

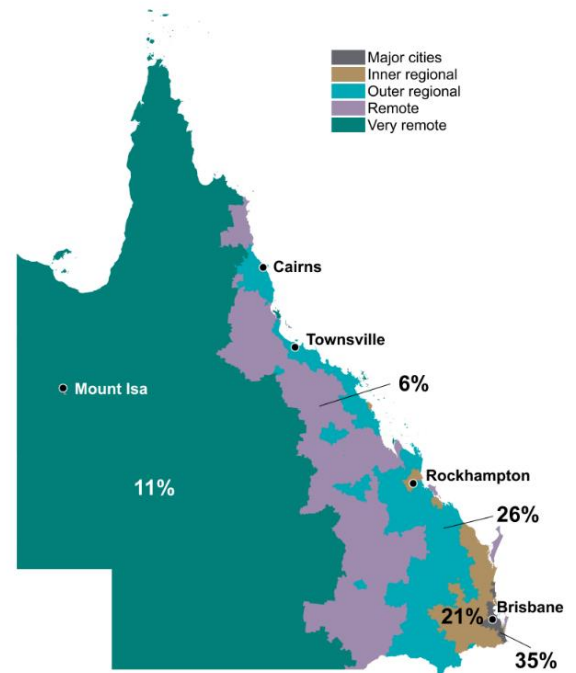
Around 112,200 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples aged 15–64 years reported Queensland as their home in the 2016 Census of Population and Housing.

This snapshot describes their reported engagement in education, training and work<sup>(a)</sup>. Education, training and work characteristics by remoteness areas are also explored<sup>(b)</sup>. Typically, geographically remote areas have reduced access to services.

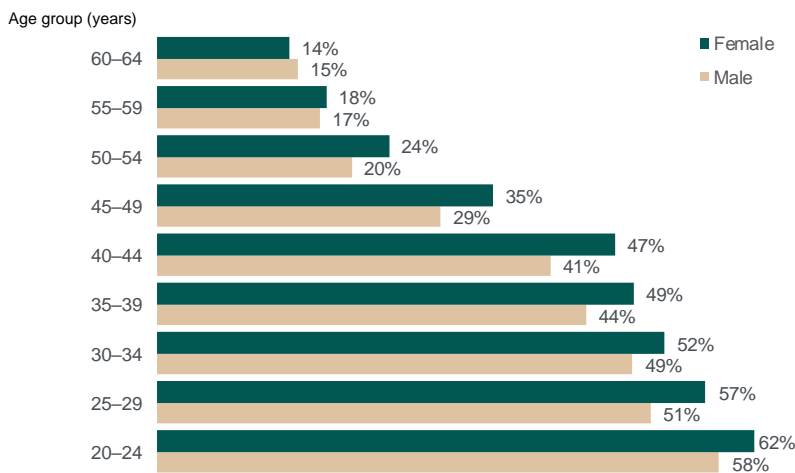
Notes:

- (a) Inadequately described, undetermined and not stated responses have been excluded from analyses where applicable.
- (b) Five remoteness areas are featured based on their relative access to services – major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote and very remote areas.

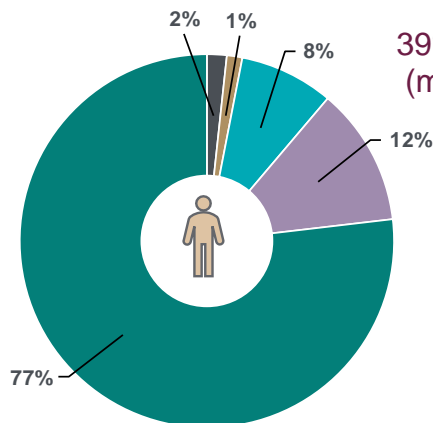
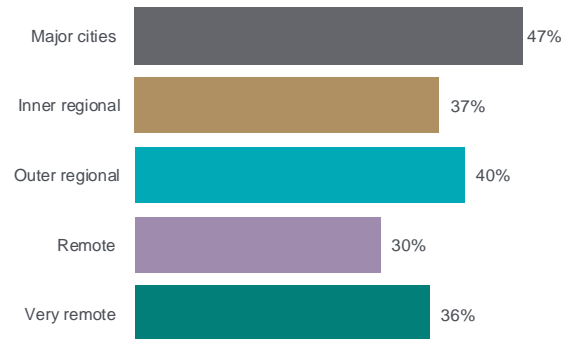
Where did Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15–64 years call home?



Younger people were more likely to finish Year 12<sup>1</sup>, with higher proportions among females in most age groups

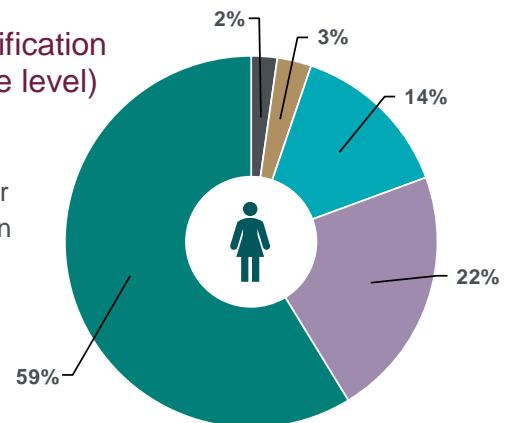


Those in major cities were more likely to finish Year 12<sup>1</sup>



39% had a non-school qualification (most were at the certificate level)

Women more likely than men to have a diploma or a higher level qualification



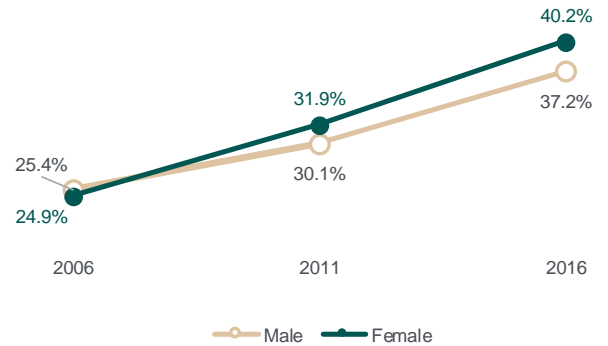
■ Postgraduate Degree ■ Graduate Diploma/Certificate ■ Bachelor Degree Level ■ Advanced Diploma/Diploma ■ Certificate

1. Year 12 or equivalent. Note that the definition of 'equivalent' used in these data, may not match that used elsewhere.

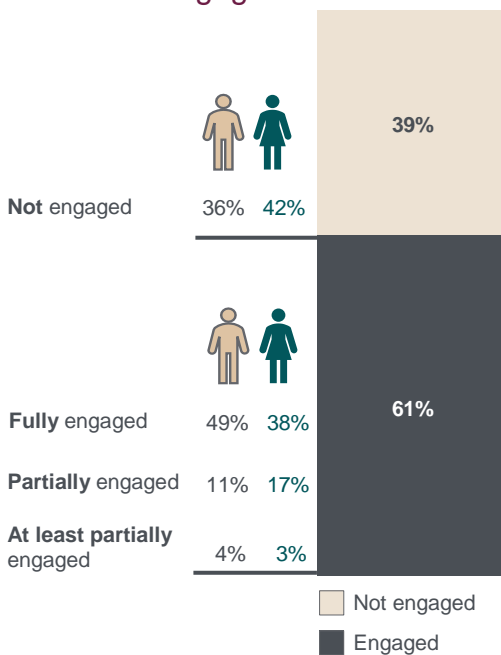
### Top 5 qualification fields for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

- 1. Building **18%**
  - 2. Mechanical and industrial engineering and technology **9%**
  - 3. Business and management **7%**
  - 4. Food and hospitality **6%**
  - 5. Engineering and related technologies, nfd **5%**
- 1. Business and management **20%**
  - 2. Human welfare studies and services **18%**
  - 3. Teacher education **8%**
  - 4. Food and hospitality **7%**
  - 5. Nursing **6%**

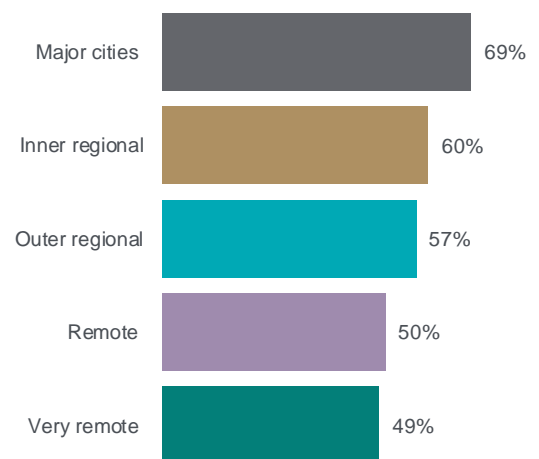
### The proportion with a non-school qualification increased over time, particularly for women



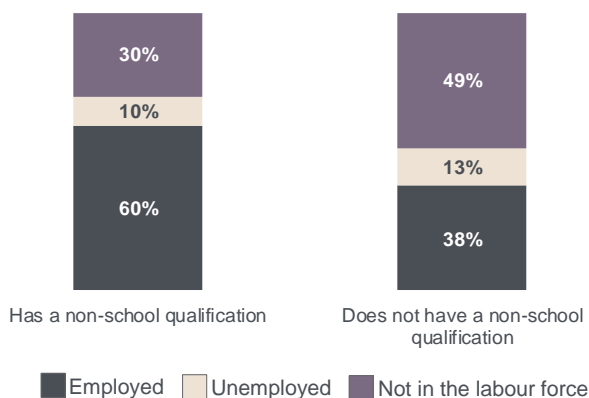
### 61% were engaged in work or study



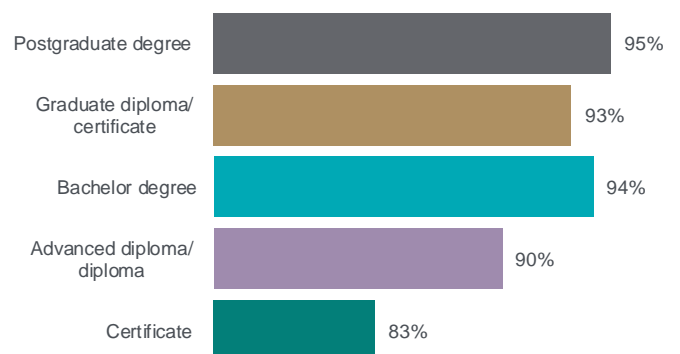
### Those in major cities had higher levels of engagement in work or study



### Qualifications led to jobs

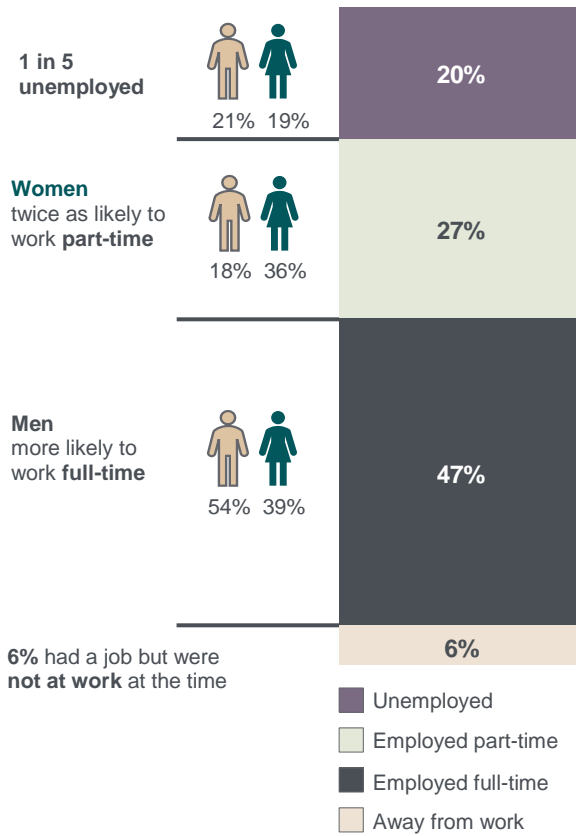


### Higher qualification levels led to higher employment levels<sup>2</sup>



2. As a proportion of the labour force.

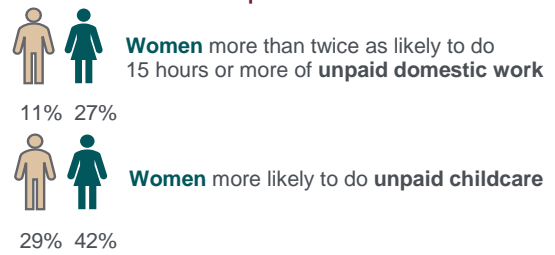
### About half the labour force worked full-time



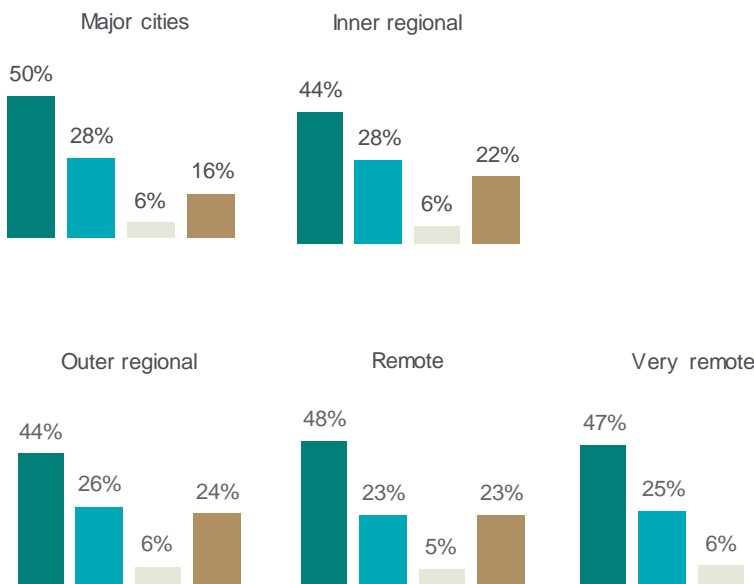
### Top 5 occupations

- 1. Technicians and trades 23%
  - 2. Labourers 23%
  - 3. Machinery operators and drivers 17%
  - 4. Community and personal service 10%
  - 5. Professionals 9%
- Men
- 1. Community and personal service 25%
  - 2. Clerical and administrative 21%
  - 3. Professionals 15%
  - 4. Sales 14%
  - 5. Labourers 12%
- Women

### Unpaid work



### Unemployment rate was lowest in major cities



### Most worked in the private sector, though a smaller proportion in remote areas

