowen Basin case studies*. *Rural Society*, vol. 19, no. 3, pp. 211-228. <http://rsj.e-contentmanagement.com/archives/vol/19/issue/3/article/3035> (viewed 08/10/12)

Schedule 1 - Adani Abbot Point T0 Project Socio-Economic Baseline Study

1. Summary

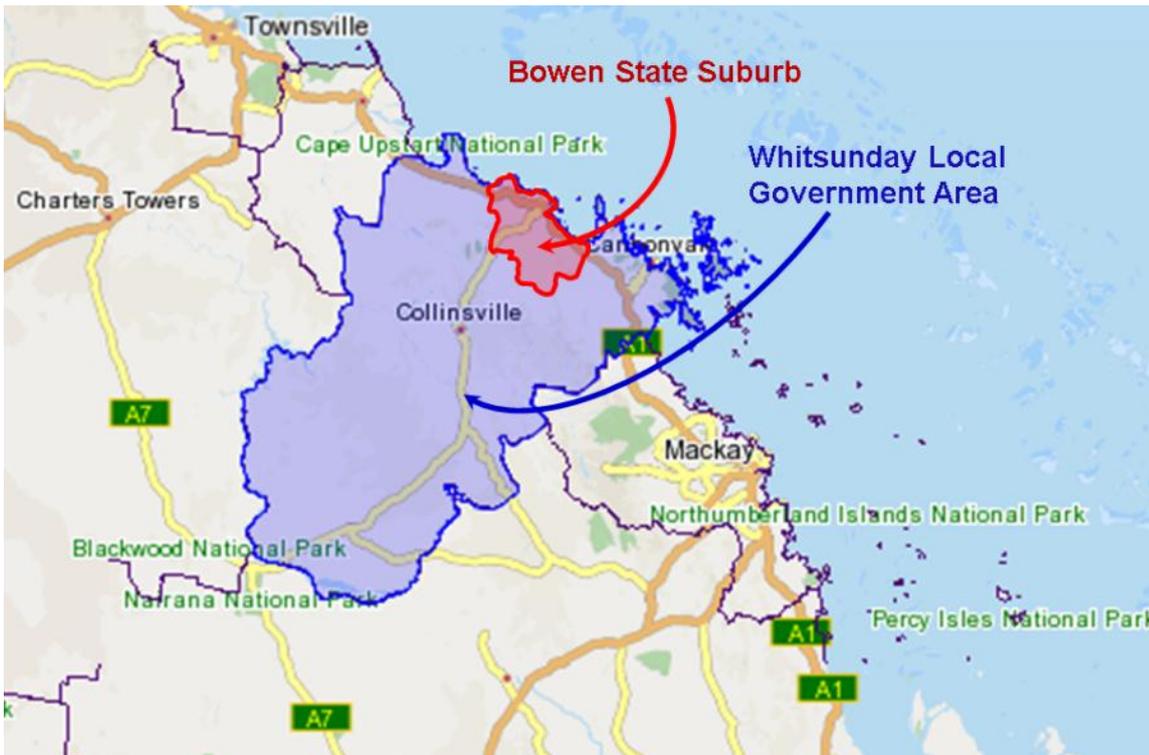
- 1.1. Approximately 750 people in the Bowen Area (Bowen State Suburb) identified themselves as being Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders in the 2011 census and a further 1,000 people did not state their Indigenous status.
- 1.2. Relative to non-Indigenous people, Indigenous people living in the Bowen area are characterised by the following:
 - (a) A higher proportion of people under 20 years old and lower median age;
 - (b) Lower levels of personal income;
 - (c) Lower levels of house ownership or purchase;
 - (d) Higher numbers of people per household;
 - (e) Higher levels of unemployment and under employment;
 - (f) A lower proportion employed as managers and professionals and higher proportion as labourers and community and personal service workers.

2. Detailed Profile of Indigenous People in the Bowen Region

- 2.1. The statistics used to compile this report are primarily derived from the ABS Census of 2011.
- 2.2. The ABS is still in the process of assessing, analysing and releasing data from this census.
- 2.3. At the time of compiling this report, information about the topics of interest relating to Indigenous people and households were available at a number of different scales.
 - (a) These include the Bowen State Suburb, the Bowen Indigenous Location, and the Whitsunday Local Government Area as described in Figure 2.
 - (b) In some cases data of interest was not yet available from the 2011 census and information from the 2006 census has been used.³

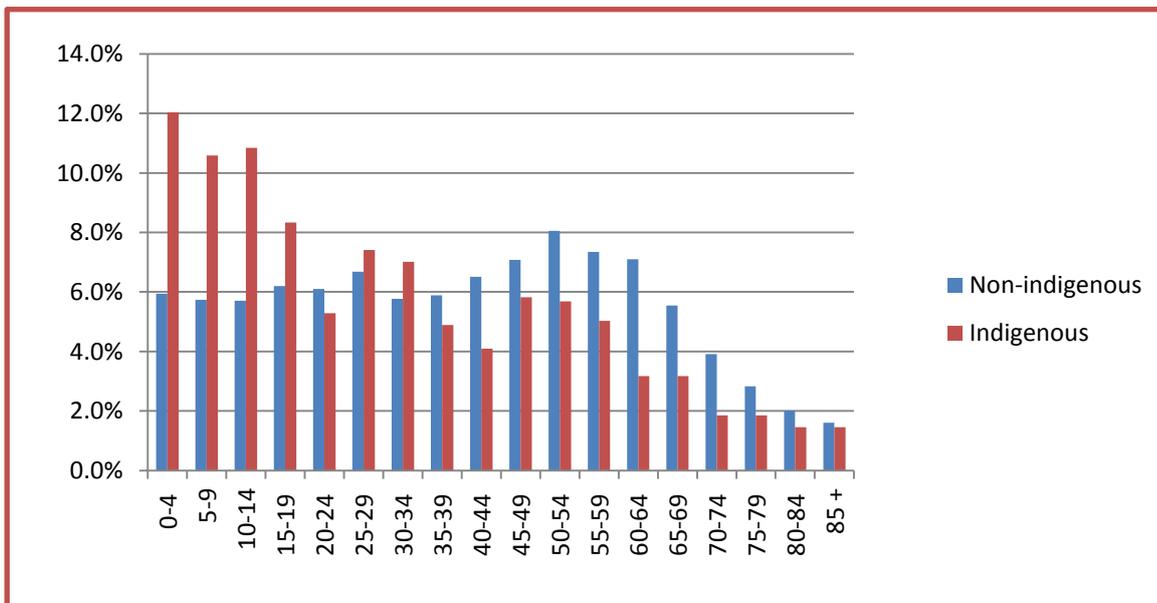
³ A detailed explanation of the methods used by the ABS to analyse and report on data from the 2011 census (i.e. the Australian Statistical Geography Standard) can be found at www.abs.gov.au

Figure 1: Location and boundaries of the Bowen State Suburb (SSC) and Whitsunday Regional Council areas⁴



2.4. In Bowen (State Suburb) a higher proportion of Indigenous people (including aboriginal, Torres Strait Islanders and those who are both aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descendents) are under the age of 20 and a lower proportion are over the age of 35 relative to the non-Indigenous population.

Figure 2: Age distribution of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in Bowen (State Suburb)



⁴ Note that the Bowen (Indigenous location) area corresponds with the Whitsunday Regional Council area, excluding the area covered by the Whitsunday Statistical Local Area (which includes the areas around Airlie Beach, Cannonvale and Proserpine as well as the Whitsunday Islands).

Source: ABS, 2011, Census of Population and Housing – Bowen State Suburb Basic Community Profile, Code SSC30212 (SSC)

- 2.5. In Bowen (Qld) (Indigenous Locations) the median age of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people was 24 years compared to a median age of 39 for non-Indigenous people.
- (a) Of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people 35.3% were children aged 0 to 14 years and 6.0% were people aged 65 years and over.
- 2.6. Population growth rates between the period 2006 and 2011 vary greatly between non-Indigenous and Indigenous people.
- 2.7. Overall the population within Bowen State Suburb grew by 5.5%.
- (a) For non-Indigenous people the population grew by 5.3% while the population growth rates of Indigenous people varied from a loss of 32% for those from the Torres Strait up to a 43% increase in the number of people of mixed Torres Strait and Aboriginal background

Table 3: Population change of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in the Bowen State Suburb area 2006 - 2011

Indigenous status	2006	2011	% change
Non-Indigenous	8037	8483	5.3%
Aboriginal	592	602	1.7%
Torres Strait Islander	70	53	-32.1%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	58	101	42.6%
Not Stated	944	1024	7.8%
Total	9701	10263	5.5%

Housing

- 2.8. Of the 3,623 households in the Bowen area, 344 households have at least one person of Indigenous decent.
- 2.9. Only 45.6% of people of Indigenous decent either own or are purchasing their own home compared to 61.1% of non-Indigenous people.
- (a) Indigenous people are also more likely to be living in rented housing from a State housing authority (11.5% versus 3.5%) or to be renting from a housing co-operative, community or church group (10.9% versus 0.8%) than non-Indigenous people
- 2.10. Details of the number of Indigenous people under house purchase or renting stress in the Bowen State Suburb area were not available at the time of compiling this report.
- 2.11. Some information is available about the area covered by Bowen (Indigenous Location).
- (a) The median values for rent and mortgage payments for households with at least one Indigenous person (\$205) are lower than those for non-Indigenous households (\$220) (Table 4).
- (b) Households with Indigenous people have slightly more people per household (3.0) and per bedroom (1.2) than non-Indigenous households, and a higher proportion reported the need for an extra bedroom (8.2% versus 3.7%) (Table 4).

Table 4: Selected housing means and averages for Indigenous and non-Indigenous households in the Bowen region (Bowen Indigenous Location)⁵

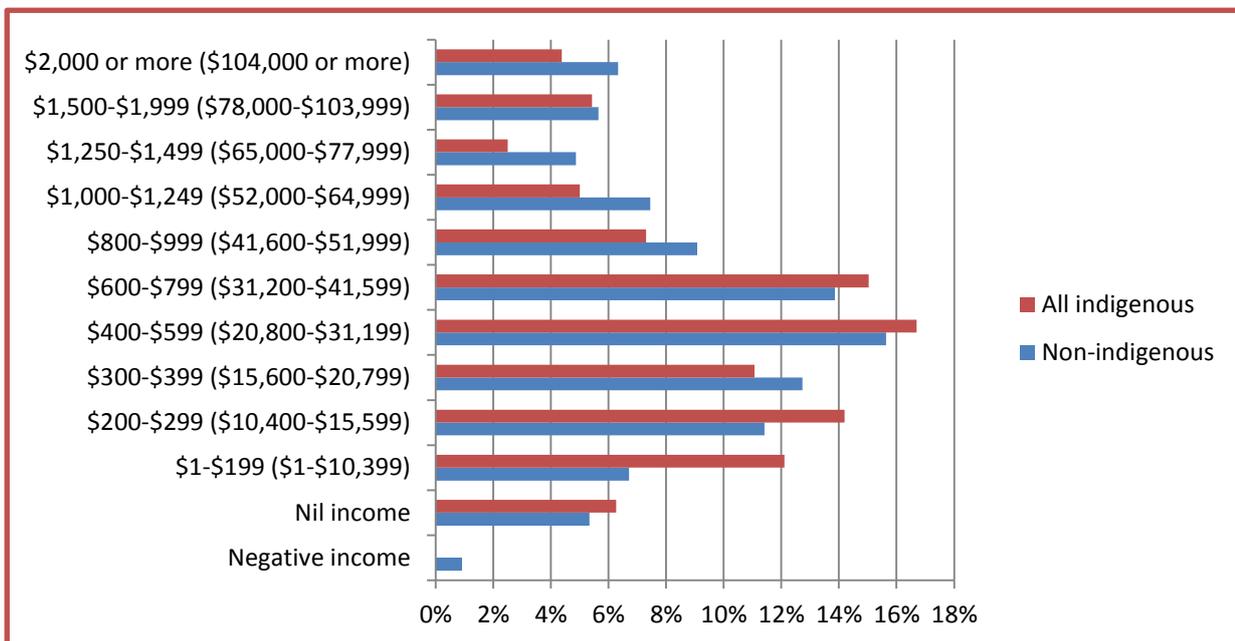
	Indigenous persons/households with Indigenous persons(a)	Non-Indigenous persons(b)/ other households	Total
Median mortgage repayment (\$/monthly)	1,517	1,600	1,600
Median rent (\$/weekly)	205	220	220
Average number of persons per bedroom	1.2	1.1	1.1
Average household size	3.0	2.4	2.4
Proportion of dwellings that need 1 or more extra bedrooms (%)	8.2	3.7	4.1

2.12. Statistics relating to the proportion of households with families or single /lone people are not yet available from the 2011 census for households with Indigenous people relative to other households.

Industry and Employment

2.13. The median weekly personal income for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Bowen (Qld) (Indigenous Locations) was \$459 and the median weekly household income was \$1,197 compared to median personal income of \$564 and household income of \$1,124 for non-Indigenous people.

Table 5: Total personal weekly income by Indigenous status



2.14. Data relating to employment levels and types had not been released from the 2011 census at the time of preparation of this report.

(a) The data presented below in table 6 is drawn from the 2006 census for the (former) Bowen Shire area.

⁵ Notes: Source, ABS Census 2011. (a) A household with Indigenous person(s) is any household that had at least one person of any age as a resident at the time of the Census who identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. (b) Includes persons who did not state their Indigenous status.

- 2.15. In 2006 a smaller proportion of Indigenous people worked full-time (21%) or part-time (9%) and were looking for full and part time work (3% and 2%) than non-Indigenous people, and greater proportion were in the work force (77% versus 72%) or responded that the question was not applicable (34% versus 18%) (Table 6).

Table 6: Employment status of Indigenous and non Indigenous people in the (former) Bowen Shire area (2006 census)⁶

Indigenous status	Employed, worked full-time	Employed, worked part-time	Employed, away from work	Unemployed, looking for full-time work	Unemployed, looking for part-time work	Not in the labour force	Not stated	Not applicable
Non Indigenous	33%	13%	3%	1%	1%	28%	3%	18%
All Indigenous	21%	9%	3%	3%	2%	23%	5%	34%

- 2.16. In 2006 a smaller proportion of Indigenous people worked as managers or machinery operators and drivers than non-Indigenous people, and greater proportion worked as community and personal service workers and labourers (Table 7).

Table 7: Occupation type of Indigenous and non Indigenous people in the (former) Bowen Shire area (2006 census)⁷

Indigenous status	Managers	Professionals	Technical and Trades Workers	Community and Personal Service Workers	Clerical and Admin. Workers	Sales Workers	Machinery Operators And Drivers	Labourers
Non Indigenous	15%	7%	14%	7%	9%	8%	13%	24%
All Indigenous	4%	4%	14%	13%	7%	6%	10%	38%

⁶ Note: 'All Indigenous' includes records for people of aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander and mixed Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent.

⁷ Note: 'All Indigenous' includes records for people of aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander and mixed Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent.