



LAND USE PROGRAM

**VALUES, NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS STUDY
OF
CAPE YORK PENINSULA**

Leanne Roughley & Dee Elliott
Partners in Planning
1995



PARTNERS IN PLANNING

Social and Environmental Planning Consultants
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CYPLUS is a joint initiative of the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments

**CAPE YORK PENINSULA LAND USE STRATEGY
(CYPLUS)**

Land Use Program

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Note:

Due to the timing of publication, reports on other CYPLUS projects may not be fully cited in the BIBLIOGRAPHY section. However, they should be able to be located by author, agency or subject.

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CAPE YORK PENINSULA LAND USE STRATEGY STAGE I

PREFACE TO PROJECT REPORTS

Cape York Peninsula Land Use Strategy (CYPLUS) is an initiative to provide a basis for public participation in planning for the ecologically sustainable development of Cape York Peninsula. It is jointly funded by the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments and is being carried out in three stages:

- Stage I - information gathering;
- Stage II - development of principles, policies and processes; and
- Stage III - implementation and review.

The project dealt with in this report is a part of Stage I of CYPLUS. The main components of Stage I of CYPLUS consist of two data collection programs, the development of a Geographic Information System (GIS) and the establishment of processes for public participation.

The data collection and collation work was conducted within two broad programs, the Natural Resources Analysis Program (NRAP) and the Land Use Program (LUP). The project reported on here forms part of one of these programs.

The objectives of NRAP were to collect and interpret base data on the natural resources of Cape York Peninsula to provide input to:

- evaluation of the potential of those resources for a range of activities related to the use and management of land in line with economic, environmental and social values; and
- formulation of the land use policies, principles and processes of CYPLUS.

Projects examining both physical and biological resources were included in NRAP together with Geographic Information System (GIS) projects. NRAP projects are listed in the following Table.

Physical Resource/GIS Projects	Biological Resource Projects
Bedrock geological data - digitising and integration (NR05)	Vegetation mapping (NR01)
Airborne geophysical survey (NR15)	Marine plant (seagrass/mangrove) distribution (NR06)
Coastal environment geoscience survey (NR14)	Insect fauna survey (NR17)
Mineral resource inventory (NR04)	Fish fauna survey (NR10)
Water resource investigation (groundwater) (NR16)	Terrestrial vertebrate fauna survey (NR03)
Regolith terrain mapping (NR12)	Wetland fauna survey (NR09)

Physical Resource/GIS Projects	Biological Resource Projects
Land resource inventory (NR02)	Flora data and modelling (NR18)
Environmental region analysis (NR11)	Fauna distribution modelling (NR19)
CYPLUS data into NRIC database FINDAR (NR20)	Golden-shouldered parrot conservation management (NR21)
Queensland GIS development and maintenance (NR08)*	
GIS creation/maintenance (NR07)*	

* These projects are accumulating and storing all Stage I data that is submitted in GIS compatible formats.

Research priorities for the LUP were set through the public participation process with the objectives of:

- collecting information on a wide range of social, cultural, economic and environmental issues relevant to Cape York Peninsula; and
- highlighting interactions between people, land (resource use) and nature sectors.

Projects were undertaken within these sector areas and are listed in the following Table.

People Projects	Land Projects	Nature Projects
Population	Current land use	Surface water resources
Transport services and infrastructure	Land tenure	Fire
Values, needs and aspirations	Indigenous management of land and sea	Feral and pest animals
Services and infrastructure	Pastoral industry	Weeds
Economic assessment	Primary industries (non-pastoral, non-forestry)	Land degradation and soil erosion
Secondary and tertiary industries	Forest resources	Conservation and natural heritage assessment
Traditional activities	Commercial and non commercial fisheries	Conservation and National Park management
Current administrative structures	Mineral resource potential and mining industry	
	Tourism industry	

As a part of the public participation process, community and other groups associated with CYPLUS were invited to review all draft reports. These reviews were designed to correct any errors of fact (which were then modified in the final report) and to provide an opportunity for people to express their views of the information presented. The comments submitted to the CYPLUS process by various community groups and other interested persons in regards to the Values, Needs and Aspirations project are situated within a final attachment to this report.

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~ EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ~

The Values, Needs and Aspirations Study was undertaken between July 1994 and January 1995 as a consultancy project within the Land Use Program of the Cape York Peninsula Land Use Strategy (CYPLUS). The purpose of the study was to conduct a research project to collect information from residents of Cape York Peninsula about the aspects of life in Cape York that they value, their social needs and their future hopes and fears in relation to land use in Cape York Peninsula and consequent implications for quality of life. It has become apparent that social and environmental factors are so integrally linked for residents of Cape York that it is often difficult to separate the two areas in reporting on residents' quality of life determinants.

There was a 55% total response rate for the study. Study participants in the Values, Needs and Aspirations study represent approximately one per cent or 169 residents of Cape York Peninsula. They also represent a cross section of population of that area on the basis of gender, age and people of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent and non Aborigines and Islanders.

In discussing the findings of the study, it is difficult at times to separate values, needs, aspirations and fears because the same issues are often raised by participants under each of those headings. Most issues are connected or integral to many others. For example, land ownership is integral to security, quality of life, the natural environment, culture, and industry. Transport and roads are connected to security, access to services and other communities, quality of life, as well as the environment.

One issue which made data analysis a little ambiguous was identification by respondents of some areas as an issue under one heading but not under another. For example, there were strong indications of the need for resolution of land tenure and protection of title in responses about hopes and fears for the future. Yet, responses specifically to questions about protection of title and tenure resolution under values and needs were not as frequent

as would be expected. This may be explained by a lack of familiarity with these terms.

There are some major themes emanating from the findings under a number of categories, although they are not necessarily discrete. These themes are those issues which were identified by many study respondents and which recurred throughout the findings in data collected.

Separate analysis of study data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents and non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents reveals that there is far more commonality and agreement between the two groups than there is disparity or disagreement about what is valued and what is needed in Cape York and about the aspirations they hold for their future.

Responses to the Values, Needs and Aspirations questionnaire reflect a strong and important relationship between people and the natural environment of Cape York Peninsula. They also denote a history of peaceful co-existence of non-indigenous with indigenous peoples and a desire for continuation of harmonious multiculturalism in the area.

The remoteness and wilderness of Cape York is highly valued by almost all study participants. It creates a sense of place, personal and cultural identity. It also provides a lifestyle characterised by simplicity, freedom of movement and space while at the same time allowing a feeling of community because the population is small and familiar, especially within each of the study regions.

A very significant aspect of the sense of place is Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) culture. There is a feeling of desperation from ATSI respondents that their traditional lands and culture be preserved. There is also much respect from white respondents for the indigenous cultures and hope and commitment that it be maintained in the future.

The patterns of current land use by respondents reveal that much of the Cape York

Peninsula is used for a diversity of purposes, including traditional indigenous activities such as hunting, fishing, dance, ceremony and sacred sites and recreation, work or just because a particular place is home. For the majority of respondents, home has been home for quite long periods of time and often many generations. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders have fundamental links to particular areas by way of traditional and sacred places that are of significance for the continuation of their culture.

The Great Barrier Reef and other national parks are areas that most respondents want to have preserved and protected. There is a concern that the Great Barrier Reef is being harmed by uncontrolled professional fishing. Many non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders feel national parks are not currently adequately maintained. They also hope that large areas of national park will allow public access and not eventuate in large chunks of the Cape being "locked away from the people".

Hopes for future land use are very often qualified. While all respondents want the security of knowing there will be better services and infrastructure and jobs for their children, they do not want the environment or lifestyle to change too drastically. Consequently, support for the development of a tourist industry is most often placed within a context of controlled eco-tourism in restricted areas to prevent damage to the natural environment or loss of residents' space and privacy. Likewise, poor road conditions which limit access are frequently identified as an issue which impacts negatively on quality of life, but there is a strong ambivalence about sealing roads because it could mean unlimited access to "outsiders" and loss of the potential for local control of the area.

A resounding theme in the data was a feeling of insecurity about land ownership. Both ATSI and non-ATSI respondents expressed fears about losing their land in the process of land tenure resolution. For the ATSI respondents maintaining land is associated with continuity of traditional culture. For non ATSI study participants loss of land also means uncertainty about the survival of future generations in Cape York Peninsula.

There is also a fear that the process of tenure resolution is creating some racial tension and all wish to avoid conflict. Many respondents are concerned that adequate consultation

be effected. Study participants hope for culturally appropriate consultation which will provide both accurate and clear information and an opportunity for participation in real decision making by all residents of Cape York Peninsula.

The Values, needs and Aspirations Study report is organised in three major sections:

- *the study methodology;*
- *the study findings which provide a detailed profile of study respondents and separate data analysis for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander study participants; and,*
- *a discussion of the overall research findings and conclusions.*

A number of constraints placed limitations on the study from the outset and throughout the life of the project. The most significant limitation on the Study was the restricted timeframe. This prohibited analysis of existing plans produced by communities, organisations and shires. Project design was also limited to the timeframe and budget. Cape York Peninsula residents represent a range of diverse cultural groups. Therefore, the methodology needed to be flexible offering a range of approaches. An ideal study methodology would have been an in-depth ethnography.

A further concern was the lack of availability of accurate demographic data for Cape York Peninsula. The 1991 Census data (the only available demographic data at the time of the study) was utilised to establish study samples in the knowledge that it was probably less than accurate and possibly under-represented Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents.

Aboriginal residents of the Cape are significantly under-represented in the project findings. Six of the eight Aboriginal communities randomly selected to inform the study (particularly along the west coast) did not participate. This represented a loss of 78 respondents from a total pool of approximately 145 Aboriginal respondents in the study.

The response rate from pastoral properties and outstations was also low in this project with

a total of four responses from the twenty four-randomly sampled remote properties and a zero response rate from the five randomly sampled outstations. Great difficulty was experienced in making contact with remote area properties.

Whilst the study has a number of limitations, it is the only scientifically valid CYPLUS study which records Cape York Peninsula residents' relationship with and wishes for their land and lifestyle. The study limitations should not be seen to discredit the views of the residents who participated in the Values, Needs and Aspirations Study or to negate the value of the qualitative data collected.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Values, Needs and Aspirations Study should prove to be a significant contribution of data to assist planning for future land use and the consequent life style of people native to and resident in Cape York Peninsula.

There are a number of people who have made a special and appreciated contribution to this report.

Firstly, there would not be a report without the willingness of study respondents to give of their time and their views in a generous, frank and honest manner. To these people we say thank you. We hear you saying you are feeling over consulted and hope for your sake, now and in the future, that your voices will be heard and that your voices will influence processes for future consultation and planning about your place and home.

Thanks must also be offered to community-based researchers who collected a marvellous quantity and depth of information from residents within such a constricted timeframe. The support of the researchers and their expertise and local knowledge was of great benefit to this study. It enabled an approach to data collection which was least obtrusive for residents.

Finally, thank you to the CYPLUS Taskforce, in particular John Lane and Mark Horstman who were patient and helpful and to the members of the People Working Group who advised the early stages of the study and provided a range of information and support to the consultants.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Cape York Peninsula Land Use Strategy (CYPLUS) is a joint initiative of the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments, aimed at establishing a sound basis for making land use decisions in the region, with consideration of natural resource and land use issues in Cape York Peninsula.

The Values, Needs and Aspirations Study is one of 24 research projects performed for the CYPLUS Land Use Program, to collect data about the natural environment, the people and the economy of Cape York Peninsula. It has been intended that this project will be integrated with the other consultancy projects through the Geographical Information System (GIS) to create a comprehensive data base for assisting land use planning. As such, the Values, Needs and Aspirations Study provides a substantial contribution of socially relevant data because it reports the views, experiences and hopes of Cape York Peninsula residents i.e. those who will ultimately be most affected by plans and consequent change in the area.

It was important to develop definitions of key terms which were meaningful to research participants and thus provide a standard measure of values, needs and aspirations across the study area. Definitions were developed in consultation with the community (through the People Working Group), and were agreed as follows:

<i>Values</i>	beliefs, principles, what is held dear, worth, merit, important.
<i>Needs</i>	something which will enhance or improve the quality of life now.
<i>Aspirations</i>	visions, hopes and dreams in the short term and the long term.

The project commenced in July 1994 and was conceived as a study which would add the human dimension to the Land Use Program taking account of the values, needs and aspirations of the future held by residents of Cape York Peninsula. As such, it has canvassed the views of people living in all regions of the Peninsula.

Originally, the intention of CYPLUS was for this study to inform several of the other projects running under the Land Use Program. However, the 24 projects began work concurrently and it was not possible, given the timelines of the studies, for results of this report to be provided to other consultants. Integration of this study with Stage 2 of CYPLUS may assist in realising the original intention.

This research project was conducted during a period of great uncertainty in Cape York Peninsula. Some of the impacts on life in the area during the course of the study period included:

- the political negotiations regarding land ownership following the introduction of the *Native Title Act* in 1993 and the associated planning for land claims by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people;
- impacts on the viability of pastoral lands as a result of the drought experienced in northern areas of Queensland;
- some Aboriginal communities were in an advanced stage of conducting community/land use planning for the short and long term (these plans if available will complement this report);
- the growing body of archaeological, cultural, economic and bio-physical research pertaining to Cape York Peninsula;
- many CYPLUS studies being conducted simultaneously, with other planning processes;
- fear and uncertainty on the part of Cape York residents about the implications of the various research and planning processes and subsequent use of information provided/collected (both with and without their consent) on their future and lifestyle; and
- increasing availability of telecommunications and electricity.

This report provides an overview of the values, needs and aspirations of a cross section of the population of Cape York Peninsula in relation to their lives, lifestyles and land. In the context of social and land use planning, subjective information signifies the experiences, values and intentions of the people whose lifestyle depends on the outcomes of planning.

Thus the information produced by the Values, Needs and Aspirations Study will be useful in determining policy and planning frameworks applying to Cape York Peninsula in general and to specific areas within the region. Consultation with residents about identified planning options, synthesis of the data collected by the CYPLUS Land Use Program and the Natural Resource Assessment Program, and incorporation of communities' current plans for land use may assist with the detailed local area planning.

Successful and ecologically sustainable land use planning is critical to ensuring a good quality of life for people, the conservation of natural attributes, economic viability, support for diversity, and ultimately the future of the area. The views of the residents of Cape York Peninsula as represented herein and in other documents, are integral to the success of the outcomes of Stage 2 of CYPLUS.

1.1 Terms of Reference for the Values, Needs and Aspirations Study

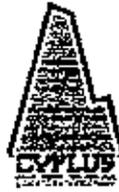
The primary aim for the Values, Needs, and Aspirations study was to conduct an analysis of Cape York Peninsula residents' values, needs and aspirations in relation to visions and views on existing and desirable land and resource uses, perceived changes, impacts, constraints, opportunities and expectations.

The objectives developed for the project included:

- research available data including the CYPLUS Public Participation database, on the values, needs and aspirations of Cape York Peninsula residents;
- prepare a report detailing the scope of the project;
- design a research methodology in consultation with the CYPLUS People Working Group and Taskforce and establish a sampling strategy;
- prepare survey instruments to gauge assessment of lifestyles, visions, aspirations, perceived changes, future needs, and fears regarding existing and future land and

resource use;

- design and conduct a training program for local community-based researchers;
- monitor and support the work of community-based researchers;
- co-ordinate data collection and manage data entry;
- design data analysis frameworks;
- analyse data in the NUDIST database format;
- interpret analysed data; and
- prepare a draft report and a final project report.



CYPLUS

CAPE YORK PENINSULA LAND USE STRATEGY

CYPLUS is a joint initiative between the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments.

LOCALITY MAP

CYPLUS Study Area



The information shown on the map has been supplied by the Queensland Department of Lands. Initial inquiries regarding the information should be directed to Cartographic Unit, Cairns.

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Produced by the Queensland Department of Lands, Cairns July 1995.

Note: The CYPLUS boundary includes off shore water up to the three mile limit.

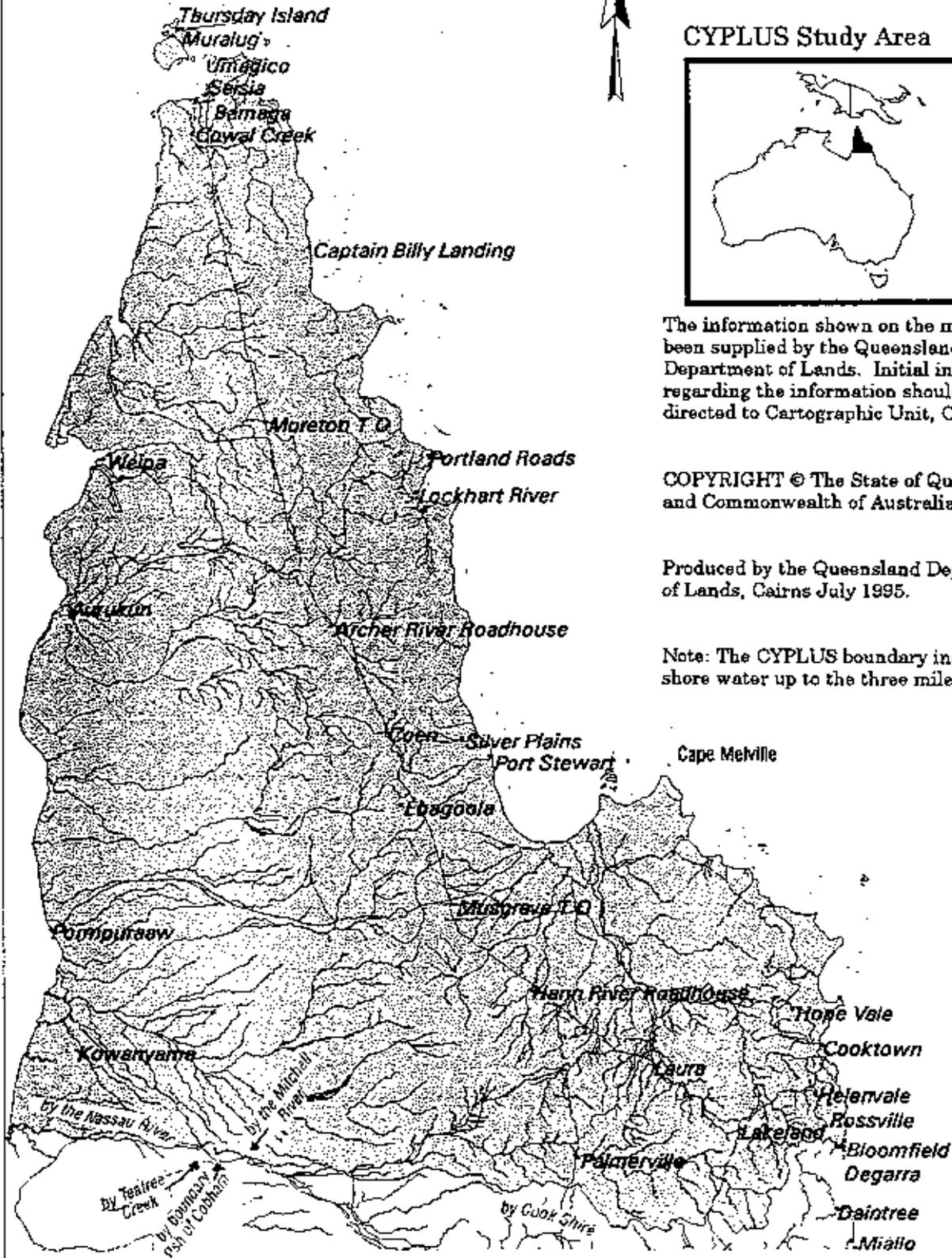


Figure 1

1.2 Study area and maps

The Values, Needs and Aspirations Study adopted the CYPLUS geographical boundaries of Cape York Peninsula (see Figure 1). As such, it included coastal areas, inland areas and offshore islands in the Torres Strait.

The study area was divided into five regions, as shown on the following maps (Figures 2-6). The five regions were designated on the basis of incorporating both very remote areas of Cape York Peninsula and those communities that have relatively more access to service centres. These regions were then lined up with census boundaries by the consultants and the Taskforce to ensure that findings of this report could be integrated with other consultancy reports in the Land Use Program using the Geographic Information System (GIS). In the course of sampling, a number of towns, communities, remote properties and outstations were drawn from each of the five regions as a representative sample of the population.

The study area maps (Figures 2-6) show the regions devised in co-operation with the People Working Group and members of the CYPLUS Taskforce. They illustrate the towns and communities included in the study sample. Pastoral properties included in the study sample are not shown to preserve the anonymity of respondents.

Figure 2 Study Area Region 1A

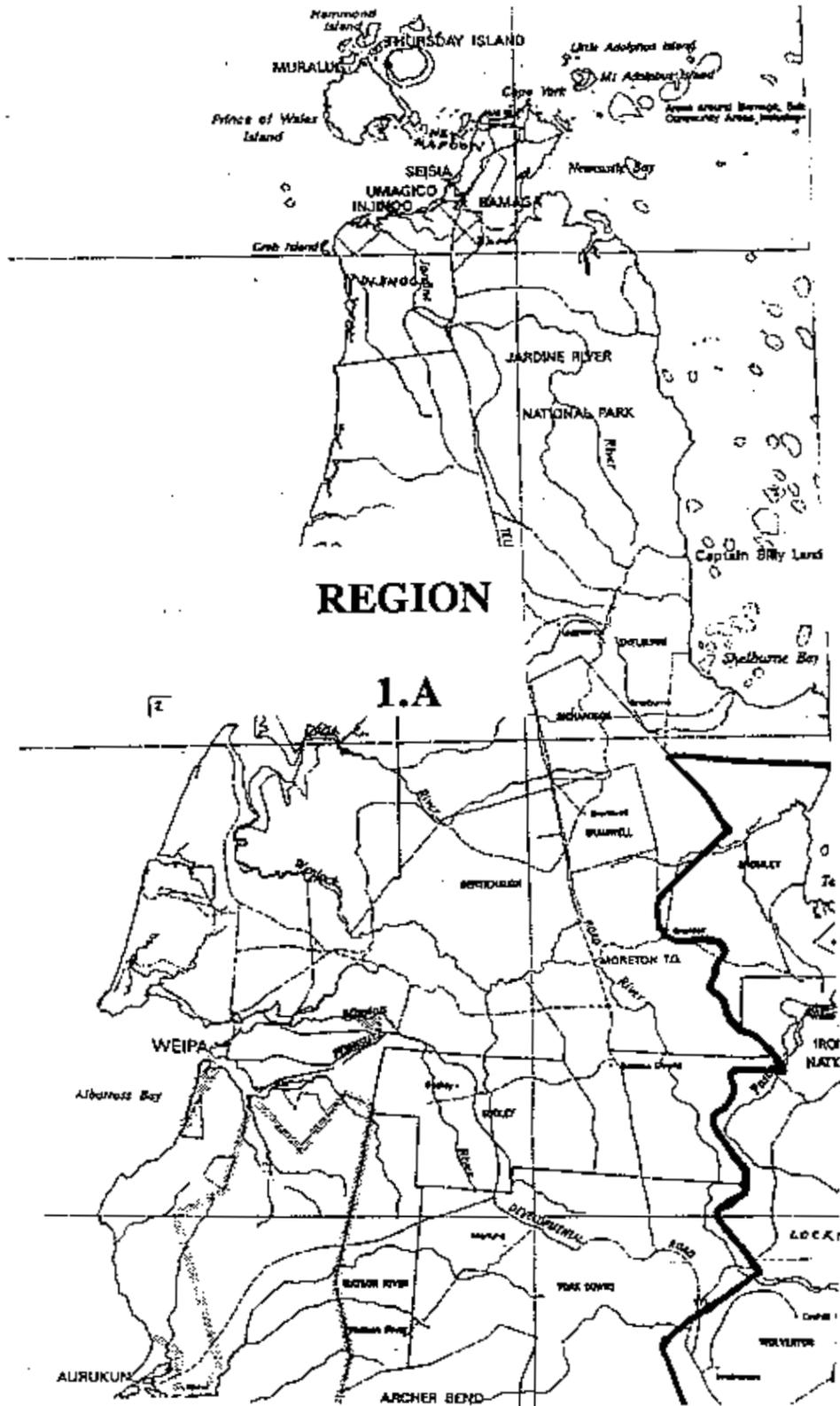


Figure 3 Study Area Region 1B

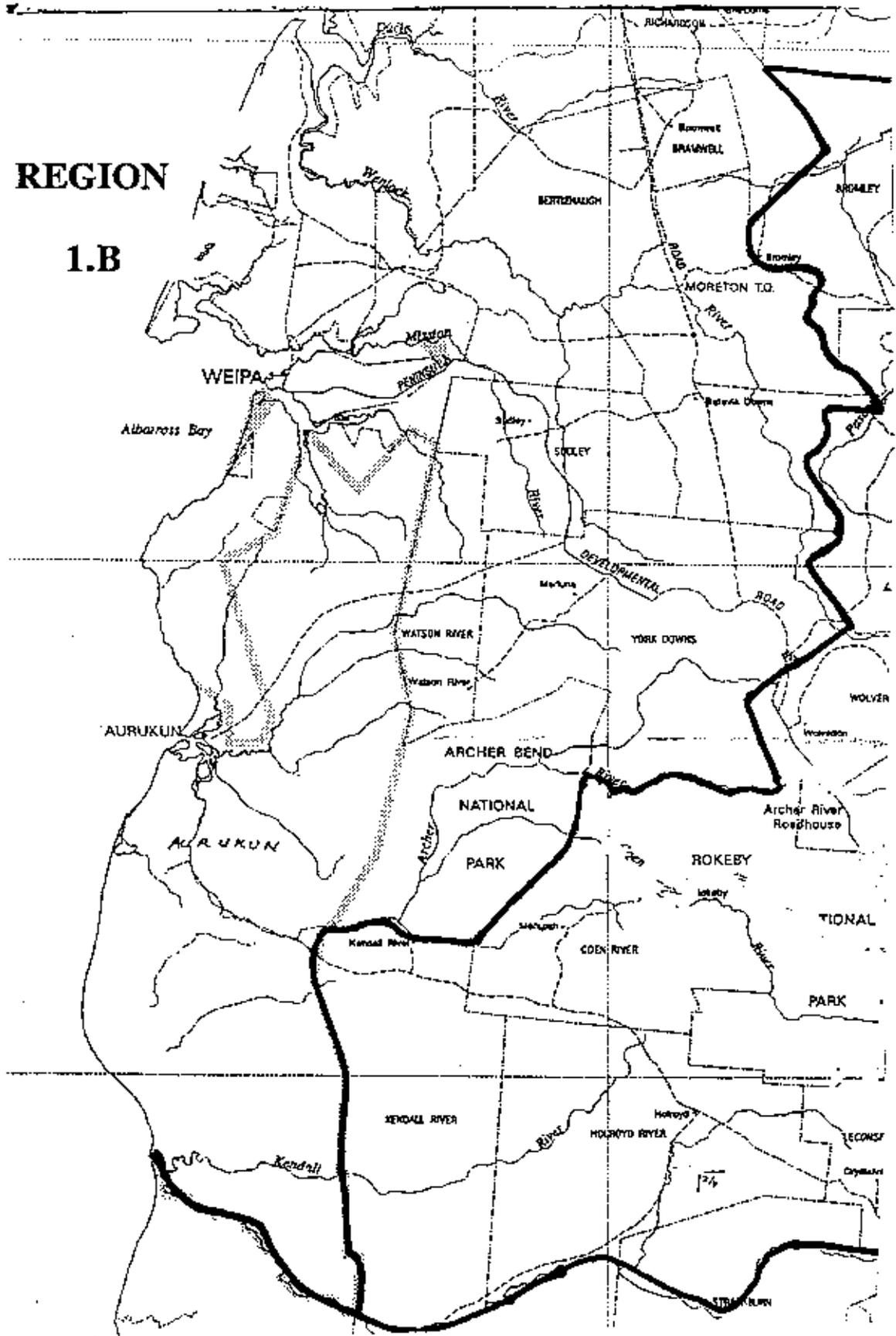


Figure 4 Study Area Region 2

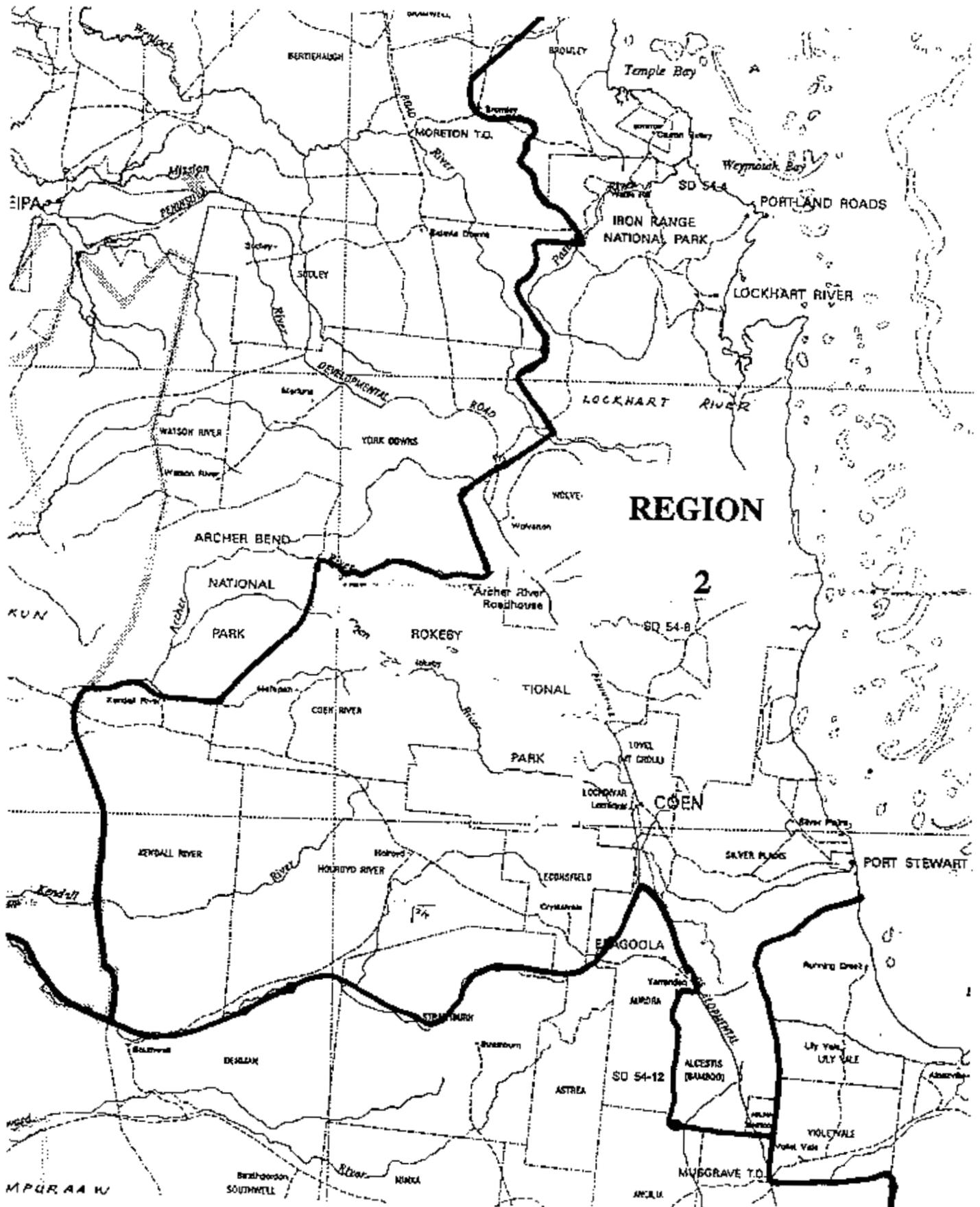


Figure 5 Study Area Regions 3 and 4



1.3 Consultation strategies

The project adopted a number of consultative methods. Strategies used during the design and implementation of the research included consultation with:

- The communities of Cape York Peninsula under the auspices of the CYPLUS People Working Group, which included representatives of the Cape York Peninsula Development Association, Cape York Peninsula Pastoral Advisory Group, Cape York Land Council, Aboriginal Co-ordinating Council, Cairns and Far North Environment Centre, Port Kennedy Association and the Cook Shire Council;
- Individual members of the People Working Group on issues pertaining to their areas of expertise and responsibility;
- The CYPLUS Taskforce on procedure, communication networks and protocols, design, administration, selection and training of researchers, and day to day issues;
- Researchers and facilitators from Cape York communities regarding appropriate collection methods for community and cultural data, conduct of the research and advise on local issues;and
- Consultants responsible for other projects under the Land Use Program.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 Scale of the Values, Needs and Aspirations Study

The study took a sample of two percent of Cape York Peninsula residents and applied a representative sampling strategy. The geographical area covered by the study included all regions of the Cape within the designated area covered by CYPLUS (see Figure 1). The size of the sample was designed to represent a cross-section of Cape York Peninsula residents on the basis of age, race and gender. The data collection period was short and is seen to have impacted upon the participant response rate and quality of data collected. There was little time available for researchers, where unfamiliar, to orient to study areas and their residents.

The following table indicates the areas covered in the study.

Table 2.1 Geographical Study Areas in Regions 1-5

REGION	MAJOR TOWNSHIPS	ATSI* COMMUNITIES	REMOTE PROPERTIES AND OUTSTATIONS
Region 1	Weipa Thursday Island Prince of Wales Island	Naprunum Injinoo Lands	3 properties 1 outstation
Region 2	Coea	Lockhart River	3 properties 1 outstation
Region 3	Cooktown	Hopevale	3 properties 1 outstation
Region 4	Bloomfield Ayton Rossville Laura	Wujal Wujal	14 properties 1 outstation
Region 5		Kowanyama	3 properties 1 outstation

* ATSI - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

Following the selection of towns, communities and remote properties to participate in the study, a total of 332 respondents (aged 12 years and over) were randomly selected using electoral and school rolls. Table 2.2 provides a profile of the final study sample.

Table 2.2 Profile of the Values , Needs and Aspirations Study Sample

REGION	TOTAL	ATSI(1)	NON ATSI	MALE	FEMALE	AGE 1 (3)	AGE 2 (4)	AGE 3 (5)
Region 1	8838	4457	4381	4793	4045	931	4926	609
Sample	177	89	88	96	81	25	135	17
Weipa	50		50	28	21	6	41	17
Thursday Is.	68	37	31	36	32	5	59	3
POW(2)	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	4
Injinoo	10	8	2	5	5	3	6	1
Naprunum	19	17	2	10	9	5	11	1
Aurukun	18	16	2	9	9	4	11	3
Umajico	5	5		3	2	1	3	3
3 properties	3	3		2	1		3	
1 outstation	1	1			1			1
Region 2	951	599	353	525	426	73	568	57
Sample	19	12	7	11	8	2	15	2
Coen	6	3	3	4	2	2	4	2
Lockhart	9	7	2	4	5	1	7	1
3 properties	3	1	2	2	1	1	3	1
1 outstation	1	1		1			1	
Region 3	2169	920	1249	1160	1009	185	1229	299
Sample	43	18	25	23	20	5	31	9
Cooktown	24	1	23	13	11	3	17	4
Hopevale	17	15	2	9	8	2	12	3
1 property	1	1		1			1	
1 outstation	1	1			1		1	
Region 4	2309	449	1860	1342	967	223	1464	295
Sample	46	9	37	27	19	5	35	6
Bloomfield	10	2	8	7	3	1	8	1
Ayton	3		3	1	2	1	1	1
Rossville	5		5	3	2	1	3	1
Laura	2		2	1	1	1		1
Wujal Wujal	12	5	7	8	4	1	9	2
14 properties	13	1	12	6	7		13	1
1 outstation	1	1		1			1	
Region 5	1049	844	205	569	480	58	550	91
Sample	21	17	4	11	10	1	18	2
Kowanyama	17	16	1	9	8	1	14	2
3 properties	3		3	2	1		3	
1 outstation	1	1			1		1	
Totals	306	145	161	168	138	18	234	34

Notes

- (1) ATSI - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
- (2) POW - Prince of Wales Island
- (3) Age 1 - Age group 12-17 years
- (4) Age 2 - Age group 18-59 years
- (5) Age 3 - Age group 60+ years

2.2 Research design

2.2.1 Overall study approach

The Values, Needs and Aspirations Study required a flexible research methodology to ensure that it was appropriate to residents from different cultures co-existing in Cape York Peninsula. A further important consideration in developing a research approach was that of scientific validity to ensure that the social science component of the integrated land use planning process had equal value alongside other studies with a bio-physical orientation. A constraint in developing the study design was the timeframe which placed a number of limitations on the research. The study limitations are discussed at the end of this section (2.2.6).

The overall research methodology for the Values, Needs and Aspirations Study adopts a qualitative research approach based on the philosophy that people experience and explain the world subjectively (Patton, 1990). It also draws on anthropological research techniques because it involves more than one cultural group as respondents and shares the view of phenomenology that "...there is no substitute for a good story, well told" (Bernard, 1988:22). The need to examine the responses of differing cultural groups resident in Cape York Peninsula led to a methodology which employs diverse but compatible and appropriate research techniques while maintaining a scientifically valid approach.

2.2.2 Research questions

The following research questions were devised, consulted on and agreed upon by community groups involved in the CYPLUS public participation process. The questions were worded for each community to ensure that the same information was sought throughout Cape York Peninsula in a language and culturally appropriate format.

QUESTIONS

1. *What are the current and expected patterns of land use by Cape York Peninsula residents?*
2. *What factors contribute to a good quality of life in Cape York Peninsula?*
3. *Of those factors in 2, are there any that are inadequate at present and what would need to change for quality of life to be improved?*
4. *What are Cape York Peninsula's residents hopes for the future/ future generations living in the Cape in the medium term (5-10 years) and in the long term (50 years)?*
5. *What changes do residents anticipate in the future and do they see those changes as good or not good?*
6. *What are Cape York Peninsula's residents' fears*

For each of the above questions the following variables were to be used as probes:

- * *family structure/kinship patterns*
- * *friendship patterns*
- * *safety/security*
- * *cultural activities including fishing and hunting*
- * *work including CDEP*
- * *community involvement*
- * *health (water, diet)*
- * *quality of the natural environment (water, land, ocean)*
- * *housing*
- * *leisure/outings*
- * *transport*

(see survey form in Appendix 1)

2.2.3 Sampling Strategy

To gain a representative sample of study respondents by geographic location, Cape York Peninsula was divided into five regions (see Figure 2-6). The study randomly selected half of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) communities with a population greater than 100, major townships, and 20% of remote properties and outstations. The areas sampled for inclusion in the study sampling are set down in Table 2.2.

2.2.4 Data collection process

The data collection was conducted by two researchers in each region; one with research expertise and the other, a local person with knowledge of the area, its people and the relevant protocol issues. The local research facilitators also advised on culturally appropriate concepts and language in the wording of research questions and availability of randomly selected respondents. The data collectors attended a two day project orientation and training workshop facilitated by the consultants prior to collecting the data.

The research techniques used in the study included focus groups (with up to 5 members) and individual interviews. Residents living on remote properties and outstations were interviewed by telephone and followed up by postal survey.

The research instruments employed in the study included provision of maps to respondents to locate geographical areas/ places of significance and researcher administered questionnaire/ focus group structure outline incorporating a selection of open-ended and closed questions (see Appendix 1).

2.2.5 Data analysis

Data was analysed using the NUDIST Program for qualitative data analysis.

The Cape York Land Council requested that data collected through the project be analysed to reflect clearly, the findings from Aboriginal and Islander people. It was decided in consultation with the Land Council and CYPLUS that data for Aboriginal and Islander residents be analysed separately from that of non Aboriginal and Islander residents to allow views of the different cultural groups to be reflected in the project findings.

This separation of data is evident in the research findings (Section 4). However, an attempt has been made to comment on the responses of all respondents in the discussion section of this report (Section 5).

2.2.6 Study Limitations

The Values, Needs and Aspirations Study faced a number of constraints which placed limitations on the study from the outset and throughout the life of the project. Those limitations are outlined below.

Timeframe and Budget

The most significant limitation on the Values, Needs and Aspirations Study from the outset was the timeframe. It was originally intended that this project would be central to the Land Use Program, providing base data for a number of the other consultancy projects commissioned by CYPLUS. In reality, the Values, Needs and Aspirations Study started later than many of the others due to the need to consult throughout the phase of methodology development. The project required greater primary data collection and so, took longer than other projects; the result being that the report was the last of the Land Use Program projects, rather than one of the first, to be completed.

The constrained study timeframe also prohibited inclusion of a comprehensive literature review including analysis of existing plans produced by communities, organisations and Shire Councils.

Project Design

Project design was challenging in that Cape York Peninsula residents represent a range of diverse cultural groups. Therefore, the methodology needed to be flexible offering a range of approaches. This led to depending on local residents in some instances, to conduct the data collection, instead of experienced researchers. It also led to a larger than anticipated number of research assistants engaged in the data collection process. The researchers had differing working styles and selected either individual or focus group interview format depending on the relevance of the format to the particular community being surveyed. However, the variation in researcher techniques is, in part, balanced by use of a standardised semi-structured research instrument and standardised random sampling procedures for selecting

study respondents. In addition, local residents had a knowledge of and sensitivity to local issues and cultural protocols which enhanced the study process.

An ideal study methodology would have been an in depth ethnography as noted in the original study proposal. However, time and budget limitations restricted use of such methods which are both time consuming and expensive. The timeframe also constrained the consultative nature of the study. Existing participation structures within CYPLUS were unable to be as fully involved as had been proposed because time simply did not allow. Despite the consultants' commitment to participatory research approaches (Craig, 1990), time allowed only for superficial consultation methods with the community groups established by CYPLUS. However, where members of the People Working Group put forward suggestions, they were incorporated in the project planning and implemented. A concern was that time constraints on the study have disallowed validation of study findings with study respondents.

Availability of Current Demographic Data

A further concern was the lack of availability of accurate demographic data for Cape York Peninsula. Several sources (Cape York Land Council, David King, 1994, Connell Wagner, 1989) indicated that the most recent census data (1991) was inaccurate in that it under-represented the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents of Cape York Peninsula. CYPLUS had commissioned a project to update the 1991 census data but detailed findings from this project were unavailable for this study in time for use in the sampling phase of the study. The 1991 data was utilised to establish study samples in the knowledge that it was less than accurate and possibly under-represented Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents.

Data Analysis

The integration of social science data of a qualitative nature, using a Geographic Information System (GIS) data analysis tool is a recent development. *Partners In Planning* have raised questions about the potential of the GIS to convey qualitative social science research findings fully and to represent communities of interest as well as geographically organised

communities.

Representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Residents In The Project

Unfortunately, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents were significantly under-represented in the People Working Group which meant that the consultation on the cultural aspects of the research methodology was limited to that undertaken with the researchers from the various Aboriginal and Islander communities over the short period of the two day researcher training workshops.

Aboriginal residents of the Cape are significantly under-represented in the project findings. Six of the eight Aboriginal communities randomly selected to inform the study did not participate. This represented a loss of 78 respondents from a total of approximately 145 Aboriginal respondents in the study. This represents a severe study limitation because the study set out to survey a representative cross section of the population of Cape York Peninsula residents on the basis of race, gender, and age.

The communities which did not participate in the study were not involved for the following reasons. Aurukun, Kowanyama, Injinoo and Umajico Community Councils did not grant permission for the study in their communities because they felt they were progressing their own community plans and that this study would not further advance those processes. The study was not conducted in Naprunum or Lockhart River because of logistical researcher difficulties. Those Aboriginal communities that did participate in the project included Hopevale and Wujal Wujal. In addition, a number of Aboriginal people were interviewed in centres other than Aboriginal communities.

The research instrument did not delineate between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander study respondents but with a total ATSI response of 40%, it is apparent that Torres Strait Islander residents have been more adequately represented than Aboriginal residents in the study. This is due to the large population on Thursday Island and the high response in that region.

Representation of Pastoral Properties In The Project

The response rate from pastoralists was also low in this project with a total of four responses from the twenty-four randomly selected remote properties. As stated in the methodology section, the project aimed to include twenty percent of pastoral properties in the region by targeting remote area properties in each of the five study regions. Following consultation with the People Working Group, CYPLUS Taskforce and the researchers, it was decided that the most efficient method for interviewing pastoralists was by telephone.

Although pastoralists were each phoned three times many were unable to be contacted and others chose not to participate in the study. The properties were phoned at various times recommended by the Cape York Peninsula Pastoral Advisory Group and approximately half were unable to be contacted by phone at the time of these attempts. Where respondents from remote areas were unable to be contacted by phone an interview schedule and letter was posted to them with pre-paid, addressed, return envelope, and a name and contact number for assistance, advice and information.

Representation of Outstations In The Project

There was a zero response rate from outstations, although the same methods were used to include study respondents from the 5 sampled outstations. Two of the five outstations were in areas where consent was not given to participate in the study (Region 1 and Region 5), and the other three outstations were unable to be contacted by phone.

Whilst the study has a number of limitations, it is the only scientifically valid CYPLUS study which records Cape York Peninsula residents' relationship with and wishes for their land and lifestyle. The study limitations should not be seen to discredit the views of the residents who participated in the Values, Needs and Aspirations Study or to negate the value of data collected.

3. PROFILE OF STUDY RESPONDENTS

Study findings are organised below in two sections; responses from Non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Non-ATSI) residents and responses from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) residents of Cape York Peninsula. Within each of those groupings, the data has been analysed according to the study regions. In the discussion section of the report the findings of the two cultural groups are discussed and analysed.

While five study regions were originally planned for the study, there was a zero response rate in Region 5. Therefore, only four study regions are able to be analysed and discussed in this report. The study had a 55% overall response rate with 169 of the 306 randomly sampled participants being interviewed. Table 3.1 below provides a profile of the study respondents according to the sampling criteria.

3.1 Profile of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Study Respondents

Table 3.1 Profile of Study Respondents

REGION 1	TOTAL	ATSI	NON-ATSI
SAMPLE SIZE	177	89	88
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	99	39	60
TOTAL NON RESPONDENTS	78	50	28
MALE	54	20	34
FEMALE	45	19	26
12-17 YEARS	11	4	7
18-59 YEARS	82	33	49
60+ YEARS	6	2	4
REGION 2	TOTAL	ATSI	NON-ATSI
SAMPLE SIZE	19	12	7
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	6	2	4
TOTAL NON RESPONDENTS	13	10	3
MALE	3	1	2
FEMALE	3	1	2
12-17 YEARS	1	0	1
18-59 YEARS	3	1	2
60+ YEARS	2	1	1
REGION 3	TOTAL	ATSI	NON-ATSI
SAMPLE SIZE	43	18	25
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	38	16	22
TOTAL NON RESPONSES	5	2	3
MALE	20	7	13
FEMALE	18	9	9
12-17 YEARS	3	2	1
18-59 YEARS	28	12	16
60+ YEARS	7	2	5
REGION 4	TOTAL	ATSI	NON-ATSI
SAMPLE SIZE TOTAL	46	10	36
RESPONDENTS	26	10	16
TOTAL NON RESPONSES	20	0	20
MALE	15	7	8
FEMALE	11	3	8
12-17 YEARS	2	1	1
18-59 YEARS	17	7	10
60+ YEARS	7	2	5
REGION 5	TOTAL	ATSI	NON-ATSI
SAMPLE SIZE	21	17	4
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	0	0	0
TOTAL NON RESPONSES	21	17	4
ALL REGIONS	TOTAL	ATSI	NON-ATSI
SAMPLE SIZE	306	145	161
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	169 OR 55%	67 OR 46%	102 OR 63%
TOTAL NON RESPONSES	137 OR 45%	78 OR 54%	59 OR 37%

3.2 Regional profiles of non-ATSI study respondents

3.2.1 Region 1: Non-ATSI respondents' profile

The following tables provide a profile of the Non-ATSI study respondents in Region 1 according to the main sampling criteria: gender and age and provide details of respondents' employment and past and future resident status in Cape York Peninsula.

Table 3.2.1 Non-ATSI Respondents' Profile For Region 1

RESPONDENT PROFILE	NUMBER
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	60
TOTAL NON RESPONSES	28
SAMPLE SIZE	88
GENDER	
MALE	34
FEMALE	26
TOTAL	60
AGE	
12 - 17 YEARS	7
18 - 59 YEARS	49
60+ YEARS	4
TOTAL	60

Table 3.2.2 Non-ATSI Respondents' Period of Residence in Region 1

	RESIDENCE IN CAPE YORK	FAMILY'S RESIDENCE IN CAPE YORK	INTENDS TO STAY IN CAPE YORK
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	3	3	7
1 - 5 YEARS	15	2	21
6 - 10 YEARS	17	8	7
11 - 20 YEARS	12	5	7
21 - 50 YEARS	9	7	9
50 - 100 YEARS	3	4	4
101+ YEARS	0	2	0
NO RESPONSE	1	29	5
TOTAL	60	60	60

Table 3.2.3 Non-ATSI Respondents' Employment in Region 1

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS
PASTORALIST	0
FARMER	0
DOMESTIC WORKER (PAID)	2
DOMESTIC WORKER (UNPAID)	3
INDUSTRY OWNER	9
COUNCIL WORKER	0
INDUSTRY WORKER	1
UNEMPLOYED	0
MINING INDUSTRY	11
PROFESSIONAL WORKER	8
OTHER	16
NO RESPONSE	10
TOTAL	60

3.2.2 Region 2: Non-ATSI respondents profile

The following tables provide a profile of the Non-ATSI study respondents in Region 2 according to the main sampling criteria: gender and age and provide details of respondents' employment and past and future resident status in Cape York Peninsula.

Table 3.2.4 Non-ATSI Respondents' Profile For Region 2

RESPONDENT PROFILE	NUMBER
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	4
TOTAL NON RESPONSES	3
SAMPLE SIZE	7
GENDER	
MALE	2
FEMALE	2
TOTAL	4
AGE	
12 - 17 YEARS	1
18 - 59 YEARS	2
60+ YEARS	1
TOTAL	4

Table 3.2.5 Non- ATSI Respondents' Period of Residence in Region 2

	RESIDENCE IN CAPE YORK	FAMILY'S RESIDENCE IN CAPE YORK	INTENDS TO STAY IN CAPE YORK
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	0	0	1
1 - 5 YEARS	0	0	0
6 - 10 YEARS	1	1	0
11 - 20 YEARS	0	0	0
21 - 50 YEARS	2	0	2
50 - 100 YEARS	1	2	1
101+ YEARS	0	0	0
NO RESPONSE	0	1	0
TOTAL	4	4	4

Table 3.2.6 Non-ATSI Respondents' Employment in Region 2

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS
PASTORALIST	1
FARMER	0
DOMESTIC WORKER (PAID)	0
DOMESTIC WORKER (UNPAID)	0
INDUSTRY OWNER	0
COUNCIL WORKER	1
INDUSTRY WORKER	1
UNEMPLOYED	0
MINING INDUSTRY	0
PROFESSIONAL WORKER	0
OTHER	1
TOTAL	4

3.2.3 Region 3: Non-ATSI respondents' profile

The following tables provide a profile of the Non-ATSI study respondents in Region 3 according to the main sampling criteria: gender and age and provide details of respondents' employment and past and future resident status in Cape York Peninsula.

Table 3.2.7 Non-ATSI Respondents' Profile For Region 3

RESPONDENT PROFILE	NUMBER
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	22
TOTAL NON RESPONSES	3
SAMPLE SIZE	25
GENDER	
MALE	13
FEMALE	9
TOTAL	22
AGE	
12 - 17 YEARS	1
18 - 59 YEARS	16
60+ YEARS	5
TOTAL	22

Table 3.2.8 *Non-ATSI Respondents' Period of Residence in Region 3*

	RESIDENCE IN CAPE YORK	FAMILY'S RESIDENCE IN CAPE YORK	INTENDS TO STAY IN CAPE YORK
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	2	0	2
1 - 5 YEARS	3	2	3
6 - 10 YEARS	3	3	3
11 - 20 YEARS	5	1	0
21 - 50 YEARS	6	3	4
50 - 100 YEARS	3	1	7
101+ YEARS	0	5	0
NO RESPONSE	0	7	3
TOTAL	22	22	22

Table 3.2.9 *Non-ATSI Respondents' Employment in Region 3*

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS
PASTORALIST	0
FARMER	1
DOMESTIC WORKER (PAID)	0
DOMESTIC WORKER (UNPAID)	1
INDUSTRY OWNER	3
COUNCIL WORKER	1
INDUSTRY WORKER	1
UNEMPLOYED	1
MINING INDUSTRY	1
PROFESSIONAL WORKER	3
OTHER	5
NO RESPONSE	5
TOTAL	22

3.2.4 Region 4: Non-ATSI respondents' profile

The following tables provide a profile of the Non-ATSI study respondents in Region 4 according to the main sampling criteria: gender and age and provide details of respondents' employment and past and future resident status in Cape York Peninsula.

Table 3.2.10 Non-ATSI Respondents' Profile For Region 4

RESPONDENT PROFILE	NUMBER
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	16
TOTAL NON RESPONSES	21
SAMPLE SIZE	37
GENDER	
MALE	8
FEMALE	8
TOTAL	16
AGE	
12 - 17 YEARS	1
18 - 59 YEARS	10
60+ YEARS	5
TOTAL	16

Table 3.2.11 Non-ATSI Respondents' Period of Residence in Region 4

	RESIDENCE IN CAPE YORK	FAMILY'S RESIDENCE IN CAPE YORK	INTENDS TO STAY IN CAPE YORK
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	0	0	0
1 - 5 YEARS	1	0	2
6 - 10 YEARS	4	4	1
11 - 20 YEARS	5	4	0
21 - 50 YEARS	5	3	6
50 - 100 YEARS	1	1	7
101+ YEARS	0	2	0
NO RESPONSE	0	2	0
TOTAL	16	16	16

Table 3.2.12 Non-ATSI Respondents' Employment in Region 4

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS
PASTORALIST	3
FARMER	0
DOMESTIC WORKER (PAID)	1
DOMESTIC WORKER (UNPAID)	1
INDUSTRY OWNER	0
COUNCIL WORKER	0
INDUSTRY WORKER	0
UNEMPLOYED	0
MINING INDUSTRY	0
PROFESSIONAL WORKER	0
OTHER	11
NO RESPONSE	
TOTAL	16

3.3 Regional profiles of ATSI study respondents

3.3.1 Region 1: ATSI respondents profile

The following tables provide a profile of the ATSI study respondents in Region 1 according to the main sampling criteria: gender and age and provide details of respondents' employment and past and future resident status in Cape York Peninsula.

Table 3.3.1 ATSI Respondents' Profile for Region 1

RESPONDENT PROFILE	NUMBER
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	39
TOTAL NON RESPONSES	50
SAMPLE SIZE	89
GENDER	
MALE	20
FEMALE	19
TOTAL	39
AGE	
12 - 17 YEARS	4
18 - 59 YEARS	33
60+ YEARS	2
TOTAL	39

Table 3.3.2 ATSI Respondents' Period of Residence in Region 1

	RESIDENCE IN CAPE YORK	FAMILY'S RESIDENCE IN CAPE YORK	INTENDS TO STAY IN CAPE YORK
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	1	0	1
1 - 5 YEARS	1	0	1
6 - 10 YEARS	0	0	1
11 - 20 YEARS	9	0	3
21 - 50 YEARS	21	1	10
50 - 100 YEARS	7	2	21
101+ YEARS	0	35	0
NO RESPONSE	0	1	2
TOTAL	39	39	39

Table 3.3.3 ATSI Respondents' Employment in Region 1

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS
PASTORALIST	0
FARMER	0
DOMESTIC WORKER (PAID)	1
DOMESTIC WORKER (UNPAID)	5
INDUSTRY OWNER	0
COUNCIL WORKER	0
INDUSTRY WORKER	0
UNEMPLOYED	0
MINING INDUSTRY	0
PROFESSIONAL WORKER	6
OTHER	25
NO RESPONSE	2
TOTAL	39

3.3.2 Region 2: ATSI respondents profile

The following tables provide a profile of the ATSI study respondents in Region 2 according to the main sampling criteria: gender and age and provide details of respondents' employment and past and future resident status in Cape York Peninsula.

Table 3.3.4. ATSI Respondents' Profile for Region 2

RESPONDENT PROFILE	NUMBER
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	2
TOTAL NON RESPONSES	10
SAMPLE SIZE	12
GENDER	
MALE	1
FEMALE	1
TOTAL	2
AGE	
12 - 17 YEARS	0
18 - 59 YEARS	1
60+ YEARS	1
TOTAL	2

Table 3.3.5 ATSI Respondents' Period of Residence in Region 2

	RESIDENCE IN CAPE YORK	FAMILY'S RESIDENCE IN CAPE YORK	INTENDS TO STAY IN CAPE YORK
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	0	0	0
1 - 5 YEARS	0	0	0
6 - 10 YEARS	0	0	0
11 - 20 YEARS	0	0	0
21 - 50 YEARS	1	0	1
50 - 100 YEARS	1	0	1
101+ YEARS	0	2	0
NO RESPONSE	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	2	2

Table 3.3.6 ATSI Respondents' Employment in Region 2

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS
PASTORALIST	0
FARMER	0
DOMESTIC WORKER (PAID)	0
DOMESTIC WORKER (UNPAID)	0
INDUSTRY OWNER	0
COUNCIL WORKER	0
INDUSTRY WORKER	0
UNEMPLOYED	1
MINING INDUSTRY	0
PROFESSIONAL WORKER	0
OTHER	1
NO RESPONSE	0
TOTAL	2

3.3.3 Region 3: ATSI respondents profile

The following tables provide a profile of the ATSI study respondents in Region 3 according to the main sampling criteria: gender and age and provide details of respondents' employment and past and future resident status in Cape York Peninsula.

Table 3.3.7 ATSI Respondents' Profile for Region 3

RESPONDENT PROFILE	NUMBER
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	16
TOTAL NON RESPONSES	2
SAMPLE SIZE	18
GENDER	
MALE	7
FEMALE	9
TOTAL	16
AGE	
12 - 17 YEARS	2
18 - 59 YEARS	12
60+ YEARS	2
TOTAL	16

Table 3.3.8 ATSI Respondents' Period of Residence in Region 3

	RESIDENCE IN CAPE YORK	FAMILY'S RESIDENCE IN CAPE YORK	INTENDS TO STAY IN CAPE YORK
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	0	0	0
1 - 5 YEARS	0	0	0
6 - 10 YEARS	0	0	0
11 - 20 YEARS	2	1	0
21 - 50 YEARS	8	0	1
50 - 100 YEARS	4	3	14
101+ YEARS	0	12	0
NO RESPONSE	2	0	1
TOTAL	16	16	16

Table 3.3.9 ATSI Respondents' Employment in Region 3

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS
PASTORALIST	0
FARMER	0
DOMESTIC WORKER (PAID)	1
DOMESTIC WORKER (UNPAID)	2
INDUSTRY OWNER	0
COUNCIL WORKER	1
INDUSTRY WORKER	0
UNEMPLOYED	0
MINING INDUSTRY	0
PROFESSIONAL WORKER	3
OTHER	9
NO RESPONSE	0
TOTAL	16

3.3.4 Region 4: ATSI respondents' profile

The following tables provide a profile of the ATSI study respondents in Region 4 according to the main sampling criteria: gender and age and provide details of respondents' employment and past and future resident status in Cape York Peninsula.

Table 3.3.10 ATSI Respondents' Profile for Region 4

RESPONDENT PROFILE	NUMBER
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	10
TOTAL NON RESPONSES	0
SAMPLE SIZE	10
GENDER	
MALE	7
FEMALE	3
TOTAL	10
AGE	
12 - 17 YEARS	1
18 - 59 YEARS	7
60+ YEARS	2
TOTAL	10

Table 3.3.11 ATSI Respondents' Period of Residence in Region 4

	RESIDENCE IN CAPE YORK	FAMILY'S RESIDENCE IN CAPE YORK	INTENDS TO STAY IN CAPE YORK
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	0	0	0
1 - 5 YEARS	0	0	0
6 - 10 YEARS	0	0	0
11 - 20 YEARS	1	0	1
21 - 50 YEARS	7	0	5
50 - 100 YEARS	2	1	2
101+ YEARS	0	9	2
NO RESPONSE	0	0	0
TOTAL	10	10	10

Table 3.3.12 ATSI Respondents' Employment in Region 4

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS
PASTORALIST	0
FARMER	0
DOMESTIC WORKER (PAID)	1
DOMESTIC WORKER (UNPAID)	2
INDUSTRY OWNER	0
COUNCIL WORKER	1
INDUSTRY WORKER	0
UNEMPLOYED	0
MINING INDUSTRY	0
PROFESSIONAL WORKER	3
OTHER	9
NO RESPONSE	0
TOTAL	16

3.3.5 Region 5

Region 5 in the south-west area of Cape York represents 1049 residents or 6.8 percent of the population of Cape York Peninsula. Kowanyama was the one selected of only two Aboriginal communities randomly sampled for inclusion in the study.

Although Region 5 represented a relatively small proportion of the study sample (21 respondents), it is regrettable that there was a 100 percent non-response rate for that region. Kowanyama Community Council were unwilling to involve that community or its outstations in the study because they have undertaken a comprehensive community planning process. They did not feel there was a great deal to be gained through participation in this particular study. Although attempts were made both by phone and mail to survey the three sampled pastoral properties, no responses were received.

4. STUDY FINDINGS

4.1 FINDINGS FOR NON-ATSI RESPONDENTS

The following section provides findings of the study with Non-ATSI respondents. The findings report on responses to questions pertaining to values, needs, aspirations/hopes and fears. The findings are tabulated to illustrate responses to specific questions. In most cases the findings have been analysed by region. There are a couple of instances however, where the findings have been tabulated for the whole area because they are more meaningful in that format. Where further detail is required to explain and qualify the findings set down in tables, a short discussion either precedes or follows the table.

Several of the tables provide a frequency of response. This frequency does not indicate the importance of an issue because respondents were not required to prioritise issues. The purpose of the frequencies of response in this qualitative study is to indicate how many respondents viewed a particular issue to be of significance. The frequencies should not be understood to indicate that some issues are more important than others. Rather, in a qualitative study the subjective views and comments of respondents are all important to provide a depth and richness of context.

4.1.1 Places of special significance

As part of the question pertaining to land use, respondents were provided with a map of their region and asked to discuss places that were of importance or value to them and places that they used frequently. The four tables that follow represent responses by region. The question elicited a range of responses which indicate that respondents use a great number of areas for a diversity of purposes. While findings reveal that most respondents relate mostly to areas within the region where they reside, there is also a sense of people connecting those regions as part of the whole area. Within the whole area, the Great Barrier Reef and the large areas of untouched natural beauty were seen by most respondents to be very significant.

Responses to this question ranged from personal perceptions of places including a sense of place such as home or culturally significant and spiritual, to more broadly-based community perceptions of place for purposes of work, recreation and public access i.e. arterial roads are of particular importance to people who live in a remote area. The findings show that many areas of the Cape York Peninsula are used by respondents on a regular basis.

Table 4.1.1 Places of Special Significance for Non-ATSI Respondents in Region 1

PLACE	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	WHY THIS PLACE IS SIGNIFICANT
THE WHOLE OF THE CAPE	5	bush and forest - it is not developed
	1	pearl shells
ALL OF REGION 1	2	recreation and access
	3	work and recreation
THURSDAY ISLAND	3	camping and picnics
	2	bushwalking
	7	because it is home
	4	significant for work
	2	commercial district
	1	circuit road for walking
	5	fishing
	2	cemetery
GOODS ISLAND	1	football
	1	family and social life
	1	camping
	1	church
ALL OF THE COAST/GREAT BARRIER REEF	1	camping and picnics
	1	graves
	1	fishing
"THE HILLS"	7	fishing
	1	hunting
HAMMOND ISLAND	1	friends live there and I visit
	1	work
PRINCE OF WALES	2	fishing and hunting
	6	beaches and reefs
TAMWAY	8	camping, bushwalking and recreation
	1	because it is home
	4	dugong story
	1	culture

...Table 4.1.1 Continued

PLACE	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	WHY THIS PLACE IS SIGNIFICANT
HORN ISLAND	1	"waterfall is beautiful and cool"
	3	work
	1	nineteenth century goldmining equipment
	1	fishing
JARDINE	1	work
JACKY JACKY	1	work
MIDDLE RIVER	1	work
ESCAPE RIVER	1	work
BAMAGA	2	work
	2	camping
SEISIA	1	work
	1	relations
PUNSAND BAY	1	work
PAJINKA	1	work
ROCKY ISLAND	1	beaches
FRIDAY ISLAND	3	camping
WEIPA TO CAIRNS ROAD	11	travel and access
WENLOCK RIVER	7	camping and recreation
WEIPA	1	town centre
	3	fishing and recreation around rivers
	2	home
	4	work
	1	friends and family
SUDLEYS	1	it belongs to the company
ARCHER RIVER	3	camping
BILLY'S LAGOON	1	camping
PENNYFEATHER	1	camping
MANAGERS	1	camping
NONAME CREEK	1	camping
MAPOON	1	fishing
MANGROVE ISLAND	1	fishing and camping
RED BEACH	1	
DUIYFREN	1	recreation

...Table 4.1.1 Continued

PLACE	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	WHY THIS PLACE IS SIGNIFICANT
PORTLAND ROADS	1	recreation
CHILLI BEACH	2	recreation
STONES CROSSING	1	recreation
LAURA	1	recreation
PASCOE RIVER	1	recreation
MORTON	1	used to live there
MUSGRAVE TO HEATHERLAND	1	work
EAST COAST REEF	2	it is unique
SKARDEN RIVER	1	fishing
LOCKHART RIVER	1	camping
PALMER RIVER	1	recreation
ROAD TO TIP OF CAPE	7	access
TUESDAY ISLAND	1	fishing
	1	camping and bushwalking
CORAL CREEK	1	relations
WOJA	1	fishing
PORT LINCOLN	1	South Sea Islander & Malay graves
SOMERSET/TL	1	
QUETTA MEMORIAL	1	
CRAB ISLAND	1	fishing
WEDNESDAY ISLAND	1	fishing

Table 4.1.2 Places of Special Significance for Non-ATSI Respondents in Region 2

PLACE	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	WHY THIS PLACE IS SIGNIFICANT
WHOLE REGION	1	to run cattle
ARCHER RIVER	1	recreation
	1	friendship
COEN	2	family
	2	home
SILVER PLAINS	1	recreational fishing and pig hunting
PORT STEWART	1	recreational fishing and pig hunting
	1	peace and quiet
REGION 4	1	transport connects us with civilisation
INHINO	1	business

Table 4.1.3 Places of Special Significance for Non-ATSI Respondents in Region 3

PLACE	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	WHY THIS PLACE IS SIGNIFICANT
ALL OF CAPE YORK PENINSULA	3	an exquisite and unique place
PENINSULA DEVELOPMENT ROAD	3	transport and access
	1	transporting cattle
GREAT BARRIER REEF	2	leisure
	2	fishing
ALL OF REGION 3	4	environmental appreciation and recreation
	2	camping
	1	work
	1	unique and diverse culture
REGION 4	1	work

...Table 4.1.3 Continued

PLACE	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	WHY THIS PLACE IS SIGNIFICANT
COOKTOWN	5	beaches, environs, bicycle riding
	2	shopping
	4	home
	1	access to airport
	2	farming
	1	work
ENDEAVOUR VALLEY/PAELS LOOKOUT POINT	5	recreation and roads
LOOKOUT POINT	1	natural beauty - unspoilt and undeveloped
	1	fishing and recreation
CAPE FLATTERY	3	work
	5	visiting, recreation, fishing
CAPE BELFORD	1	holidays, unspoilt
NORMANBY RIVER	1	paintings
12 MILE LANDING	1	maggie geese and ducks
PALMER RIVER	2	work
GOLDFIELDS HOPEVALE	3	home
	1	farming
ELIM BEACH	4	recreation and fishing
STARCKE	4	recreation and hunting
CAPE TRIBULATION	2	recreation
DAINTREE	3	recreation and to enjoy the rainforest
LAKELAND	1	fishing
	6	environmental appreciation, recreation, camping and fishing
PALMER RIVER	1	recreation
CAPE MELVILLE	1	recreation
MUSGRAVE	1	

...Table 4.1.3 Continued

PLACE	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	WHY THIS PLACE IS SIGNIFICANT
Oakey Creek	1	fishing
Laura	1	
Rossville	1	fishing
Shiptons Flat	1	home
Finch Bay	1	cycling and camping
Little Annan	1	cycling and camping
Tevathon Creek		
Bloomfield	1	enjoy rainforest
National Parks	1	preservation and protection of areas
Lockhart River	1	work

Table 4.1.4 Places of Special Significance for Non-ATSI Respondents in Region 4

PLACE	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	WHY THIS PLACE IS SIGNIFICANT
ALL OF REGION 4	1	climate, rainforest, friends, work, contact with ATSI people
Great Barrier Reef	4	fishing and recreation
Port Stewart	1	fishing and recreation
Laura	2	home
Cedar Bay	1	fishing
Bloomfield River	1	home
	2	boating
Cape Tribulation	1	
Rossville	2	camping
Wyanbeal Valley	1	used to live there
Thornions Peak	1	bushwalking
Hope Island	1	camping
Wujal Wujal	3	home, work, friends

...Table 4.1.4 Continued

PLACE	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	WHY THIS PLACE IS SIGNIFICANT
WEARY BAY	2	bushwalking, fishing, swimming
MT FINNEGAN	2	bushwalking and swimming
AYTON	2	home, bushwalking
CHINA CAMP	2	friends, recreation
ARCHERS POINT	1	fishing
BLACK MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK	1	nature appreciation
KINGS PLAINS	1	nature appreciation
ENDEAVOUR RIVER NATIONAL PARK	1	nature appreciation
WALLABY CREEK	1	fishing and swimming
COAST AND INLAND ROADS TO CAIRNS	1	transport
DAINTREE	1	tourist attractions
LAURA	1	home

4.1.2 Patterns of land use

The following section continues to provide findings about respondents' land use patterns looking specifically at areas respondents think should be preserved, have cultural significance and those areas which are important for industry. The findings are presented in three tables each of which represents all of the four study regions.

4.1.2.1 Preservation

In discussing areas that should be preserved, respondents sometimes provided a reason and other times simply stated the name of the place and that they thought it should be preserved and protected without elaborating. The findings emphasise respondents' concern that the natural environment should be protected and that it is significant particularly to their sense of place and space and for their recreational/leisure activities.

Table 4.1.1 Preservation Concerns of Non-ATSI Respondents in Regions 1-4

REASONS FOR PRESERVATION OF THIS AREA	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	PLACE
no development, just enough for resident access	10	THE WHOLE OF CAPE YORK PENINSULA
preserve all species		
leave it as a beautiful, natural place for future generations & return what we take out	1	THE NORTHERN END OF THE CAPE
crabs	1	THE GREAT BARRIER REEF
no good for grazing	11	ALL EXISTING NATIONAL PARKS
should be closed to professional fishing - no nets, no cost for access to locals to enable recreational fishing and traditional fishing and hunting	15	
should be secured and well maintained but must allow access for people.	1	
should not be Aboriginal land claims on national parks	1	
names assist in raising revenue for maintenance	3	NO FURTHER AREAS
there are enough national parks, they cause problems with feral animals and government can't afford to maintain them properly.	6	ALL FORESTED AREAS
all should be made national parks and protected with people access	2	ARTIFACTS & SACRED PLACES
should be protected and preserved	1	CROWN LAND BEHIND WEARY BAY
should be made more secure	1	STARCKE
	4	CAPE MELVILLE
	3	STREAMLETS
	1	RAINFOREST
	1	BLACK MOUNTAINS
	1	LITTLE ANNAN
	1	FINCH BAY

.....Table 4.1.2.1

Continued

PLACE	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	REASONS FOR PRESERVATION OF THIS AREA
LAURA & SPLIT ROCK	1	dance festival and paintings
McILWRAITH RANGE	1	should be national park and available for recreation and tourism with walking tracks
PRINCE OF WALES	10	preserve the whole area
	1	national park except low areas for freehold residential
NORTH WEST COAST	1	Islanders should decide on land use
HAMMOND ISLAND	3	preserve it
HORN ISLAND	1	
THURSDAY ISLAND	1	protect the hills from development.
	2	places of historical/cultural significance.
	1	preserve Island and ban sale of bottled beer.
FRIDAY ISLAND	1	Islanders should decide on land use.
	4	preserve it
LOCKERBIE SCRUB	1	migratory birds
TURTLE HEAD ISLAND	1	preserve it
JACKY CREEK, MIDDLE RIVER & ESCAPE RIVER	1	preserve Aboriginal reserves and add to Jardine National Park
TUESDAY ISLAND	3	preserve it
UNSETTLED ISLANDS	2	leave unsettled and pristine
SHELLBURNE BAY	1	protect it from logging
TEMPLE BAY, OLIVE RIVER & IRON RANGE	1	
MANGROVES	1	
DUGONG DREAMING	1	must be preserved
BAMFIELD WATERFALL	1	
GREENHILL RAINFOREST	2	
GOODS ISLAND	4	
WEDNESDAY ISLAND	3	
DUMARLAG INLET	1	
BAMAGA & INJINGO	2	

4.1.2.2 Culturally Significant Places in Regions 1-4

Places seen by respondents as culturally significant are important for fishing, hunting, recreational activities and because of the presence of particular animals. There appears to be an overlap in responses to questions about preservation and culture. Fishing and hunting are seen to be both cultural and recreational activities by Non-ATSI respondents.

Table 4.1.2.2 Culturally Significant Places for Non-ATSI Respondents in Regions 1-4

PLACE	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	COMMENTS
PRINCE OF WALES	3	dugong & turtle hunting restricted to ATSI's
	6	picnics, recreation & sporting activities
	3	northern tip for crabs
	1	hunt pigs but not deer
HAMMOND ISLAND	1	fishing on reefs
GOODS ISLAND	4	fishing on north coast
FRIDAY ISLAND	4	fishing
TUESDAY ISLAND	1	
WEDNESDAY ISLAND	4	fishing, picnics, sports
PORT LIHOUS	3	hunting, picnics and crabs
DUMURLAG	1	crabs
ELLIS CHANNEL	1	fishing
THURSDAY ISLAND	3	fishing
PUNSAND BAY	1	recreation
ALBANY ISLAND	1	recreation
HORN ISLAND	2	picnics and sport
POSSESSION ISLAND	1	picnics and sport
GREAT BARRIER REEF	11	cultural fishing
CEDAR BAY	1	
WJIAL WJIAL	1	

4.1.2.3 Industry in Regions 1-4

Non-ATSI respondents discussed a range of industries and related issues. Overall, it appears that respondents would like to see industry to keep the area economically viable and provide adequate work for young people. However, this is frequently qualified by concerns that industry, in particular tourism and fishing should not interrupt residents' way of life or spoil the quality of the natural environment. The findings also reveal that respondents have differences of opinion about where and how industry should develop such as tourism, housing and commercial development.

Table 4.1.2.3 Non-ATSI Responses on Industry in Regions 1-4

TYPE OF INDUSTRY	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	COMMENTS
TOURISM	10	should be restricted to areas its in already and heavily controlled
	4	should be controlled in national parks
	3	should develop on Horn, Thursday and Wednesday Islands
	3	should develop on Horn-King Point
	6	should develop on Thursday, Butterin Bay, Bamaga
	2	develop a resort on Friday Island
	2	develop Goods Island
	1	develop Wednesday Island
	1	develop Hopevale
	GOLD MINING	2
COMMERCIAL	1	restore Palmer River Goldfields
	1	need shops on Prince of Wales Island (POW) because travel is difficult in rough weather
	3	Horn Island should become industrial satellite for Thursday Island and have accommodation
	2	activity should be restricted to Thursday and Horn
	1	fish bar on Thursday Island
	3	Thursday should be commercial hub of Torres Strait
	1	develop existing towns rather than create new ones
2	maintain Weipa as main commercial area	

...Table 4.1.2.3 Continued

TYPE OF INDUSTRY	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	COMMENTS
CATTLE	12	needs to be promoted and helped
	1	selective clearing
	1	should ship stock out of Weipa
	1	locks up too much of the Cape
	1	threatened by land claims
FISHING	1	slaughterhouse & central access to grain & water
	3	too much commercial fishing - leave it as local food
	2	fish farming wherever appropriate
MINING	1	fish & prawn farming on POW
	2	industry fishing in Torres Strait
	4	should be allowed wherever there are minerals
	1	Aboriginal people should come to informal agreement with Comalco re land for mining
	2	Comalco are good because they regenerate land
"ECO-FRIENDLY" INDUSTRY	1	pollution from Comalco effects 2 nearby rivers
	1	need impact studies first
	1	should be strictly regulated-no refineries
	1	ti-tree farming
	1	eco-tourism on POW, Thursday, Friday & Goods
FOOD PRODUCTION	2	export fruit trees and native plants from Weipa
	1	freshwater crayfish & crocodile farming
HOUSING	2	process kangaroo and emu
	1	Bamaga, Seisia, New Mapoon & Cowall Creek
	2	northern tip of POW
	4	Horn Island
	1	Hammond Island, Friday Island, Goods Island
INFRASTRUCTURE	4	Thursday Island
LOGGING	2	hospital and high school on Horn Island
PRIVATE INDUSTRY	1	should be re-established
WATER STORAGE	1	private initiatives should be encouraged
SPACE BASE	1	
AIR BASE	2	

4.1.3 Values

The following table represents Non-ATSI respondents' values, or the things respondents said were important for them to have a good quality of life in Cape York. The table documents by way of percentage of residents who responded, the frequency of response in each of the four study regions. It is important to note when reading these frequencies that the four regions have different numbers of respondents, i.e. 60 in Region 1 and only 4 in Region 2.

Table 4.1.3.1 Values of Non-ATSI Respondents in Regions 1-4

VALUES	REGION	REGION	REGION	REGION
	1	2	3	4
OWNING LAND	35%	50%	59%	81%
FAMILY/KINSHIP	88%	75%	72%	75%
SECURITY	91%	75%	72%	93.5%
HUNTING	18%	25%	36%	18%
EDUCATION	80%	25%	72%	75%
QUALITY OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	98%	25%	81%	93.5%
HEALTH	98%	25%	81%	87%
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	71%	75%	59%	62.5%
HOUSING	80%	25%	72%	81%
ACCESS TO OTHER COMMUNITIES	56%	25%	59%	75%
OUTINGS	68%	25%	63%	68.5%
LANDCARE	71%	25%	68%	81%
FRIENDSHIPS	93%	25%	81%	87%
LAW AND ORDER	80%	50%	68%	68.5%
FISHING	71%	75%	68%	68.5%
CULTURAL/ RECREATION	63%	0	45%	50%
PEACE AND QUIET	90%	75%	77%	93.5%
FOOD	90%	25%	72%	93.5%
WORK	85%	25%	72%	68.5%
ACCESS TO SERVICES	90%	50%	68%	87%
SENSE OF PLACE/SELF	75%	25%	72%	81%
HERITAGE/SACRED SITES	48%	25%	54%	62.5%
ROADS/TRANSPORT	88%	50%	72%	81%

Overall the study found that the quality of the natural environment, health and friendships were significant factors to the largest number of respondents in Regions 1, 3 and 4 when considering factors that influence their quality of life. This did not appear to be important to as many respondents in Region 2, more of whom felt family, security, community involvement, fishing and peace and quiet were important factors. In all regions, hunting, and heritage and sacred sites were important for fewest respondents. Owning land was important to a greater number of respondents in Region 4 than those in other regions, and particularly in Region 1 where only 35% of respondents felt owning land was an important quality of life factor.

In addition to the quality of life variables provided in the questionnaire, respondents identified some additional aspects which they considered important to a good quality of life in Cape York. These have been listed from those most frequently to those least frequently mentioned:

- * low population density, allowing a relatively simple lifestyle, personal space and a relaxed pace of life without crowding and heavy traffic. To some, this meant they could find places to be alone.
- * living in a natural environment which is clean and unpolluted, and allows easy access to the bush, with its forests and wildlife, and to beautiful beaches. Several respondents commented on the value of walking and cycling in this environment.
- * living in a community where different cultures live and socialise happily together and learn about each others lifestyle patterns. Some saw this as particularly beneficial for children.
- * the climate was seen to be very favourable.
- * small community living, together with living in an isolated area meant that several respondents felt safe and supported because they know most people in their community.
- * communications channels and devices were highly valued by a number of respondents.
- * the cost of living was seen to be affordable.
- * the availability of fresh, natural food sources was important. Several respondents

grew their own food.

- * reliable work was seen to be accessible, to respondents in Region 1 in particular, offering security for some respondents.

4.1.4 Needs

The following table indicates the frequency of comment from study respondents in each of the four regions regarding their needs for living in Cape York Peninsula. It should be noted that Region 1 encompasses Weipa and Thursday Island and although not separated in the data analysis the needs of the two communities seem to be different.

Table 4.1.4.1 Needs of Non-ATSI Respondents in Regions 1-4

NEEDS	REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	REGION 4
OWNING LAND	30%	25%	27%	31%
SENSE OF SELF/PLACE	8%	25%	22.7%	12.5%
PROTECTION OF TITLE	16.6%	25%	36%	31%
TENURE RESOLUTION	30%	25%	27%	18%
EDUCATION	63%	50%	40.9%	56%
WORK	33%	50%	36%	37.5%
HOUSING	53%	50%	18%	12.5%
TRANSPORT/ROADS	60%	50%	95%	63.6%
ACCESS TO SERVICES	40%	50%	54.5%	43.7%
ACCESS TO OTHER COMMUNITIES	15%	50%	31.8%	56%
HEALTH	60%	25%	31.8%	37.5%
POWER	26.6%	25%	36%	18.7%
SECURITY	31.6%	25%	18%	37.5%
LAW AND ORDER	63%	50%	45%	18.7%
KINSHIP/FAMILY	8%	0	4.5%	6%
PEACE AND QUIET	16.6%	25%	9%	18.7%
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	36.6%	25%	31.8%	12.5%
CONSULTATION/LEGAL RIGHTS	21.6%	75%	36%	18.7%
COMMUNICATIONS	45%	0	45%	25%
RECREATION/OUTINGS	88.8%	75%	59%	12.5%
HUNTING	16.6%	25%	27%	6%
FISHING	20%	25%	50%	25%
QUALITY OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	45%	25%	27%	43.7%
SACRED/HERITAGE SITES	8%	0	31.8%	31%
LANDCARE	31.6%	25%	45%	50%

The above table provides the frequency of responses about respondents' needs. In addition to the table, a textual analysis provides more detailed information about people's needs. The needs set out below correspond to the criteria in the questionnaire. It is difficult to prioritise the perceived needs of respondents either between or within regions because there appears to be differing perceptions. This may be attributable to varying individual experience and values. It may also be influenced by the fact that most regions incorporate more than one community and that there is community variation i.e. Weipa, Thursday Island and Prince of Wales all in Region 1.

(a) Owing Land, Sense of Self/Place, Protection of Title, Tenure Resolution and Security

The above needs were seen to be linked by respondents. Owing land was not seen as a high priority need in any of the four study regions. For those to whom it was important, it was linked to needing a sense of security and the need for graziers to know where they stand. A couple of respondents felt that their land was not protected from native claims and that freehold land should be protected. One respondent felt that Aboriginal people should be able to reclaim their land but that the land should be protected against sale to foreign owners. A couple of respondents commented that the low rate of home ownership in the Islands of the Peninsula meant that there was a low rate base and therefore inadequate infrastructure funding.

(b) Education

Education was seen to be an important need by respondents in all regions. Many respondents felt their areas to be inadequately catered for in terms of education. It was often said that there was a shortage of teachers and especially of mature, experienced teachers and special education teachers and school counsellors/guidance officers. In some cases this was linked to inadequate provision of teacher housing. Some respondents saw a need for bilingual and bicultural classes in the outer islands. Many felt there was a need for smaller class sizes. Others would like to see an extended curriculum offered through Open Learning and the

establishment of a TAFE in Cape York Peninsula.

(c) Work

While work was identified as an area of need by only about one third of all respondents, some important comments were offered. It was felt that there needed to be more work opportunities offering a greater variety of types of work for young people; that safety standards needed to improve; and one respondent felt that the CDEP program for Aboriginal and Islanders was resented by white people who were not assisted in the same way to locate work.

(d) Housing

Housing was identified as a need more frequently in Regions 1 and 2 than in Regions 3 and 4. In particular on the island communities, housing availability was seen as a need, especially rental housing such as flats and units for small family groups. Several respondents commented that existing housing was inappropriate for extended family living and was also climatically inappropriate. Overall, a greater variety of housing was seen to be needed.

(e) Transport/Roads

Transport was a frequently identified need for a number of reasons and in a number of areas. The poor quality of roads was seen as a problem because it restricts access in the wet season, it creates high vehicle maintenance costs and creates much dust which is a health and environmental hazard. Ideas offered for improving the situation were balanced between those who thought all roads should be bitumenised to those who thought they should be more regularly graded and used less frequently. Their suggestion was for improved public transport facilities, especially buses. Some felt the need for upgrading of ferry services to Horn Island and that the cost was great and should be government subsidised. A couple of respondents felt there should be more bike tracks. Others saw airfares as prohibitively high for remote area dwellers.

(f) Access to Services and Access to Other Communities

Access to services and to other communities was seen to be linked to poor roads, high transportation costs and under-provision of recreation facilities, shops, and medical and dental services.

(g) Health

Health was seen as an area of need especially on the islands of Region 1. Respondents commented on the inadequate number of medical practitioners and the very long waits they experienced as outpatients. Dental services were seen to be very inadequate through visiting dentists one day per week and drinking water was seen to need improvement. Some respondents would like to see provision of medical services such as a kidney dialysis unit and mammograms. Aged care facilities were also said to be needed to relieve pressure of caring from families and the community.

(h) Power

A number of respondents commented on regular power blackouts, high costs of electricity and damage caused to electrical appliances as a result of recurrent power blackouts and surges. These problems were seen as pressing on the islands of Region 1 and there was seen to be a need for power to be connected on Prince of Wales.

(i) Law and Order and Peace and Quiet

While a number of respondents saw a need for more law and order there appeared to be differences of opinion about possible solutions. A number of respondents felt there should be more police and more police stations. Others liked the freedom of living without too much law and order and saw community police as a preferable solution to state police. Respondents appeared to think petty crime was attributable to youth because there was a lack of recreational facilities.

In terms of peace and quiet respondents commented on large numbers of free-roaming, barking dogs.

(j) Community Involvement

Community involvement was seen to be needed but very difficult to generate.

(k) Consultation and Legal Rights

Respondents who identified consultation and legal rights as a need, said that consultation should be about the residents actually making decisions about their communities and their lives. It was stated that often the community did not understand the consultation procedures or their aims. It was felt that people should be made more aware of their legal rights, particularly young people.

(l) Communications

Those who commented on communications saw a need for better telephone services, which do not break down in the wet season. Mail services and television reception were seen to need improvement to eradicate static and snow. There was also a need for access to more television channels.

(m) Recreation and Outings

Recreation was seen as an area of great need, particularly for young people in Regions 1, 2 and 3. There was a need for more variety of leisure facilities including town halls, ice-skating, basketball and soccer courts and reserves, an indoor sports stadium and organised clubs and activities for young people. In addition a need was seen for more toilets, facilities and shade trees in parks.

(n) Hunting

Respondents who saw hunting as a need actually saw it as a problem. Some saw the need for a total ban on the killing of female dugong, emu, turtle, turkey and echidna. Others felt controls should be introduced. One respondent suggested a native animal food industry could assist in introducing controls. There was seen to be a need for 4WD access on Prince of Wales to be limited and for gun laws to be enforced. On the other hand, feral pigs were seen to be fair game.

(o) Fishing

There was seen to be an overwhelming need amongst respondents for controls to be placed on professional fisherpersons to protect breeding grounds and allow them to restock. Stocks were said to be running dangerously low. Subsistence and recreational fishing were generally seen to be sustainable. One respondent commented that recreational fishing should be allowed in national parks.

(p) Quality of The Natural Environment/Landcare

In most regions these were frequently identified needs. Road dust was seen to be an environmental problem as was soil erosion and the quality of water courses. It was felt that native species need to be identified and their natural habitats protected. An important environmental issue was the release of sewage from the islands in Region 1 directly to the ocean. A sewage plant was seen to be urgently needed. Rubbish was a further problem with a regular garbage service needed. Some respondents thought glass bottles should be banned from sale. One respondent felt that cray divers damage coral reefs and another thought mining should not be allowed on Horn Island. With regard to landcare there was seen to be a need for controls in relation to the following: weed and feral animals, soil erosion, overstocking of grazing land and clear felling trees. There was a suggestion that a community environmental education program could assist in preventing further environmental problems and that community gardens could be established to provide fresh food and environmental awareness.

(q) Sacred and Heritage sites

About half of the respondents to this issue felt that Aboriginal sacred sites should be protected for historical and cultural reasons and to provide ancestral links for Aboriginal people of Cape York. The other half thought there were enough sacred sites protected already, or that they should not be protected if they interfered with mining but only if they were in national parks.

4.1.5 Aspirations

Although tabulated, respondents' expressions of hopes for the future have all been incorporated. These have not been quantified because they are sometimes personal comments. However, the brief discussion following Table 4.1.5.1 highlights issues which were referred to often in this section of the questionnaire both within and between regions.

Table 4.1.5.1 Non-ATSI Respondents' Hopes for the Future in Region 1

RESPONDENTS' HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN REGION 1
LAND TENURE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * That land tenure issues will be settled and ATSI and Non-ATSI residents can feel secure * All existing housing blocks/properties to be freehold except where there are sacred sites * That the land is free and no-one owns it * Increased ability to own property in Weipa * Not too much land is lost to Aboriginal ownership * Aboriginal take over of Cape York Peninsula * That there will be far less pastoral holdings * More land leases available on Prince of Wales * Government will give land to everyone on Horn and Hammond so they don't have to depend on handouts
CULTURAL ISSUES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * A harmonious, multicultural society in Cape York Peninsula * Culturally sensitive education programs * Aboriginal communities being more self sufficient * The government will stop giving money to Aborigines * Whites will learn more about Aboriginal culture * Everyone to be treated equally * Sacred sites and artefacts to be preserved and maintained * Preservation of indigenous cultures so they can be passed on to children * Black and white communities to be more integrated * Whole Cape culture to be respected by outsiders * Acknowledgement and appreciation of history and diversity of cultures on Thursday Island * Cultural development as well as preservation * For children to grow up non-racist * Continuation of cultural festivals * Cultural survival to come from people not government

...Table 4.1.5.1 Continued

RESPONDENTS' HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN REGION 1
LAW AND ORDER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Equality of law enforcement/sentencing for black and white residents * Decreased juvenile crime * Controlled youth alcohol use * More police in Cape York Peninsula * Enforced controls on fishing * More rangers * Tribal law in tribal areas * Vehicle quality controls * Improved quality of policing * Control to prevent stealing and assaults and make it safe to walk the streets
EDUCATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Children will be able to receive a good quality of education in Cape York * Kids won't have to be sent south for secondary education * Local people qualified to teach their own people * Equal education opportunities for all Cape York Peninsula residents * Local teachers who stay longer * Better educational facilities including air conditioned schools * More teachers and with more experience * A TAFE college * Improved image for Weipa School * Local hospitality training course
HEALTH, FOOD AND HOUSING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Sewage treatment plants * Maintenance and improvement of good health standards and services * Reduced consumption of alcohol and drugs * Increase local food production to ensure availability of a variety of fresh foods * Islanders will become healthier * Attention will be paid to spiritual health * Improved quality of fast foods * Equal health services for all residents * Food to become less expensive * More doctors at the hospital * People will take more responsibility for their own health

...Table 4.1.5.1 Continued

RESPONDENTS' HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN REGION 1
<p>HEALTH, FOOD AND HOUSING continued</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Gourmet food to be locally available * Good water quality in outer islands * An increase in the amount of housing * More practical and energy efficient housing designs that are climatically appropriate * More appropriate and spacious housing for extended families to alleviate overcrowding * More affordable rental housing * More semi-detached housing * Housing not to encroach on areas of undisturbed forest
<p>WORK AND INDUSTRY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * There will be good jobs for our kids in the future/always be enough jobs for school leavers * To get a better job * More jobs and more variety of jobs and more apprenticeships * For the unemployed to work for the community e.g. cleaning glass from beaches * To learn the work of other cultures * Government will create employment * Locals have priority for jobs * Better port facilities * Flexibility to cope with impacts of tourism * Development of self-sustaining local industries * Cattle exported from Weipa * Controlled tourist development so natural environment is not disturbed or destroyed * Moratorium on mining on Torres Straits for the next 50 years * Arts and crafts industry established * Bigger fishing /crayfishing industry * Entertainment industry * For every individual to be environmentally sensitive * Increased tourist industry * No major increase in commercial industry * Poultry and pig processing industry on Thursday Island * Beef industry in Bamaga/ Beef export from Weipa * Shore based aqua industry * More government offices-increase in employment opportunities

...Table 4.1.5.1 Continued

RESPONDENTS' HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN REGION 1 ...WORK AND INDUSTRY continued
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * No space base eventuates * Healthier building industry but not an increased population * More retail services in Weipa * No refinery * Responsible industrial waste disposal * Bauxite refinery * Expanded pastoral industry * Diversity in industry that develops * Comalco grows bigger * Brickmaking industry * Boatbuilding industry
CONSULTATION ABOUT DECISIONS FOR THE CAPE/LEGAL RIGHTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The community become involved in addressing current problems * Consultation will be with all user groups * Liaison persons between council and community * Consultation will take place before decisions are made and plans are implemented * More representative committees * One law for everyone * Culturally appropriate consultation * Community education on planning models * More consultation with the unemployed
LEISURE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Increased number and variety of activities and clubs for young people * Toilet facilities in parks and camping grounds * A cinema * indoor stadium/sports complex * Sporting facilities specifically for women * Restaurants * Baseball * People will learn to relax in the natural environment

...Table 4.1.5.1 Continued

RESPONDENTS' HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN REGION 1
TRANSPORT AND ROADS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * That roads are not developed * The main arterial road to the tip is bitumenised * There will be a regular bus service * There will be more boat ramps * There will be a bridge between Horn and Thursday Islands * More reliable and less expensive air service * Bitumen roads don't extend beyond Cooktown * Improved road quality * There will be less people using the roads * More boats from the mainland to the tip * A railway will be built through the Peninsula
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The natural environment including natural fauna and flora habitats will be protected * Human impact on the natural environment will be closely monitored * Better management of national parks * Improved management of rubbish generation and disposal * Less fires * Controlled burning every second year after wet season * Ban bottles and disposable nappies * Monitored and controlled pollution from mines * Prince of Wales reefs and wrecks are not damaged by oil slicks
OTHER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Freedom of access to national parks for everyone * Preservation of the relaxed, free, independent lifestyle residents currently enjoy * Recognition that there will be a spiritual as well as material meaning to life * Services and infrastructure as good as down south * Australian ownership of Cape York Peninsula * Islander spouses will have the same rights as Islanders * Common sense prevails * More tolerance for everyone * There will be pride in our area * We will be more energy efficient/sufficient * More local control * Horn, Hope and Prince of Wales Islands don't get built out/urbanised

In Region 1 there were many and varied hopes for the future held by respondents. Hopes that were shared by more than ten respondents in Region 1 included the following:

- Many respondents referred to hopes for preservation of the natural environment including native fauna of the area to be preserved for the benefit of future generations;

- While a number of respondents would like to see the development of a tourist industry there is hope that if it develops, tourism should be heavily controlled to protect the natural environment. However, respondents hope for adequate employment opportunities and feel that tourism, if controlled could provide jobs;
- Land tenure was also a concern to respondents in Region 1 with several hoping for resolution of land tenure issues without heightened racial tension. Many respondents aspire to racial harmony and a multi-cultural lifestyle in Cape York Peninsula;
- A number of respondents in Region 1 hope for the preservation of indigenous cultures to ensure they can be passed on to future generations;
- Many respondents would like to see more locally grown food such as fruit and vegetables as a way of ensuring a variety of fresh food availability and improving standards of nutrition;
- Roads are of much concern to respondents in Region 1 and many would like to see an improvement in the quality of roads and availability of public transport;
- On the islands in Region 1 respondents are hopeful for increased amounts of housing and housing which is more climatically and culturally appropriate e.g. more able to comfortably accommodate extended family groups;
- Also on the islands, several respondents commented on pollution by way of broken glass, disposable nappies and general litter and hope for adequate pollution/rubbish management and controls in the future;
- Finally, respondents would also hope that the quality of education services will be improved in the future, including services to enable high school children to remain at home with their families.

Table 4.1.5.2 *Non-ATSI Respondents' Hopes for the Future in Region 2*

RESPONDENTS' HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN REGION 2	
LAND TENURE	
* Everyone to have access to land ownership	
* Hope we can keep our place so the boys can carry on when we're gone	
* More pastoral leases	
CULTURAL ISSUES	
* For more Aboriginal people to have prominent positions	
* To retain Aboriginal culture	
* That Aboriginal people will allow non-Aboriginal people to live in the Cape	
EDUCATION	
* Tourism education courses	
* Culturally appropriate education programs to teach more about Aboriginal history and views	
WORK AND INDUSTRY	
* Development of the agricultural industry	
* Meatworks to be established to make cattle industry more viable	
CONSULTATION, DECISIONS AND LEGAL RIGHTS	
* Government will involve residents in decisions and plans for the Cape	
* Better consultation between Murriss and non-Murriss (1)	
* Open discussions to remove uncertainty	
TRANSPORT AND ROADS	
* Improved roads	
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	
* Improved water management	
* Preserve Cape York as it is now	
OTHER	
* More legal and professional services making regular visits	

Note: (1) Colloquial word meaning Aborigine.

In Region 2 with only four respondents, the hopes and aspirations are evident from the table above.

Table 4.1.5.3 Non-ATSI Respondents' Hopes for the Future in Region 3

RESPONDENTS' HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN REGION 3
LAND TENURE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Blacks and whites will own land and pass it on to their children * Sub-division of rural plots for families * Land ownership and government land use controls * Black fellas don't get all the land * Resolution of land tenure issues * Tenure secured as it was purchased
CULTURAL ISSUES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * For more Aboriginal people to own land so they can reclaim their culture * Cultural teaching in schools including arts to retain Aboriginal culture * More understanding of cultural differences to allay fears * For two cultures to live in harmony * Preserve paintings and stop weather getting to them
EDUCATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * More special education facilities and guidance counsellors servicing schools * More educational opportunities for kids and adults and improved standard of education services * A full TAFE college * Improved image of schools * That the size of the population doesn't limit educational opportunities * One principal for each school * Improved funding for education
LAW AND ORDER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Increased law and order and increased numbers of state police * We can keep crime rate as low as it is now * Equal laws for all residents * Control of drug trafficking through an increased number of customs officials * Restrictions imposed on commercial fishing
HEALTH, FOOD AND HOUSING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Increased availability of nutritional food and of locally grown food * Less dogs, rats and feral cats * Development of health education programs and back care education and a full time dental service * Regular optometrist visits * Greater focus on Aboriginal child health and nutrition * Increased amount of housing * Housing planned so as to maintain the character of the area

...Table 4.1.5.3 Continued

RESPONDENTS' HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN REGION 3
WORK AND INDUSTRY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Maintain an adequate amount of employment * That local labour is used * Increased work opportunities for young people * Increased community work programs * Development of industry that adds value to natural resources * Wild pig processing * Small scale development of Cooktown (historical town) and Hopevale * Increased amount of industry * Ti tree oils and products * That industry doesn't expand too much or too fast * Supervised eco-tourism to guarantee environmental protection * Maintain cattle, fishing and mining industries
CONSULTATION, DECISIONS AND LEGAL RIGHTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * For the community to understand legal issues * A say in what happens before it actually happens * Decisions will be made based on peoples wishes and not those of Politicians and developers * That whites have as much say as blacks * Consultation is organised to reduce and deal with racial conflict
LEISURE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Increased availability of sporting facilities
TRANSPORT AND ROADS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * More buses * A bitumen road to the tip * Roads will be graded more often * Improved roads
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Retain national parks/ All native birds, reptiles and fauna will be protected * Less littering and banning of sale of disposable nappies * Remove feral animals * Restocking of fish * Replant trees that have been logged * Preserve Cape York as it is now for future generations

...Table 4.1.5.3 Continued

RESPONDENTS' HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN REGION 3
OTHER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Increased services and infrastructure * That kids can be financially secure in Cape York in the future * Freedom * There will be a substantial increase in the population * Increased community involvement and spirit * To live in my own home as I grow old * That it will rain

Respondents in Region 3 shared hopes for the future including preservation of the natural environment, and a continued relaxed lifestyle; increased educational services and facilities and adequate employment opportunities for young people; preservation of Aboriginal culture and improved, in some cases, bitumenised roads.

Table 4.1.5.4 Non-ATSI Respondents' Hopes for the Future in Region 4

RESPONDENTS' HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN REGION 4
LAND TENURE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Security of knowing my land can be passed on to my kids * Everyone being able to own a patch of land
CULTURAL ISSUES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Whites don't become the forgotten race in Cape York Peninsula * That people come together through an arts council
EDUCATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * More high schools * Quality education programs available to all including adults
LAW AND ORDER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Maintain current levels of law and order and Equal laws for all residents * Combat alcoholism and racism
HEALTH, FOOD AND HOUSING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Increased availability of nutritional food and of locally grown food * More doctors and some female doctors/ A doctor in Laura * Development of health education/nutrition programs * Reduced food costs * Adequate amount of affordable housing

...Table 4.1.5.4 Continued

RESPONDENTS' HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN REGION 4
WORK AND INDUSTRY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Increased amount and variety of employment * Controlled and limited tourist industry * That industry development is slow and sustainable to provide enough work * That there will be no heavy industry in Cape York Peninsula * Development of cottage/crafts industry
CONSULTATION, DECISIONS AND LEGAL RIGHTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * That it allows for personal participation * A say in what happens before it actually happens so residents can take part in planning * That all residents have an equal say * Consultation is organised in small groups of 30 to 40
LEISURE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Public will have access to national parks * Increased availability of sporting and recreation facilities for young people
TRANSPORT AND ROADS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Cape Tribulation road will be closed * Bitumen roads * Roads not to be sealed to reduce tourist access * Less traffic * Improved roads
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Community will take responsibility for environmental preservation not just authorities * That the natural environment will be maintained but not restricted * That it will rain * Preserve Cape York as it is now for future generations
OTHER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Maintain freedom of lifestyle in Cape York - simple and peaceful * There will not be a substantial increase in the population * Improved communications i.e. mail

As in the other regions, respondents in Region 4 were concerned to ensure the quality of the natural environment in the future, that development should be slow and sustainable and that there will be an improvement in the quality of Cape roads and educational programs.

Overall, respondents from all four regions shared the hopes of retaining a relaxed lifestyle in a pristine, natural environment. While they hope for improvements in the extent and quality of community infrastructure, including roads, housing, education and health services, they also hope that development will be gradual, sustainable, and unobtrusive to their lifestyle and the natural environment of Cape York Peninsula.

4.1.6 Fears for the future held by Non-ATSI study respondents

The fears Non-ATSI respondents hold for their future and the future of the area are set out below in tables according to the four study regions. Again, there is a mixture of responses because this was asked as an open ended question and prompts were not provided. Some responses were personal and some related to the physical environment in a more direct way. The responses of all respondents are recorded in the tables and a discussion of responses to this question for all four regions follows Table 4.1.6.4.

Table 4.1.6.1 Non-ATSI Respondents' Fears for the future in Region 1

FEARS FOR THE FUTURE HELD BY RESPONDENTS IN REGION 1
* The Cape will become over-bureaucratized
* Extensive industrial development and use of dangerous chemicals and causing pollution
* Non eco-tourist development that impacts negatively on environment and lifestyle of residents
* Destruction of the natural environment
* The wants of individuals will be addressed rather than the needs of the whole community
* Social dislocation through racial tension
* Loss of Aboriginal cultural identity
* Health symptoms treated rather than causes
* Southerners and academics imposing change rather than the community
* Loss of access to national parks and forests for whites because of land claims
* Tourism will marginalise residents
* Industry benefits taken out of Cape York Peninsula and not put back in
* Foreign/Indonesian take-over
* Young people disillusioned and discouraged
* Out of hand alcohol/drug problems
* Too much government neglect
* Too many government handouts to Aborigines causing loss of self sufficiency
* Too many people coming into the Cape if the roads are sealed
* Loss of pastoral and mining land through Aboriginal land claims
* Loss of free and easy lifestyle
* Airforce base expands and Cape York becomes a prime target
* Waters fished out completely
* Overpopulation of the area
* Crime out of control
* Whites forced out of fishing
* Cape York residents not controlling their own destiny

Table 4.1.6.2 *Non-ATSI Respondents' Fears for the future in Region 2*

FEARS FOR THE FUTURE HELD BY RESPONDENTS IN REGION 2
* Aborigines will own all the land
* Whole of Cape York Peninsula will be national park
* Uncontrolled tourism will destroy natural environment and current lifestyle of residents
* Racial tension/apartheid
* Cape York Peninsula will be sold to multi-national firms
* I will lose my home
* Continued uncertainty, stress and suffering over land tenure decisions
* Loss of freedom
* No future for young people in Cape York because of the insecurity

Table 4.1.6.3 *Non-ATSI Respondents' Fears for the future in Region 3*

FEARS FOR THE FUTURE HELD BY RESPONDENTS IN REGION 3
* Mismanagement of land including national parks
* Overdevelopment of the area
* Loss of the natural environment
* Uncontrolled tourist development
* Tourism capitalising on Aboriginal culture without benefit to the Aboriginal people
* Increase in technology leading to a loss of jobs and no future for kids
* Continued inadequate services and infrastructure
* Continued racial tensions and disharmony
* Aboriginal people being marginalised by whites
* Entry of illegal immigrants to Cape York Peninsula
* Aboriginal title meaning no access for whites
* A lot of money wasted on legal costs in relation to land rights
* Uncontrolled drug abuse
* Sub-standard buildings because of lack of council controls
* Waters fished out because of lack of controls
* A change in weather patterns and not enough rain
* Asian invasion
* Poaching of wildlife from Cape York
* Building of a space base
* A tidal wave

Table 4.1.6.4 *Non-ATSI Respondents' Fears for the future in Region 4*

FEARS FOR THE FUTURE HELD BY RESPONDENTS IN REGION 4
* Aborigines will own the whole cape
* Over-dependence on welfare
* No work opportunities
* No resolution over land tenure
* Racial tensions and hostility
* Losing my land
* No improvement in the roads
* Fishing controls will be too restrictive
* Uncontrolled tourist development resulting in the Cape being organised for tourists rather than residents
* Too many national parks not allowing public access
* Destruction and loss of the natural environment
* Breaking up my family when my kids get to high school age
* Cape York Peninsula becoming overpopulated
* Too much poorly planned industry
* Too many regulations and restrictions inhibiting free lifestyle
* Foreign invasion
* Waters fished out and reef damaged as a result
* Aborigines given mineral rights

The question on fears elicited a range of responses which are in many instances, linked to respondents hopes expressed in the previous section. Fears ranged from concerns about an adequate wet season to foreign invasion and ownership and then on the more personal level fears of losing homes to worrying about breaking up the family when kids have to leave for high school.

Across all regions respondents shared fears about continued insecurity over land tenure; not knowing whether they would be able to continue owning/living in their home or have access as non indigenous persons to Cape York Peninsula at all. This feeling of insecurity flowed into fears about the future for respondents' children. A further aspect to these fears was that of potential racial conflict and disharmony leading to social dislocation.

Another fear shared by many respondents was destruction of the natural environment, especially through tourist development which they feared could be poorly planned and managed. While respondents were concerned to preserve the natural environment there was

also a strong feeling of not wanting it to become inaccessible to the public through too many national parks.

Respondents appeared to fear that the future was not in their control. Some mentioned the need for better consultative procedures with Cape York Peninsula residents and others spoke of the authorities making decisions without local input. Overall, there is a strong feeling of insecurity about the future and fears of unwanted but imposed changes to the physical and social environment.

4.2 FINDINGS FOR ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER RESPONDENTS

This section represents the research findings for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander study participants who were asked to talk about places significant to them (with respect to preservation, cultural and industry issues), and values, needs, hopes and fears in relation to the land and their lifestyle using the same questionnaire as that administered with Non-ATSI respondents (see Appendix 1).

The findings are represented by region, except in response to the question about land use (4.2.2) in relation to preservation, cultural and industry issues which are tabulated for all four study regions. In most cases, a short discussion of dominant issues or themes accompanies the tables, along with examples of study participants' views.

Several of the tables note the frequency of response. This frequency does not indicate the importance of an issue because respondents were not required to prioritise issues. The purpose of the frequencies of response in this qualitative study is to indicate how many respondents viewed a particular issue to be of significance. All views contributed to the study are equally important to the overall picture.

4.2.1 Places of special significance

As part of the question pertaining to land use, respondents were provided with a map and

asked to discuss places that were of importance or of value to them, and places that they used frequently.

The following four tables represent each region's response on places of importance. Most study participants who participated relate to their own particular regions, and to areas of land within those regions, but there is also a sense of belonging and responsibility to the rest of the Cape. In particular, the reef, areas covered by or proposed for national parks, and the Torres Strait Islands, were seen as important to study participants from all areas.

Places were named as important for many different reasons. Common reasons for mentioning a place included that the place is used for cultural activities (ranging from traditional cultural activities to picnics and sport), and/or that the people have traditional ties to the place. People also mentioned places which were important to them because of work or family ties.

The findings provide evidence that ATSI study participants have an important relationship to the land and depend upon it for cultural and family identity, security, work, recreation, and lifestyle.

Table 4.2.1 Places of Special Significance for ATSI Respondents in Region 1

PLACE	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	WHY THIS PLACE IS SIGNIFICANT
THE WHOLE OF THE CAPE	3	need to share it and pass it on; important to our culture; impact on Torres Strait Islands and water
ALL TORRES STRAIT ISLANDS AND WATERS	14	culturally important; fishing; camping; sea hunting.
ALL COAST AND REEF	2	important to our culture; fishing
THURSDAY ISLAND	3	important to family
TAMWAY	2	culture
ROSE HILL	1	important to family
GOODS ISLAND	3	important for culture; fishing
HAMMOND ISLAND	3	visit friends; fishing; work
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND	14	fishing; camping; recreation; catching cray and crabs; picnics; swimming; hunting; recreation; dugong story;
HORN ISLAND	3	fishing; work
BAMAGA	2	work; children are there
INTINGO	1	work
SEISIA	1	work

...Table 4.2.1 continued

PLACE	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	WHY THIS PLACE IS SIGNIFICANT
FRIDAY ISLAND	7	camping; picnics; recreation; culturally important;
WEIPA	1	visit family there
EAST COAST REEF	2	fishing
TUESDAY ISLAND	1	culture
WEDNESDAY ISLAND	4	fishing; culture
BOX BEACH	1	culture
BUTTERTIN	1	recreation
BAMPFIELD HILL	1	culture
MURALAG	2	hunting; culture
BLUE FISH POINT	1	visit family
WAI WEI	1	culture and recreation
KUNAG PEOPLE'S AREAS	1	regarded with respect

The most frequently mentioned determinants of places' significance were importance to cultural activities and ways of life, importance to families and tribes, either as traditional land or as home; fishing in its various forms, and recreation.

Table 4.2.2 Places of Special Significance for ATSI Respondents in Region 2

PLACE	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	WHY THIS PLACE IS SIGNIFICANT
ARYPATHU	1	our country; our stories; arts and crafts
LAURA	1	dancing and culture
SPLIT ROCK	1	dancing and culture
COEN	1	other tribes' land important to them
ALL ABORIGINAL LAND	1	important to aboriginal people
ROKEBY NATIONAL PARK	1	children born there
ARCHER NATIONAL PARK	1	
AURUKUN	1	country important to my family

Again, cultural and traditional ties to land were frequent determinants of significant places.

Table 4.2.3 Places of Special Significance for ATSI Respondents in Region 3

PLACE	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	WHY THIS PLACE IS SIGNIFICANT
ALL OF CAPE YORK	2	culturally important
WHOLE EAST COAST	1	fishing
GREAT BARRIER REEF	1	fishing
ANNAN TO ARCHERS PT	3	tribal land; fishing
BLOOMFIELD	1	grandfather was king
ENDEAVOUR RIVER	1	fishing
ALL ALONG THE RIVERS	1	hunting
PORTLAND ROADS	1	family live there
CAPE BEDFORD TO CAPE FLATTERY	1	
COOKTOWN	2	work; family's land
CAPE FLATTERY	1	
HOPEVALE	5	live; hunt; beaches; family's area
ELIM BEACH	1	historical sites
STARCKE/MUNBURRA	5	family/tribal land; cattle; wild food; gold mines
CAPE MELVILLE	3	family land; traditional land; turtle; dugong
NATIONAL PARKS	1	important to all
LOCKHART RIVER	1	family live there
LIZARD ISLAND	1	
COOKTOWN	2	work, family's area
MOUNT WEBB	1	horseriding
HUMMOCKY	1	oysters' rich country
WALKER BAY	2	fishing; tribal land
KUKU YALANGI LAND	1	culturally important, fishing and hunting

In Region 3, cultural and traditional ties including fishing activities were the most frequently cited reasons for a place being of special importance to study participants.

Table 4.2.4 Places of Special Significance for ATSI Respondents in Region 4

PLACE	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	WHY THIS PLACE IS SIGNIFICANT
AYTON	1	traditional land
WUHAI WOJAL	1	traditional land
WEARY BAY	1	traditional land
LAURA	1	live and work
CEDAR BAY	1	traditional land
BLACK MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK	1	traditional land
HOME RULE	1	traditional land
ARCHER POINT	1	camping and fishing
PRINCESS CHARLOTTE BAY	1	traditional land
CAPE MELVILLE TO COOKTOWN TO HANN TABLELAND	1	traditional land
KUKU YALANGI LAND	7	fishing; hunting; culturally important; traditional land
NATIONAL PARKS	1	fishing

Places within Region 4 were described as important in relation to their identification by participants as traditional/family land.

4.2.2 Patterns of land use

4.2.2.1 Preservation

Most participants, in noting areas which needed preservation, identified a diverse range of sites. The most predominant reasons for preservation of particular areas were to maintain the integrity of the natural environment, access to the environment for traditional and cultural activities, and protection of flora and fauna with natural habitat in those areas.

Table 4.2.2.1 Preservation Concerns of ATSI Respondents in Regions 1-4

PLACE	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	REASONS FOR PRESERVATION OF THIS AREA
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND	14	to be there for our kids; trees; sacred places; reefs
ALL ISLANDS AND WATERS	9	preserve reefs; sacred sites; flora; leave them in their innocence
HAMMOND ISLAND	3	fish numbers
PLACES OF THE KUNAG	1	sacred place
SACRED PLACES	2	should be protected and preserved
WEDNESDAY ISLAND	4	protect from development and tourism
HORN ISLAND	2	
GOODS ISLAND	3	protect natural beauty
ZUNA ISLAND	2	
TUESDAY ISLAND	1	
FRIDAY ISLAND	3	
ALL EXCEPT COMMERCIAL AREAS	8	don't spoil all the islands
DUGONG DREAMING	2	strong cultural interests
THE THREE REEFS	1	traditional fishing
HAWKESBURY ISLAND	1	traditional fishing
DOLLAR REEF	1	traditional fishing

...Table 4.2.2.1. continued

PLACE	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	REASONS FOR PRESERVATION OF THIS AREA
GREEN HILL	1	make it green again
ALL FORESTS	2	protect plants and animals
CAPE MELVILLE	2	should be national park
CAPE FLATTERY	1	keep the pine trees
NATIONAL PARKS	2	hunting right should be preserved
KUKU YALANGI LAND	4	preserve for traditional use and activities
ALL ABORIGINAL LAND	1	traditional hunting and gathering
ALL OF CAPE	2	protect the land; look after it
SILVER PLAINS	1	good for national park
ROKEBY	2	maintain access for traditional owners
BOB LAGOON	1	preserve for national park
ARCHER RIVER	1	preserve for national park
WENLOCK RIVER	1	cultural sites should be preserved

4.2.2.2 Culturally Significant Places

Places were seen as culturally significant for a number of reasons, mostly relating to their usage for traditional activities such as hunting and fishing, or in relation to their ties to families and tribes. Some places were also said to have a specific culture relating to the people who make it their home, or whose home it was when inhabited by indigenous people. Other places were cited as culturally significant because they form the backdrop or context for contemporary family recreation.

Table 4.2.2.2 Culturally Significant Places for ATSI Respondents in Regions 1-4

PLACE	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	COMMENTS
PRINCE OF WALES	4	hunting; cultural activities
HORN ISLAND	5	has a specific culture; picnics and sport
HAMMOND ISLAND	1	fishing on reefs
ARCHER POINT	1	traditional activities
THURSDAY ISLAND CEMETERY	2	historically significant
REEF	1	part of us
CAPE MELVILLE	1	family links
PRINCESS CHARLOTTE BAY	1	
SHELLBURNE BAY	1	family links
SHADWELL POINT	1	fishing
FRIDAY PASSAGE	1	fishing
CAPE CORNWALL	1	traditional fishing
WEDNESDAY ISLAND COAST	2	cultural and recreation activities
FRIDAY ISLAND	3	family recreation and sport; picnics
LONG BEACH	1	picnics and sport
BLOOMFIELD HEAD	1	family activities
ROKEBY NATIONAL PARK	1	story places, springs for leisure, outstation holidays
BEACHES	1	should be kept for all to use
ARCHER RIVER	1	cultural activities
GREEN SWAMP	1	traditional activities
WENLOCK RIVER	1	paintings, art
LANGHOI	1	stories, camping
ALL ISLANDS/WATERS	2	sacred places should be protected
MOUTH OF THE ANNAN	1	traditional family area

4.2.2.3 Industry

One of the major themes in response to the question about industry was the double-edged sword of tourism. On the one hand, study participants are fearful of the impact of tourism on their land and their lifestyle, and on the other, welcome the potential benefits of tourism for the local economy and for other people's understanding of their culture. Study participants were very clear and specific about which areas were suitable for tourism and other industry, and which areas should remain untouched, especially by industrial development. Other comments about industry concerned the viability of fishing, aquaculture and fruit plantations.

Table 4.2.2.3 ATSI Responses on Industry in Regions 1-4

TYPE OF INDUSTRY	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	COMMENTS
TOURISM	4	control tourism; don't let it spoil a beautiful place
	2	explore tourism on the reef
	1	Archer Point has potential
	4	Horn Island good for tourism
	4	Thursday Island has potential for holidays/ tourism
	3	Hammond island should be a holiday destination
	1	we have so much to share of our culture
	2	Prince of Wales/Friday Islands have potential as eco-tourism sites
	1	keep tourists away from Muralag
	FISHING	1
1		crayfishing and fishing are our boys' livelihoods
2		fish farming has potential, around Prince of Wales (POW)/Port Lihou
1		aquaculture on north West Horn; west of Wednesday Island
MINING	1	silica mining at Cape Flattery, don't need any more
FARMING	1	east coast of Horn Island
	5	could have plantations of cassava & breadfruit on POW; tree plantations; market gardening Bamaga & other communities to supply all communities; forestry on Thursday Island

...Table 4.2.2.3 continued

TYPE OF INDUSTRY	FREQUENCY OF RESPONSE	COMMENTS
CATTLE	1	cattle industry in Rokeby Park if special places were safe
PORT FACILITIES	1	potential on west coast of Horn Island
PEARL/OYSTER FARMING	3	Friday Island; Archer Point; Horn; bring back trochus and oyster farming for our young people
GENERAL COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY	1	must involve Aboriginal people
	2	industry only on Horn, Zuna and Wednesday islands; need bigger airstrip on Horn
	5	limit development to Thursday and Horn Islands
	2	we need more housing; culturally designed
	1	deer farming on Prince of Wales Island
	3	need to control development to protect our children's way of life; must be in line with community consent; don't want any more industry

4.2.3 Values

The following table represents study participants' values, the things they said were important for them to be able to have a good quality of life in Cape York Peninsula. The table documents by way of percentage of study participants who responded, the frequency of response in each of the four study regions. Unfortunately, Region 2 had only 2 respondents, from which percentages derived could not be held as representative. However, the views of these study participants are of equal importance and have been represented in the table.

The most frequently mentioned values included family and kinship; owning land; quality of the natural environment, health, outings, peace and quiet, food, and roads and transport.

Table 4.2.3.1 Values of ATSI Respondents in Regions 1-4

VALUES	REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	REGION 4
OWNING LAND	97%	100%	88%	100%
FAMILY/KINSHIP	100%	100%	100%	100%
SECURITY	97%	0	81%	80%
HUNTING	49%	50%	94%	70%
EDUCATION	87%	50%	100%	100%
QUALITY OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	92%	0	100%	100%
HEALTH	100%	50%	94%	100%
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	90%	50%	69%	100%
HOUSING	92%	50%	69%	100%
ACCESS TO OTHER COMMUNITIES	87%	50%	63%	100%
OUTINGS	90%	0	100%	100%
LANDCARE	92%	0	100%	100%
FRIENDSHIPS	97%	50%	100%	100%
LAW AND ORDER	92%	0	100%	90%
FISHING	82%	50%	100%	100%
CULTURAL/ RECREATION	82%	100%	50%	20%
PEACE AND QUIET	87%	100%	100%	100%
FOOD	100%	0	100%	100%
WORK	87%	50%	94%	100%
ACCESS TO SERVICES	90%	50%	81%	90%
SENSE OF PLACE/SELF	79%	50%	94%	100%
HERITAGE/SACRED SITES	69%	100%	94%	100%
ROADS/TRANSPORT	92%	0	100%	100%

There were several values mentioned in addition to those specified in the table above. Some of these included :

- the climate and the ease of everyday life that it affords;
- the lack of pollution on a large scale;
- unspoiled places and the freedom to enjoy them;
- the lack of dense populations, and the peace and quiet and security that comes from knowing the people around you;
- the closeness and importance of having relations living near or with you;and
- the freedom to hunt, fish and gather, and to live in harmony with nature.

Another important theme in the values expressed related to people's connection with traditional ways of life, and the freedom and necessity to pass on those traditions. The quiet life, and indeed the simplicity and relaxed atmosphere of places in the area, were also dominant themes. A frequently expressed sentiment was that the above factors contribute towards a unique lifestyle, in which family, friends and the natural environment are dominant influences on the quality of life. This is perhaps encapsulated by the following quote:

The island lifestyle... innocent, natural, raw and timeless. Have the opportunity to see what my grandfather saw... I haven't lost my culture - know my roots. (There is) freedom to move where you want to - no signs stopping you going places. Can share this land with anyone you choose...(we are) part of multicultural society.

4.2.4 Needs

Many of the needs expressed by study participants are linked. For example, owning land relates to housing and to security and to peace and quiet, but also to land care and protection of the natural environment. The responses are recorded in relation to each question in the survey.

It should be noted that each of the regions covers a variety of towns, communities and areas of land, and needs felt by each respondent in each different centre are of course, different.

The table represents the combination of values expressed in each region. Respondent's expressed needs appear to vary between regions but there is some commonality between study participants' needs within regions.

Table 4.2.4.1 Needs of ATSI Respondents in Regions 1-4

NEEDS	REGION	REGION	REGION	REGION
	1	2	3	4
OWNING LAND	59%	100%	56%	80%
SENSE OF SELF/PLACE	5%	0	75%	10%
PROTECTION OF TITLE	10%	50%	44%	80%
TENURE RESOLUTION	49%	50%	50%	70%
EDUCATION	56%	0	88%	80%
WORK	51%	50%	75%	100%
HOUSING	67%	50%	88%	90%
TRANSPORT/ROADS	67%	0	88%	90%
ACCESS TO SERVICES	46%	50%	50%	80%
ACCESS TO OTHER COMMUNITIES	26%	0	50%	90%
HEALTH	56%	50%	63%	10%
POWER	36%	0	56%	40%
SECURITY	49%	0	69%	50%
LAW AND ORDER	51%	0	81%	10%
KINSHIP/FAMILY	23%	50%	56%	30%
PEACE AND QUIET	18%	0	13%	40%
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	41%	50%	63%	80%
CONSULTATION/LEGAL RIGHTS	44%	50%	63%	80%
COMMUNICATIONS	26%	0	3%	60%
RECREATION/OUTINGS	64%	0	63%	90%
HUNTING	23%	50%	80%	90%
FISHING	33%	50%	10%	80%
QUALITY OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	49%	0	44%	90%
SACRED/HERITAGE SITES	13%	0	44%	90%
LANDCARE	44%	0	56%	90%

The following is a more detailed record of study participants' comments about needs expressed in various sections of the questionnaire during the interview.

(a) Owning Land, Sense Of Self And Place, Protection Of Title, Security

There were many comments about the price and availability of land, and the connections between owning one's own land and having autonomy. There were also many comments about the amount of land owned by the government and the need to turn land over to its traditional owners or make it easier for people to purchase. For example:

More people need to own the land they live on. Very important to have land - to 90% of people - only the government can afford the price of house and land on Thursday Island Tenure resolution stands in the way of a lot of good that can be done.

With respect to tenure resolution, the need for consultation was frequently stressed. For example:

.... needs to be more consultation. Could lose treasured ties to someone else with new boundaries.

However, there were also many mentions of sharing land - wanting the right to use and move around the land, without tying it up. There was also concern, about the security of the coast line from tropical diseases and drug trading.

(b) Education

Education was interpreted broadly, but the principal concerns were for improved standards of education to be available in Cape York Peninsula so they compare favourably to urban communities, and for the options for young people and school leavers to be increased. A few people pointed out the advantages of having teachers who are from the community, and many mentioned a need to teach about and share cultures (language, dance, songs and stories) in the schools, and for it to be an assessable subject. One resident said:

The department should respect the need for practical application of teaching. The theoretical model is European... teach hands-on skills, give teachers freedom, and teach in a way to best motivate the child.

(c) Work

Study participants felt strongly that there is a need for more jobs, for young people and women particularly. They would like to see more local people getting jobs as opposed to outsiders. Study participants are conscious that people need skills and are lacking options (such as TAFE) to develop those skills

(d) Housing

There is a strongly expressed need for more housing in all study areas. This appeared to be very important to people living in Torres Strait communities. The need for culturally appropriate housing design was also expressed, particularly in relation to adequately sized housing to cater for extended family, either permanent or visiting.

(e) Transport

Many people (again particularly so in the Torres Strait communities) feel very isolated by the lack of regular, affordable public or community transport. The need for ferries and buses was most frequently expressed. Other factors included the high cost of taxis and moorings, such as:

Proper dinghy mooring facilities - they are on the wharf - big boat comes and they get crushed.

Drink driving was another concern in relation to transport, as was the fact that airstrips and roads (vital connections to services) are often unserviceable in the wet. More frequent grading of roads (as opposed to bitumen which would provide too much access) was expressed by a few study participants. Respondents are very aware that better roads would make their lives easier, but would open up the area to undisciplined tourism.

(f) Access To Services And Other Communities

Many issues inherent to access to services are covered under other topics, particularly health,

communication, power and education. Many people acutely feel the need to be with family in other places, and expressed the great difficulty in getting to see them, and the consequent lack of belonging:

Return big passenger boats to other islands. The boats they use make kids sick.

(g) Health

Health concerns centred around the need for access to community health centres, the need for permanent doctors who take an interest in holistic care, and the need for nurses and other medical staff who are from communities and trained properly to work with their people. Fresh food, and food suitable for diabetics, were also frequently expressed concerns. Access to specialist services was also an issue. In terms of environmental health, sewage and appropriate waste disposal is a big issue in many areas.

(h) Power

Access to efficient, reliable electricity is seen to be a problem. Where electricity does exist, it is often unreliable, as evidenced by the following quote:

Power... too much shut down - never let us know - buggers the fridge - need efficient electricity. Go to solar and tidal power - use currents.

(i) Law And Order, Peace And Quiet

Many comments about law and order focused on the need for police to enforce noise levels, particularly after hotel closing times. Broken glass and litter were also common concerns. The behaviour of young people was a frequently mentioned concern, and many study participants said that the police were too young and too inexperienced to enforce the law. The responsibility of parents to keep their young ones in line was also an issue. Many people were sad that the lack of appropriate law enforcement meant that safety and security (e.g. walking where they wished at night, leaving windows open) was becoming a thing of the

past.

(j) Community Involvement

Common concerns were the lack of community involvement in community events and issues, leaving a core of people to generate community energies about issues. Sport and cultural activities were mentioned as ways of bringing the community together.

(k) Consultation And Legal Rights

Study participants feel very strongly about the lack of consultation on issues which are central to their quality of life (e.g. land tenure, electricity, government services, transport and access to Cape York Peninsula). That government guidelines are often insensitive of cultural differences was also mentioned. An elementary feature is the fact that most consultation is conducted in English, and can disenfranchise large percentages of communities.

(l) Communication

The low number of public phones, the need for better TV reception (e.g. loss of signal), few television channels, and communication links between islands were most frequently mentioned.

(m) Recreation

There were very few respondents who did not have something to say about the lack of recreation opportunities, particularly in relation to family outings. People are seeking recreation options which do not include alcohol and which unite families. Access to organised sports (e.g. cricket, basketball and netball) was also frequently mentioned, along with the fact that many talented young sports people are missing the opportunity to develop their skills.

(n) Hunting

The issues canvassed under hunting included the need for controls to ensure that people kill only what they need; the maintenance of traditional hunting rights, particularly in areas where private land holders and national parks have tenure; the need for observance of hunting seasons and mating seasons; and the need for rangers to work with traditional people in establishing and enforcing appropriate regulatory frameworks.

(o) Fishing

There are significant concerns about the quality of water (as a result of untreated sewage effluent) affecting the health and viability of fish populations. The other major concerns were fishing rights in national parks and inappropriate and careless fishing of dugong and turtles.

(p) Quality of Natural Environment and Landcare

Frequent concerns in this area included the need to protect waters from oil spills, the need to protect the environment from tourist invasion and degradation, the need to take account of the seasons and their interaction with land care, the need for establishment of vegetable gardens and the need to preserve trees. Broken glass and litter were also a frequently mentioned concern.

(q) Sacred and Heritage Sites

Many people expressed the need for co-operative arrangements between local study participants, traditional owners and rangers to establish and implement plans which will care for and preserve sacred places and heritage sites. A typical view was:

State and Federal government could help Aboriginal people to establish and pin point sites and what the sites were for. Aboriginal people to care for and teach non-Aboriginal people about Aboriginal culture.

4.2.5 Aspirations

All of the hopes expressed by the respondents are recorded in the following table. Hopes range from a personal perspective to a perspective which addresses the future of study participants and their children, and the future of Cape York Peninsula. These hopes cover the gamut of concerns previously mentioned in values and needs.

Table 4.2.5.1 ATSI Respondents' Hopes for the Future in Region 1

RESPONDENTS' HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN REGION 1
LAND TENURE
* ownership of traditional land to be passed back
* to own our own land and houses
* to have more land available for purchase
* ownership of community lands by Councils
* a single land claim for all of Torres Strait for all indigenous people who have lived there
* more consultation about tenure resolution
* for tenure to be resolved
* to learn how to use the land
* to own land where I can plant things

...Table 4.2.5.1 continued

RESPONDENTS' HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN REGION 1
CULTURAL ISSUES
* cultural issues must be maintained; the culture must not die
* young people should be taught properly about their culture
* acknowledge and value multicultural life
* we should promote our culture
* culture must be revitalised and shared with the rest of the world
* like to see our children retain their culture because culture is part of identity
* hope it will be like the 60's and 70's where respect, politeness and manners will come again
* hope older people will be well cared for
* other Australians to adopt our generous and caring ways
LAW AND ORDER
* hope people will behave themselves better
* security must be upgraded
* more indigenous people to join the police and legal fields
* more police
* more attention to drugs and alcohol
* for indigenous people to have more say in law and order
* less stealing, less hunting each other
* foot patrols
EDUCATION
* more island teachers
* more computers
* a horticultural course offered through TAFE
* directed by the wishes of people in the area, not by government
* more local people trained as teachers to come back to their communities
* less numbers of students per teacher
* standards to improve
* bilingual teaching
* hope teachers put into practice what they have learnt here
* hope children have access to good education and work hard to get good jobs and be able to buy their own houses
* young people to be involved in science, land heritage, culture and church
* children should educate parents
* parents to be involved with education system

...Table 4.2.5.1 continued

RESPONDENTS' HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN REGION 1
HEALTH, FOOD AND HOUSING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * more healthy food - variety, price and freshness needs to be improved dramatically * more island doctors * hope people will grow their own food * need experienced doctors * more health workers * more health promotion * more awareness of diabetes * more locals in decision making process
WORK AND INDUSTRY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * tourists to bring more money in * to create work through expansion of business * not to much tourism * for business to be considerate of the environment * potential for cottage industry, if there was more room in houses * pearl, trochus and fishing industries to expand * profits to remain on the island * crayfish, turtle farming * policies to control industry and tourism before it develops * more industries, not tourism * no big increase in tourism * eco-tourism * industry to be controlled by locals
CONSULTATION ABOUT DECISIONS FOR THE CAPE/LEGAL RIGHTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * would like more consultation about rights * should be available to all people * consultation on land rights urgently needed more feedback on consultation * should be a clear indication of who southern policy makers should talk to get relevant and accurate information * consultation with Islanders before major developments are approved * hope to make decisions affecting me, tired of being ruled by public servants * bilingual consultation

...Table 4.2.5.1 continued

RESPONDENTS' HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN REGION 1
LEISURE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * more for every body to do * better sporting facilities * more music and dancing * more government funding for facilities * more opportunities to relax and visit other islands * hope people will respect privacy - if someone is on the beach go somewhere else * more recreation places/playgrounds for kids
TRANSPORT AND ROADS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * more inter island boats * hope we get a bus * more public transport * hope the roads on POW aren't paved * remove financial restraints to flying * highway from Cairns to Bamaga * better roads * more competition in cargo services * education about safety on dinghies, and proper mooring facilities * seaworthy vessels only at sea
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * more trees and more gardens, especially vegetables * keep the natural environment as it is and protect it * clean up broken glass * hope there will be enough dugong and turtle * no cast nets * a treatment dam for sewage, and prevent sewage from going into the sea * a wave generator in Mei * proper burning off * prevent tourists damaging it * clear beaches of moorings * young people to treasure what we've got and not cave into multinationals wanting to turn it into a concrete jungle * regulate backyard fires * you can't beat local knowledge in protecting the environment

...Table 4.2.5.1 continued

RESPONDENTS' HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN REGION 1
OTHER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * to live free, to enjoy life, to be protected by laws * delivery of all government services to be upgraded * housing is very important - something to be passed on to our kids - a base * more fresh water * private enterprise run by locals * more tradesmen * hope women get more of a chance to get their ideas heard * more knowledge of bringing up families * hope we get back to the good things of my parents generation * move the dump to where the smoke will below out to sea * more people to know of the history * for people to observe God's word * don't get too involved in foreign places e.g. Papua New Guinea * take away the pubs * our artists and craftspeople to sell things to tourists

There was a mixture of hopes for land ownership in Region 1, also addressing the issue of home ownership and traditional land. Other hopes were for the preservation of culture, improved standards of education, availability of good food and health services, controlled industry (including tourism) development, availability of recreation opportunities, improvements to transport options, and protection and preservation of the natural environment.

Table 4.2.5.2 *ATSI Respondents' Hopes for the Future in Region 2*

RESPONDENTS' HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN REGION 2
LAND TENURE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * to have land to look after * to be land owners and make decisions we want
CULTURAL ISSUES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * teach young people about our culture and crafts and about the land * share our easy way of life with visitors * keep families together
EDUCATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * want to have a high school so kids won't have to go away * kids homesick, can't learn what they need to give a good future to our people
WORK AND INDUSTRY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * to have a store to keep money going around and put some back for our children * would like to see Coen a bigger town with different industries * a range of jobs for people in all areas
CONSULTATION, DECISIONS AND LEGAL RIGHTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * hope our children have a say, we are only just starting to, and don't have a say in big decisions
OTHER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * keep the community and family together and keep role models for kids to learn from

Table 4.2.5.3 *ATSI Respondents' Hopes for the Future in Region 3*

RESPONDENTS' HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN REGION 3
LAND TENURE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * to own land * that we are not kicked off the Deed of Grant in Trust (DOGIT) * that we can live here for the rest of our lives * go back to my own land, build a house, have bush tucker and invite other communities to visit * live on my grandfather's land not paying rent or listening to the phone - feed the family out there * don't want to own all the land, just use it and build my family a home

...Table 4.2.5.3 continued

RESPONDENTS' HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN REGION 3	
CULTURAL ISSUES	
* people have been moved around so much they have no security	
* to be able to continue hunting and spearing	
* for things like the Laura Dance Festival to be held in all areas	
* keep culture and language	
* for traditional culture to be preserved	
* relearning and being aware of cultural heritage and passing it onto our children	
EDUCATION	
* kids to get education	
* kids to be trained for more than coming back to the Community Development Employment Program (CDEP)	
* to have physical education and music teachers	
* kids to have higher education	
* kids need accommodation to take up uni or TAFE place	
* schooling not only to get a job but to learn	
* alternative education not based on industrialised thinking	
* more availability of courses	
* hope to see children educated to become better citizens	
* to have a good enough education to help the community	
LAW AND ORDER	
* new police station and lock up	
* more police	
* more understanding of traditional cultures	
* that law and order will be better than it is today	
* that people have a fair go	
HEALTH, FOOD AND HOUSING	
* hope to have own house	
* more accommodation for young people	
* can't have extended family in single house - water and sewage can't keep up	
* better housing, need a lot of it	
* for kids to grow up healthy	
* like to see people eating from the bush	
* need more specialist services, e.g. mammography machine too fragile for these roads	
* dental services	
* awareness of health issues	

...Table 4.2.5.3 continued

RESPONDENTS' HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN REGION 3
WORK AND INDUSTRY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * start my own business * my own art and craft shop * hope for work opportunities without any major growth or change * create my own job through tourism * need to create jobs besides CDEP * potential industries - I hope to see neem plantations, ti-tree plantation, tourism * no jobs - no chance for children to use their learning * fishing and oyster farming
CONSULTATION, DECISIONS AND LEGAL RIGHTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * hope that people are not going to get more confused * hope that the government will tell it clearly * for people to be told properly - not in politicians' language * if a decision is going to be environmentally or culturally destructive we must have input
LEISURE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * organised fishing, hunting and sporting trips * to be able to enjoy the things around us - creeks, beaches, scrub lands
TRANSPORT AND ROADS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * for roads to be in good condition * nice to have sealed roads, but graded more often would do * increasing number of people using the road raises security issues - influx of unknown people * need good roads to the Cape, Cooktown, Weipa and Lockhart
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * more awareness of destruction - land clearing, cattle * children need to be educated, e.g. you don't need to cut down a tree to get the fruit * identify fragile environments - more expertise on results of consultation * hope it stays the way it is * have to go a long way for water * hope sacred sites are protected and everything left the way it is

The hopes of participants in Region 3 included security of their homes and access to traditional lands, access to education, better law and order, more housing, creation of job opportunities through enterprise, clarity and equity in consultation, good roads and protection of the natural environment.

Table 4.2.5.4 *ATSI Respondents' Hopes for the Future in Region 4*

RESPONDENTS' HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN REGION 4
LAND TENURE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * land for Aboriginal people * would like to see Aboriginal people have control over land
CULTURAL ISSUES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * want to keep our lands to hunt and fish and do traditional things * hope Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people will be able to work together * hope that children will listen to old people and continue traditional ways
EDUCATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * better education for the children * hope children have education in new and old ways
HEALTH, FOOD AND HOUSING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * good health for the children * healthier future * better food * better housing
WORK AND INDUSTRY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * want children to get jobs * hope for more work for everybody
TRANSPORT AND ROADS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * hope the roads get better
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * hope it stays the same or gets better
OTHER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * hope Cape York stays the same so children can enjoy the same lifestyle * I hope for a good life

Study participants in Region 4 had similar hopes to those in other regions. In the future they hope for access to land for traditional activities and job opportunities.

There were several themes amongst the hopes of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander study participants. Many people spoke about ownership of land and preservation of the environment as it is now. Most also spoke about issues integral to quality of life, for example, education, work, and consultation. Shared hopes included:

- The hope that there will be job opportunities for young people and women, and that young people will be able to use the skills they have learnt through school or other education processes for the betterment of the community. One respondent commented:

My sisters are all on CDEP - it's a sad sight.

This may be an indictment not of CDEP, but of the lack of work opportunities.

- The hope that traditional culture will be learnt and used by the young people, and that cultural values will support them to make decisions about land ownership, development and other impacts on the integrity of land and the environment.
- That land ownership will be sorted out amicably and with full consultation.
- That residents will be consulted about major decisions, and that their lives will no longer be so heavily influenced by decision makers who don't understand local values, needs, hopes and fears.
- That residents are supported to make use of the land (either traditional usage or forward plans).
- That the lack of security due to being moved around, not owning houses and having no say in management of land, will change in their lifetimes to enable them to provide a secure future for their children and the land. One man exemplified the hope for home and land ownership:
My hope is to be the man of the house. Now, the man I pay rent to is the man of the house.
- That Cape York Peninsula will stay an unspoilt place of freedom, beauty and peace and,

- That education options and standards will improve and children will have access to an education which will train them to be good citizens, equip them for a changing world, and support them in maintaining their culture.

Children learn all these things. Maybe they learn mechanical things then come back here and work with a pick and shovel. It's no good, they end up walking the streets.

Two examples of study participants' hopes which typified predominant attitudes were as follows:

If our elders are respected and strengthened, our future will be the answer to my hopes.

Hope our children live in harmony with one another as a community, and be happy.

4.2.6 Fears for the future held by ATSI study respondents

Study participants were asked to express a free range of their fears, without reference to a list of categories. All responses are recorded below according to the four study regions.

Table 4.2.6.1 *ATSI Respondents' Fears for the Future in Region 1*

FEARS FOR THE FUTURE HELD BY RESPONDENTS IN REGION 1
* fear that government will be in control and we still won't have any rights
* that a big company will buy up land and develop it
* fear that children will not be able to go to university
* greenhouse effect - houses might get too close to the sea
* not enough leaders - not enough qualified people in charge
* overcrowding on Thursday Island

...Table 4.2.6.1 continued

FEARS FOR THE FUTURE HELD BY RESPONDENTS IN REGION 1
* tourism might spoil the place
* too many people coming in
* violence between our own like in other countries
* fish stocks could be depleted by commercial fishing
* high-rise buildings
* self management might not run smoothly
* development of uninhabited islands
* that land could be sold to people from overseas
* that the Torres Strait Islands will be taken up by people who come from the outside world
* culture could be lost
* could be violence in pubs
* that government might not keep its commitment
* that unless there is law and order there will be no rules to follow
* that my children won't know their culture
* tenure conflict
* drugs, rape, domestic violence and child abuse could get worse
* less jobs
* south-east winds before wet season - hungry time
* water shortage
* inflation of food prices
* people of mixed race might not be accepted and might have to leave
* fear that young people will not know what to do when disaster happens
* lack of security through not owning a house and land
* AIDS epidemic
* too much influence by western culture on young people
* need young people involved in decisions or government will override us
* restricted access to areas which would limit our lifestyle
* disputes over water
* imports might make decisions for us
* fear a disaster from oil spills or ballast water
* better roads giving access to undesirables
* no rain - vegetation dies

Participants in Region 1 expressed a diversity of fears about their future and the future of Cape York Peninsula. Some commonalities were the loss of culture, damage to the environment through development or disaster, violence within communities, and intrusion of undesirable features of the world outside Cape York Peninsula.

Table 4.2.6.2 *ATSI Respondents' Fears for the Future in Region 2*

FEARS FOR THE FUTURE HELD BY RESPONDENTS IN REGION 2
* nothing for people to do - turn to drinking
* that racism will get worse
* national parks making poor decisions e.g. about burning
* that we won't get our land back
* we'll lose our abilities to keep our families together - no land, no jobs, no hunting

Table 4.2.6.3 *ATSI Respondents' Fears for the Future in Region 3*

FEARS FOR THE FUTURE HELD BY RESPONDENTS IN REGION 3
* that forests will be cut down and used for mining
* culture will be gone
* space port
* people won't have their rights when they ask for them
* that government will take our land back after we have it
* that in ten years no more land claims will be allowed
* land being owned by outside interests
* when more land is sold, everyone will lose out
* worried that there will be arguments between tribes which will take fifty years to sort out
* fear for the health of the people
* land tenure could bring many changes
* violence
* more national parks
* loss of traditional culture and lands
* not enough witch doctors
* high rise
* too much development and overcrowding

A common fear amongst participants in Region 3 was loss of land to outside interests or through lack of commitment to the land claim process.

Table 4.2.6.4 ATSI Respondents' Fears for the Future in Region 4

FEARS FOR THE FUTURE HELD BY RESPONDENTS IN REGION 4
* lots of people coming in to the areas
* that they'll chop all the trees down
* big roads
* too much development
* too much change in traditional ways
* fear that they will take all the fish
* losing traditional lifestyles
* Wet Tropics taking over our land
* too many national parks
* Cape York may not be the same for our children
* loss of hunting and fishing grounds

5. DISCUSSION

Responses to the Values, Needs and Aspirations questionnaire reflect a strong and important relationship between people and the natural environment of Cape York Peninsula. They also denote a history of peaceful co-existence of non-indigenous with indigenous peoples, and a desire for a continuation of harmonious multiculturalism in the area.

The remoteness and wilderness of Cape York is highly valued by almost all study participants. It creates a sense of place, personal and cultural identity. It also enables a lifestyle characterised by simplicity, freedom of movement and space, while at the same time allowing a feeling of community because the population is small and familiar, especially within each of the study regions. Significant aspects of this sense of place are cultures. There is a feeling of desperation from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents for their traditional lands and culture to be preserved. There is also much respect from white respondents for the indigenous cultures, and hope and commitment that it be maintained in the future.

The patterns of current land use contributed by respondents reveal that areas of the Cape York Peninsula are used for a diversity of purposes, including traditional indigenous activities such as hunting, fishing, dance, ceremony and sacred sites and recreation, work or just because a particular place is home. For the majority of respondents, home has been home for quite long periods of time, and often for many generations. Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Island people have fundamental links to particular areas by way of traditional and sacred places that are integral to the continuation of their culture.

The Great Barrier Reef and other national parks are areas that most respondents want to have preserved and protected. There is a concern that the Great Barrier Reef is being harmed by uncontrolled professional fishing. Many non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander study participants feel national parks are not currently adequately maintained. They also hope that public access to national parks will be allowed to continue and that large chunks of the Cape will not be "locked away from the people".

In comparing and contrasting the responses of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents and non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents, it is evident that there is far more commonality and agreement between the two groups than there is disparity or disagreement. Where there is commonality and a majority view of an issue, that view is expressed, with relevant details as discussed by the study participants. Where study participants differed in their views, each point of view is expressed.

Several broad themes emerged during the analysis of study participants' values, needs, hopes and fears. These included:

- * a comprehensive and deeply felt appreciation of the unique environment in which they live, and the peace and quiet, simple lifestyle and freedom it affords;
- * the need for effective, equitable consultation and participation in decision making;
- * the need for adequate social and physical infrastructure;
- * the importance of culture and tradition to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents, and an appreciation of those cultures on the part of non- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders;
- * a concern that any developments, including tourism, will respect the environment and the lifestyle of the people living in Cape York Peninsula;
- * a sense of peaceful co-habitation of the different races of people;
- * the importance of family and friends;
- * the importance of fishing to the pursuit of recreation, culture and lifestyle;
- * concern about the process and outcomes of tenure resolution.

In analysing the relationships between values, needs and aspirations, there are occasional disparities. For example, many participants discussed needs within the section on values, and those needs did not therefore re-appear in the needs responses. There were also references to needs in the hopes and fears sections.

Also, whilst there were strong indications of the need for resolution of tenure and protection of title coming through participants hopes and fears about owning land, security and maintaining ways of life, responses to 'Protection of Title' and 'Tenure Resolution' were not

as frequent as would be expected. This may be explained by a lack of familiarity with these terms.

Most issues are connected or integral to many others, and a diagram of the linkages would be more like a spider web than a linear representation. For example, land ownership is integral to security, quality of life, the natural environment, culture and development. Transport and roads are connected to security and quality of life, as well as the environment. Nevertheless, in an attempt at opposing form, issues and views have been linked and categorised within sections.

Culture

The concept of culture was interpreted differently by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents and non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents. Living the culture and preserving it for future generations is intrinsic to almost every aspect of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander' values, needs, hopes and fears. Culture was seen as integral to identity, lifestyle, future, land management and in providing the set of rules and observances whereby families, communities, tribal groups and populations make decisions about life and land. There was a pervading theme throughout answers to all questions, in all regions, regarding the importance of maintaining traditional culture, using it to inform everyday life, and sharing it with others.

Non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents offered less interpretation of the linkages between their culture and other aspects of their life. Recreation and fishing areas feature highly in non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participants' identification of culturally significant places.

Responses from non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents gave a sense of respect for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ways of life and cultural values. For example, white respondents expressed an appreciation of living in harmony with black people, a wish for greater understanding of indigenous cultures (including within school curricula), and a great respect for the environment. There was also a sentiment expressed fairly frequently that

survival of indigenous cultures depends on self sufficiency of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Much of the Cape has escaped over-development and the demands of dense populations. This has allowed indigenous people to continue to practise their traditional ways of life - hunting (particularly in Regions 3 and 4), fishing, living in harmony with the environment, and maintaining cultural pursuits and traditions.

Family and kinship were important to between 80 and 100 percent of all respondents, with a particularly high response from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents. Friends were important to the vast majority of respondents, giving the sense that relationships between people are an important feature of the culture and the quality of life in the Cape.

Harmonious multiculturalism was another shared feature of responses from black and white study participants. The culture of the Cape is epitomised by a strong and symbiotic relationship between the people and the land. A shared view on culture was that outsiders should respect the whole culture of Cape York residents. There was a strong sense amongst black and white of wishing to protect and preserve their way of life from outside influences.

The need for identification and protection of sacred sites featured strongly with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents. Some non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents shared this concern, and in addition mentioned historically significant sites.

Services and Infrastructure

Many Cape York Peninsula residents live without reliable electricity, sewage treatment and waste management, adequate health services, public transport and telecommunications. All study participants were concerned for the future of their children. In particular they were concerned for the standard and quality of their education, access to strands of education including arts, physical education, cultural awareness and music, access to different education options (including higher education), and curriculum and teaching methods which are locally appropriate. There was a feeling that improvements in these aspects of education will

improve their children's chances of accessing employment, and their capacity to contribute to their communities. Another need was for more high schools in the Cape, so children do not have to leave the family home to attend southern boarding schools. The lack of choice in employment, and inadequate amount of work to be shared among locals, are keenly felt by most respondents.

Health was an almost universal concern. In particular, people were concerned about access to health services (including basic services such as better access to experienced doctors; primary health care needs such as community health services, mammography, drug and alcohol information etc.; and specialist services.) Access to fresh, varied and affordable food was a major concern. Many respondents of both races spoke of the need for growing their own food and developing community/market gardens.

One of the most frequently expressed needs of residents was for recreation options, particularly for young people. People in Cape York do not have much access to films, sporting facilities, entertainment venues, restaurants, or theatres. They are constrained by distances, poor roads, unreliable communications and limited access to shops. They are of necessity reliant on themselves and their communities for the creation of options and opportunities. Access to national parks was mentioned frequently in relation to recreation and cultural pursuits (including fishing). Other desired options included basketball courts and skating rinks, and organised interaction with the environment.

Some non-indigenous study participants felt that they have inequitable access in many areas, for example, in consultation, education, work, law enforcement and health services. This also relates to their hope for continued access to places in the Cape York Peninsula, including within national parks.

Overall, there was an expressed wish for the children of Cape York to be able to enjoy the lifestyle their parents and grandparents have enjoyed and value so strongly.

Security, Law and Order

One of the concerns expressed by the survey respondents was law and order. People felt that traditional and historical respect for people and possessions is slipping away and people are very worried about the decline in law and order, peace and quiet and security. Observance of laws about peace and quiet; assault, theft, drugs and alcohol, and protection of the environment, are of particular concern. Respondents in Region 1 were most concerned about law and order. Some non - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents expressed a wish for more equity under the law.

Responses were mixed on the question of whether there were more police required, many valuing the freedom they experience, but many residents expressed a need for better enforcement of law and order. They saw this occurring through having more experienced police, and more involvement of indigenous people in policing and legal services. A practical aside to the issue of having more experienced police is the fact that accommodation for married public servants is limited. (This also impacts on the availability of experienced teachers).

One aspect mentioned in relation to security was security of the coastline of the Cape, with particular references to disease, drugs, and invasion.

Another sense of threat to security was in relation to uncertainty over land tenure. People, both black and white, were concerned about keeping their homes. Title to land is intrinsically linked to security, both current and future. There was a sense of fear amongst some white study participants that they would be forgotten in the tenure resolution process and would be dispossessed of their land and homes.

Land Ownership, Tenure Resolution and Consultation

The issues of tenure and ownership of land cover the gamut from owning one's own house and yard, maintaining ownership of leaseholds and freeholds which may have been in families for decades, and having the right to access and manage lands traditionally owned by

families and tribal groups.

Land ownership was identified as a need by almost all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents (slightly less so in Region 3), and by around 30% of non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents. This may be a factor of the current imbalance of land ownership. Non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents frequently expressed the fear that their land would be taken away from them, or that they would lose access to areas of the Cape as a result of land claims, and that tenure resolution would have a negative impact on their ownership or leasing of land, and consequently on their history and sense of place.

Whilst ownership of land (in whatever form) was seen as integral to many residents, some people were less concerned with ownership (as for non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents in Region 1), than with preserving rights to use the land in traditional and historical ways. Non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander study participants frequently expressed the view that all people should be able to own land. This was not expressed as a platitude but rather as a key to security, harmony and quality of life for all residents of the Cape.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people maintain a strong sense of belonging to the land, and an awareness of how to protect it. They have knowledge of climatic conditions (e.g. sequences and seasons of winds and rains); land care (e.g. fire management, protection of special sites); and natural resources (e.g. fish and animal mating seasons, potential for native tree plantations).

Some Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents spoke of the concern that, even if land tenure is regained in some shape or form, it may not be secure and could be reversed by subsequent governments. These respondents did not appear confident that the Mabo decision and subsequent legislature for land claims could permanently preserve the right of Aboriginal people to seek ownership of, access to, or use of, their traditional lands.

There was a fear shared by many respondents, indigenous and non-indigenous, that decisions are being made about land tenure with no real consultation with them. Comments about

consultation noted that there is a need for greater clarity in information provision, use of appropriate protocols for seeking information, equitable participation between and within groups of people, honesty and commitment from politicians and public servants, and a guarantee that the time and energy expended by residents in consultation and participation be justified by having their views incorporated in any decision affecting the Cape, its land and its people. Some people said that they were tired of decisions being made about their land and their lives with no consideration of their knowledge, needs and wishes, and emphasised the need for decisions to be made by local councils and communities.

Liaison between councils and communities, and consultation with groups of thirty to forty people were mentioned as examples of strategies that would be effective. A few respondents stressed that consultation would prevent and ameliorate conflict, and ease the process of resolution of tenure.

People are hopeful of positive outcomes to the tenure resolution process. Overwhelmingly, they indicated a need for wishes of all people to be considered equally, in the hope that solutions will be found which best fit the needs of an optimum number of residents. They expressed the immediate need for consultation to dissipate rising tensions.

Overall, there was a sense of fear that planning for the future of land ownership, culture and lifestyle is not in the control of the residents who are potentially facing times of enormous change. The lack of security experienced in the past, particularly by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents, would seem to have impacted on residents' confidence in the future and its' possibilities.

The Natural Environment

The natural environment of Cape York Peninsula was extremely important to the lives of study participants - to their sense of self and place, to their recreation and cultural pursuits, to their access to services and other communities, and to their sense of security and community. They relate to the Cape in terms of its uniqueness, untouched, pristine natural environment, freedom, open spaces, climate, purity of air and water, and diversity of pristine

landscapes, and also in terms of what it means to their past, present and future.

A strong feeling throughout most responses was a love of the natural environment and an awareness of its part in people's lives. Lives are shaped by the lifestyle afforded, with its elements of peace and quiet, freedom, simplicity, privacy, safety, and community and familial ties.

There was also a sense of an inter-generational responsibility to the land - a need to care for it in ways passed down by ancestors, a need to preserve the environment for their children, and a need to teach their children how to care for the environment. One of the most frequently expressed and strongest fears was that the environment would be damaged or destroyed, thereby damaging or destroying ways of life and cultures.

Places are significant to Aboriginal and Torres Strait people due to the traditional, and familial underpinnings of their lives. Places are significant to non-indigenous people on the basis of needing to protect the natural environment and all it offers in the way of recreation and familial pursuits. Both wish to preserve and protect the natural environment and its resources, without locking it away.

The protection of the reef, fish stocks and water quality were primary concerns, particularly in the north of the Cape. There is a perception that the reef and marine populations are being damaged by commercial fishing, and a belief that fish farming and aquaculture are more appropriate and ecologically sensitive ways of tapping the resources of the water. Water quality in the Torres Strait was perceived as an issue, principally because of the release of sewage into the sea.

In relation to protection of natural resources, respondents wished to protect the natural environment and native life generally, and in Region 1 particularly, to regulate commercial fishing. In addition, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents were concerned to reinforce traditional controls on hunting.

Environmental disasters such as oil spills, ballast water, inadequate management of national

parks, depletion of fish stocks, and lack of rain at appropriate times (e.g. in relation to winds) were feared, particularly in light of a concern that young people may not know traditional ways of caring for land. The impact of uncontrolled tourism was also central to fears about the future of the land.

Other issues relating to landcare included the need to ensure that land has the capacity to cope with numbers of stock, and concern over soil erosion.

Given the residents' appreciation of the pristine environment, control of pollution is a major concern. Broken glass, disposable nappies and other litter were mentioned frequently. The need for rubbish management and treatment of sewage also featured strongly. Provision of public toilets and camping facilities in parks was a related need.

Many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents expressed the need to care for sacred and heritage sites. In discussing this, respondents related care of sacred sites to issues of land tenure, culture, and national parks.

In relation to national parks, the most frequently expressed concern by both indigenous and non-indigenous respondents was that areas of the Cape would be locked away by national parks, preventing access for fishing, hunting, recreation and traditional activities. There was also some concern on the part of a few respondents that national parks are not well managed or inadequately resourced.

There was a sense throughout both sets of responses that locals know their environment and its challenges, and should be consulted on its management.

Many places which respondents want preserved are mentioned in the relevant tables and each should be considered separately. Of note, Prince of Wales Island in the Torres Strait was identified as in need of preservation by twenty-five respondents.

Tourism, Industry and Development

Respondents were cautiously welcoming of tourism. They understand the implications for and potential of sharing their environment, culture, special sites, unique experiences, arts and crafts, and lifestyle. Most are keen to share these aspects of their life and country, in exchange for the economic development it will bring. The ambivalence they feel is that tourism will spoil the environment, reduce their sense of security and safety, and change the lifestyle of the residents. They advocate eco-tourism and cultural tourism as mutually beneficial developments which will mitigate damage to the environment. Cottage industry was also mentioned as the type of industry which could develop alongside tourism.

There was also a fear that the opening up of the Cape will lead to increased outside interests in land ownership, from both within and outside Australia. Their wish was for controlled, sustainable, non-destructive tourism which draws on what the locals have to offer, respects their needs and views, cares for the environment, and is locally managed and controlled.

Industrial and commercial development were treated with slightly less conservatism than tourism. Respondents were clear and specific about which areas have potential for industry, and which should be preserved and protected. Thursday, Horn, Hammond and Friday Islands were mentioned by some study participants as areas suitable for limited development.

There was little support amongst respondents for industry which will damage the environment. Instead they propose that development be ecologically sensitive and have a low impact on the environment, provide opportunities for employment for locals, and respect and preserve the way of life. They are also concerned for the pace of development to be slow and sustainable, and that local people be involved in planning and management of any development, including tourist related development, in order to avoid mismanagement, conflicting land uses and decisions by outsiders about use of land in the Cape.

Many respondents, particularly non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, expressed the need for controls on commercial fishing which was seen to be impacting on fish and marine animal stocks and damaging the reef. Aquaculture, such as prawn and fish farming,

was mentioned by many respondents as appropriate and ecologically sustainable development. Pearl farming, oysters, crayfishing and trochus were mentioned by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents with respect to possible enterprise development.

The cattle industry was said to be in need of support and promotion by twelve non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents. Other responses to the issue of cattle were mixed. Cattle featured in one Aboriginal respondent's view, who thought that cattle farming might be a possibility in Rokeby National Park, if sacred sites were protected.

On the question of mining, non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents held conflicting views. A total of nine respondents advocated some expansion in mining activity. Others thought that mining should be regulated or controlled by impact studies. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents made few references to mining.

Housing development was mentioned within responses on industry. Several places where housing is required (specifically in Region 1) were mentioned by both sets of study participants. Other references to housing stated that housing should be designed so as to be appropriate to cultural needs and climatic conditions.

Many respondents referred to the need for better communications in the Cape. Communication devices and channels are highly valued. In particular, respondents mentioned the need for reliable electricity (particularly in Region 1), better mail services, better television reception and more television channels, more public phones and a phone service during the wet season.

Other potential industries mentioned included port facilities, pig processing, ti tree, neem and breadfruit plantations, boatbuilding, brickmaking and locally grown foods.

Transport and Roads

Transport and roads are issues which impact in people's opportunities to interact with each other, maintain family life, and access goods and services, and reduce the isolation of living

in the Cape. Poor roads (some of which are impassable for months on end) make access to the rest of the Cape and the rest of the world very difficult, and cause significant problems with dust. Private vehicle maintenance is expensive and logistically problematic. Air travel is expensive, and airstrips require upgrading.

The need for appropriate, reliable and affordable public transport was mentioned by a number of participants, and included the need for buses, affordable air travel, ferries and taxis. The need for better ferry services was mentioned by respondents in Region 1, along with the need for more seaworthy vehicles, and better moorings for private craft (e.g. dinghies).

Notwithstanding the difficulty in getting around, people are ambivalent as to whether they want the roads sealed or merely graded more regularly, because of the access it will allow outsiders.

6. CONCLUSION

People in Cape York Peninsula who were surveyed as part of this study, value highly their environment, their family and friends, their cultures and their lifestyles. Their needs relate to basic social and physical infrastructure, and to protection of those things they value. The participants in this study have aspirations for a balanced, well planned future incorporating the best that their unique physical and social environment has to offer.

The quantity and quality of the data obtained through the Values, Needs and Aspirations Study, and the many innovative, sincere and well considered comments people contributed, attest to the capacity of Cape York Peninsula residents to participate in planning for land use and lifestyle in the Cape. It is to be hoped that these findings, and the findings of current and future consultation, will be used to protect and enhance their land and their lifestyles.

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APPENDIX 1

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

**CYPLUS
LAND USE PROGRAM**

VALUES, NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS STUDY

RESEARCHER ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRE

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

CYPLUS

LAND USE PROGRAM

VALUES, NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS STUDY

RESEARCHER ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRE

The consent form must be read in full by the researcher to the respondent and any respondent questions answered prior to the interview or group meeting. The consent forms must be signed prior to administering the survey.. Give a copy of the signed consent form to the respondent, tear off the second copy which has been signed and retain in a folder separate from the interview form and then proceed with the interview.

Now run through the list and tick boxes if person agrees. Record other values and key phrases.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> owning land | <input type="checkbox"/> land care |
| ----- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> family /kinship | <input type="checkbox"/> friendships |
| ----- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> security | <input type="checkbox"/> law & order |
| ----- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hunting | <input type="checkbox"/> fishing |
| ----- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> other cultural/
recreation
activities (specify) |
| ----- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> quality of the natural environment
(water, land, ocean, colours etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> peace and quiet |
| ----- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> health | <input type="checkbox"/> food |
| ----- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> community involvement
(belonging to groups/clubs) | <input type="checkbox"/> work |
| ----- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> housing | <input type="checkbox"/> access to
services |
| ----- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> access to other
Cape communities | <input type="checkbox"/> sense of
place/self |
| ----- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> outings | <input type="checkbox"/> heritage sites
/sacred sites |
| ----- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify below) | <input type="checkbox"/> roads/transport |

QUESTION 3 Needs

"The next question is about what you might need to improve your quality of life. You have just talked about the things which contribute to a good quality of life for you living in Cape York Peninsula."

Now, can you think of any things that are not good enough at present or that might need to change in order to allow you a better quality of life in Cape York Peninsula?

Ask this as an open question first and record respondent comments and then run through the list and tick the boxes as appropriate.

1. LAND ISSUES

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> owning land | <input type="checkbox"/> sense of place/
self |
|--------------------------------------|--|

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> protection of title | <input type="checkbox"/> tenure resolution |
|--|--|

2. SOCIAL ISSUES

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> work |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> housing | <input type="checkbox"/> transport/roads |
|----------------------------------|--|

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> access to services | <input type="checkbox"/> access to other
Cape communities |
|---|--|

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> health | <input type="checkbox"/> power |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|

security

law & order

kinship /family

peace and quiet

community involvement
(belonging to groups/clubs)

consultation &
legal rights

communications
(e.g. phone)

3. RECREATION ISSUES

recreation
opportunities/outings

hunting

fishing

4. CONSERVATION ISSUES

quality of the natural environment
(water, land, ocean, colours, shapes etc.)

sacred/heritage
sites

land care

Other
(please specify below)

PROMPTS FOR QUESTION 4

(i) land tenure

(ii) cultural issues

(iii) law & order

(iv) education

(v) health/food

(vi) housing

(vii) work

(viii) industry

(ix) consultation about decisions for the Cape/legal rights

(x) leisure

(xi) transport/roads

(xii) natural environment

(xii) Other (Please Specify)

**QUESTION 5 ASPIRATIONS AND PREDICTIONS FOR THE
FUTURE IN CAPE YORK PENINSULA**

"These next questions are about what you might hope for in Cape York in the future by looking at what you think might change and whether you think those changes will be good or not."

5(a) What sorts of things do you think will change in Cape York Peninsula in the next 5-10 years in relation to the following?

Of those changes, which do you think would be good and which would not be good?

Run through the list on the following 4 pages and mark boxes as appropriate for good or not good. Write additional comments on lines provided at the end of the section.

good *not good*
 (i) land tenure

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

good *not good*
 (ii) cultural issues

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

good *not good*
 (iii) law & order

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

QUESTION 5(a) CONTINUED.....

good *not good*
 (iv) education

good *not good*
 (v) health/food

good *not good*
 (vi) housing

good *not good*
 (vii) work

good *not good*
 (viii) industry (including tourism)

.....QUESTION 5(a) CONTINUED

good

not good

(ix)

consultation about decisions for the Cape/legal rights

good

not good

(x)

leisure

good

not good

(xi)

transport/roads

good

not good

(xii)

natural environment

good

not good

(xii)

Other (Please Specify)

5(b) What sorts of things do you think will change in Cape York Peninsula in the next 50 or so years in relation to the following?

Of those changes, which do you think would be good and which would not be good?

Run through the list on the following 4 pages and mark boxes as appropriate for good or not good. Write additional comments on lines provided at the end of the section as you did for question 5 (a).

good *not good*
 (i) land tenure

good *not good*
 (ii) cultural issues

good *not good*
 (iii) law & order

QUESTION 5(b) CONTINUED.....

good *not good*
 (iv) education

good *not good*
 (v) health/food

good *not good*
 (vi) housing

good *not good*
 (vii) work

good *not good*
 (viii) industry (including tourism)

good

not good

(ix)

consultation about decisions for the Cape/legal rights

good

not good

(x)

leisure

good

not good

(xi)

transport/roads

good

not good

(xii)

natural environment

good

not good

(xii)

Other (Please Specify)

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT RESPONDENT

Tick one box only for each of the following 8 questions except for question 2 which requires you to write in your actual age and then tick a box in which that age falls.

1. GENDER

- FEMALE
 MALE

2. AGE:

age of respondent.....

- 12 - 17 YEARS
 18 - 59 YEARS
 60 YEARS +

3. RACE

- ABORIGINAL OR
 TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER
 NON-ABORIGINAL OR
 TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER
 OTHER (specify)

4. REGION

- REGION 1
 REGION 2
 REGION 3
 REGION 4
 REGION 5

5. TIME IN CAPE YORK PENINSULA

- LESS THAN 1 YEAR
 1 - 5 YEARS
 6 - 10 YEARS
 11 - 20 YEARS
 21 - 50 YEARS
 MORE THAN 50 YEARS

6. FAMILY LIVED IN CAPE YORK PENINSULA

- LESS THAN 1 YEAR
 1 - 5 YEARS
 6 - 10 YEARS
 11 - 20 YEARS
 21 - 50 YEARS
 51 - 100 YEARS
 MORE THAN 100 YEARS

7. INTENDS TO STAY LIVING IN CAPE YORK PENINSULA

- LESS THAN 1 YEAR
- 1 - 5 YEARS
- 6 - 10 YEARS
- 11 - 20 YEARS
- 21 - 50 YEARS
- MORE THAN 50 YEARS

8. CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

- PASTORALIST
- FARMER
- DOMESTIC WORKER (PAID)
- DOMESTIC WORKER (UNPAID)
- COUNCIL WORKER
- INDUSTRY OWNER
- INDUSTRY WORKER
- UNEMPLOYED
- MINING INDUSTRY
- PROFESSIONAL WORKER
- OTHER (SPECIFY)

THANK RESPONDENT FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE STUDY

NAME OF RESEARCHER:-----

DATE.....

A series of horizontal dashed lines for writing, consisting of 28 lines.

ATTACHMENT

The following attachment incorporates responses from community and other groups associated with the CYPLUS process in regards to this project. These comments were circulated to the author (where possible) to assist in the revision of the draft report.

From these responses, issues of fact were amended within the final report. Sections of the following comments also portray the views of the respondent and their 'constituency' (if available) in regards to the information presented by the report.

The Cape York Peninsula Land Use Strategy recognises that various and contrasting opinions exist within the wider community. The inclusion of all responses made in relation towards the information within this report, indicates that the CYPLUS process has been, and continues to be, inclusive of all points of view presented by the community.

**COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM JUDY IRWIN
(VNA STUDY RESEARCHER)**

Typed verbatim from a poor copy.

Thank you for sending me a draft report of the "Values, needs and aspirations" survey which I participated in for CYPLUS.

I read the results with caution as I believed this survey should have been conducted earlier on the CYPLUS program and over a longer, more comfortable time span.

In retrospect I now wonder if this would have achieved much more with data collection, allowing for the personal participation factor.

I was extremely disappointed at the pastoralists response and would have liked to have seen a researcher familiar with their behaviour or lifestyle conduct the survey.

The contents of research in Division 3, which I assisted in collecting, appear to be accurately documented and summarised.

Many participants found the wording of the survey difficult to understand e.g. land tenure, preservation of land/forest etc. but may have responded differently if more time had been given to survey, or to have become more familiar with the person.

I find 5. DISCUSSION complimentary to the residents surveyed lending an optimistic outlook to the future and I hope this attitude can be adopted by anyone who scrutinizes Cape York Peninsula for whatever reason.

**COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM BEVERLEY BOUCHER
(VNA STUDY RESEARCHER)**

Typed verbatim from a poor copy.

I'd like to make a few comments after reading the Draft Report on the Values, Needs and Aspirations Study, Jan. 1995.

As facilitator for Cooktown and Hopevale areas I noted many times a lack of familiarity with some of the research terms. Those most frequently not understood were: land tenure, protection of title and tenure resolution. There was often no response to these terms in Q.3, when the respondent had previously indicated that these issues did concern them.

There were a few other terms with which some respondents were unfamiliar ie 'natural environment' ('what's this 'nachal envimen' you keep saying?') In this case we said 'the bush all around', but generally offered no interpretation of the terms. The terms 'security' and 'health' were also ambiguous to some people.

During the researchers' briefing session there was discussion about the term 'grog'. Some objected to the term and suggested 'alcohol' or 'alcohol/grog'. Others suggested that alcohol as an issue would come up well enough under 'law & order' and it was decided to delete alcohol as a prompt. I found that alcohol was not mentioned in responses to 'law & order' very often and in some instances where I personally knew it to be a significant social problem of concern to the respondent.

Generally the respondents were happy to be involved and hopeful that 'people in control' would take notice of their opinions and concerns.

**COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM ROWENA BUCHANAN
(VNA STUDY RESEARCHER)**

Typed verbatim from a poor copy. Issues raised that were amended within the final report have not been repeated here.

I was surprised at the low number of places of significance and worthy of preservation. In my recollection at least 40 people had mentioned Dugong Dreaming on POW - and probably 30 had mentioned Bampfield Head, Port Lihou on POW and Friday, Goods (Goodie), Wednesday and Tuesday Islands.

The forms suggested using the map or writing so I didn't record all the map information in words.

Also that commercial development should be confined to TI and Horn and residential should be confined and perhaps the northern part of POW - leaving the remainder as it is - flora and fauna reserve.

In my filling of forms I frequently wrote "as in the needs question" as answers to the 'hopes' question. My recollection is that at least 35 people wanted recreational, esp sporting facilities for young people - esp teenagers and many wanted indigenous teachers and health professionals and administrators.

- Pg 41 - Tamwoy is a suburb of Thursday Island
- Pg 46 - Cape Tribulation, Wyanbeal Valley and Thorntons Peak are sth of research area
- Pg 47 - Also Daintree. Mt Finnigan for swimming?
- Pg 49 - Dugong Dreaming, Bampfield Head are on Prince of Wales, Dumarlag Islet is within a bay (Port Lihou) on POW. Greenhill rainforest is on TI
- Pg 50 - Port Lihou is on POW
- Pg 77 - Tamwoy and Rosehill are suburbs of TI
- Pg 78 - Bampfield Head and Buttertin are on POW and Bluefish Point. Muralag is the islanders name for POW
- Pg 81 - Dugong Dreaming is on POW
- Pg 85 - Longbeach is on POW. ?Bloomfield or Bampfield Head - also on POW

REVIEW OF VNA STUDY REPORT

Typed verbatim from a poor copy. Issues raised that were amended within the final report have not been repeated here.

1. COMPLIANCE WITH TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Study Report reveals that the Terms of Reference have generally been well addressed, although the limitations confronting the project cause some doubts to exist in relation to the value of the data collected. Interpretation of the data is only as good as the quality of data collected. Further elaboration on this comment will be provided in Sections 5 & 7.

A question remains in relation to the integration of data from the CYPLUS Public Participation Data Base with the data collected from the VNA Survey. Did the consultancy contract call for this to be done? If not, this is a task that should prove useful further down the track.

In all other respects, the consultancy meets the contractual requirements.

2. REPORT FORMAT

The format of the report leaves little to be desired. The contents are well identified and numbered, the text is well set out and good use has been made of tables and figures.

3. STANDARD OF WRITING

An over-all impression is that the report would be viewed more as a "living" document if the discussion were written in the present tense. For example, the discussion on pages 56 to 61 quite rightly suggests that these issues were identified by the respondents at the time of the survey. However, using the present tense would not be out of order as the respondents will probably hold these views until corrective action is taken in relation to their concerns.

By comparison, the discussion in Section 5 is written using both the present and past tense.

4. STANDARDS OF MAPS, DIAGRAMS AND TABLES

While good use has been made of Figures (maps) and Tables throughout the report, several improvements can be made.

I believe a map of Cape York Peninsula, similar to Figure 1, showing the study area boundaries would be useful. This could then be followed by Figures 2 to 6 which show the enlarged study areas in detail. As it is now, Figures 2 to 6 may be a little confusing to

readers not familiar with the study area. Perhaps a little more description in the text may clarify this as well.

I found all the tables providing information on Residents' Period of Residence for all Regions to be a little confusing, especially the last column in each of these tables dealing with "Intends To Stay In Cape York". While the totals of each column in each of these tables add up, I don't follow the relationship, if any, across the tables. Perhaps a short explanation in the text would help.

I wonder also if the category "other" should be expanded as many respondents fall into this category.

Throughout the Report, table headings are given for each Study Region by number. It is possible some readers may forget the location of these regions. This is why I have made the suggestion of having an addition map of Cape York Peninsula showing all the boundaries on the one map.

5. ADEQUACY OF THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The consultant recognises the need for flexible research methodology to ensure its appropriateness to residents from different cultures co-existing in Cape York Peninsula as well as a need to develop a research approach that ensures scientific validity (Section 2.2.1). Presumably this has influenced the sampling design for the project and this is all very well in theory.

However, in practice, the sampling design should also be seen by the residents of Cape York Peninsula to be appropriate in terms of their perceptions of its representativeness. Unfortunately, this is not the case.

To be fair, however, the consultant is not at fault for the fact that six of the eight Aboriginal Communities did not participate in the survey.

Nevertheless, when one examines Table 3.1 Profile of Study Respondents and the various tables indicating Respondents Employment, one wonders about the sampling technique. From a resident's perspective, Region 1 seems overly sampled while pastoralists seem to be severely under sampled.

The validity of the project doubtless lies in the eyes of the beholder, both scientific and lay people.

Responsibly, the consultant provides due acknowledgment of the projects limitations. However, the suggestion is made that these limitations should not be seen to negate the value of the data collected.

Responses from one percent of the population may or may not properly reflect the values, needs and aspirations of all the people. Without follow-up validation with a larger cross-section of the population, we'll probably never know with any certainty.

The consultant makes the point that in analysing the relationship between values, needs and aspirations there are occasional disparities (page III). Many participants discussed needs within the section on values, and also in the hopes and fears section. If confusion exists between needs, values, hopes and fears is it due to unfamiliarity with these terms or is it due to differences in explanations given by the field researchers to respondents? We are told that the researchers had different working styles and that any variation is balanced by use of a standardised semi-structured research instrument. Where does the answer lie?

6. DEPTH OF RESEARCH

The consultant provides a comprehensive account of the consultation process that occurred during the course of the project. The research design is also well described and the extent of the bibliographic research seems quite adequate.

While the consultant's skills in this type of research are un-questioned, perhaps the time limitations placed on the project may have compromised the final out-come to some extent. For example, validation of the study out-comes.

In any event, I do not think the project can be criticised for lacking depth in the research on which it is based except, perhaps, in the population sampling as noted above.

7. ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY OF DATA AND INFORMATION

The question to be asked is-does the discussion, which interprets the data provided by the respondents, truly reflect the values, needs and aspirations of the majority of residents in Cape York? Will decisions that may be based on this report truly satisfy the requirements of these residents?

For example, people place different interpretations on words such as culture and pristine. Care must be taken not to convey the impression that all of Cape York is pristine. This word has been used in the text while I have not been able to locate it in the tables.

On page 58, for example, in the discussion on Health, a statement is made about visiting dentists one day per week, presumably in Region 1. In other parts of Cape York Peninsula the dentist visits four times a year.

On the same page, comments are made about power in terms of cost, surges and blackouts, again in Region 1. Nothing is said about the lack of 24 hour power for remote households in other regions of Cape York.

These are other examples. No doubt if the sampling procedure had been different other issues, or different emphasis on the same issues, would have surfaced.

Thus, the accuracy and reliability of data and information is only as good as the information collected during the survey. No doubt residents will continue to question the validity of some of the findings from this study.

8. SUMMARY

For all of the above, this study is still one of the most important to be undertaken in the CYPLUS process and the consultant should be commended for the effort that has gone into it.

The information collected provides the basis for a view of the needs, values and aspirations of Peninsula residents that was not possible to see before. This view, I believe, is mostly correct. It is important now that these needs, values and aspirations are given the due consideration they deserve when decisions are taken in respect of future land use.

Ian McKenzie

CAPE YORK PENINSULA DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION INC.



CAPE YORK PENINSULA PASTORAL ADVISORY GROUP INC.



VALUES NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS STUDY

by Partners in Planning

C.Y.P.P.A.G. REVIEW

1. Compliance with Terms of Reference

The scope of the project falls well short of the expectations of the People Working Group. The lack of consultation with the Group is reflected in the range of indeterminate answers in response to the largely inappropriate question format.

2. Standard of Writing

The overall standard of writing is good. The researchers lack of familiarity with the region is reflected in the large number of misspelt place names.

3. Standard of Maps, Diagrams & Tables

Format of the Tables did not provide clear answers. The brevity of many replies leaves the reader wondering :-

- (a) What was the question.
- or
- (b) What was the answer.

4. Adequacy of Research Methodology

The small sample of people interviewed, from such a small population, has produced a questionable result. More effort should have been put into achieving more representative samples of people. It would seem from the generalized nature of the responses, that respondents were not provided with sufficient explanation regarding the nature of the survey. To over simplify important issues by quantifying responses by answering "good" or "not good" could hardly be expected to provide definitive answers.

5. Depth of Research

As above. Many of the responses are of a highly localized nature. Obviously the questions were not asked in a regional context.

6. Accuracy and Reliability of the Data and Information

It would seem that the researchers have reported each and every comment, many of which are irrelevant.

"Striving for a Future in Cape York Peninsula"

7. Summary

The report is a maze of contradictions. Comments are often not put into context. Many of the statements are irrelevant. The comments on various issues are not quantified, therefore the balance of 'for or against' is unable to be ascertained.

The summary arrives at conclusions which could have been written prior to the survey. The report has produced nothing new. Has done little more than reinforce the view that outside researchers need to learn a lot more about Cape York Peninsula before attempting to conduct surveys and produce such reports.

R. Wincen

R. Wincen
Liaison Officer 24/02/1995

COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM THE CAIRNS AND FAR NORTH ENVIRONMENT CENTRE (CAFNEC)

Typed verbatim from a poor copy.

Summary

(1) The project results confirm the importance that both Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal residents place on a number of aspects of life on Cape York Peninsula. The one that stands out is encapsulated in terms such as "protection of the natural environment", "preservation of the natural environment" etc.

The following quote from the executive summary of the report captures the essence of this:

"The remoteness and wilderness of Cape York is highly valued by almost all study participants. It creates a sense of place, personal and cultural identity. It also provides a lifestyle characterised by simplicity, freedom of movement and space..."

(2) The importance of Cape York Peninsula to indigenous people can likewise be ascertained from the following quotes:

"A very significant aspect of the sense of place is Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture.....Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders have fundamental links to particular areas by way of traditional and sacred places that are of significance for the continuation of their culture."

(3) It is also very clear from an analysis of the report that residents of Cape York Peninsula want to see this environment and culture maintained and protected in future land use decision making.

Sampling

The report would be enhanced by a brief description, for each region, of the statistical sampling validity of the sample size needs to be considered across all regions in total.

While the consultants acknowledge issues surrounding sample size etc, we agree with the statement on page 21, namely:

"whilst the study has a number of limitations, it is the only scientifically valid CYPLUS study which records Cape York Peninsula residents' relationship with and wishes for their land and lifestyle. The study limitations should not be seen to discredit the views of the residents who participated in the Values, Needs and Aspirations Study or to negate the value of the data collected."

Research Findings

In our introduction above we have mentioned some key findings of the report as we see them. We have summarised these into the attached tabular format.

General

Overall we believe the report provides an important, albeit limited (see below), insight into the attitudes of Cape York Peninsula.

There are obviously a number of matters raised consistently and frequently in the survey results that must be incorporated into land use planning.

It must be recognised that the report has some limitations that arise from a small sample size, the fact that some communities chose not to participate in the study and Aboriginal residents under-represented in the study. These shortcomings are recognised by the consultants.

However, as stated above, the report is still a very useful tool in developing land use planning that ensures the quality of life and the natural and cultural environment of Cape York Peninsula.

Values, Needs and Aspirations Cape York Peninsula Residents

The values, needs and aspirations of Cape York Peninsula residents were sampled under the Cape York Peninsula Land Use Strategy in early 1995. The key findings of this study are detailed below.

Non-Aboriginal Residents

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| (1) Values | Quality of natural environment
Quality of health
Relationships
Climate
Access to recreation opportunities
High level of safety and security |
| (2) Needs | Security of land tenure
Quality of education
Improved transport
Improved communication systems
Improved health services
Protection of natural environment |
| (3) Aspirations | Relaxed lifestyle
Preserving the natural environment
Improving services
Pace of change is gradual |

Aboriginal Residents

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| (1) Values | Family and kinship
Owning land
Quality of the natural environment
Quality of health
Access to recreation opportunities
Access to hunting opportunities
Peace and quiet
Relaxed lifestyle
Pleasant climate |
| (2) Needs | Security of land tenure
Improved standard of education
Culturally appropriate housing
Greater access to public transport
Resident doctors
Environmental health
Law and order improvements
Improved communications
Preservation of recreational opportunities
Preservation of hunting / fishing opportunities |
| (3) Aspirations | Preserving the natural environment
Retention of relaxed lifestyle
Peace and quiet
Improving standard of education
Improving availability of health services
Controlled development of tourism
Improved transport options |

