

Chapter 3

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL HEALTH OF ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

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Chapter 3

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL HEALTH OF ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

There are numerous factors potentially associated with the social and emotional wellbeing of Aboriginal children and young people. These factors include the health of the mother at the time of the birth of the child as well as the physical health of the child at birth and subsequently. Circumstances in the home environment such as use of alcohol by family members and dietary quality are also of potential significance to the wellbeing of children. Social determinants such as carer income, education, family size and structure, mobility, life stress events and the household care arrangements for children may each or jointly have an effect on risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in children. These potential influences on the emotional and behavioural health and wellbeing of Aboriginal children and young people are the subject of this Chapter.

SUMMARY

Children most at risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties

Family and household factors show some of the strongest associations with risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in Aboriginal children and young people, particularly:

- ◆ *Life stress events (such as illness, family break-up, arrests or financial difficulties).* Just over one in five children were living in families where 7 or more major life stress events had occurred over the preceding 12 months. These children were five and a half times as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children in families where 2 or less life stress events had occurred.
- ◆ *Quality of parenting.* Around one in four children were living in families with poor quality of parenting. Children living in families with poor quality of parenting were almost four times as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children living in families with very good quality of parenting.
- ◆ *Family functioning.* Around one in five children were living in families that functioned poorly. These children were over twice as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children living in families with very good family functioning.

Carer circumstances and the physical health of the child also play a part, the most significant factors for emotional and behavioural difficulties being:

- ◆ *The physical health of the carer.* Children in the primary care of a person with a long term and limiting medical condition were over three times as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children whose primary carer had no medical condition lasting six months or more.



SUMMARY (continued)

- ◆ *Speech impairment in the child.* Children with a speech difficulty (having trouble saying certain sounds) were over three times as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties.

Other significant factors predisposing children to high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties

A number of other family, carer and child physical health factors were found to be significant in terms of the likelihood of children being at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties:

- ◆ *Family arrangements.* Just over one-third of children were in the care of a sole parent. These children were almost twice as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children living with both their original parents. Children cared for by a person other than an original parent (such as aunts and uncles) were over twice as likely to be at high risk.
- ◆ *Residential Mobility.* Children that had lived in five or more different homes since birth were one and a half times more likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children who had lived in fewer than five homes.
- ◆ *Carers' use of mental health services.* Children in the primary care of a person who had used Mental Health Services in WA were one and a half times as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children in the primary care of a person who had not used these services.
- ◆ *Children with runny ears.* A child suffering from runny ears, a more severe form of otitis media, was over one and a half times more likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than a child not suffering from runny ears.
- ◆ *Children with vision problems.* A child without normal vision in both eyes was over one and a half times as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than a child with normal vision in both eyes.

Protective factors

The likelihood of Aboriginal children experiencing emotional and behavioural difficulties was found to be lower where the following circumstances existed:

- ◆ *High household occupancy level.* Children living in homes with a high household occupancy level were half as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children living in homes with a low household occupancy level.
- ◆ *Living in extremely isolated locations.* Children living in areas of extreme isolation were one-fifth as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties compared with children in the Perth metropolitan area (no isolation).



IDENTIFYING FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES IN ABORIGINAL CHILDREN

Goodman's Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire – SDQ (see Chapter 2) – was used in the WAACHS to measure the risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in Aboriginal children and young people.

Although factors associated with the emotional and behavioural wellbeing of Aboriginal children vary, they can be grouped into three types:

- ◆ maternal health during pregnancy and the child's own physical health status
- ◆ the socioeconomic status, physical health and mental health of the carers
- ◆ family and household circumstances.

The following discussion of factors associated with risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties based on WAACHS data is presented from each of these viewpoints. Data were provided by carers of the Aboriginal children who were in their care at the time of the survey.

A stepwise approach has been used to present the analysis of factors associated with risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. The initial analysis examines the direct relationships between child health, carer and family factors and the degree to which each is associated with the level of risk in Aboriginal children aged 4–17 years.

While information on direct relationships from this initial analysis is helpful in understanding the relative strengths of factor associations with risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties, there are other factors that can have a bearing on the strength of these direct relationships. They include demographic factors such as the age and sex of the child and the Level of Relative Isolation (LORI). As an example, LORI introduces variations in levels of both asthma (which is highest in the least isolated areas) and runny ears (the highest risk for this condition being in the most isolated areas). Both of these health issues are thought to be factors determining whether a child is at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. In order to verify if asthma and runny ears are directly related to risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties, or just appear to be because of their relationship to LORI, modelling techniques have also been used (see *Multivariate logistic regression modelling* in *Glossary*). The second level of analysis used in this chapter has therefore used modelling techniques to test if each child health, carer or family factor has a direct impact on the child's risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties independently of other factors (such as LORI), or whether the relationship is more as a result of each factor's relationship to other factors.

Four models are presented in this chapter. Separate models have been run to test each of the factors within the three broad types – child health, carer and family factors. At the end of the chapter, a fourth model is presented which shows the joint impact of child health, carer and family factors found to have the most significant impact on risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties experienced by Aboriginal children. This final model assesses the relative importance of each factor.



MATERNAL HEALTH, CHILD HEALTH AND EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES

ASSOCIATIONS WITH MATERNAL AND NEONATAL HEALTH

The importance of a healthy start to life as a predictor of later health and wellbeing is well recognised.^{1,2} Using WAACHS data linked to birth records and midwives reports (see *Record Linkage* in the *Glossary*), this section details the associations between maternal age, maternal health and other characteristics of Aboriginal children at birth with the child's risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. Also described in this section are associations between health characteristics of children aged 4–17 years at various levels of their physical development and the risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in these children.

Age of mother at birth of child

A relatively high proportion of mothers of Aboriginal children were aged under 18 years at the time of the birth of the child – 13.1 per cent (CI: 12.0%–14.3%) compared with 2.1 per cent of the total state population. Around 2,720 children aged 4–17 years were born to mothers aged under 18 years. Of these children, an estimated 28.8 per cent (CI: 22.8%–36.0%) were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. While this estimate is higher than the proportion of children of older mothers at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (23.7 per cent; CI: 21.4%–26.1%), the difference is not statistically significant (Table 3.1).

Use of tobacco and alcohol during pregnancy

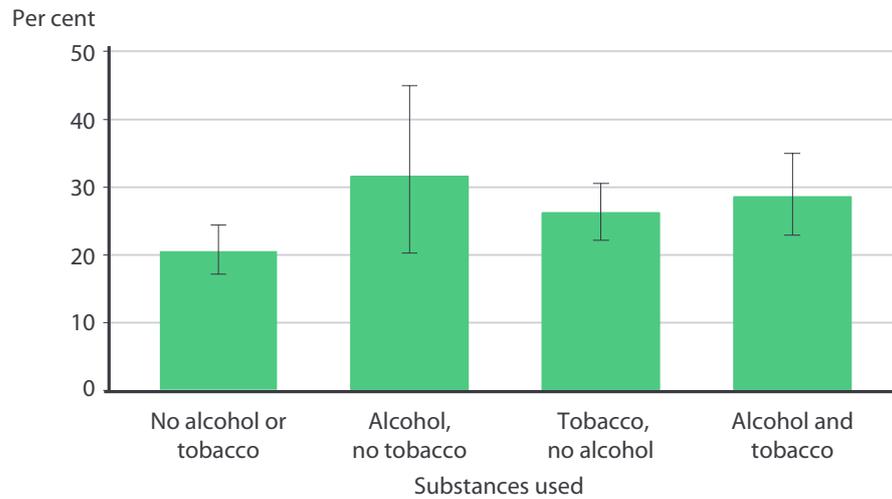
Volume One from the WAACHS found disturbingly high rates of tobacco use by mothers of Aboriginal children during pregnancy regardless of LORI.³ The mothers of almost half (49.3 per cent; CI: 46.9%–51.8%) of children used tobacco during pregnancy. Results from Volume One also showed that the birth mothers of an estimated 22.8 per cent (CI: 20.8%–24.9%) of Aboriginal children drank alcohol during their pregnancy. While this is lower than the proportion of pregnant women that drink alcohol in the general population, it is known that those Aboriginal women who do consume alcohol are more likely to do so at hazardous levels, particularly women of child bearing age.⁴⁻⁷

A higher proportion of Aboriginal children aged 4–17 years born to mothers who used alcohol and/or tobacco during pregnancy were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (27.5 per cent; CI: 24.3%–31.0%) than children born to mothers who did not report using these substances (20.6 per cent; CI: 17.2%–24.4%) (Table 3.2).

Whether the mother used alcohol only, tobacco only or both alcohol and tobacco during their pregnancy, there was a trend toward higher proportions of children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties where these substances were used, although differences in the levels of these problems for each type of substance use were not statistically significant (Figure 3.1).



FIGURE 3.1: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY MATERNAL ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO USE DURING PREGNANCY



Source: Table 3.3

Gestational age and birth weight

Relative to the general population, a higher proportion of Aboriginal infants are born premature (less than 37 weeks gestation) or born of low birth weight (less than 2,500 grams). Although premature birth is a possible cause of low birth weight, and low birth weight infants are more likely to experience health problems early in life than infants of normal birth weight, the proportions of children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties for either premature or low birth weight babies were not significantly higher than infants who were full term or of normal birth weight (Table 3.4).

Percentage of Optimal Birth Weight (POBW)

An infant’s weight at birth depends both on the length of gestation and the rate at which it has grown in utero. Not all foetuses grow at the same rate. Boys grow faster than girls, children of tall mothers grow faster than those of short mothers, and a woman’s first child grows more slowly than her subsequent children. However growth rate is also affected by a number of pathological conditions, most of which decrease growth rate (the exception being maternal diabetes, which increases growth rate). The appropriateness of an infant’s growth can be estimated as the ratio of the infant’s observed birth weight to the infant’s optimal birth weight. Infants that have grown normally have a Percentage of Optimal Birth Weight (POBW) close to 100 per cent and, in these analyses, percentages below 85 per cent are classified as having sub-optimal intrauterine growth.⁸

About 20.9 per cent (CI: 19.2%–22.6%) of Aboriginal infants have sub-optimal intrauterine growth.³ The data presented in Table 3.5 show that there is no significant association between sub-optimal intrauterine growth and later risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. This was also true within each level of relative isolation.



Breastfeeding

Almost nine in every ten Aboriginal children (88.0 per cent; CI: 86.5%–89.4%) had been breastfed. There was no difference in the proportion of children aged 4–17 years at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties between those who had been breastfed and those who had not been breastfed (Table 3.6).

For children who had been breastfed, there was a trend for the proportion at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties to decrease the longer the period of breastfeeding, although the results were not statistically significant. Almost three in ten children (28.6 per cent; CI: 23.9%–33.6%) who were breastfed for up to six months were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties compared with just over two in ten children (21.2 per cent; CI: 18.0%–24.5%) who were breastfed for 12 months or more (Table 3.7).

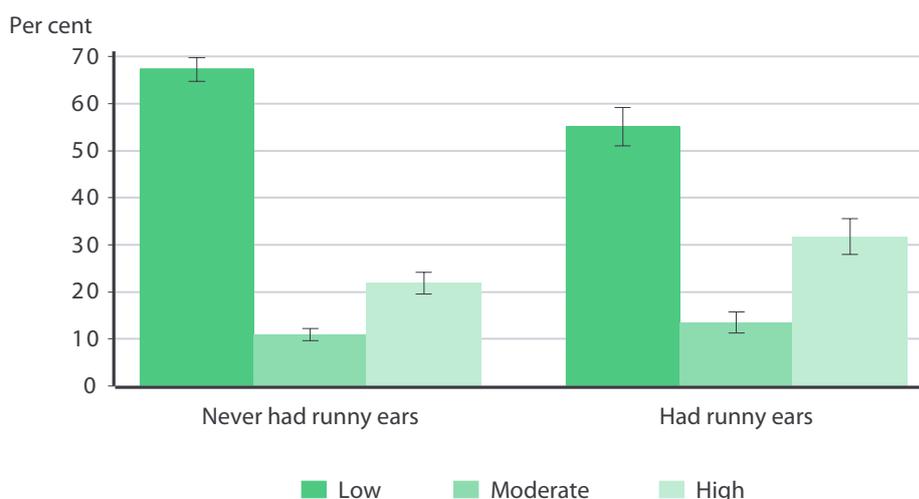
ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE CHILD’S PHYSICAL HEALTH

Otitis media (Runny ears)

Otitis media is an infection of the middle ear. It may occur in one or both ears and is the most common ear problem in children. Where pressure in the middle ear becomes too great and the eardrum ruptures, hearing is temporarily impaired and there is a discharge from the ear (‘runny ears’). Runny ears represents a more severe form of otitis media. The condition often occurs early in life and may persist through the lengthy developmental period that encompasses the acquisition of speech and language, subsequent school enrolment and engagement in learning. The prevalence of runny ears increases with increasing isolation and decreases with increasing age.³

A higher proportion of children who had ever had runny ears were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (31.6 per cent; CI: 27.9%–35.6%) than children not affected by the condition (21.8 per cent; CI: 19.6%–24.2%).

FIGURE 3.2: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER EVER HAD RUNNY EARS



Source: Table 3.8

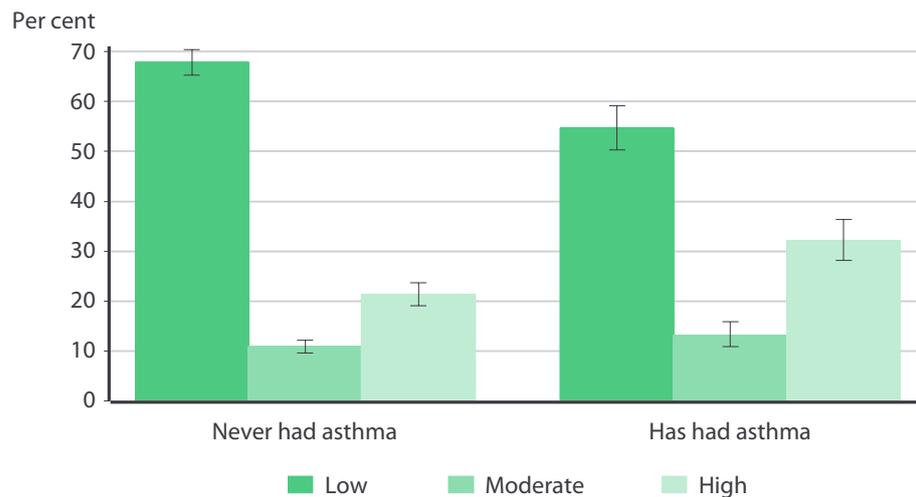


The significant association between runny ears and emotional and behavioural difficulties was true regardless of the age of the child. Almost one third (32.4 per cent; CI: 28.1%–36.9%) of children aged 4–11 years who had ever had runny ears were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties compared with almost one quarter (24.2 per cent; CI: 21.4%–27.0%) of 4–11 year-olds who had never had runny ears. For children aged 12–17 years, 29.8 per cent (CI: 23.5%–36.9%) who had ever had runny ears were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties compared with 18.6 per cent (CI: 15.5%–22.0%) who had never had runny ears (Table 3.8).

Asthma

The lifetime occurrence of asthma was found to be associated with risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. A higher proportion of children who had ever had asthma were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (32.1 per cent; CI: 28.1%–36.3%) compared with children who had never suffered asthma (21.3 per cent; CI: 19.1%–23.6%) (Figure 3.3).

FIGURE 3.3: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER EVER HAD ASTHMA



Source: Table 3.9

Whether a child had ever had asthma has a significant impact on risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties regardless of age. Just over one third (34.5 per cent; CI: 29.5%–40.2%) of children aged 4–11 years who have ever had asthma were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties compared with almost one quarter (23.4 per cent; CI: 20.9%–26.1%) of children who have never had asthma. For children aged 12–17 years, 28.2 per cent (CI: 22.5%–34.2%) of those who have ever had asthma were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties compared with 18.0 per cent (CI: 14.9%–21.7%) of those who have never had asthma (Table 3.10).



Diet

Carers were asked a number of questions relating to the diet of the children in their care, including information about how often children eat fruit and vegetables, and what types of beverages were consumed. From this information, an index of dietary quality was compiled.

INDICATORS OF DIETARY QUALITY

The available data allowed a range of indicators of dietary quality to be devised. These indicators did not measure dietary intake, but were designed to reflect whether the principles of a healthy diet were being observed. It must be noted that these indicators are based on interview responses, which were not further validated.

Indicator 1: met if water was usually drunk when thirsty.

Indicator 2: met if some form of unsweetened and unflavoured cow or soy milk was regularly consumed.

Indicator 3: met if fresh fruit was usually consumed on 6 or 7 days of the week.

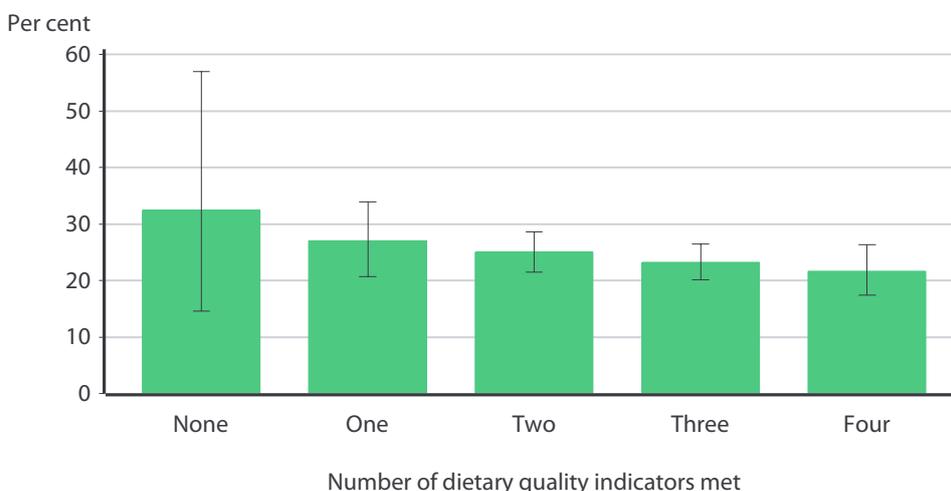
Indicator 4: met if at least half a cup of a variety of at least 3 fresh vegetables, other than potato, were usually consumed on 6 or 7 days of the week.

The number of these indicators that were met was used as an overall indicator of dietary quality.

3

The association between diet and risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties was investigated. Although there were no statistically significant differences, there appeared to be a trend toward lower proportions of children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties as more dietary indicators were met (Table 3.11).

FIGURE 3.4: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY NUMBER OF DIETARY QUALITY INDICATORS MET



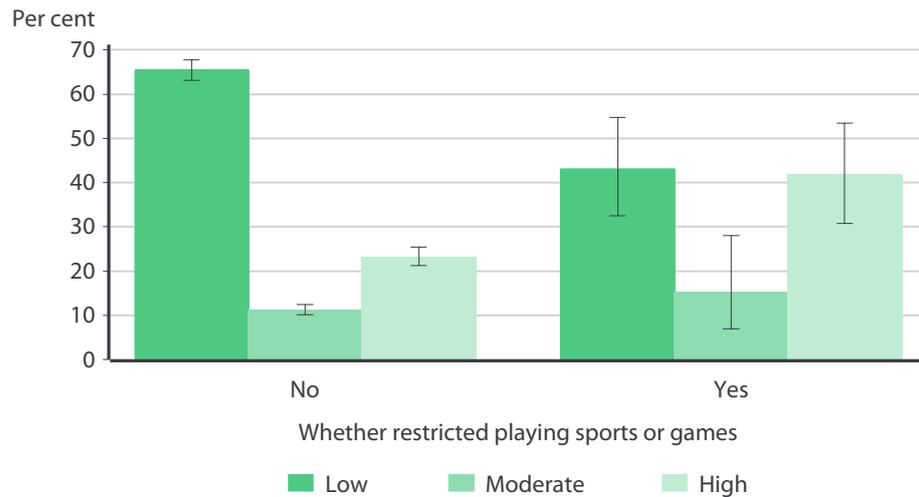
Source: Table 3.11



Restricted at sports

An estimated 4.1 per cent (CI: 3.3%–5.0%) of Aboriginal children aged 4–17 years could not play sports or games involving strong exercise because of an illness or disability. A significantly higher proportion of these children were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (41.7 per cent; CI: 30.8%–53.4%) than other children (23.2 per cent; CI: 21.2%–25.4%) (Figure 3.5).

FIGURE 3.5: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER THE CHILD WAS RESTRICTED PLAYING SPORTS OR GAMES



Source: Table 3.12

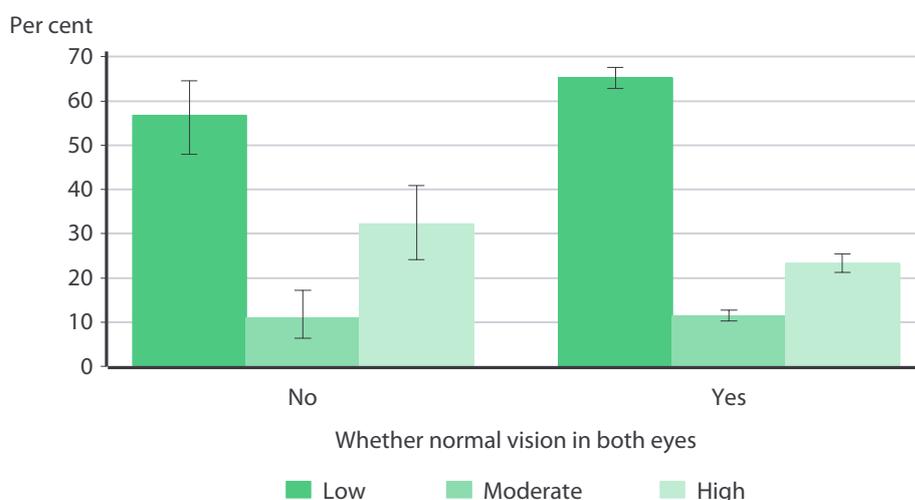
ASSOCIATIONS WITH DISABILITIES AND FUNCTIONAL IMPAIRMENTS

Vision

Some 8.1 per cent (CI: 6.8%–9.1%) of 4–17 year-old Aboriginal children did not have normal vision in both eyes. Nearly one-third (32.2 per cent; CI: 24.1%–40.9%) of these children were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. Although this proportion was higher than the estimated proportion of children with normal vision in both eyes who were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (23.3 per cent; CI: 21.1%–25.4%), the difference was not statistically significant even though the overlap was small (Figure 3.6).



FIGURE 3.6: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER THE CHILD HAS NORMAL VISION IN BOTH EYES



Source: Table 3.13

Hearing

There was no statistically significant difference in risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties for those 4–17 year-old Aboriginal children without normal hearing in both ears (31.5 per cent; CI: 23.9%–39.5%) compared with children with normal hearing in both ears (23.4 per cent; CI: 21.4%–25.6%) (Table 3.14). The lack of normal hearing in both ears affected 6.8 per cent (CI: 5.9%–7.8%) of children.

Speech

Speech difficulties are factors significantly associated with risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties.

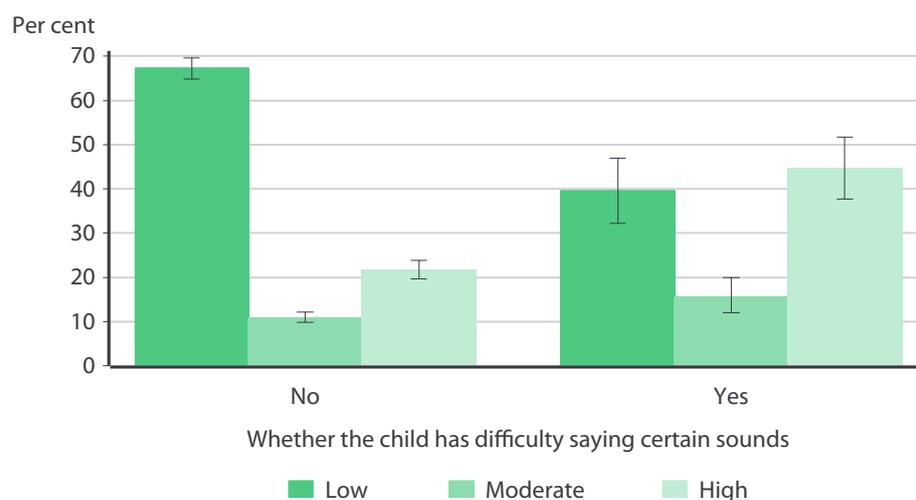
Approximately one in ten children had trouble saying certain sounds (9.8 per cent; CI: 8.6%–11.0%). Of those children who had difficulty saying certain sounds, 44.7 per cent (CI: 37.7%–51.7%) were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties compared with 21.7 per cent (CI: 19.7%–23.9%) of other children (Figure 3.7).

Although stuttering or stammering are less common problems, in children who stutter or stammer the proportion at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties was significantly higher than in other children who do not stutter or stammer – 47.3 per cent (CI: 37.9%–56.9%) compared with 22.9 per cent (CI: 20.8%–25.0%) (Table 3.16).

A higher proportion of children whose speech is impaired to the point that other people need help to understand what they are saying were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. Of these children, 42.8 per cent (CI: 35.9%–49.6%) were assessed as being at high risk compared with 22.2 per cent (CI: 20.1%–24.3%) of children whose speech can be understood (Table 3.17).



FIGURE 3.7: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER THE CHILD HAS DIFFICULTIES SAYING CERTAIN SOUNDS



Source: Table 3.15

Mobility

Due to the small number of children considered to need help to get around (210 children; CI: 110–360), the estimated proportion of such children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties is subject to a wide confidence interval. Although there is no statistically significant difference in the proportion at high risk, the data would suggest a higher proportion of children needing help are at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (Table 3.18).

Activities of daily living

A higher proportion of children needing special help to carry out basic personal functions (eating, bathing, dressing or using the toilet) due to illness or disability were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. Six in ten of these children (60.1 per cent; CI: 42.1%–74.4%) were at high risk. This contrasts with 23.4 per cent (CI: 21.3%–25.5%) for children without such functional limitations. It should be noted that only one quarter (25.8 per cent; CI: 16.0%–38.5%) of children with these functional limitations were at low risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (Table 3.19).

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF CHILD, MATERNAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH FACTORS ON EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES IN ABORIGINAL CHILDREN

Figure 3.8 presents the results of modelling child, maternal and physical health factors discussed in the preceding analysis. The statistical modelling tested each factor to determine the degree to which it was associated with high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties independently of the effects of demographic and other child, maternal and physical health factors.



EXPLORING RELATIONSHIPS WITH MODELLING

Previous sections have explored the relationship between risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties and a range of factors. These factors may themselves be interrelated. For instance, a relationship was found between risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties and both whether the child has ever had asthma and LORI. However, asthma is also associated with LORI, so it is possible that the observed relationship between emotional or behavioural difficulties and asthma may merely reflect the relationships between emotional or behavioural difficulties and LORI, and between asthma and LORI.

Statistical modelling can be used to assess the simultaneous impact of multiple factors and to determine the individual effects of each factor. *Logistic regression modelling* (see *Glossary*) have been used to explore these relationships. The modelling techniques used in this survey account for the survey weights and the hierarchical structure of the data due to the selection of children within families and within communities. Furthermore, each model adjusts for the independent effects of the other variables in the model. Thus, for example, the association between risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties and asthma can be separated from the association with LORI.

The results of logistic regression models are expressed in terms of *odds ratios* (see *Glossary*). The odds ratios are calculated relative to an index category for each variable. The statistical significance of an odds ratio can be judged by whether the confidence interval includes the reference value of one (see *Appendix E – Reliability of Estimates*, for more information on confidence intervals). Finally, odds ratios are multiplicative – that is, the overall risk of emotional and behavioural difficulties associated with the presence of more than one of the risk indicators considered can be determined by multiplying their associated odds ratios.

Child, maternal and physical health factors found not to be statistically significant predictors of risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties, both in the preceding analysis and as a result of statistical modelling, were the age of mother at birth; gestational age; birth weight; POBW; breastfeeding; hearing difficulties (whether the child does not have normal hearing in both ears); and whether the child needs help to get around.

Whether the child is restricted at sports appeared to be significantly associated with risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties but, when modelled with other factors, was not found to be a significant predictor in its own right.

There were seven child, maternal and physical health factors which data modelling suggested were predictors of high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties independent of the effects of demographic and other child, maternal and physical health factors. The results of the modelling are shown in Figure 3.8 as odds ratios (see *Glossary*). The odds ratios are calculated relative to an index category for each variable that has been assigned a reference value of one. Not all odds ratios in Figure 3.8 differ significantly from the reference value of one. In addition, some of the odds ratios are associated with significant *decreases* in emotional or behavioural



difficulties – for example, there is an 80 per cent reduction in emotional or behavioural difficulties for children living in extremely isolated areas (Odds Ratio 0.20; CI: 0.07–0.54).

Use of alcohol or tobacco during pregnancy. Aboriginal children born to mothers who had used alcohol or tobacco during pregnancy were over one and a half times (Odds Ratio 1.67; CI: 1.10–2.54) more likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children born to mothers who had not used these substances during pregnancy.

Asthma and Otitis media. While there are demonstrable relationships between risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties on the one hand, and asthma and otitis media on the other, there are also complex associations between otitis media and asthma and their distributions by sex, age and LORI.³ Data modelling facilitates the disentangling of known associations between otitis media, asthma, sex, age and LORI with risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. Relative to children without asthma, children with asthma were about one and a half times (Odds Ratio 1.47; CI: 1.06–2.05) more likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. Similarly, relative to children who have never had runny ears, children who have had runny ears were almost twice (Odds Ratio 1.92; CI: 1.40–2.62) as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties.

Diet (number of dietary quality indicators met). In the preceding analysis of the direct relationship between diet and emotional or behavioural difficulties, no statistically significant association was established. Volume One from the WAACHS found variations in the way Aboriginal children in different age groups and living in different levels of relative isolation met the number of dietary indicators. For example, 4–11 year-olds were more likely to meet all four indicators than 12–17 year-olds. All four indicators were more likely to be met by children aged 4–11 years living in areas of moderate or high isolation. After taking into account these demographic factors, Aboriginal children aged 4–17 years were found to be twice as likely (Odds Ratio 2.03; CI: 1.00–4.13) to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties if they met only one indicator and almost twice as likely (Odds Ratio 1.85; CI: 1.06–3.25) if they met only two indicators than children who met all four indicators. While the odds ratio for children who met no indicators was high (Odds Ratio 3.62; CI: 1.00–13.30), the number of children represented in this category was small and estimate therefore has a wide confidence interval. Although other factors such as dietary knowledge (as related to the educational attainment of the primary carer) and the ability to afford nutritious food (as measured in the survey by level of financial strain) also influence diet, excluding them from the model had an insignificant impact on the odds ratios.

Vision. Whether the child had normal vision in both eyes was another factor (in addition to diet) where the preceding analysis did not find a statistically significant association with risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. As with diet, Volume One from the WAACHS showed variations in vision impairment depending on the child's age and LORI. Poor vision was more common in 12–17 year-olds and decreased with increasing isolation. After modelling to take these factors into account, children who did not have normal vision in both eyes were over one and a half times (Odds Ratio 1.74; CI: 1.08–2.81) more likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children with normal vision in both eyes.



Speech. Whether the child has difficulty saying certain sounds was used as the measure of speech difficulties (as distinct from whether the child stutters or stammers; or whether people needed help understanding what the child is saying). The impact of a speech difficulty was significant, with children having difficulty saying certain sounds over three times (Odds Ratio 3.42; CI: 2.28–5.11) more likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties.

Activities of daily living. The number of children represented in this category was small and estimates are therefore associated with wide confidence intervals. Although not included in Figure 3.8, children needing special help to carry out basic personal functions due to illness or disability were four and a half times (Odds Ratio 4.51; CI: 1.90–10.70) more likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties, a level not unexpected given the severity of their disability.

FIGURE 3.8: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF BEING AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD, MATERNAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH FACTORS

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Odds Ratio</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Sex—		
Male	1.83	(1.41 - 2.37)
Female	1.00	
Age group (years)—		
4–7	1.00	
8–11	1.02	(0.74 - 1.41)
12–14	1.08	(0.72 - 1.62)
15–17	0.46	(0.26 - 0.80)
Level of Relative Isolation—		
None	1.00	
Low	0.73	(0.46 - 1.16)
Moderate	1.09	(0.59 - 2.01)
High	0.66	(0.23 - 1.89)
Extreme	0.20	(0.07 - 0.54)
Use of alcohol or tobacco during pregnancy—		
No alcohol or tobacco	1.00	
Alcohol and/or tobacco	1.67	(1.10 - 2.54)
Not applicable	1.52	(0.98 - 2.36)
Whether child has ever had runny ears—		
No	1.00	
Yes	1.92	(1.40 - 2.62)
Whether child has ever had asthma—		
No	1.00	
Yes	1.47	(1.06 - 2.05)
Number of dietary quality indicators met—		
No indicators met	3.62	(1.00 - 13.3)
1 indicator met	2.03	(1.00 - 4.13)
2 indicators met	1.85	(1.06 - 3.25)
3 indicators met	1.51	(0.91 - 2.50)
All 4 indicators met	1.00	
Whether child has normal vision in both eyes—		
No	1.74	(1.08 - 2.81)
Yes	1.00	
Whether child has difficulty saying certain sounds—		
No	1.00	
Yes	3.42	(2.28 - 5.11)



FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES: MATERNAL AND NEONATAL HEALTH, CHILD PHYSICAL HEALTH, DISABILITY AND FUNCTIONAL IMPAIRMENT

Maternal and neonatal health

No association was found between foetal growth as measured by gestational age, birth weight or POBW. A previous study of all Western Australian children reported a relationship between foetal growth and subsequent mental health problems between the ages of 4 and 13.⁹ The lack of such an association in Aboriginal children may possibly reflect the effects of a more disadvantaged social environment. The influence of low birth weight in the causal pathway to child behavioural problems has been suggested to be minimal in advantaged environments, most evident in lower middle class environments, and absent in disadvantaged environments. In disadvantaged environments the biological influence of birth weight on behaviour is small compared with the effect of social factors.¹⁰

The relationship between increases in the use of alcohol, tobacco and substance use during pregnancy and lower birth weight was reported in Volume One.³ Some 16.9 per cent (CI: 15.1%–18.8%) of children were born to mothers who used both tobacco and alcohol during pregnancy. The data in this chapter show that, where women used both alcohol and tobacco during pregnancy, the likelihood of their children being at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties increased by over one and a half times (Odds Ratio 1.67; CI: 1.10–2.54). Mothers who used alcohol or tobacco during pregnancy are likely to continue to use these substances. Some 85.2 per cent (CI: 82.3%–87.4%) of mothers who smoked tobacco during pregnancy were still smoking at the time of the survey. Birth mothers were not asked about current use of alcohol, but were asked whether, at the time of the interview, ‘overuse of alcohol causes a problem in the household’. A higher proportion of children whose birth mother reported using alcohol during pregnancy lived in a household where problems were caused by the overuse of alcohol – 20.3 per cent; (CI: 16.4%–24.8%) compared with 12.6 per cent (CI: 10.8%–14.6%) of children whose birth mother did not drink alcohol whilst pregnant.

Child physical health

Asthma and Otitis Media. Recent reports have demonstrated a higher prevalence of mental disorders in adults with clinically diagnosed asthma.¹² The findings from the WAACHS extend these observations into populations of Aboriginal children. Aboriginal children with asthma were one and a half times more likely (Odds Ratio 1.47; CI: 1.06–2.05) to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. Moreover, the association between physical illness and emotional and behavioural difficulties was not just confined to asthma. Those children with otitis media, specifically runny ears, were almost twice as likely (Odds Ratio 1.92; CI: 1.40–2.62) to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. These odds ratios are simultaneously adjusted and include covariates for the child’s age, sex and LORI.

Continued . . .



FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES: MATERNAL AND NEONATAL HEALTH, CHILD PHYSICAL HEALTH, DISABILITY AND FUNCTIONAL IMPAIRMENT *(continued)*

Child physical health *(continued)*

Diet and dietary quality. The WAACHS used an index of dietary quality to assess some aspects of dietary nutritional adequacy.³ Children who met none of the four indicators of dietary adequacy were three and a half times more likely (Odds Ratio 3.62; CI: 1.00–13.3) to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children whose diets met all four criteria. These results are adjusted for the child's age, sex, and LORI, suggesting that dietary quality makes an independent contribution to child behaviour.

Relationships between the physical and emotional development of children and their early and ongoing nutritional intake are well documented – particularly as they pertain to starvation and malnutrition. However there is a surprising lack of rigorous research on the relationship between sub-optimal nutrition and the emotional and behavioural status of children and young people. Ongoing research findings in brain biochemistry and psychoneuroimmunology point to links between nutritional intake, central nervous system and immune function, and psychological health status.¹³ These findings may lead to greater acceptance of the inclusion of nutritional and dietary treatment approaches among health practitioners addressing psychological disorders.¹⁴ Dietary behaviour has been found to be strongly associated with self-perceived general and mental health status.^{15,16}

It is important to note that the dietary measure used in the WAACHS is crude and based upon carer report rather than direct observation, blood studies or reports of food frequency. Notwithstanding this, these findings suggest a significant association between the quality of diet and child emotional and behavioural difficulties. This may reflect indirect causal mechanisms associated with poor quality diet, resultant physical illness and onward causal impacts on the social and emotional status of the child. Alternately it may reflect the direct impact of a manifestly poor diet and resultant low nutritional status on social and emotional outcomes in children.

Disability and functional impairment

Losses of vision and hearing that remain uncorrected or are not amenable to correction are relatively rare. While the findings in this chapter show consistent elevations in risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties for children with visual or hearing impairments compared with those children who had normal vision and hearing, these differences were only significant for children with visual impairments.

In contrast, the proportion of children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties was significantly higher where Aboriginal children had functional impairments of speech or restrictions in physical activity or self-care.

Continued



FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES: MATERNAL AND NEONATAL HEALTH, CHILD PHYSICAL HEALTH, DISABILITY AND FUNCTIONAL IMPAIRMENT (*continued*)

Disability and functional impairment (*continued*)

Problems with speech. The likelihood of children being at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties was over three times higher (Odds Ratio 3.42; CI: 2.28 – 5.11) where Aboriginal children had difficulty saying certain sounds.

Restriction in physical activity. About 42 per cent of children who could not play sports involving strong exercise were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties – a proportion about double of that compared with children who are not restricted in their activity level.

Restricted in activities of daily living. Six in ten children who required help with eating, dressing, bathing or using the toilet were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties – nearly a three-fold increase in proportion of children at high risk when compared with those children who did not have restrictions in these activities.

3

CARER FACTORS AND EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES

CARER EDUCATION AND FINANCIAL STRAIN

Carer education

Primary carers of three in ten Aboriginal children aged 4–17 years had left school before completing Year 10, the level of schooling necessary to achieve a secondary school certificate. The primary carers of another four in ten children had left school at the completion of Year 10 while the primary carers of just over one quarter of children went on to complete their formal schooling in Years 11 or 12. Across these levels of educational attainment of the primary carers, there was no statistically significant variation in proportions of their children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. This was the case for both school and post-school educational attainment (Table 3.20).

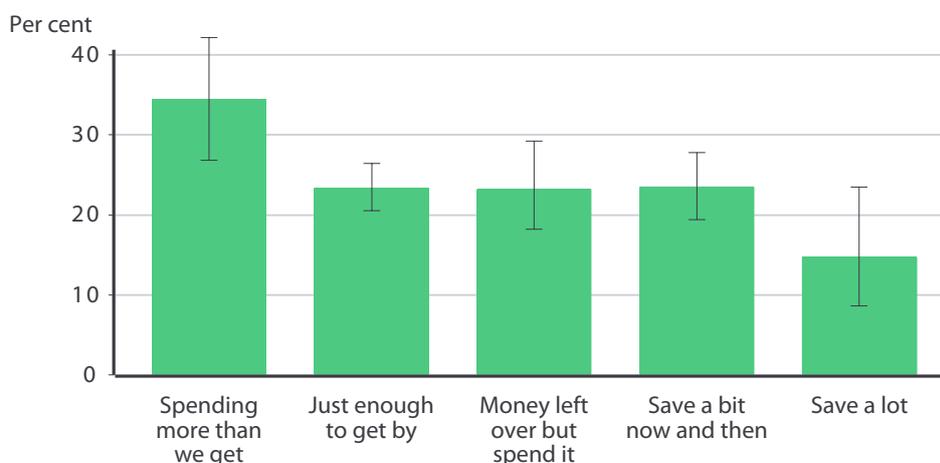
Family financial strain

Over half of children were living in families which were either spending more than they got (9.0 per cent; CI: 7.5%–10.6%) or had just enough money to get by (45.2 per cent; CI: 42.6%–47.9%). This compares with around 5 per cent of families which were saving a lot (4.7 per cent; CI: 3.5%–6.2%).

A higher proportion of children living in families with the most financial strain ('spending more money than we get') were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (34.4 per cent; CI: 26.8%–42.2%) than children living in families with the lowest financial strain (families that could 'save a lot') (14.7 per cent; CI: 8.6%–23.5%). The level of emotional and behavioural difficulties for families between these two extremes was comparable at around 23 per cent of children (Figure 3.9).



FIGURE 3.9: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY FAMILY FINANCIAL STRAIN



Source: Table 3.21

ASSOCIATIONS WITH CARER PHYSICAL HEALTH

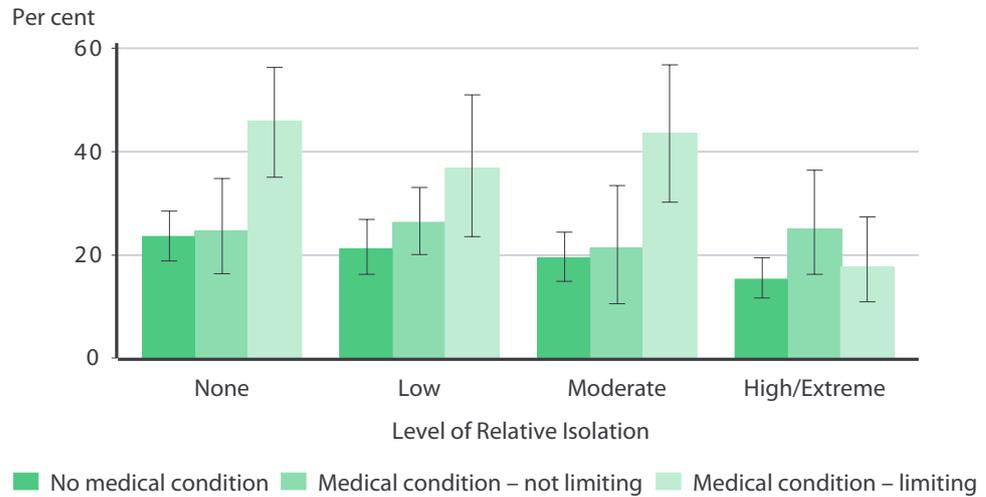
Carer’s physical health

Carers were asked if they had any medical condition lasting six months or more, and if so whether they were limited in any way doing normal daily activities as a result of this problem. An estimated 15.4 per cent (CI: 13.6%–17.3%) of Aboriginal children were in the care of a primary carer who was limited in normal daily activities because of a medical or health problem. An estimated 37.3 per cent (CI: 31.5%–43.7%) of children living in these circumstances were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties compared with 24.4 per cent (CI: 20.3%–29.2%) of children whose primary carer had a medical condition lasting for 6 months or more that was not limiting, and 20.4 per cent (CI: 18.0%–22.9%) of children whose primary carer did not have a medical condition lasting 6 months or more (Table 3.22).

The impact of the physical health of the primary carer on risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in the children in their care was most pronounced in the Perth area and in areas of moderate isolation. An estimated 45.9 per cent (CI: 35.0%–56.4%) of Perth children whose primary carer’s medical condition was limiting were at high risk of clinically significant emotional and behavioural difficulties compared with 23.5 per cent (CI: 18.9%–28.5%) of children whose primary carer had no medical condition lasting 6 months or more. For areas of moderate isolation, the proportions were 43.6 per cent (CI: 30.2%–56.8%) and 19.5 per cent (CI: 14.9%–24.4%) respectively. These proportions are in contrast to an area which combines high and extreme isolation (due to low sample numbers) where the proportion of children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties whose primary carer had a limiting medical condition was markedly lower (17.6 per cent; CI: 10.9%–27.4%) and similar to children in this area whose primary carer had no lasting medical condition (15.2 per cent; CI: 11.7%–19.4%) (Figure 3.10).



FIGURE 3.10: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER THE PRIMARY CARER HAD ANY MEDICAL CONDITIONS LASTING 6 MONTHS OR MORE, AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

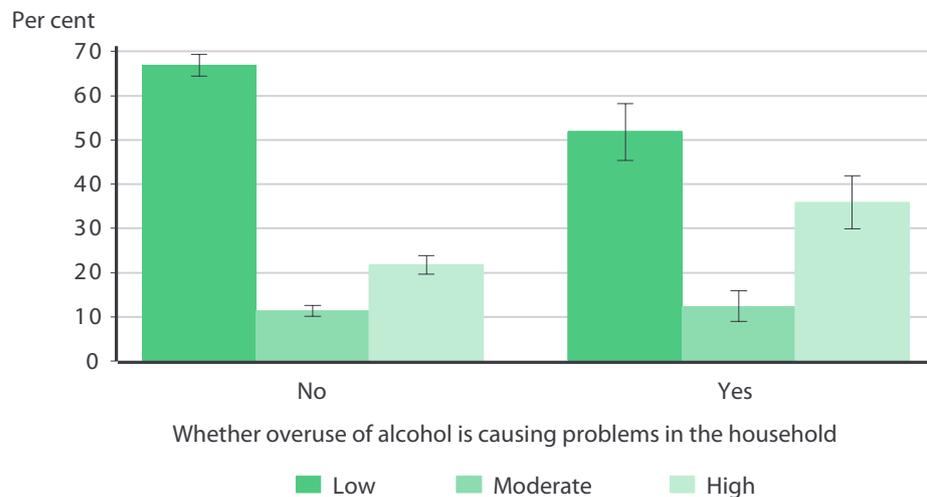


Source: Table 3.23

Overuse of alcohol causing problems in the household

An estimated 15.4 per cent (CI: 13.5%–17.4%) of Aboriginal children aged 4–17 years were living in households in which overuse of alcohol caused problems. These problems were found to be strongly associated with emotional or behavioural difficulties in children. Over one third (35.8 per cent; CI: 29.9%–41.9%) of children living in households affected by overuse of alcohol were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties, while a little over half (51.9 per cent; CI: 45.4%–58.2%) of children living in such households were at low risk. By contrast, in households where alcohol was not considered to be a problem these proportions were 21.7 per cent (CI: 19.7%–23.9%) and 66.9 per cent (CI: 64.5%–69.3%) respectively (Figure 3.11).

FIGURE 3.11: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER OVERUSE OF ALCOHOL CAUSES PROBLEMS IN THE HOUSEHOLD



Source: Table 3.24



The association between overuse of alcohol causing problems and risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties was observed for both younger and older children. In children 4–11 years, 37.6 per cent (CI: 30.9%–44.8%) were at high risk if they lived in a household where alcohol caused problems, compared with 24.1 per cent (CI: 21.6%–26.6%) in households where alcohol was not considered to cause problems. Similarly for 12–17 year-olds, 33.4 per cent (CI: 25.4%–41.6%) were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in households where alcohol caused problems compared with 18.1 per cent (CI: 15.1%–21.3%) of children in other households (Table 3.25).

The level of child emotional and behavioural difficulties for households where alcohol was reported to be a problem was estimated to be highest in the Perth area, where two in every five children (41.4 per cent; CI: 29.1%–55.1%) in such households were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. The proportion of children at high risk fell to 31.6 per cent (CI: 20.9%–45.3%) in an area combining high and extreme isolation, although the differences by LORI were not statistically significant (Table 3.26).

3

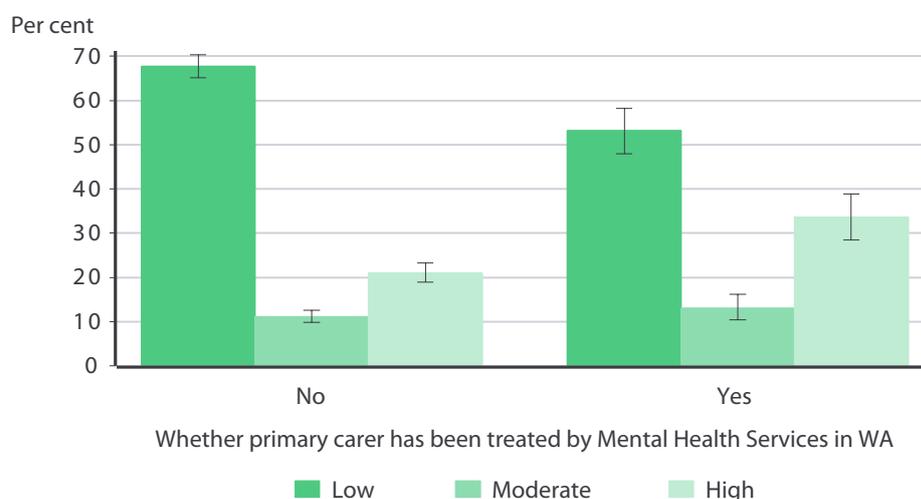
ASSOCIATIONS WITH CARER MENTAL HEALTH AND CARER RELATIONSHIPS

Carer’s mental health

The poor physical health of the primary carer is not the only health factor that predisposes Aboriginal children in their care to a higher risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. The mental health of the primary carer, as measured by the use primary carers have made of the Mental Health Services in WA, also predicts emotional or behavioural difficulties in children in their care.

Around one third (33.7 per cent; CI: 28.5%–38.9%) of children aged 4–17 years whose primary carer had used Mental Health Services in WA were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties compared with 21.0 per cent (CI: 18.9%–23.3%) of children whose carer had not used these services (Figure 3.12). More details about use of Mental Health Services by Aboriginal children and their carers are provided in Chapter 6.

FIGURE 3.12: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER PRIMARY CARER EVER TREATED BY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN WA



Source: Table 3.27



Primary carer and partner/spouse care for each other

An estimated 61.9 per cent (CI: 59.5%–64.4%) of Aboriginal children were living in families where the primary carer had a spouse or partner. Almost three quarters of these children (74.1 per cent; CI: 69.5%–79.0%) were living in families where the primary carer and spouse or partner ‘quite often’ or ‘almost always’ showed signs that they cared for each other. Fewer Aboriginal children living in these families were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (19.1 per cent; CI: 16.3%–22.3%) compared with families where the carers ‘never’ or ‘hardly ever’ showed signs that they cared for each other (31.3 per cent; CI: 24.6%–38.6%) (Table 3.28).

Primary carer and partner/spouse argue with each other

Of those Aboriginal children living in families where the primary carer had a spouse or partner, an estimated 29.8 per cent (CI: 26.1%–33.8%) had carers that ‘never’ or ‘hardly ever’ argued. Fewer of these children were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (17.7 per cent; CI: 14.0%–22.3%) compared with children in families where carers argued ‘quite often’ or ‘almost always’ (27.1 per cent; CI: 22.3%–32.1%) (Table 3.29).

3

ASSOCIATIONS WITH SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Carer can discuss their problems with someone

Primary carers were asked if they had anyone to yarn to about their problems. When considered as a likely factor associated with emotional or behavioural difficulties in children, there was no statistically significant difference in such outcomes whether or not the primary carer had access to such a support mechanism (Table 3.30).

Speaking an Aboriginal language

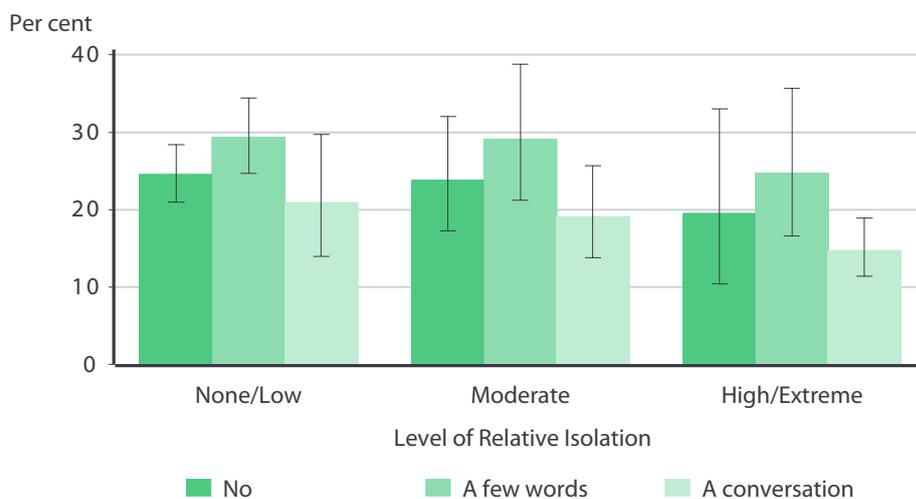
Fewer children in the primary care of persons who were conversant in an Aboriginal language were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (17.0 per cent; CI: 14.1%–19.9%) than either children whose carers knew a few words of an Aboriginal language (28.7 per cent; CI: 25.0%–32.7%) or children with carers who did not speak an Aboriginal language (24.0 per cent; CI: 21.0%–27.3%). Even though speakers of Aboriginal languages are concentrated in areas of high and extreme relative isolation, the association between speaking an Aboriginal language and risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties did not vary by LORI (Figure 3.13).

Carers may also influence their child’s learning of an Aboriginal language and the ability of the child to be conversant in that language. Carers were asked if any of their children spoke an Aboriginal language. Where carers indicated that at least one child in their care was conversant in an Aboriginal language, fewer children in such situations were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (16.4 per cent; CI: 13.0%–20.2%) compared with children who either lived in households where at least one child knew only a few words of an Aboriginal language (24.6 per cent; CI: 21.4%–27.8%) or no children spoke an Aboriginal language (26.3 per cent; CI: 23.1%–29.6%) (Table 3.32).

Analysis by LORI showed no statistically significant differences (Figure 3.13).



FIGURE 3.13: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER THE PRIMARY CARER CAN SPEAK AN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE, AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Source: Table 3.31

Participation in Aboriginal cultural activities

Primary carers were considered to have participated in Aboriginal cultural activities if they were either conversant in an Aboriginal language or, over the past 12 months, had participated in Aboriginal ceremonies or festivals or been involved with an Aboriginal organisation.

Whether or not primary carers had participated in Aboriginal cultural activities had no statistically significant impact on emotional or behavioural difficulties of Aboriginal children (Table 3.33).

Gambling causing problems in the household

Gambling problems in the household was not associated with any statistically significant difference in proportion of children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties compared with households where gambling is not a problem (Table 3.34).

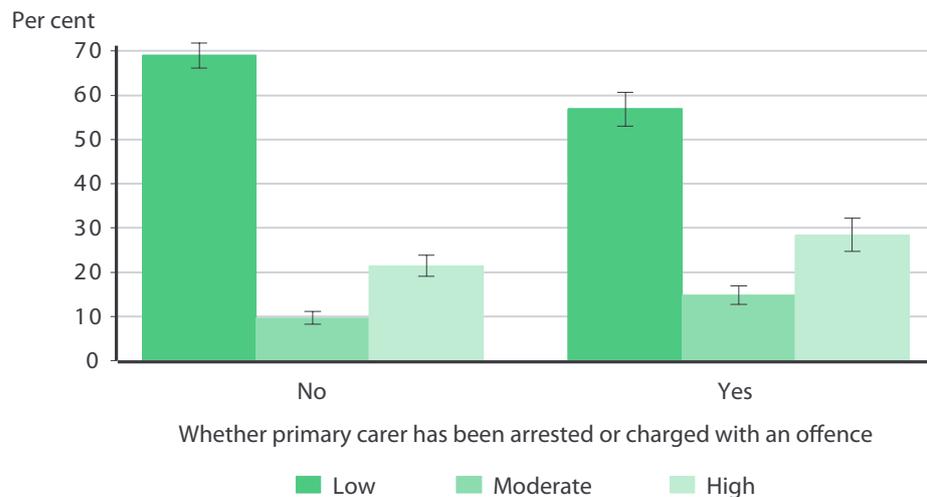
Primary carer ever arrested or charged

An estimated 36.0 per cent (CI: 33.5%–38.7%) of children were living with primary carers who have been arrested or charged with an offence at some stage of their lives. A higher proportion of children of primary carers who had ever been arrested or charged with an offence were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties – 28.3 per cent (CI: 24.7%–32.2%) compared with 21.4 per cent (CI: 19.1%–23.9%) of children whose primary carer had never been arrested or charged (Figure 3.14).



Within each level of relative isolation, there were no statistically significant differences in proportions of children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties when comparing children cared for by primary carers who had been arrested or charged with those who had not been arrested or charged. A higher proportion of children living with a primary carer who had been arrested or charged were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties if they were from areas of no or low relative isolation – 29.8 per cent (CI: 23.3%–37.5%) and 29.7 per cent (CI: 23.1%–36.7%) respectively – than children living in areas of extreme isolation (13.8 per cent; CI: 7.7%– 23.0%) (Table 3.36).

FIGURE 3.14: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER PRIMARY CARER HAS EVER BEEN ARRESTED OR CHARGED WITH AN OFFENCE



Source: Table 3.35

Primary carer’s partner/spouse ever arrested/charged

A higher proportion of children living with a primary carer whose partner or spouse had ever been arrested or charged for an offence were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties – 24.2 per cent (CI: 20.8%–27.7%) compared with 15.8 per cent (CI: 12.6%–19.4%) for children with a primary carer whose partner/spouse had never been arrested or charged (Table 3.37).

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF FACTORS RELATED TO CARERS ON EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES IN ABORIGINAL CHILDREN

Figure 3.15 presents the results of modelling carer factors discussed in the preceding analysis. The statistical modelling tested each factor to determine the degree to which it was associated with the likelihood of a child being at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties independently of the effects of demographic factors (both child age and sex and primary carer age and sex as well as LORI) and other carer factors.



Carer factors found not to be statistically significant predictors of risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties, both in the preceding analysis and as a result of statistical modelling, were carer education; carer social support (whether the primary carer had someone to yarn to about their problems); participation in cultural activities; and gambling causing problems in the household.

A number of other carer factors appeared to be significantly associated with the child's risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in the preceding analysis but, when taking into account other factors, were not found to be significant predictors of emotional and behavioural difficulties. They were the level of financial strain; whether the primary carer and partner/spouse care for each other; whether the primary carer and partner/spouse argue with each other; whether the primary carer speaks an Aboriginal language; whether the primary carer had ever been arrested or charged; and whether the primary carer's partner/spouse had ever been arrested or charged.

There were three carer factors which data modelling suggested were predictors of children being at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties independent of the effects of demographic and other carer factors. These were:

Primary carer's physical health. Aboriginal children aged 4–17 years in the primary care of a person who suffers from a long term and limiting medical condition were significantly more likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (Odds Ratio 3.81; CI: 2.10–6.92) compared with children whose primary carer had no medical condition lasting six months or more.

Primary carer's mental health. Aboriginal children whose primary carer had made use of Mental Health Services in WA were twice as likely (Odds Ratio 2.01; CI: 1.31–3.09) to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children in the primary care of a person who had not accessed these services.

Overuse of alcohol causing problems in the household. There were variations in the degree to which overuse of alcohol caused household problems, the most noticeable being a relatively high proportion in the Perth area. After accounting for LORI and other carer factors, children living in households where alcohol caused problems were two and a half times (Odds Ratio 2.47; CI: 1.49–4.11) more likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children living in households where alcohol was not considered to cause problems.



FIGURE 3.15: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS – LIKELIHOOD OF BEING AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, ASSOCIATED WITH FACTORS RELATED TO THE CHILD’S CARERS

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Odds Ratio</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Sex—		
Male	2.09	(1.61 - 2.72)
Female	1.00	
Age group (years)—		
4–7	1.00	
8–11	0.99	(0.71 - 1.37)
12–14	0.98	(0.66 - 1.47)
15–17	0.38	(0.21 - 0.68)
Level of Relative Isolation—		
None	1.00	
Low	0.71	(0.45 - 1.13)
Moderate	0.93	(0.46 - 1.87)
High	0.61	(0.22 - 1.69)
Extreme	0.17	(0.07 - 0.42)
Primary carer’s age (years)—		
24 and under	1.00	
25–34	0.45	(0.23 - 0.87)
35–44	0.42	(0.21 - 0.85)
45 and over	0.44	(0.18 - 1.06)
Don’t know	0.26	(0.05 - 1.42)
Primary carer’s sex—		
Male	0.55	(0.23 - 1.28)
Female	1.00	
Whether primary carer has a medical condition lasting 6 months or more—		
No medical condition	1.00	
Medical condition - not limiting	1.32	(0.80 - 2.18)
Medical condition - limiting	3.81	(2.10 - 6.92)
Don’t know	1.47	(0.81 - 2.64)
Whether primary carer has used Mental Health Services—		
No	1.00	
Yes	2.01	(1.31 - 3.09)
Don’t know	1.54	(0.44 - 5.40)
Whether overuse of alcohol causes problems—		
Not stated	1.47	(0.81 - 2.64)
No	1.00	
Yes	2.47	(1.49 - 4.11)



FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES: CARER EDUCATION, FINANCIAL STRAIN, PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH AND THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Carer education and financial strain

Education and income are important aspects of human capital and can be used to influence child development.^{17,18} The previous volume of results from the WAACHS was notable for finding no associations between social determinants such as income and education and the physical health status of Aboriginal children and young people.³

The findings here continue to confirm these observations and extend them to include emotional and behavioural difficulties. Once again, no strong social gradient emerges. Unlike children in the general population,¹¹ there was no evidence that additional levels of carer education beyond Year 10, or lower levels of financial strain, had any impact on the proportion of Aboriginal children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties.

Globally, social gradients in health have been consistently demonstrated in developed countries.¹⁹ Their emergence and the widening disparity they document have been a relatively new characteristic underlying understanding of patterns of health in these countries. The absence of strong social gradients in Aboriginal health, and child emotional and behavioural wellbeing particularly, is notable because it suggests that *other* causal factors potentially moderate this effect.

Carer physical health

Where Aboriginal carers are limited in their normal daily activities, there are substantial risks to the social and emotional wellbeing of their children. Relative to children living with carers who are not limited in their normal daily activity because of a health condition, a higher proportion of children living with carers who are limited in their daily activity were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. Clearly, prevention of illness and the maintenance and restoration of good physical health in Aboriginal carers carries with it the potential for significant benefits for Aboriginal children.

Carer mental health

Data from non-Aboriginal families shows that, relative to children whose carer or carers had no history of emotional and behavioural difficulties, children with carers who had such a history were at higher risk of having emotional and behavioural difficulties and were more likely to be affected in their functioning at school.²⁰ Similar results were found for Aboriginal children. Relative to children whose primary carer had not had contact with Mental Health Services, children with carers who have used Mental Health Services were twice as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties.

Continued . . .



**FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES:
CARER EDUCATION, FINANCIAL STRAIN, PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH AND THE SOCIAL
ENVIRONMENT OF THE HOUSEHOLD** *(continued)*

The social environment of the household

When alcohol use causes a problem in the household, children from these households were about two and half times more likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties relative to children from households where alcohol does not cause a problem. Presence of social support for the carer, use of an Aboriginal language and participation in cultural activities were not associated with emotional or behavioural difficulties in Aboriginal children. Similarly, once alcohol was accounted for in the multivariate model, other factors such as history of arrest or police charges did not significantly predict risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties.

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD FACTORS AND EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES

FAMILY CARE ARRANGEMENTS

Volume One from the WAACHS detailed the classification used to describe the household care arrangements for each Aboriginal child.³ For children aged 4–17 years, most (42.4 per cent; CI: 40.0%–44.8%) were in the care of both of their original parents. This arrangement included children cared for by their original parents in combination with other extended family members in the household, although these other members did not have any direct responsibility for the child’s care. Around one third (33.9 per cent; CI: 31.5%–36.4%) of children were cared for by a sole parent (including sole parent families where other extended family members were in the household) while an estimated 8.9 per cent (CI: 7.7%–10.2%) of children were cared for by an original parent living with a new partner and a further 14.9 per cent (CI: 13.0%–16.8%) were in other care arrangements (such as living with aunts and uncles, foster parents).³

Where care arrangements in the household included both original parents, the proportion of children who were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties was the lowest. Almost one in five (18.5 per cent; CI: 15.8%–21.5%) children in the care of both original parents were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties compared with three in ten children living with a sole parent (30.2 per cent; CI: 26.4%–34.1%) and 27.0 per cent (CI: 21.9%–32.8%) of children in the care of family other than an original parent. Fewer children in the care of families with one original parent who was living with a new partner were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (21.4 per cent; CI: 16.4%–27.3%) but this proportion was not statistically different from outcomes for children living with either a sole parent or other family care arrangements (Table 3.38).

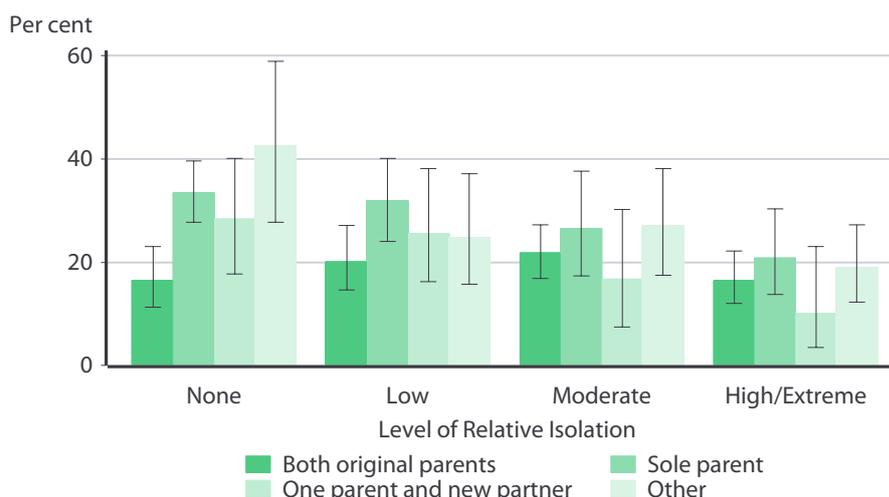


Around one in ten children (11.7 per cent; CI: 9.9%–13.8%) aged 4–11 years were cared for by someone other than their original parent or parents – such as aunts and uncles, or grandparents – compared with two in ten children aged 12–17 years (19.6 per cent; CI: 16.8%–22.7%). Such care arrangements occurred more in areas of high or extreme isolation. While older children were more likely to have moved out of the care of an original parent,³ the level of risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties of these children was lower than that of younger children across each type of care arrangement, although the differences were not statistically significant (Table 3.39).

Family care arrangements vary significantly across levels of isolation. In areas of low, high and extreme isolation, Aboriginal children were mostly cared for by both original parents. Children cared for by a sole parent constituted the greatest proportion of children living in the Perth metropolitan area (43.4 per cent; CI: 38.9%–48.0%) falling to 15.4 per cent (CI: 10.9%–20.5%) of children in areas of extreme isolation. Around one in ten children (8.9 per cent; CI: 6.5%–11.8%) living in the Perth area were in the care of family other than an original parent, the proportion rising with increasing isolation to 26.7 per cent (CI: 19.0%–34.8%) living in extremely isolated areas (Table 3.40).

Level of risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties for each type of family care arrangement were markedly different for Aboriginal children living in the Perth metropolitan area (no isolation) compared with all other levels of relative isolation. Where Perth children were cared for by both original parents, an estimated 16.5 per cent (CI: 11.3%–23.0%) were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. This proportion increased significantly for children living with a sole parent (33.4 per cent; CI: 27.7%–39.6%) or cared for by someone other than their original parent or parents (42.6 per cent; CI: 27.7–59.0) (Figure 3.16).

FIGURE 3.16: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY TYPE OF FAMILY CARE ARRANGEMENT AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Source: Table 3.41



HOUSEHOLD OCCUPANCY LEVEL

HOUSEHOLD OCCUPANCY LEVEL

A two-level index of household occupancy was created based on the number of bedrooms and the number of people usually sleeping in the home. A household was considered to have a high level of household occupancy if it had the following attributes in terms of number of bedrooms and number of people sleeping in the home:³

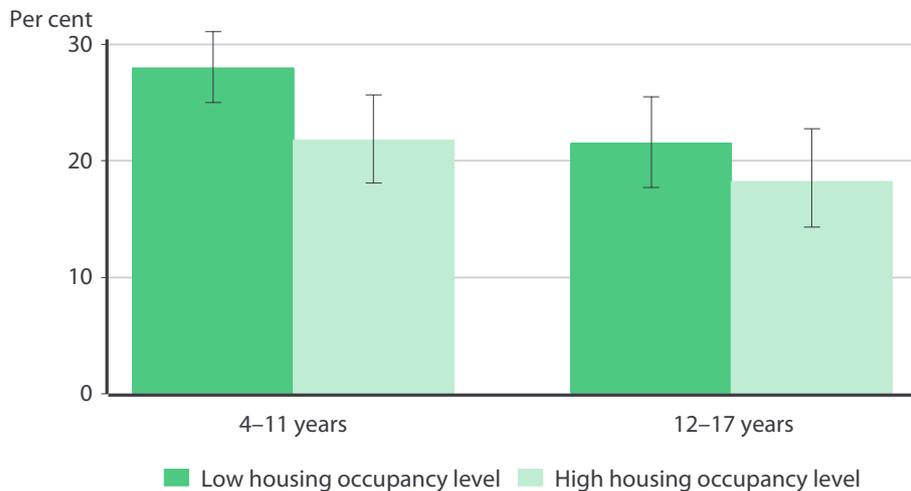
<i>Number of bedrooms</i>	<i>Number of people sleeping there</i>
1 or 2	5 or more
3	6 or more
4	7 or more
5 or more	8 or more

3

Although not statistically significant, there was a trend suggesting that fewer children living in homes with a high household occupancy level were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. Of these children, an estimated 20.1 per cent (CI: 17.0%–23.5%) were at high risk compared with 25.5 per cent (CI: 23.0%–28.2%) of children who were living in homes with a low level of household occupancy (Table 3.42). The mean SDQ score for 4–17 year-old children living in homes with a high level of household occupancy was 10.6 (CI: 10.0–11.2), lower than the mean SDQ score of 11.6 (CI: 11.2–12.1) for children living in homes with a low household occupancy level (Table 3.43).

The trend toward a high household occupancy as a protective factor against risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties was most noticeable in younger children, with 21.5 per cent (CI: 17.7%–25.5%) of 4–11 year-old’s living in homes with a high level of household occupancy being at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties compared with 28.0 per cent (CI: 25.0%–31.1%) living in households with a low household occupancy level (Table 3.44).

FIGURE 3.17: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY HOUSEHOLD OCCUPANCY LEVEL AND AGE GROUP



Source: Table 3.44



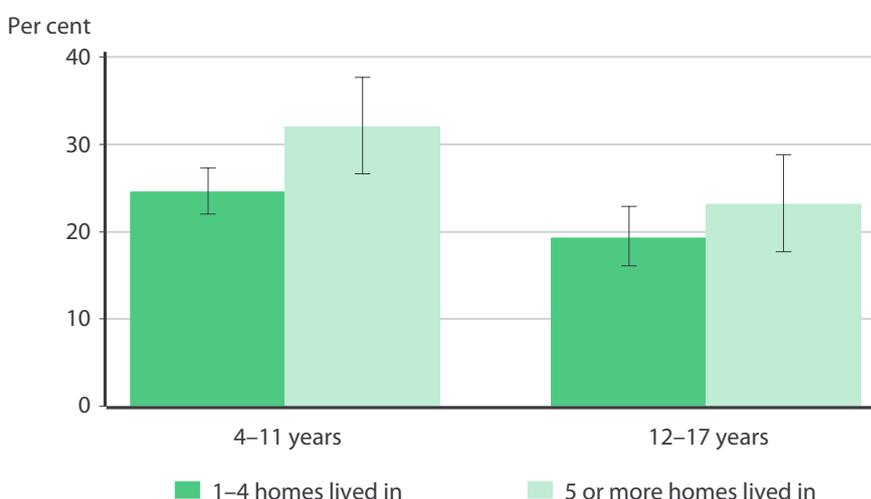
NUMBER OF DIFFERENT HOMES LIVED IN

Over one quarter (27.4 per cent; CI: 25.2%–29.6%) of Aboriginal children aged 4–17 years had lived in five or more homes since birth. Children living in areas of no or low isolation were significantly more likely to have lived in five or more homes than children in more isolated areas – 35.6 per cent (CI: 31.7%–39.7%) of children in the Perth area (no isolation) compared with 12.5 per cent (CI: 8.1%–18.2%) in areas of extreme isolation (Table 3.45).

The proportion of children who have lived in five or more different homes since birth who were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (27.6 per cent; CI: 23.6%–31.8%) was higher, although not significantly so, than for children who have lived in fewer different homes (22.6 per cent; CI: 20.4%–25.0%) (Table 3.46). In terms of the mean SDQ score, however, 4–17 year-old children who have lived in five or more homes scored notably higher (Mean 12.1; CI: 11.4–12.8) than children living in fewer than five homes (Mean 11.0; CI: 10.6–11.4) (Table 3.47).

For younger children, there was a trend suggesting that fewer of those who had lived in less than five different homes since birth were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. Around one quarter (24.5 per cent; CI: 22.0%–27.3%) of 4–11 year-olds who had lived in less than five homes since birth were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties compared with almost one third (32.0 per cent; CI: 26.6%–37.7%) of children in this age group who had lived in 5 or more homes. There was little difference in the comparable proportions for 12–17 year-olds (Figure 3.18).

FIGURE 3.18: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY AGE GROUP AND NUMBER OF DIFFERENT HOMES LIVED IN



Source: Table 3.46



FAMILY FUNCTIONING

FAMILY FUNCTIONING

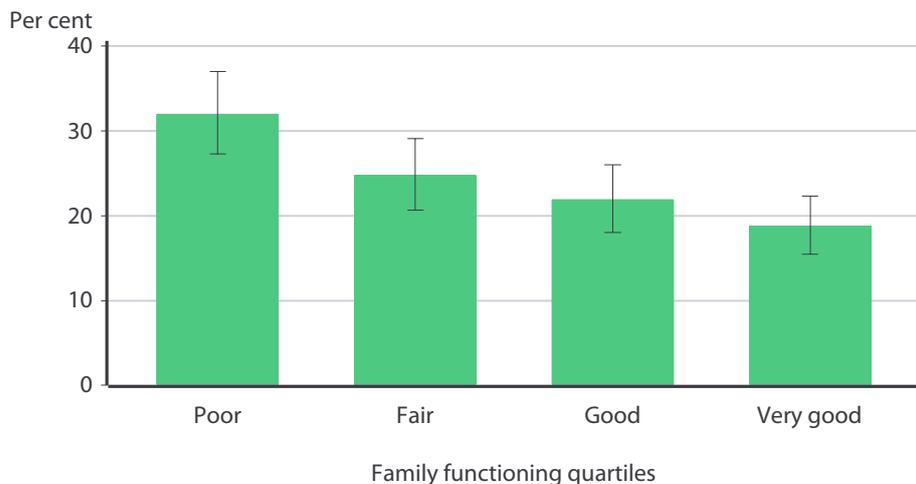
Family disharmony is known to be associated with poorer child development outcomes. The WAACHS used a nine-item scale to measure the extent to which families have established a climate of cooperation, emotional support and good communication. Primary carers were asked to rate each of nine statements on a scale of 1–5 as to how accurately each statement described their family circumstances. The nine statements included items about communications and decision making in the family, emotional support, time spent together, and family cooperation. These ratings were summed to produce an overall score. Families were then split into quartiles based on this score, with approximately 25 per cent of children in each category. These categories have been labelled poor, fair, good and very good family functioning in this publication. In some cases the categories fair to very good have been combined in the analysis.

For details of the nine items and how they were combined to form the family functioning score, see *Appendix C – Measures derived from multiple responses and scales*.

3

There were an estimated 4,830 (CI: 4,330–5,260) – around one in five – Aboriginal children living in families in the bottom quartile of family functioning (poor family function). Nearly one third of these children (32.0 per cent; CI: 27.3%–37.0%) were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. This compares with around two in every ten children in families that had either good functioning (21.9 per cent; CI: 18.0%–26.0%) or very good functioning (18.8 per cent; CI: 15.5%–22.3%) (Table 3.48).

FIGURE 3.19: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF FAMILY FUNCTIONING



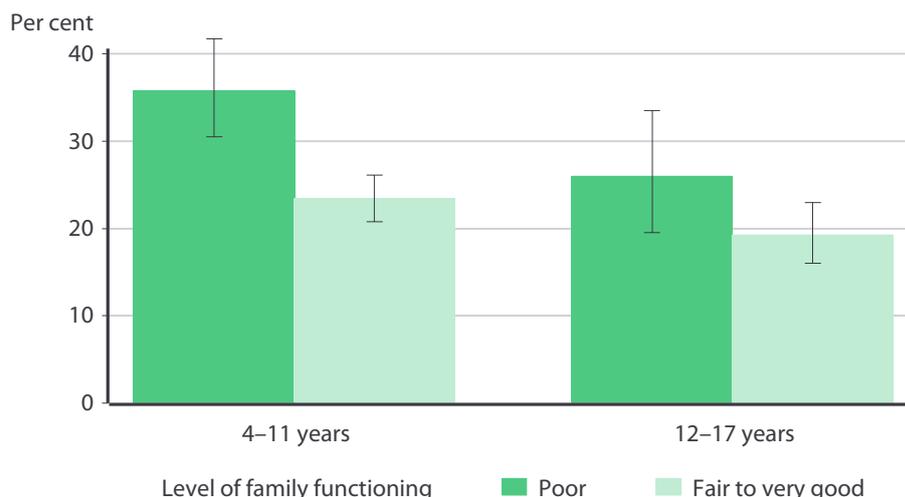
Source: Table 3.48



In view of the marked difference between the proportion of children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in poorly functioning families and all other families, those families which were assessed as having fair, good or very good family functioning have been grouped for the purposes of further analysis as having ‘fair to very good’ functioning. Just over one in every five children (21.7 per cent; CI: 19.5%–24.1%) living in fair to very good functioning families were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (Table 3.49).

Children aged 4–11 years living in families with poor functioning were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. A significant 35.8 per cent (CI: 30.5%–41.7%) of these children were assessed as being at high risk of clinically significant emotional and behavioural difficulties compared with 23.4 per cent (CI: 20.8%–26.1%) of 4–11 year-olds living in families with fair to very good functioning. By comparison, the proportions of 12–17 year-old Aboriginal children, at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties, whether in poorly functioning families or families with fair to very good functioning, were lower although the differences were not statistically significant (Figure 3.20).

FIGURE 3.20: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF FAMILY FUNCTIONING AND AGE GROUP



Source: Table 3.50

Regardless of the level of family dysfunction, fewer Aboriginal children living in more isolated areas were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children in the Perth area (no isolation). While 20.7 per cent (CI: 14.1%–29.0%) of children in poorly functioning families living in high and extreme isolation were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties, the proportion living in poorly functioning families in the Perth area was almost double at 39.1 per cent (CI: 30.8%–47.9%). The proportion of children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in poorly functioning families in areas of low or moderate isolation was approximately mid-way between these lower and upper values, at around 30 per cent.

Proportions of children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties living in families whose functioning was fair to very good tended to decrease with increasing isolation, from 24.0 per cent (CI: 19.8%–28.7%) in the Perth area to 16.9 per cent (CI: 13.0%–21.6%) in areas of high and extreme isolation,



although the differences were not statistically significant. The proportions of children at high risk in families whose function was fair to very good were lower across all levels of isolation, the only statistically significant difference being in the Perth area – 39.1 per cent (CI: 30.8%–47.9%) in poorly functioning families compared with 24.0 per cent (CI: 19.8%–28.7%) (Table 3.51).

QUALITY OF PARENTING

QUALITY OF PARENTING

The nature of the relationship between a child and his or her primary carer, and the style and quality of the carer's parenting are important influences on the development and wellbeing of children. The WAACHS asked a series of questions of carers about their relationship with each of their children. An index of quality of parenting has been derived from three of these items: how often carers praise their children, how often they hit or smack their children and how often they laugh together with their children. These three items, which measure the concepts of parenting warmth and harshness, were rated by carers on a five-point frequency scale from 'Never' through to 'Almost always'. An overall score was produced by summing these three items. Children were then ranked by score, and split into quartiles based on this score, with approximately 25 per cent of children in each category. These categories have been labelled poor, fair, good and very good quality of parenting in this publication.

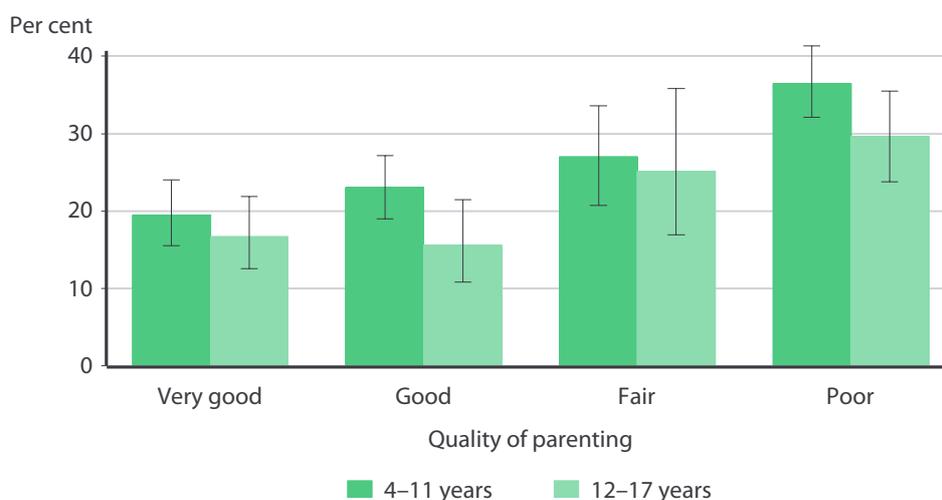
For further details on the quality of parenting items, and how they were combined to form the quality of parenting score, see *Appendix C — Measures derived from multiple responses and scales*.

The quality of parenting by carers of Aboriginal children was strongly associated with the levels of risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties of their children. Around one in three children (34.1 per cent; CI: 30.1%–38.0%) were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties if their primary carer's parenting was rated as poor. This compares with one in five children where the quality of parenting was either very good (18.2 per cent of children; CI: 15.2%–21.7%) or good (20.4 per cent; CI: 16.9%–24.1%). Just over one quarter (26.3 per cent; CI: 21.0–32.1%) of children in families with fair parenting quality were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties although this proportion was not statistically significant from that in families where parenting was of lower or higher quality (Table 3.52).

A similar pattern of high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties was found amongst both younger and older children. For children aged 4–11 years, the proportion found to be at high risk in each category of parenting quality was higher than the proportions for children aged 12–17 years, although the differences were not statistically significant (Figure 3.21).



FIGURE 3.21: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY QUALITY OF PARENTING



Source: Table 3.52

The association between quality of parenting and LORI in respect of emotional and behavioural difficulties was most pronounced in the Perth metropolitan area. The estimated proportions of Perth children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties were markedly lower in families where parenting quality was very good (23.2 per cent; CI: 17.6%–30.1%) or good (21.0 per cent; CI: 14.8%–28.6%) compared with families where the parenting quality was poor (41.2 per cent; CI: 33.3%–49.4%). As the level of relative isolation increased, the strength of association between parenting quality and child emotional and behavioural difficulties reduced. The proportion of children at high risk in areas of low or moderate isolation differed significantly only between families with very good parenting quality compared with poor parenting quality. In the most isolated areas (high and extreme isolation), there was no statistically significant difference in the proportions of children at high risk across each level of parenting quality (Table 3.53).



LIFE STRESS EVENTS

LIFE STRESS EVENTS

The number of stressful life events that occur in a single period can impact on a families' abilities to cope. Most people are able to cope with a single stressful event, but when multiple stressful or traumatic events occur simultaneously it can be more and more difficult to cope.

In the WAACHS, primary carers were asked if any of fourteen major life stresses had occurred in the family in the preceding 12 months. These events included illness, hospitalisation or death of a close family member, family break-up, arrests, job loss and financial difficulties.

For analysis, the number of life stress events in the previous 12 months were grouped as follows: 0–2, 3–4, 5–6, 7 or more, with each category containing approximately one quarter of survey children. Previous Western Australian research has suggested that three or more life stress events in one 12 month period may be a risk factor for a range of problems.²⁰

Details of the life stress events measured in the survey can be found in *Appendix C — Measures derived from multiple responses and scales.*

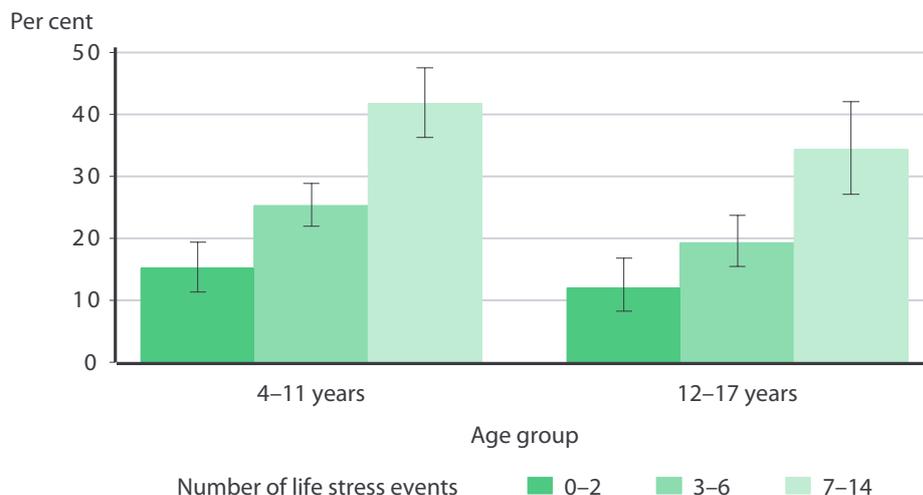
A significant number of Aboriginal children aged 4–17 years (22.0 per cent; CI: 19.9%–24.2%) were living in families where 7 or more major life stress events had occurred over the preceding 12 months.

As the number of life stress events occurring within families with Aboriginal children increased, so too did the proportion of children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. Proportions of children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties ranged from 13.9 per cent (CI: 11.0%–17.4%) of children in families that had experienced none, one or two stressful events to 38.9 per cent (CI: 34.0%–43.8%) of children in families that had experienced 7 or more stressful events.

As was the finding with family functioning, children aged 4–11 years were less resilient to the impact of family stresses. Where 2 or fewer stressful events had occurred, 15.2 per cent (CI: 11.4%–19.4%) of 4–11 year-olds were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties, increasing to 25.3 per cent (CI: 22.0%–28.9%) in families experiencing 3–6 stressful events and 41.8 per cent (CI: 36.3%–47.6%) in families experiencing 7 or more such events. By comparison, the proportions of 12–17 year-old Aboriginal children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties were lower, although the differences were not statistically significant. There was no significant difference in the proportions of 12–17 year-olds at high risk in families experiencing either 0–2 or 3–6 stressful family events whereas the difference was significant between these two levels of family stress and the proportion at high risk where the family had experienced 7 or more stressful events (Figure 3.22).



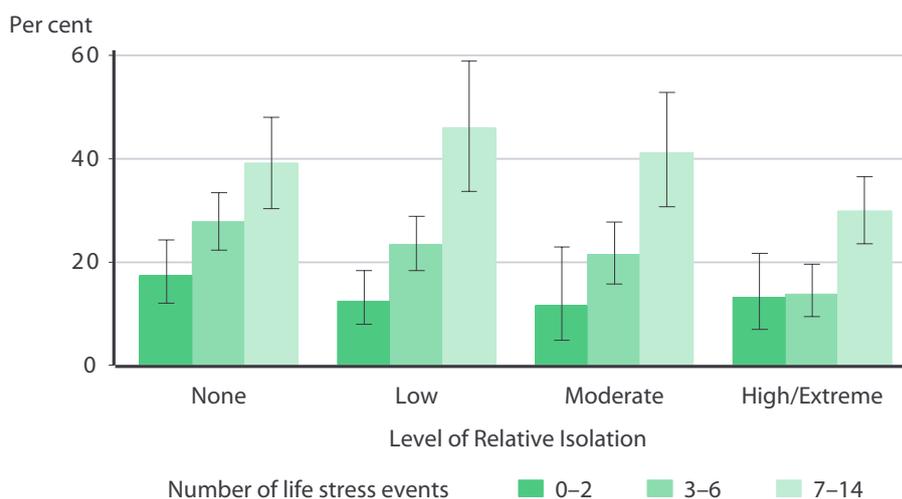
FIGURE 3.22: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS AND AGE GROUP



Source: Table 3.54

Across all levels of relative isolation, a significantly higher proportion of children in families that had experienced 7 or more stressful events were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties compared with children in families that had experienced 0–2 stressful family events. The degree of difference was greatest in areas of low isolation and least in an area combining high and extreme isolation (Figure 3.23).

FIGURE 3.23: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Source: Table 3.55



RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD FACTORS ON EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES IN ABORIGINAL CHILDREN

Figure 3.24 presents the results of modelling family and household factors discussed in the preceding analysis. The statistical modelling tested each factor to determine the degree to which it was associated with the likelihood of a child being at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties independently of the effects of demographic and other family and household factors.

Data modelling indicated that each of the five family and household factors analysed above was a predictor of child emotional and behavioural difficulties independent of the effects of demographic and other family and household factors.

Family care arrangements. Family care arrangements for Aboriginal children vary according to the age of the child and the level of isolation. For example, older children are less likely to be in the care of any original parent, while children living in areas of extreme isolation are much more likely to be in the care of both original parents or with extended family or grandparents and much less likely to be in the care of a sole parent. After these demographic factors were accounted for, 4–17 year-olds in the care of a sole parent were twice as likely (Odds Ratio 1.95; CI: 1.29–2.96) to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children living with both their original parents, while children living in circumstances other than with an original parent, such as with aunts and uncles, were over twice as likely (Odds Ratio 2.39; CI: 1.47–3.87) to be at high risk.

Level of household occupancy. High levels of household occupancy are more prevalent with increasing isolation. This is due to the average number of people sleeping in a dwelling increasing with increasing levels of isolation, while the average number of bedrooms per dwelling remains relatively steady regardless of the level of isolation.³ After data modelling to take into account demographic factors, children living in homes with a high level of housing occupancy were half as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (Odds Ratio 0.43; CI: 0.27–0.71) as children who were living in homes with a low level of housing occupancy.

Number of different homes lived in. Older children (aged 12–17 years) and children living in areas of no or low isolation were more likely to have lived in five or more different homes since birth. After accounting for these factors, children who have lived in five or more different homes were one and a half times (Odds Ratio 1.51; CI: 1.05–2.17) more likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children who had lived in fewer than five homes since birth.

Family functioning. After accounting for demographic and other factors, family functioning was found to be one of the most important predictors of child emotional and behavioural difficulties. Keeping in mind that 25 per cent of Aboriginal children live in families in the bottom quartile of family functioning, these children were over twice as likely (Odds Ratio 2.39; CI: 1.36–4.19) to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties compared with children living in families with very good functioning.

Quality of parenting. Poor parenting quality was strongly associated with poor family functioning. When both variables were included in the model, each remained a significant predictor of child emotional and behavioural difficulties. Children in families with poor parenting quality were almost four times as likely (Odds Ratio 3.80; CI: 2.39–6.04) to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children in families with very good parenting quality.



Life stress events. Over 20 per cent of Aboriginal children were living in families where 7 or more major life stress events had occurred over the preceding 12 months. These children were over seven times as likely (Odds Ratio 7.34; CI: 4.30–12.7) to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children in families where 2 or less life stress events had occurred. This variable is the strongest predictor of emotional and behavioural difficulties in Aboriginal children.

FIGURE 3.24: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF BEING AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES ASSOCIATED WITH FAMILY AND ENVIRONMENT FACTORS

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Odds Ratio</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Sex—		
Male	2.05	(1.58 - 2.65)
Female	1.00	
Age group (years)—		
4–7	1.00	
8–11	0.85	(0.61 - 1.18)
12–14	0.88	(0.61 - 1.27)
15–17	0.34	(0.20 - 0.58)
Level of Relative Isolation—		
None	1.00	
Low	0.81	(0.51 - 1.27)
Moderate	0.86	(0.47 - 1.55)
High	0.81	(0.27 - 2.46)
Extreme	0.21	(0.09 - 0.50)
Child care arrangement—		
Both original parents	1.00	
Sole parent	1.95	(1.29 - 2.96)
One parent and new partner	1.05	(0.56 - 1.98)
Other (e.g. Aunts or uncles)	2.39	(1.47 - 3.87)
Household occupancy level—		
Low	1.00	
High	0.43	(0.27 - 0.71)
Not stated	1.67	(1.20 - 2.32)
Number of homes lived in—		
1–4	1.00	
5 or more	1.51	(1.05 - 2.17)
Family functioning (quartiles)—		
Poor	2.39	(1.36 - 4.19)
Fair	1.18	(0.68 - 2.06)
Good	1.60	(0.94 - 2.73)
Very good	1.00	
Not stated	1.67	(1.20 - 2.32)
Quality of parenting—		
Poor	3.80	(2.39 - 6.04)
Fair	1.76	(1.10 - 2.80)
Good	1.43	(0.90 - 2.28)
Very good	1.00	
Not stated	3.87	(0.30 - 53.9)
Number of life stress events—		
0–2	1.00	
3–6	2.03	(1.18 - 3.49)
7–14	7.34	(4.30 - 12.7)
Not stated	1.67	(1.20 - 2.32)



FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES: FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD FACTORS

Extended Aboriginal kinship systems and traditional practices of child rearing carry with them a great diversity in care arrangements for children. This diversity varies significantly by LORI.³ However, the circumstances that result in some children requiring exclusive care from family members other than their original parents are likely to be those that also impart higher risks of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. In the main, lower proportions of children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties were observed where two carers – either the original carers or an original carer and a new partner – were present. Children who were not being cared for by either of their original parents, such as those being cared for by aunt and uncles or grandparents showed the highest proportion at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. A higher proportion of children being cared for by sole parents were also at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties compared with children cared for by both original parents.

The survey data also show that significantly fewer children were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties where there was a high household occupancy level. This effect was independent of family composition and the care arrangement for the child within the household. It was also adjusted for age, LORI, the primary carer's age and health.

Relationships between health and the level of household occupancy are not straightforward. Concepts of household occupancy level and crowding are subject to normative judgements and large variations in definition. Recent comprehensive reviews of evidence in respect of crowding, as distinct from the household occupancy level as measured in WAACHS, found small relationships between overcrowding and the physical health of both children and adults.^{21, 22} Data specifically on the relationship between social and emotional wellbeing and overcrowding were scant and what was available suggested a mixed relationship – that is, in some circumstances overcrowding appeared to have a bearing on social and emotional outcomes, and in other instances the relationship was not significant. For children specifically, there was limited evidence to suggest that there was an effect between overcrowding and child development.^{22, 23}

Level of household occupancy, as measured in the WAACHS, indicates the presence of more people (rather than less) in the immediate household environment of the child. There may be benefits for the social and emotional wellbeing of Aboriginal children in having more people in the immediate household. There may be practical help and assistance to the carer and there may be safety in numbers with a buffering of potential risk exposure or risk severity relevant to the emotional and behavioural health of the child.

Child social and emotional wellbeing further improves where there is an adequate level of family functioning – that is to say, good communication, emotional support, and the celebration of family traditions and milestones. These findings parallel those of mainstream Australian and New Zealand families.^{20, 24} Survey findings also indicate that the risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural

Continued



FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES: FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD FACTORS (*continued*)

difficulties in younger Aboriginal children is particularly associated with the level of family functioning – about two thirds of 4–11 year-old children were at low risk where family functioning was in the fair to very good range. Just over half of children in this age group were at low risk if family functioning was poor. These effects were most pronounced in the Perth metropolitan area.

Time and again, both within and across cultures, the quality of parenting has been shown to be associated with child social and emotional wellbeing.²⁵⁻²⁸ There is clear evidence linking parenting and family risk factors to the development of conduct problems. Specifically, the lack of a warm, positive relationship with parents; insecure attachment; harsh, inflexible, rigid or inconsistent discipline practices; inadequate supervision of and involvement with children; marital conflict and breakdown; and parental psychopathology (particularly maternal depression and high levels of parenting stress) increase the risk that children develop major behavioural and emotional problems, including conduct problems, substance abuse, antisocial behaviour, and participation in delinquent activities.²⁹⁻³¹ These patterns of interactions occur across all population groups in Australia, and are by no means a unique feature of Aboriginal families. Effective prevention strategies are increasingly being documented in mainstream populations^{32,33} and their extension to Aboriginal populations, while requiring suitable modification for context and culture, is urgently required.

Of the many variables examined in this section, the number of life stress events was most strongly associated with risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in Aboriginal children. The measurement of stressful life events has been extensively studied.³⁴⁻³⁹ Their association with poor social and emotional wellbeing and psychiatric outcomes is well documented,^{40, 41} although the establishment of their causal relationship to mental illness is plagued with considerable methodological challenges.⁴² Recently, prospective longitudinal findings have documented a gene-by-environment interaction between exposures to stress and the expression of depression.⁴³ Additionally, life stress events show moderate familiarity (i.e. they 'run in families') and are associated with anxiety and depression in community samples.⁴⁴

In the WAACHS, life stress events experienced by the family ranked as the factor most strongly associated with high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in Aboriginal children. Family strife and fear, illness and death, and problems with employment and money are examples of the common stresses reported by carers in the twelve months prior to the survey.

Summary

Family and household factors show some of the strongest associations with risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in Aboriginal children. When carers or families are unable to cope owing to high life stress, when there is poor family functioning, and when the care of children is by a sole parent or a carer other than an original parent, children's social and emotional wellbeing suffers – and most particularly for younger children.



RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF CHILD PHYSICAL HEALTH AND CARER AND FAMILY FACTORS ON EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES IN ABORIGINAL CHILDREN

In the preceding sections of this chapter, data have been modelled for a range of child, maternal and physical health factors. Separate modelling was also undertaken for carer factors and for family and household factors. For each group of factors, the model more accurately reflected the relative importance and impact of each factor on risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in Aboriginal children independently of other factors in the group and of demographic factors.

A final model has been developed that incorporates those factors associated with the child, the child's carer, and the family and family environment found in the preceding analyses to be statistically significantly associated with the likelihood of Aboriginal children being at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. As a consequence of this final modelling, not all of the variables previously examined were found to have a significant impact on child emotional or behavioural difficulties independently of other child, carer and family factors.

Factors eliminated from the final model were

- ◆ whether the child has asthma
- ◆ the number of dietary quality indicators met
- ◆ use of alcohol and/or tobacco during pregnancy
- ◆ overuse of alcohol causing problems in the household.

It is important to note that this does not mean that these variables are not associated with high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in Aboriginal children. For example, alcohol causing problems in the household is strongly associated with poor family functioning. When *both* variables are included in the model, family functioning is shown to be the most significant predictor of child emotional and behavioural difficulties. However, it is clear that overuse of alcohol is a contributing factor to poor family functioning, which in turn leads to high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties.

Factors determined to have an independent and significant impact on whether children were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties are presented in Figure 3.25. It is now possible to estimate the likelihood of, for example, runny ears predicting high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in Aboriginal children independently of other significant child, carer and family factors.

In terms of child factors, data modelling found that:

- ◆ males were twice as likely (Odds Ratio 1.97; CI: 1.52–2.57) as females to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional and behavioural difficulties
- ◆ children aged 15–17 years were 62 per cent (Odds Ratio 0.38; CI: 0.21–0.69) less likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than 4–7 year-olds
- ◆ children with a speech difficulty (having trouble saying certain sounds) were three times (Odds Ratio 3.04; CI: 2.00–4.61) more likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties



- ◆ a child suffering from runny ears, a more severe form of otitis media, was over one and a half times (Odds Ratio 1.66; CI: 1.20–2.30) more likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than a child not suffering from runny ears
- ◆ a child without normal vision in both eyes was over one and a half times (Odds Ratio 1.67; CI: 1.01–2.78) as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than a child with normal vision in both eyes.

In terms of carer factors:

- ◆ children in the primary care of a person with a long term and limiting medical condition were over three times (Odds Ratio 3.52; CI: 2.03–6.13) more likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children whose primary carer had no medical condition lasting six months or more
- ◆ children in the primary care of a person who has used Mental Health Services in WA were one and a half times (Odds Ratio 1.57; CI: 1.04–2.36) as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children in the primary care of a person who had not accessed these services.

In terms of family factors:

- ◆ children living in families where 7 or more major life stress events had occurred over the preceding 12 months were over five times (Odds Ratio 5.46; CI: 3.18–9.37) as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children in families where 2 or less life stress events had occurred
- ◆ children living in families that functioned poorly were over twice as likely (Odds Ratio 2.39; CI: 1.34–4.25) to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children living in families with very good family functioning
- ◆ children in families with poor parenting quality were almost four times (Odds Ratio 3.78; CI: 2.37–6.03) as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children in families with very good parenting quality
- ◆ children in the care of a sole parent were over one and a half times (Odds Ratio 1.79; CI: 1.19–2.70) as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children living with both their original parents, while those in the care of a person other than an original parent (such as aunts and uncles) were over twice as likely (Odds Ratio 2.09; CI: 1.28–3.41) to be at high risk
- ◆ children that had lived in 5 or more different homes since birth were one and a half times (Odds Ratio 1.54; CI: 1.07–2.04) more likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children who had lived in fewer than 5 homes
- ◆ children living in homes with a high level of household occupancy were half as likely (Odds Ratio 0.48; CI: 0.29–0.78) to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children living in homes with a low level of household occupancy
- ◆ children living in areas of extreme isolation were one-fifth as likely (Odds Ratio 0.20; CI: 0.08–0.48) to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties compared with children in the Perth metropolitan area (no isolation).



FIGURE 3.25: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF BEING AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD, CARER AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Odds Ratio</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Sex—		
Male	1.97	(1.52 - 2.57)
Female	1.00	
Age group (years)—		
4–7	1.00	
8–11	0.95	(0.67 - 1.34)
12–14	0.99	(0.67 - 1.46)
15–17	0.38	(0.21 - 0.69)
Level of Relative Isolation—		
None	1.00	
Low	0.79	(0.50 - 1.24)
Moderate	0.89	(0.47 - 1.67)
High	0.86	(0.28 - 2.65)
Extreme	0.20	(0.08 - 0.48)
Whether child has runny ears—		
No	1.00	
Yes	1.66	(1.20 - 2.30)
Whether child has normal vision in both eyes—		
No	1.67	(1.01 - 2.78)
Yes	1.00	
Whether child has difficulty saying certain sounds—		
No	1.00	
Yes	3.04	(2.00 - 4.61)
Whether primary carer has a medical condition lasting 6 months or more—		
No medical condition	1.00	
Medical condition - not limiting	1.44	(0.90 - 2.30)
Medical condition - limiting	3.52	(2.03 - 6.13)
Not stated	1.47	(1.07 - 2.04)
Whether primary carer has used Mental Health Services—		
No	1.00	
Yes	1.57	(1.04 - 2.36)
Don't know	1.54	(0.43 - 5.49)
Child care arrangement—		
Both original parents	1.00	
Sole parent	1.79	(1.19 - 2.70)
One parent and new partner	1.03	(0.55 - 1.94)
Other (e.g. Aunts or uncles)	2.09	(1.28 - 3.41)
Household occupancy level—		
Low	1.00	
High	0.48	(0.29 - 0.78)
Not stated	1.47	(1.07 - 2.04)
Number of homes lived in—		
1–4	1.00	
5 or more	1.54	(1.07 - 2.04)
Family functioning (quartiles)—		
Poor	2.39	(1.34 - 4.25)
Fair	1.29	(0.75 - 2.24)
Good	1.76	(1.05 - 2.98)
Very good	1.00	
Not stated	1.47	(1.07 - 2.04)

Continued . . .



FIGURE 3.25: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF BEING AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD, CARER AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS (*continued*)

Parameter	Odds Ratio	95% CI
Quality of parenting—		
Poor	3.78	(2.37 - 6.03)
Fair	1.88	(1.15 - 3.05)
Good	1.46	(0.90 - 2.36)
Very good	1.00	
Not stated	5.02	(0.30 - 74.5)
Number of life stress events—		
0–2	1.00	
3–6	1.77	(1.03 - 3.04)
7–14	5.46	(3.18 - 9.37)
Not stated	1.47	(1.07 - 2.04)

3

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES

The factors most strongly associated with high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in Aboriginal children are number of life stress events, poor family functioning, poor quality of parenting, poor physical health of carers and speech impairments in the child. Children being cared for by carers other than their original parents were also at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties as were children in sole parent families. When children themselves are physically ill or impaired, their likelihood of being at high risk increases further.

The WAACHS is a cross-sectional survey, not longitudinal, and as such estimates of association rather than causal effects are presented in this chapter. However, where families are overwhelmed by stress, or function poorly, or where carers themselves are physically or mentally ill, the likelihood of transitions in the care of children from intact families to sole parent or non-parental care also increases. These observations are in keeping with developmental findings across many cultures.

Aboriginal children and young people are afforded some protection from emotional and behavioural difficulties where there are more people in the household. This is specifically true for young children. Just why this is so may relate to more help being available within the household, greater flexibility in managing stresses, and greater buffering of risk exposures.

The findings are also important for what is not significant. At present, neither carer income nor education is significantly associated with risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. This is contrary to what is observed in the general Australian population and in major population studies elsewhere in the world where lower rates of emotional and behavioural difficulties are associated with higher levels of education and income.⁴⁵⁻⁴⁷ The lack of this gradient in

Continued . . .



FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES *(continued)*

Aboriginal families is important. These data suggest that increases in carer income and education are not effectively translated into better child social and emotional wellbeing because they are moderated (e.g. weakened) by the effects of life stress, poor family functioning and carer health. The pattern of results suggests that these stresses are, for many, overwhelming the benefits that may accrue through improved education and income.

Finally, the ongoing association between physical health (both of the carer and of the child) and risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties clearly demonstrates the critical importance of effectively lowering the burden of physical morbidity in the Aboriginal population.

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DETAILED TABLES

MATERNAL HEALTH, CHILD HEALTH AND CHILD MENTAL HEALTH

TABLE 3.1: BIRTHS LINKED TO MCHRDB – CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY AGE OF MOTHER AT BIRTH

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Maternal age less than 18 years				
Low	1 570	(1 360 - 1 790)	57.6	(51.2 - 63.7)
Moderate	370	(290 - 460)	13.5	(10.7 - 17.0)
High	790	(590 - 1 040)	28.8	(22.8 - 36.0)
Total	2 720	(2 430 - 3 040)	100.0	
Maternal age 18 years or more				
Low	11 000	(10 400 - 11 500)	64.9	(62.2 - 67.5)
Moderate	1 930	(1 700 - 2 170)	11.4	(10.1 - 12.8)
High	4 000	(3 600 - 4 420)	23.7	(21.4 - 26.1)
Total	16 900	(16 400 - 17 400)	100.0	
Total				
Low	12 600	(12 000 - 13 100)	64.0	(61.4 - 66.5)
Moderate	2 300	(2 060 - 2 560)	11.7	(10.5 - 13.0)
High	4 780	(4 330 - 5 260)	24.3	(22.1 - 26.7)
Total	19 700	(19 200 - 20 000)	100.0	

TABLE 3.2: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS WHOSE PRIMARY CARER IS THEIR BIRTH MOTHER — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY SUBSTANCES CONSUMED BY BIRTH MOTHER DURING PREGNANCY

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No alcohol or tobacco				
Low	4 710	(4 290 - 5 160)	67.6	(63.5 - 71.4)
Moderate	830	(670 - 1 000)	11.9	(9.7 - 14.2)
High	1 430	(1 180 - 1 730)	20.6	(17.2 - 24.4)
Total	6 970	(6 470 - 7 470)	100.0	
Alcohol and/or tobacco				
Low	5 190	(4 760 - 5 630)	60.9	(57.2 - 64.5)
Moderate	980	(850 - 1 140)	11.6	(10.0 - 13.3)
High	2 340	(2 010 - 2 690)	27.5	(24.3 - 31.0)
Total	8 510	(7 980 - 9 050)	100.0	
Primary carer is not birth mother				
Low	4 900	(4 460 - 5 370)	66.0	(62.2 - 69.7)
Moderate	800	(650 - 990)	10.8	(8.7 - 13.2)
High	1 720	(1 460 - 2 000)	23.2	(20.0 - 26.7)
Total	7 420	(6 910 - 7 940)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 3.3: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS WHOSE PRIMARY CARER IS THEIR BIRTH MOTHER — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY SPECIFIC SUBSTANCES CONSUMED BY BIRTH MOTHER DURING PREGNANCY

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No alcohol or tobacco used during pregnancy				
Low	4 710	(4 290 - 5 160)	67.6	(63.5 - 71.4)
Moderate	830	(670 - 1 000)	11.9	(9.7 - 14.2)
High	1 430	(1 180 - 1 730)	20.6	(17.2 - 24.4)
Total	6 970	(6 470 - 7 470)	100.0	
Alcohol, no tobacco used				
Low	510	(350 - 720)	56.8	(43.3 - 69.0)
Moderate	110	(60 - 180)	11.6	(6.6 - 19.0)
High	290	(170 - 450)	31.6	(20.3 - 45.0)
Total	900	(690 - 1 170)	100.0	
Tobacco, no alcohol used				
Low	3 140	(2 830 - 3 480)	63.4	(59.1 - 67.8)
Moderate	520	(420 - 620)	10.4	(8.5 - 12.5)
High	1 300	(1 050 - 1 560)	26.2	(22.2 - 30.5)
Total	4 950	(4 520 - 5 400)	100.0	
Alcohol and tobacco used				
Low	1 530	(1 270 - 1 820)	57.7	(51.0 - 64.1)
Moderate	360	(280 - 470)	13.7	(10.5 - 17.5)
High	760	(580 - 980)	28.6	(22.9 - 35.0)
Total	2 660	(2 310 - 3 030)	100.0	
Primary carer is not birth mother				
Low	4 900	(4 460 - 5 370)	66.0	(62.2 - 69.7)
Moderate	800	(650 - 990)	10.8	(8.7 - 13.2)
High	1 720	(1 460 - 2 000)	23.2	(20.0 - 26.7)
Total	7 420	(6 910 - 7 940)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 3.4: BIRTHS LINKED TO MCHRDB – CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY GESTATIONAL AGE AND BIRTH WEIGHT

<i>Birth characteristics</i>	<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Gestational age					
Less than 37 weeks	Low	1 540	(1 290 - 1 830)	59.0	(52.5 - 65.3)
	Moderate	320	(240 - 410)	12.3	(9.2 - 15.7)
	High	750	(590 - 930)	28.7	(23.0 - 34.8)
	Total	2 610	(2 310 - 2 940)	100.0	
37 weeks or more	Low	11 000	(10 400 - 11 500)	64.6	(61.9 - 67.2)
	Moderate	1 980	(1 750 - 2 230)	11.6	(10.3 - 13.1)
	High	4 030	(3 610 - 4 470)	23.7	(21.4 - 26.2)
	Total	17 000	(16 500 - 17 400)	100.0	
Birth weight					
Less than 2500 grams	Low	1 300	(1 070 - 1 580)	60.7	(53.7 - 67.5)
	Moderate	290	(210 - 390)	13.7	(9.9 - 18.1)
	High	550	(420 - 710)	25.6	(20.0 - 32.1)
	Total	2 140	(1 850 - 2 470)	100.0	
2500 grams or more	Low	11 300	(10 700 - 11 800)	64.4	(61.7 - 67.0)
	Moderate	2 010	(1 780 - 2 250)	11.5	(10.2 - 12.8)
	High	4 230	(3 810 - 4 690)	24.2	(21.9 - 26.6)
	Total	17 500	(17 000 - 18 000)	100.0	

TABLE 3.5: BIRTHS LINKED TO MCHRDB – CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY PERCENTAGE OF OPTIMAL BIRTH WEIGHT (POBW)

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
POBW less than 85%				
Low	2 470	(2 180 - 2 780)	62.2	(57.2 - 67.0)
Moderate	480	(380 - 590)	12.0	(9.6 - 14.7)
High	1 020	(810 - 1 260)	25.7	(21.3 - 30.8)
Total	3 960	(3 600 - 4 360)	100.0	
POBW 85% or more				
Low	9 760	(9 200 - 10 300)	64.2	(61.3 - 67.0)
Moderate	1 770	(1 550 - 2 010)	11.7	(10.3 - 13.2)
High	3 670	(3 290 - 4 100)	24.2	(21.7 - 26.7)
Total	15 200	(14 700 - 15 700)	100.0	
POBW not stated				
Low	350	(260 - 450)	71.3	(62.1 - 80.0)
Moderate	50	(30 - 80)	10.4	(6.3 - 15.2)
High	90	(60 - 140)	18.3	(11.7 - 27.1)
Total	490	(390 - 600)	100.0	
Total				
Low	12 600	(12 000 - 13 100)	64.0	(61.4 - 66.5)
Moderate	2 300	(2 060 - 2 560)	11.7	(10.5 - 13.0)
High	4 780	(4 330 - 5 260)	24.3	(22.1 - 26.7)
Total	19 700	(19 200 - 20 000)	100.0	



TABLE 3.6: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS WHOSE PRIMARY CARER IS THE BIRTH MOTHER — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER EVER BREASTFED

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Never breastfed				
Low	1 290	(1 060 - 1 540)	61.7	(54.5 - 68.4)
Moderate	230	(160 - 310)	10.9	(7.7 - 14.8)
High	570	(420 - 750)	27.4	(20.7 - 34.3)
Total	2 090	(1 810 - 2 400)	100.0	
Breastfed				
Low	10 100	(9 600 - 10 700)	64.8	(62.1 - 67.5)
Moderate	1 810	(1 600 - 2 030)	11.5	(10.2 - 12.9)
High	3 710	(3 310 - 4 120)	23.7	(21.3 - 26.2)
Total	15 700	(15 100 - 16 200)	100.0	
Total				
Low	11 400	(10 900 - 12 000)	64.4	(61.8 - 67.0)
Moderate	2 040	(1 820 - 2 280)	11.5	(10.2 - 12.8)
High	4 280	(3 870 - 4 730)	24.1	(21.8 - 26.6)
Total	17 700	(17 300 - 18 200)	100.0	

TABLE 3.7: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS WHOSE PRIMARY CARER IS THE BIRTH MOTHER — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY DURATION OF BREASTFEEDING

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
0–less than 6 months				
Low	2 790	(2 460 - 3 130)	59.5	(54.3 - 64.3)
Moderate	560	(460 - 670)	11.9	(9.8 - 14.3)
High	1 340	(1 090 - 1 630)	28.6	(23.9 - 33.6)
Total	4 680	(4 260 - 5 120)	100.0	
6–less than 12 months				
Low	2 620	(2 300 - 2 970)	66.2	(61.3 - 70.9)
Moderate	460	(360 - 580)	11.7	(9.2 - 14.8)
High	880	(700 - 1 080)	22.1	(18.1 - 26.8)
Total	3 960	(3 590 - 4 350)	100.0	
12 months or more				
Low	4 720	(4 290 - 5 150)	67.6	(63.7 - 71.3)
Moderate	780	(630 - 950)	11.2	(9.2 - 13.5)
High	1 480	(1 250 - 1 740)	21.2	(18.0 - 24.5)
Total	6 980	(6 500 - 7 460)	100.0	
Still being breastfed				
Low	20	(10 - 60)	53.4	(21.2 - 86.3)
Moderate	10	(0 - 20)	15.5	(2.5 - 55.6)
High	10	(10 - 30)	31.1	(9.9 - 65.1)
Total	40	(20 - 80)	100.0	
Total				
Low	10 100	(9 600 - 10 700)	64.8	(62.1 - 67.5)
Moderate	1 810	(1 600 - 2 030)	11.5	(10.2 - 12.9)
High	3 710	(3 310 - 4 120)	23.7	(21.3 - 26.2)
Total	15 700	(15 100 - 16 200)	100.0	



TABLE 3.8: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY AGE GROUP AND WHETHER EVER HAD RUNNY EARS

Whether ever had runny ears	Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
4–11 years					
No	Low	6 600	(6 170 - 7 030)	63.9	(60.9 - 66.9)
	Moderate	1 230	(1 070 - 1 400)	11.9	(10.4 - 13.5)
	High	2 490	(2 200 - 2 820)	24.2	(21.4 - 27.0)
	Total	10 300	(9 900 - 10 800)	100.0	
Yes	Low	1 820	(1 620 - 2 050)	52.3	(47.7 - 56.7)
	Moderate	530	(440 - 650)	15.3	(12.7 - 18.2)
	High	1 130	(960 - 1 320)	32.4	(28.1 - 36.9)
	Total	3 480	(3 210 - 3 770)	100.0	
Total	Low	8 420	(7 960 - 8 880)	61.0	(58.3 - 63.6)
	Moderate	1 760	(1 570 - 1 960)	12.8	(11.5 - 14.2)
	High	3 620	(3 270 - 3 980)	26.3	(23.9 - 28.8)
	Total	13 800	(13 300 - 14 200)	100.0	
12–17 years					
No	Low	5 420	(5 030 - 5 830)	72.0	(68.1 - 75.8)
	Moderate	710	(550 - 900)	9.4	(7.4 - 11.9)
	High	1 400	(1 150 - 1 690)	18.6	(15.5 - 22.0)
	Total	7 530	(7 090 - 7 970)	100.0	
Yes	Low	960	(790 - 1 170)	61.2	(53.8 - 68.2)
	Moderate	140	(90 - 210)	9.0	(5.6 - 13.4)
	High	470	(360 - 600)	29.8	(23.5 - 36.9)
	Total	1 580	(1 360 - 1 820)	100.0	
Total	Low	6 380	(5 960 - 6 810)	70.1	(66.5 - 73.4)
	Moderate	850	(680 - 1 060)	9.4	(7.5 - 11.5)
	High	1 870	(1 590 - 2 170)	20.5	(17.7 - 23.6)
	Total	9 100	(8 660 - 9 560)	100.0	
Total					
No	Low	12 000	(11 500 - 12 500)	67.3	(64.7 - 69.8)
	Moderate	1 940	(1 720 - 2 190)	10.9	(9.6 - 12.2)
	High	3 890	(3 490 - 4 320)	21.8	(19.6 - 24.2)
	Total	17 800	(17 500 - 18 200)	100.0	
Yes	Low	2 790	(2 500 - 3 090)	55.1	(51.0 - 59.2)
	Moderate	670	(560 - 800)	13.3	(11.2 - 15.7)
	High	1 600	(1 380 - 1 840)	31.6	(27.9 - 35.6)
	Total	5 060	(4 700 - 5 440)	100.0	
Total	Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
	Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
	High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
	Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 3.9: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER EVER HAD ASTHMA

Whether ever had asthma	Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
No	Low	11 700	(11 100 - 12 200)	67.9	(65.3 - 70.4)
	Moderate	1 850	(1 640 - 2 090)	10.8	(9.6 - 12.1)
	High	3 650	(3 270 - 4 050)	21.3	(19.1 - 23.6)
	Total	17 200	(16 700 - 17 600)	100.0	
Yes	Low	3 150	(2 780 - 3 530)	54.7	(50.3 - 59.1)
	Moderate	760	(630 - 910)	13.2	(10.9 - 15.8)
	High	1 850	(1 590 - 2 120)	32.1	(28.1 - 36.3)
	Total	5 750	(5 330 - 6 190)	100.0	
Total	Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
	Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
	High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
	Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	

TABLE 3.10: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY AGE GROUP AND WHETHER EVER HAD ASTHMA

Whether ever had asthma	Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
4–11 years					
No	Low	6 590	(6 170 - 7 010)	64.1	(61.3 - 66.9)
	Moderate	1 280	(1 130 - 1 450)	12.5	(11.0 - 14.0)
	High	2 400	(2 140 - 2 700)	23.4	(20.9 - 26.1)
	Total	10 300	(9 800 - 10 700)	100.0	
Yes	Low	1 830	(1 540 - 2 160)	51.9	(46.2 - 57.6)
	Moderate	480	(380 - 590)	13.6	(10.8 - 16.7)
	High	1 220	(1 020 - 1 450)	34.5	(29.5 - 40.2)
	Total	3 530	(3 170 - 3 910)	100.0	
Total	Low	8 420	(7 960 - 8 880)	61.0	(58.3 - 63.6)
	Moderate	1 760	(1 570 - 1 960)	12.8	(11.5 - 14.2)
	High	3 620	(3 270 - 3 980)	26.3	(23.9 - 28.8)
	Total	13 800	(13 300 - 14 200)	100.0	
12–17 years					
No	Low	5 070	(4 690 - 5 450)	73.6	(69.6 - 77.5)
	Moderate	570	(420 - 750)	8.3	(6.2 - 10.8)
	High	1 240	(1 010 - 1 520)	18.0	(14.9 - 21.7)
	Total	6 880	(6 470 - 7 290)	100.0	
Yes	Low	1 320	(1 090 - 1 560)	59.2	(52.6 - 65.8)
	Moderate	280	(190 - 400)	12.6	(8.7 - 17.6)
	High	630	(500 - 780)	28.2	(22.5 - 34.2)
	Total	2 220	(1 950 - 2 510)	100.0	
Total	Low	6 380	(5 960 - 6 810)	70.1	(66.5 - 73.4)
	Moderate	850	(680 - 1 060)	9.4	(7.5 - 11.5)
	High	1 870	(1 590 - 2 170)	20.5	(17.7 - 23.6)
	Total	9 100	(8 660 - 9 560)	100.0	



TABLE 3.11: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY NUMBER OF DIETARY QUALITY INDICATORS MET

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No dietary quality indicators met				
Low	120	(50 - 270)	53.1	(23.0 - 77.0)
Moderate	30	(10 - 90)	14.4	(3.0 - 36.3)
High	70	(40 - 140)	32.5	(14.6 - 57.0)
Total	230	(130 - 390)	100.0	
1 indicator met				
Low	1 610	(1 350 - 1 920)	63.3	(55.6 - 70.4)
Moderate	250	(160 - 360)	9.7	(6.7 - 13.7)
High	690	(500 - 920)	27.0	(20.7 - 33.9)
Total	2 550	(2 190 - 2 940)	100.0	
2 indicators met				
Low	4 750	(4 330 - 5 200)	63.9	(59.8 - 68.0)
Moderate	830	(650 - 1 030)	11.1	(8.9 - 13.6)
High	1 860	(1 570 - 2 170)	25.0	(21.5 - 28.6)
Total	7 440	(6 920 - 7 970)	100.0	
3 indicators met				
Low	5 420	(4 960 - 5 900)	65.0	(61.6 - 68.3)
Moderate	990	(850 - 1 140)	11.8	(10.2 - 13.6)
High	1 930	(1 650 - 2 230)	23.2	(20.2 - 26.5)
Total	8 330	(7 800 - 8 870)	100.0	
All 4 indicators met				
Low	2 890	(2 510 - 3 310)	66.5	(61.3 - 71.2)
Moderate	520	(410 - 650)	12.0	(9.5 - 14.7)
High	940	(730 - 1 180)	21.6	(17.4 - 26.4)
Total	4 350	(3 880 - 4 850)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	

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TABLE 3.12: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER THERE ARE ANY SPORTS OR GAMES INVOLVING STRONG EXERCISE THAT THE CHILD CAN'T DO DUE TO ILLNESS OR DISABILITY

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Not restricted playing sports or games				
Low	14 400	(13 900 - 14 900)	65.5	(63.2 - 67.8)
Moderate	2 470	(2 230 - 2 720)	11.2	(10.2 - 12.4)
High	5 100	(4 650 - 5 570)	23.2	(21.2 - 25.4)
Total	22 000	(21 700 - 22 200)	100.0	
Restricted playing sports or games				
Low	400	(290 - 540)	43.1	(32.5 - 54.7)
Moderate	140	(50 - 280)	15.2	(6.9 - 28.1)
High	390	(270 - 540)	41.7	(30.8 - 53.4)
Total	940	(750 - 1 160)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	

TABLE 3.13: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER THE CHILD HAS NORMAL VISION IN BOTH EYES

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Does not have normal vision in both eyes				
Low	1 050	(860 - 1 270)	56.8	(48.0 - 64.6)
Moderate	200	(120 - 340)	11.0	(6.4 - 17.2)
High	600	(420 - 830)	32.2	(24.1 - 40.9)
Total	1 850	(1 550 - 2 190)	100.0	
Has normal vision in both eyes				
Low	13 800	(13 200 - 14 300)	65.3	(62.9 - 67.6)
Moderate	2 410	(2 170 - 2 660)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.7)
High	4 900	(4 470 - 5 360)	23.3	(21.2 - 25.4)
Total	21 100	(20 700 - 21 400)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 3.14: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER THE CHILD HAS NORMAL HEARING IN BOTH EARS

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Does not have normal hearing in both ears				
Low	920	(770 - 1 090)	59.0	(51.4 - 66.4)
Moderate	150	(110 - 200)	9.5	(6.6 - 13.0)
High	490	(360 - 670)	31.5	(23.9 - 39.5)
Total	1 560	(1 350 - 1 790)	100.0	
Has normal hearing in both ears				
Low	13 900	(13 300 - 14 400)	65.0	(62.6 - 67.4)
Moderate	2 460	(2 220 - 2 730)	11.5	(10.4 - 12.8)
High	5 000	(4 550 - 5 470)	23.4	(21.4 - 25.6)
Total	21 300	(21 100 - 21 600)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	

TABLE 3.15: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER THE CHILD HAS DIFFICULTY SAYING CERTAIN SOUNDS

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Does not have difficulty saying certain sounds				
Low	13 900	(13 400 - 14 400)	67.3	(64.9 - 69.6)
Moderate	2 260	(2 020 - 2 530)	10.9	(9.8 - 12.2)
High	4 490	(4 070 - 4 930)	21.7	(19.7 - 23.9)
Total	20 700	(20 400 - 20 900)	100.0	
Has difficulty saying certain sounds				
Low	890	(690 - 1 130)	39.6	(32.3 - 47.0)
Moderate	350	(270 - 440)	15.7	(12.0 - 19.9)
High	1 000	(820 - 1 210)	44.7	(37.7 - 51.7)
Total	2 240	(1 970 - 2 520)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 3.16: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER THE CHILD STUTTERS OR STAMMERS

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Does not stutter or stammer				
Low	14 400	(13 900 - 14 900)	65.9	(63.5 - 68.2)
Moderate	2 460	(2 210 - 2 730)	11.2	(10.1 - 12.5)
High	5 000	(4 570 - 5 460)	22.9	(20.8 - 25.0)
Total	21 900	(21 700 - 22 100)	100.0	
Stutters or stammers				
Low	390	(260 - 570)	37.8	(27.8 - 48.6)
Moderate	150	(100 - 220)	14.8	(9.8 - 21.8)
High	490	(390 - 630)	47.3	(37.9 - 56.9)
Total	1 040	(850 - 1 250)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	

TABLE 3.17: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER OTHER PEOPLE NEED HELP TO UNDERSTAND WHAT THE CHILD IS SAYING

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Speech is understandable				
Low	14 000	(13 400 - 14 500)	66.7	(64.3 - 69.0)
Moderate	2 320	(2 080 - 2 590)	11.1	(10.0 - 12.4)
High	4 650	(4 230 - 5 110)	22.2	(20.1 - 24.3)
Total	20 900	(20 600 - 21 200)	100.0	
Speech is not understandable				
Low	840	(650 - 1 070)	42.6	(35.5 - 50.2)
Moderate	290	(220 - 370)	14.6	(11.1 - 19.0)
High	840	(690 - 1 030)	42.8	(35.9 - 49.6)
Total	1 970	(1 710 - 2 260)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 3.18: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER THE CHILD NEEDS HELP TO GET AROUND

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Does not need help to get around				
Low	14 700	(14 200 - 15 300)	64.9	(62.5 - 67.2)
Moderate	2 570	(2 320 - 2 830)	11.3	(10.2 - 12.5)
High	5 400	(4 930 - 5 880)	23.8	(21.7 - 25.9)
Total	22 700	(22 500 - 22 800)	100.0	
Needs help to get around				
Low	70	(30 - 140)	34.4	(15.2 - 64.6)
Moderate	40	(10 - 170)	20.7	(2.5 - 55.6)
High	100	(40 - 230)	44.9	(17.7 - 71.1)
Total	210	(110 - 360)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	

TABLE 3.19: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER THE CHILD NEEDS HELP WITH EATING, DRESSING, ETC DUE TO ILLNESS OR DISABILITY

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No help needed with eating, dressing, etc.				
Low	14 700	(14 200 - 15 200)	65.3	(62.9 - 67.6)
Moderate	2 560	(2 310 - 2 820)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 260	(4 810 - 5 750)	23.4	(21.3 - 25.5)
Total	22 500	(22 400 - 22 600)	100.0	
Help needed with eating, dressing, etc.				
Low	100	(70 - 140)	25.8	(16.0 - 38.5)
Moderate	50	(10 - 160)	14.1	(2.9 - 34.9)
High	230	(140 - 340)	60.1	(42.1 - 74.4)
Total	380	(270 - 510)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



CARER FACTORS AND CHILD MENTAL HEALTH

TABLE 3.20: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY HIGHEST SCHOOL YEAR COMPLETED BY THE PRIMARY CARER AND WHETHER THE PRIMARY CARER RECEIVED ANY POST-SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS

<i>Education status</i>	<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Schooling — Highest year completed					
Did not go to school	Low	530	(360 - 730)	79.5	(65.1 - 91.2)
	Moderate	20	(0 - 70)	3.3	(0.7 - 9.0)
	High	110	(50 - 270)	17.2	(7.0 - 35.5)
	Total	670	(480 - 930)	100.0	
Year 9 or less	Low	3 790	(3 360 - 4 230)	58.7	(54.2 - 62.8)
	Moderate	900	(750 - 1 080)	14.0	(11.8 - 16.6)
	High	1 770	(1 490 - 2 080)	27.3	(23.5 - 31.4)
	Total	6 460	(5 920 - 7 010)	100.0	
Year 10	Low	6 260	(5 740 - 6 780)	67.1	(63.6 - 70.6)
	Moderate	1 080	(910 - 1 270)	11.6	(9.9 - 13.5)
	High	1 990	(1 690 - 2 340)	21.4	(18.4 - 24.7)
	Total	9 330	(8 710 - 9 930)	100.0	
Year 11 or 12	Low	3 840	(3 430 - 4 290)	65.4	(61.0 - 69.7)
	Moderate	560	(420 - 720)	9.5	(7.3 - 12.0)
	High	1 470	(1 220 - 1 760)	25.1	(21.2 - 29.3)
	Total	5 880	(5 340 - 6 420)	100.0	
Post-school achievement					
Has post-school qualifications	Low	5 000	(4 520 - 5 520)	62.6	(58.4 - 66.6)
	Moderate	940	(760 - 1 150)	11.8	(9.6 - 14.2)
	High	2 050	(1 720 - 2 400)	25.6	(22.0 - 29.5)
	Total	7 990	(7 400 - 8 610)	100.0	



TABLE 3.21: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY FAMILY FINANCIAL STRAIN

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Spending more money than we get				
Low	1 030	(830 - 1 280)	50.4	(42.7 - 58.5)
Moderate	310	(200 - 460)	15.2	(10.5 - 21.2)
High	710	(520 - 940)	34.4	(26.8 - 42.2)
Total	2 050	(1 720 - 2 430)	100.0	
Just enough money to get to next pay				
Low	6 810	(6 290 - 7 340)	65.7	(62.3 - 69.0)
Moderate	1 130	(960 - 1 320)	10.9	(9.3 - 12.7)
High	2 420	(2 080 - 2 780)	23.3	(20.5 - 26.4)
Total	10 400	(9 700 - 11 000)	100.0	
Some money over but spend				
Low	1 950	(1 640 - 2 320)	64.2	(58.3 - 69.9)
Moderate	380	(290 - 500)	12.6	(9.8 - 16.0)
High	700	(530 - 910)	23.2	(18.2 - 29.2)
Total	3 040	(2 640 - 3 500)	100.0	
Save a bit now and again				
Low	3 820	(3 400 - 4 280)	66.1	(61.5 - 70.6)
Moderate	610	(480 - 750)	10.5	(8.4 - 12.8)
High	1 360	(1 090 - 1 640)	23.5	(19.4 - 27.8)
Total	5 780	(5 270 - 6 310)	100.0	
Save a lot				
Low	800	(590 - 1 060)	73.4	(60.9 - 82.8)
Moderate	130	(60 - 250)	11.9	(6.0 - 19.1)
High	160	(80 - 270)	14.7	(8.6 - 23.5)
Total	1 080	(800 - 1 410)	100.0	
Not stated				
Low	380	(260 - 550)	66.1	(49.8 - 78.6)
Moderate	50	(20 - 100)	8.7	(4.7 - 15.1)
High	150	(70 - 260)	25.2	(12.9 - 39.5)
Total	580	(410 - 810)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	

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TABLE 3.22: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER THE PRIMARY CARER HAD ANY MEDICAL CONDITIONS LASTING SIX MONTHS OR MORE

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No medical condition lasting six months or more				
Low	9 380	(8 800 - 9 950)	67.1	(64.2 - 69.9)
Moderate	1 750	(1 530 - 1 980)	12.5	(11.0 - 14.1)
High	2 850	(2 510 - 3 230)	20.4	(18.0 - 22.9)
Total	14 000	(13 400 - 14 600)	100.0	
Medical condition – not limiting				
Low	3 140	(2 770 - 3 540)	65.0	(60.1 - 69.6)
Moderate	510	(410 - 640)	10.6	(8.5 - 13.0)
High	1 180	(950 - 1 450)	24.4	(20.3 - 29.2)
Total	4 830	(4 360 - 5 310)	100.0	
Medical condition – limiting				
Low	1 900	(1 600 - 2 230)	54.0	(47.8 - 60.1)
Moderate	300	(210 - 440)	8.7	(6.0 - 12.2)
High	1 310	(1 060 - 1 600)	37.3	(31.5 - 43.7)
Total	3 520	(3 110 - 3 960)	100.0	
Not stated				
Low	380	(260 - 550)	66.1	(49.8 - 78.6)
Moderate	50	(20 - 100)	8.7	(4.7 - 15.1)
High	150	(70 - 260)	25.2	(12.9 - 39.5)
Total	580	(410 - 810)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 3.23: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND WHETHER THE PRIMARY CARER HAD ANY MEDICAL CONDITIONS LASTING SIX MONTHS OR MORE

Whether any medical conditions lasting six months or more	Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None					
No medical condition	Low	3 040	(2 710 - 3 390)	62.3	(57.1 - 67.5)
	Moderate	690	(550 - 870)	14.2	(11.2 - 17.4)
	High	1 150	(910 - 1 430)	23.5	(18.9 - 28.5)
	Total	4 880	(4 520 - 5 270)	100.0	
Medical condition – not limiting	Low	1 000	(770 - 1 260)	66.0	(56.4 - 75.3)
	Moderate	140	(90 - 220)	9.5	(5.8 - 14.1)
	High	370	(230 - 560)	24.6	(16.4 - 34.8)
	Total	1 520	(1 230 - 1 830)	100.0	
Medical condition – limiting	Low	520	(360 - 720)	41.3	(31.2 - 52.5)
	Moderate	160	(80 - 310)	12.8	(6.4 - 22.6)
	High	580	(420 - 780)	45.9	(35.0 - 56.4)
	Total	1 270	(1 010 - 1 570)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	120	(60 - 230)	71.2	(34.9 - 96.8)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 20)	4.5	(0.5 - 14.8)
	High	40	(10 - 170)	24.2	(3.7 - 71.0)
	Total	170	(80 - 290)	100.0	
Total	Low	4 680	(4 360 - 5 030)	59.8	(55.6 - 64.0)
	Moderate	1 000	(830 - 1 210)	12.8	(10.5 - 15.4)
	High	2 140	(1 850 - 2 470)	27.4	(23.5 - 31.3)
	Total	7 830	(7 680 - 7 980)	100.0	
LORI — Low					
No medical condition	Low	2 270	(1 940 - 2 640)	66.5	(60.3 - 72.6)
	Moderate	420	(300 - 570)	12.3	(8.9 - 16.1)
	High	720	(540 - 970)	21.2	(16.2 - 26.9)
	Total	3 410	(2 990 - 3 870)	100.0	
Medical condition – not limiting	Low	790	(620 - 980)	61.6	(54.2 - 69.0)
	Moderate	150	(90 - 240)	12.1	(7.6 - 17.9)
	High	340	(250 - 440)	26.3	(20.1 - 33.1)
	Total	1 280	(1 070 - 1 530)	100.0	
Medical condition – limiting	Low	440	(280 - 650)	56.3	(41.4 - 69.1)
	Moderate	50	(30 - 80)	6.9	(4.0 - 10.4)
	High	290	(180 - 450)	36.8	(23.6 - 51.0)
	Total	790	(590 - 1 050)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	50	(20 - 130)	47.3	(9.9 - 81.6)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 50)	9.8	(1.6 - 38.3)
	High	40	(10 - 130)	42.9	(15.2 - 72.3)
	Total	100	(40 - 220)	100.0	
Total	Low	3 550	(3 170 - 3 970)	63.6	(58.6 - 68.2)
	Moderate	640	(500 - 800)	11.4	(9.1 - 14.0)
	High	1 400	(1 140 - 1 680)	25.0	(21.0 - 29.2)
	Total	5 590	(5 100 - 6 100)	100.0	

Continued . . .



TABLE 3.23 (continued): CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND WHETHER THE PRIMARY CARER HAD ANY MEDICAL CONDITIONS LASTING SIX MONTHS OR MORE

<i>Whether any medical conditions lasting six months or more</i>	<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — Moderate					
No medical condition	Low	1 890	(1 510 - 2 340)	69.1	(62.9 - 74.9)
	Moderate	310	(240 - 410)	11.4	(9.0 - 14.2)
	High	530	(380 - 710)	19.5	(14.9 - 24.4)
	Total	2 740	(2 240 - 3 310)	100.0	
Medical condition – not limiting	Low	690	(490 - 940)	66.5	(54.6 - 78.2)
	Moderate	130	(80 - 190)	12.2	(7.6 - 18.2)
	High	220	(110 - 400)	21.3	(10.6 - 33.5)
	Total	1 030	(760 - 1 370)	100.0	
Medical condition – limiting	Low	370	(270 - 490)	51.3	(38.9 - 64.0)
	Moderate	40	(20 - 60)	5.1	(2.9 - 7.9)
	High	310	(180 - 490)	43.6	(30.2 - 56.8)
	Total	710	(530 - 950)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	120	(80 - 200)	63.1	(42.7 - 83.6)
	Moderate	20	(10 - 40)	10.3	(5.1 - 18.1)
	High	50	(20 - 120)	26.6	(11.6 - 47.8)
	Total	200	(120 - 300)	100.0	
Total	Low	3 070	(2 550 - 3 670)	65.6	(60.4 - 70.6)
	Moderate	490	(390 - 610)	10.6	(8.9 - 12.5)
	High	1 110	(850 - 1 430)	23.8	(19.5 - 28.9)
	Total	4 680	(3 940 - 5 480)	100.0	
LORI — High/Extreme					
No medical condition	Low	2 180	(1 760 - 2 670)	73.8	(67.7 - 79.0)
	Moderate	330	(230 - 450)	11.1	(8.4 - 14.0)
	High	450	(330 - 600)	15.2	(11.7 - 19.4)
	Total	2 950	(2 420 - 3 540)	100.0	
Medical condition – not limiting	Low	660	(490 - 880)	66.3	(55.1 - 76.3)
	Moderate	90	(50 - 150)	8.8	(5.4 - 13.8)
	High	250	(150 - 390)	25.0	(16.2 - 36.4)
	Total	990	(760 - 1 270)	100.0	
Medical condition – limiting	Low	570	(400 - 800)	75.5	(64.6 - 83.6)
	Moderate	50	(30 - 90)	6.9	(4.0 - 10.9)
	High	130	(80 - 210)	17.6	(10.9 - 27.4)
	Total	750	(550 - 990)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	90	(30 - 250)	81.1	(48.2 - 97.7)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 60)	11.0	(0.2 - 36.0)
	High	10	(0 - 40)	7.9	(0.2 - 41.3)
	Total	110	(30 - 310)	100.0	
Total	Low	3 490	(2 900 - 4 150)	72.6	(67.6 - 77.3)
	Moderate	480	(360 - 620)	9.9	(8.0 - 12.0)
	High	840	(620 - 1 100)	17.4	(13.5 - 21.6)
	Total	4 810	(4 040 - 5 650)	100.0	



TABLE 3.24: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER OVERUSE OF ALCOHOL IS CAUSING PROBLEMS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Overuse of alcohol problems not known				
Low	380	(260 - 550)	66.1	(49.8 - 78.6)
Moderate	50	(20 - 100)	8.7	(4.7 - 15.1)
High	150	(70 - 260)	25.2	(12.9 - 39.5)
Total	580	(410 - 810)	100.0	
Overuse of alcohol does not cause problems				
Low	12 600	(12 000 - 13 100)	66.9	(64.5 - 69.3)
Moderate	2 130	(1 900 - 2 370)	11.3	(10.1 - 12.6)
High	4 080	(3 690 - 4 500)	21.7	(19.7 - 23.9)
Total	18 800	(18 300 - 19 300)	100.0	
Overuse of alcohol causes problems				
Low	1 830	(1 550 - 2 150)	51.9	(45.4 - 58.2)
Moderate	430	(310 - 580)	12.3	(9.0 - 15.9)
High	1 260	(1 010 - 1 570)	35.8	(29.9 - 41.9)
Total	3 520	(3 080 - 3 990)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	

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TABLE 3.25: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER OVERUSE OF ALCOHOL IS CAUSING PROBLEMS IN THE HOUSEHOLD BY AGE GROUP

Age group	Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Overuse of alcohol problems not known					
4–11 years	Low	180	(90 - 330)	55.1	(36.4 - 71.9)
	Moderate	40	(20 - 80)	11.9	(6.3 - 21.0)
	High	110	(60 - 170)	33.0	(17.9 - 54.3)
	Total	330	(190 - 490)	100.0	
12–17 years	Low	200	(140 - 290)	80.1	(44.4 - 97.5)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 40)	4.6	(0.1 - 16.2)
	High	40	(0 - 170)	15.3	(0.3 - 48.2)
	Total	250	(160 - 380)	100.0	
Total	Low	380	(260 - 550)	66.1	(49.8 - 78.6)
	Moderate	50	(20 - 100)	8.7	(4.7 - 15.1)
	High	150	(70 - 260)	25.2	(12.9 - 39.5)
	Total	580	(410 - 810)	100.0	
Overuse of alcohol does not cause problems					
4–11 years	Low	7 280	(6 820 - 7 750)	63.5	(60.8 - 66.2)
	Moderate	1 420	(1 250 - 1 600)	12.4	(11.0 - 13.9)
	High	2 760	(2 460 - 3 070)	24.1	(21.6 - 26.6)
	Total	11 500	(11 000 - 11 900)	100.0	
12–17 years	Low	5 300	(4 910 - 5 720)	72.3	(68.6 - 75.8)
	Moderate	710	(550 - 900)	9.7	(7.6 - 12.2)
	High	1 330	(1 090 - 1 580)	18.1	(15.1 - 21.3)
	Total	7 340	(6 890 - 7 810)	100.0	
Total	Low	12 600	(12 000 - 13 100)	66.9	(64.5 - 69.3)
	Moderate	2 130	(1 900 - 2 370)	11.3	(10.1 - 12.6)
	High	4 080	(3 690 - 4 500)	21.7	(19.7 - 23.9)
	Total	18 800	(18 300 - 19 300)	100.0	
Overuse of alcohol causes problems					
4–11 years	Low	960	(760 - 1 170)	47.4	(40.2 - 54.7)
	Moderate	300	(220 - 420)	15.0	(11.0 - 19.7)
	High	760	(590 - 960)	37.6	(30.9 - 44.8)
	Total	2 020	(1 730 - 2 340)	100.0	
12–17 years	Low	870	(720 - 1 060)	58.0	(49.0 - 67.3)
	Moderate	130	(70 - 230)	8.6	(4.4 - 14.3)
	High	500	(350 - 680)	33.4	(25.4 - 41.6)
	Total	1 510	(1 260 - 1 780)	100.0	
Total	Low	1 830	(1 550 - 2 150)	51.9	(45.4 - 58.2)
	Moderate	430	(310 - 580)	12.3	(9.0 - 15.9)
	High	1 260	(1 010 - 1 570)	35.8	(29.9 - 41.9)
	Total	3 520	(3 080 - 3 990)	100.0	



TABLE 3.26: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND WHETHER OVERUSE OF ALCOHOL CAUSES PROBLEMS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

<i>Whether overuse of alcohol causes problems</i>	<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None					
Not stated	Low	120	(60 - 230)	71.2	(34.9 - 96.8)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 20)	4.5	(0.5 - 14.8)
	High	40	(10 - 170)	24.2	(3.7 - 71.0)
	Total	170	(80 - 290)	100.0	
No	Low	4 150	(3 810 - 4 510)	61.9	(57.3 - 66.1)
	Moderate	850	(690 - 1 040)	12.7	(10.3 - 15.6)
	High	1 700	(1 450 - 2 000)	25.4	(21.6 - 29.5)
	Total	6 710	(6 420 - 7 000)	100.0	
Yes	Low	420	(300 - 570)	43.6	(31.7 - 56.7)
	Moderate	140	(80 - 230)	15.0	(8.5 - 22.5)
	High	400	(230 - 620)	41.4	(29.1 - 55.1)
	Total	960	(720 - 1 230)	100.0	
Total	Low	4 680	(4 360 - 5 030)	59.8	(55.6 - 64.0)
	Moderate	1 000	(830 - 1 210)	12.8	(10.5 - 15.4)
	High	2 140	(1 850 - 2 470)	27.4	(23.5 - 31.3)
	Total	7 830	(7 680 - 7 980)	100.0	
LORI — Low					
Not stated	Low	50	(20 - 130)	47.3	(9.9 - 81.6)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 50)	9.8	(1.6 - 38.3)
	High	40	(10 - 130)	42.9	(15.2 - 72.3)
	Total	100	(40 - 220)	100.0	
No	Low	3 180	(2 800 - 3 590)	67.5	(62.2 - 72.3)
	Moderate	470	(370 - 590)	10.0	(7.9 - 12.4)
	High	1 070	(840 - 1 320)	22.6	(18.4 - 27.1)
	Total	4 720	(4 260 - 5 220)	100.0	
Yes	Low	320	(210 - 450)	41.8	(30.4 - 52.8)
	Moderate	160	(80 - 300)	20.6	(10.4 - 33.0)
	High	290	(180 - 420)	37.6	(26.7 - 50.8)
	Total	760	(570 - 1 020)	100.0	
Total	Low	3 550	(3 170 - 3 970)	63.6	(58.6 - 68.2)
	Moderate	640	(500 - 800)	11.4	(9.1 - 14.0)
	High	1 400	(1 140 - 1 680)	25.0	(21.0 - 29.2)
	Total	5 590	(5 100 - 6 100)	100.0	

Continued...



TABLE 3.26 (continued): CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND WHETHER OVERUSE OF ALCOHOL CAUSES PROBLEMS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

<i>Whether overuse of alcohol causes problems</i>	<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — Moderate					
Not stated	Low	120	(80 - 200)	63.1	(42.7 - 83.6)
	Moderate	20	(10 - 40)	10.3	(5.1 - 18.1)
	High	50	(20 - 120)	26.6	(11.6 - 47.8)
	Total	200	(120 - 300)	100.0	
No	Low	2 330	(1 910 - 2 840)	67.1	(62.2 - 71.7)
	Moderate	410	(320 - 510)	11.7	(9.6 - 14.2)
	High	740	(550 - 960)	21.2	(17.0 - 26.0)
	Total	3 480	(2 870 - 4 130)	100.0	
Yes	Low	610	(430 - 820)	60.9	(47.3 - 72.9)
	Moderate	70	(30 - 130)	6.6	(3.3 - 11.3)
	High	330	(200 - 510)	32.5	(22.0 - 44.3)
	Total	1 000	(750 - 1 330)	100.0	
Total	Low	3 070	(2 550 - 3 670)	65.6	(60.4 - 70.6)
	Moderate	490	(390 - 610)	10.6	(8.9 - 12.5)
	High	1 110	(850 - 1 430)	23.8	(19.5 - 28.9)
	Total	4 680	(3 940 - 5 480)	100.0	
LORI — High/Extreme					
Not stated	Low	90	(30 - 250)	81.1	(48.2 - 97.7)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 60)	11.0	(0.2 - 36.0)
	High	10	(0 - 40)	7.9	(0.2 - 41.3)
	Total	110	(30 - 310)	100.0	
No	Low	2 920	(2 430 - 3 490)	75.0	(70.0 - 79.5)
	Moderate	400	(290 - 530)	10.3	(8.1 - 12.8)
	High	580	(430 - 770)	14.8	(11.4 - 18.6)
	Total	3 900	(3 270 - 4 610)	100.0	
Yes	Low	480	(300 - 710)	60.2	(46.1 - 74.2)
	Moderate	70	(40 - 100)	8.2	(4.9 - 12.9)
	High	250	(150 - 390)	31.6	(20.9 - 45.3)
	Total	800	(570 - 1 080)	100.0	
Total	Low	3 490	(2 900 - 4 150)	72.6	(67.6 - 77.3)
	Moderate	480	(360 - 620)	9.9	(8.0 - 12.0)
	High	840	(620 - 1 100)	17.4	(13.5 - 21.6)
	Total	4 810	(4 040 - 5 650)	100.0	



TABLE 3.27: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER THE PRIMARY CARER HAS USED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN WA

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Carer has not used Mental Health Services				
Low	11 100	(10 500 - 11 700)	67.8	(65.2 - 70.3)
Moderate	1 830	(1 620 - 2 070)	11.2	(9.9 - 12.6)
High	3 430	(3 060 - 3 830)	21.0	(18.9 - 23.3)
Total	16 300	(15 700 - 16 900)	100.0	
Carer has used Mental Health Services				
Low	2 800	(2 450 - 3 180)	53.2	(48.0 - 58.2)
Moderate	690	(540 - 870)	13.1	(10.4 - 16.2)
High	1 770	(1 440 - 2 150)	33.7	(28.5 - 38.9)
Total	5 260	(4 720 - 5 820)	100.0	
Not known if carer has used Mental Health Services				
Low	930	(700 - 1 210)	71.0	(60.7 - 79.4)
Moderate	90	(50 - 140)	6.9	(4.2 - 10.2)
High	290	(170 - 450)	22.1	(14.6 - 32.4)
Total	1 310	(1 030 - 1 670)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	

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TABLE 3.28: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER THE CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER AND PARTNER/SPOUSE CARE FOR EACH OTHER

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Not stated				
Low	380	(260 - 550)	66.1	(49.8 - 78.6)
Moderate	50	(20 - 100)	8.7	(4.7 - 15.1)
High	150	(70 - 260)	25.2	(12.9 - 39.5)
Total	580	(410 - 810)	100.0	
Never/hardly ever care for each other				
Low	720	(530 - 960)	58.1	(48.8 - 66.7)
Moderate	130	(70 - 200)	10.6	(6.2 - 16.1)
High	390	(300 - 500)	31.3	(24.6 - 38.6)
Total	1 240	(980 - 1 520)	100.0	
Care for each other once in a while				
Low	1 570	(1 300 - 1 900)	64.5	(57.7 - 71.3)
Moderate	370	(260 - 500)	15.1	(11.1 - 19.8)
High	500	(370 - 650)	20.4	(15.7 - 25.8)
Total	2 440	(2 090 - 2 820)	100.0	
Care for each other quite often/almost always				
Low	7 380	(6 860 - 7 920)	70.3	(66.9 - 73.6)
Moderate	1 110	(930 - 1 320)	10.6	(9.0 - 12.4)
High	2 010	(1 680 - 2 370)	19.1	(16.3 - 22.3)
Total	10 500	(9 900 - 11 100)	100.0	
No partner/spouse				
Low	4 740	(4 300 - 5 200)	58.2	(54.2 - 61.9)
Moderate	950	(800 - 1 120)	11.7	(9.9 - 13.7)
High	2 450	(2 110 - 2 820)	30.1	(26.5 - 33.8)
Total	8 150	(7 590 - 8 710)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 3.29: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER THE CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER AND PARTNER/SPOUSE ARGUE WITH EACH OTHER

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Not stated				
Low	380	(260 - 550)	66.1	(49.8 - 78.6)
Moderate	50	(20 - 100)	8.7	(4.7 - 15.1)
High	150	(70 - 260)	25.2	(12.9 - 39.5)
Total	580	(410 - 810)	100.0	
Never/hardly ever argue with each other				
Low	3 090	(2 690 - 3 520)	73.1	(68.0 - 77.7)
Moderate	390	(270 - 530)	9.2	(6.7 - 12.3)
High	750	(580 - 970)	17.7	(14.0 - 22.3)
Total	4 230	(3 750 - 4 750)	100.0	
Argue with each other once in a while				
Low	4 710	(4 250 - 5 210)	70.1	(65.9 - 74.1)
Moderate	750	(610 - 900)	11.1	(9.1 - 13.3)
High	1 270	(1 010 - 1 570)	18.8	(15.3 - 22.7)
Total	6 720	(6 160 - 7 300)	100.0	
Argue with each other quite often/almost always				
Low	1 880	(1 600 - 2 180)	58.1	(52.5 - 63.3)
Moderate	480	(350 - 640)	14.8	(11.1 - 18.8)
High	880	(710 - 1 080)	27.1	(22.3 - 32.1)
Total	3 230	(2 850 - 3 660)	100.0	
No partner/spouse				
Low	4 740	(4 300 - 5 200)	58.2	(54.2 - 61.9)
Moderate	950	(800 - 1 120)	11.7	(9.9 - 13.7)
High	2 450	(2 110 - 2 820)	30.1	(26.5 - 33.8)
Total	8 150	(7 590 - 8 710)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	

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TABLE 3.30: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER THE PRIMARY CARER HAS ANYONE TO YARN TO ABOUT THEIR PROBLEMS

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Not stated				
Low	380	(260 - 550)	66.1	(49.8 - 78.6)
Moderate	50	(20 - 100)	8.7	(4.7 - 15.1)
High	150	(70 - 260)	25.2	(12.9 - 39.5)
Total	580	(410 - 810)	100.0	
Primary carer has no one to yarn to				
Low	1 800	(1 500 - 2 140)	64.2	(57.2 - 71.0)
Moderate	240	(160 - 330)	8.4	(5.7 - 11.7)
High	770	(570 - 1 000)	27.4	(21.5 - 34.4)
Total	2 800	(2 420 - 3 230)	100.0	
Primary carer has someone to yarn to				
Low	12 600	(12 100 - 13 200)	64.6	(62.2 - 67.1)
Moderate	2 330	(2 080 - 2 590)	11.9	(10.7 - 13.2)
High	4 580	(4 150 - 5 030)	23.4	(21.3 - 25.7)
Total	19 500	(19 100 - 19 900)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 3.31: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND WHETHER THE PRIMARY CARER SPEAKS AN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE

Whether primary carer speaks an Aboriginal language	Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None/Low					
Not stated	Low	170	(90 - 280)	62.0	(35.4 - 84.8)
	Moderate	20	(0 - 50)	6.6	(1.3 - 17.2)
	High	80	(30 - 210)	31.5	(13.3 - 59.0)
	Total	270	(160 - 430)	100.0	
No	Low	4 490	(4 040 - 4 970)	64.0	(59.8 - 68.1)
	Moderate	810	(630 - 1 010)	11.5	(9.1 - 14.2)
	High	1 720	(1 450 - 2 020)	24.5	(21.0 - 28.4)
	Total	7 020	(6 480 - 7 560)	100.0	
A few words	Low	3 080	(2 700 - 3 490)	57.2	(52.1 - 62.2)
	Moderate	720	(580 - 910)	13.5	(10.8 - 16.6)
	High	1 570	(1 270 - 1 900)	29.3	(24.7 - 34.4)
	Total	5 370	(4 870 - 5 910)	100.0	
A conversation	Low	500	(360 - 680)	66.7	(56.6 - 76.4)
	Moderate	90	(50 - 150)	12.3	(7.0 - 19.3)
	High	160	(90 - 250)	20.9	(14.0 - 29.7)
	Total	750	(560 - 980)	100.0	
Total	Low	8 240	(7 730 - 8 750)	61.4	(58.3 - 64.5)
	Moderate	1 640	(1 410 - 1 890)	12.2	(10.6 - 14.1)
	High	3 540	(3 140 - 3 950)	26.4	(23.6 - 29.2)
	Total	13 400	(12 900 - 13 900)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate					
Not stated	Low	120	(80 - 200)	63.1	(42.7 - 83.6)
	Moderate	20	(10 - 40)	10.3	(5.1 - 18.1)
	High	50	(20 - 120)	26.6	(11.6 - 47.8)
	Total	200	(120 - 300)	100.0	
No	Low	890	(660 - 1 180)	67.3	(57.9 - 76.3)
	Moderate	120	(70 - 190)	8.9	(5.6 - 13.2)
	High	320	(190 - 490)	23.8	(17.3 - 32.0)
	Total	1 320	(970 - 1 730)	100.0	
A few words	Low	870	(650 - 1 140)	59.5	(50.4 - 68.8)
	Moderate	170	(110 - 240)	11.4	(8.3 - 15.2)
	High	420	(270 - 620)	29.1	(21.2 - 38.8)
	Total	1 460	(1 130 - 1 870)	100.0	
A conversation	Low	1 180	(860 - 1 610)	69.8	(61.5 - 76.9)
	Moderate	190	(130 - 260)	11.2	(7.9 - 15.1)
	High	320	(220 - 450)	19.1	(13.8 - 25.7)
	Total	1 700	(1 280 - 2 160)	100.0	
Total	Low	3 070	(2 550 - 3 670)	65.6	(60.4 - 70.6)
	Moderate	490	(390 - 610)	10.6	(8.9 - 12.5)
	High	1 110	(850 - 1 430)	23.8	(19.5 - 28.9)
	Total	4 680	(3 940 - 5 480)	100.0	

Continued . . .



TABLE 3.31 (continued): CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND WHETHER THE PRIMARY CARER SPEAKS AN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE

<i>Whether primary carer speaks an Aboriginal language</i>	<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — High/Extreme					
Not stated	Low	90	(30 - 250)	81.1	(48.2 - 97.7)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 60)	11.0	(0.2 - 36.0)
	High	10	(0 - 40)	7.9	(0.2 - 41.3)
	Total	110	(30 - 310)	100.0	
No	Low	520	(330 - 780)	67.9	(52.9 - 82.4)
	Moderate	100	(60 - 140)	12.6	(8.3 - 18.7)
	High	150	(80 - 260)	19.5	(10.4 - 33.0)
	Total	760	(530 - 1 050)	100.0	
A few words	Low	680	(480 - 910)	67.5	(54.7 - 79.1)
	Moderate	80	(30 - 190)	7.8	(3.0 - 16.4)
	High	250	(140 - 410)	24.7	(16.6 - 35.7)
	Total	1 010	(730 - 1 360)	100.0	
A conversation	Low	2 210	(1 750 - 2 750)	75.3	(70.6 - 79.8)
	Moderate	290	(210 - 400)	10.0	(7.6 - 12.7)
	High	430	(310 - 570)	14.7	(11.4 - 18.9)
	Total	2 930	(2 370 - 3 590)	100.0	
Total	Low	3 490	(2 900 - 4 150)	72.6	(67.6 - 77.3)
	Moderate	480	(360 - 620)	9.9	(8.0 - 12.0)
	High	840	(620 - 1 100)	17.4	(13.5 - 21.6)
	Total	4 810	(4 040 - 5 650)	100.0	
Western Australia					
Not stated	Low	380	(260 - 550)	66.1	(49.8 - 78.6)
	Moderate	50	(20 - 100)	8.7	(4.7 - 15.1)
	High	150	(70 - 260)	25.2	(12.9 - 39.5)
	Total	580	(410 - 810)	100.0	
No	Low	5 900	(5 370 - 6 440)	64.8	(61.2 - 68.4)
	Moderate	1 020	(840 - 1 240)	11.2	(9.3 - 13.4)
	High	2 190	(1 890 - 2 530)	24.0	(21.0 - 27.3)
	Total	9 110	(8 480 - 9 750)	100.0	
A few words	Low	4 630	(4 170 - 5 090)	59.0	(54.8 - 63.0)
	Moderate	970	(800 - 1 170)	12.4	(10.3 - 14.7)
	High	2 250	(1 900 - 2 640)	28.7	(25.0 - 32.7)
	Total	7 840	(7 230 - 8 460)	100.0	
A conversation	Low	3 890	(3 390 - 4 420)	72.4	(68.5 - 75.9)
	Moderate	570	(470 - 690)	10.7	(8.9 - 12.7)
	High	910	(750 - 1 100)	17.0	(14.1 - 19.9)
	Total	5 380	(4 800 - 5 990)	100.0	
Total	Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
	Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
	High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
	Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 3.32: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND WHETHER AT LEAST ONE CHILD IN THE HOUSEHOLD SPEAKS AN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE

Whether a child speaks an Aboriginal language	Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None/Low					
Not stated	Low	170	(90 - 280)	62.0	(35.4 - 84.8)
	Moderate	20	(0 - 50)	6.6	(1.3 - 17.2)
	High	80	(30 - 210)	31.5	(13.3 - 59.0)
	Total	270	(160 - 430)	100.0	
No	Low	4 160	(3 730 - 4 640)	60.7	(56.4 - 64.9)
	Moderate	770	(630 - 930)	11.2	(9.3 - 13.4)
	High	1 930	(1 640 - 2 250)	28.1	(24.3 - 32.1)
	Total	6 860	(6 330 - 7 430)	100.0	
A few words	Low	3 620	(3 220 - 4 050)	61.9	(56.8 - 66.6)
	Moderate	790	(610 - 1 000)	13.4	(10.7 - 16.8)
	High	1 440	(1 160 - 1 760)	24.7	(20.4 - 29.2)
	Total	5 850	(5 330 - 6 390)	100.0	
A conversation	Low	290	(180 - 430)	66.1	(48.3 - 79.4)
	Moderate	70	(20 - 150)	15.4	(5.5 - 33.7)
	High	80	(40 - 150)	18.6	(9.3 - 31.4)
	Total	440	(300 - 630)	100.0	
Total	Low	8 240	(7 730 - 8 750)	61.4	(58.3 - 64.5)
	Moderate	1 640	(1 410 - 1 890)	12.2	(10.6 - 14.1)
	High	3 540	(3 140 - 3 950)	26.4	(23.6 - 29.2)
	Total	13 400	(12 900 - 13 900)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate					
Not stated	Low	120	(80 - 200)	63.1	(42.7 - 83.6)
	Moderate	20	(10 - 40)	10.3	(5.1 - 18.1)
	High	50	(20 - 120)	26.6	(11.6 - 47.8)
	Total	200	(120 - 300)	100.0	
No	Low	1 020	(760 - 1 330)	66.9	(57.8 - 74.7)
	Moderate	180	(110 - 260)	11.5	(8.0 - 15.9)
	High	330	(190 - 510)	21.6	(14.9 - 29.8)
	Total	1 530	(1 140 - 1 970)	100.0	
A few words	Low	1 380	(1 080 - 1 740)	63.7	(56.5 - 70.5)
	Moderate	250	(190 - 320)	11.4	(8.9 - 14.1)
	High	540	(360 - 750)	24.9	(18.5 - 32.2)
	Total	2 170	(1 750 - 2 660)	100.0	
A conversation	Low	540	(340 - 840)	68.8	(55.8 - 78.8)
	Moderate	50	(30 - 100)	6.6	(3.2 - 11.6)
	High	190	(130 - 270)	24.7	(15.6 - 35.1)
	Total	790	(540 - 1 100)	100.0	
Total	Low	3 070	(2 550 - 3 670)	65.6	(60.4 - 70.6)
	Moderate	490	(390 - 610)	10.6	(8.9 - 12.5)
	High	1 110	(850 - 1 430)	23.8	(19.5 - 28.9)
	Total	4 680	(3 940 - 5 480)	100.0	

Continued



TABLE 3.32 (continued): CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND WHETHER AT LEAST ONE CHILD IN THE HOUSEHOLD SPEAKS AN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE

<i>Whether a child speaks an Aboriginal language</i>	<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — High/Extreme					
Not stated	Low	90	(30 - 250)	81.1	(48.2 - 97.7)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 60)	11.0	(0.2 - 36.0)
	High	10	(0 - 40)	7.9	(0.2 - 41.3)
	Total	110	(30 - 310)	100.0	
No	Low	460	(280 - 690)	68.3	(51.3 - 82.5)
	Moderate	90	(50 - 160)	13.9	(8.7 - 21.6)
	High	120	(60 - 240)	17.8	(7.8 - 31.4)
	Total	680	(470 - 970)	100.0	
A few words	Low	1 140	(880 - 1 470)	67.8	(58.8 - 75.9)
	Moderate	140	(70 - 240)	8.4	(5.1 - 12.5)
	High	400	(250 - 580)	23.7	(17.6 - 30.7)
	Total	1 680	(1 290 - 2 160)	100.0	
A conversation	Low	1 800	(1 400 - 2 300)	76.9	(71.8 - 81.8)
	Moderate	230	(160 - 320)	9.8	(7.3 - 12.8)
	High	310	(210 - 440)	13.2	(9.3 - 17.8)
	Total	2 340	(1 820 - 2 920)	100.0	
Total	Low	3 490	(2 900 - 4 150)	72.6	(67.6 - 77.3)
	Moderate	480	(360 - 620)	9.9	(8.0 - 12.0)
	High	840	(620 - 1 100)	17.4	(13.5 - 21.6)
	Total	4 810	(4 040 - 5 650)	100.0	
Western Australia					
Not stated	Low	380	(260 - 550)	66.1	(49.8 - 78.6)
	Moderate	50	(20 - 100)	8.7	(4.7 - 15.1)
	High	150	(70 - 260)	25.2	(12.9 - 39.5)
	Total	580	(410 - 810)	100.0	
No	Low	5 640	(5 120 - 6 180)	62.3	(58.6 - 65.8)
	Moderate	1 040	(880 - 1 220)	11.5	(9.8 - 13.3)
	High	2 380	(2 060 - 2 740)	26.3	(23.1 - 29.6)
	Total	9 060	(8 430 - 9 720)	100.0	
A few words	Low	6 140	(5 650 - 6 660)	63.3	(59.6 - 66.8)
	Moderate	1 170	(970 - 1 390)	12.1	(10.2 - 14.2)
	High	2 380	(2 030 - 2 770)	24.6	(21.4 - 27.8)
	Total	9 700	(9 000 - 10 400)	100.0	
A conversation	Low	2 630	(2 190 - 3 120)	73.8	(69.3 - 78.0)
	Moderate	350	(260 - 470)	9.8	(7.4 - 12.6)
	High	580	(460 - 730)	16.4	(13.0 - 20.2)
	Total	3 560	(3 040 - 4 150)	100.0	
Total	Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
	Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
	High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
	Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 3.33: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER THE PRIMARY CARER PARTICIPATED IN ANY ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ACTIVITIES (a) IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Participated in Aboriginal cultural activities				
Low	10 300	(9 700 - 10 900)	64.6	(61.8 - 67.3)
Moderate	1 800	(1 580 - 2 040)	11.3	(10.0 - 12.8)
High	3 830	(3 430 - 4 270)	24.0	(21.6 - 26.6)
Total	15 900	(15 300 - 16 500)	100.0	
No participation				
Low	4 510	(4 060 - 4 980)	64.6	(60.3 - 68.7)
Moderate	810	(660 - 980)	11.6	(9.6 - 13.9)
High	1 660	(1 380 - 2 000)	23.8	(20.2 - 27.6)
Total	6 980	(6 400 - 7 580)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	

(a) Cultural activities include whether the primary carer was conversant in the Aboriginal language or, in the past 12 months, had participated in Aboriginal ceremonies or festivals or had been involved with an Aboriginal organisation.

TABLE 3.34: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER BETTING OR GAMBLING CAUSES PROBLEMS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Not stated				
Low	380	(260 - 550)	66.1	(49.8 - 78.6)
Moderate	50	(20 - 100)	8.7	(4.7 - 15.1)
High	150	(70 - 260)	25.2	(12.9 - 39.5)
Total	580	(410 - 810)	100.0	
Betting or gambling does not cause problems				
Low	13 800	(13 200 - 14 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 67.0)
Moderate	2 460	(2 220 - 2 730)	11.5	(10.4 - 12.8)
High	5 080	(4 610 - 5 560)	23.8	(21.7 - 26.0)
Total	21 300	(21 000 - 21 700)	100.0	
Betting or gambling causes problems				
Low	630	(450 - 840)	63.1	(50.3 - 73.6)
Moderate	100	(50 - 180)	10.2	(5.4 - 16.5)
High	260	(160 - 400)	26.7	(18.4 - 37.4)
Total	990	(760 - 1 280)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 3.35: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER THE PRIMARY CARER HAS EVER BEEN ARRESTED OR CHARGED WITH AN OFFENCE

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Not stated				
Low	380	(260 - 550)	66.1	(49.8 - 78.6)
Moderate	50	(20 - 100)	8.7	(4.7 - 15.1)
High	150	(70 - 260)	25.2	(12.9 - 39.5)
Total	580	(410 - 810)	100.0	
Primary carer never arrested or charged				
Low	9 720	(9 100 - 10 300)	69.1	(66.2 - 71.8)
Moderate	1 340	(1 140 - 1 570)	9.5	(8.2 - 11.1)
High	3 010	(2 670 - 3 350)	21.4	(19.1 - 23.9)
Total	14 100	(13 500 - 14 600)	100.0	
Primary carer has been arrested or charged				
Low	4 700	(4 280 - 5 140)	56.9	(53.0 - 60.7)
Moderate	1 220	(1 050 - 1 410)	14.8	(12.8 - 16.9)
High	2 340	(1 980 - 2 730)	28.3	(24.7 - 32.2)
Total	8 260	(7 670 - 8 850)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 3.36: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND WHETHER THE PRIMARY CARER HAS EVER BEEN ARRESTED OR CHARGED WITH AN OFFENCE

Whether primary carer arrested or charged	Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None					
Not stated	Low	120	(60 - 230)	71.2	(34.9 - 96.8)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 20)	4.5	(0.5 - 14.8)
	High	40	(10 - 170)	24.2	(3.7 - 71.0)
	Total	170	(80 - 290)	100.0	
No	Low	2 900	(2 570 - 3 260)	63.1	(57.7 - 68.1)
	Moderate	510	(370 - 700)	11.0	(8.0 - 15.0)
	High	1 190	(980 - 1 420)	25.8	(21.5 - 30.5)
	Total	4 590	(4 230 - 4 960)	100.0	
Yes	Low	1 670	(1 400 - 1 960)	54.2	(47.3 - 61.2)
	Moderate	490	(390 - 620)	15.9	(12.5 - 19.8)
	High	920	(670 - 1 200)	29.8	(23.3 - 37.5)
	Total	3 070	(2 730 - 3 450)	100.0	
Total	Low	4 680	(4 360 - 5 030)	59.8	(55.6 - 64.0)
	Moderate	1 000	(830 - 1 210)	12.8	(10.5 - 15.4)
	High	2 140	(1 850 - 2 470)	27.4	(23.5 - 31.3)
	Total	7 830	(7 680 - 7 980)	100.0	
LORI — Low					
Not stated	Low	50	(20 - 130)	47.3	(9.9 - 81.6)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 50)	9.8	(1.6 - 38.3)
	High	40	(10 - 130)	42.9	(15.2 - 72.3)
	Total	100	(40 - 220)	100.0	
No	Low	2 270	(1 920 - 2 670)	69.3	(62.9 - 75.1)
	Moderate	310	(220 - 410)	9.4	(7.1 - 12.4)
	High	700	(530 - 910)	21.3	(16.3 - 26.7)
	Total	3 280	(2 860 - 3 730)	100.0	
Yes	Low	1 230	(1 040 - 1 440)	55.8	(48.8 - 62.3)
	Moderate	320	(220 - 460)	14.5	(10.2 - 20.2)
	High	650	(480 - 870)	29.7	(23.1 - 36.7)
	Total	2 200	(1 890 - 2 530)	100.0	
Total	Low	3 550	(3 170 - 3 970)	63.6	(58.6 - 68.2)
	Moderate	640	(500 - 800)	11.4	(9.1 - 14.0)
	High	1 400	(1 140 - 1 680)	25.0	(21.0 - 29.2)
	Total	5 590	(5 100 - 6 100)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate					
Not stated	Low	120	(80 - 200)	63.1	(42.7 - 83.6)
	Moderate	20	(10 - 40)	10.3	(5.1 - 18.1)
	High	50	(20 - 120)	26.6	(11.6 - 47.8)
	Total	200	(120 - 300)	100.0	
No	Low	1 990	(1 600 - 2 470)	68.6	(62.7 - 74.4)
	Moderate	260	(190 - 340)	8.9	(6.9 - 11.2)
	High	650	(490 - 860)	22.4	(17.3 - 28.2)
	Total	2 900	(2 380 - 3 470)	100.0	
Yes	Low	950	(720 - 1 220)	60.3	(49.8 - 70.0)
	Moderate	220	(160 - 290)	13.6	(10.5 - 17.4)
	High	410	(260 - 640)	26.1	(18.0 - 35.8)
	Total	1 580	(1 250 - 1 980)	100.0	
Total	Low	3 070	(2 550 - 3 670)	65.6	(60.4 - 70.6)
	Moderate	490	(390 - 610)	10.6	(8.9 - 12.5)
	High	1 110	(850 - 1 430)	23.8	(19.5 - 28.9)
	Total	4 680	(3 940 - 5 480)	100.0	

Continued . . .



TABLE 3.36 (continued): CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND WHETHER THE PRIMARY CARER HAS EVER BEEN ARRESTED OR CHARGED WITH AN OFFENCE

<i>Whether primary carer arrested or charged</i>	<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — High					
Not stated	Low	30	(0 - 240)	79.3	(2.5 - 100.0)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 70)	20.7	(0.0 - 97.5)
	High	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 84.2)
	Total	30	(0 - 330)	100.0	
No	Low	1 260	(900 - 1 740)	74.0	(64.7 - 81.8)
	Moderate	130	(80 - 200)	7.4	(5.0 - 10.9)
	High	320	(190 - 490)	18.6	(11.7 - 26.5)
	Total	1 700	(1 260 - 2 280)	100.0	
Yes	Low	430	(260 - 660)	52.3	(41.2 - 63.4)
	Moderate	110	(60 - 180)	13.7	(10.1 - 18.0)
	High	280	(180 - 430)	34.0	(23.9 - 44.7)
	Total	820	(530 - 1 160)	100.0	
Total	Low	1 710	(1 260 - 2 280)	67.1	(59.3 - 74.6)
	Moderate	250	(170 - 340)	9.6	(7.4 - 12.2)
	High	590	(390 - 840)	23.3	(16.9 - 30.6)
	Total	2 550	(1 910 - 3 270)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme					
Not stated	Low	70	(20 - 180)	81.9	(28.4 - 99.5)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 30)	7.0	(0.2 - 36.0)
	High	10	(0 - 40)	11.1	(0.3 - 52.7)
	Total	80	(20 - 190)	100.0	
No	Low	1 290	(910 - 1 740)	81.4	(71.7 - 88.4)
	Moderate	140	(70 - 250)	8.9	(5.2 - 14.6)
	High	150	(80 - 290)	9.7	(5.7 - 15.9)
	Total	1 580	(1 100 - 2 150)	100.0	
Yes	Low	430	(280 - 630)	71.9	(62.1 - 79.8)
	Moderate	90	(50 - 140)	14.4	(10.1 - 19.8)
	High	80	(40 - 150)	13.8	(7.7 - 23.0)
	Total	590	(410 - 860)	100.0	
Total	Low	1 780	(1 290 - 2 350)	78.9	(72.6 - 84.7)
	Moderate	230	(140 - 350)	10.3	(7.2 - 14.1)
	High	240	(140 - 380)	10.8	(7.4 - 15.0)
	Total	2 260	(1 670 - 3 020)	100.0	



TABLE 3.37: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER THE PRIMARY CARER’S PARTNER/SPOUSE HAS EVER BEEN ARRESTED OR CHARGED WITH AN OFFENCE

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Not stated				
Low	380	(260 - 550)	66.1	(49.8 - 78.6)
Moderate	50	(20 - 100)	8.7	(4.7 - 15.1)
High	150	(70 - 260)	25.2	(12.9 - 39.5)
Total	580	(410 - 810)	100.0	
Primary carer’s partner/spouse never arrested or charged				
Low	4 820	(4 330 - 5 340)	74.8	(70.6 - 78.6)
Moderate	610	(470 - 780)	9.4	(7.3 - 11.8)
High	1 020	(810 - 1 280)	15.8	(12.6 - 19.4)
Total	6 450	(5 890 - 7 040)	100.0	
Primary carer’s partner/spouse has been arrested or charged				
Low	4 720	(4 270 - 5 180)	63.1	(59.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	950	(790 - 1 120)	12.7	(10.7 - 14.8)
High	1 810	(1 530 - 2 130)	24.2	(20.8 - 27.7)
Total	7 470	(6 910 - 8 040)	100.0	
No partner/spouse				
Low	4 880	(4 440 - 5 340)	58.0	(54.2 - 61.8)
Moderate	1 010	(850 - 1 180)	12.0	(10.1 - 14.0)
High	2 520	(2 180 - 2 890)	30.0	(26.6 - 33.6)
Total	8 410	(7 850 - 8 960)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	

3



FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD FACTORS AND CHILD MENTAL HEALTH

TABLE 3.38: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY TYPE OF FAMILY CARE ARRANGEMENT

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Both original parents				
Low	6 850	(6 360 - 7 360)	70.6	(67.3 - 73.8)
Moderate	1 060	(900 - 1 240)	10.9	(9.3 - 12.7)
High	1 790	(1 510 - 2 100)	18.5	(15.8 - 21.5)
Total	9 700	(9 200 - 10 300)	100.0	
Sole parent				
Low	4 480	(4 040 - 4 930)	57.6	(53.6 - 61.7)
Moderate	950	(810 - 1 110)	12.2	(10.4 - 14.3)
High	2 340	(2 000 - 2 720)	30.2	(26.4 - 34.1)
Total	7 770	(7 220 - 8 330)	100.0	
One parent and new partner				
Low	1 350	(1 120 - 1 610)	66.5	(59.9 - 72.7)
Moderate	240	(160 - 350)	12.0	(8.3 - 16.9)
High	440	(330 - 560)	21.4	(16.4 - 27.3)
Total	2 030	(1 770 - 2 330)	100.0	
Other (e.g. Aunts/uncles)				
Low	2 120	(1 810 - 2 460)	62.4	(56.2 - 68.0)
Moderate	360	(250 - 510)	10.6	(7.5 - 14.3)
High	920	(720 - 1 160)	27.0	(21.9 - 32.8)
Total	3 400	(2 990 - 3 840)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 3.39: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY TYPE OF FAMILY CARE ARRANGEMENT AND AGE GROUP OF CHILD

Age group	Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Both original parents					
4–11 years	Low	4 130	(3 760 - 4 520)	67.2	(63.6 - 70.7)
	Moderate	730	(610 - 860)	11.8	(10.0 - 13.8)
	High	1 290	(1 080 - 1 540)	21.0	(17.9 - 24.6)
	Total	6 150	(5 710 - 6 600)	100.0	
12–17 years	Low	2 720	(2 420 - 3 030)	76.5	(70.5 - 81.6)
	Moderate	330	(220 - 470)	9.3	(6.4 - 12.9)
	High	500	(350 - 710)	14.1	(10.1 - 19.4)
	Total	3 550	(3 200 - 3 920)	100.0	
Total	Low	6 850	(6 360 - 7 360)	70.6	(67.3 - 73.8)
	Moderate	1 060	(900 - 1 240)	10.9	(9.3 - 12.7)
	High	1 790	(1 510 - 2 100)	18.5	(15.8 - 21.5)
	Total	9 700	(9 200 - 10 300)	100.0	
Sole parent					
4–11 years	Low	2 710	(2 370 - 3 090)	54.7	(49.8 - 59.7)
	Moderate	640	(540 - 770)	13.0	(10.9 - 15.4)
	High	1 590	(1 330 - 1 880)	32.2	(27.7 - 36.9)
	Total	4 940	(4 500 - 5 410)	100.0	
12–17 years	Low	1 770	(1 530 - 2 040)	62.7	(56.8 - 68.5)
	Moderate	300	(220 - 420)	10.7	(7.7 - 14.4)
	High	750	(580 - 950)	26.6	(21.3 - 32.3)
	Total	2 820	(2 510 - 3 150)	100.0	
Total	Low	4 480	(4 040 - 4 930)	57.6	(53.6 - 61.7)
	Moderate	950	(810 - 1 110)	12.2	(10.4 - 14.3)
	High	2 340	(2 000 - 2 720)	30.2	(26.4 - 34.1)
	Total	7 770	(7 220 - 8 330)	100.0	
One parent and new partner					
4–11 years	Low	630	(480 - 810)	57.7	(48.8 - 66.7)
	Moderate	180	(100 - 270)	16.1	(10.1 - 23.8)
	High	290	(210 - 380)	26.2	(19.3 - 34.5)
	Total	1 090	(910 - 1 310)	100.0	
12–17 years	Low	720	(570 - 910)	76.7	(67.8 - 84.4)
	Moderate	70	(40 - 120)	7.3	(4.0 - 12.3)
	High	150	(90 - 250)	15.9	(9.3 - 25.2)
	Total	940	(760 - 1 140)	100.0	
Total	Low	1 350	(1 120 - 1 610)	66.5	(59.9 - 72.7)
	Moderate	240	(160 - 350)	12.0	(8.3 - 16.9)
	High	440	(330 - 560)	21.4	(16.4 - 27.3)
	Total	2 030	(1 770 - 2 330)	100.0	
Other (e.g. Aunts/uncles)					
4–11 years	Low	950	(760 - 1 170)	58.8	(51.2 - 65.9)
	Moderate	210	(150 - 300)	13.2	(9.5 - 18.2)
	High	450	(340 - 600)	28.0	(21.5 - 35.0)
	Total	1 620	(1 360 - 1 900)	100.0	
12–17 years	Low	1 170	(970 - 1 400)	65.7	(57.0 - 74.0)
	Moderate	150	(70 - 300)	8.3	(3.6 - 15.3)
	High	470	(320 - 640)	26.1	(18.8 - 34.0)
	Total	1 790	(1 530 - 2 090)	100.0	
Total	Low	2 120	(1 810 - 2 460)	62.4	(56.2 - 68.0)
	Moderate	360	(250 - 510)	10.6	(7.5 - 14.3)
	High	920	(720 - 1 160)	27.0	(21.9 - 32.8)
	Total	3 400	(2 990 - 3 840)	100.0	



TABLE 3.40: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — TYPE OF FAMILY CARE ARRANGEMENT BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Type of family care arrangement	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None				
Both original parents	2 960	(2 630 - 3 320)	37.9	(33.5 - 42.3)
Sole parent	3 400	(3 050 - 3 780)	43.4	(38.9 - 48.0)
One parent and new partner	770	(580 - 990)	9.8	(7.4 - 12.6)
Other (e.g. Aunts/uncles)	700	(510 - 930)	8.9	(6.5 - 11.8)
Total	7 830	(7 680 - 7 980)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
Both original parents	2 660	(2 310 - 3 060)	47.7	(42.4 - 52.8)
Sole parent	1 880	(1 560 - 2 230)	33.6	(28.7 - 38.7)
One parent and new partner	390	(300 - 510)	7.0	(5.4 - 9.0)
Other (e.g. Aunts/uncles)	660	(490 - 870)	11.8	(8.9 - 15.3)
Total	5 590	(5 100 - 6 100)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
Both original parents	1 820	(1 470 - 2 200)	38.9	(33.9 - 43.7)
Sole parent	1 560	(1 240 - 1 950)	33.3	(28.4 - 38.4)
One parent and new partner	460	(320 - 630)	9.8	(7.1 - 13.0)
Other (e.g. Aunts/uncles)	840	(590 - 1 170)	18.0	(13.2 - 23.7)
Total	4 680	(3 940 - 5 480)	100.0	
LORI — High				
Both original parents	1 140	(850 - 1 530)	44.7	(38.2 - 51.1)
Sole parent	580	(400 - 850)	22.8	(17.2 - 28.9)
One parent and new partner	230	(150 - 330)	8.9	(6.4 - 12.1)
Other (e.g. Aunts/uncles)	600	(410 - 850)	23.6	(18.2 - 29.5)
Total	2 550	(1 910 - 3 270)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
Both original parents	1 110	(800 - 1 520)	49.4	(41.9 - 56.6)
Sole parent	350	(220 - 510)	15.4	(10.9 - 20.5)
One parent and new partner	190	(120 - 290)	8.5	(5.6 - 12.3)
Other (e.g. Aunts/uncles)	600	(370 - 940)	26.7	(19.0 - 34.8)
Total	2 260	(1 670 - 3 020)	100.0	
Western Australia				
Both original parents	9 700	(9 200 - 10 300)	42.4	(40.0 - 44.8)
Sole parent	7 770	(7 220 - 8 330)	33.9	(31.5 - 36.4)
One parent and new partner	2 030	(1 770 - 2 330)	8.9	(7.7 - 10.2)
Other (e.g. Aunts/uncles)	3 400	(2 990 - 3 840)	14.9	(13.0 - 16.8)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 3.41: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND TYPE OF FAMILY CARE ARRANGEMENT

Family care arrangement	Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None					
Both original parents	Low	2 090	(1 810 - 2 410)	70.6	(64.1 - 76.4)
	Moderate	380	(280 - 510)	12.9	(9.5 - 16.9)
	High	490	(320 - 700)	16.5	(11.3 - 23.0)
	Total	2 960	(2 630 - 3 320)	100.0	
Sole parent	Low	1 800	(1 520 - 2 130)	52.9	(46.4 - 59.5)
	Moderate	470	(360 - 600)	13.7	(10.6 - 17.4)
	High	1 140	(920 - 1 390)	33.4	(27.7 - 39.6)
	Total	3 400	(3 050 - 3 780)	100.0	
One parent and new partner	Low	480	(320 - 680)	62.5	(48.5 - 75.1)
	Moderate	70	(20 - 180)	9.0	(2.5 - 21.7)
	High	220	(140 - 320)	28.4	(17.7 - 40.1)
	Total	770	(580 - 990)	100.0	
Other (e.g. Aunts/uncles)	Low	320	(210 - 470)	45.0	(29.8 - 61.3)
	Moderate	90	(30 - 210)	12.3	(4.3 - 27.4)
	High	300	(170 - 480)	42.6	(27.7 - 59.0)
	Total	700	(510 - 930)	100.0	
Total	Low	4 680	(4 360 - 5 030)	59.8	(55.6 - 64.0)
	Moderate	1 000	(830 - 1 210)	12.8	(10.5 - 15.4)
	High	2 140	(1 850 - 2 470)	27.4	(23.5 - 31.3)
	Total	7 830	(7 680 - 7 980)	100.0	
LORI — Low					
Both original parents	Low	1 860	(1 570 - 2 170)	69.9	(62.1 - 76.4)
	Moderate	270	(180 - 400)	10.0	(6.6 - 14.1)
	High	540	(370 - 760)	20.1	(14.6 - 27.1)
	Total	2 660	(2 310 - 3 060)	100.0	
Sole parent	Low	1 030	(790 - 1 300)	54.8	(46.4 - 63.2)
	Moderate	250	(180 - 330)	13.2	(9.7 - 17.5)
	High	600	(440 - 810)	32.0	(24.0 - 40.1)
	Total	1 880	(1 560 - 2 230)	100.0	
One parent and new partner	Low	230	(160 - 330)	59.3	(47.0 - 71.5)
	Moderate	60	(30 - 100)	15.2	(8.3 - 24.5)
	High	100	(60 - 150)	25.5	(16.3 - 38.1)
	Total	390	(300 - 510)	100.0	
Other (e.g. Aunts/uncles)	Low	430	(310 - 580)	65.6	(52.6 - 77.9)
	Moderate	60	(20 - 140)	9.5	(3.5 - 19.3)
	High	160	(90 - 270)	24.8	(15.8 - 37.1)
	Total	660	(490 - 870)	100.0	
Total	Low	3 550	(3 170 - 3 970)	63.6	(58.6 - 68.2)
	Moderate	640	(500 - 800)	11.4	(9.1 - 14.0)
	High	1 400	(1 140 - 1 680)	25.0	(21.0 - 29.2)
	Total	5 590	(5 100 - 6 100)	100.0	

Continued . . .



TABLE 3.41 (continued): CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND TYPE OF FAMILY CARE ARRANGEMENT

<i>Family care arrangement</i>	<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — Moderate					
Both original parents	Low	1 200	(940 - 1 490)	66.1	(59.9 - 71.6)
	Moderate	220	(160 - 290)	12.1	(9.4 - 15.4)
	High	400	(290 - 520)	21.8	(16.8 - 27.2)
	Total	1 820	(1 470 - 2 200)	100.0	
Sole parent	Low	1 010	(790 - 1 260)	64.8	(54.2 - 73.6)
	Moderate	130	(90 - 190)	8.7	(6.0 - 11.8)
	High	410	(250 - 670)	26.5	(17.3 - 37.7)
	Total	1 560	(1 240 - 1 950)	100.0	
One parent and new partner	Low	330	(210 - 480)	72.0	(58.4 - 83.5)
	Moderate	50	(20 - 90)	11.3	(5.7 - 19.2)
	High	80	(30 - 140)	16.7	(7.5 - 30.2)
	Total	460	(320 - 630)	100.0	
Other (e.g. Aunts/uncles)	Low	530	(330 - 790)	62.5	(50.2 - 74.7)
	Moderate	90	(50 - 140)	10.4	(5.8 - 16.8)
	High	230	(140 - 360)	27.1	(17.5 - 38.2)
	Total	840	(590 - 1 170)	100.0	
Total	Low	3 070	(2 550 - 3 670)	65.6	(60.4 - 70.6)
	Moderate	490	(390 - 610)	10.6	(8.9 - 12.5)
	High	1 110	(850 - 1 430)	23.8	(19.5 - 28.9)
	Total	4 680	(3 940 - 5 480)	100.0	
LORI — High/Extreme					
Both original parents	Low	1 690	(1 360 - 2 100)	75.1	(68.4 - 81.1)
	Moderate	190	(130 - 260)	8.4	(6.1 - 11.2)
	High	370	(260 - 510)	16.5	(12.0 - 22.2)
	Total	2 250	(1 860 - 2 730)	100.0	
Sole parent	Low	640	(470 - 830)	68.6	(57.7 - 77.3)
	Moderate	100	(50 - 170)	10.6	(6.1 - 17.1)
	High	190	(110 - 300)	20.8	(13.8 - 30.3)
	Total	930	(710 - 1 210)	100.0	
One parent and new partner	Low	310	(230 - 430)	74.5	(62.6 - 85.0)
	Moderate	60	(30 - 110)	15.5	(8.0 - 24.7)
	High	40	(10 - 100)	10.1	(3.5 - 23.1)
	Total	420	(320 - 550)	100.0	
Other (e.g. Aunts/uncles)	Low	850	(640 - 1 120)	70.6	(61.9 - 77.8)
	Moderate	130	(70 - 230)	10.4	(5.9 - 15.9)
	High	230	(150 - 350)	19.0	(12.3 - 27.3)
	Total	1 210	(920 - 1 540)	100.0	
Total	Low	3 490	(2 900 - 4 150)	72.6	(67.6 - 77.3)
	Moderate	480	(360 - 620)	9.9	(8.0 - 12.0)
	High	840	(620 - 1 100)	17.4	(13.5 - 21.6)
	Total	4 810	(4 040 - 5 650)	100.0	



TABLE 3.42: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY HOUSEHOLD OCCUPANCY LEVEL

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Household occupancy level — Low				
Low	9 960	(9 400 - 10 600)	63.3	(60.4 - 66.1)
Moderate	1 760	(1 530 - 2 020)	11.2	(9.7 - 12.8)
High	4 020	(3 590 - 4 470)	25.5	(23.0 - 28.2)
Total	15 700	(15 100 - 16 300)	100.0	
Household occupancy level — High				
Low	4 450	(4 000 - 4 920)	67.7	(63.9 - 71.3)
Moderate	800	(670 - 950)	12.2	(10.4 - 14.2)
High	1 320	(1 090 - 1 590)	20.1	(17.0 - 23.5)
Total	6 580	(6 010 - 7 180)	100.0	
Household occupancy level — Not stated				
Low	380	(260 - 550)	66.1	(49.8 - 78.6)
Moderate	50	(20 - 100)	8.7	(4.7 - 15.1)
High	150	(70 - 260)	25.2	(12.9 - 39.5)
Total	580	(410 - 810)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	

TABLE 3.43: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — MEAN STRENGTHS AND DIFFICULTIES TOTAL SCORE, BY HOUSEHOLD OCCUPANCY LEVEL

<i>Household occupancy level</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Low	11.60	(11.2 - 12.1)
High	10.60	(10 - 11.2)
Not stated	11.50	(9.4 - 13.6)
Total	11.30	(10.9 - 11.7)



TABLE 3.44: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY AGE GROUP AND HOUSING OCCUPANCY LEVEL

<i>Housing occupancy level</i>	<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
4–11 years					
Low	Low	5 740	(5 280 - 6 240)	59.8	(56.5 - 63.0)
	Moderate	1 180	(1 010 - 1 370)	12.3	(10.6 - 14.1)
	High	2 690	(2 370 - 3 020)	28.0	(25.0 - 31.1)
	Total	9 600	(9 000 - 10 200)	100.0	
High	Low	2 500	(2 230 - 2 790)	64.5	(60.2 - 68.5)
	Moderate	540	(450 - 660)	14.0	(11.8 - 16.5)
	High	830	(660 - 1 030)	21.5	(17.7 - 25.5)
	Total	3 870	(3 500 - 4 270)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	180	(90 - 330)	55.1	(36.4 - 71.9)
	Moderate	40	(20 - 80)	11.9	(6.3 - 21.0)
	High	110	(60 - 170)	33.0	(17.9 - 54.3)
	Total	330	(190 - 490)	100.0	
Total	Low	8 420	(7 960 - 8 880)	61.0	(58.3 - 63.6)
	Moderate	1 760	(1 570 - 1 960)	12.8	(11.5 - 14.2)
	High	3 620	(3 270 - 3 980)	26.3	(23.9 - 28.8)
	Total	13 800	(13 300 - 14 200)	100.0	
12–17 years					
Low	Low	4 220	(3 840 - 4 640)	68.8	(64.1 - 73.2)
	Moderate	580	(430 - 770)	9.5	(7.0 - 12.3)
	High	1 340	(1 080 - 1 620)	21.8	(18.1 - 25.7)
	Total	6 140	(5 680 - 6 620)	100.0	
High	Low	1 960	(1 710 - 2 220)	72.3	(67.2 - 77.0)
	Moderate	260	(180 - 370)	9.5	(6.5 - 13.2)
	High	490	(380 - 640)	18.2	(14.3 - 22.8)
	Total	2 710	(2 420 - 3 010)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	200	(140 - 290)	80.1	(44.4 - 97.5)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 40)	4.6	(0.1 - 16.2)
	High	40	(0 - 170)	15.3	(0.3 - 48.2)
	Total	250	(160 - 380)	100.0	
Total	Low	6 380	(5 960 - 6 810)	70.1	(66.5 - 73.4)
	Moderate	850	(680 - 1 060)	9.4	(7.5 - 11.5)
	High	1 870	(1 590 - 2 170)	20.5	(17.7 - 23.6)
	Total	9 100	(8 660 - 9 560)	100.0	



TABLE 3.45: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF DIFFERENT HOMES LIVED IN, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Number of homes lived in</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
1–4	5 040	(4 720 - 5 370)	64.4	(60.3 - 68.3)
5 or more	2 790	(2 480 - 3 110)	35.6	(31.7 - 39.7)
Total	7 830	(7 680 - 7 980)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
1–4	3 750	(3 360 - 4 170)	67.0	(62.5 - 71.3)
5 or more	1 840	(1 560 - 2 170)	33.0	(28.7 - 37.5)
Total	5 590	(5 100 - 6 100)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
1–4	3 660	(3 050 - 4 320)	78.3	(72.8 - 82.9)
5 or more	1 010	(750 - 1 340)	21.7	(17.1 - 27.2)
Total	4 680	(3 940 - 5 480)	100.0	
LORI — High				
1–4	2 210	(1 650 - 2 880)	86.4	(80.7 - 91.2)
5 or more	350	(210 - 520)	13.6	(8.8 - 19.3)
Total	2 550	(1 910 - 3 270)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
1–4	1 970	(1 400 - 2 620)	87.5	(81.8 - 91.9)
5 or more	280	(170 - 430)	12.5	(8.1 - 18.2)
Total	2 260	(1 670 - 3 020)	100.0	
Western Australia				
1–4	16 600	(16 100 - 17 100)	72.6	(70.4 - 74.8)
5 or more	6 270	(5 780 - 6 780)	27.4	(25.2 - 29.6)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	

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TABLE 3.46: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY AGE GROUP AND NUMBER OF HOMES LIVED IN

Number of homes lived in	Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
4–11 years					
1–4	Low	6 810	(6 370 - 7 260)	64.1	(61.2 - 66.8)
	Moderate	1 210	(1 070 - 1 370)	11.4	(10.1 - 12.9)
	High	2 610	(2 310 - 2 930)	24.5	(22.0 - 27.3)
	Total	10 600	(10 100 - 11 100)	100.0	
5 or more	Low	1 610	(1 350 - 1 910)	50.7	(44.8 - 56.5)
	Moderate	550	(430 - 690)	17.3	(14.0 - 21.3)
	High	1 020	(820 - 1 230)	32.0	(26.6 - 37.7)
	Total	3 170	(2 800 - 3 560)	100.0	
Total	Low	8 420	(7 960 - 8 880)	61.0	(58.3 - 63.6)
	Moderate	1 760	(1 570 - 1 960)	12.8	(11.5 - 14.2)
	High	3 620	(3 270 - 3 980)	26.3	(23.9 - 28.8)
	Total	13 800	(13 300 - 14 200)	100.0	
12–17 years					
1–4	Low	4 260	(3 870 - 4 650)	70.9	(66.7 - 75.0)
	Moderate	590	(440 - 790)	9.9	(7.3 - 12.8)
	High	1 150	(940 - 1 390)	19.2	(16.1 - 22.9)
	Total	6 000	(5 560 - 6 450)	100.0	
5 or more	Low	2 130	(1 880 - 2 390)	68.6	(62.7 - 74.1)
	Moderate	260	(190 - 340)	8.4	(6.2 - 11.2)
	High	710	(530 - 940)	23.1	(17.7 - 28.8)
	Total	3 100	(2 800 - 3 430)	100.0	
Total	Low	6 380	(5 960 - 6 810)	70.1	(66.5 - 73.4)
	Moderate	850	(680 - 1 060)	9.4	(7.5 - 11.5)
	High	1 870	(1 590 - 2 170)	20.5	(17.7 - 23.6)
	Total	9 100	(8 660 - 9 560)	100.0	
Total					
1–4	Low	11 100	(10 500 - 11 600)	66.5	(63.8 - 69.1)
	Moderate	1 800	(1 580 - 2 050)	10.8	(9.5 - 12.3)
	High	3 760	(3 380 - 4 170)	22.6	(20.4 - 25.0)
	Total	16 600	(16 100 - 17 100)	100.0	
5 or more	Low	3 730	(3 360 - 4 130)	59.5	(55.2 - 63.7)
	Moderate	810	(670 - 970)	12.9	(10.8 - 15.3)
	High	1 730	(1 440 - 2 070)	27.6	(23.6 - 31.8)
	Total	6 270	(5 780 - 6 780)	100.0	
Total	Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
	Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
	High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
	Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	

TABLE 3.47: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — MEAN STRENGTHS AND DIFFICULTIES TOTAL SCORE, BY THE NUMBER OF HOMES THE CHILD HAS LIVED IN SINCE BIRTH

Number of homes lived in	Mean	95% CI
1–4	11.0	(10.6 - 11.4)
5 or more	12.1	(11.4 - 12.8)
Total	11.3	(10.9 - 11.7)



TABLE 3.48: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF FAMILY FUNCTIONING QUARTILES

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Poor family functioning				
Low	2 690	(2 330 - 3 080)	55.7	(50.5 - 60.9)
Moderate	600	(450 - 770)	12.4	(9.6 - 15.5)
High	1 540	(1 270 - 1 840)	32.0	(27.3 - 37.0)
Total	4 830	(4 330 - 5 360)	100.0	
Fair family functioning				
Low	3 760	(3 370 - 4 180)	62.7	(58.3 - 67.1)
Moderate	750	(630 - 900)	12.6	(10.5 - 15.0)
High	1 480	(1 190 - 1 790)	24.7	(20.7 - 29.1)
Total	5 990	(5 490 - 6 520)	100.0	
Good family functioning				
Low	3 680	(3 250 - 4 140)	68.6	(64.1 - 73.1)
Moderate	510	(390 - 640)	9.5	(7.5 - 11.7)
High	1 170	(950 - 1 440)	21.9	(18.0 - 26.0)
Total	5 370	(4 860 - 5 910)	100.0	
Very good family functioning				
Low	4 290	(3 820 - 4 790)	69.8	(65.8 - 73.7)
Moderate	700	(560 - 860)	11.4	(9.2 - 14.0)
High	1 150	(940 - 1 390)	18.8	(15.5 - 22.3)
Total	6 140	(5 590 - 6 710)	100.0	
Family functioning not stated				
Low	380	(260 - 550)	66.1	(49.8 - 78.6)
Moderate	50	(20 - 100)	8.7	(4.7 - 15.1)
High	150	(70 - 260)	25.2	(12.9 - 39.5)
Total	580	(410 - 810)	100.0	
Total				
Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	

TABLE 3.49: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER FAMILY IS IN THE BOTTOM QUARTILE OF FAMILY FUNCTIONING

<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Poor family functioning				
Low	2 690	(2 330 - 3 080)	55.7	(50.5 - 60.9)
Moderate	600	(450 - 770)	12.4	(9.6 - 15.5)
High	1 540	(1 270 - 1 840)	32.0	(27.3 - 37.0)
Total	4 830	(4 330 - 5 360)	100.0	
Fair to very good family functioning				
Low	11 700	(11 200 - 12 300)	67.0	(64.4 - 69.5)
Moderate	1 960	(1 750 - 2 200)	11.2	(10.0 - 12.5)
High	3 800	(3 390 - 4 240)	21.7	(19.5 - 24.1)
Total	17 500	(17 000 - 18 000)	100.0	
Family functioning not stated				
Low	380	(260 - 550)	66.1	(49.8 - 78.6)
Moderate	50	(20 - 100)	8.7	(4.7 - 15.1)
High	150	(70 - 260)	25.2	(12.9 - 39.5)
Total	580	(410 - 810)	100.0	



TABLE 3.50: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY AGE GROUP AND WHETHER FAMILY IS IN THE BOTTOM QUARTILE OF FAMILY FUNCTIONING

<i>Family functioning bottom quartile</i>	<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
4–11 years					
Poor	Low	1 500	(1 280 - 1 750)	51.2	(45.5 - 56.6)
	Moderate	380	(300 - 470)	13.0	(10.4 - 16.0)
	High	1 050	(840 - 1 280)	35.8	(30.5 - 41.7)
	Total	2 930	(2 600 - 3 290)	100.0	
Fair to very good	Low	6 740	(6 280 - 7 220)	63.9	(60.9 - 66.7)
	Moderate	1 340	(1 170 - 1 520)	12.7	(11.2 - 14.4)
	High	2 470	(2 170 - 2 770)	23.4	(20.8 - 26.1)
	Total	10 500	(10 000 - 11 100)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	180	(90 - 330)	55.1	(36.4 - 71.9)
	Moderate	40	(20 - 80)	11.9	(6.3 - 21.0)
	High	110	(60 - 170)	33.0	(17.9 - 54.3)
	Total	330	(190 - 490)	100.0	
Total	Low	8 420	(7 960 - 8 880)	61.0	(58.3 - 63.6)
	Moderate	1 760	(1 570 - 1 960)	12.8	(11.5 - 14.2)
	High	3 620	(3 270 - 3 980)	26.3	(23.9 - 28.8)
	Total	13 800	(13 300 - 14 200)	100.0	
12–17 years					
Poor	Low	1 190	(960 - 1 460)	62.6	(54.0 - 71.1)
	Moderate	220	(120 - 380)	11.4	(6.6 - 19.0)
	High	490	(350 - 660)	26.0	(19.5 - 33.5)
	Total	1 900	(1 590 - 2 250)	100.0	
Fair to very good	Low	4 990	(4 610 - 5 390)	71.8	(67.8 - 75.4)
	Moderate	620	(480 - 780)	9.0	(7.0 - 11.2)
	High	1 340	(1 090 - 1 610)	19.2	(16.0 - 23.0)
	Total	6 950	(6 530 - 7 380)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	200	(140 - 290)	80.1	(44.4 - 97.5)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 40)	4.6	(0.1 - 16.2)
	High	40	(0 - 170)	15.3	(0.3 - 48.2)
	Total	250	(160 - 380)	100.0	
Total	Low	6 380	(5 960 - 6 810)	70.1	(66.5 - 73.4)
	Moderate	850	(680 - 1 060)	9.4	(7.5 - 11.5)
	High	1 870	(1 590 - 2 170)	20.5	(17.7 - 23.6)
	Total	9 100	(8 660 - 9 560)	100.0	



TABLE 3.51: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND WHETHER FAMILY IS IN THE BOTTOM QUARTILE OF FAMILY FUNCTIONING

Family functioning bottom quartile	Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None					
Poor	Low	870	(680 - 1 100)	49.5	(40.8 - 58.4)
	Moderate	200	(120 - 330)	11.4	(6.9 - 18.4)
	High	680	(510 - 910)	39.1	(30.8 - 47.9)
	Total	1 750	(1 460 - 2 070)	100.0	
Fair to very good	Low	3 700	(3 360 - 4 060)	62.6	(57.7 - 67.2)
	Moderate	800	(650 - 970)	13.5	(10.9 - 16.4)
	High	1 420	(1 160 - 1 710)	24.0	(19.8 - 28.7)
	Total	5 920	(5 590 - 6 250)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	120	(60 - 230)	71.2	(34.9 - 96.8)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 20)	4.5	(0.5 - 14.8)
	High	40	(10 - 170)	24.2	(3.7 - 71.0)
	Total	170	(80 - 290)	100.0	
Total	Low	4 680	(4 360 - 5 030)	59.8	(55.6 - 64.0)
	Moderate	1 000	(830 - 1 210)	12.8	(10.5 - 15.4)
	High	2 140	(1 850 - 2 470)	27.4	(23.5 - 31.3)
	Total	7 830	(7 680 - 7 980)	100.0	
LORI — Low					
Poor	Low	550	(390 - 770)	52.7	(39.7 - 64.6)
	Moderate	180	(100 - 330)	17.2	(9.2 - 26.8)
	High	320	(190 - 480)	30.1	(20.8 - 42.2)
	Total	1 050	(790 - 1 360)	100.0	
Fair to very good	Low	2 950	(2 580 - 3 350)	66.5	(61.3 - 71.4)
	Moderate	450	(340 - 570)	10.1	(8.0 - 12.6)
	High	1 040	(820 - 1 290)	23.4	(19.2 - 28.2)
	Total	4 430	(3 960 - 4 920)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	50	(20 - 130)	47.3	(9.9 - 81.6)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 50)	9.8	(1.6 - 38.3)
	High	40	(10 - 130)	42.9	(15.2 - 72.3)
	Total	100	(40 - 220)	100.0	
Total	Low	3 550	(3 170 - 3 970)	63.6	(58.6 - 68.2)
	Moderate	640	(500 - 800)	11.4	(9.1 - 14.0)
	High	1 400	(1 140 - 1 680)	25.0	(21.0 - 29.2)
	Total	5 590	(5 100 - 6 100)	100.0	

Continued...



TABLE 3.51 (continued): CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND WHETHER FAMILY IS IN THE BOTTOM QUARTILE OF FAMILY FUNCTIONING

<i>Family functioning bottom quartile</i>	<i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — Moderate					
Poor	Low	660	(450 - 930)	58.0	(46.6 - 69.2)
	Moderate	120	(80 - 170)	10.4	(7.1 - 14.5)
	High	360	(230 - 530)	31.6	(21.7 - 43.8)
	Total	1 130	(850 - 1 470)	100.0	
Fair to very good	Low	2 290	(1 870 - 2 770)	68.3	(62.1 - 74.0)
	Moderate	360	(280 - 450)	10.6	(8.5 - 12.9)
	High	700	(480 - 970)	21.1	(15.7 - 27.2)
	Total	3 350	(2 770 - 3 970)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	120	(80 - 200)	63.1	(42.7 - 83.6)
	Moderate	20	(10 - 40)	10.3	(5.1 - 18.1)
	High	50	(20 - 120)	26.6	(11.6 - 47.8)
	Total	200	(120 - 300)	100.0	
Total	Low	3 070	(2 550 - 3 670)	65.6	(60.4 - 70.6)
	Moderate	490	(390 - 610)	10.6	(8.9 - 12.5)
	High	1 110	(850 - 1 430)	23.8	(19.5 - 28.9)
	Total	4 680	(3 940 - 5 480)	100.0	
LORI — High/Extreme					
Poor	Low	610	(430 - 830)	68.3	(58.2 - 76.7)
	Moderate	100	(60 - 150)	11.1	(7.3 - 15.8)
	High	180	(120 - 280)	20.7	(14.1 - 29.0)
	Total	890	(660 - 1 170)	100.0	
Fair to very good	Low	2 790	(2 300 - 3 350)	73.4	(68.0 - 78.4)
	Moderate	370	(270 - 490)	9.6	(7.4 - 12.2)
	High	640	(470 - 870)	16.9	(13.0 - 21.6)
	Total	3 800	(3 160 - 4 500)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	90	(30 - 250)	81.1	(48.2 - 97.7)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 60)	11.0	(0.2 - 36.0)
	High	10	(0 - 40)	7.9	(0.2 - 41.3)
	Total	110	(30 - 310)	100.0	
Total	Low	3 490	(2 900 - 4 150)	72.6	(67.6 - 77.3)
	Moderate	480	(360 - 620)	9.9	(8.0 - 12.0)
	High	840	(620 - 1 100)	17.4	(13.5 - 21.6)
	Total	4 810	(4 040 - 5 650)	100.0	



TABLE 3.52: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY AGE GROUP AND QUALITY OF PARENTING

Quality of parenting	Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
4–11 years					
Very good	Low	2 840	(2 490 - 3 220)	70.2	(65.2 - 74.8)
	Moderate	410	(320 - 520)	10.2	(8.1 - 13.0)
	High	790	(610 - 990)	19.5	(15.5 - 24.0)
	Total	4 040	(3 630 - 4 470)	100.0	
Good	Low	2 540	(2 220 - 2 880)	65.3	(60.8 - 69.7)
	Moderate	450	(360 - 570)	11.7	(9.3 - 14.3)
	High	900	(740 - 1 080)	23.0	(19.0 - 27.2)
	Total	3 890	(3 520 - 4 280)	100.0	
Fair	Low	1 240	(1 040 - 1 460)	57.2	(50.6 - 63.5)
	Moderate	340	(250 - 450)	15.8	(12.0 - 20.4)
	High	590	(430 - 770)	27.0	(20.7 - 33.6)
	Total	2 170	(1 900 - 2 470)	100.0	
Poor	Low	1 790	(1 550 - 2 070)	48.6	(43.8 - 53.3)
	Moderate	550	(460 - 650)	14.9	(12.5 - 17.5)
	High	1 350	(1 150 - 1 570)	36.5	(32.1 - 41.3)
	Total	3 690	(3 350 - 4 060)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	0	(0 - 10)	38.9	(1.3 - 98.7)
	Moderate	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 97.5)
	High	10	(0 - 10)	61.1	(1.3 - 98.7)
	Total	10	(0 - 20)	100.0	
Total	Low	8 420	(7 960 - 8 880)	61.0	(58.3 - 63.6)
	Moderate	1 760	(1 570 - 1 960)	12.8	(11.5 - 14.2)
	High	3 620	(3 270 - 3 980)	26.3	(23.9 - 28.8)
	Total	13 800	(13 300 - 14 200)	100.0	
12–17 years					
Very good	Low	2 760	(2 450 - 3 080)	76.0	(69.9 - 81.2)
	Moderate	260	(150 - 430)	7.2	(4.2 - 11.5)
	High	610	(440 - 810)	16.7	(12.6 - 21.9)
	Total	3 630	(3 260 - 4 010)	100.0	
Good	Low	1 600	(1 370 - 1 860)	75.0	(69.2 - 80.6)
	Moderate	200	(150 - 260)	9.4	(6.9 - 12.4)
	High	330	(230 - 480)	15.6	(10.8 - 21.5)
	Total	2 140	(1 880 - 2 420)	100.0	
Fair	Low	850	(660 - 1 070)	64.4	(52.9 - 74.0)
	Moderate	140	(80 - 210)	10.5	(6.4 - 15.7)
	High	330	(200 - 500)	25.1	(16.9 - 35.8)
	Total	1 320	(1 080 - 1 600)	100.0	
Poor	Low	1 170	(970 - 1 390)	58.0	(51.0 - 64.5)
	Moderate	250	(160 - 380)	12.4	(8.0 - 17.9)
	High	600	(470 - 740)	29.6	(23.8 - 35.5)
	Total	2 020	(1 770 - 2 290)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	0	(0 - 60)	.	
	Moderate	0	(0 - 60)	.	
	High	0	(0 - 60)	.	
	Total	0	(0 - 60)	.	
Total	Low	6 380	(5 960 - 6 810)	70.1	(66.5 - 73.4)
	Moderate	850	(680 - 1 060)	9.4	(7.5 - 11.5)
	High	1 870	(1 590 - 2 170)	20.5	(17.7 - 23.6)
	Total	9 100	(8 660 - 9 560)	100.0	

Continued...



TABLE 3.52 (continued): CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY AGE GROUP AND QUALITY OF PARENTING

Quality of parenting	Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total					
Very good	Normal	5 590	(5 120 - 6 090)	73.0	(69.2 - 76.7)
	Borderline	680	(520 - 860)	8.8	(6.8 - 11.0)
	Abnormal	1 400	(1 150 - 1 680)	18.2	(15.2 - 21.7)
	Total	7 670	(7 150 - 8 210)	100.0	
Good	Normal	4 150	(3 740 - 4 580)	68.7	(65.0 - 72.5)
	Borderline	660	(550 - 780)	10.9	(9.1 - 12.9)
	Abnormal	1 230	(1 010 - 1 480)	20.4	(16.9 - 24.1)
	Total	6 030	(5 560 - 6 510)	100.0	
Fair	Normal	2 090	(1 820 - 2 390)	59.9	(53.8 - 65.6)
	Borderline	480	(380 - 610)	13.8	(10.9 - 17.2)
	Abnormal	920	(710 - 1 190)	26.3	(21.0 - 32.1)
	Total	3 490	(3 120 - 3 900)	100.0	
Poor	Normal	2 960	(2 620 - 3 340)	51.9	(47.6 - 56.3)
	Borderline	800	(670 - 950)	14.0	(11.8 - 16.4)
	Abnormal	1 940	(1 690 - 2 230)	34.1	(30.1 - 38.0)
	Total	5 710	(5 250 - 6 180)	100.0	
Not stated	Normal	0	(0 - 10)	38.9	(1.3 - 98.7)
	Borderline	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 97.5)
	Abnormal	10	(0 - 10)	61.1	(1.3 - 98.7)
	Total	10	(0 - 20)	100.0	
Total	Normal	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
	Borderline	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
	Abnormal	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
	Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 3.53: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND QUALITY OF PARENTING

Quality of parenting	Level of risk	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None					
Very good	Low	1 960	(1 670 - 2 280)	66.2	(58.6 - 72.7)
	Moderate	310	(190 - 480)	10.6	(6.3 - 15.7)
	High	690	(500 - 900)	23.2	(17.6 - 30.1)
	Total	2 950	(2 620 - 3 310)	100.0	
Good	Low	1 260	(1 030 - 1 540)	65.9	(58.1 - 72.8)
	Moderate	250	(180 - 340)	13.0	(9.3 - 17.4)
	High	400	(280 - 560)	21.0	(14.8 - 28.6)
	Total	1 920	(1 660 - 2 220)	100.0	
Fair	Low	750	(580 - 940)	58.3	(48.8 - 67.8)
	Moderate	180	(120 - 250)	13.7	(9.4 - 19.4)
	High	360	(230 - 550)	28.0	(19.1 - 38.6)
	Total	1 280	(1 050 - 1 550)	100.0	
Poor	Low	720	(560 - 900)	42.9	(35.2 - 50.9)
	Moderate	260	(180 - 360)	15.9	(11.3 - 21.0)
	High	690	(520 - 880)	41.2	(33.3 - 49.4)
	Total	1 670	(1 420 - 1 940)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 100.0)
	Moderate	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 100.0)
	High	10	(0 - 10)	100.0	(0.0 - 100.0)
	Total	10	(0 - 10)	100.0	
Total	Low	4 680	(4 360 - 5 030)	59.8	(55.6 - 64.0)
	Moderate	1 000	(830 - 1 210)	12.8	(10.5 - 15.4)
	High	2 140	(1 850 - 2 470)	27.4	(23.5 - 31.3)
	Total	7 830	(7 680 - 7 980)	100.0	
LORI — Low					
Very good	Low	1 290	(1 040 - 1 580)	73.5	(64.8 - 81.4)
	Moderate	160	(100 - 250)	9.3	(5.7 - 13.6)
	High	300	(190 - 460)	17.2	(11.2 - 24.3)
	Total	1 750	(1 460 - 2 090)	100.0	
Good	Low	1 070	(860 - 1 310)	65.8	(57.9 - 72.8)
	Moderate	130	(80 - 200)	7.9	(4.9 - 11.6)
	High	430	(310 - 580)	26.3	(19.6 - 33.9)
	Total	1 620	(1 360 - 1 910)	100.0	
Fair	Low	550	(400 - 740)	61.7	(46.1 - 74.2)
	Moderate	120	(60 - 220)	13.3	(6.7 - 23.5)
	High	220	(110 - 400)	25.1	(13.9 - 40.3)
	Total	890	(680 - 1 150)	100.0	
Poor	Low	650	(490 - 840)	49.0	(40.2 - 58.3)
	Moderate	230	(170 - 310)	17.4	(12.6 - 23.0)
	High	450	(310 - 620)	33.7	(25.5 - 43.0)
	Total	1 320	(1 090 - 1 600)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	0	(0 - 60)	.	
	Moderate	0	(0 - 60)	.	
	High	0	(0 - 60)	.	
	Total	0	(0 - 60)	.	
Total	Low	3 550	(3 170 - 3 970)	63.6	(58.6 - 68.2)
	Moderate	640	(500 - 800)	11.4	(9.1 - 14.0)
	High	1 400	(1 140 - 1 680)	25.0	(21.0 - 29.2)
	Total	5 590	(5 100 - 6 100)	100.0	

Continued . . .



TABLE 3.53 (continued): CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND QUALITY OF PARENTING

Quality of parenting	Level of risk	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — Moderate					
Very good	Low	1 160	(910 - 1 460)	79.0	(71.6 - 85.0)
	Moderate	90	(50 - 150)	6.3	(4.0 - 9.5)
	High	220	(130 - 340)	14.7	(9.5 - 21.9)
	Total	1 470	(1 170 - 1 830)	100.0	
Good	Low	860	(620 - 1 150)	67.7	(58.0 - 76.8)
	Moderate	140	(100 - 190)	11.1	(7.8 - 15.4)
	High	270	(160 - 410)	21.2	(12.7 - 30.7)
	Total	1 260	(980 - 1 600)	100.0	
Fair	Low	320	(230 - 430)	51.1	(38.0 - 65.3)
	Moderate	120	(70 - 190)	19.3	(14.6 - 25.2)
	High	190	(100 - 330)	29.6	(18.0 - 43.6)
	Total	630	(460 - 850)	100.0	
Poor	Low	730	(520 - 1 020)	55.6	(46.8 - 64.5)
	Moderate	140	(90 - 200)	10.6	(7.3 - 14.4)
	High	440	(340 - 580)	33.8	(26.0 - 41.8)
	Total	1 310	(1 020 - 1 660)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	0	(0 - 60)	.	
	Moderate	0	(0 - 60)	.	
	High	0	(0 - 60)	.	
	Total	0	(0 - 60)	.	
Total	Low	3 070	(2 550 - 3 670)	65.6	(60.4 - 70.6)
	Moderate	490	(390 - 610)	10.6	(8.9 - 12.5)
	High	1 110	(850 - 1 430)	23.8	(19.5 - 28.9)
	Total	4 680	(3 940 - 5 480)	100.0	
LORI — High					
Very good	Low	600	(410 - 840)	75.4	(63.5 - 84.9)
	Moderate	40	(20 - 90)	5.7	(2.9 - 10.6)
	High	150	(80 - 240)	18.9	(11.3 - 29.1)
	Total	790	(580 - 1 080)	100.0	
Good	Low	390	(250 - 600)	75.9	(63.5 - 84.9)
	Moderate	50	(30 - 100)	9.7	(5.1 - 16.2)
	High	80	(30 - 150)	14.5	(6.5 - 29.5)
	Total	520	(340 - 760)	100.0	
Fair	Low	260	(160 - 420)	62.5	(43.5 - 76.9)
	Moderate	40	(10 - 80)	8.7	(3.4 - 18.7)
	High	120	(70 - 200)	28.9	(15.9 - 47.0)
	Total	420	(290 - 590)	100.0	
Poor	Low	460	(290 - 660)	55.7	(42.6 - 67.4)
	Moderate	110	(70 - 180)	14.0	(9.1 - 21.0)
	High	250	(160 - 370)	30.3	(20.5 - 40.6)
	Total	820	(590 - 1 100)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	0	(0 - 10)	100.0	(0.0 - 100.0)
	Moderate	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 100.0)
	High	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 100.0)
	Total	0	(0 - 10)	100.0	
Total	Low	1 710	(1 260 - 2 280)	67.1	(59.3 - 74.6)
	Moderate	250	(170 - 340)	9.6	(7.4 - 12.2)
	High	590	(390 - 840)	23.3	(16.9 - 30.6)
	Total	2 550	(1 910 - 3 270)	100.0	

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TABLE 3.53 (continued): CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND QUALITY OF PARENTING

Quality of parenting	Level of risk	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — Extreme					
Very good	Low	590	(400 - 850)	85.1	(75.8 - 91.4)
	Moderate	60	(30 - 110)	9.1	(4.9 - 14.9)
	High	40	(20 - 90)	5.9	(2.1 - 12.1)
	Total	690	(470 - 970)	100.0	
Good	Low	560	(370 - 830)	79.8	(72.7 - 86.3)
	Moderate	90	(50 - 160)	12.3	(7.4 - 19.7)
	High	60	(30 - 110)	7.9	(4.2 - 12.4)
	Total	710	(470 - 1 030)	100.0	
Fair	Low	210	(140 - 320)	78.7	(66.9 - 86.9)
	Moderate	30	(10 - 70)	11.1	(3.0 - 25.4)
	High	30	(10 - 70)	10.3	(4.4 - 20.6)
	Total	270	(170 - 400)	100.0	
Poor	Low	420	(260 - 600)	70.8	(52.5 - 84.9)
	Moderate	50	(10 - 160)	8.9	(2.5 - 21.2)
	High	120	(60 - 240)	20.3	(11.3 - 32.2)
	Total	590	(360 - 880)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	0	(0 - 60)	.	
	Moderate	0	(0 - 60)	.	
	High	0	(0 - 60)	.	
	Total	0	(0 - 60)	.	
Total	Low	1 780	(1 290 - 2 350)	78.9	(72.6 - 84.7)
	Moderate	230	(140 - 350)	10.3	(7.2 - 14.1)
	High	240	(140 - 380)	10.8	(7.4 - 15.0)
	Total	2 260	(1 670 - 3 020)	100.0	

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TABLE 3.54: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY AGE GROUP AND NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS

Number of life stress events	Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
4–11 years					
0–2	Low	2 910	(2 580 - 3 260)	73.8	(69.3 - 77.9)
	Moderate	440	(350 - 540)	11.0	(8.9 - 13.6)
	High	600	(440 - 790)	15.2	(11.4 - 19.4)
	Total	3 940	(3 560 - 4 360)	100.0	
3–6	Low	4 030	(3 640 - 4 440)	62.1	(58.3 - 65.8)
	Moderate	820	(680 - 970)	12.6	(10.5 - 14.8)
	High	1 640	(1 400 - 1 920)	25.3	(22.0 - 28.9)
	Total	6 490	(6 010 - 6 980)	100.0	
7–14	Low	1 300	(1 070 - 1 550)	42.7	(36.9 - 48.4)
	Moderate	470	(380 - 580)	15.5	(12.6 - 18.5)
	High	1 270	(1 070 - 1 510)	41.8	(36.3 - 47.6)
	Total	3 040	(2 720 - 3 400)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	180	(90 - 330)	55.1	(36.4 - 71.9)
	Moderate	40	(20 - 80)	11.9	(6.3 - 21.0)
	High	110	(60 - 170)	33.0	(17.9 - 54.3)
	Total	330	(190 - 490)	100.0	
Total	Low	8 420	(7 960 - 8 880)	61.0	(58.3 - 63.6)
	Moderate	1 760	(1 570 - 1 960)	12.8	(11.5 - 14.2)
	High	3 620	(3 270 - 3 980)	26.3	(23.9 - 28.8)
	Total	13 800	(13 300 - 14 200)	100.0	
12–17 years					
0–2	Low	2 010	(1 700 - 2 350)	81.5	(75.5 - 86.5)
	Moderate	160	(90 - 260)	6.5	(3.6 - 10.4)
	High	290	(200 - 410)	12.0	(8.3 - 16.8)
	Total	2 460	(2 130 - 2 830)	100.0	
3–6	Low	3 030	(2 720 - 3 360)	69.1	(64.0 - 74.0)
	Moderate	510	(370 - 690)	11.6	(8.5 - 15.3)
	High	850	(660 - 1 070)	19.3	(15.5 - 23.7)
	Total	4 390	(4 000 - 4 780)	100.0	
7–14	Low	1 140	(960 - 1 370)	57.1	(49.4 - 64.2)
	Moderate	170	(110 - 270)	8.5	(5.2 - 12.7)
	High	690	(520 - 900)	34.4	(27.2 - 42.1)
	Total	2 000	(1 740 - 2 310)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	200	(140 - 290)	80.1	(44.4 - 97.5)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 40)	4.6	(0.1 - 16.2)
	High	40	(0 - 170)	15.3	(0.3 - 48.2)
	Total	250	(160 - 380)	100.0	
Total	Low	6 380	(5 960 - 6 810)	70.1	(66.5 - 73.4)
	Moderate	850	(680 - 1 060)	9.4	(7.5 - 11.5)
	High	1 870	(1 590 - 2 170)	20.5	(17.7 - 23.6)
	Total	9 100	(8 660 - 9 560)	100.0	

Continued...



TABLE 3.54 (continued): CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY AGE GROUP AND NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS

Number of life stress events	Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Total					
0–2	Low	4 910	(4 410 - 5 450)	76.8	(73.0 - 80.2)
	Moderate	600	(480 - 730)	9.3	(7.5 - 11.3)
	High	890	(700 - 1 140)	13.9	(11.0 - 17.4)
	Total	6 400	(5 830 - 6 990)	100.0	
3–6	Low	7 060	(6 540 - 7 600)	64.9	(61.5 - 68.1)
	Moderate	1 330	(1 130 - 1 550)	12.2	(10.5 - 14.1)
	High	2 490	(2 160 - 2 850)	22.9	(20.1 - 25.8)
	Total	10 900	(10 300 - 11 500)	100.0	
7–14	Low	2 440	(2 130 - 2 790)	48.4	(43.8 - 53.3)
	Moderate	640	(520 - 790)	12.7	(10.3 - 15.3)
	High	1 960	(1 660 - 2 310)	38.9	(34.0 - 43.8)
	Total	5 050	(4 560 - 5 550)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	380	(260 - 550)	66.1	(49.8 - 78.6)
	Moderate	50	(20 - 100)	8.7	(4.7 - 15.1)
	High	150	(70 - 260)	25.2	(12.9 - 39.5)
	Total	580	(410 - 810)	100.0	
Total	Low	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	64.6	(62.2 - 66.9)
	Moderate	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	11.4	(10.3 - 12.6)
	High	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	24.0	(21.9 - 26.1)
	Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	

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TABLE 3.55: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS

Number of life stress events	Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None					
0–2	Low	1 470	(1 200 - 1 780)	73.2	(66.1 - 80.0)
	Moderate	190	(120 - 300)	9.5	(5.6 - 14.3)
	High	350	(230 - 500)	17.3	(12.0 - 24.3)
	Total	2 010	(1 690 - 2 350)	100.0	
3–6	Low	2 340	(2 030 - 2 670)	57.9	(51.9 - 63.9)
	Moderate	580	(440 - 760)	14.3	(10.9 - 18.4)
	High	1 130	(890 - 1 410)	27.8	(22.3 - 33.5)
	Total	4 050	(3 690 - 4 450)	100.0	
7–14	Low	750	(570 - 970)	46.9	(38.5 - 56.2)
	Moderate	220	(150 - 310)	14.0	(9.9 - 19.2)
	High	630	(470 - 840)	39.1	(30.3 - 48.0)
	Total	1 610	(1 330 - 1 910)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	120	(60 - 230)	71.2	(34.9 - 96.8)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 20)	4.5	(0.5 - 14.8)
	High	40	(10 - 170)	24.2	(3.7 - 71.0)
	Total	170	(80 - 290)	100.0	
Total	Low	4 680	(4 360 - 5 030)	59.8	(55.6 - 64.0)
	Moderate	1 000	(830 - 1 210)	12.8	(10.5 - 15.4)
	High	2 140	(1 850 - 2 470)	27.4	(23.5 - 31.3)
	Total	7 830	(7 680 - 7 980)	100.0	
LORI — Low					
0–2	Low	1 310	(1 060 - 1 600)	77.0	(70.4 - 83.0)
	Moderate	180	(120 - 260)	10.6	(7.4 - 14.8)
	High	210	(130 - 320)	12.4	(8.0 - 18.4)
	Total	1 700	(1 400 - 2 030)	100.0	
3–6	Low	1 690	(1 400 - 2 020)	63.9	(57.1 - 70.1)
	Moderate	330	(240 - 450)	12.7	(9.3 - 16.6)
	High	620	(470 - 790)	23.4	(18.4 - 28.9)
	Total	2 640	(2 280 - 3 030)	100.0	
7–14	Low	500	(360 - 690)	44.1	(33.9 - 55.9)
	Moderate	110	(40 - 230)	9.9	(4.1 - 19.5)
	High	520	(350 - 770)	46.0	(33.7 - 59.0)
	Total	1 140	(870 - 1 450)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	50	(20 - 130)	47.3	(9.9 - 81.6)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 50)	9.8	(1.6 - 38.3)
	High	40	(10 - 130)	42.9	(15.2 - 72.3)
	Total	100	(40 - 220)	100.0	
Total	Low	3 550	(3 170 - 3 970)	63.6	(58.6 - 68.2)
	Moderate	640	(500 - 800)	11.4	(9.1 - 14.0)
	High	1 400	(1 140 - 1 680)	25.0	(21.0 - 29.2)
	Total	5 590	(5 100 - 6 100)	100.0	

Continued...



TABLE 3.55 (continued): CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI) AND NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS

Number of life stress events	Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — Moderate					
0–2	Low	910	(650 - 1 250)	80.9	(69.9 - 89.1)
	Moderate	90	(50 - 150)	7.6	(3.9 - 12.6)
	High	130	(60 - 280)	11.5	(4.9 - 22.9)
	Total	1 130	(820 - 1 500)	100.0	
3–6	Low	1 560	(1 240 - 1 940)	69.4	(62.4 - 75.8)
	Moderate	210	(140 - 300)	9.2	(6.5 - 12.6)
	High	480	(340 - 660)	21.4	(15.8 - 27.7)
	Total	2 250	(1 830 - 2 720)	100.0	
7–14	Low	470	(310 - 650)	42.5	(32.1 - 53.1)
	Moderate	180	(130 - 250)	16.4	(12.3 - 20.9)
	High	450	(300 - 660)	41.1	(30.7 - 52.9)
	Total	1 100	(830 - 1 400)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	120	(80 - 200)	63.1	(42.7 - 83.6)
	Moderate	20	(10 - 40)	10.3	(5.1 - 18.1)
	High	50	(20 - 120)	26.6	(11.6 - 47.8)
	Total	200	(120 - 300)	100.0	
Total	Low	3 070	(2 550 - 3 670)	65.6	(60.4 - 70.6)
	Moderate	490	(390 - 610)	10.6	(8.9 - 12.5)
	High	1 110	(850 - 1 430)	23.8	(19.5 - 28.9)
	Total	4 680	(3 940 - 5 480)	100.0	
LORI — High/Extreme					
0–2	Low	1 220	(910 - 1 570)	78.1	(69.9 - 85.1)
	Moderate	140	(90 - 200)	8.9	(6.1 - 12.0)
	High	200	(110 - 350)	13.1	(6.9 - 21.7)
	Total	1 560	(1 200 - 1 960)	100.0	
3–6	Low	1 460	(1 140 - 1 860)	75.7	(67.5 - 82.4)
	Moderate	200	(130 - 310)	10.4	(7.3 - 14.8)
	High	270	(160 - 400)	13.8	(9.4 - 19.6)
	Total	1 930	(1 510 - 2 430)	100.0	
7–14	Low	720	(540 - 930)	59.8	(52.0 - 67.8)
	Moderate	130	(80 - 190)	10.4	(7.0 - 14.6)
	High	360	(260 - 490)	29.8	(23.6 - 36.5)
	Total	1 200	(940 - 1 500)	100.0	
Not stated	Low	90	(30 - 250)	81.1	(48.2 - 97.7)
	Moderate	10	(0 - 60)	11.0	(0.2 - 36.0)
	High	10	(0 - 40)	7.9	(0.2 - 41.3)
	Total	110	(30 - 310)	100.0	
Total	Low	3 490	(2 900 - 4 150)	72.6	(67.6 - 77.3)
	Moderate	480	(360 - 620)	9.9	(8.0 - 12.0)
	High	840	(620 - 1 100)	17.4	(13.5 - 21.6)
	Total	4 810	(4 040 - 5 650)	100.0	

