

CHAPTER 2

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Summary	23
Aboriginal children, families and communities — a population perspective	25
Birthplace	30
Indigenous status and birth mother status of carers	30
Forced separation and forced relocation	30
Language and cultural activities	33
Classification of household by usual residents	38
Financial strain, financial stability, carer income and benefits	43
Employment	46
Education	49
Occupation	51
Dwelling characteristics	52
Detailed tables	60





CHAPTER 2

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

The composition and diversity of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in Western Australia has rarely been documented at a family level. Aside from the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing this is the first large scale undertaking to describe families with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in Western Australia. This chapter provides an overview of the broad demographic characteristics of these families. These characteristics will be used in other chapters to further describe the health, well-being and living circumstances of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and their carers.

SUMMARY

- Demographic diversity in Aboriginal family life and living circumstance is the central observation that emerges from these data. Both within and across levels of relative isolation this diversity is evident in the distribution and variation of language use, experiences of forced separation and relocation, household composition, the care of children in their families and key characteristics such as carer education, employment, income, occupation and housing.
- The descriptions in this Chapter are important for several reasons:
 - First, they describe the population of families with Indigenous children under the age of 18 years. Population studies of Indigenous people to date have largely focused upon Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over. Relatively few data are available from which to describe the current social and material circumstances in which young Aboriginal people live and develop.
 - Second, the use of an indicator of the Level of Relative Isolation (LORI) provides a method of apportioning regional variation in population distribution with respect to remoteness. Using this method, the composition of Western Australian ATSI regions show substantial variations within levels of isolation. This makes broad generalisations about Indigenous families based on regional location hazardous without further information about the composition of the region with respect to varying levels of isolation.
 - Third, the use of family trees to describe the relationships with the household provides considerable depth in both the classification of the household structure by usual residents as well as the care arrangements of children within families. There are striking variations in the distribution of these types of households and care arrangements across levels of relative isolation as well as age-groups of survey children. This variation reflects the historical disenfranchisement of Aboriginal people from their land and country, policies that separated children from families as well as the limited range and variety of housing stock across differing levels of isolation in which there are both non-traditional and traditional living requirements. These household and care classifications are novel and their association with child development will be explored in following chapters.
 - Finally, despite the large demographic diversity there are high levels of socioeconomic disadvantage within families as measured by carer education,



employment, occupational skill level, and income. This is an observation that has been repeatedly made over time and across settings.

- This demographic foundation outlines many of the characteristics and associations of families with Aboriginal children, and forms a platform for the analyses that follow. Variations in the level, concentration and persistence of both disadvantage and resilience, and the association of these with the development of Aboriginal children and young people, are a central concern throughout subsequent chapters and volumes.



ABORIGINAL CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES — A POPULATION PERSPECTIVE

The Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated the resident population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Western Australia at 30 June 2001 to be 66,069.¹ Children under the age of 18 comprised almost half (29,817) of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population and, of these, 23.2 per cent were aged 0–3 years, 46.3 per cent aged 4–11 years and 30.5 per cent were aged 12–17 years (Table 2.1). The equivalent proportions in the total population of children under the age of 18 years were 20.9 per cent, 44.4 per cent and 34.7 per cent respectively.

Across all ages, the Western Australian Indigenous population comprise nearly 3.5 per cent of the total population. Because of the younger age profile, Indigenous children aged 0–17 years comprise 6.1 per cent of all Western Australian children in this age group.¹

FIGURE 2.1: ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER EXPERIMENTAL POPULATION ESTIMATES WESTERN AUSTRALIA

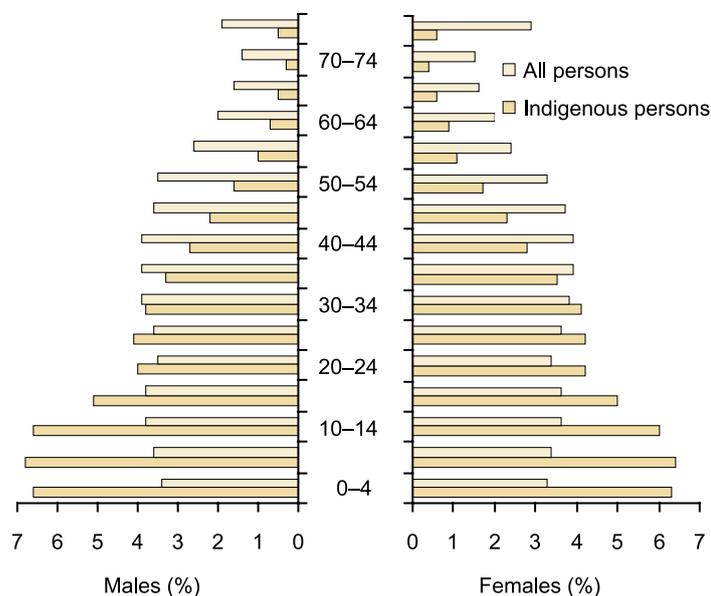
Age group (years)	1991	1996	2001
	Number		
0–3	5 457	6 163	6 913
4–11	9 194	12 264	13 802
12–17	5 783	7 349	9 102
0–17	20 434	25 776	29 817
18–24	6 617	7 396	7 891
25–64	15 728	21 406	26 356
65 and over	1 303	1 627	2 005
Total	44 082	56 205	66 069

Source: Table 2.1

The population pyramid from 2001 preliminary experimental population estimates (Figure 2.2) shows the differences in the proportions of males and females in the Western Australian Indigenous population compared with those of the total population.



FIGURE 2.2: INDIGENOUS AND TOTAL POPULATION, WESTERN AUSTRALIA — POPULATION PYRAMID, 2001



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, (2003). *Australian Demographic Statistics, September quarter 2002, Catalogue 3101.0. Canberra.*

Highlighted in the population pyramid is the relative youth of Western Australia’s Indigenous population. The median age for the Indigenous population in 2001 was 20.5 years compared with 36.1 years for non-Indigenous population. These differences are also reflected in the median ages of males and females. The median age for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males is 19.6 years and for females, 21.4 years. For non-Indigenous males and females, the median ages are 35.3 years and 36.8 years respectively.¹

WEIGHTED POPULATION ESTIMATES

Discussion of the ‘population’ throughout the text and commentary refers to the weighted estimates. These have been derived by weighting the survey sample to reflect the population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and their carers in the scope of the survey. In practise, this permits the responses from the 5,289 Aboriginal children who participated in the survey to be used to estimate the expected responses from the 29,817 Aboriginal children aged 0–17 years who reside in Western Australia. Similarly, the responses of the 3,153 carers of Aboriginal children who responded to the survey have been weighted to permit estimation of the responses expected from the total of 19,500 carers of Aboriginal children in the state. To assist readers in assessing the reliability of the estimates derived from the weighted sample data, ninety-five per cent confidence intervals (CI:) are presented in the text and the tables.

More detail about the reliability of the survey estimate is in *Appendix D*.

Where census data or other data from other agencies are introduced, for comparison or extension, their source is clearly labelled.

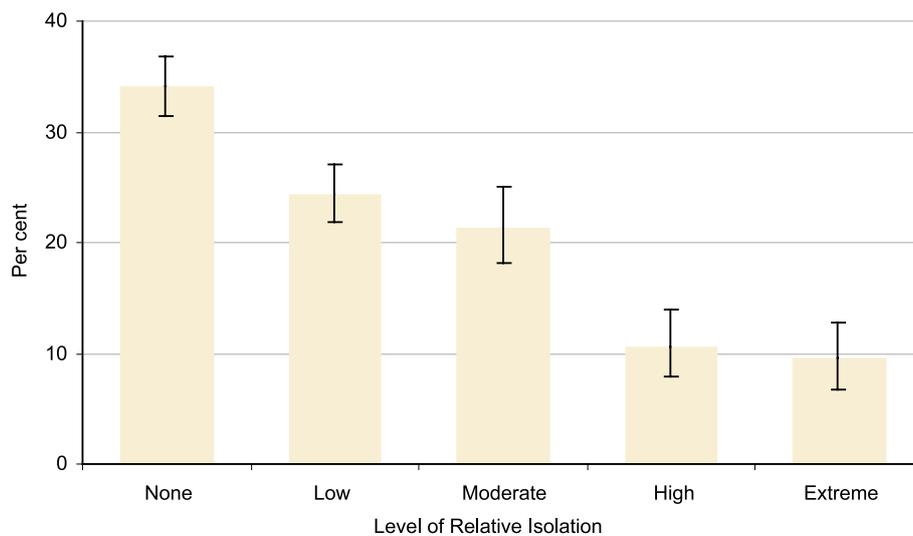


POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Families with Aboriginal children live in an enormously diverse range of communities distributed across the state. Some communities are small and discrete, located in remote and isolated areas and may have associated ‘out stations’ (*see Glossary*). Other communities may be in towns or on the outskirts or fringes of towns, while others are part of rural centres or urban areas. Some of these communities, particularly those that are isolated from mainstream population centres, have predominately Aboriginal residents. On the other hand, while the majority of Aboriginal people live in urban areas, they represent a small proportion of the total population in these areas.

Figure 2.3 shows the proportions of Aboriginal children living in areas of Western Australia characterised by their Level of Relative Isolation (LORI) (*see Chapter 1 and Appendix C*). Almost one in ten (9.5 per cent; CI: 6.8%–12.7%) Aboriginal children live in extremely isolated areas while 10.6 per cent (CI: 7.9%–14.0%) live in areas of high isolation. About 58.5 per cent (CI: 54.2%–62.5%) of Aboriginal children in Western Australia live in areas where the levels of relative isolation were either ‘low’ or ‘none’.

FIGURE 2.3: ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER CHILDREN — LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION OF USUAL RESIDENCE



Source: Table 2.2

Western Australia is divided into nine regions administered by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC). Figure 2.4 shows these ATSIC regions and how they overlap the LORI categories that have been derived from ARIA ++ (*See Appendix C*). From this map it can be seen, for example, that in the ATSIC region of Warburton, the level of relative isolation is predominately ‘extreme’ while in the ATSIC regions of Geraldton and Kalgoorlie there are more varied degrees of isolation.



FIGURE 2.4: CATEGORIES OF LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) SHOWING ATSC REGIONS BASED ON 1996 CENSUS BOUNDARIES

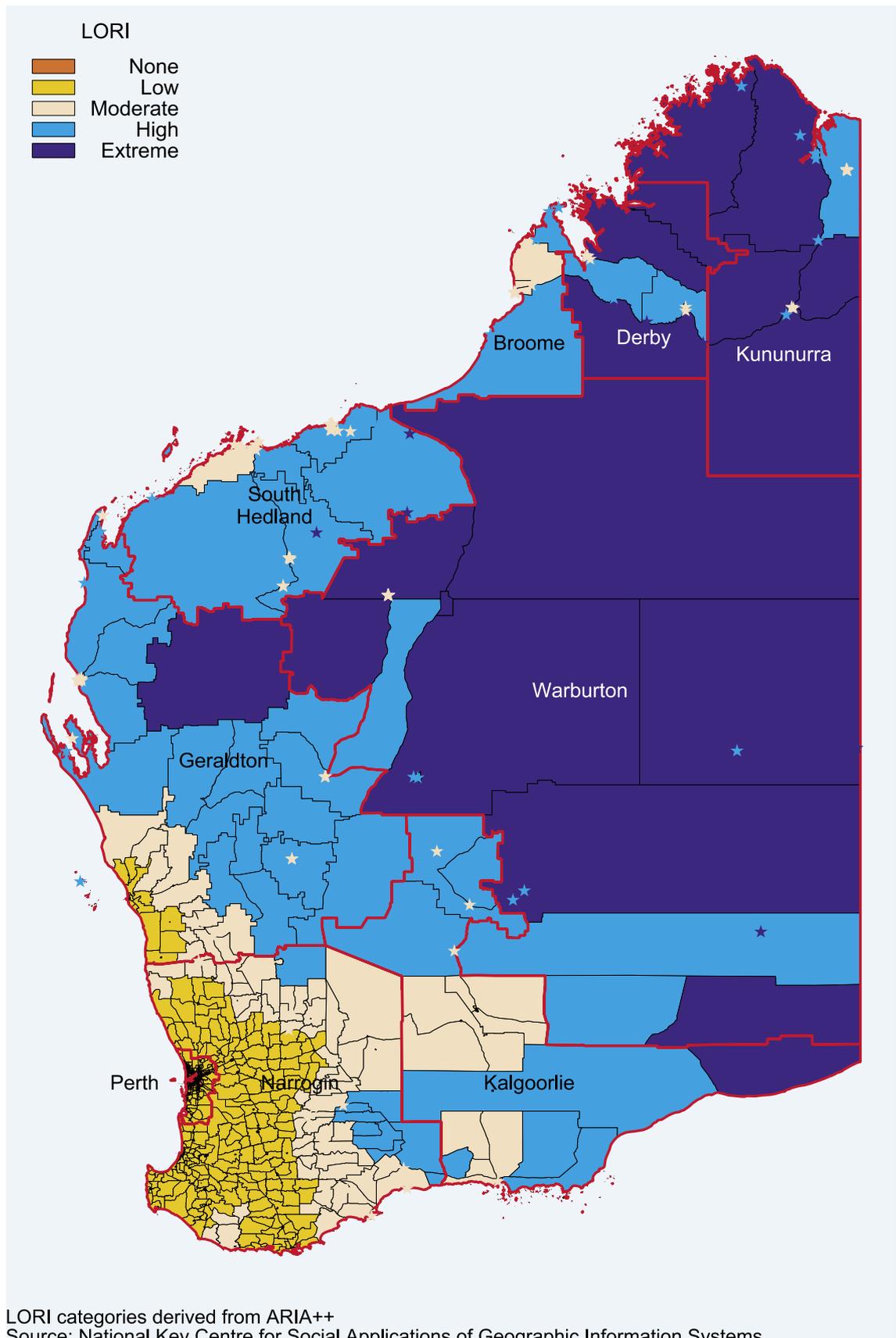


Figure 2.5 shows the distribution of children throughout the state according to the ATSI region in which they live. The nine ATSI regions are listed in order of their average level of relative isolation. Approximately half of Western Australia's Aboriginal children live in the Perth and Narrogin ATSI regions. The total population of children is more highly concentrated in the south west with almost 90 per cent living in the combined ATSI regions of Perth and Narrogin.

FIGURE 2.5: INDIGENOUS AND TOTAL CHILDREN — DISTRIBUTION BY ATSI REGION

ATSI region	Indigenous children(a)		Total children(b)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Perth	10 710	35.9	361 352	74.1
Narrogin	4 088	13.7	70 948	14.5
Kalgoorlie	1 548	5.2	15 126	3.1
Geraldton	2 909	9.8	16 724	3.4
Broome	1 539	5.2	3 910	0.8
South Hedland	2 673	9.0	11 120	2.3
Derby	2 073	6.9	2 990	0.6
Kununurra	2 572	8.6	3 583	0.7
Warburton	1 706	5.7	2 183	0.4
Total WA	29 817	100.0	487 936	100.0

(a) ABS Experimental Estimates of the Indigenous population at June 2001, unpublished data

(b) ABS Estimated Resident Population (preliminary) 2001

The range of geographic contexts in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children live in Western Australia is further demonstrated in Figure 2.6, which shows the proportion of children living in each ATSI region by their level of relative isolation within each region.

For example, 94.9 per cent (CI: 92.3%–96.9%) of children in the Perth ATSI region are classified as living in the lowest level of relative isolation (i.e. 'none') while the remaining 5.1 per cent (CI: 3.2%–7.7%) are living in areas of 'low' isolation. In contrast, the vast ATSI region of Warburton, has a preponderance of communities with 'extreme' or 'high' levels of isolation. In this region, 79.3 per cent (CI: 54.4%–93.9%) of children live in 'extreme' isolation, while 19.4 per cent (CI: 6.3%–38.1%) live in areas of 'high' isolation.

FIGURE 2.6: CHILDREN — ATSI REGION, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

ATSI region	None	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
	Proportion (%)				
Perth	94.9	5.1			
Narrogin		97.1	2.9		
Kalgoorlie		71.4	8.4	14.9	5.3
Geraldton		56.7	30.5	9.0	3.8
Broome			65.4	34.6	
South Hedland			69.9	30.1	
Derby			55.3	21.6	23.1
Kununurra			47.0	21.7	31.3
Warburton			1.3	19.4	79.3

Source: Table 2.4



BIRTHPLACE

Almost all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children living in Western Australia were born in Australia, with 94.6 per cent (CI: 93.4%–95.6%) born in the state. Of the remaining children, 2.3 per cent (CI: 1.6%–3.4%) were born in the Northern Territory and less than 1 per cent were born in each of the remaining states and territories (Table 2.5).

An estimated 86.1 per cent (CI: 84.3%–87.8%) of primary carers (*see Glossary*) were born in Western Australia. Approximately 2 per cent of primary carers were born in each of New South Wales, South Australia, Northern Territory, Queensland and Victoria. The distribution of place of birth for secondary carers (*see Glossary*) is similar to that of primary carers (Table 2.5).

INDIGENOUS STATUS AND BIRTH MOTHER STATUS OF CARERS

The relationship between the Indigenous status of carers and their children is a complex one.

An estimated 82.6 per cent (CI: 80.6%–84.5%) of primary carers and 78.6 per cent (CI: 75.7%–81.3%) of secondary carers identified themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. There is a relationship between the proportion of carers who are Indigenous and levels of relative isolation. As the level of relative isolation increases, so too does the proportion of primary and secondary carers who are Indigenous. (Tables 2.6, 2.7)

Aboriginal birth mothers are the primary carers of 68.4 per cent (CI: 66.2%–70.6%) of all Aboriginal children in Western Australia. The next most common primary care arrangement is care for by an Aboriginal carer who is not the birth mother of the child (17.3 per cent; CI: 15.7%–18.9%). Non-Aboriginal carers are the primary carers and natural mothers of 11.4 per cent (CI: 9.7%–13.3%) of Aboriginal children in Western Australia. Children being cared for by non-Aboriginal carers who are also *not* the natural mothers of those children amount to 2.2 percent (CI: 1.4%–3.3%) of all the Aboriginal children in the state. (Table 2.9)

The majority (80.4 per cent; CI: 78.6%–82.0%) of primary carers are the birth mothers of the children in their care. Of these birth mothers, 85.1 per cent (82.9%–87.2%) identified themselves to be of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin. Similarly, 19.6 per cent (CI: 18.0%–21.4%) of carers were not the birth mothers of the children and 87.9 per cent (82.9%–92.0%) of this group identified themselves to be of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin (Tables 2.10, 2.11).

FORCED SEPARATION AND FORCED RELOCATION

The 1997 Report of the National Inquiry into the Separation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children from Their Families, ‘Bringing them Home’², has documented the past laws, practices and policies which resulted in the separation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children from their families by ‘compulsion, duress or undue influence’. Separation took three general forms: putting children into government run institutions; the adoption of children by white families; and the fostering of children into white families. This occurred across the country from the late 1800s until the practice was officially ended in 1969. Over this period, as many as 100,000 Indigenous children are believed to have been forcibly separated, or ‘taken away’, from their families. Submissions to the ‘Bringing them Home’ inquiry also described the immediate and subsequent effects on individuals who were forcibly removed, institutionalised, denied contact with their Aboriginality and



in some cases traumatised and abused. The report also includes references to entire communities being forcibly relocated away from traditional lands of special cultural and spiritual significance.

It is generally recognised that both forced separation and forced relocation have had devastating consequences in terms of social and cultural dislocation and have impacted on the health and well-being of subsequent generations. Until recently there has been little or no empirical data to document the nature and extent of these intergenerational effects. The Western Australian Aboriginal Child Health Survey sought to ascertain the number of children and young people currently living in households in which parents, carers and/or grandparents were forcibly separated from family or who had been forcibly relocated away from traditional lands. The association between forced separation and relocation and health and well-being outcomes will be investigated in this and forthcoming volumes.

HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY FORCED SEPARATION

The survey asked primary and secondary carers of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin whether they had been ‘taken away’ from their natural family by ‘a mission, the government or welfare’. Around 12.3 per cent of primary carers (CI: 10.6%–14.3 %) and 12.3 per cent of secondary carers (CI: 9.7%–15.4%) reported they had been subject to such separation. Carers were given the option of not providing answers to questions relating to forced separations and relocations and 5.0 per cent of primary carers (CI: 3.4%–6.8%) and 3.8 per cent of secondary carers (CI: 2.4%–5.6%) chose not to answer these questions. (Table 2.12)

Aboriginal carers were also asked whether either of their parents had been subject to forced removal from their natural family. Some 20.3 per cent (CI: 18.2%–22.6%) of the mothers of primary carers (e.g. grandmothers of the survey children) had been forcibly separated. In contrast, 12.6 per cent (CI: 10.9%–14.6%) of the fathers of primary carers (e.g. grandfathers of the survey children) had been separated. Some 16.1 per cent (CI: 13.4%–18.9%) of secondary carers reported their mothers had been separated and 11.0 per cent (CI: 8.8%–13.6%) reported their fathers were separated. (Table 2.12)

While not all carers of Aboriginal children are Aboriginal, and not all children live in households with secondary carers, 10.7 per cent of children were living in a family where the primary carer had been subject to forced separation (CI: 9.2%–12.4 %) and 5.6 per cent of children were living in a family where the secondary carer had been subject to forced separation (CI: 4.6%–6.8%). (Table 2.13)

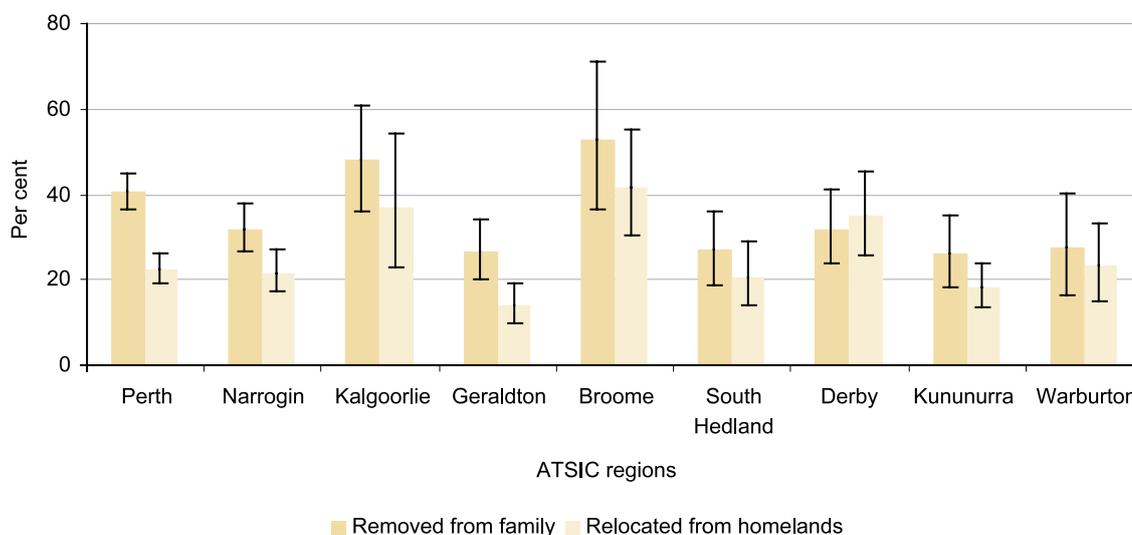
At the time of the survey, just under half (49.8 per cent; CI: 47.2%–52.4%) of all Aboriginal children were living in households where there had not been any forced separation of a primary or secondary carer or their parents, 21.0 per cent (CI: 19.0%–23.1%) were in households affected by one such separation, 10.3 per cent (CI: 8.8%–11.9%) were in households affected by two forced separations and 4.0 per cent (CI: 3.2%–5.0%) were in households affected by three or more forced separations. For 7.8 per cent of children (CI: 6.2%–9.6%) it was not known if the family had been affected by forced separations, and 7.1 per cent of children (CI: 5.7%–8.8%) live in families with no Aboriginal carers. Carers were not asked about forced separations and removals more than one generation prior to their own generation. (Table 2.14)

Of the 29,800 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people living in Western Australia, 35.3 per cent (CI: 32.8%–37.8%) were found to be living in households where a carer or a carer’s parent (e.g. grandparent) was reported



to have been forcibly separated from their natural family. While the proportion of households directly affected by forced separation did not vary significantly by level of relative isolation (LORI), some differences were observed between ATSI regions. This variation is summarised in Figure 2.7 where it can be seen that the Broome ATSI region had the highest proportion of children in families affected by forced separation (53.0 per cent; CI: 36.6%–71.2%) in contrast to other regions such as South Hedland (27.3 per cent; CI: 18.8%–36.2%) and Kununurra (26.1 per cent; CI: 18.4% – 34.9%). (Table 2.15)

FIGURE 2.7: CHILDREN — PROPORTION LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH EXPERIENCE OF FORCED INTERGENERATIONAL SEPARATION OR RELOCATION



Source: Tables 2.15, 2.16

HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY FORCED RELOCATION

Primary and secondary carers were also asked if either they or their parents had been forcibly relocated from an area that was their traditional country or homeland.

Around 23.8 per cent (CI: 21.6%–26.0%) of children were living in households that had been affected by such relocation. Figure 2.7 shows that this percentage varied by ATSI region, ranging from 41.8 per cent (CI: 30.3%–55.2%) in the Broome ATSI region to 14.0 per cent (CI: 10.0%–19.2%) in the Geraldton ATSI region. (Table 2.16)

HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY FORCED SEPARATION AND/OR FORCED RELOCATION

Around 40.9 per cent (CI: 38.4%–43.5%) of children were living in households that had been affected by the forced separation or forced relocation from land of at least one primary or secondary carer or grandparent. The proportion of children thus affected varied across the state with a range from 57.5 per cent (CI: 39.2%–74.5%) in the Broome ATSI region to 32.1 per cent (CI: 25.2%–39.1%) in the Geraldton ATSI region. (Table 2.17)



EXTRACT FROM 'BRINGING THEM HOME', REPORT OF THE NATIONAL INQUIRY INTO THE SEPARATION OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER CHILDREN FROM THEIR FAMILIES

'Evidence to the Inquiry presented many common features of the removal and separation practices. Children could be taken at any age. Many were taken within days of their birth (especially for adoption) and many others in early infancy. In other cases, the limited resources available dictated that the authorities wait until children were closer to school age and less demanding of staff time and skill. Most children were institutionalised more typically with other Indigenous children and with primarily non-Indigenous staff. Where fostering or adoption took place, the family was non-Indigenous in the great majority of cases.

Because the objective was to absorb the children into white society, Aboriginality was not positively affirmed. Many children experienced contempt and denigration of their Aboriginality and that of their parents or denial of their Aboriginality. In line with the common objective, many children were told either that their families had rejected them or that their families were dead. Most often family members were unable to keep in touch with the child. This cut the child off from his or her roots and meant the child was at the mercy of institution staff or foster parents. Many were exploited and abused. Few who gave evidence to the Inquiry had been happy and secure. Those few had become closely attached to institution staff or found loving and supportive adoptive families.

... It is difficult to capture the complexity of the effects for each individual. Each individual will react differently, even to similar traumas. For the majority of witnesses to the Inquiry, the effects have been multiple and profoundly disabling.'

Human Rights and Equal Opportunities Commission (1997)

LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

LANGUAGE

Approximately 12.9 per cent (CI: 10.9%–15.1%) of primary carers reported that at least one of the children in their care was conversant in an Aboriginal language and a further 37.8 per cent (CI: 35.3%–40.4%) reported that their children knew a few words of an Aboriginal language (Table 2.18). Not surprisingly, as shown in Figure 2.8, there were strong associations between conversational Aboriginal language use by children and levels of remoteness (as measured by ARIA ++). In the Perth metropolitan area and in areas with 'low' levels of relative isolation, about 1.8 per cent (CI: 0.6%–4.2%) and 3.3 per cent (CI: 2.3%–4.7%) of carers respectively reported that their children were conversant in an Aboriginal language. This increased to 59.7 per cent (CI: 47.9%–70.4%) where levels of relative isolation were 'extreme' (Table 2.19).

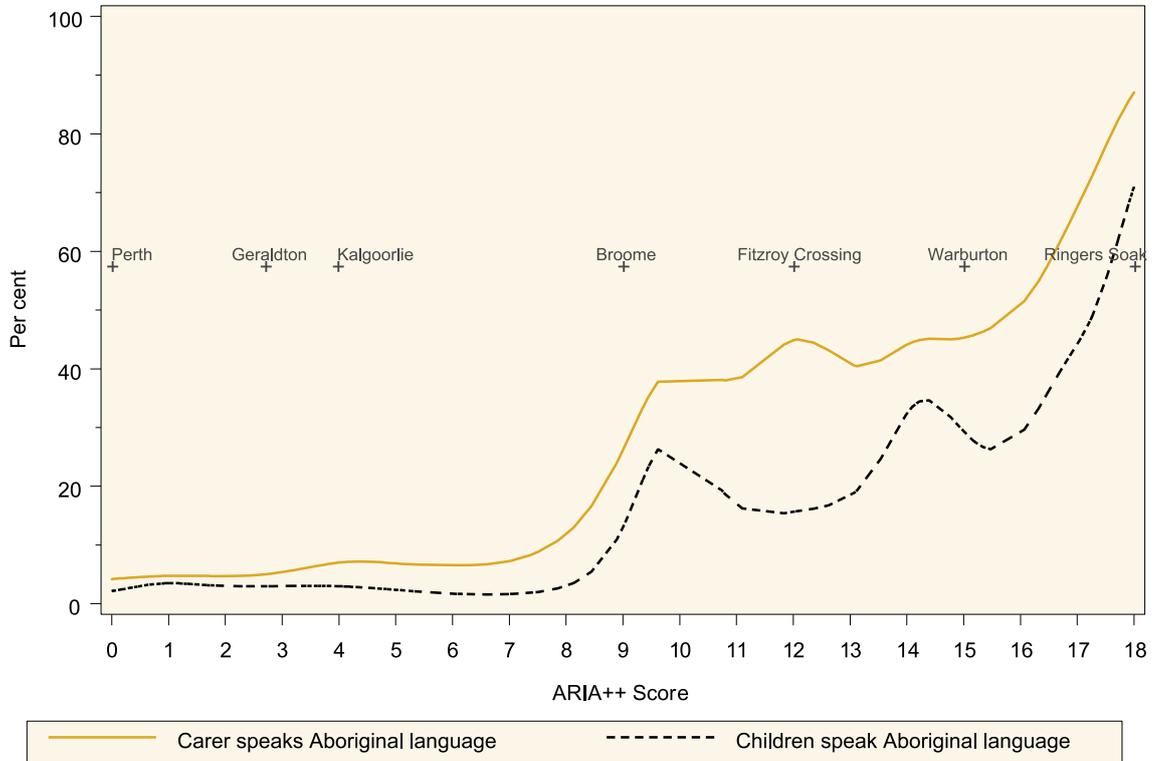
A level of language proficiency to enable conversation in an Aboriginal language was reported by 21.7 per cent (CI: 19.4%–24.1%) of primary carers and 25.4 per cent (CI: 22.4%–28.5%) of secondary carers. A further 35.3 per cent (CI: 32.8%–37.9%) of primary carers and 36.0 per cent (CI: 32.7%–39.4%) of secondary carers reported that they knew 'a few words' of an Aboriginal language (Table 2.18).

As was the case with children, the proportion of carers conversant in an Aboriginal language varies with the level of remoteness of their community (Figure 2.8). Of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in the Perth metropolitan area or in areas with a 'low' level of relative isolation, 5.6 per cent (CI: 4.4%–7.0%) reported that they were able to hold a conversation in an Aboriginal language. This



proportion increases substantially to 80.6 per cent (CI: 70.3%–88.4%) in areas with ‘extreme’ levels of relative isolation.

FIGURE 2.8: CHILDREN AND CARERS CONVERSANT IN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES — REMOTENESS (ARIA ++)



ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES

Over 100 Aboriginal languages have been spoken in Western Australia. Relatively small groups traditionally spoke these languages, but each had its territory, culture and transmission assured. Since European settlement, the situation of traditional languages has changed drastically. Some languages are still spoken by adults and children; some have very few speakers while many others are extinct.

In addition to surviving traditional languages, two contemporary Aboriginal languages, Aboriginal English and Kriol are also spoken in many of the states more remote areas. Aboriginal English is the name given to dialects of English spoken by Aboriginal people who are influenced by Aboriginal languages and worldview. In the Kimberley, Kriol is the name for an English-based Creole spoken across the Kimberley (and Northern Territory). It is a contemporary Aboriginal language that encompasses an Aboriginal worldview. Kriol has pronunciation and grammar from traditional Aboriginal languages and in some areas is spoken as a first (primary) language by up to four generations of Aboriginal people. Over recent decades, an increasing proportion of Aboriginal people have become conversant in Standard Australian English through its use as the language of instruction in schools and its pervasive use as the dominant language of commerce, government and the media.

The rate of loss of traditional Aboriginal language from one generation to the next can be gauged by comparing the distribution of carers and children who are conversant in an Aboriginal language. This is highly dependent on the degree of relative isolation (remoteness) and the extent to which there have been systematic initiatives to preserve and recover traditional languages (e.g. Kimberley Aboriginal Language Resource Centre) or where there are local opportunities for bilingual or traditional first language education (e.g. several Western Australian Aboriginal Independent Community Schools have developed strategies which use the children's traditional language and culture as a bridge to developing competence in Standard Australian English).

It is of particular interest to note that the rate of traditional language loss is greatest in those larger rural communities (e.g. Kalgoorlie, Broome, Port Hedland, Carnarvon) that are service and educational centres for more remote, outlying traditional Aboriginal communities. Aboriginal children in these communities not surprisingly experience more acculturative stress than those within more traditional communities and those in larger metropolitan centres. This suggests that such transitional communities have a priority need for, and potential to benefit from, traditional language promotion and preservation initiatives.

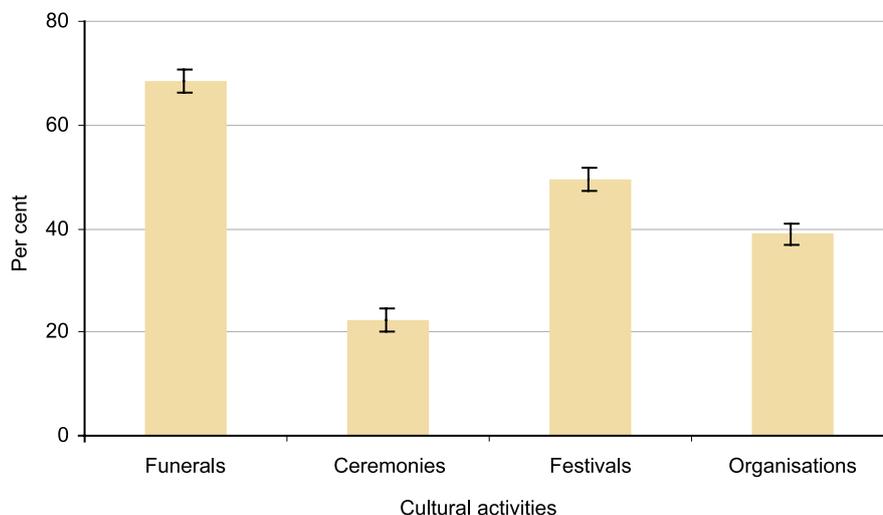
CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The carers in the survey were asked if they had participated in Aboriginal cultural activities over the previous twelve months. These activities included attending funerals, participating in Aboriginal ceremonies, attending Aboriginal festivals/carnivals, or involvement in Aboriginal organisations.

In the 12 months prior to the survey, 68.6 per cent (CI: 66.3%–70.8%) of all carers had attended an Aboriginal funeral indicating both the generally high levels of family bereavement and the cultural and communal importance placed on attending funerals. In the same period, 49.5 per cent (CI: 47.1%–51.9%) of carers had attended an Aboriginal festival/carnival that involved arts, crafts, dancing, music or sport, 38.9 per cent (CI: 36.7%–41.1%) had participated in Aboriginal organisations while 22.2 per cent (CI: 20.2%–24.4%) reported attending Aboriginal ceremonies (Figure 2.9). Similar proportions of male and female carers participated in these activities.



FIGURE 2.9 ALL CARERS — PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

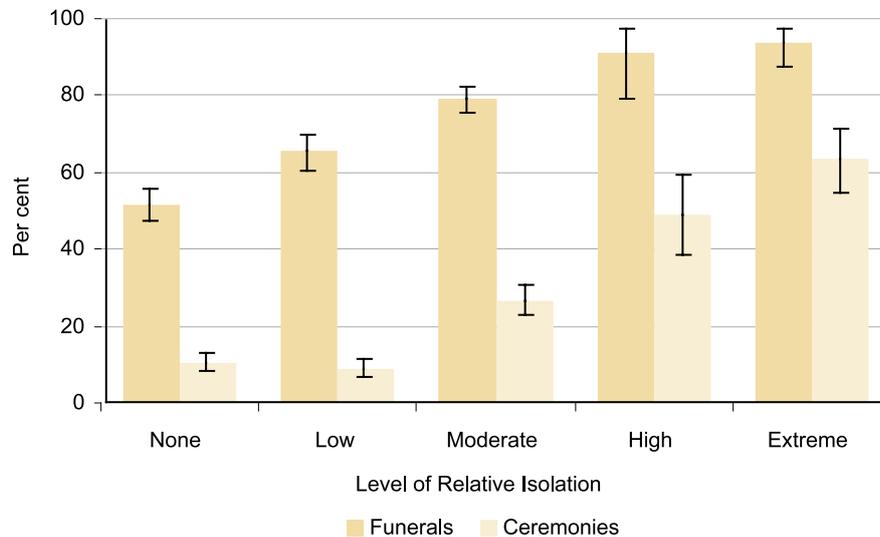


Source: Table 2.21

These summary data conceal large regional variations in levels of cultural participation. For example, in the Warburton ATSIC region, 69.8 per cent (CI: 59.5%–79.0%) of carers participated in Aboriginal traditional ceremonies compared with 43.4 per cent (CI: 35.0%–51.9%) in Derby ATSIC region and 9.0 per cent (CI: 4.1%–15.9%) in Kalgoorlie ATSIC region. Similarly, while 51.5 per cent (CI: 47.4%–55.6%) of families in the Perth ATSIC region had attended an Aboriginal funeral in the past year, much higher proportions had done so in very remote ATSIC regions of South Hedland (82.7 per cent; CI: 76.6%–87.9%), Derby (89.5 per cent; CI: 83.5%–93.7%) and Warburton (92.4 per cent; CI: 84.2%–97.2%). (Table 2.21)

Participation in cultural activities also showed variations with different levels of relative isolation. The clearest association with levels of relative isolation, as shown in Figure 2.10, was participation in Aboriginal funerals and Aboriginal ceremonies. As the level of relative isolation increases, so too does the participation in cultural activities.



FIGURE 2.10: ALL CARERS — PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED CULTURAL ACTIVITIES BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

Source: Table 2.22

CULTURAL PARTICIPATION

The Aboriginal cultures of Western Australia encompass a wide variety of beliefs, customs and laws that inform identity, spiritual connection to the land and the social functioning of group and kinship systems. These traditional cultures have had to adapt to extensive political, social and ecological change since European settlement. Most particularly, the policies of assimilation, forced removal of children and relocation of communities has resulted in unprecedented cultural dislocation.

The economic pressure for migration from traditional lands to agricultural, mining and urban centres has been one of the main reasons for the loss of many traditional Aboriginal activities. The grouping together of families and children from differing traditional cultures within missions, welfare and educational institutions is a major factor contributing to cultural discontinuity.¹

The carer's reports of their participation provide a general indication of the level of family involvement in Aboriginal cultural activities. However, it needs to be acknowledged that culture is dynamic and evolving and is lived as an everyday experience and is not just a matter of participating in traditional ceremonies or attending cultural events.

There is high correspondence between levels of cultural participation and traditional language use in the more remote regions of the state but this is much less obvious in more urban communities. Care should be taken in interpreting this to suggest that the lower levels of language and cultural participation in metropolitan areas equate to greater assimilation or integration and therefore, special services or consideration is unwarranted. If anything, it should suggest a greater need for cultural restoration and renaissance to redress the historical legacy.

¹ Hunter E, (1993). *Aboriginal Health and History: Power and Prejudice in Remote Australia*. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.

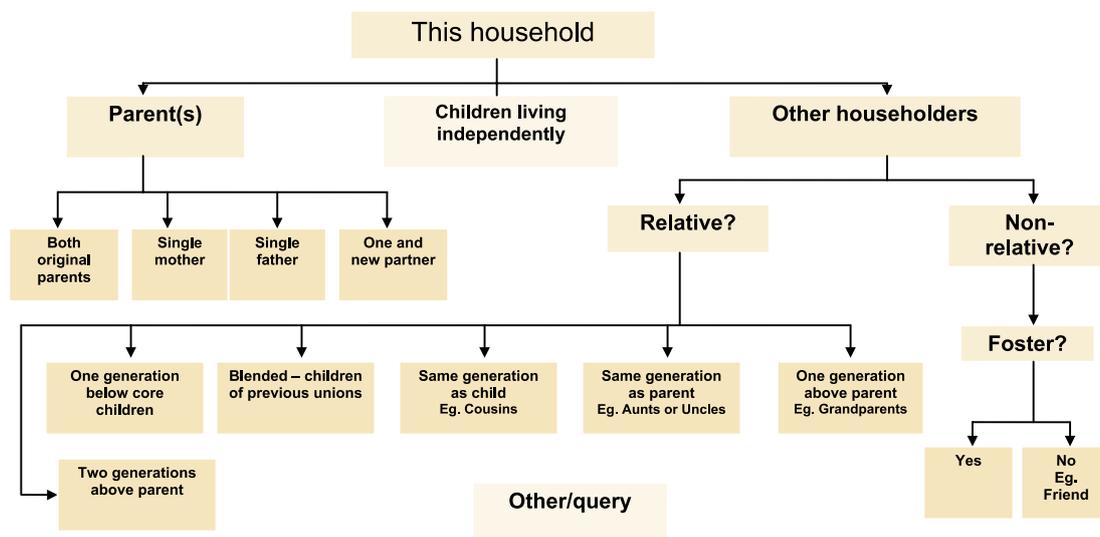


CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD BY USUAL RESIDENTS

Information from respondents was obtained about the ‘usual residents’ (*see Glossary*) of the dwelling and about family members who were away at the time of the interview. This information was updated where repeated visits were necessary to complete interviews. A special feature of the survey was the use of ‘family trees’ (*see Glossary*) to describe the relationships among the usual residents of the household. Family trees were constructed with the cooperation and participation of the interview families — particularly where there were large numbers of family members living together. The use of family trees allowed the application of standard descriptions to code family relationships (e.g. cousins, aunts, uncles) where these terms may otherwise have a wider variation of meaning within Aboriginal culture when compared with mainstream Australian culture. Data from the household record form and family trees were used to classify the entire household in terms of its structural and generational complexity.

Multiple judgments needed to be exercised to arrive at household classifications. Each household was examined to assess a ‘core’ family structure and the generational complexity around this core family unit. As a rule this core structure had as its reference point the principal or largest child–adult unit from which the total household was then described. The focus of this classification was upon *structural complexity* rather than direct child care lines (*see Glossary – household care arrangement*) within the household. Figure 2.11 shows the classification system used at the household level.

FIGURE 2.11: CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD BY USUAL RESIDENTS



The diversity of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander household types is shown in Table 2.23. Most common are two parent household nuclear-type in which two parents are living together with children of that partnership (31.1 per cent; CI: 28.9%–33.4%) and sole mother households (21.8 per cent; CI: 19.8%–23.9%). Households in which two parents are living together with children of that partnership plus children from previous spouse relationships (two parent households – blended type) represented 11.2 per cent (CI: 9.7%–12.9%). A similar proportion, 11.3 per cent (CI: 10.0%–12.8%), is found in households in which a sole mother and her children are living with extended family members (sole mother households – extended type). Less common, but still relatively prevalent (6.9 per cent; CI: 5.5%–8.4%), are two-parent nuclear families living with extended family members (two parent household – extended type). An estimated 5.9 per cent (CI: 4.8%–7.1%)

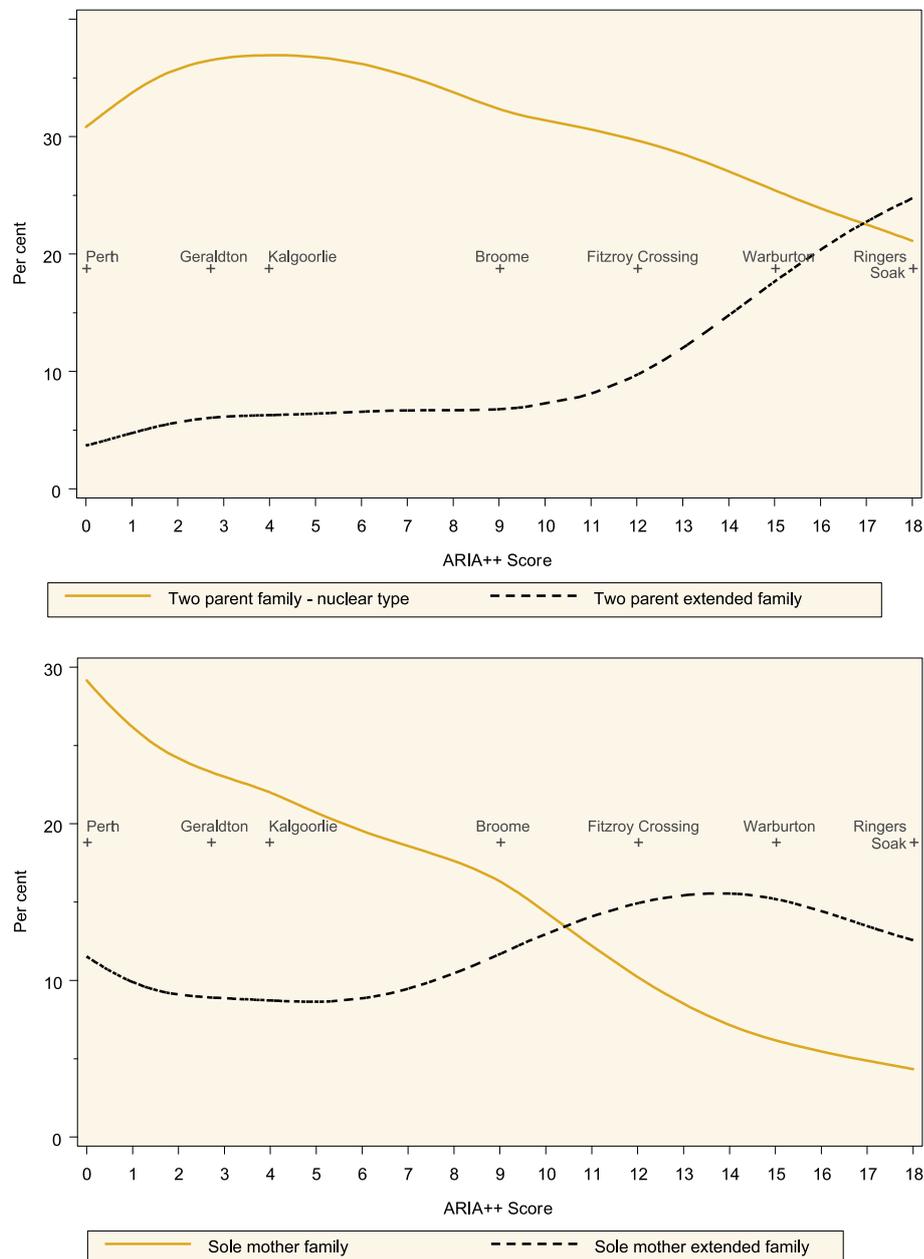


of households had no identifiable original parent present and were instead headed by an aunt or grandparent.

HOUSEHOLD CLASSIFICATION BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

The classification of household types varies considerably according to remoteness (Figure 2.12). In particular, ‘two parent – extended family type’ households range from 2.8 per cent (CI: 1.2%–5.2%) in the Perth metropolitan area to 23.2 per cent (CI: 16.4%–31.4%) in areas of ‘extreme’ isolation (Figure 2.12). In contrast, the proportion of ‘sole mother family’ households ranges from 31.0 per cent (CI: 27.2%–35.0%) in the Perth metropolitan area to 6.3 per cent (CI: 2.9%–10.8%) in areas of ‘extreme’ isolation. While there is a lower proportion of two parent ‘family–nuclear type’ households in areas of ‘high’ and ‘extreme’ isolation relative to areas with lower levels of isolation, this variation is not as marked as for other household classification. (Table 2.23)

FIGURE 2.12: SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CLASSIFICATIONS BY REMOTENESS (ARIA ++)



HOUSEHOLD CLASSIFICATION

The classification of households presented here needs to be interpreted with caution. The method used in the interviews of describing the ‘usual residents of a household’ is dwelling based and does not span extended families that may be resident in more than one dwelling. The fluctuation in compositional complexity of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households over time and in different locations is well documented.¹ Additionally, the methods used in the survey for gathering the data are relatively novel and have not been used widely in mainstream studies to describe household family composition, thus making comparisons difficult. Notwithstanding this, the data show that there is considerable complexity in the composition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households. The relationship of this complexity to the health and well-being of children will be examined in subsequent volumes.

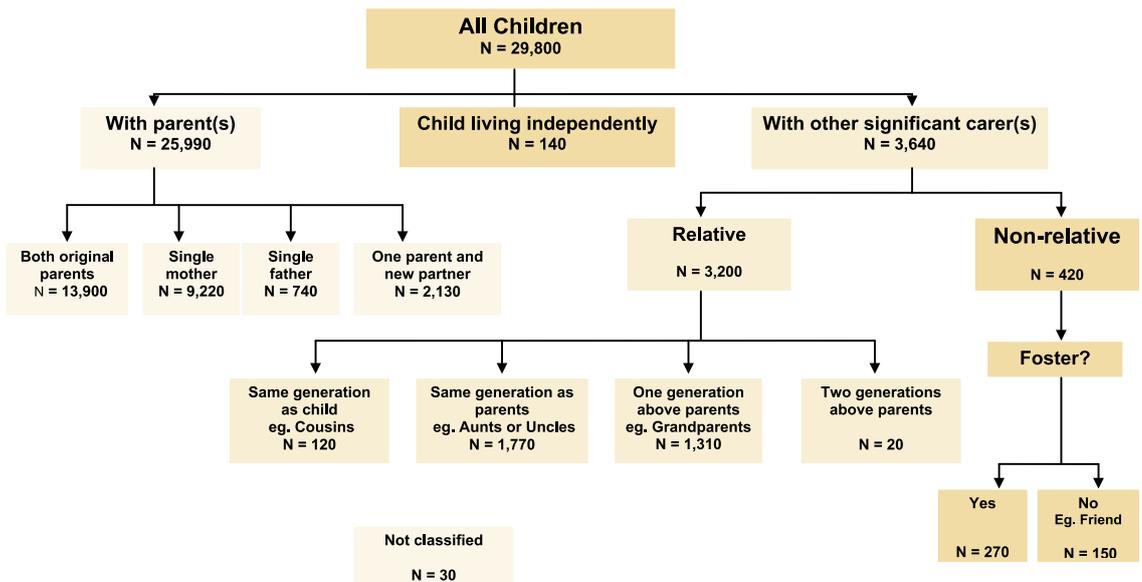
1 Altman JC, Hunter B, Smith DE and Taylor J, (1997). Indigenous Australians and the National Survey of Living Standards, Report to the Department of Social Security, Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, ANU, Canberra.

CARING FOR CHILDREN AT HOME

Knowing about the structural complexity of the household does not necessarily reveal arrangements for the specific care of children within the household. As households become large and more complex they offer greater opportunities within them for different care arrangements for children.

Figure 2.13 shows the classifications used to describe the household care arrangements for each child. Carers were asked ‘Who cares for (this child)?’. Each child was assessed to accurately describe their line of care within the household. Multiple codes were assigned to each child to comprehensively describe their care arrangement within the household. Family trees were then used to further understand the nature of the care arrangement for each child.

FIGURE 2.13: CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS AT HOME



Children cared for by both of their original parents represent 46.7 per cent (CI: 44.5%–48.9%) of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (Table 2.24). More specifically, 40.6 per cent (CI: 38.3%–42.9%) of children were cared for exclusively by their original parents while the remaining 6.1 per cent (CI: 5.0%–7.4%) were cared for by their original parents in combination with other extended family members in the household. Although other members of the extended family may live in these households they were not identified by the main carers as having any direct responsibility for the care of the child.

The next most prevalent type of care within households was the sole mother care arrangement (30.9 per cent; CI: 28.8%–33.2%). This included approximately 6.8 per cent (CI: 5.7%–8.0%) of children who were cared for by their sole mothers as well as other family members of the extended family within the household.

Smaller proportions of children are cared for in families by an original parent living with a new partner (7.1 per cent; CI: 6.2%–8.2%) or are cared for by only extended family members rather than by an original parent (5.9 per cent; CI: 5.0%–7.0%).

FAMILY STRUCTURE AND CARE ARRANGEMENTS

In commenting on the care of children within Aboriginal families, it is important to note that mainstream Australian culture is predominately organised around family units – particularly the nuclear family. In contrast, traditional Aboriginal societies have been organised by their language group and, within this, their local group (e.g. clans/hordes/bands) and family. As a result Aboriginal families are extended through a system of kinship. In this way individuals in a language group can identify their relationship to others in the same language group and determine their social roles and obligations. Terms such as father, mother, brother, sister, for example, are extended to include a greater number of family members within the language and local groups.¹

While kinship extension is particularly evident in more isolated areas where greater preservation of traditional culture has been possible, it is present to some degree throughout less isolated and more urban areas. Because of this, the patterns of care for children within families will reflect kinship patterns that extend well beyond the mainstream Australian care arrangements established around nuclear families.² Within the survey findings, children are cared for in families that can be described as ‘nuclear’ in their structure. However the emergence of this pattern reflects the historical impact of colonisation upon the cultural practices of child rearing within Aboriginal families living in their traditional local and language group.

As with the section on the classification of household by usual residence, the organisation of the care of children within families has been described with respect to individuals usually living within a particular dwelling. Thus, the cross-sectional nature of the survey provides a ‘snapshot’ of the living circumstances of the child at the time of the interview but does not capture the dynamic nature of family care arrangements that span across time and different dwellings. The data show that more complex family care arrangements occur in areas of greater relative isolation and where larger numbers of family members lived in the dwelling. However it should also be noted that within the households surveyed over three quarters of Aboriginal children are cared for by at least one of their original parents.

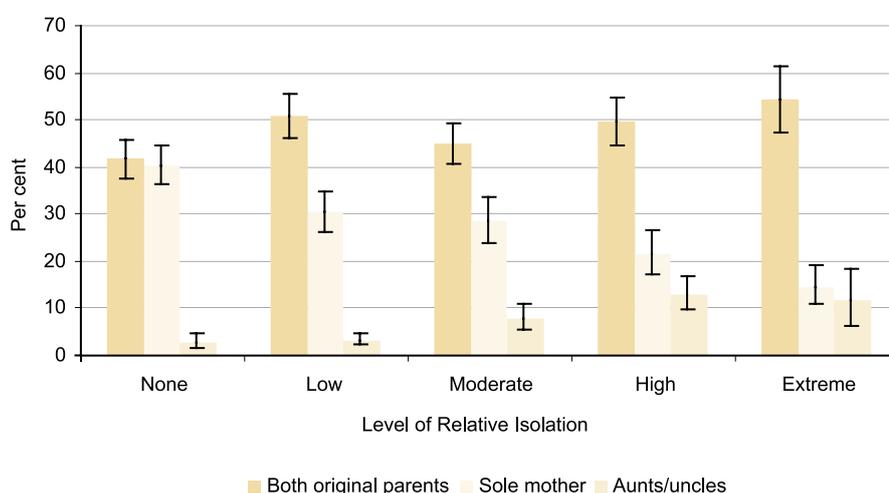
1 Edwards WH, (1988). An introduction to Aboriginal societies. Social Science Press, Wentworth Falls. New South Wales.

2 Warrki Jarrinjaku ACRS Project Team, (2002). Warrki Jarrinjaku Jintangkamanu Purananjaku: Working together everyone and listening. Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services. Canberra.



There are variations in the household care arrangements for children across differing levels of relative isolation (Figure 2.14). In particular, the likelihood of children being cared for principally by a sole mother decreases as isolation increases. In the Perth metropolitan area, sole mothers care for 40.2 per cent (CI: 36.2%–44.6%) of children declining to 14.6 per cent (CI: 10.8%–19.0%) in areas of ‘extreme’ isolation. In contrast, the proportion of children being cared for principally by aunts (and uncles) is higher in areas of ‘moderate’, ‘high’ and ‘extreme’ isolation when compared with the metropolitan Perth area or areas of ‘low’ relative isolation. However, with the exception of areas of extreme isolation and the Perth metropolitan area, there was little variation in the proportion of children cared for by both of their original parents. In areas of extreme isolation, 54.4 per cent (CI: 47.5%–61.3%) of children were cared for by both of their original parents compared with 41.7 per cent (CI: 37.5%–45.8%) in the Perth metropolitan area:

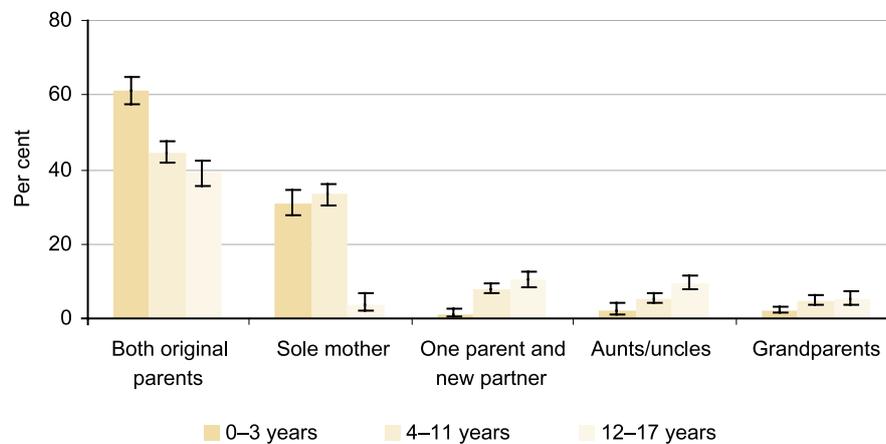
FIGURE 2.14 HOUSEHOLD CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Source: Table 2.25

Patterns of direct care within households also reflect the dynamics of family separation and/or divorce and reformation. Table 2.26 shows the variation in proportions of children in differing household care arrangements by the age of the child. These data reveal considerable differences in household care arrangements as children become older (Figure 2.15). Sixty-one per cent (CI: 57.3%–64.7%) of children aged from birth to three years are being cared for by both original parents, compared with 44.5 per cent (CI: 41.7%–47.5%) of children aged 4–11 years and 39.0 per cent (CI: 35.5%–42.6%) of children aged 12–17 years. In contrast, rates of sole mother care remain relatively constant until age 11 years and then decline. For older children, there are substantial increases in care by ‘one parent and a new partner’ families, aunts and uncles and grandparents.



FIGURE 2.15: CHILDREN — SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CARE ARRANGEMENTS BY AGE OF CHILD

Source: Table 2.26

FINANCIAL STRAIN, FINANCIAL STABILITY, CARER INCOME AND BENEFITS

The survey content was designed to collect information about carer and family income in four broad domains. Carers were asked to:

- rate their family's 'money situation' on a scale of financial strain
- report whether their family's money situation was better now relative to a year ago
- report their personal income over the past two weeks from all sources
- identify from pictures of health care cards, concession cards, and benefit cards which benefits they received.

The information provided on financial strain, stability, income and benefits were gathered from carers of each child in the survey. However, it was not always possible to personally interview a child's secondary carer. Twenty-seven per cent of secondary carers were not interviewed directly. For these people, proxy information was collected from the child's primary carer.

RELATIVE MONEY SITUATION

With respect to whether the family's current money situation is better than it was twelve months ago, 40.2 per cent (CI: 37.7%–42.7%) of primary carers and 44.5 per cent (CI: 41.1%–47.9%) of secondary carers reported that their family money situation was about the same (Table 2.27). An estimated 38.1 per cent (CI: 35.8%–40.6%) of primary carers and 35.6 per cent (CI: 32.2%–39.0%) of secondary carers reported that their family money situation that was better now than a year ago. In contrast, 21.7 per cent (CI: 19.8%–23.7%) of primary and 19.9 per cent (CI: 17.3%–22.7%) of secondary carers reported that their family was not better off than it was a year ago.

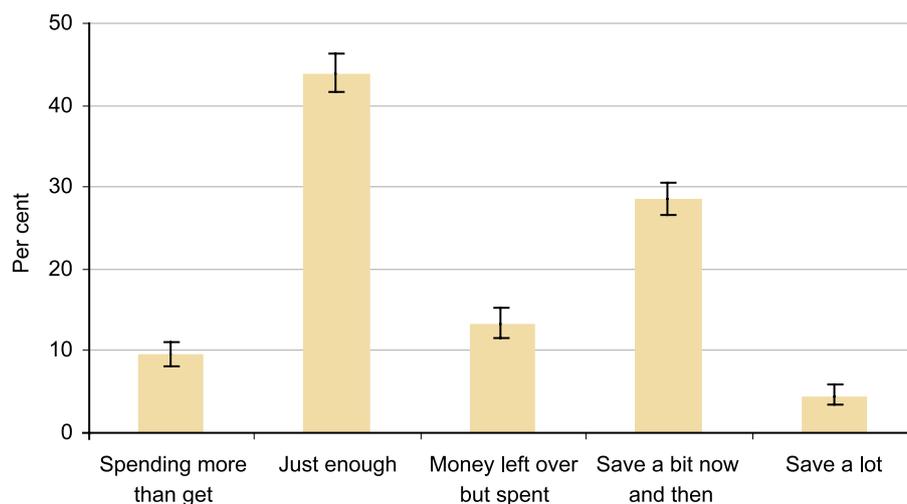
FINANCIAL STRAIN

Table 2.28 shows self-assessed financial strain from primary and secondary carers. About 28.6 per cent (CI: 26.5%–30.6%) of primary carers reported that their family



could ‘save a bit now and again’ and 4.6 per cent (CI: 3.5%–5.8%) reported that their families could ‘save a lot’. Families having ‘just enough money to get through the next payday’ were reported by 43.9 per cent (CI: 41.6%–46.4%) of primary carers while 9.5 per cent (CI: 8.2%–11.0%) reported that their families were ‘spending more money than we get’. Finally, about 13.4 per cent (CI: 11.6%–15.3%) of primary carers reported that their family had ‘some money left over each week but [they] just spent it’. Secondary carer reports of the level of family financial strain were comparable to primary carer reports.

FIGURE 2.16: PRIMARY CARERS — FAMILY FINANCIAL STRAIN



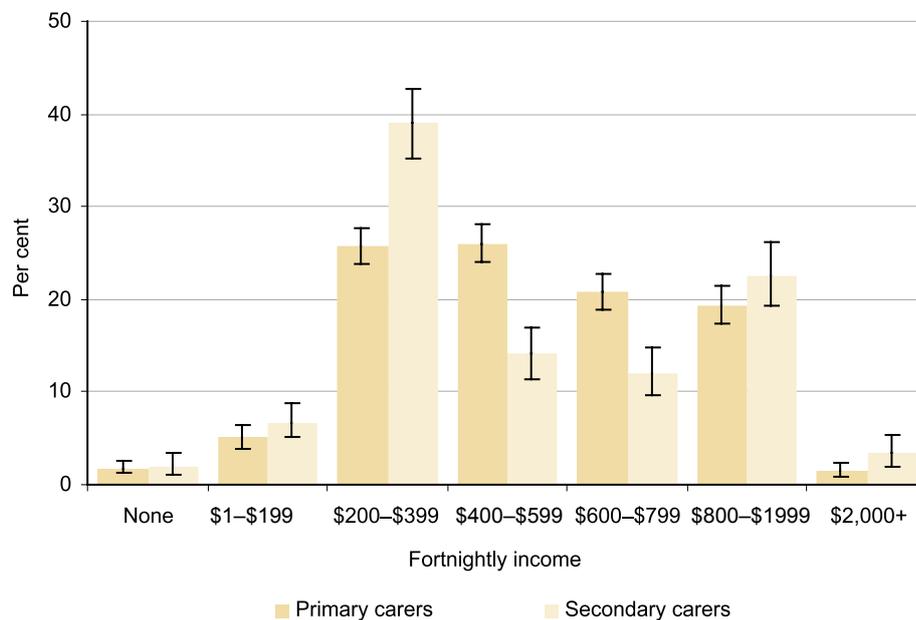
Source: Table 2.28

CARER INCOME

Figure 2.17 shows the proportions of reported carer earnings from all sources (e.g. wages, Community Development Employment Project (CDEP), pensions and study allowances) over the period two weeks prior to the interview.

In the two-week period previous to interview, 25.7 per cent (CI: 23.8%–27.7%) of primary carers earned \$200–\$399, 26.0 per cent (CI: 24.0%–28.0%) earned \$400–\$599 and 20.9 per cent (CI: 18.9%–22.8%) earned \$600–\$799. An income of \$800–\$1,999 was earned by 19.3 per cent (CI: 17.3%–21.4%) of primary carers while a small proportion (1.4 per cent; CI: 0.8%–2.4%) reported receiving \$2,000 or more a fortnight. An estimated 5.1 per cent (CI: 3.9%–6.4%) of primary carers reported receiving or earning less than \$200 a fortnight while 1.7 per cent (CI: 1.2%–2.5%) reported no income in the previous two weeks.



FIGURE 2.17: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY CARERS(a) — FORTNIGHTLY INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES

(a) Only those secondary carers who were interviewed personally

Source: Table 2.29

Secondary carer income in the two week period previous to the survey was more variable. As it was difficult to collect personal income information by proxy, this analysis was restricted to the 74 per cent of secondary carers who were interviewed personally. Of these, 6.7 per cent (CI: 5.1%–8.6%) reported receiving or earning less than \$200 a fortnight while 2.0 per cent (CI: 1.1%–3.4%) reported no income. In contrast, 39.0 per cent (CI: 35.3%–42.8%) of secondary carers earned \$200–\$399, 22.6 per cent (CI: 19.3%–26.1%) reported earning \$800–\$1,999 and 3.4 per cent (CI: 1.9%–5.4%) reported earning \$2,000 or more a fortnight (Table 2.29).

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD FINANCE

Several considerations were made in deciding how to collect information about family finance and income in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households.

First, the collection of comprehensive data about household income would require access to all household members who contributed to its financial base. However, interviews were more typically done with carers who may not know the contribution that other family members made to household finance.

Second, annual income was likely to vary in response to the number of contributing family members in the household over a twelve-month period of time – this would make accurate household income estimation difficult and raise questions about measuring the variability or dependability of household income relative to its absolute level.

Third, even assuming interviews that assessed all sources of income for a family were possible, such an interview would be potentially extensive and over-burden both the respondents and be disproportionate in its emphasis relative to the aims of the survey.



FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD FINANCE (Continued)

Fourth, contributions to family income are not necessarily bounded by the dwelling-based definition used in the survey to define a ‘household’. Contributions to total family income may span more than one household across both time and geographical location. In summary, no attempt was made to establish total family income and its composition and contributors, nor were respondents probed for information on a ‘main earner’.

With this in mind several comments are warranted. The modal personal income received from all sources by carers was \$200–\$399 per fortnight (\$5,200–\$10,400 per annum). About 25.7 per cent (CI: 23.8%–27.7%) of primary carers and 39.0 per cent (CI: 35.3%–42.8%) of secondary carers received income in this range. While it is not possible to use these data to directly calculate household or family income, a recent report noted that the average equivalised gross household income for Indigenous persons was \$364 per week, or 62 per cent of the corresponding income for non-Indigenous persons (\$585 per week).¹ The observations made here on financial strain, stability and carer income are broadly congruent with numerous observations of substantial economic disadvantage in Indigenous households.²

1 Australian Bureau of Statistics (2003). The Health and Welfare of Australia’s Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples. ABS Catalogue 4704.0. Canberra

2 Gray MC, and Auld JC, (2000). Towards and Index of relative Indigenous socioeconomic disadvantage. CAEPR Paper 196. Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, ANU, Canberra

BENEFITS

The most common cash benefit received by carers was the Family Allowance (Table 2.31). About 71.9 per cent (CI: 69.5%–74.1%) of primary carers and 8.6 per cent (CI: 7.0%–10.6%) of secondary carers reported receiving a Family Allowance – a proportion lower than might be expected. It is possible that there were some carers who received this allowance but were unaware of it. For the purposes of the survey, the primary carer was identified as the person taking primary responsibility for the care of the child and is not necessarily the person who would receive a family allowance payment in respect of the child. As only 70 per cent response was received from secondary carers, it is possible the person receiving a family allowance payment may not have participated in the survey.

The other common payment was the Parenting Payment received by 56.9 per cent (CI: 54.2%–59.6%) of primary carers. In the Perth metropolitan area the Parenting payment was received by 62.4 per cent (CI: 57.4%–67.1%) of primary carers. This was a significantly higher proportion than primary carers in areas of extreme isolation where 37.0 per cent (CI: 28.6%–45.6%) of primary carers received this payment (Table 2.32).

At the time of the survey, a Child Disability Allowance was received by 2.3 per cent (CI: 1.7%–3.0%) of all carers in Western Australia. Receipt of a Child Disability Allowance varied at different levels of isolation with fewer carers receiving the allowance as levels of isolation increased. In the Perth metropolitan area, the allowance was received by 4.3 per cent (CI: 2.8%–6.0%) of carers compared with 0.6 per cent (CI: 0.1%–2.2%) in areas of extreme isolation. (Table 2.33)

EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Of the 19,500 carers in Western Australia, 63.2 per cent (CI: 61.1%–65.2%) were in the labour force, i.e. either in a job or looking for work. Slightly more than



half of these were women (50.6%; CI: 47.8%–53.3%). Of the 12,320 carers in the labour force, 75.6 per cent (CI: 73.2%–77.8%) were currently employed, in equal proportions of men to women. (Table 2.34)

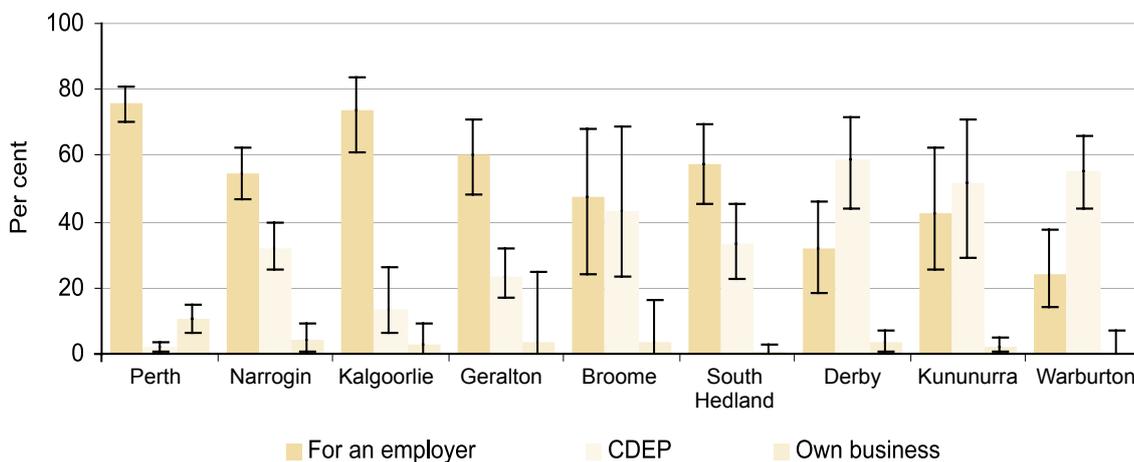
The employment status of carers in the labour force for each of the ATSI regions is shown in Table 2.35. Rates of unemployment averaged about 24.4 per cent (CI: 22.2%–26.8%) across all regions. In the Perth ATSI region the unemployment rate was 32.9 per cent (CI: 28.1%–37.8%). Lower levels of unemployment were observed in Derby (11.5 per cent; CI: 7.1%–17.5%), Warburton (13.7 per cent; CI: 8.5%–20.2%) and Broome (13.7 per cent; CI: 7.4%–23.1%). However, it should be noted that lack of job opportunities in remote areas mean that fewer people are in the labour force, so the rates of unemployment appear lower.

EMPLOYERS

Table 2.36 shows the source of employment for employed carers. Sources are summarised to include the ATSI administered and funded Community Development Employment Project (CDEP); other employers; and own business.

CDEP principally operates in rural and particularly remote regions of Western Australia (Figure 2.18). Thus, substantially higher proportions of employed carers in the ATSI regions of Derby (58.8 per cent; CI: 44.1%–71.3%) and Warburton (55.5 per cent; CI: 44.1%–66.1%) are employed through CDEP in contrast to Perth (1.9 per cent; CI: 1.0%–3.5%) or Kalgoorlie (13.7 per cent; CI: 6.4%–26.2%). Carers working in their own business were more likely to be doing so in the Perth region (10.3 per cent; CI: 6.6%–14.6%).

FIGURE 2.18: EMPLOYED CARERS IN SURVEY WEEK — EMPLOYER TYPE, BY ATSI REGION



Source: Table 2.36

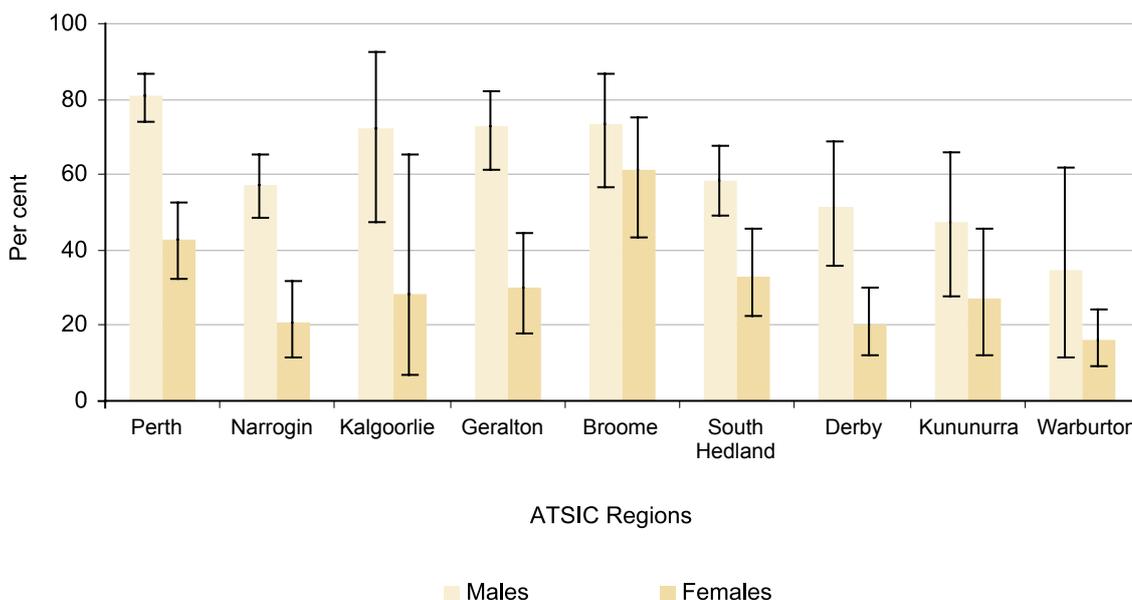
HOURS WORKED

In the week previous to the survey, carers who were employed and at work for 35 hours or more were classified as working full-time while those working less than 35 hours per week were classified as working part-time. Table 2.37 shows the proportions of carers by ATSI region and by sex who were employed full- or part-time. Almost two-thirds (64.4 per cent; CI: 60.3%–68.2%) of males worked full-



time compared with 31.8 per cent (CI: 27.5%–36.5%) of females. These proportions varied considerably for each sex within regions as shown in Figure 2.19. The ATASIC region of Perth had the highest proportion of employed males working full-time (80.9 per cent; CI: 74.1%–86.7%), while the highest proportion of employed females working full-time (61.2 per cent; CI: 43.3%–75.1%) was reported in Broome.

FIGURE 2.19: EMPLOYED CARERS — PROPORTION EMPLOYED FULL-TIME, BY SEX AND ATASIC REGION



Source: Table 2.37

CARER PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE

Any discussion of the employment status of Indigenous carers in the survey must account for the effects of the Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme on the rates of their employment. The survey findings show that about 76 per cent (CI: 73.1%–77.8%) of all carers in the labour force were employed and of these 34.2 per cent (CI: 34.2%–38.0%) worked in the CDEP scheme. When carers were employed in the CDEP scheme, 80.0 per cent (CI 76.0%–84.7%) worked part-time. Carers working on CDEP reported working for an average of 23 (CI: 22–24) hours per week. Important geographical variations in this pattern are evident. Over 50 per cent of carers in more isolated regions worked within the CDEP scheme with this proportion falling to levels of 20–40 per cent in areas less isolated but outside large urban centres. If CDEP is counted as unemployment, then the rate of unemployment of the survey carers is about 51 per cent. Keeping in mind that the scope of the survey is families with children under the age of 18 years, then these survey findings generally conform to those reported by Taylor and Hunter (1998) and Hunter (2002).^{1,2}

- 1 Taylor J and Hunter B, (1998). The job still ahead: Economic costs of continuing Indigenous employment disparity. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Commission. Canberra.
- 2 Hunter BH, (2002). The rise of the CDEP scheme and changing factors underlying Indigenous employment. CAEPR Working Paper No.13. Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, Australian National University. Canberra.



EDUCATION

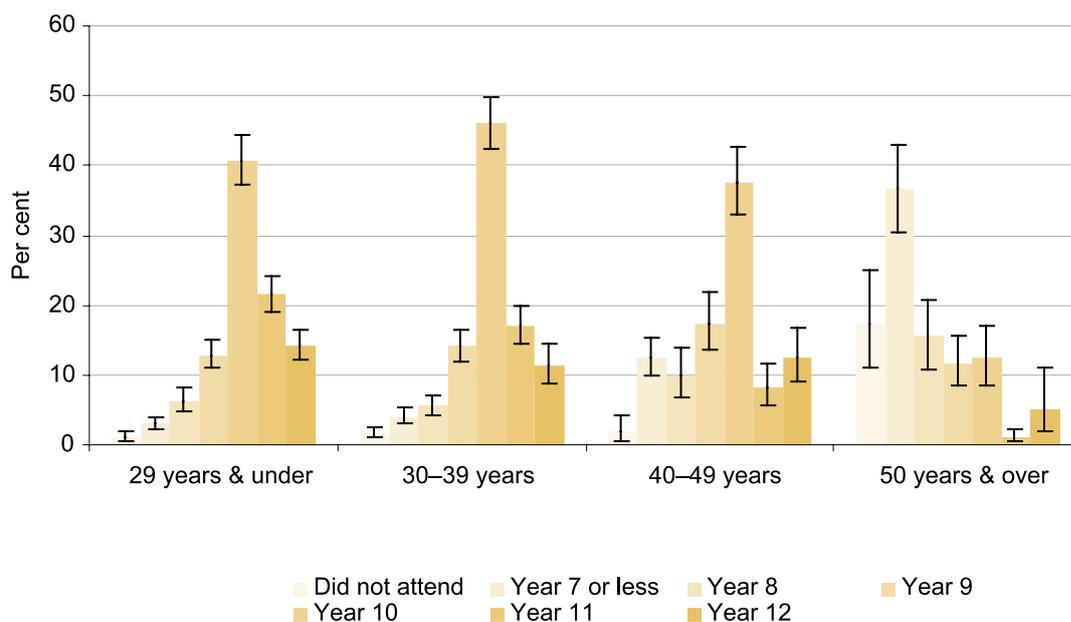
HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL

Table 2.38 shows the distribution of school level educational attainment for carers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in Western Australia. Almost all carers (96.7 per cent, CI: 95.7%–97.4%) reported that they had attended school. However, 30.0 per cent (CI: 28.1%–31.9%) of carers left school before completing year 10 – the level of schooling necessary to achieve a secondary school certificate. About 8.3 per cent of carers (CI: 7.4%–9.4%) had left school by Year 7. With respect to the sex of the carer, Table 2.38 shows that about 39.4 per cent (CI: 36.5%–42.4%) of male carers have not completed formal schooling beyond Year 9 level compared with 30.0 per cent (CI: 27.7–32.4%) of female carers.

While 18.3 per cent (CI: 16.6%–20.0%) of carers were non-Aboriginal, analyses not shown here indicated that the carer’s age rather than Indigenous status was a larger determinant of school retention particularly for those carers under the age of 50 years.

Figure 2.20 demonstrates how changes over time and consequently the age of carers have influenced their level of school retention into upper high school. Of carers aged 50 years or over, 53.9 per cent (CI: 46.8%–60.3%) did not go to high school, compared with 4.2 per cent (CI: 3.2%–5.3%) of carers aged 29 years and under. Approximately 12.5 per cent (CI: 8.6%–17.2%) of carers over the age of 50 left school after Year 10 compared with 37.6 per cent (CI: 32.9%–42.7%) of carers aged 40–49 years and 46.0 per cent (CI: 42.3%–49.7%) aged 30–39 years. While the proportion of carers aged 29 years and under who left school after Year 10 (40.8 per cent; CI: 37.3%–44.4%) was not as high as carers aged 30–39 years, carers in this age group were more likely to go on to complete Years 11 and 12.

FIGURE 2.20: ALL CARERS — HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED, BY AGE



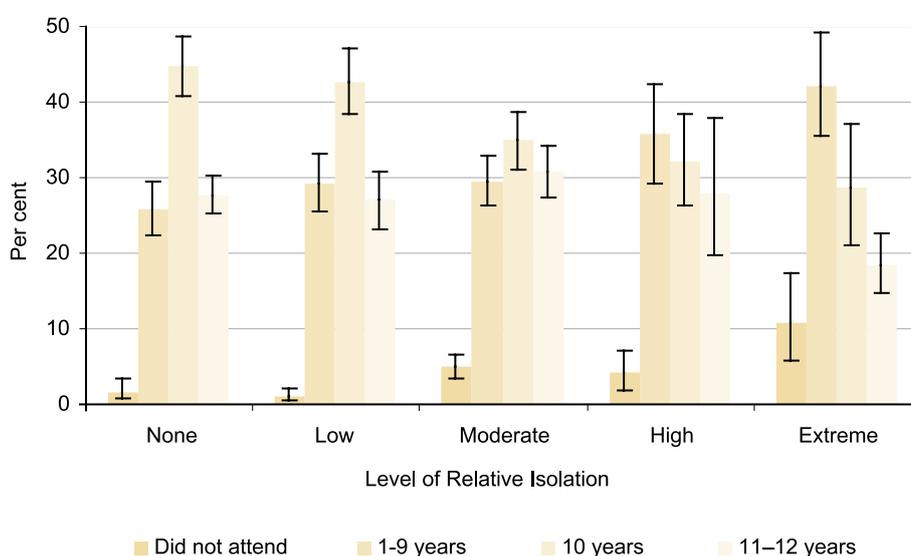
Source: Table 2.39



The highest level of school that carers completed also varies with the level of relative isolation. As a rule, as the level of relative isolation increases the proportion of carers completing at least Year 10 or at least Year 11 declines. For example, 28.6 per cent (CI: 21.1%–37.0%) of carers living in extremely isolated areas left school after completing Year 10 and another 18.5 per cent (CI: 14.7%–22.6%) completed Year 11 or Year 12. These proportions are significantly lower than those of carers living in areas with none or low relative isolation.

Of carers living in the Perth metropolitan area, 7.6 per cent (CI: 5.7%–10.0%) either did not attend school, or completed up to Year 7 or less. This figure rises to 27.5 per cent (CI: 21.3%–34.1%) for carers living in ‘extreme’ isolation.

FIGURE 2.21: ALL CARERS — HIGHEST SCHOOL YEAR COMPLETED, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Source: Table 2.40, WAACHS unpublished data

EDUCATION EXPERIENCES OF CARERS

In assessing the findings in this section, it is important to recognise that there are several influences on the educational experiences of carers. These influences include: the historical circumstances surrounding colonisation and the role of education as a colonising force; the regional role of missions in the provision of education; the impact of forced separation and relocation of children and family members from one another and from traditional lands; the relevance of mainstream Australian education in Aboriginal life and culture; and the practical realities of access to schooling in extremely isolated areas. Formal education is only one aspect of learning for Aboriginal people and it is highly valorised in mainstream Australian culture. Many carers in the survey repeatedly acknowledged the importance of formal education for themselves and their children. They also acknowledged that culturally transmitted knowledge about Aboriginal history, land, culture, and spirituality, along with skills in traditional ways of living and bushcraft all constitute a vital part of Aboriginal life and learning.



POST SCHOOL EDUCATION

Over one third (37.2 per cent; CI: 35.0%–39.4%) of all carers have achieved some level of post-school qualification (Table 2.42). An estimated 43.0 per cent (CI: 39.9%–46.2%) of male carers achieved a post-school qualification compared with 34.0 per cent (CI: 31.3%–36.8%) of female carers. Male carers are more likely than female carers to have attained a trade or apprenticeship level qualification, with 13.5 per cent (CI: 11.4%–15.9%) of all male carers holding these, compared with 1.2 per cent (CI: 0.7%–2.0%) of female carers (Table 2.43).

Table 2.44 shows the types of post school qualifications held by carers by level of relative isolation. While there was little variation across the levels of relative isolation in the type of qualifications held, there was a difference in the proportion with no post school qualifications. In extremely isolated locations, 80.7 per cent (CI: 71.1%–87.8%) of carers have no post school qualifications compared with 56.6 per cent (CI: 52.6%–60.6%) in the Perth metropolitan area.

OCCUPATION

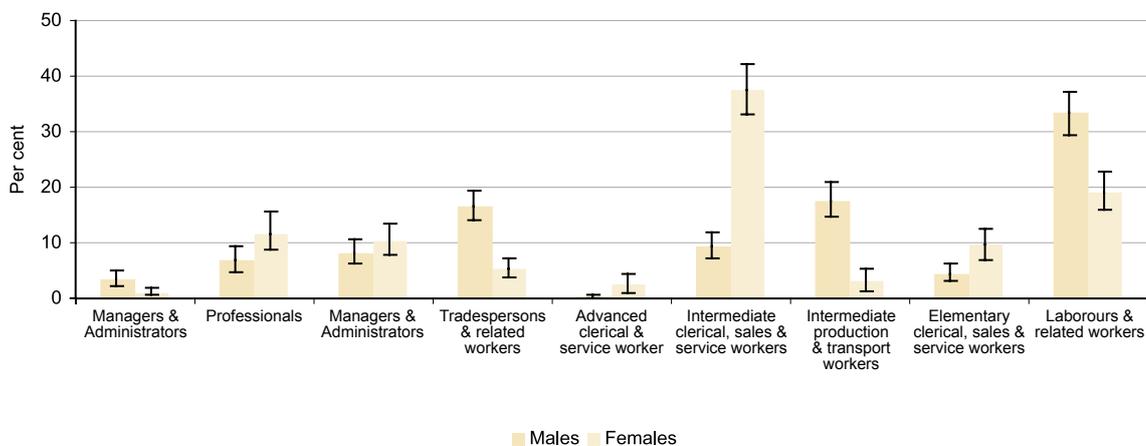
Employed carers who had worked the previous week were asked the kind of work that they did in their main job. Table 2.45 shows the main occupational groups for all carers by sex.

A combined total of 67.6 per cent (CI: 63.8%–71.3%) of male carers were in the occupational groups of Tradespersons and Related Workers (16.7 per cent; CI: 14.2%–19.5%), Intermediate Production and Transport Workers (17.5 per cent; CI: 14.6%–20.8%) and Labourers and Related Workers (33.4 per cent; CI: 29.5%–37.3%). A total of 27.6 per cent (CI: 23.9%–31.7%) of female carers were employed in these same occupation categories. Female carers were more likely to be employed in the occupational category of Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers (37.6 per cent; CI 33.0%–42.1%). (Table 2.45)

Overall, almost two-thirds (64.8 per cent; CI: 61.1%–68.4%) of employed male carers are working in the lower skill categories (*see* ‘Australian Qualifications Framework in Glossary’) of ‘Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers’, ‘Intermediate Production and Transport Workers’, ‘Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers’ and ‘Labourers and Related Workers’. A similar pattern prevails for female carers, with 69.3 per cent (CI: 64.9%–73.6%) working in these categories. While it is noted that not all carers are Indigenous, and not all Indigenous people are carers, the survey data is supported in part by the 2001 Census of Population and Housing which found that 62.1 per cent of employed Indigenous males and 64.3 per cent of employed Indigenous females were employed in these lower skill categories. By contrast, in the total population of Western Australia, 36.8 per cent of employed males and 50.5 per cent of employed females were employed in these categories.³



FIGURE 2.22: EMPLOYED CARERS — OCCUPATION, BY SEX



Source: Table 2.45

CARER'S OCCUPATIONAL SKILL LEVELS

Occupation and occupational skill level for Indigenous people are the outcome of several dynamics. Level of education, and opportunity for training and employment are relatively proximal factors in their influence on occupational skill level. However, these factors are enmeshed in the more pervasive social exclusion that Indigenous people experience that give rise to deprivations in personal, social, political and financial opportunity.¹

As with education and employment, the data on occupation and occupational skill level of Indigenous carers reflect considerable levels of disadvantage. When Indigenous carers are employed, they are more likely to be employed in occupations entailing lower levels of skill. Unlike the total population, where more women than men are employed in the lower occupational skill categories, there is no significant difference in the proportions of Indigenous men and women employed in these categories.

¹ Hunter BH, (2000). Social exclusion, social capital, and Indigenous Australians: Measuring the social costs of unemployment. CAEPR Discussion Paper 204. Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, ANU. Canberra.

DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

Information about the characteristics of the family dwelling was collected to assess its structure, ownership, and tenure and to determine the ease of obtaining housing and levels of crowding within the dwelling.

DWELLING STRUCTURE

The main dwelling type in Western Australia for families with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children is a separate house, with 91.4 per cent (89.6%–93.0%) of all families living in this type of dwelling (Table 2.46). A further 4.1 per cent (CI: 3.1%–5.3%) reside in a combination of semi-detached style housing and another 2.3 per cent (CI: 1.4%–3.7%) in slightly higher density flat and apartment style living. These figures mirror those for the general population as reported in the 1993 Western Australia Child Health Survey. This reflects the low density of housing in general across Western Australia.



TENURE

Approximately 70.7 per cent (CI: 68.2%–73.1%) of families caring for Aboriginal children in Western Australia are renting their place of residence. A further 15.9 per cent (CI: 14.1%–17.9%) of dwellings are being paid off while 7.4 per cent (CI: 6.0%–9.1%) are owned outright by carers of Aboriginal children (Figure 2.23).

Similar proportions were obtained at the time of the 2001 Census with 65.6 per cent of the 14,464 dwellings containing Indigenous households being rented, 19.0 per cent being purchased and 7.5 per cent fully owned. For the total population of Western Australia, the equivalent proportions were 24.0 per cent, 33.7 per cent and 37.5 per cent respectively (Figure 2.24).

FIGURE 2.23: INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS — SELECTED TENURE TYPE

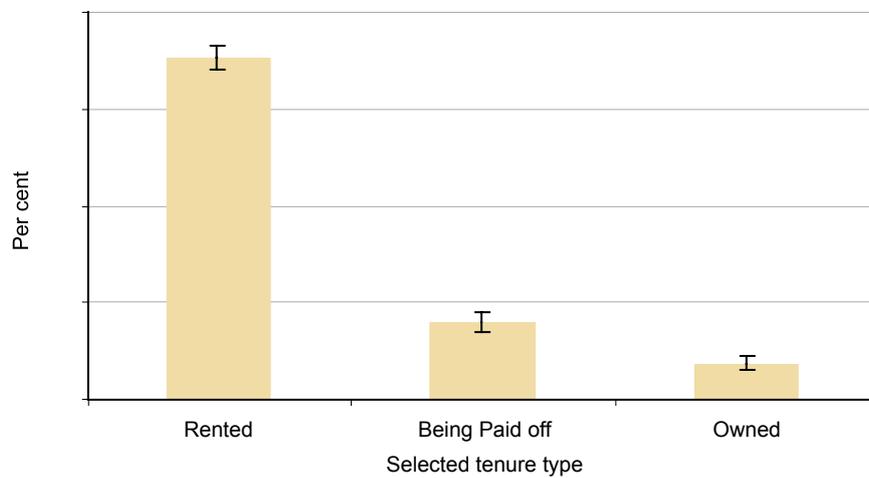
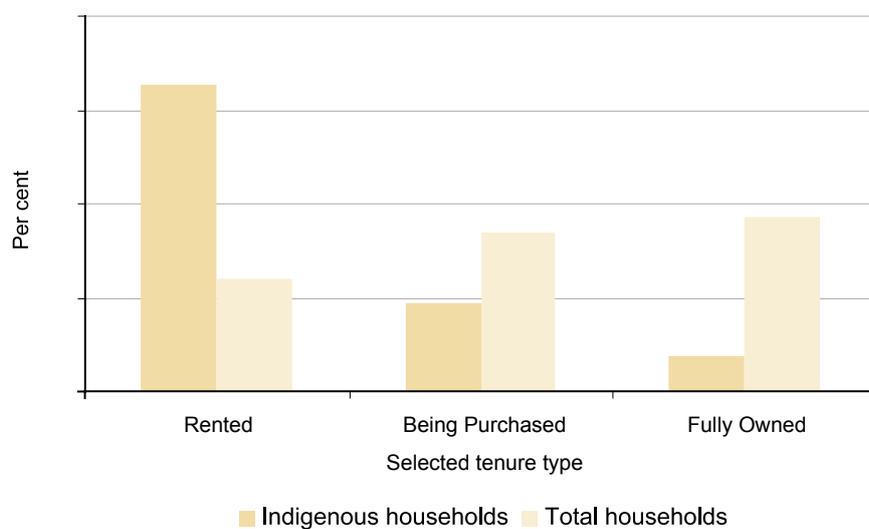


FIGURE 2.24: ALL HOUSEHOLDS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA — SELECTED TENURE TYPES, BY INDIGENOUS STATUS



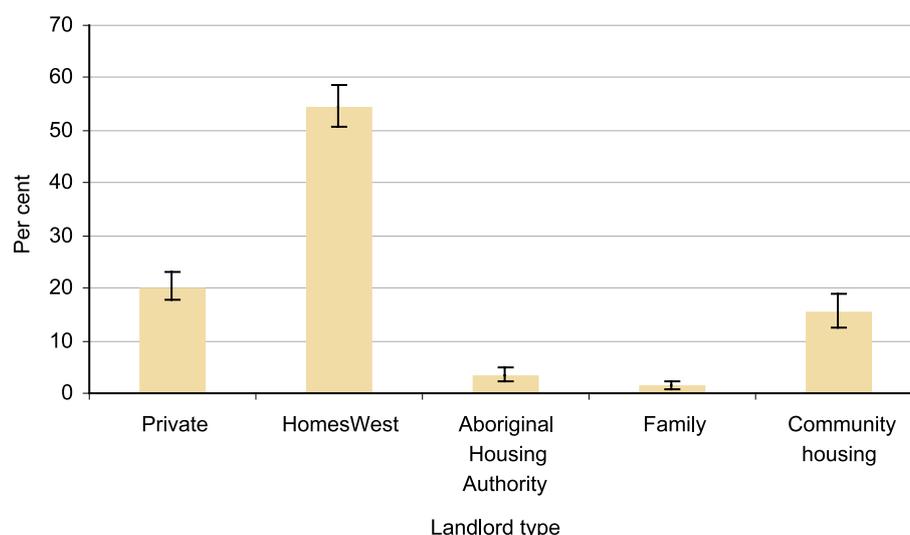
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, (2002). *Indigenous Profiles – Census of Population and Housing 2001*. ABS Catalogue 2020.0. Canberra



Families with Aboriginal children rely heavily on the state government to provide affordable and appropriate housing. Of all families with Aboriginal children, 38.6 per cent (CI: 35.7%–41.6%) live in dwellings rented from HomesWest. This represents almost three times the 14.3 per cent (CI: 12.4%–16.4%) of families who have secured private rental properties (Table 2.48).

Of the families who are renting, 54.6 per cent (CI: 50.8%–58.5%) are renting from HomesWest, and another 3.3 per cent (CI: 2.2%–4.8%) rent from the state operated Aboriginal Housing Authority (Figure 2.25).

FIGURE 2.25: RENTED DWELLINGS — PROVIDER OF ACCOMMODATION



Source: Table 2.48

Levels of relative isolation affect the nature of tenure (*see Glossary*) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander dwellings. For example, in the Perth metropolitan area, 26.9 per cent (CI: 22.9%–31.2%) of dwellings are being paid off compared with 1.2 per cent (CI: 0.4%–3.5%) in areas of ‘high’ relative isolation. The prevalence of households not fitting the standard classifications for ownership status also increases as areas become more isolated. Households in the ‘None of these’ category in the Perth metropolitan area amount to 1.5 per cent (CI: 0.7%–2.9%) and increase to 16.7 per cent (CI: 9.4%–26.4%) in areas of ‘extreme’ relative isolation. (Table 2.49)

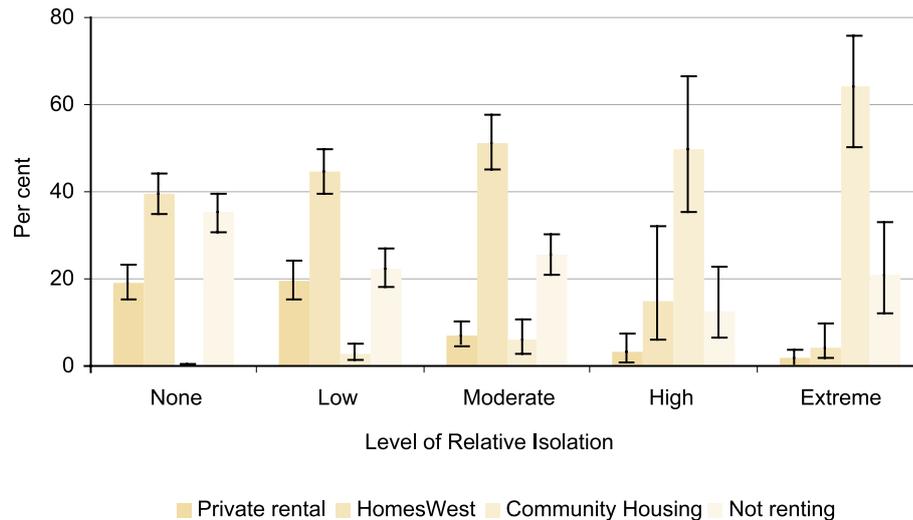
At the time of the survey, 19.1 per cent (CI: 15.5%–23.3%) of carers in the Perth metropolitan area and 19.6 per cent (CI: 15.4%–24.4%) in areas of ‘low’ relative isolation were living in private rental accommodation compared with 1.7 per cent (CI: 0.6%–3.9%) in areas of ‘extreme’ isolation (Table 2.50).

Community Housing (*see Glossary*) provides 11.0 per cent (CI: 8.7%–13.5%) of families with shelter, and much of this is in the more remote areas of Western Australia (Table 2.48). The proportion of families living in Community Housing increases from levels of 3.0 per cent (CI: 1.5%–5.2%) in areas of ‘low’ isolation and 6.1 per cent (CI: 2.9%–10.6%) in areas of ‘moderate’ isolation to account for 50.0 per cent (CI: 35.5%–66.7%) and 64.2 per cent (CI: 50.1%–76.0%) respectively of all housing in areas where the levels of relative isolation are ‘high’ and ‘extreme’ (Table 2.50).



Carers living in HomesWest accommodation were most prevalent in areas with ‘moderate’ levels of isolation (51.2 per cent; CI: 45.0%–57.7%). This proportion declined to 39.5 per cent (CI: 35.1%–44.2%) in the Perth Metropolitan area. In areas of ‘high’ and ‘extreme’ isolation a combination of Community Housing and Aboriginal Housing Authority reduce the role of HomesWest accommodation to 15.1 per cent (CI: 6.2%–32.0%) and 4.3 per cent (CI: 1.7%–9.6%) respectively (Figure 2.26).

FIGURE 2.26: HOUSEHOLDS — SELECTED LANDLORD TYPES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Source: Table 2.50

EASE OF RENTAL ACQUISITION

Carers were asked to report whether they had any difficulty acquiring their current rental accommodation. Of the 8,030 dwellings currently rented, 90.8 per cent (89.1%–92.4%) were rented without difficulty (Table 2.51). However, while the majority of households had no difficulty finding rental accommodation, choice of dwellings available (rental or otherwise) was limited. Differences were experienced between households where the primary carer of Aboriginal children was of Indigenous origin compared with those who were non-Indigenous. When moving to their current residence, 43.2 per cent (CI: 40.4%–46.1%) of primary carers of Indigenous origin reported having a choice compared with 61.3 per cent (CI: 54.9%–67.8%) of non-Indigenous carers (Table 2.52).

HOUSING RENTAL AND OWNERSHIP

The Aboriginal ‘Protection’ laws that applied in Western Australia during the first half of the last century resulted in many Aboriginal people being confined to camps, missions and reserves without access to the kind of housing infrastructure or services generally available to non-Aboriginal people. When assimilation was abandoned as official government policy in the early 1970s, government-funded Aboriginal housing (except in reserves) was ‘main-streamed’ and the State Housing Commission of WA, now the Department of Housing and Works, assumed responsibility and control of housing for Indigenous people in 1972.¹ The majority (70 per cent) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families with children now live in rental accommodation. While Aboriginal people are a small proportion of the Western Australian population, they make up 18 per cent of



HOUSING RENTAL AND OWNERSHIP (Continued)

tenants of public housing provided by HomesWest, the rental accommodation section of the Department of Housing and Works.²

In 1995, the Department of Housing and Works developed the Aboriginal Home Ownership Scheme, an initiative to help more Aboriginal people make the transition from renting to home ownership. Since its inception, this scheme has approved housing loans totalling over \$26 million, with a yearly average of 40–60 loans worth \$4 million.² Despite improvements in Indigenous housing over recent decades, there are still major disparities between the housing circumstances of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. For example, the information on housing tenure reported in the Aboriginal Child Health Survey indicates that, in 2001, households with Indigenous children were 2.5 times more likely to be living in rental accommodation, 1.7 times less likely to be paying off their home and 5 times less likely to own their home outright than non-Indigenous families with children under the age of 18 years. Difficulty in finding rental accommodation as well as limited choice of accommodation available was experienced by Indigenous families. Such difficulties are consistent with other recent Australian research regarding discrimination by landlords against groups such as single mothers, renters with children, people with disabilities and Indigenous people.³ The importance of adequate housing for the health of children and family functioning has been extensively documented by national and international research.^{4,5,6}

According to the World Health Organisation, ‘Healthy housing is not just concerned with sanitary and hygienic design of the shelter but with the whole health spectrum of physical health, mental health and social well-being both within the dwelling and the residential environment.’⁶ Housing adequacy thus spans a number of inter-related factors including the effects of crowding, the physical condition and type of housing, socio-economic and geographic factors, lifestyle factors, access to services such as power and safe water, the presence and functionality ‘health-infrastructure’ such as cooking, laundry, bathing and toilet facilities.

At the time of the West Australian Aboriginal Child Health Survey, most rental accommodation by Aboriginal people was either funded and managed by HomesWest, or funded by ATSIC and managed by local authorities. With the signing of the new five-year Commonwealth–State Bilateral Aboriginal Housing Agreement in July 2002, all funds from the State and ATSIC Community Housing and Infrastructure Program are now pooled.⁷

HomesWest continues to manage the majority of Aboriginal rental accommodation through its existing mainstream programs for people on low incomes with special needs, and the allocation of 2,500 additional rental homes which are exclusively reserved for Aboriginal people. The Department of Housing and Works now supports Aboriginal communities in remote areas in managing and maintaining their housing stock through its Indigenous Housing Management System and the Indigenous Infrastructure Projects Program. A new Aboriginal Housing and Infrastructure Council to oversee all publicly funded Aboriginal housing in Western Australia was also established as part of the 2002 Bilateral Aboriginal Housing Agreement. This council comprises four ATSIC members, two community members, the Executive Director of the Aboriginal Housing and Infrastructure Unit of the State Government’s Department of Housing and Works and an independent chair.⁷

1 O’Dea DJ [Commissioner] (1991). Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. Regional Report of Inquiry into Underlying Issues in Western Australia Vols 1 and 2. AGPS. Canberra.

2 Department of Housing and Works, (2003). Clean and Healthy Communities, Aboriginal Housing and Infrastructure. Government of Western Australia. http://www.housing.wa.gov.au/abor_intro.cfm

3 San Pedro N, (2000). Discrimination in Private Rental, *Parity*, 13 (5), 10–11.



HOUSING RENTAL AND OWNERSHIP (Continued)

- 4 Australian Bureau of Statistics, (2003). The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples. ABS Catalogue 4704.0. Canberra
- 5 Gray A, (2001). Definitions of Crowding and the Effects of Crowding on Health: A Literature Review. New Zealand Ministry of Social Policy Te Manatu mo nga Kaupapa Orana Tangata. Wellington. (ISBN: 0-478-25101-7).
- 6 Ranson R, (1991). Healthy Housing: A practical guide, World Health Organisation & E.& F Spon. London.
- 7 Department of Housing & Works and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC), 2002. Western Australia's Aboriginal Housing and Infrastructure Operational Plan 2002-2003. Aboriginal Housing Infrastructure Unit. Perth.

OTHER PLACES OF RESIDENCE

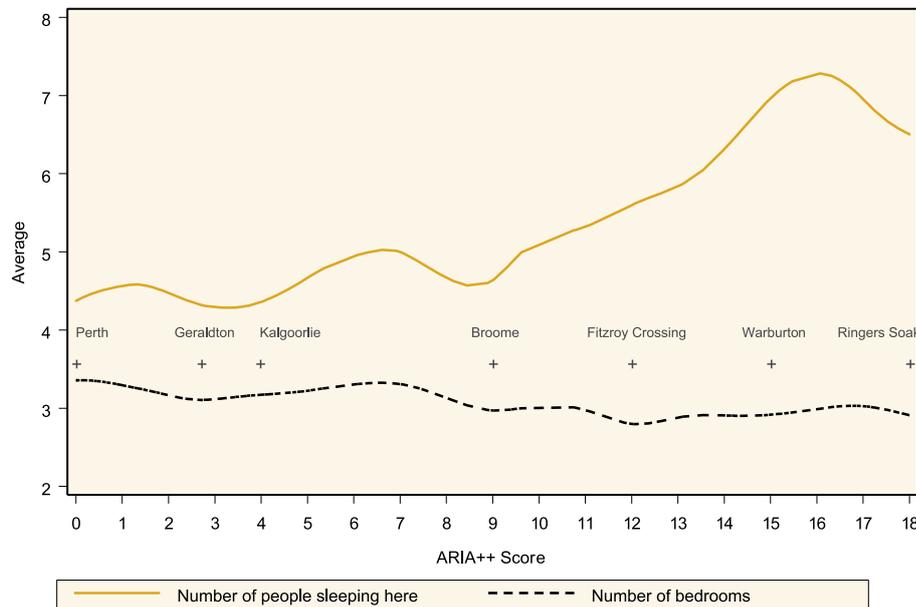
Carers were asked whether they had other places in which to live during the year and the length of time they spent living in their current dwelling. An estimated 90.4 per cent (CI: 89.0%–91.7%) of primary carers do not have another place that they live in for parts of the year. A small proportion, (4.0 per cent; CI: 3.2%–5.0%) of primary carers lived in their current dwelling for 6 months or less during the year. (Tables 2.51, 2.52)

CROWDING

Crowding in homes of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children was assessed by considering the number of bedrooms in their home and the number of people who usually sleep there. Table 2.55 shows that 39.5 per cent (CI: 31.0%–48.3%) of households with a maximum of two bedrooms have five or more people sleeping in them, 24.3 per cent (CI: 21.5%–27.3%) of three bedroom dwellings have six or more people sleeping there, 24.1 per cent (CI: 19.9%–28.5%) of four bedroom dwellings have seven or more people sleeping there, and 58.1 per cent (CI: 47.7%–67.6%) of dwellings with five or more bedrooms sleep seven or more people. Overall, about 20.0 per cent (CI: 17.8%–22.3%) of Western Australian households with Aboriginal children routinely sleep seven or more people.

As shown in Figure 2.27 the average number of people sleeping in a dwelling increases as levels of relative isolation increase. The average number of bedrooms per dwelling remains relatively steady regardless of the level of relative isolation.

FIGURE 2.27: DWELLINGS — AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDROOMS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE SLEEPING IN DWELLING, BY REMOTENESS (ARIA ++)



CONCEPTS OF CROWDING

Crowding has been variously defined to include occupancy rate, persons-per-room, persons-per-bedroom and measures using other defined standards. While such statistical definitions are easy to use they do not properly take into account the complexity of contemporary Indigenous household composition. The high rates of social upheaval along with unmet housing need combine to produce chronic exposures to overcrowding. A recent report noted the much greater housing needs of Indigenous people, and that existing housing policies, far from being favourable to them, have been, on balance, inequitable and inadequate. This would justify increased resources being put into programs directed specifically towards addressing their housing needs.¹

Concepts of crowding have been said to have a high degree of cultural relativity leading Meyers et al to conclude ‘after a century of debate, it is still in question whether so-called overcrowding is harmful to the people affected, or merely socially distasteful to outsiders who observe its presence’.² The data presented here however stand in stark contrast to this claim. They confirm that significant levels of over-crowding exist especially for Indigenous people living in rural remote areas and that these levels are associated with higher rates of disease – particularly infections. These observations are in line with the international and national literature confirming that overcrowding is directly linked with diseases affecting Aboriginal children – particularly in rural and remote areas. These diseases include suppurative ear infections, rheumatic fever, trachoma, and skin infections, many of which are linked to later chronic renal disease.³

1 Neutze M, Sanders W, and Jones G, (1999). Public expenditure on services for Indigenous people: Education, employment, health and housing. The Australia Institute. Canberra.

2 Meyers D, Baer WC, and Choi Seong-Youn (1996). The changing problem of overcrowding housing, *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 62 (1).

3 Couzos S, and Murray R, (2003). *Aboriginal Primary Health Care: an Evidence Based approach*. Oxford University Press. Melbourne.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE COUNCIL

In July 2002 the Commonwealth Government, the Government of Western Australia and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) signed off on the *Agreement for the provision of Housing and Infrastructure for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People in Western Australia July 2002 – June 2007*.⁴ This represents a significant change in the way housing and infrastructure services are planned, administered and delivered to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Key elements of this agreement include:

- The pooling of Commonwealth, State and ATSIC housing funds
- Centralised management and administration of the pooled funds by the Aboriginal Housing and Infrastructure Directorate (AHID) within the State Department of Housing and Works
- Establishment of the Aboriginal Housing and Infrastructure Council (AHIC), comprising ATSIC and State representatives, which is responsible for strategic policy and planning to ensure that funds are utilised to meet the core objectives of the plan.

Crucially, via the AHIC, this represents a substantial commitment to greater Aboriginal involvement and direction in the planning and delivery of housing to Aboriginal families in Western Australia. It heralds a more holistic approach that



recognises on-going problems in addressing Aboriginal housing issues and the relationship between unmet housing need and a range of health and social outcomes.

ENDNOTES

- 1 Australian Bureau of Statistics, (2002). Population Distribution Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australian 2001. ABS Catalogue 4705.0. Canberra.
Also Australian Bureau of Statistics, unpublished data.
- 2 Human Rights and Equal Opportunities Commission (1997) 'Bringing them Home' Report of the National Inquiry into the separation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children from their families. HREOC. Canberra.
- 3 Australian Bureau of Statistics, (2002). Census of Population and Housing 2001, Community Profile Series – Indigenous Profile. ABS Catalogue 2002.0.
- 4 Western Australian Aboriginal Housing and Infrastructure Council (2004). Strategic Plan 2003/04 – 2006/07. Department of Housing and Works. Government of Western Australia, Perth.



Table 2.1: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander experimental population estimates

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
1991			
0–3	2 863	2 594	5 457
4–11	4 699	4 495	9 194
12–17	2 950	2 833	5 783
<i>Total aged 0–17 years</i>	<i>10 512</i>	<i>9 922</i>	<i>20 434</i>
18–24	3 389	3 228	6 617
25–64	7 789	7 939	15 728
65 and over	600	703	1 303
All persons	22 290	21 792	44 082
1996			
0–3	3 154	3 009	6 163
4–11	6 215	6 049	12 264
12–17	3 713	3 636	7 349
<i>Total aged 0–17 years</i>	<i>13 082</i>	<i>12 694</i>	<i>25 776</i>
18–24	3 700	3 696	7 396
25–64	10 285	11 121	21 406
65 and over	727	900	1 627
All persons	27 794	28 411	56 205
2001(a)			
0–3	3 533	3 380	6 913
4–11	7 196	6 606	13 802
12–17	4 642	4 460	9 102
<i>Total aged 0–17 years</i>	<i>15 371</i>	<i>14 446</i>	<i>29 817</i>
18–24	3 922	3 969	7 891
25–64	12 773	13 583	26 356
65 and over	8 74	1 131	2 005
All persons	32 940	33 129	66 069

(a) At the time of initial analysis, only the preliminary experimental Estimated Resident Australian Indigenous Population figures were available. In June 2003 the ABS published final Experimental Estimated Resident Australian Indigenous Population figures for June 2001. (See: ABS 2003, Australian Demographic Statistics, Catalogue 3101.0 Canberra). The difference between the preliminary and the final figures in Western Australia was minimal, around 140 persons or 0.2 per cent, and did not impact on the analysis.

Table 2.2: Children — Level of Relative Isolation (LORI) of usual residence

LORI	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
None	10 200	(10 000 – 10 400)	34.1	(31.5 – 36.8)
Low	7 270	(6 640 – 7 930)	24.4	(21.8 – 27.0)
Moderate	6 390	(5 400 – 7 420)	21.4	(18.1 – 25.1)
High	3 170	(2 360 – 4 160)	10.6	(7.9 – 14.0)
Extreme	2 830	(2 040 – 3 800)	9.5	(6.8 – 12.7)
Total WA	29 800	(29 800 – 29 800)	100.0	



Table 2.3: Children — Age group, by ATSI region

Age group (years)	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Perth ATSI region				
0–3	2 450	(2 160 – 2 780)	22.9	(20.1 – 25.8)
4–11	4 920	(4 580 – 5 290)	46.0	(42.7 – 49.2)
12–17	3 340	(3 000 – 3 710)	31.1	(27.9 – 34.6)
Total	10 700	(10 600 – 10 900)	100.0	
Narrogin ATSI region				
0–3	930	(770 – 1 120)	22.8	(19.6 – 26.4)
4–11	1 930	(1 680 – 2 190)	47.2	(42.8 – 51.4)
12–17	1 230	(960 – 1 520)	30.0	(25.0 – 35.1)
Total	4 090	(3 620 – 4 600)	100.0	
Kalgoorlie ATSI region				
0–3	380	(240 – 560)	24.6	(17.8 – 32.3)
4–11	730	(470 – 1 080)	47.3	(38.6 – 55.8)
12–17	440	(240 – 720)	28.1	(19.2 – 40.0)
Total	1 550	(1 050 – 2 180)	100.0	
Geraldton ATSI region				
0–3	650	(470 – 900)	22.3	(17.5 – 27.5)
4–11	1 450	(1 130 – 1 820)	49.9	(44.9 – 54.8)
12–17	810	(640 – 1 000)	27.8	(24.4 – 31.4)
Total	2 910	(2 340 – 3 590)	100.0	
Broome ATSI region				
0–3	340	(210 – 540)	22.1	(17.0 – 28.0)
4–11	730	(450 – 1 150)	47.5	(41.0 – 54.0)
12–17	470	(310 – 710)	30.5	(24.3 – 37.6)
Total	1 540	(1 000 – 2 310)	100.0	
South Hedland ATSI region				
0–3	610	(380 – 920)	23.0	(17.6 – 28.8)
4–11	1 210	(870 – 1 660)	45.2	(39.5 – 51.0)
12–17	850	(600 – 1 190)	31.8	(27.9 – 36.0)
Total	2 670	(1 910 – 3 630)	100.0	
Derby ATSI region				
0–3	550	(350 – 840)	26.6	(21.3 – 32.7)
4–11	890	(590 – 1 300)	42.8	(38.0 – 47.9)
12–17	630	(430 – 910)	30.6	(26.7 – 34.8)
Total	2 070	(1 420 – 2 970)	100.0	
Kununurra ATSI region				
0–3	720	(500 – 980)	28.1	(24.3 – 32.2)
4–11	1 190	(850 – 1 620)	46.2	(41.9 – 50.7)
12–17	660	(440 – 940)	25.7	(20.6 – 31.3)
Total	2 570	(1 830 – 3 420)	100.0	
Warburton ATSI region				
0–3	270	(170 – 400)	15.9	(11.7 – 20.9)
4–11	750	(470 – 1 090)	44.0	(36.1 – 51.8)
12–17	680	(380 – 1 100)	40.1	(30.3 – 49.9)
Total	1 710	(1 130 – 2 520)	100.0	
Total WA				
0–3	6 910	(6 470 – 7 360)	23.2	(21.7 – 24.7)
4–11	13 800	(13 300 – 14 300)	46.3	(44.6 – 48.0)
12–17	9 100	(8 580 – 9 630)	30.5	(28.8 – 32.3)
Total	29 800	(29 800 – 29 800)	100.0	



Table 2.4: Children — Level of Relative Isolation (LORI), by ATSC region

LORI	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Perth ATSC region				
None	10 200	(10 000 – 10 400)	94.9	(92.3 – 96.9)
Low	540	(340 – 840)	5.1	(3.2 – 7.7)
Moderate	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 0.5)
High	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 0.5)
Extreme	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 0.5)
Total	10 700	(10 600 – 10 900)	100.0	
Narrogin ATSC region				
None	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 1.4)
Low	3 970	(3 500 – 4 490)	97.1	(93.4 – 98.9)
Moderate	120	(50 – 260)	2.9	(1.1 – 6.6)
High	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 1.4)
Extreme	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 1.4)
Total	4 090	(3 620 – 4 600)	100.0	
Kalgoorlie ATSC region				
None	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 3.6)
Low	1 100	(650 – 1 700)	71.4	(50.6 – 87.9)
Moderate	130	(20 – 480)	8.4	(1.2 – 30.4)
High	230	(80 – 490)	14.9	(5.3 – 32.8)
Extreme	80	(10 – 390)	5.3	(0.1 – 19.6)
Total	1 550	(1 050 – 2 180)	100.0	
Geraldton ATSC region				
None	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 1.9)
Low	1 650	(1 150 – 2 280)	56.7	(41.3 – 69.5)
Moderate	890	(530 – 1 350)	30.5	(18.3 – 44.3)
High	260	(80 – 580)	9.0	(3.0 – 20.0)
Extreme	110	(20 – 350)	3.8	(0.9 – 12.2)
Total	2 910	(2 340 – 3 590)	100.0	
Broome ATSC region				
None	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 3.6)
Low	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 3.6)
Moderate	1 010	(560 – 1 570)	65.4	(38.4 – 88.2)
High	530	(200 – 1 180)	34.6	(11.8 – 61.6)
Extreme	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 3.6)
Total	1 540	(1 000 – 2 310)	100.0	
South Hedland ATSC region				
None	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 2.1)
Low	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 2.1)
Moderate	1 870	(1 170 – 2 760)	69.9	(49.2 – 84.7)
High	800	(420 – 1 470)	30.1	(15.3 – 50.8)
Extreme	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 2.1)
Total	2 670	(1 910 – 3 630)	100.0	
Derby ATSC region				
None	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 2.7)
Low	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 2.7)
Moderate	1 150	(670 – 1 860)	55.3	(34.0 – 78.2)
High	450	(140 – 960)	21.6	(7.8 – 45.4)
Extreme	480	(170 – 1 170)	23.1	(6.1 – 45.6)
Total	2 070	(1 420 – 2 970)	100.0	



Table 2.4: Children — Level of Relative Isolation (LORI), by ATSI region (Continued)

LORI	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Kununurra ATSI region				
None	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 2.1)
Low	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 2.1)
Moderate	1 210	(770 – 1 790)	47.0	(28.3 – 65.7)
High	560	(180 – 1 240)	21.7	(7.5 – 43.7)
Extreme	810	(370 – 1 490)	31.3	(13.8 – 50.2)
Total	2 570	(1 830 – 3 420)	100.0	
Warburton ATSI region				
None	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 3.2)
Low	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 3.2)
Moderate	20	(0 – 1 970)	1.3	(0.0 – 70.8)
High	330	(110 – 670)	19.4	(6.3 – 38.1)
Extreme	1 350	(830 – 2 060)	79.3	(54.4 – 93.9)
Total	1 710	(1 130 – 2 520)	100.0	



Table 2.5: Children, Primary Carers and Secondary Carers — Birthplace

Birthplace	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Children				
New South Wales	190	(120 – 290)	0.6	(0.4 – 1.0)
Victoria	100	(50 – 160)	0.3	(0.2 – 0.5)
Queensland	270	(170 – 410)	0.9	(0.6 – 1.4)
Western Australia	28 200	(27 900 – 28 500)	94.6	(93.4 – 95.6)
South Australia	260	(170 – 380)	0.9	(0.6 – 1.3)
Tasmania	60	(20 – 210)	0.2	(0.1 – 0.7)
Northern Territory	690	(460 – 1 000)	2.3	(1.6 – 3.4)
Australian Capital Territory	10	(0 – 10)	0.0	(0.0 – 0.1)
Overseas	30	(10 – 70)	0.1	(0.0 – 0.2)
Not stated	10	(0 – 10)	0.0	(0.0 – 0.0)
Total	29 800	(29 800 – 29 800)	100.0	
Primary Carer				
New South Wales	290	(200 – 410)	2.3	(1.6 – 3.2)
Victoria	200	(130 – 290)	1.6	(1.0 – 2.3)
Queensland	200	(130 – 290)	1.6	(1.0 – 2.3)
Western Australia	10 800	(10 600 – 11 000)	86.1	(84.3 – 87.8)
South Australia	200	(140 – 290)	1.6	(1.1 – 2.3)
Tasmania	70	(30 – 160)	0.6	(0.2 – 1.3)
Northern Territory	210	(150 – 280)	1.7	(1.2 – 2.3)
Australian Capital Territory	10	(0 – 60)	0.1	(0.0 – 0.5)
Overseas	380	(280 – 510)	3.1	(2.2 – 4.0)
Not stated	180	(110 – 270)	1.4	(0.9 – 2.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 – 12 600)	100.0	
Secondary Carer				
New South Wales	160	(100 – 240)	2.4	(1.5 – 3.4)
Victoria	100	(60 – 150)	1.4	(0.9 – 2.2)
Queensland	90	(40 – 170)	1.3	(0.6 – 2.4)
Western Australia	5 860	(5 670 – 6 030)	84.6	(81.8 – 87.1)
South Australia	90	(20 – 220)	1.2	(0.2 – 3.1)
Tasmania	30	(0 – 110)	0.4	(0.0 – 1.6)
Northern Territory	140	(90 – 210)	2.1	(1.3 – 3.0)
Australian Capital Territory	10	(0 – 20)	0.1	(0.0 – 0.4)
Overseas	330	(230 – 450)	4.8	(3.4 – 6.6)
Not stated	130	(80 – 200)	1.9	(1.2 – 2.8)
Total	6 930	(6 870 – 6 930)	100.0	



Table 2.6: Primary Carers — Indigenous status, by Level of Relative Isolation (LORI)

Indigenous status	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None				
Indigenous	3 290	(3 100 – 3 490)	72.9	(68.6 – 76.8)
Non-Indigenous	1 200	(1 020 – 1 390)	26.6	(22.6 – 30.8)
Not stated	30	(10 – 70)	0.6	(0.2 – 1.5)
Total	4 520	(4 430 – 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
Indigenous	2 480	(2 220 – 2 740)	78.9	(74.3 – 82.9)
Non-Indigenous	650	(520 – 800)	20.6	(16.7 – 25.3)
Not stated	20	(10 – 40)	0.5	(0.2 – 1.2)
Total	3 140	(2 880 – 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
Indigenous	2 430	(2 070 – 2 810)	90.4	(87.5 – 92.9)
Non-Indigenous	240	(170 – 340)	8.9	(6.4 – 11.9)
Not stated	20	(10 – 30)	0.7	(0.4 – 1.1)
Total	2 690	(2 300 – 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
Indigenous	1 040	(730 – 1 430)	97.2	(91.2 – 99.4)
Non-Indigenous	20	(0 – 80)	1.9	(0.0 – 7.2)
Not stated	10	(0 – 40)	0.9	(0.1 – 3.9)
Total	1 070	(750 – 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
Indigenous	1 140	(840 – 1 540)	98.8	(97.5 – 99.5)
Non-Indigenous	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 4.7)
Not stated	10	(10 – 30)	1.2	(0.5 – 2.6)
Total	1 150	(840 – 1 540)	100.0	
Total WA				
Indigenous	10 400	(10 100 – 10 600)	82.6	(80.6 – 84.5)
Non-Indigenous	2 110	(1 870 – 2 360)	16.8	(14.9 – 18.8)
Not stated	80	(50 – 120)	0.7	(0.4 – 1.0)
Total	12 600	(12 500 – 12 600)	100.0	



Table 2.7: Secondary Carers — Indigenous status, by Level of Relative Isolation (LORI)

Indigenous status	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None				
Indigenous	1 470	(1 340 – 1 610)	66.4	(60.5 – 72.2)
Non-Indigenous	730	(610 – 870)	33.0	(27.5 – 39.3)
Not stated	10	(0 – 30)	0.6	(0.2 – 1.4)
Total	2 220	(2 160 – 2 280)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
Indigenous	1 360	(1 190 – 1 530)	75.0	(68.3 – 80.5)
Non-Indigenous	450	(340 – 580)	24.7	(18.9 – 31.1)
Not stated	10	(0 – 50)	0.3	(0.0 – 2.7)
Total	1 810	(1 640 – 1 990)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
Indigenous	1 150	(950 – 1 390)	82.2	(75.6 – 87.4)
Non-Indigenous	250	(170 – 350)	17.5	(12.2 – 23.9)
Not stated	0	(0 – 20)	0.3	(0.0 – 0.9)
Total	1 400	(1 170 – 1 660)	100.0	
LORI — High				
Indigenous	710	(530 – 950)	97.9	(89.1 – 99.9)
Non-Indigenous	20	(0 – 80)	2.1	(0.1 – 10.9)
Not stated	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 7.4)
Total	730	(540 – 970)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
Indigenous	750	(570 – 990)	97.9	(92.9 – 99.5)
Non-Indigenous	10	(0 – 50)	1.3	(0.0 – 6.2)
Not stated	10	(0 – 20)	0.8	(0.1 – 2.6)
Total	770	(580 – 1 000)	100.0	
Total WA				
Indigenous	5 450	(5 250 – 5 630)	78.6	(75.7 – 81.3)
Non-Indigenous	1 450	(1 260 – 1 650)	20.9	(18.2 – 23.8)
Not stated	30	(10 – 60)	0.4	(0.2 – 0.9)
Total	6 930	(6 870 – 6 930)	100.0	



Table 2.8: Children — Indigenous status of Primary Carer, by Level of Relative Isolation (LORI)

Indigenous status of Primary Carer	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None				
Indigenous	7 920	(7 480 – 8 360)	77.8	(73.5 – 81.8)
Non-Indigenous	2 190	(1 790 – 2 650)	21.5	(17.6 – 26.0)
Not stated	60	(10 – 160)	0.6	(0.1 – 1.6)
Total	10 200	(10 000 – 10 400)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
Indigenous	5 920	(5 330 – 6 550)	81.5	(76.7 – 85.8)
Non-Indigenous	1 310	(1 000 – 1 700)	18.1	(13.8 – 22.8)
Not stated	30	(0 – 110)	0.4	(0.1 – 1.5)
Total	7 270	(6 640 – 7 930)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
Indigenous	5 830	(4 930 – 6 800)	91.3	(87.6 – 94.5)
Non-Indigenous	500	(300 – 790)	7.8	(4.7 – 11.7)
Not stated	60	(30 – 100)	0.9	(0.4 – 1.6)
Total	6 390	(5 400 – 7 420)	100.0	
LORI — High				
Indigenous	3 060	(2 260 – 4 000)	96.8	(90.3 – 99.3)
Non-Indigenous	70	(10 – 340)	2.3	(0.4 – 10.5)
Not stated	30	(10 – 80)	0.9	(0.2 – 2.8)
Total	3 170	(2 360 – 4 160)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
Indigenous	2 810	(2 040 – 3 800)	99.4	(98.5 – 99.8)
Non-Indigenous	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 2.0)
Not stated	20	(10 – 40)	0.6	(0.2 – 1.5)
Total	2 830	(2 040 – 3 800)	100.0	
Total WA				
Indigenous	25 500	(24 900 – 26 100)	85.7	(83.6 – 87.6)
Non-Indigenous	4 070	(3 500 – 4 690)	13.7	(11.7 – 15.7)
Not stated	200	(120 – 320)	0.7	(0.4 – 1.1)
Total	29 800	(29 800 – 29 800)	100.0	



Table 2.9: Children — Indigenous status and birth mother status of child's Primary Carer

Indigenous status and birth mother status of Carer	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Birth mother				
Indigenous	20 400	(19 700 – 21 000)	68.4	(66.2 – 70.6)
Non-Indigenous	3 400	(2 900 – 3 960)	11.4	(9.7 – 13.3)
Not stated	160	(80 – 270)	0.5	(0.3 – 0.9)
Non Birth mother				
Indigenous	5 150	(4 670 – 5 640)	17.3	(15.7 – 18.9)
Non-Indigenous	670	(420 – 990)	2.2	(1.4 – 3.3)
Not stated	40	(10 – 90)	0.1	(0.0 – 0.3)
Total children	29 800	(29 800 – 29 800)	100.0	

Table 2.10: Children — Birth mother status of Primary Carer, by Indigenous status of Primary Carer.

Birth mother status of Primary Carer	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Child's Primary Carer is Indigenous				
Non birth mother	5 150	(4 670 – 5 640)	20.2	(18.4 – 22.0)
Birth mother	20 400	(19 700 – 21 000)	79.8	(78.0 – 81.6)
Total	25 500	(24 900 – 26 100)	100.0	
Child's Primary Carer is Non-Indigenous				
Non birth mother	670	(420 – 990)	16.5	(11.2 – 23.8)
Birth mother	3 400	(2 900 – 3 960)	83.5	(76.2 – 88.8)
Total	4 070	(3 500 – 4 690)	100.0	
Child's Primary Carer – Indigenous status 'not stated'				
Non birth mother	40	(10 – 90)	20.0	(6.1 – 45.6)
Birth mother	160	(80 – 270)	80.0	(54.4 – 93.9)
Total	200	(120 – 320)	100.0	
Total children				
Non birth mother	5 860	(5 360 – 6 390)	19.6	(18.0 – 21.4)
Birth mother	24 000	(23 400 – 24 500)	80.4	(78.6 – 82.0)
Total	29 800	(29 800 – 29 800)	100.0	

Table 2.11: Children — Indigenous status of Primary carer, by birth mother status

Indigenous status of Primary Carer	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Child's Primary Carer is not child's birth mother				
Indigenous	5 150	(4 670 – 5 640)	87.9	(82.9 – 92.0)
Non-Indigenous	670	(420 – 990)	11.4	(7.5 – 16.7)
Not stated	40	(10 – 90)	0.7	(0.2 – 1.6)
Total	5 860	(5 360 – 6 390)	100.0	
Child's Primary Carer is child's birth mother				
Indigenous	20 400	(19 700 – 21 000)	85.1	(82.9 – 87.2)
Non-Indigenous	3 400	(2 900 – 3 960)	14.2	(12.2 – 16.5)
Not stated	160	(80 – 270)	0.7	(0.3 – 1.1)
Total	24 000	(23 400 – 24 500)	100.0	
Total children				
Indigenous	25 500	(24 900 – 26 100)	85.7	(83.6 – 87.6)
Non-Indigenous	4 070	(3 500 – 4 690)	13.7	(11.7 – 15.7)
Not stated	200	(120 – 320)	0.7	(0.4 – 1.1)
Total	29 800	(29 800 – 29 800)	100.0	



Table 2.12: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Carers — Forced separations from natural family by a mission, the government or welfare

Whether separated from family	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Primary Carers				
Not separated	8 580	(8 250 – 8 890)	82.7	(80.0 – 85.1)
Separated	1 280	(1 090 – 1 490)	12.3	(10.6 – 14.3)
Don't want to answer	520	(360 – 710)	5.0	(3.4 – 6.8)
Not Aboriginal	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 0.5)
Total	10 400	(10 100 – 10 600)	100.0	
Secondary Carers				
Not separated	4 570	(4 340 – 4 790)	83.9	(80.6 – 86.8)
Separated	670	(530 – 840)	12.3	(9.7 – 15.4)
Don't want to answer	200	(130 – 310)	3.8	(2.4 – 5.6)
Not Aboriginal	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 1.0)
Total	5 450	(5 250 – 5 630)	100.0	
Primary Carer's mother				
Not separated	7 780	(7 460 – 8 090)	74.9	(72.3 – 77.4)
Separated	2 110	(1 870 – 2 350)	20.3	(18.2 – 22.6)
Don't want to answer	490	(330 – 680)	4.7	(3.2 – 6.6)
Not Aboriginal	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 0.5)
Total	10 400	(10 100 – 10 600)	100.0	
Primary Carer's father				
Not separated	8 570	(8 260 – 8 880)	82.6	(80.3 – 84.8)
Separated	1 310	(1 120 – 1 510)	12.6	(10.9 – 14.6)
Don't want to answer	490	(330 – 680)	4.7	(3.2 – 6.6)
Not Aboriginal	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 0.5)
Total	10 400	(10 100 – 10 600)	100.0	
Secondary Carer's mother				
Not separated	4 370	(4 140 – 4 590)	80.2	(76.9 – 83.1)
Separated	880	(730 – 1 040)	16.1	(13.4 – 18.9)
Don't want to answer	200	(130 – 310)	3.7	(2.4 – 5.6)
Not Aboriginal	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 0.5)
Total	5 450	(5 250 – 5 630)	100.0	
Secondary Carer's father				
Not separated	4 640	(4 420 – 4 860)	85.3	(82.4 – 87.9)
Separated	600	(480 – 740)	11.0	(8.8 – 13.6)
Don't want to answer	200	(130 – 310)	3.7	(2.4 – 5.6)
Not Aboriginal	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 1.0)
Total	5 450	(5 250 – 5 630)	100.0	



Table 2.13: Children — Number living in households where carers and/or carer's parents have experienced forced separations from their natural families

Whether carers or carer's parents separated from family	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Primary Carers				
Not separated	20 500	(19 700 – 21 200)	68.6	(65.9 – 71.2)
Separated	3 200	(2 740 – 3 700)	10.7	(9.2 – 12.4)
Not known	2 060	(1 620 – 2 580)	6.9	(5.4 – 8.7)
Not applicable (a)	4 110	(3 550 – 4 750)	13.8	(11.9 – 15.9)
Total	29 800	(29 800 – 29 800)	100.0	
Secondary Carers				
Not separated	10 700	(9 900 – 11 400)	35.8	(33.3 – 38.3)
Separated	1 680	(1 370 – 2 020)	5.6	(4.6 – 6.8)
Not known	420	(260 – 630)	1.4	(0.9 – 2.1)
Not applicable (a) or (b)	17 000	(16 300 – 17 800)	57.1	(54.5 – 59.7)
Total	29 800	(29 800 – 29 800)	100.0	
Primary Carer's mother				
Not separated	18 500	(17 800 – 19 300)	62.2	(59.5 – 64.7)
Separated	5 120	(4 560 – 5 730)	17.2	(15.3 – 19.2)
Not known	2 040	(1 600 – 2 560)	6.8	(5.4 – 8.6)
Not applicable (a)	4 110	(3 550 – 4 750)	13.8	(11.9 – 15.9)
Total	29 800	(29 800 – 29 800)	100.0	
Primary Carer's father				
Not separated	20 500	(19 700 – 21 300)	68.8	(66.2 – 71.3)
Separated	3 140	(2 700 – 3 600)	10.5	(9.1 – 12.1)
Not known	2 040	(1 600 – 2 560)	6.8	(5.4 – 8.6)
Not applicable (a)	4 110	(3 550 – 4 750)	13.8	(11.9 – 15.9)
Total	29 800	(29 800 – 29 800)	100.0	
Secondary Carer's mother				
Not separated	10 300	(9 600 – 11 100)	34.7	(32.2 – 37.2)
Separated	2 030	(1 700 – 2 400)	6.8	(5.7 – 8.1)
Not known	410	(250 – 620)	1.4	(0.8 – 2.1)
Not applicable (a) or (b)	17 000	(16 300 – 17 800)	57.1	(54.5 – 59.7)
Total	29 800	(29 800 – 29 800)	100.0	
Secondary Carer's father				
Not separated	11 000	(10 200 – 11 700)	36.8	(34.4 – 39.3)
Separated	1 390	(1 120 – 1 690)	4.6	(3.8 – 5.7)
Not known	410	(250 – 620)	1.4	(0.8 – 2.1)
Not applicable (a) or (b)	17 000	(16 300 – 17 800)	57.1	(54.5 – 59.7)
Total	29 800	(29 800 – 29 800)	100.0	

(a) Carer either not Aboriginal or did not participate in survey

(b) No Secondary Carer

Table 2.14: Children — Number living in households where carer and/or carer's parents have experienced forced separation from their natural families, number of separations within each household

Number of separations within household	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
None	14 800	(14 100 – 15 600)	49.8	(47.2 – 52.4)
One	6 250	(5 650 – 6 890)	21.0	(19.0 – 23.1)
Two	3 060	(2 630 – 3 550)	10.3	(8.8 – 11.9)
Three or more	1 200	(950 – 1 500)	4.0	(3.2 – 5.0)
Not known	2 340	(1 860 – 2 870)	7.8	(6.2 – 9.6)
Not applicable(a)	2 130	(1 690 – 2 620)	7.1	(5.7 – 8.8)
Total children	29 800	(29 800 – 29 800)	100.0	

(a) No Aboriginal carers



Table 2.15: Children — Number living in households where one or both carers or grandparents were forcibly separated from natural family by a mission, the government or welfare, by ATSI region

Whether family affected by forced separation	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Perth ATSI region				
Not forcibly separated	4 420	(4 000 – 4 890)	41.3	(37.2 – 45.4)
Forcibly separated	4 340	(3 900 – 4 810)	40.5	(36.3 – 44.7)
Not known	720	(510 – 1 010)	6.7	(4.7 – 9.3)
Not applicable (a)	1 230	(910 – 1 610)	11.4	(8.4 – 14.9)
Total	10 700	(10 600 – 10 900)	100.0	
Narrogin ATSI region				
Not forcibly separated	2 170	(1 840 – 2 560)	53.1	(47.3 – 59.0)
Forcibly separated	1 310	(1 050 – 1 600)	32.0	(26.6 – 37.7)
Not known	240	(140 – 410)	6.0	(3.4 – 9.7)
Not applicable (a)	370	(220 – 570)	9.0	(5.2 – 13.6)
Total	4 090	(3 620 – 4 600)	100.0	
Kalgoorlie ATSI region				
Not forcibly separated	600	(390 – 890)	39.0	(28.4 – 50.4)
Forcibly separated	740	(440 – 1 170)	48.0	(36.2 – 61.0)
Not known	40	(0 – 200)	2.3	(0.1 – 12.0)
Not applicable (a)	170	(60 – 370)	10.7	(4.3 – 23.0)
Total	1 550	(1 050 – 2 180)	100.0	
Geraldton ATSI region				
Not forcibly separated	1 640	(1 270 – 2 080)	56.4	(49.4 – 63.7)
Forcibly separated	780	(550 – 1 090)	26.8	(20.3 – 34.2)
Not known	390	(250 – 570)	13.2	(8.7 – 19.1)
Not applicable (a)	100	(10 – 440)	3.6	(0.5 – 14.3)
Total	2 910	(2 340 – 3 590)	100.0	
Broome ATSI region				
Not forcibly separated	530	(270 – 870)	34.6	(19.6 – 51.4)
Forcibly separated	820	(490 – 1 270)	53.0	(36.6 – 71.2)
Not known	170	(0 – 830)	10.7	(0.3 – 44.5)
Not applicable (a)	30	(0 – 110)	1.7	(0.0 – 7.2)
Total	1 540	(1 000 – 2 310)	100.0	
South Hedland ATSI region				
Not forcibly separated	1 550	(1 020 – 2 180)	57.9	(46.1 – 69.5)
Forcibly separated	730	(450 – 1 100)	27.3	(18.8 – 36.2)
Not known	270	(100 – 530)	10.0	(4.4 – 18.8)
Not applicable (a)	130	(50 – 330)	4.8	(1.7 – 11.9)
Total	2 670	(1 910 – 3 630)	100.0	
Derby ATSI region				
Not forcibly separated	1 240	(800 – 1 800)	59.9	(50.8 – 68.4)
Forcibly separated	660	(430 – 1 000)	31.9	(23.7 – 41.1)
Not known	170	(50 – 390)	8.2	(3.2 – 17.5)
Not applicable (a)	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 2.7)
Total	2 070	(1 420 – 2 970)	100.0	
Kununurra ATSI region				
Not forcibly separated	1 580	(1 120 – 2 130)	61.5	(52.4 – 69.9)
Forcibly separated	670	(410 – 1 040)	26.1	(18.4 – 34.9)
Not known	210	(110 – 370)	8.2	(5.0 – 12.9)
Not applicable (a)	110	(30 – 240)	4.3	(1.6 – 9.4)
Total	2 570	(1 830 – 3 420)	100.0	



Table 2.15: Children — Number living in households where carers or grandparents were forcibly separated from natural family by a mission, the government or welfare, by ATSI region (Continued)

Whether family affected by forced separation	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Warburton ATSI region				
Not forcibly separated	1 100	(680 – 1 650)	64.3	(51.7 – 74.9)
Forcibly separated	470	(250 – 810)	27.6	(16.4 – 40.3)
Not known	140	(40 – 320)	8.2	(2.7 – 18.1)
Not applicable (a)	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 3.2)
Total	1 710	(1 130 – 2 520)	100.0	
Total WA				
Not forcibly separated	14 800	(14 100 – 15 600)	49.8	(47.2 – 52.4)
Forcibly separated	10 500	(9 800 – 11 300)	35.3	(32.8 – 37.8)
Not known	2 340	(1 860 – 2 870)	7.8	(6.2 – 9.6)
Not applicable (a)	2 130	(1 690 – 2 620)	7.1	(5.7 – 8.8)
Total	29 800	(29 800 – 29 800)	100.0	

(a) No Aboriginal carers

Table 2.16: Children — Number living in households where one or both carers or grandparents were forcibly relocated from an area which was their traditional country or homeland, by ATSI region

Whether family affected by forced relocation	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Perth ATSI region				
Not forcibly relocated	6 230	(5 770 – 6 700)	58.1	(53.8 – 62.4)
Forcibly relocated	2 420	(2 050 – 2 830)	22.6	(19.1 – 26.4)
Not known	840	(610 – 1 100)	7.8	(5.8 – 10.3)
Not applicable (a)	1 230	(910 – 1 610)	11.4	(8.4 – 14.9)
Total	10 700	(10 600 – 10 900)	100.0	
Narrogin ATSI region				
Not forcibly relocated	2 570	(2 160 – 3 040)	62.9	(56.7 – 68.8)
Forcibly relocated	890	(710 – 1 110)	21.7	(17.3 – 27.0)
Not known	260	(150 – 420)	6.3	(3.8 – 10.1)
Not applicable (a)	370	(220 – 570)	9.0	(5.2 – 13.6)
Total	4 090	(3 620 – 4 600)	100.0	
Kalgoorlie ATSI region				
Not forcibly relocated	760	(500 – 1 140)	49.0	(35.6 – 62.7)
Forcibly relocated	570	(300 – 1 010)	36.9	(22.7 – 54.2)
Not known	50	(10 – 190)	3.3	(0.4 – 11.5)
Not applicable (a)	170	(60 – 370)	10.7	(4.3 – 23.0)
Total	1 550	(1 050 – 2 180)	100.0	
Geraldton ATSI region				
Not forcibly relocated	2 010	(1 550 – 2 540)	69.2	(61.2 – 77.1)
Forcibly relocated	410	(270 – 580)	14.0	(10.0 – 19.2)
Not known	390	(250 – 570)	13.2	(8.7 – 19.1)
Not applicable	100	(10 – 440)	3.6	(0.5 – 14.3)
Total	2 910	(2 340 – 3 590)	100.0	
Broome ATSI region				
Not forcibly relocated	710	(440 – 1 120)	45.9	(32.4 – 59.3)
Forcibly relocated	640	(410 – 970)	41.8	(30.3 – 55.2)
Not known	170	(0 – 830)	10.7	(0.3 – 44.5)
Not applicable (a)	30	(0 – 110)	1.7	(0.0 – 7.2)
Total	1 540	(1 000 – 2 310)	100.0	
South Hedland ATSI region				
Not forcibly relocated	1 720	(1 220 – 2 360)	64.4	(56.2 – 72.4)
Forcibly relocated	550	(320 – 870)	20.7	(14.1 – 29.0)
Not known	270	(100 – 530)	10.0	(4.4 – 18.8)
Not applicable (a)	130	(50 – 330)	4.8	(1.7 – 11.9)
Total	2 670	(1 910 – 3 630)	100.0	



Table 2.16: Children — Number living in households where one or both carers or grandparents were forcibly relocated from an area which was their traditional country or homeland, by ATSI region (Continued)

Whether family affected by forced relocation	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Derby ATSI region				
Not forcibly relocated	1 130	(730 – 1 670)	54.4	(45.3 – 63.1)
Forcibly relocated	730	(470 – 1 090)	35.1	(25.5 – 45.6)
Not known	220	(80 – 430)	10.5	(4.8 – 18.7)
Not applicable (a)	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 2.7)
Total	2 070	(1 420 – 2 970)	100.0	
Kununurra ATSI region				
Not forcibly relocated	1 780	(1 270 – 2 420)	69.2	(61.6 – 76.6)
Forcibly relocated	470	(300 – 690)	18.4	(13.7 – 24.0)
Not known	210	(110 – 370)	8.2	(5.0 – 12.9)
Not applicable (a)	110	(30 – 240)	4.3	(1.6 – 9.4)
Total	2 570	(1 830 – 3 420)	100.0	
Warburton ATSI region				
Not forcibly relocated	1 160	(710 – 1 820)	68.2	(56.2 – 78.3)
Forcibly relocated	400	(240 – 610)	23.6	(15.1 – 33.4)
Not known	140	(40 – 320)	8.2	(2.7 – 18.1)
Not applicable (a)	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 3.2)
Total	1 710	(1 130 – 2 520)	100.0	
Total WA				
Not forcibly relocated	18 100	(17 300 – 18 800)	60.6	(58.1 – 63.1)
Forcibly relocated	7 090	(6 440 – 7 740)	23.8	(21.6 – 26.0)
Not known	2 540	(2 050 – 3 060)	8.5	(6.9 – 10.3)
Not applicable (a)	2 130	(1 690 – 2 620)	7.1	(5.7 – 8.8)
Total	29 800	(29 800 – 29 800)	100.0	

(a) No Aboriginal carers



Table 2.17: Children — living in households where one or both carers or grandparents were were forcibly separated from natural family by a mission, the government or welfare, and/or forcibly relocated from an area which was their traditional country or homeland, by ATISIC region

Whether family affected by forced separation and/or relocation	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Perth ATISIC region				
Not forcibly separated and/or relocated	4 110	(3 690 – 4 570)	38.4	(34.3 – 42.5)
Forcibly separated and/or relocated	4 660	(4 220 – 5 120)	43.5	(39.3 – 47.7)
Not known	710	(490 – 970)	6.6	(4.7 – 9.2)
Not applicable (a)	1 230	(910 – 1 610)	11.4	(8.4 – 14.9)
Total	10 700	(10 600 – 10 900)	100.0	
Narrogin ATISIC region				
Not forcibly separated and/or relocated	1 990	(1 660 – 2 360)	48.6	(42.9 – 54.7)
Forcibly separated and/or relocated	1 500	(1 230 – 1 810)	36.8	(31.1 – 42.7)
Not known	230	(120 – 390)	5.6	(2.9 – 9.2)
Not applicable (a)	370	(220 – 570)	9.0	(5.2 – 13.6)
Total	4 090	(3 620 – 4 600)	100.0	
Kalgoorlie ATISIC region				
Not forcibly separated and/or relocated	530	(340 – 830)	34.4	(23.7 – 46.0)
Forcibly separated and/or relocated	810	(490 – 1 250)	52.6	(39.3 – 65.4)
Not known	40	(0 – 200)	2.3	(0.1 – 12.0)
Not applicable (a)	170	(60 – 370)	10.7	(4.3 – 23.0)
Total	1 550	(1 050 – 2 180)	100.0	
Geraldton ATISIC region				
Not forcibly separated and/or relocated	1 490	(1 130 – 1 890)	51.1	(44.0 – 58.5)
Forcibly separated and/or relocated	930	(680 – 1 250)	32.1	(25.2 – 39.1)
Not known	390	(250 – 570)	13.2	(8.7 – 19.1)
Not applicable (a)	100	(10 – 440)	3.6	(0.5 – 14.3)
Total	2 910	(2 340 – 3 590)	100.0	
Broome ATISIC region				
Not forcibly separated and/or relocated	460	(260 – 810)	30.1	(17.6 – 47.1)
Forcibly separated and/or relocated	890	(540 – 1 350)	57.5	(39.2 – 74.5)
Not known	170	(0 – 830)	10.7	(0.3 – 44.5)
Not applicable (a)	30	(0 – 110)	1.7	(0.0 – 7.2)
Total	1 540	(1 000 – 2 310)	100.0	
South Hedland ATISIC region				
Not forcibly separated and/or relocated	1 350	(910 – 1 880)	50.5	(40.5 – 60.4)
Forcibly separated and/or relocated	920	(590 – 1 350)	34.6	(26.4 – 42.9)
Not known	270	(100 – 530)	10.0	(4.4 – 18.8)
Not applicable (a)	130	(50 – 330)	4.8	(1.7 – 11.9)
Total	2 670	(1 910 – 3 630)	100.0	
Derby ATISIC region				
Not forcibly separated and/or relocated	880	(530 – 1 330)	42.4	(33.2 – 52.1)
Forcibly separated and/or relocated	1 030	(700 – 1 500)	49.7	(39.9 – 59.2)
Not known	160	(50 – 390)	7.9	(2.4 – 16.1)
Not applicable (a)	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 2.7)
Total	2 070	(1 420 – 2 970)	100.0	



Table 2.17: Children — living in households where one or both carers or grandparents were were forcibly separated from natural family by a mission, the government or welfare, and/or forcibly relocated from an area which was their traditional country or homeland, by ATSI region (Continued)

Whether family affected by forced separation and/or relocation	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Kununurra ATSI region				
Not forcibly separated and/or relocated	1 400	(1 000 – 1 920)	54.5	(46.0 – 62.3)
Forcibly separated and/or relocated	850	(550 – 1 230)	33.0	(25.9 – 41.5)
Not known	210	(110 – 370)	8.2	(5.0 – 12.9)
Not applicable (a)	110	(30 – 240)	4.3	(1.6 – 9.4)
Total	2 570	(1 830 – 3 420)	100.0	
Warburton ATSI region				
Not forcibly separated and/or relocated	960	(580 – 1 490)	56.3	(45.3 – 67.2)
Forcibly separated and/or relocated	610	(350 – 930)	35.5	(25.1 – 48.3)
Not known	140	(40 – 320)	8.2	(2.7 – 18.1)
Not applicable (a)	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 3.2)
Total	1 710	(1 130 – 2 520)	100.0	
Total WA				
Not forcibly separated and/or relocated	13 200	(12 400 – 13 900)	44.2	(41.7 – 46.7)
Forcibly separated and/or relocated	12 200	(11 500 – 13 000)	40.9	(38.4 – 43.5)
Not known	2 310	(1 850 – 2 860)	7.7	(6.2 – 9.6)
Not applicable (a)	2 130	(1 690 – 2 620)	7.1	(5.7 – 8.8)
Total	29 800	(29 800 – 29 800)	100.0	

(a) No Aboriginal carers

Table 2.18: All Carers — Aboriginal language use

Whether Aboriginal language spoken	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Primary Carers – any children conversant in Aboriginal language				
No	6 190	(5 870 – 6 520)	49.3	(46.7 – 51.9)
A few words	4 750	(4 440 – 5 070)	37.8	(35.3 – 40.4)
A conversation	1 620	(1 360 – 1 900)	12.9	(10.9 – 15.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 – 12 600)	100.0	
Primary Carers				
No	5 400	(5 080 – 5 720)	43.0	(40.4 – 45.6)
A few words	4 430	(4 120 – 4 760)	35.3	(32.8 – 37.9)
A conversation	2 730	(2 440 – 3 030)	21.7	(19.4 – 24.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 – 12 600)	100.0	
Secondary Carers				
No	2 680	(2 450 – 2 910)	38.6	(35.4 – 42.0)
A few words	2 490	(2 270 – 2 730)	36.0	(32.7 – 39.4)
A conversation	1 760	(1 550 – 1 980)	25.4	(22.4 – 28.5)
Total	6 930	(6 870 – 6 930)	100.0	



Table 2.19: Primary Carers — Proportion who reported that children in their care are conversant in Aboriginal language, by Level of Relative Isolation (LORI)

LORI	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
None	80	(30 – 190)	1.8	(0.6 – 4.2)
Low	100	(70 – 150)	3.3	(2.3 – 4.7)
Moderate	420	(320 – 550)	15.7	(12.1 – 19.5)
High	330	(190 – 550)	30.4	(17.3 – 44.9)
Extreme	690	(460 – 980)	59.7	(47.9 – 70.4)
Total WA	1 620	(1 340 – 1 920)	12.9	(10.7 – 15.3)

Table 2.20: All Carers — Proportion conversant in Aboriginal language, by Level of Relative Isolation (LORI)

LORI	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
None	340	(230 – 470)	5.0	(3.4 – 7.0)
Low	320	(220 – 430)	6.4	(4.7 – 8.7)
Moderate	1 380	(1 120 – 1 690)	33.8	(28.7 – 39.0)
High	900	(610 – 1 290)	49.9	(37.8 – 61.0)
Extreme	1 550	(1 140 – 2 060)	80.6	(70.3 – 88.4)
Total WA	4 490	(4 040 – 4 950)	23.0	(20.7 – 25.4)



Table 2.21: All Carers — Participation in Aboriginal cultural activities in the last 12 months, by ATSI region

ATSI region	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Attended an Aboriginal funeral				
Perth	3 670	(3 380 – 3 970)	51.5	(47.4 – 55.6)
Narrogin	1 820	(1 550 – 2 120)	63.4	(57.1 – 69.4)
Kalgoorlie	670	(420 – 990)	71.3	(56.5 – 84.0)
Geraldton	1 530	(1 210 – 1 910)	81.2	(74.0 – 86.8)
Broome	570	(340 – 940)	70.7	(50.6 – 85.3)
South Hedland	1 490	(1 070 – 1 980)	82.7	(76.6 – 87.9)
Derby	1 180	(800 – 1 650)	89.5	(83.5 – 93.7)
Kununurra	1 180	(800 – 1 650)	85.0	(78.0 – 90.9)
Warburton	1 260	(910 – 1 670)	92.4	(84.2 – 97.2)
Total WA	13 400	(12 900 – 13 800)	68.6	(66.3 – 70.8)
Attended Aboriginal ceremonies				
Perth	720	(570 – 920)	10.2	(7.9 – 12.7)
Narrogin	270	(200 – 360)	9.4	(6.8 – 12.2)
Kalgoorlie	90	(40 – 170)	9.0	(4.1 – 15.9)
Geraldton	200	(140 – 300)	10.7	(7.4 – 14.6)
Broome	190	(60 – 420)	23.2	(9.9 – 42.3)
South Hedland	770	(530 – 1 070)	42.7	(33.5 – 51.9)
Derby	570	(380 – 830)	43.4	(35.0 – 51.9)
Kununurra	580	(343 – 930)	41.4	(29.4 – 54.4)
Warburton	960	(690 – 1 310)	69.8	(59.5 – 79.0)
Total WA	4 340	(3 940 – 4 760)	22.2	(20.2 – 24.4)
Attended Aboriginal festivals/carnivals involving arts or sports				
Perth	3 150	(2 850 – 3 450)	44.2	(40.1 – 48.5)
Narrogin	1 040	(850 – 1 240)	36.2	(30.7 – 41.7)
Kalgoorlie	580	(370 – 890)	61.3	(48.2 – 73.9)
Geraldton	660	(480 – 860)	35.0	(28.6 – 42.2)
Broome	470	(260 – 790)	59.0	(48.4 – 68.9)
South Hedland	970	(700 – 1 320)	53.9	(47.4 – 60.0)
Derby	1 000	(700 – 1 400)	75.7	(69.3 – 81.4)
Kununurra	740	(490 – 1 100)	53.0	(40.9 – 64.0)
Warburton	1 040	(730 – 1 410)	76.0	(68.4 – 82.9)
Total WA	9 640	(9 200 – 10 100)	49.5	(47.1 – 51.9)
Participated in Aboriginal organisations				
Perth	2 570	(2 300 – 2 850)	36.1	(32.3 – 39.9)
Narrogin	1 090	(930 – 1290)	38.1	(32.6 – 43.6)
Kalgoorlie	420	(250 – 670)	44.6	(32.1 – 56.7)
Geraldton	610	(440 – 820)	32.2	(26.3 – 38.8)
Broome	440	(270 – 690)	54.7	(42.7 – 66.8)
South Hedland	660	(450 – 910)	36.7	(29.4 – 45.2)
Derby	600	(400 – 870)	45.3	(38.0 – 52.9)
Kununurra	670	(440 – 1010)	48.2	(38.2 – 58.1)
Warburton	520	(360 – 730)	38.3	(32.7 – 43.9)
Total WA	7 580	(7 160 – 8 020)	38.9	(36.7 – 41.1)



Table 2.22: All Carers — Participation in selected Aboriginal cultural activities in the last 12 months, by Level of Relative Isolation (LORI)

LORI	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Attended an Aboriginal funeral				
None	3 460	(3 170 – 3 750)	51.4	(47.2 – 55.7)
Low	3 240	(2 880 – 3 620)	65.4	(60.3 – 70.0)
Moderate	3 230	(2 720 – 3 770)	79.0	(75.5 – 82.3)
High	1 640	(1 190 – 2 200)	91.2	(79.2 – 97.6)
Extreme	1 800	(1 350 – 2 380)	93.8	(87.5 – 97.5)
Total WA	13 400	(12 900 – 13 800)	68.6	(66.3 – 70.8)
Attended Aboriginal ceremonies				
None	700	(550 – 880)	10.4	(8.1 – 13.0)
Low	450	(350 – 580)	9.1	(7.0 – 11.7)
Moderate	1 090	(880 – 1 330)	26.5	(22.7 – 30.8)
High	880	(580 – 1 240)	48.7	(38.7 – 59.3)
Extreme	1 220	(880 – 1 640)	63.7	(54.5 – 71.6)
Total WA	4 340	(3 940 – 4 760)	22.2	(20.2 – 24.4)

Table 2.23: Households — Classification by usual residents, by Level of Relative Isolation (LORI)

Household classification type	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None				
Two parent family—nuclear type	1 300	(1 130 – 1 480)	30.1	(26.1 – 34.1)
Two parent—blended family	440	(340 – 560)	10.3	(7.8 – 13.0)
Two parent—extended family	120	(60 – 240)	2.8	(1.2 – 5.2)
Sole mother family	1 330	(1 170 – 1 510)	31.0	(27.2 – 35.0)
Sole mother step family	70	(40 – 140)	1.7	(0.8 – 3.2)
Sole mother extended family	500	(390 – 630)	11.6	(9.0 – 14.6)
Sole father	60	(20 – 130)	1.4	(0.4 – 3.1)
Sole father step family	10	(0 – 10)	0.2	(0.1 – 0.3)
Sole father other	20	(0 – 80)	0.4	(0.0 – 1.9)
Two parent step family	160	(100 – 240)	3.6	(2.2 – 5.5)
Two parent step family—extended type	40	(10 – 100)	0.8	(0.2 – 2.3)
No parent aunt—grandparent family	170	(90 – 280)	3.8	(2.1 – 6.2)
Other household types	80	(40 – 140)	1.8	(1.0 – 3.2)
Independent	10	(0 – 50)	0.3	(0.0 – 1.2)
Unclassified	10	(0 – 30)	0.2	(0.0 – 0.7)
Total	4 310	(4 230 – 4 390)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
Two parent family—nuclear type	1 090	(930 – 1 260)	36.7	(32.0 – 41.4)
Two parent—blended family	260	(200 – 350)	8.9	(6.7 – 11.4)
Two parent—extended family	170	(100 – 270)	5.7	(3.3 – 9.1)
Sole mother family	690	(570 – 840)	23.2	(19.3 – 27.5)
Sole mother step family	30	(10 – 50)	1.0	(0.5 – 1.8)
Sole mother extended family	240	(190 – 310)	8.1	(6.4 – 10.2)
Sole father	60	(30 – 90)	1.9	(1.2 – 3.0)
Sole father step family	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 1.9)
Sole father other	40	(20 – 80)	1.5	(0.6 – 2.8)
Two parent step family	130	(90 – 190)	4.5	(3.1 – 6.3)
Two parent step family—extended type	20	(10 – 40)	0.7	(0.4 – 1.3)
No parent aunt—grandparent family	150	(110 – 200)	5.0	(3.7 – 6.5)
Other household types	80	(40 – 150)	2.6	(1.2 – 4.8)
Independent	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 1.9)
Unclassified	0	(0 – 20)	0.2	(0.0 – 0.7)
Total	2 970	(2 740 – 3 220)	100.0	



Table 2.23: Households — Classification by usual residents, by Level of Relative Isolation (LORI) (Continued)

Household classification type	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — Moderate				
Two parent family—nuclear type	710	(580 – 850)	30.7	(27.2 – 34.4)
Two parent—blended family	280	(210 – 350)	11.9	(9.5 – 14.7)
Two parent—extended family	140	(90 – 200)	5.9	(3.8 – 8.5)
Sole mother family	350	(270 – 440)	15.0	(12.1 – 18.3)
Sole mother step family	40	(10 – 110)	1.9	(0.5 – 4.7)
Sole mother extended family	310	(230 – 390)	13.2	(10.6 – 16.0)
Sole father	60	(30 – 130)	2.8	(1.2 – 5.4)
Sole father step family	10	(10 – 30)	0.6	(0.3 – 1.1)
Sole father other	50	(20 – 90)	2.2	(1.1 – 4.0)
Two parent step family	110	(70 – 170)	4.9	(3.0 – 7.4)
Two parent step family—extended type	40	(20 – 70)	1.7	(0.8 – 3.1)
No parent aunt—grandparent family	190	(130 – 250)	8.0	(6.0 – 10.6)
Other household types	20	(10 – 50)	0.8	(0.3 – 2.0)
Independent	0	(0 – 10)	0.2	(0.0 – 0.4)
Unclassified	10	(0 – 30)	0.3	(0.0 – 1.1)
Total	2 320	(1 990 – 2 680)	100.0	
LORI — High				
Two parent family—nuclear type	200	(120 – 300)	23.2	(16.8 – 30.9)
Two parent—blended family	180	(100 – 300)	20.8	(12.6 – 31.1)
Two parent—extended family	140	(70 – 250)	16.7	(9.4 – 25.5)
Sole mother family	50	(20 – 100)	5.8	(2.3 – 12.7)
Sole mother step family	10	(0 – 30)	1.2	(0.3 – 4.0)
Sole mother extended family	150	(90 – 250)	17.7	(12.5 – 24.2)
Sole father	10	(0 – 80)	1.6	(0.0 – 8.5)
Sole father step family	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 6.3)
Sole father other	10	(0 – 50)	0.7	(0.0 – 5.6)
Two parent step family	20	(0 – 70)	2.5	(0.3 – 8.1)
Two parent step family—extended type	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 6.3)
No parent aunt—grandparent family	80	(30 – 140)	9.1	(4.8 – 15.5)
Other household types	10	(0 – 20)	0.7	(0.1 – 2.0)
Independent	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 6.3)
Unclassified	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 6.3)
Total	860	(600 – 1 210)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
Two parent family—nuclear type	240	(150 – 350)	26.5	(19.7 – 34.8)
Two parent—blended family	110	(50 – 250)	12.6	(5.8 – 24.2)
Two parent—extended family	210	(130 – 320)	23.2	(16.4 – 31.4)
Sole mother family	60	(30 – 100)	6.3	(2.9 – 10.8)
Sole mother step family	0	(0 – 20)	0.4	(0.1 – 1.8)
Sole mother extended family	90	(50 – 140)	9.5	(5.7 – 15.0)
Sole father	10	(0 – 30)	1.3	(0.1 – 3.9)
Sole father step family	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 6.1)
Sole father other	0	(0 – 10)	0.5	(0.1 – 1.0)
Two parent step family	30	(10 – 70)	3.2	(1.0 – 6.7)
Two parent step family—extended type	30	(0 – 70)	2.8	(0.5 – 7.1)
No parent aunt—grandparent family	90	(40 – 190)	10.5	(5.4 – 19.3)
Other household types	20	(10 – 40)	1.9	(0.7 – 4.2)
Independent	10	(0 – 20)	0.6	(0.1 – 1.9)
Unclassified	10	(0 – 40)	0.7	(0.0 – 4.6)
Total	900	(620 – 1 220)	100.0	



Table 2.23: Households — Classification by usual residents, by Level of Relative Isolation (LORI) (Continued)

Household classification type	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total WA				
Two parent family—nuclear type	3 540	(3 290 – 3 790)	31.1	(28.9 – 33.4)
Two parent—blended family	1 280	(1 100 – 1 460)	11.2	(9.7 – 12.9)
Two parent—extended family	780	(620 – 960)	6.9	(5.5 – 8.4)
Sole mother family	2 480	(2 250 – 2 710)	21.8	(19.8 – 23.9)
Sole mother step family	160	(100 – 240)	1.4	(0.9 – 2.1)
Sole mother extended family	1 280	(1 130 – 1 450)	11.3	(10.0 – 12.8)
Sole father	210	(140 – 310)	1.8	(1.2 – 2.7)
Sole father step family	20	(10 – 30)	0.2	(0.1 – 0.3)
Sole father other	120	(70 – 190)	1.1	(0.7 – 1.7)
Two parent step family	460	(360 – 570)	4.0	(3.2 – 5.0)
Two parent step family—extended type	120	(80 – 190)	1.1	(0.7 – 1.7)
No parent aunt—grandparent family	670	(550 – 810)	5.9	(4.8 – 7.1)
Other household types	200	(130 – 280)	1.8	(1.2 – 2.5)
Independent	20	(10 – 50)	0.2	(0.0 – 0.5)
Unclassified	20	(10 – 50)	0.2	(0.1 – 0.5)
Total	11 400	(11 300 – 11 400)	100.0	



Table 2.24: Children — Carers of children, detailed description

Carer/s of child	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Both original parents	12 100	(11 400 – 12 800)	40.6	(38.3 – 42.9)
Both original parents & grandparent(s)	720	(560 – 920)	2.4	(1.9 – 3.1)
Both original parents & aunts/uncles & grandparents	530	(390 – 710)	1.8	(1.3 – 2.4)
Both original parents & aunts/uncles	470	(320 – 680)	1.6	(1.0 – 2.2)
Both original parents & other	100	(40 – 230)	0.3	(0.1 – 0.8)
<i>Total both original parents care arrangement</i>	<i>13 900</i>	<i>(13 300 – 14 600)</i>	<i>46.7</i>	<i>(44.5 – 48.9)</i>
Sole mother	7 200	(6 570 – 7 840)	24.1	(22.0 – 26.3)
Sole mother & grandparent	1 020	(790 – 1 280)	3.4	(2.7 – 4.3)
Sole mother & aunts/uncles & grandparents	440	(280 – 680)	1.5	(0.9 – 2.3)
Sole mother & aunts/uncles	410	(310 – 540)	1.4	(1.0 – 1.8)
Sole mother & other	160	(70 – 310)	0.5	(0.2 – 1.1)
<i>Total sole mother care arrangement</i>	<i>9 220</i>	<i>(8 580 – 9 890)</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>(28.8 – 33.2)</i>
Sole father only	530	(330 – 810)	1.8	(1.1 – 2.7)
Sole father & grandparent(s)	110	(40 – 220)	0.4	(0.1 – 0.8)
Sole father & other	110	(50 – 190)	0.4	(0.2 – 0.6)
<i>Total sole father care arrangement</i>	<i>740</i>	<i>(510 – 1 020)</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>(1.7 – 3.4)</i>
One parent & new partner	1 980	(1 700 – 2 290)	6.6	(5.7 – 7.7)
One parent & new partner & other	150	(70 – 260)	0.5	(0.2 – 0.9)
<i>Total one parent & new partner care arrangement</i>	<i>2 130</i>	<i>(1 840 – 2 440)</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>(6.2 – 8.2)</i>
Aunts/uncles	1 020	(780 – 1 320)	3.4	(2.6 – 4.4)
Aunts/uncles & grandparents	690	(520 – 900)	2.3	(1.7 – 3.0)
Aunts/uncles & other	50	(25 – 90)	0.2	(0.1 – 0.4)
<i>Total extended family care arrangement</i>	<i>1 770</i>	<i>(1 480 – 2 100)</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>(5.0 – 7.0)</i>
Grandparent(s) only	1 310	(1 060 – 1 600)	4.4	(3.6 – 5.4)
Foster parents	270	(150 – 450)	0.9	(0.5 – 1.5)
Family member same generation as child	120	(50 – 270)	0.4	(0.2 – 0.9)
Great grandparents	20	(10 – 40)	0.1	(0.0 – 0.2)
Friends	150	(70 – 320)	0.5	(0.2 – 1.0)
Child living independently	140	(80 – 220)	0.5	(0.3 – 0.7)
Unclassified	40	(10 – 130)	0.1	(0.0 – 0.4)
Total children	29 800	(29 800 – 29 800)	100.0	



Table 2.25: Children — Carers of children, by Level of Relative Isolation (LORI)

Carer/s of child	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None				
Both original parents	4 240	(3 830 – 4 690)	41.7	(37.5 – 45.8)
Sole mother	4 090	(3 670 – 4 540)	40.2	(36.2 – 44.6)
Sole father	170	(70 – 330)	1.7	(0.7 – 3.3)
One parent & new partner	810	(600 – 1 050)	7.9	(6.0 – 10.4)
Extended family(a)	270	(150 – 460)	2.7	(1.5 – 4.5)
Grandparents only	330	(180 – 540)	3.3	(1.9 – 5.4)
Foster parents	130	(40 – 260)	1.2	(0.4 – 2.5)
Other	130	(80 – 180)	1.2	(0.8 – 1.8)
Total	10 200	(10 000 – 10 400)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
Both original parents	3 690	(3 240 – 4 190)	50.9	(46.0 – 55.6)
Sole mother	2 210	(1 840 – 2 610)	30.4	(26.2 – 35.0)
Sole father	220	(130 – 350)	3.0	(1.8 – 4.9)
One parent & new partner	420	(310 – 540)	5.7	(4.3 – 7.3)
Extended family(a)	240	(170 – 340)	3.3	(2.3 – 4.6)
Grandparents only	320	(220 – 460)	4.4	(3.0 – 6.1)
Foster parents	70	(10 – 250)	0.9	(0.1 – 3.4)
Other	100	(50 – 160)	1.3	(0.7 – 2.2)
Total	7 270	(6 640 – 7 930)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
Both original parents	2 870	(2 380 – 3 410)	45.0	(40.7 – 49.2)
Sole mother	1 820	(1 430 – 2 280)	28.5	(23.8 – 33.5)
Sole father	260	(120 – 500)	4.1	(1.8 – 7.5)
One parent & new partner	480	(340 – 660)	7.6	(5.6 – 10.0)
Extended family(a)	510	(350 – 740)	8.0	(5.6 – 11.0)
Grandparents only	280	(190 – 380)	4.3	(3.1 – 5.8)
Foster parents	40	(20 – 80)	0.6	(0.2 – 1.3)
Other	120	(40 – 300)	1.9	(0.7 – 4.6)
Total	6 390	(5 400 – 7 420)	100.0	
LORI — High				
Both original parents	1 570	(1 150 – 2 080)	49.5	(44.5 – 54.8)
Sole mother	680	(460 – 950)	21.6	(17.3 – 26.7)
Sole father	40	(0 – 210)	1.2	(0.0 – 6.4)
One parent & new partner	230	(150 – 340)	7.2	(5.0 – 9.9)
Extended family(a)	410	(280 – 590)	12.9	(9.8 – 16.7)
Grandparents only	190	(90 – 370)	6.0	(2.8 – 10.4)
Foster parents	20	(0 – 40)	0.5	(0.2 – 1.2)
Other	40	(20 – 80)	1.2	(0.5 – 2.4)
Total	3 170	(2 360 – 4 160)	100.0	



Table 2.25: Children — Carers of children, by Level of Relative Isolation (LORI) (Continued)

Carer/s of child	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — Extreme				
Both original parents	1 540	(1 070 – 2 090)	54.4	(47.5 – 61.3)
Sole mother	410	(270 – 600)	14.6	(10.8 – 19.0)
Sole father	50	(10 – 120)	1.7	(0.5 – 4.4)
One parent & new partner	190	(110 – 310)	6.9	(4.4 – 10.4)
Extended family(a)	330	(160 – 570)	11.6	(6.4 – 18.4)
Grandparents only	190	(90 – 350)	6.7	(3.4 – 11.1)
Foster parents	30	(10 – 50)	0.9	(0.3 – 1.9)
Other	90	(20 – 260)	3.3	(0.6 – 8.4)
Total	2 830	(2 040 – 3 800)	100.0	
Total WA				
Both original parents	13 900	(13 300 – 14 600)	46.7	(44.5 – 48.9)
Sole mother	9 220	(8 580 – 9 890)	30.9	(28.8 – 33.2)
Sole father	740	(510 – 1 020)	2.5	(1.7 – 3.4)
One parent & new partner	2 130	(1 840 – 2 440)	7.1	(6.2 – 8.2)
Extended family(a)	1 770	(1 480 – 2 100)	5.9	(5.0 – 7.0)
Grandparents only	1 310	(1 060 – 1 600)	4.4	(3.6 – 5.4)
Foster parents	270	(150 – 450)	0.9	(0.5 – 1.5)
Other	470	(320 – 660)	1.6	(1.1 – 2.2)
Total	29 800	(29 800 – 29 800)	100.0	

(a) Extended family is care by aunts and uncles only or aunts and uncles in combination with grandparents or other extended family members



Table 2.26: Children — Carers of children, by age group

Carer/s of child	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
0–3 Years				
Both original parents	4 210	(3 860 – 4 600)	61.0	(57.3 – 64.7)
Sole mother	2 150	(1 870 – 2 450)	31.1	(27.5 – 34.7)
Sole father	40	(20 – 80)	0.6	(0.3 – 1.1)
One parent & new partner	90	(40 – 170)	1.3	(0.6 – 2.4)
Extended family(a)	160	(70 – 300)	2.3	(1.0 – 4.3)
Grandparents only	150	(90 – 220)	2.2	(1.4 – 3.3)
Foster parents	60	(20 – 170)	0.9	(0.3 – 2.5)
Other	40	(20 – 70)	0.6	(0.3 – 1.0)
Total	6 910	(6 470 – 7 360)	100.0	
4–11 Years				
Both original parents	6 150	(5 710 – 6 600)	44.5	(41.7 – 47.5)
Sole mother	4 600	(4 160 – 5 060)	33.3	(30.5 – 36.3)
Sole father	350	(250 – 480)	2.5	(1.8 – 3.5)
One parent & new partner	1 090	(900 – 1 310)	7.9	(6.5 – 9.5)
Extended family(a)	740	(580 – 910)	5.3	(4.3 – 6.7)
Grandparents only	670	(520 – 840)	4.9	(3.9 – 6.1)
Foster parents	110	(40 – 230)	0.8	(0.3 – 1.6)
Other	90	(30 – 210)	0.7	(0.2 – 1.6)
Total	13 800	(13 300 – 14 300)	100.0	
12–17 Years				
Both original parents	3 550	(3 160 – 3 980)	39.0	(35.5 – 42.7)
Sole mother	2 480	(2 200 – 2 770)	27.2	(24.2 – 30.4)
Sole father	350	(180 – 640)	3.8	(1.9 – 6.8)
One parent & new partner	940	(750 – 1 150)	10.3	(8.4 – 12.7)
Extended family(a)	870	(700 – 1 050)	9.5	(7.8 – 11.6)
Grandparents only	480	(330 – 670)	5.3	(3.7 – 7.3)
Foster parents	100	(30 – 210)	1.1	(0.3 – 2.3)
Other	340	(250 – 460)	3.7	(2.7 – 5.0)
Total	9 100	(8 580 – 9 630)	100.0	
Total				
Both original parents	13 900	(13 300 – 14 600)	46.7	(44.5 – 48.9)
Sole mother	9 220	(8 580 – 9 890)	30.9	(28.8 – 33.2)
Sole father	740	(510 – 1 020)	2.5	(1.7 – 3.4)
One parent & new partner	2 130	(1 840 – 2 440)	7.1	(6.2 – 8.2)
Extended family(a)	1 770	(1 480 – 2 100)	5.9	(5.0 – 7.0)
Grandparents only	1 310	(1 060 – 1 600)	4.4	(3.6 – 5.4)
Foster parents	270	(150 – 450)	0.9	(0.5 – 1.5)
Other	470	(320 – 660)	1.6	(1.1 – 2.2)
Total	29 800	(29 800 – 29 800)	100.0	

(a) Extended family is care by aunts and uncles only or aunts and uncles in combination with grandparents or other extended family members



Table 2.27: All Carers — Relative money situation

Whether better off this year	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Primary Carers				
Not better off	2 730	(2 490 – 2 980)	21.7	(19.8 – 23.7)
Better off	4 790	(4 490 – 5 100)	38.1	(35.8 – 40.6)
Same	5 050	(4 730 – 5 360)	40.2	(37.7 – 42.7)
Total Primary Carers	12 600	(12 500 – 12 600)	100.0	
Secondary Carers				
Not better off	1 380	(1 200 – 1 570)	19.9	(17.3 – 22.7)
Better off	2 470	(2 230 – 2 700)	35.6	(32.2 – 39.0)
Same	3 080	(2 850 – 3 320)	44.5	(41.1 – 47.9)
Total Secondary Carers	6 930	(6 870 – 6 930)	100.0	

Table 2.28: All Carers — Financial strain

Family money situation	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Primary Carers				
Spending more money than we get	1 200	(1 030 – 1 390)	9.5	(8.2 – 11.0)
Just enough money to get through to next pay day	5 520	(5 220 – 5 830)	43.9	(41.6 – 46.4)
Some money left over each week but we just spend it	1 690	(1 460 – 1 930)	13.4	(11.6 – 15.3)
Can save a bit now and again	3 590	(3 330 – 3 850)	28.6	(26.5 – 30.6)
Can save a lot	570	(440 – 730)	4.6	(3.5 – 5.8)
Total	12 600	(12 500 – 12 600)	100.0	
Secondary Carers(a)				
Spending more money than we get	520	(410 – 650)	10.1	(7.9 – 12.6)
Just enough money to get through to next pay day	2 140	(1 930 – 2 350)	42.0	(38.2 – 45.7)
Some money left over each week but we just spend it	720	(590 – 880)	14.2	(11.6 – 17.1)
Can save a bit now and again	1 560	(1 370 – 1 780)	30.7	(27.0 – 34.5)
Can save a lot	160	(90 – 250)	3.1	(1.7 – 4.8)
Total	5 090	(4 860 – 5 310)	100.0	

(a) Data only reported for Secondary Carers who were available for personal interview.

Table 2.29: All Carers — Fortnightly income from all sources

Fortnightly income	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Primary Carers				
None	220	(150 – 310)	1.7	(1.2 – 2.5)
\$1–\$199	640	(500 – 810)	5.1	(4.0 – 6.4)
\$200–\$399	3 230	(2 980 – 3 480)	25.7	(23.8 – 27.7)
\$400–\$599	3 260	(3 010 – 3 520)	26.0	(24.0 – 28.0)
\$600–\$799	2 620	(2 380 – 2 870)	20.9	(18.9 – 22.8)
\$800–\$1,999	2 420	(2 170 – 2 690)	19.3	(17.3 – 21.4)
\$2,000+	180	(100 – 300)	1.4	(0.8 – 2.4)
Total	12 600	(12 500 – 12 600)	100.0	
Secondary Carers(a)				
None	100	(60 – 170)	2.0	(1.1 – 3.4)
\$1–\$199	340	(260 – 440)	6.7	(5.1 – 8.6)
\$200–\$399	1 990	(1 780 – 2 200)	39.0	(35.3 – 42.8)
\$400–\$599	720	(580 – 870)	14.1	(11.4 – 17.0)
\$600–\$799	620	(490 – 760)	12.1	(9.7 – 14.8)
\$800–\$1,999	1 150	(980 – 1 340)	22.6	(19.3 – 26.1)
\$2,000+	180	(110 – 290)	3.4	(1.9 – 5.4)
Total(a)	5 090	(4 860 – 5 310)	100.0	

(a) Data only reported for Secondary Carers who were available for personal interview.



Table 2.30: All Carers — Health care or concession cards held(a)

Concession card	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Primary Carer (N = 12 600)				
Veterans affairs	30	(10 – 90)	0.2	(0.0 – 0.7)
Centrelink/Social security	8 990	(8 690 – 9 290)	71.6	(69.1 – 74.0)
Disability services	140	(100 – 190)	1.1	(0.8 – 1.5)
Health Insurance commission	730	(590 – 900)	5.8	(4.7 – 7.1)
Other health care card	130	(90 – 200)	1.1	(0.7 – 1.6)
No health care card	2 870	(2 600 – 3 160)	22.9	(20.7 – 25.1)
Secondary Carer (N = 6 900)				
Veterans affairs	30	(10 – 70)	0.4	(0.1 – 0.9)
Centrelink/Social security	3 690	(3 460 – 3 930)	53.3	(49.9 – 56.7)
Disability services	150	(100 – 230)	2.2	(1.4 – 3.3)
Health Insurance commission	270	(170 – 390)	3.8	(2.5 – 5.6)
Other health care card	110	(60 – 170)	1.6	(0.9 – 2.5)
No health care card	2 810	(2 580 – 3 050)	40.6	(37.3 – 44.1)

(a) Carers may hold more than one concession card

Table 2.31: All Carers — Benefits received(a)

Benefit received	Number	Primary carer		
		95% CI	%	95% CI
Primary carer				
Family allowance	9 030	(8 730 – 9 310)	71.9	(69.5 – 74.1)
Parenting payment	7 150	(6 760 – 7 550)	56.9	(54.2 – 59.6)
Partner allowance	610	(490 – 750)	4.9	(3.9 – 6.0)
Disability support pension	540	(410 – 700)	4.3	(3.2 – 5.5)
AUSTUDY/ABSTUDY	770	(560 – 1 030)	6.1	(4.4 – 8.1)
Child disability allowance	380	(280 – 510)	3.1	(2.2 – 4.1)
Other allowance	1 420	(1 210 – 1 650)	11.3	(9.7 – 13.1)
None	1 390	(1 180 – 1 620)	11.0	(9.4 – 12.8)
Secondary carer				
Family allowance	600	(480 – 740)	8.6	(7.0 – 10.6)
Parenting payment	600	(490 – 720)	8.7	(7.1 – 10.4)
Partner allowance	110	(70 – 180)	1.6	(1.0 – 2.5)
Disability support pension	470	(360 – 600)	6.7	(5.2 – 8.5)
AUSTUDY/ABSTUDY	270	(190 – 370)	3.9	(2.8 – 5.3)
Child disability allowance	60	(20 – 120)	0.9	(0.3 – 1.8)
Other allowance	1 580	(1 420 – 1 770)	22.9	(20.6 – 25.3)
None	3 870	(3 610 – 4 140)	55.9	(52.8 – 59.0)

(a) Carers may receive more than one benefit



Table 2.32: All Carers — Benefits received(a), by Level of Relative Isolation (LORI)

Benefit received	Primary carer				Secondary carer			
	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None								
Family allowance	3 170	(2 920 – 3 420)	70.1	(65.1 – 74.9)	180	(120 – 280)	8.3	(5.1 – 12.2)
Parenting payment	2 820	(2 560 – 3 100)	62.4	(57.4 – 67.1)	190	(130 – 270)	8.6	(5.7 – 12.3)
Partner allowance	210	(120 – 330)	4.6	(2.7 – 7.4)	40	(10 – 90)	1.9	(0.6 – 4.1)
Disability support pension	220	(140 – 340)	4.9	(3.1 – 7.6)	170	(110 – 260)	7.8	(5.1 – 11.7)
AUSTUDY/ABSTUDY	330	(210 – 490)	7.2	(4.6 – 10.6)	90	(50 – 170)	4.1	(1.9 – 7.1)
Child disability allowance	240	(160 – 360)	5.4	(3.5 – 8.0)	50	(20 – 110)	2.0	(0.7 – 4.9)
Other allowance	530	(390 – 710)	11.6	(8.6 – 15.6)	480	(390 – 600)	21.8	(17.6 – 26.5)
None	490	(360 – 650)	10.9	(7.9 – 14.4)	1 190	(1 040 – 1 340)	53.4	(48.0 – 59.1)
LORI — Low								
Family allowance	2 380	(2 100 – 2 670)	75.7	(70.7 – 80.2)	130	(70 – 210)	6.9	(4.0 – 11.2)
Parenting payment	1 900	(1 660 – 2 180)	60.6	(54.8 – 66.0)	160	(110 – 220)	8.8	(6.1 – 12.0)
Partner allowance	220	(140 – 330)	7.0	(4.4 – 10.2)	30	(10 – 60)	1.4	(0.5 – 2.7)
Disability support pension	140	(70 – 240)	4.4	(2.2 – 7.4)	150	(90 – 230)	8.3	(5.0 – 12.6)
AUSTUDY/ABSTUDY	270	(160 – 410)	8.5	(5.2 – 12.9)	150	(90 – 220)	8.1	(5.2 – 12.2)
Child disability allowance	80	(40 – 140)	2.5	(1.3 – 4.4)	10	(0 – 30)	0.4	(0.0 – 1.4)
Other allowance	340	(260 – 440)	10.9	(8.3 – 14.0)	450	(350 – 570)	24.9	(20.1 – 30.6)
None	260	(190 – 350)	8.2	(6.0 – 11.0)	900	(770 – 1 040)	49.5	(43.4 – 55.8)
LORI — Moderate								
Family allowance	1 840	(1 530 – 2 200)	68.6	(62.7 – 74.1)	140	(100 – 210)	10.1	(4.0 – 11.2)
Parenting payment	1 450	(1 210 – 1 720)	53.9	(50.0 – 58.0)	130	(90 – 180)	9.2	(6.1 – 12.0)
Partner allowance	130	(90 – 180)	4.7	(3.4 – 6.5)	30	(10 – 70)	2.3	(0.5 – 2.7)
Disability support pension	120	(70 – 190)	4.5	(2.8 – 7.1)	80	(40 – 150)	5.5	(5.0 – 12.6)
AUSTUDY/ABSTUDY	100	(70 – 160)	3.8	(2.5 – 5.7)	20	(0 – 80)	1.5	(5.2 – 12.2)
Child disability allowance	50	(20 – 90)	1.8	(0.9 – 3.3)	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 1.4)
Other allowance	290	(200 – 390)	10.7	(7.8 – 13.8)	330	(250 – 420)	23.2	(20.1 – 30.6)
None	400	(280 – 540)	14.8	(10.9 – 19.6)	820	(660 – 1 000)	58.3	(43.4 – 55.8)
LORI — High								
Family allowance	830	(550 – 1 190)	77.8	(70.9 – 84.3)	50	(20 – 110)	7.1	(3.2 – 14.0)
Parenting payment	560	(340 – 870)	51.9	(40.0 – 63.9)	60	(30 – 120)	8.6	(4.4 – 15.8)
Partner allowance	30	(10 – 60)	2.8	(1.0 – 5.8)	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 7.4)
Disability support pension	30	(0 – 100)	2.7	(0.3 – 9.2)	30	(10 – 60)	4.3	(1.7 – 8.5)
AUSTUDY/ABSTUDY	50	(0 – 390)	4.2	(0.0 – 30.8)	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 7.4)
Child disability allowance	10	(0 – 30)	0.9	(0.1 – 2.7)	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 7.4)
Other allowance	120	(70 – 200)	11.3	(6.8 – 17.2)	130	(80 – 200)	18.0	(12.6 – 24.9)
None	80	(40 – 160)	7.8	(3.8 – 13.1)	490	(350 – 670)	66.9	(57.3 – 76.3)
LORI — Extreme								
Family allowance	810	(570 – 1 100)	70.2	(63.6 – 76.5)	100	(50 – 160)	12.6	(7.4 – 20.3)
Parenting payment	430	(280 – 610)	37.0	(28.6 – 45.6)	60	(20 – 120)	7.7	(2.8 – 15.6)
Partner allowance	30	(10 – 70)	2.2	(0.4 – 5.6)	20	(0 – 40)	1.9	(0.7 – 4.8)
Disability support pension	30	(10 – 60)	2.4	(0.9 – 5.4)	40	(10 – 70)	4.6	(1.9 – 9.4)
AUSTUDY/ABSTUDY	20	(0 – 80)	2.1	(0.5 – 6.7)	10	(0 – 20)	1.2	(0.6 – 2.3)
Child disability allowance	0	(0 – 10)	0.4	(0.2 – 0.8)	10	(0 – 50)	1.0	(0.0 – 6.3)
Other allowance	140	(70 – 250)	12.5	(6.5 – 21.5)	190	(140 – 270)	25.1	(18.8 – 31.7)
None	160	(90 – 260)	13.7	(8.8 – 20.3)	480	(340 – 660)	62.8	(54.2 – 71.4)

(a) Carers may receive more than one benefit



Table 2.33: All Carers — Receipt of disability support pension or child disability allowance, by Level of Relative Isolation (LORI)

Pension or allowance received	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None (N = 6 730)				
Disability support pension	400	(280 – 540)	5.9	(4.2 – 8.1)
Child disability allowance	290	(190 – 410)	4.3	(2.8 – 6.0)
LORI — Low (N = 4 950)				
Disability support pension	290	(200 – 420)	5.8	(3.9 – 8.2)
Child disability allowance	90	(50 – 150)	1.8	(1.0 – 3.0)
LORI — Moderate (N = 4 090)				
Disability support pension	200	(130 – 290)	4.9	(3.4 – 6.8)
Child disability allowance	50	(20 – 90)	1.2	(0.6 – 2.1)
LORI — High (N = 1 800)				
Disability support pension	60	(20 – 120)	3.4	(1.3 – 6.6)
Child disability allowance	10	(0 – 30)	0.5	(0.1 – 1.6)
LORI — Extreme (N = 1 920)				
Disability support pension	60	(30 – 110)	3.3	(1.9 – 5.5)
Child disability allowance	10	(0 – 40)	0.6	(0.1 – 2.2)
Total WA — (N = 19 500)				
Disability support pension	1 010	(840 – 1 210)	5.2	(4.3 – 6.2)
Child disability allowance	440	(330 – 580)	2.3	(1.7 – 3.0)

Table 2.34: All Carers — Labour force participation and employment status, by sex

Employment status	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Males				
Employed	4 570	(4 300 – 4 860)	66.8	(63.9 – 69.7)
Unemployed	1 340	(1 180 – 1 520)	19.6	(17.3 – 22.1)
Not in labour force	930	(790 – 1 090)	13.6	(11.5 – 15.8)
Total	6 840	(6 570 – 7 120)	100.0	
Females				
Employed	4 740	(4 370 – 5 120)	37.4	(34.6 – 40.3)
Unemployed	1 660	(1 430 – 1 910)	13.2	(11.3 – 15.1)
Not in labour force	6 250	(5 890 – 6 620)	49.4	(46.7 – 52.2)
Total	12 700	(12 400 – 12 900)	100.0	
Total				
Employed	9 310	(8 870 – 9 740)	47.8	(45.5 – 50.0)
Unemployed	3 010	(2 720 – 3 310)	15.4	(14.0 – 17.0)
Not in labour force	7 180	(6 790 – 7 580)	36.8	(34.8 – 38.9)
Total	19 500	(19 400 – 19 500)	100.0	



Table 2.35: All Carers in Labour Force — Employment status, by ATSI region

ATSI region	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Employed				
Perth	2 820	(2 560 – 3 100)	67.1	(62.2 – 71.9)
Narrogin	1 530	(1 320 – 1 750)	79.9	(74.6 – 84.6)
Kalgoorlie	390	(220 – 620)	71.6	(53.0 – 84.1)
Geraldton	840	(630 – 1 080)	70.8	(63.6 – 77.8)
Broome	480	(270 – 780)	86.3	(76.9 – 92.6)
South Hedland	870	(600 – 1 180)	77.5	(68.4 – 84.5)
Derby	860	(570 – 1 220)	88.5	(82.5 – 92.9)
Kununurra	750	(480 – 1 120)	80.9	(72.1 – 87.7)
Warburton	780	(560 – 1 080)	86.3	(79.8 – 91.5)
Total WA	9 310	(8 870 – 9 740)	75.6	(73.2 – 77.8)
Unemployed				
Perth	1 380	(1 180 – 1 610)	32.9	(28.1 – 37.8)
Narrogin	380	(280 – 500)	20.1	(15.4 – 25.4)
Kalgoorlie	160	(80 – 290)	28.4	(15.9 – 47.0)
Geraldton	350	(240 – 490)	29.2	(22.2 – 36.4)
Broome	80	(30 – 140)	13.7	(7.4 – 23.1)
South Hedland	250	(160 – 390)	22.5	(15.5 – 31.6)
Derby	110	(60 – 180)	11.5	(7.1 – 17.5)
Kununurra	180	(110 – 270)	19.1	(12.3 – 27.9)
Warburton	120	(60 – 230)	13.7	(8.5 – 20.2)
Total WA	3 010	(2 720 – 3 310)	24.4	(22.2 – 26.8)



Table 2.36: Employed Carers — Main source of employment, by ATSI region

ATSI region	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Work for an employer (excluding CDEP)				
Perth	2 140	(1 890 – 2 400)	75.8	(70.0 – 81.2)
Narrogin	830	(660 – 1 020)	54.4	(46.6 – 62.4)
Kalgoorlie	290	(150 – 510)	74.1	(60.9 – 83.7)
Geraldton	510	(370 – 690)	60.3	(48.4 – 70.8)
Broome	230	(130 – 360)	47.4	(24.4 – 67.8)
South Hedland	500	(330 – 710)	57.6	(45.4 – 69.4)
Derby	270	(140 – 450)	31.6	(18.7 – 46.3)
Kununurra	320	(180 – 520)	42.4	(25.5 – 62.6)
Warburton	190	(90 – 330)	23.8	(14.1 – 37.8)
Total WA	5 260	(4 860 – 5 680)	56.5	(52.8 – 60.1)
Work for a CDEP scheme				
Perth	50	(30 – 100)	1.9	(1.0 – 3.5)
Narrogin	490	(380 – 630)	32.1	(25.6 – 39.5)
Kalgoorlie	50	(30 – 100)	13.7	(6.4 – 26.2)
Geraldton	200	(130 – 280)	23.3	(16.7 – 31.6)
Broome	210	(100 – 370)	43.5	(23.1 – 68.5)
South Hedland	290	(170 – 460)	33.3	(22.7 – 45.4)
Derby	500	(307 – 770)	58.8	(44.1 – 71.3)
Kununurra	390	(200 – 710)	51.7	(29.1 – 70.9)
Warburton	440	(300 – 590)	55.5	(44.1 – 66.1)
Total WA	2 610	(2 300 – 2 960)	28.1	(24.9 – 31.5)
Work in own business				
Perth	290	(190 – 430)	10.3	(6.6 – 14.6)
Narrogin	60	(20 – 160)	4.1	(1.0 – 9.2)
Kalgoorlie	10	(0 – 30)	2.9	(0.3 – 9.1)
Geraldton	30	(0 – 250)	3.6	(0.0 – 24.7)
Broome	20	(0 – 80)	3.8	(0.1 – 16.2)
South Hedland	10	(0 – 30)	0.9	(0.2 – 3.1)
Derby	30	(10 – 60)	3.3	(1.0 – 6.9)
Kununurra	10	(0 – 40)	1.8	(0.5 – 5.0)
Warburton	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 6.8)
Total WA	460	(320 – 650)	5.0	(3.4 – 6.9)
Away from work last week				
Perth	310	(220 – 450)	11.1	(7.5 – 15.3)
Narrogin	130	(80 – 200)	8.3	(5.2 – 12.9)
Kalgoorlie	40	(20 – 70)	9.3	(4.4 – 17.2)
Geraldton	100	(60 – 160)	12.2	(7.0 – 18.8)
Broome	30	(0 – 670)	5.4	(0.0 – 7.8)
South Hedland	70	(40 – 120)	8.2	(5.0 – 12.2)
Derby	50	(30 – 90)	6.3	(3.8 – 9.5)
Kununurra	30	(10 – 70)	4.1	(1.5 – 8.7)
Warburton	160	(90 – 270)	20.7	(12.9 – 31.8)
Total WA	920	(730 – 1 160)	9.9	(7.8 – 12.3)



Table 2.37: Employed Carers who attended work last week — Employment status, by ATSI region and sex

ATSI region	Part time (1 – 34 hours)				Full time (35+ hours)			
	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Male								
Perth	240	(160 – 340)	19.1	(13.3 – 25.9)	1 020	(880 – 1 180)	80.9	(74.1 – 86.7)
Narrogin	300	(230 – 390)	42.7	(34.9 – 51.3)	410	(330 – 490)	57.3	(48.7 – 65.1)
Kalgoorlie	50	(20 – 120)	27.7	(7.3 – 52.4)	130	(60 – 250)	72.3	(47.6 – 92.7)
Geraldton	100	(70 – 150)	27.3	(18.1 – 38.6)	270	(190 – 380)	72.7	(61.4 – 81.9)
Broome	60	(30 – 110)	26.4	(13.4 – 43.1)	170	(90 – 290)	73.6	(56.9 – 86.6)
South Hedland	170	(110 – 250)	41.5	(32.4 – 50.6)	230	(150 – 330)	58.5	(49.4 – 67.6)
Derby	200	(110 – 350)	48.5	(31.0 – 64.2)	220	(140 – 340)	51.5	(35.8 – 69.0)
Kununurra	180	(100 – 300)	52.7	(33.9 – 72.5)	160	(90 – 280)	47.3	(27.5 – 66.1)
Warburton	200	(140 – 280)	65.5	(38.4 – 88.2)	110	(30 – 280)	34.5	(11.8 – 61.6)
Total WA	1 510	(1 330 – 1 710)	35.6	(31.8 – 39.7)	2 720	(2 480 – 2 980)	64.4	(60.3 – 68.2)
Females								
Perth	720	(550 – 930)	57.5	(47.2 – 67.5)	530	(400 – 700)	42.5	(32.5 – 52.8)
Narrogin	550	(410 – 700)	79.3	(68.3 – 88.4)	140	(80 – 240)	20.7	(11.6 – 31.7)
Kalgoorlie	120	(60 – 240)	71.7	(34.8 – 93.3)	50	(10 – 150)	28.3	(6.7 – 65.2)
Geraldton	250	(150 – 390)	70.2	(55.4 – 82.1)	110	(70 – 170)	29.8	(17.9 – 44.6)
Broome	90	(50 – 160)	38.8	(24.9 – 56.7)	140	(80 – 220)	61.2	(43.3 – 75.1)
South Hedland	270	(160 – 400)	67.0	(54.6 – 77.3)	130	(80 – 200)	33.0	(22.7 – 45.4)
Derby	310	(190 – 480)	79.6	(69.9 – 87.9)	80	(50 – 130)	20.4	(12.1 – 30.1)
Kununurra	280	(130 – 520)	73.1	(54.1 – 87.7)	100	(50 – 170)	26.9	(12.3 – 45.9)
Warburton	270	(180 – 380)	83.8	(75.8 – 90.8)	50	(30 – 80)	16.2	(9.2 – 24.2)
Total WA	2 840	(2 520 – 3 170)	68.2	(63.5 – 72.5)	1 320	(1 130 – 1 540)	31.8	(27.5 – 36.5)

Table 2.38: All Carers — Highest school year completed, by sex

	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Males				
Highest school year completed				
Did not attend	210	(140 – 310)	3.1	(2.0 – 4.4)
Year 7 or less	650	(540 – 780)	9.5	(7.9 – 11.2)
Year 8	650	(540 – 790)	9.6	(7.9 – 11.4)
Year 9	1 180	(1 030 – 1 340)	17.2	(15.1 – 19.4)
Year 10	2 460	(2 230 – 2 700)	36.0	(32.9 – 39.1)
Year 11	790	(670 – 920)	11.5	(9.8 – 13.4)
Year 12	900	(750 – 1 060)	13.1	(11 – 15.4)
Total	6 840	(6 570 – 7 120)	100.0	
Females				
Did not attend	440	(330 – 570)	3.5	(2.6 – 4.5)
Year 7 or less	980	(830 – 1 140)	7.7	(6.5 – 8.9)
Year 8	830	(670 – 1 010)	6.5	(5.4 – 8.0)
Year 9	1 560	(1 350 – 1 800)	12.3	(10.7 – 14.1)
Year 10	5 220	(4 890 – 5 580)	41.3	(38.7 – 43.9)
Year 11	2 190	(1 940 – 2 460)	17.3	(15.4 – 19.5)
Year 12	1 440	(1 210 – 1 680)	11.4	(9.6 – 13.3)
Total	12 700	(12 400 – 12 900)	100.0	
Total				
Did not attend	650	(500 – 830)	3.3	(2.6 – 4.3)
Year 7 or less	1 630	(1 440 – 1 840)	8.3	(7.4 – 9.4)
Year 8	1 480	(1 270 – 1 700)	7.6	(6.5 – 8.7)
Year 9	2 740	(2 480 – 3 010)	14.1	(12.7 – 15.4)
Year 10	7 680	(7 270 – 8 100)	39.4	(37.3 – 41.6)
Year 11	2 980	(2 700 – 3 280)	15.3	(13.8 – 16.8)
Year 12	2 330	(2 060 – 2 640)	12.0	(10.6 – 13.6)
Total	19 500	(19 400 – 19 500)	100.0	



Table 2.39: All Carers — Highest school year completed, by age group

Highest school year completed	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
29 years and under				
Did not attend	70	(40 – 130)	1.1	(0.6 – 1.9)
Year 7 or less	210	(160 – 260)	3.1	(2.3 – 3.9)
Year 8	420	(320 – 550)	6.3	(4.8 – 8.2)
Year 9	860	(730 – 1 000)	12.9	(11.1 – 15.0)
Year 10	2 720	(2 430 – 3 020)	40.8	(37.3 – 44.4)
Year 11	1 440	(1 250 – 1 640)	21.6	(19.1 – 24.3)
Year 12	950	(810 – 1 100)	14.2	(12.1 – 16.4)
Total	6 660	(6 260 – 7 070)	100.0	
30–39 years				
Did not attend	120	(80 – 180)	1.7	(1.1 – 2.6)
Year 7 or less	290	(210 – 380)	4.0	(3.0 – 5.4)
Year 8	400	(310 – 510)	5.6	(4.3 – 7.1)
Year 9	1 020	(850 – 1 200)	14.1	(11.9 – 16.6)
Year 10	3 310	(2 980 – 3 660)	46.0	(42.3 – 49.7)
Year 11	1 220	(1 030 – 1 440)	17.0	(14.4 – 19.8)
Year 12	830	(640 – 1 070)	11.5	(8.9 – 14.6)
Total	7 190	(6 770 – 7 640)	100.0	
40–49 years				
Did not attend	70	(20 – 160)	2.0	(0.6 – 4.3)
Year 7 or less	450	(360 – 560)	12.4	(9.9 – 15.4)
Year 8	360	(240 – 520)	9.9	(6.7 – 14.0)
Year 9	630	(480 – 810)	17.3	(13.6 – 21.9)
Year 10	1 370	(1 170 – 1 600)	37.6	(32.9 – 42.7)
Year 11	300	(200 – 430)	8.2	(5.6 – 11.6)
Year 12	460	(330 – 630)	12.6	(9.2 – 16.9)
Total	3 640	(3 290 – 4 020)	100.0	
50 years and over				
Did not attend	290	(170 – 440)	17.3	(11.0 – 25.1)
Year 7 or less	610	(500 – 750)	36.6	(30.3 – 42.8)
Year 8	260	(180 – 370)	15.7	(10.9 – 20.9)
Year 9	200	(140 – 270)	11.7	(8.4 – 15.6)
Year 10	210	(140 – 300)	12.5	(8.6 – 17.2)
Year 11	20	(10 – 40)	1.1	(0.5 – 2.4)
Year 12	90	(30 – 190)	5.2	(1.9 – 11.0)
Total	1 680	(1 450 – 1 940)	100.0	
Age unknown				
Did not attend	90	(50 – 140)	29.3	(19.4 – 41.0)
Year 7 or less	60	(30 – 100)	19.5	(11.5 – 30.5)
Year 8	30	(10 – 60)	9.7	(4.2 – 19.8)
Year 9	40	(20 – 60)	11.4	(5.8 – 18.4)
Year 10	80	(40 – 140)	25.5	(13.2 – 40.3)
Year 11	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 16.1)
Year 12	10	(0 – 50)	4.6	(1.1 – 15.1)
Total	320	(230 – 420)	100.0	



Table 2.40: All Carers — Highest school year completed by Level of Relative Isolation (LORI)

Highest school year completed	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None				
Did not attend	120	(60 – 230)	1.7	(0.8 – 3.4)
Year 7 or less	400	(290 – 530)	5.9	(4.3 – 7.8)
Year 8	380	(260 – 510)	5.6	(4.0 – 7.6)
Year 9	970	(780 – 1 170)	14.3	(11.7 – 17.4)
Year 10	3 010	(2 750 – 3 290)	44.8	(40.8 – 48.8)
Year 11	1 000	(820 – 1 210)	14.9	(12.1 – 17.9)
Year 12	860	(710 – 1 040)	12.8	(10.5 – 15.4)
Total	6 730	(6 610 – 6 860)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
Did not attend	50	(30 – 100)	1.1	(0.5 – 2.0)
Year 7 or less	300	(220 – 400)	6.0	(4.4 – 8.1)
Year 8	410	(290 – 550)	8.3	(6.1 – 11.2)
Year 9	740	(610 – 880)	14.9	(12.5 – 17.6)
Year 10	2 110	(1 840 – 2 410)	42.7	(38.5 – 47.0)
Year 11	820	(660 – 1 020)	16.6	(13.5 – 20.0)
Year 12	510	(380 – 680)	10.4	(7.7 – 13.5)
Total	4 950	(4 530 – 5 390)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
Did not attend	200	(140 – 280)	4.9	(3.5 – 6.7)
Year 7 or less	300	(230 – 380)	7.3	(5.8 – 9.0)
Year 8	300	(220 – 400)	7.4	(5.6 – 9.3)
Year 9	610	(470 – 770)	14.8	(12.2 – 17.6)
Year 10	1 430	(1 170 – 1 720)	34.9	(31.1 – 38.7)
Year 11	730	(590 – 890)	17.8	(15.4 – 20.4)
Year 12	530	(400 – 700)	13.0	(10.1 – 16.1)
Total	4 090	(3 500 – 4 760)	100.0	
LORI — High				
Did not attend	70	(40 – 140)	4.1	(1.9 – 7.2)
Year 7 or less	310	(210 – 430)	17.0	(12.8 – 21.7)
Year 8	120	(60 – 220)	6.6	(3.3 – 10.8)
Year 9	220	(140 – 320)	12.2	(9.4 – 15.5)
Year 10	580	(390 – 810)	32.2	(26.3 – 38.5)
Year 11	260	(160 – 390)	14.6	(10.0 – 19.8)
Year 12	240	(110 – 480)	13.4	(6.6 – 23.2)
Total	1 800	(1 310 – 2 440)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
Did not attend	210	(100 – 370)	10.7	(5.7 – 17.3)
Year 7 or less	320	(230 – 440)	16.9	(12.7 – 21.3)
Year 8	270	(180 – 400)	14.2	(10.6 – 18.3)
Year 9	210	(150 – 300)	11.1	(8.2 – 14.3)
Year 10	550	(340 – 810)	28.6	(21.1 – 37.0)
Year 11	170	(100 – 270)	8.7	(5.7 – 12.8)
Year 12	190	(120 – 280)	9.8	(6.9 – 13.5)
Total	1 920	(1 430 – 2 530)	100.0	

Table 2.41: All Carers — Whether ever enrolled in post-school courses

Whether enrolled in post-school courses	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Not enrolled in post school courses	7 300	(6 900 – 7 700)	37.5	(35.4 – 39.5)
Enrolled in post-school courses	11 500	(11 100 – 12 000)	59.2	(57.0 – 61.3)
Did not go to school	650	(500 – 830)	3.3	(2.6 – 4.3)
Total	19 500	(19 400 – 19 500)	100.0	



Table 2.42: All Carers — Whether ever received any post-school qualifications, by sex

Whether received post school qualifications	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Males				
No post school qualifications	1 270	(1 130 – 1 430)	18.6	(16.6 – 20.8)
Have post school qualifications	2 940	(2 690 – 3 200)	43.0	(39.9 – 46.2)
Never enrolled in post school courses (a)	2 620	(2 400 – 2 860)	38.4	(35.4 – 41.4)
Total Males	6 840	(6 570 – 7 120)	100.0	
Females				
No post school qualifications	3 020	(2 740 – 3 320)	23.9	(21.7 – 26.2)
Have post school qualifications	4 310	(3 940 – 4 690)	34.0	(31.3 – 36.8)
Never enrolled in post school courses (a)	5 320	(4 980 – 5 680)	42.1	(39.4 – 44.8)
Total Females	12 700	(12 400 – 12 900)	100.0	
Total				
No post school qualifications	4 290	(3 970 – 4 630)	22.0	(20.4 – 23.8)
Have post school qualifications	7 250	(6 820 – 7 680)	37.2	(35.0 – 39.4)
Never enrolled in post school courses (a)	7 950	(7 540 – 8 380)	40.8	(38.7 – 43.0)
Total Carers	19 500	(19 400 – 19 500)	100.0	

(a) Includes Carers who have never attended school

Table 2.43: All Carers — Post school qualifications, by sex

Post school qualification type	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Males				
Trade/apprenticeship	920	(770 – 1 100)	13.5	(11.4 – 15.9)
College certificate	1 100	(950 – 1 270)	16.1	(13.9 – 18.5)
Diploma (> year 12)	170	(100 – 240)	2.4	(1.5 – 3.6)
Bachelor degree	140	(90 – 210)	2.1	(1.3 – 3.1)
Higher degree	70	(30 – 130)	1.0	(0.5 – 1.9)
Other	540	(440 – 660)	7.9	(6.5 – 9.6)
No post school qualifications	3 900	(3 640 – 4 160)	57.0	(53.8 – 60.1)
Total Males	6 840	(6 570 – 7 120)	100.0	
Females				
Trade/apprenticeship	150	(80 – 250)	1.2	(0.7 – 2.0)
College certificate	2 790	(2 500 – 3 090)	22.0	(19.9 – 24.4)
Diploma (> year 12)	410	(280 – 570)	3.2	(2.2 – 4.5)
Bachelor degree	320	(210 – 450)	2.5	(1.7 – 3.6)
Higher degree	50	(20 – 120)	0.4	(0.1 – 1.0)
Other	590	(400 – 860)	4.7	(3.1 – 6.7)
No post school qualifications	8 350	(7 980 – 8 720)	66.0	(63.2 – 68.7)
Total Females	12 700	(12 400 – 12 900)	100.0	
Total				
Trade/apprenticeship	1 080	(910 – 1 280)	5.5	(4.7 – 6.5)
College certificate	3 890	(3 570 – 4 230)	20.0	(18.3 – 21.7)
Diploma (> year 12)	570	(430 – 750)	2.9	(2.2 – 3.8)
Bachelor degree	460	(330 – 620)	2.4	(1.7 – 3.2)
Higher degree	110	(60 – 190)	0.6	(0.3 – 1.0)
Other	1 130	(900 – 1 390)	5.8	(4.6 – 7.2)
No post school qualifications	12 200	(11 800 – 12 700)	62.8	(60.6 – 65.0)
Total Carers	19 500	(19 400 – 19 500)	100.0	



Table 2.44: All Carers — Post school qualifications by Level of Relative Isolation (LORI)

Post school qualification type	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None (N = 6 730)				
Trade/apprenticeship	390	(290 – 520)	5.7	(4.2 – 7.6)
College certificate	1 540	(1 330 – 1 780)	22.8	(19.7 – 26.3)
Diploma (>yr12)	350	(240 – 480)	5.1	(3.5 – 7.1)
Bachelors Degree	220	(130 – 360)	3.3	(1.9 – 5.4)
Higher degree	60	(20 – 130)	0.9	(0.3 – 2.0)
Other	370	(260 – 510)	5.4	(3.8 – 7.4)
No post school qualifications	3 810	(3 540 – 4 090)	56.6	(52.6 – 60.6)
LORI — Low (N = 4 950)				
Trade/apprenticeship	310	(210 – 430)	6.2	(4.5 – 8.6)
College certificate	1 030	(850 – 1 210)	20.7	(17.6 – 24.2)
Diploma (>yr12)	100	(50 – 170)	2.0	(1.0 – 3.5)
Bachelors Degree	60	(30 – 130)	1.2	(0.5 – 2.6)
Higher degree	30	(10 – 90)	0.6	(0.1 – 1.8)
Other	330	(210 – 480)	6.6	(4.3 – 9.5)
No post school qualifications	3 100	(2 770 – 3 460)	62.7	(58.4 – 66.8)
LORI — Moderate (N = 4 090)				
Trade/apprenticeship	260	(170 – 380)	6.5	(4.4 – 8.9)
College certificate	780	(630 – 960)	19.1	(16.2 – 22.2)
Diploma (>yr12)	80	(40 – 140)	2.0	(1.1 – 3.3)
Bachelors Degree	160	(100 – 240)	3.9	(2.5 – 5.8)
Higher degree	20	(10 – 50)	0.6	(0.2 – 1.1)
Other	260	(170 – 370)	6.3	(4.3 – 8.6)
No post school qualifications	2 530	(2 130 – 2 960)	61.7	(57.9 – 65.5)
LORI — High (N = 1 800)				
Trade/apprenticeship	90	(50 – 150)	4.8	(2.8 – 7.7)
College certificate	270	(170 – 400)	15.0	(10.4 – 20.4)
Diploma (>yr12)	30	(10 – 70)	1.6	(0.5 – 3.7)
Bachelors Degree	20	(0 – 40)	0.8	(0.1 – 2.4)
Higher degree	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 3.1)
Other	140	(30 – 360)	8.0	(2.4 – 20.8)
No post school qualifications	1 260	(890 – 1 720)	69.8	(61.3 – 78.0)
LORI — Extreme (N = 1 920)				
Trade/apprenticeship	30	(10 – 70)	1.7	(0.6 – 3.5)
College certificate	280	(160 – 480)	14.5	(8.5 – 21.7)
Diploma (>yr12)	20	(0 – 250)	1.0	(0.0 – 12.3)
Bachelors Degree	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 2.9)
Higher degree	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 2.9)
Other	40	(20 – 70)	2.2	(1.2 – 3.6)
No post school qualifications	1 550	(1 140 – 2 030)	80.7	(71.1 – 87.8)



Table 2.45: Employed carers who worked last week — Occupation(a), by sex

ASCO Major occupation group(b)	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Males				
Managers and administrators (1)	150	(100 – 220)	3.5	(2.3 – 5.1)
Professionals (1)	290	(200 – 410)	6.8	(4.6 – 9.4)
Associate professionals (2)	340	(260 – 440)	8.1	(6.1 – 10.5)
Tradespersons and related workers (3)	710	(590 – 830)	16.7	(14.2 – 19.5)
Advanced clerical and service workers (3)	10	(0 – 20)	0.2	(0.0 – 0.5)
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (4)	400	(310 – 510)	9.4	(7.3 – 11.8)
Intermediate production and transport workers (4)	740	(610 – 880)	17.5	(14.6 – 20.8)
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers (5)	190	(130 – 270)	4.5	(3.2 – 6.3)
Labourers and related workers (5)	1 410	(1 230 – 1 610)	33.4	(29.5 – 37.3)
Total employed male carers	4 230	(3 950 – 4 500)	100.0	
Females				
Managers and administrators (1)	40	(20 – 70)	1.0	(0.5 – 1.9)
Professionals (1)	490	(350 – 660)	11.7	(8.6 – 15.5)
Associate professionals (2)	430	(310 – 560)	10.3	(7.7 – 13.5)
Tradespersons and related workers (3)	230	(160 – 300)	5.4	(3.9 – 7.3)
Advanced clerical and service workers (3)	100	(40 – 190)	2.4	(1.0 – 4.5)
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (4)	1 560	(1 340 – 1 820)	37.6	(33.0 – 42.1)
Intermediate production and transport workers (4)	120	(60 – 230)	3.0	(1.3 – 5.4)
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers (5)	400	(290 – 530)	9.6	(7.0 – 12.5)
Labourers and related workers (5)	800	(650 – 970)	19.2	(15.8 – 22.8)
Total employed female carers	4 160	(3 820 – 4 530)	100.0	

(a) Numbers in parentheses represent the skill level of the categories – see ‘Australian Qualifications Framework’ in *Glossary*

(b) Australian Standard Classification of Occupations

Table 2.46: Dwellings — Dwelling type

Dwelling type	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Separate house	10 400	(10 200 – 10 600)	91.4	(89.6 – 93.0)
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse	470	(350 – 600)	4.1	(3.1 – 5.3)
Flat, unit, apartment	260	(160 – 420)	2.3	(1.4 – 3.7)
Caravan, cabin	70	(30 – 110)	0.6	(0.3 – 1.0)
Improvised home, tent, sleepers out	60	(30 – 110)	0.6	(0.3 – 0.9)
Not stated	120	(70 – 200)	1.0	(0.6 – 1.7)
Total Dwellings	11 400		100.0	

Table 2.47: Dwellings — Tenure type

Tenure type	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Owned	840	(690 – 1 030)	7.4	(6.0 – 9.1)
Being paid off	1 810	(1 600 – 2 040)	15.9	(14.1 – 17.9)
Rented	8 030	(7 750 – 8 300)	70.7	(68.2 – 73.1)
None of these	410	(300 – 550)	3.6	(2.6 – 4.8)
Not stated	260	(190 – 350)	2.3	(1.7 – 3.1)
Total	11 400		100.0	



Table 2.48: Dwellings — Provider of Rental accommodation

Provider of rental accommodation	Number	95% CI	% of all dwellings	95% CI	% of rented dwellings	95% CI
A private rental	1 620	(1 410 – 1 860)	14.3	(12.4 – 16.4)	20.2	(17.6 – 23.0)
Homeswest	4 390	(4 050 – 4 720)	38.6	(35.7 – 41.6)	54.6	(50.8 – 58.5)
Aboriginal Housing Authority	260	(180 – 390)	2.3	(1.6 – 3.4)	3.3	(2.2 – 4.8)
Family's place	120	(60 – 190)	1.0	(0.6 – 1.7)	1.4	(0.8 – 2.4)
Community housing	1 250	(990 – 1 530)	11.0	(8.7 – 13.5)	15.5	(12.5 – 19.1)
Other	400	(280 – 560)	3.6	(2.4 – 4.9)	5.0	(3.5 – 7.0)
Not renting	3 060	(2 800 – 3 350)	27.0	(24.6 – 29.5)		
Not stated	260	(190 – 350)	2.3	(1.7 – 3.1)		
Total dwellings	11 400		100.0		100.0	

Table 2.49: Dwellings — Tenure type, by Level of Relative Isolation (LORI)

Tenure type		LORI				
		None	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Owned	%	6.7	6.3	12.4	4.9	4.3
	95% CI	(4.6 – 9.2)	(3.6 – 10.1)	(8.7 – 16.7)	(1.9 – 10.9)	(0.9 – 11.7)
Being paid off	%	26.9	14.3	9.2	1.2	0.0
	95% CI	(22.9 – 31.2)	(10.9 – 18.2)	(7.2 – 11.6)	(0.4 – 3.5)	(0.0 – 6.1)
Rented	%	62.4	75.4	73.1	85.1	75.4
	95% CI	(58.0 – 66.8)	(71.0 – 79.6)	(68.2 – 77.8)	(74.2 – 93.1)	(63.5 – 84.9)
None of these	%	1.5	1.8	3.8	6.5	16.7
	95% CI	(0.7 – 2.9)	(1.0 – 2.9)	(1.8 – 6.7)	(1.9 – 16.5)	(9.4 – 26.4)
Not stated	%	2.4	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.7
	95% CI	(1.6 – 3.5)	(1.3 – 3.5)	(0.8 – 3.0)	(0.1 – 19.6)	(1.4 – 8.0)
Total Dwellings	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.50: Dwellings — Provider of rental accommodation, by Level of Relative Isolation (LORI)

Provider of rental accommodation		LORI				
		None	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
A private rental	%	19.1	19.6	7.2	3.4	1.7
	95% CI	(15.5 – 23.3)	(15.4 – 24.4)	(5.0 – 10.3)	(1.1 – 7.6)	(0.6 – 3.9)
Homeswest	%	39.5	44.7	51.2	15.1	4.3
	95% CI	(35.1 – 44.2)	(39.5 – 49.9)	(45.0 – 57.7)	(6.2 – 32.0)	(1.7 – 9.6)
Aboriginal Housing Authority	%	0.5	2.2	2.5	11.6	1.8
	95% CI	(0.1 – 2.4)	(1.1 – 3.8)	(1.3 – 4.3)	(4.7 – 25.2)	(0.8 – 3.6)
Family's place	%	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0
	95% CI	(0.5 – 3.3)	(0.6 – 2.0)	(0.3 – 1.9)	(0.0 – 6.3)	(0.0 – 6.1)
Community housing	%	0.1	3.0	6.1	50.0	64.2
	95% CI	(0.0 – 0.4)	(1.5 – 5.2)	(2.9 – 10.6)	(35.5 – 66.7)	(50.1 – 76.0)
Other	%	1.7	4.8	5.0	4.9	3.5
	95% CI	(0.9 – 3.0)	(2.9 – 7.2)	(2.1 – 10.3)	(1.7 – 9.8)	(0.1 – 26.0)
Not renting	%	35.2	22.3	25.4	12.7	20.9
	95% CI	(30.9 – 39.7)	(18.1 – 26.9)	(20.8 – 30.2)	(6.4 – 22.6)	(12.1 – 33.0)
Not stated	%	2.4	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.7
	95% CI	(1.6 – 3.5)	(1.3 – 3.5)	(0.8 – 3.0)	(0.1 – 19.6)	(1.4 – 8.0)
Total Dwellings	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Table 2.51: Households renting — Difficulty finding current accommodation, reasons.

Reasons for difficulty renting	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Couldn't find the bond money	110	(60 – 190)	1.4	(0.8 – 2.3)
Needed house with lots of bedrooms	110	(60 – 190)	1.4	(0.7 – 2.4)
Owners/Agents don't want/like Aboriginal tenants	50	(30 – 90)	0.7	(0.4 – 1.1)
Other	460	(370 – 570)	5.7	(4.6 – 7.1)
<i>Total having difficulty finding rental accommodation</i>	<i>740</i>	<i>(610 – 870)</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>(7.6 – 10.9)</i>
No difficulty finding rental accommodation	7 300	(7 160 – 7 420)	90.8	(89.1 – 92.4)
Total rented dwellings	8 030	(7 980 – 8 030)	100.0	

Table 2.52: Primary Carers — Whether had housing choice when first moved to current dwelling, by Indigenous status

Whether had housing choice	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Indigenous				
Did not have a choice	5 890	(5 570 – 6 220)	56.8	(53.9 – 59.6)
Had a choice	4 480	(4 170 – 4 800)	43.2	(40.4 – 46.1)
Total	10 400	(10 100 – 10 600)	100.0	
Non-Indigenous				
Did not have a choice	820	(650 – 1 000)	38.7	(32.2 – 45.1)
Had a choice	1 290	(1 100 – 1 490)	61.3	(54.9 – 67.8)
Total	2 110	(1 870 – 2 360)	100.0	
Not stated				
Did not have a choice	60	(30 – 90)	71.9	(44.9 – 92.2)
Had a choice	20	(10 – 60)	28.1	(8.4 – 58.1)
Total	80	(50 – 120)	100.0	
Total				
Did not have a choice	6 770	(6 440 – 7 100)	53.9	(51.3 – 56.5)
Had a choice	5 800	(5 460 – 6 120)	46.1	(43.5 – 48.7)
Total Primary Carers	12 600	(12 500 – 12 600)	100.0	

Table 2.53: Primary Carers — Whether has another place to live during the year

Whether has another place to live during the year	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
No other place to live	11 400	(11 200 – 11 500)	90.4	(89.0 – 91.7)
Has another place to live	1 200	(1 040 – 1 380)	9.6	(8.3 – 11.0)
Total Primary Carers	12 600	(12 500 – 12 600)	100.0	



Table 2.54: Primary Carers — Number of months of the year carer lived in current dwelling

Number of months lived in current dwelling	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
1 month	60	(30 – 120)	0.5	(0.2 – 0.9)
2 months	90	(40 – 170)	0.7	(0.3 – 1.3)
3 months	70	(40 – 120)	0.6	(0.3 – 0.9)
4 months	70	(40 – 110)	0.6	(0.3 – 0.8)
5 months	20	(0 – 60)	0.2	(0.0 – 0.5)
6 months	190	(130 – 260)	1.5	(1.1 – 2.1)
<i>6 months or less</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>(400 – 620)</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>(3.2 – 5.0)</i>
7 months	30	(20 – 50)	0.2	(0.1 – 0.4)
8 months	60	(40 – 110)	0.5	(0.3 – 0.9)
9 months	100	(60 – 150)	0.8	(0.5 – 1.2)
10 months	270	(210 – 340)	2.1	(1.6 – 2.7)
11 months	430	(320 – 570)	3.4	(2.5 – 4.5)
12 months	11 200	(11 000 – 11 300)	88.9	(87.4 – 90.3)
<i>More than 6 months</i>	<i>12 100</i>	<i>(11 900 – 12 200)</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>(95.0 – 96.8)</i>
Total Primary Carers	12 600	(12 500 – 12 600)	100.0	



Table 2.55: Dwellings — Number of people sleeping in dwelling, by number of bedrooms

Number people sleeping in dwelling	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
1 or 2 bedrooms				
One or two	180	(120 – 260)	14.7	(9.5 – 21.0)
Three	300	(200 – 410)	24.5	(17.8 – 32.3)
Four	260	(180 – 350)	21.3	(15.7 – 28.1)
Five	190	(120 – 280)	15.9	(10.7 – 22.5)
Six	90	(40 – 160)	7.5	(3.9 – 12.7)
Seven to nine	140	(80 – 230)	11.6	(6.9 – 19.0)
10 or more	50	(30 – 100)	4.5	(2.1 – 7.5)
Total	1 210	(1 020 – 1 430)	100.0	
3 bedrooms				
One or two	510	(400 – 640)	7.8	(6.0 – 9.7)
Three	1 460	(1 290 – 1 660)	22.1	(19.6 – 24.8)
Four	1 720	(1 530 – 1 910)	26.0	(23.3 – 28.7)
Five	1 310	(1 150 – 1 490)	19.8	(17.6 – 22.3)
Six	650	(550 – 770)	9.9	(8.4 – 11.6)
Seven to nine	720	(570 – 910)	11.0	(8.7 – 13.6)
10 or more	230	(160 – 300)	3.4	(2.5 – 4.6)
Total	6 610	(6 320 – 6 910)	100.0	
4 bedrooms				
One or two	90	(50 – 140)	3.2	(1.9 – 4.9)
Three	290	(210 – 400)	10.6	(7.7 – 14.3)
Four	710	(580 – 850)	25.9	(21.7 – 30.4)
Five	640	(510 – 770)	23.2	(19.2 – 27.6)
Six	360	(270 – 460)	13.0	(9.9 – 16.4)
Seven to nine	500	(390 – 620)	18.1	(14.6 – 22.2)
10 or more	160	(110 – 240)	6.0	(4.0 – 8.7)
Total	2 740	(2 500 – 2 990)	100.0	
5 or more bedrooms				
One or two	0	(0 – 60)	0.0	(0.0 – 6.8)
Three	50	(20 – 100)	5.9	(2.4 – 11.7)
Four	90	(50 – 150)	11.1	(6.2 – 18.7)
Five	130	(90 – 190)	16.9	(11.1 – 23.9)
Six	60	(20 – 140)	8.0	(3.0 – 16.6)
Seven to nine	150	(80 – 250)	18.7	(10.3 – 28.6)
10 or more	310	(230 – 410)	39.4	(30.2 – 49.3)
Total	790	(650 – 960)	100.0	
Total				
One or two	780	(640 – 930)	6.9	(5.7 – 8.2)
Three	2 100	(1 880 – 2 320)	18.5	(16.6 – 20.5)
Four	2 770	(2 550 – 3 000)	24.4	(22.5 – 26.4)
Five	2 280	(2 070 – 2 490)	20.0	(18.2 – 21.9)
Six	1 160	(1 020 – 1 320)	10.2	(8.9 – 11.6)
Seven to nine	1 510	(1 300 – 1 730)	13.3	(11.4 – 15.3)
10 or more	760	(620 – 910)	6.7	(5.5 – 8.0)
Total	11 400	(11 300 – 11 400)	100.0	

