

Chapter 5

LIFE STRESS EVENTS

Summary	335
Introduction	338
Demographic factors and life stress events	340
Child factors and life stress events	341
Maternal and neonatal health	342
Children's physical health	343
Other non-significant child physical health factors	346
Children's social and emotional wellbeing	347
Use of other support networks and services	348
Other child factors	351
Carer factors and life stress events	351
Carer socioeconomic status	351
Carer's physical and mental health	352
Carer culture and language	353
Other carer factors	356
Family and household factors and life stress events	357
Family environment	357
Social environment of the household	361
Neighbourhood/community environment and life stress events	361
Relative importance of factors associated with 7–14 life stress events	362
Factors independently associated with 7–14 life stress events	362
Factors <i>not</i> independently associated with 7–14 life stress events	363
The key predictors of 7–14 life stress events	364
Endnotes	370
Detailed tables	372





Chapter 5

LIFE STRESS EVENTS

Some level of stress is always present and normal in people, families and communities. Indeed, people often reference personal experiences of stress in phrases such as ‘stressed out’ or ‘over-stressed’. Many approaches to maintaining good health explicitly acknowledge that managing stress levels is essential to wellbeing. Responses to stress potentially influence health and wellbeing. They do so for two reasons. Firstly, individuals often cope with stress using behaviour that is harmful to their physical and mental health — high levels of stress can be accompanied by drinking alcohol, using nicotine, illicit drug use and loss of sleep. Secondly, prolonged stress activates fundamental hormonal and endocrine changes in the body that cause physical harm to the body. This chapter describes the nature and circumstances of stress experiences in families with Aboriginal children and young people and identifies the factors associated with multiple life stress events.

SUMMARY

This chapter analyses the complex set of factors that are associated with families experiencing 7–14 life stress events. These analyses proceeded in two stages. In the first stage, the association between many individual variables and outcomes in terms of life stress events was assessed through cross-tabulation analysis. This allows us to observe the characteristics of families with high levels of life stress. In the second stage a statistical model was developed to tease out the factors that were independently associated with these outcomes of interest. Each model was developed in an iterative process, using the results from the cross-tabulation analysis (stage one), advice from experts in the field and evidence documented in related literature.

This summary presents the results of the models only (stage two).

Life stress events in families with Aboriginal children

In the Western Australian Aboriginal Child Health Survey (WAACHS), primary carers were asked if any of 14 major life stress events had occurred in the family in the previous 12 months. These events included illness, hospitalisation or death of a close family member, family break up, arrests, job loss and financial difficulties.

Families of Aboriginal children reported extraordinary levels of stress — death, incarceration, violence and severe hardship. Over one in five (22 per cent) Aboriginal children aged 0–17 years were living in families where 7–14 major life stress events had occurred over the preceding 12 months.

Families most at risk of 7–14 life stress events

Statistical modelling in this chapter identified two major factors independently associated with families experiencing 7–14 life stress events:

- ◆ *Family financial strain.* Families that were ‘spending more money than we get’ were almost four times more likely to experience 7–14 life stress events compared with families that could ‘save a lot’.



SUMMARY *(continued)*

- ◆ *Number of neighbourhood/community problems.* Primary carers who reported being bothered by 11 or more neighbourhood/community problems (such as vandalism, family violence, drug abuse, kids not going to school and racism) were over four times more likely to be living in families that experienced 7–14 life stress events relative to carers who reported 0–1 neighbourhood/community problems. Primary carers reporting 2–5 and 6–11 neighbourhood/community problems were also at an elevated risk of 7–14 life stress events.

Other significant factors associated with 7–14 life stress events

Results from statistical modelling in this chapter identified a further 13 factors that were independently associated with a primary carer reporting 7–14 life stress events after controlling for level of relative isolation. These factors are not ranked in terms of importance or priority and can be broadly categorised as cultural issues, physical and mental health issues, contact with the justice system, and housing tenure:

- ◆ *Aboriginal language spoken by the carer.* Primary carers who could hold a conversation in an Aboriginal language were one and a half times more likely to have 7–14 life stress events than carers who could not speak an Aboriginal language.
- ◆ *Attendance at an Aboriginal funeral.* Carers who had attended an Aboriginal funeral in the past 12 months were one and a half times more likely to have experienced 7–14 life stress events compared with carers who had not attended an Aboriginal funeral.
- ◆ *Participation in Aboriginal organisations.* Carers who had participated in an Aboriginal organisation were one and a half times more likely to be living in families with 7–14 life stress events than carers who had not participated in an Aboriginal organisation.
- ◆ *Importance of Aboriginal ceremonial business.* Carers who regarded Aboriginal ceremonial business as not important were one and a half times less likely to have 7–14 life stress events when compared with carers who considered Aboriginal ceremonial business as important.
- ◆ *Primary carer's physical health.* Primary carers who suffered from a long term limiting medical condition were one and a half times more likely to have experienced 7–14 life stress events relative to carers who did not suffer a long term medical condition.
- ◆ *Primary carer contact with Western Australian Mental Health Services.* Primary carers who had contact with Mental Health Services had an elevated risk of having experienced 7–14 life stress events than carers who had not had contact with Mental Health Services.
- ◆ *Children's risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties.* Primary carers who had one or more children in their care at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties were two times more likely to have experienced 7–14 life stress events compared with other carers.
- ◆ *Overuse of alcohol causing problems in the household.* Where overuse of alcohol caused problems in the household, primary carers were over one and a half times more likely to have 7–14 life stress events than carers in households without these problems.



SUMMARY *(continued)*

- ◆ *Whether the primary carer had ever been arrested or charged with an offence.* Primary carers who had ever been arrested or charged with an offence were almost two times more likely to report 7–14 life stress events than carers who had never been arrested or charged with an offence.
- ◆ *Whether the partner of the primary carer had ever been arrested or charged with an offence.* Primary carers whose partner had ever been arrested or charged were one and a half times more likely to be living in families with 7–14 life stress events than carers whose partner had never been arrested or charged with an offence.
- ◆ *Housing tenure.* Primary carers living in households that were being paid off were around two times less likely to have experienced 7–14 life stress events relative to carers who owned their own home.
- ◆ *Victim of crime.* In households where any member of the household had been a victim of crime in the past three years, the primary carer was one and a half times more likely to have reported experiencing 7–14 life stress events than primary carers living in households where no member had been a victim of crime.
- ◆ *Children needing to stay away overnight with other family and friends due to a family crisis or behaviour problems.* Primary carers who had one or more children in their care who needed to stay away overnight with other family or friends were one and a half times more likely to have experienced 7–14 life stress events compared with other carers.

Factors not associated with 7–14 life stress events

A range of other factors were tested but not retained in the final statistical model of 7–14 life stress events. That is, these factors were not independently associated with levels of life stress events. These included:

- ◆ use of alcohol, marijuana or tobacco during pregnancy
- ◆ children with health problems, such as runny ears, physical pain or discomfort, recurring chest, ear or gastrointestinal infections, trouble getting enough sleep or any other serious health problem
- ◆ use of services such as the Aboriginal Medical Service, the Department for Community Development, a school psychologist, or an Aboriginal and Islander Education Officer.
- ◆ number of Aboriginal children in the household
- ◆ level of household occupancy
- ◆ whether betting or gambling caused problems in the household
- ◆ how often the primary carer and spouse/partner argued
- ◆ number of indicators of socioeconomic disadvantage.



INTRODUCTION

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

In the Western Australian Aboriginal Child Health Survey (WAACHS), primary carers were asked if any of 14 major life stress events had occurred in their family in the preceding 12 months. These events included:

- ◆ a close family member had a serious medical problem (illness or accident) and was in hospital
- ◆ a close family member was badly hurt or sick
- ◆ a close family member was arrested or in gaol/prison
- ◆ your child/children were involved in or upset by family arguments
- ◆ a parent/caregiver lost his/her job or became unemployed
- ◆ a close family member had an alcohol or drug problem
- ◆ your family didn't have enough money to buy food, for bus fares or to pay bills
- ◆ a close family member has a physical handicap
- ◆ an important family member passed away
- ◆ parents or carers left because of family split-up
- ◆ you have felt too crowded where you lived
- ◆ your child/children had to take care of others in the family
- ◆ your child/children have been in a foster home
- ◆ your child/children were badly scared by other people's behaviour.

Thirteen of the life stress events asked in the WAACHS were also asked (some with minor wording variations) in the 1993 Western Australian Child Health Survey.¹ These thirteen items were sourced from Sandler and Block's modification of Coddington's Life Stress Inventory,² and were supplemented with one additional item (didn't have enough money to buy food, for bus fares or to pay bills), which was identified in the statewide community consultation with Aboriginal carers and young people as an important stressor in families with Aboriginal children.

Further details of the life stress events measured in the survey can be found in *Appendix C — Measures derived from multiple responses and scales* in Volume Two, or *Life stress events* in the *Glossary*.

In the analyses reported throughout this chapter, the number of life stress events in the previous 12 months were grouped as follows: 0–2, 3–4, 5–6, and 7–14. Previous Western Australian research has suggested that three or more life stress events in a 12 month period may be a risk factor for a range of problems.¹ Life stress is also a significant factor associated with the onset of many illnesses.³

Volume Two — *The social and emotional wellbeing of Aboriginal children and young people* also highlighted the experience of life stress events as being strongly associated with emotional and behavioural difficulties in Aboriginal children. Children living in households where their carers reported 7–14 life stress events were 5.5 times more likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties relative to children living in households that had experienced 0–2 life stress events.⁴



In this volume, the number of life stress events experienced by a family in the past 12 months was found to be independently associated with family financial strain and whether primary carers had ever had a paid job (see Chapter Three).

Given previous WAACHS findings of the negative impact of multiple life stress events in Aboriginal child development, this chapter presents an analysis of the factors associated with life stress events in families with Aboriginal children.

UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACT OF DIFFERENT LEVELS OF STRESS

Recent international stress research shows that adults who have had excessive stress in their lives show earlier signs of ageing, more depression, more cardiovascular disease, as well as increased risks for substance abuse, insulin resistance and type II diabetes. Further, there is robust evidence that specific chronic stresses such as abuse as a child, raises the risks of depression, suicide, substance abuse, and earlier illness and death from a wide range of diseases. Chronic stress exposure also reduces the body's immune response and resistance to illnesses, e.g. susceptibility to upper respiratory infections.⁵

	<i>Positive Stress</i>	<i>Tolerable stress</i>	<i>Toxic stress</i>
Characteristics	Moderate, short-lived stress responses, lead to brief increases in heart rate or mild changes in stress hormone levels	More traumatic or chronic unpredictable stresses can produce bio-physiological responses that may disrupt the structure and longer-term functioning of the brain circuits which regulate emotion. However where such stresses are buffered by supportive relationships this usually facilitates adaptive coping	Traumatic and chronic unpredictable stresses result in a strong and prolonged activation of the body's stress management systems in the absence of the buffering protection of adult support
Precipitants	Precipitants include such challenges as meeting new people, dealing with frustration, getting an immunisation, or adult limit-setting	Examples of precipitants of this level of stress could include death or serious illness of a loved one, a frightening injury, parent divorce, a natural disaster, terrorism, or homelessness	Examples of precipitants include extreme poverty, physical or emotional abuse, chronic neglect, severe maternal depression, substance abuse, or family violence
Impact on health outcomes	This level of stress is an important and necessary aspect of healthy development. It is much better managed by the individual when it occurs in the context of stable and supportive relationships	Generally occurs within a time-limited period, which gives the brain an opportunity to recover from potentially damaging effects	'Toxic' levels of stress disrupt the structure and functioning of the brain's stress management systems. This is evident in prolonged 'fight-flight' autonomic overactivity and responding at relatively lower thresholds. This pattern of chronic stress over-responsiveness significantly increases the risk of stress-related adult physical illness, mental health and behavioural disorders

Source: Adapted from Shonkoff J and Phillips D (2000).⁵



DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND LIFE STRESS EVENTS

As noted in Volume Two, families with Aboriginal children report extraordinary levels of stress — death, incarceration, violence and severe hardship. Over one in five Aboriginal children aged 0–17 years (21.8 per cent; CI: 19.9%–23.8%) were living in families where 7–14 major life stress events had occurred over the preceding 12 months (Table 5.1).

When the number of life stress events were analysed at the carer level, 30.5 per cent (CI: 28.3%–32.8%) of primary carers reported 2 life stress events or less. A little over one-fifth of carers (21.2 per cent; CI: 19.3%–23.1%) reported 7–14 life stress events (Table 5.2).

While there was a trend for the proportion of carers who reported 7–14 life stress events to increase as relative isolation increased, the differences were not statistically significant (Table 5.3).

No significant differences were found in levels of life stress events across categories of relative socioeconomic disadvantage as measured by the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage — see *Glossary* (Table 5.4).

LIFE STRESS EVENTS AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

Some 21.8 per cent (CI: 19.9%–23.8%) of Aboriginal children aged 0–17 years were living in families that reported experiencing 7–14 life stress events in the 12 months prior to the survey. Because the WAACHS provides information about the circumstances of families with Aboriginal children living throughout Western Australia, experiences of stress among families can be compared across a diverse range of living circumstances. The findings show no significant difference in the proportion of families experiencing any given number of life stress events in the 12 months prior to the survey and their level of relative isolation, independently of a range of other demographic, social and economic factors that can contribute to life stress at the family level (see Figure 5.15). In other words, despite different geographic locations, cultural obligations and general family circumstances, families with Aboriginal children report a similar distribution of life stress events occurring within the past year.

The levels of stress reported by carers of Aboriginal children were exceedingly high by any standard. Comparisons of levels of life stress between families with Aboriginal children and families with non-Aboriginal children are difficult to make. This is because the items used in measuring life stress often differ. For example, the 1993 Western Australian Child Health Survey (WA CHS — a survey of families with non-Aboriginal children) asked respondents a list of 33 life stress items.

The WAACHS used a list of 14 life stress items — 13 of which were either identical, or very similar to, those from the WA CHS (some items from the WA CHS were combined to make them comparable to those in the WAACHS). It is also important to note that, when carers in the WA CHS were asked if any of the life stress events had happened in their family in the past 12 months, a ‘close family member’ was further defined as a parent, child, grandparent or relative living in the household. In comparison, the WAACHS, ‘family’ was not further defined and so the carers of

Continued . . .



LIFE STRESS EVENTS AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (continued)

Aboriginal children would not necessarily restrict their answers to only those events that occurred to family members in the immediate household. It is important to note that these differences in the questions between the WAACHS and WA CHS could account for some of the difference in the experience of life stress events reported below.

Notwithstanding the larger number of items in the WA CHS, comparisons between the two surveys showed that only 9.6 per cent (CI: 8.2%–11.2%) of WAACHS primary carers experienced no life stress events in the preceding twelve months while, for the carers of non-Aboriginal children, this figure was 23.7 per cent (CI: 21.2%–26.3%).

In order to get a sense of the difference in the number of life stress events experienced by families with Aboriginal children compared with families with only non-Aboriginal children, the average number of life stress events experienced by both populations was calculated. The calculated averages presented here are based on the 13 common life stress event items asked in both the WAACHS and 1993 WA CHS. On average the primary carers of Aboriginal children experienced 3.9 (CI: 3.8–4.0) life stress events in the 12 months prior to the survey. This was almost 4 times the average number of life stress events reported by the carers of non-Aboriginal children (1.2; CI: 1.1–1.2).

Readers might have expected to see higher levels of life stress events reported by families with Aboriginal children living in more remote settings. However, the data contradict this expectation and instead show similar and high levels of stress across all levels of relative isolation. Differences in the pattern of life stress events between families living in the metropolitan and more remote areas were also examined. Compared with metropolitan families, families living in extremely remote areas more commonly reported stress from close family members passing away (67.6 per cent; CI: 59.4%–75.0% compared with 40.2 per cent; CI: 35.9%–44.5%) and from children having to take care of others in the family (31.4 per cent; CI: 26.3%–37.0% compared with 11.5 per cent; CI: 9.1%–14.5%). Aside from these differences, the pattern in the types of stresses reported by families living in different areas was similar, with no significant differences in the total number of stresses reported.

CHILD FACTORS AND LIFE STRESS EVENTS

WAACHS data was linked to birth records and midwives' reports (see *Record linkage* in *Glossary*). These data have been analysed in this section using cross-tabulation to detail the associations between maternal health and other characteristics of Aboriginal children at birth with the number of life stress events in families with Aboriginal children.

Cross-tabulation allows us to observe what proportion of our study population exhibits a particular characteristic. Later in this chapter, results from multivariate logistic regression models are presented, which report on independent associations between factors. For an explanation of the differences between the two analysis methods, and how to interpret the results of each, see the section entitled *Analysis methods used in this volume* in Chapter One.

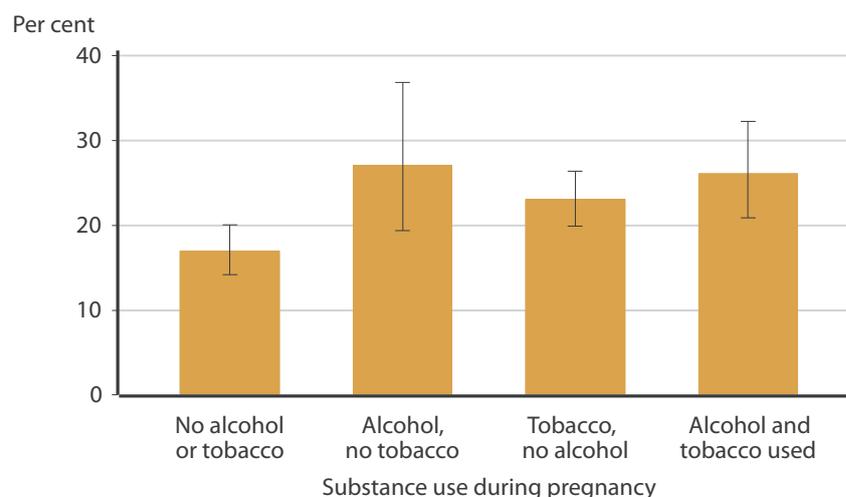


MATERNAL AND NEONATAL HEALTH

Use of tobacco and alcohol during pregnancy

A higher proportion of children whose primary carer had used both alcohol and tobacco during pregnancy were living in families with 7–14 life stress events (26.1 per cent; CI: 20.9%–32.3%) compared with children whose primary carer had not consumed alcohol or tobacco (17.0 per cent; CI: 14.2%–20.1%) (Figure 5.1).

FIGURE 5.1: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — PROPORTION LIVING IN FAMILIES THAT EXPERIENCED 7–14 LIFE STRESS EVENTS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY SUBSTANCE USE DURING PREGNANCY



Source: Table 5.5

When the effect of substance use during pregnancy was further investigated in a multivariate logistic regression model, it was *not* found to be independently associated with families with Aboriginal children experiencing 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.15).

Percentage of Optimal Birth Weight (POBW)

There was no association between an infant’s percentage of optimal birth weight (see *Glossary*) and the level of life stress events reported by the primary carer (Table 5.6).

Breastfeeding

There was no significant difference in the proportion of children living in families with 7–14 life stress events by whether they had ever been breastfed (Table 5.7).



STRESS AND THE CHILD'S DEVELOPING BRAIN

Recent neuroscience research has shed new light on what happens within a child's brain when trauma is experienced. For example, when children are exposed to intense or overly frequent stressors, stress hormones are produced which flood the developing brain in ways that significantly affect the rate at which new neurones are produced and how they connect up with each other. Children with continuing high levels of stress hormones, such as adrenaline and cortisol, have an increased risk of developing longer-term dysfunction of their self-regulatory 'stress-response' system.⁶ One such atypical stress response is where an individual develops an autonomic nervous system 'over-reaction' pattern. These children characteristically over-respond to frustration or external provocation (e.g. increased heart rate, raised blood pressure, or heightened aggressive reactions). This pattern of over-arousal can be evident from an early age and is now known to be a major risk factor in later behavioural and mental health problems as well as adult cardiovascular disease.

Another common pattern of stress-response dysregulation is where the body's arousal to stress becomes unusually prolonged, e.g. the stress-response has difficulty 'switching off'. These individuals show a pattern of response to stress where blood levels of cortisol take much longer to return to their normal 'resting' levels after the source of a stress has subsided. This stress response pattern can lead to chronically elevated levels of cortisol which is now known to be an important risk factor for obesity and Type II Diabetes — in addition to the generally better known risk factors of diet and exercise.⁷

5

CHILDREN'S PHYSICAL HEALTH

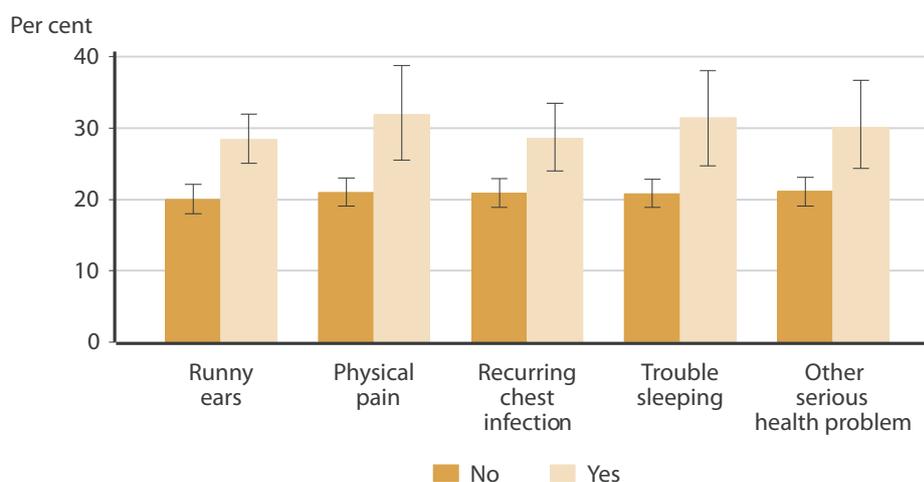
This section uses cross-tabulation analysis to examine the association between various dimensions of Aboriginal children's health and the number of life stress events experienced in their families in the past 12 months.

The following child health factors were significantly associated with 7–14 life stress events:

- ◆ ever having runny ears
- ◆ physical pain or discomfort
- ◆ recurring chest, ear and gastrointestinal infections
- ◆ trouble getting enough sleep
- ◆ any other serious health problem.



FIGURE 5.2: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — PROPORTION LIVING IN FAMILIES THAT EXPERIENCED 7–14 LIFE STRESS EVENTS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY SELECTED PHYSICAL HEALTH INDICATORS



Source: Tables 5.8, 5.9, 5.10, 5.13, 5.14

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 Aboriginal children. When 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').

A higher proportion of children who had ever had runny ears were living in families with 7–14 life stress events (28.4 per cent; CI: 25.1%–32.0%) compared with children who had never had runny ears (20.0 per cent; CI: 18.0%–22.1%) (Figure 5.2).

When the effect of runny ears was further investigated in a multivariate logistic regression model, it was *not* found to be independently associated with families with Aboriginal children experiencing 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.15).

Physical pain or discomfort

Life stress events were also significantly associated with whether the child had physical pain or discomfort. Over three in ten children (31.9 per cent; CI: 25.5%–38.8%) who had physical pain or discomfort were living in families with 7–14 life stress events. This was significantly higher than the corresponding proportion of children who were not experiencing physical pain or discomfort (21.0 per cent; CI: 19.1%–23.0%) (Figure 5.2).

When the effect of physical pain or discomfort was further investigated in a multivariate logistic regression model, it was *not* found to be independently associated with families with Aboriginal children experiencing 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.15).

Recurring infections

A higher proportion of children with recurring infections were living in families with 7–14 life stress events.



Almost three in ten children (28.6 per cent; CI: 24.0%–33.5%) with recurring chest infections were in families with 7–14 life stress events compared with 20.9 per cent (CI: 18.9%–22.9%) of children that did not have a recurring chest infection (Figure 5.2).

Results were similar when examining recurring ear infections and gastrointestinal infections. Over one-quarter of children (27.3 per cent; CI: 23.8%–31.0%) with recurring ear infections were in families with 7–14 life stress events compared with 20.6 per cent (CI: 18.6%–22.7%) of those without infections of this type (Figure 5.2).

For children with recurring gastrointestinal infections, 33.1 per cent (CI: 25.9%–40.6%) experienced 7–14 life stress events, significantly higher than the 21.1 per cent (CI: 19.2%–23.2%) of children that did not have a recurring gastrointestinal infection (Figure 5.2).

When the effect of recurring chest, ear and gastrointestinal infections were further investigated in a multivariate logistic regression model, these factors were *not* found to be independently associated with families with Aboriginal children experiencing 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.15).

Trouble getting enough sleep

Over three in ten children (31.4 per cent; CI: 24.7%–38.1%) who experienced trouble getting enough sleep were in families with 7–14 life stress events. This was significantly higher than the corresponding proportion of children who did not have trouble sleeping (20.8 per cent; CI: 18.9%–22.8%) (Figure 5.2).

When the effect of having trouble getting enough sleep was further investigated in a multivariate logistic regression model, it was *not* found to be independently associated with families with Aboriginal children experiencing 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.15).

Other serious health problems

Primary carers were also asked if children in their care had any serious health problems that were not specifically asked about in the survey. Three in ten (30.1 per cent; CI: 24.4%–36.7%) children that had another serious health problem also experienced 7–14 life stress events. This figure compares with 21.1 per cent (CI: 19.1%–23.1%) among children that had not had any other serious health problem (Figure 5.2).

When the effect of other serious health problems was further investigated in a multivariate logistic regression model, it was *not* found to be independently associated with families with Aboriginal children experiencing 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.15).



LIFE STRESS EVENTS AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Some level of stress is always present and normal in people, families and communities. Indeed, people often reference personal experiences of stress in phrases such as 'stressed out' or 'over-stressed'. Many approaches to maintaining good health explicitly acknowledge that managing stress levels is essential to wellbeing.

When present in a context of encouragement and emotional support, and when it does not exceed an individual's coping capacity, stress triggers adaptive biological arousal which increases motivation, and the potential for development through task mastery and increased self-efficacy. When these adaptive systems are efficiently turned on and turned off and not overused, the body is able to cope effectively and is said to be in 'homeostatic balance'.

In circumstances where these homeostatic systems are either overstimulated or not able to perform normally, this condition has been termed 'allostatic load' or the price of adaptation. Allostatic load may thus initiate biologically dysregulated responses to stress which disrupt development and may lead to disease over long periods due to effects on autonomic, nervous, endocrine and immune system activity.⁸

The study of stress has a long history in the social sciences and, more recently, the health arena.⁹⁻¹⁵ The association of stress with poor mental health and psychiatric outcomes is very well documented.^{9,16} In population studies, data from the 1994-95 *Canadian National Population Health Survey* found current stress to have the strongest associations with adult mental health.¹⁶ Additionally, life stress events show moderate correlation across related family members (i.e. they can 'run in families') and are also associated with higher levels of anxiety and depression in community samples.¹⁷

Life stresses can both disorganise family functioning and be a measure of disorganisation within families. In either event, family disorganisation can induce the impairment of, or diminish the capacity of, caregivers to control and/or plan in the face of adversity. These observations are in keeping with the findings of longitudinal surveys showing the mental health benefits of a harmonious home and of the capacity of family individuals to exert planning when dealing with life choices.¹⁸

OTHER NON-SIGNIFICANT CHILD PHYSICAL HEALTH FACTORS

The association between life stress events and a range of other child health factors was also tested. The following factors were not found to be significantly associated with life stress events:

- ◆ ever having had asthma
- ◆ normal vision in both eyes
- ◆ normal hearing in both ears
- ◆ difficulty saying certain sounds
- ◆ communication issues, such as stuttering or stammering or when others need help in understanding what the child is saying



- ◆ help in the activities of daily living
- ◆ whether the child had ever had hayfever
- ◆ currently taking antibiotics
- ◆ a disability or other serious health problem that put a burden on the carer or the family as a whole
- ◆ number of dietary quality indicators met.

CHILDREN'S SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL WELLBEING

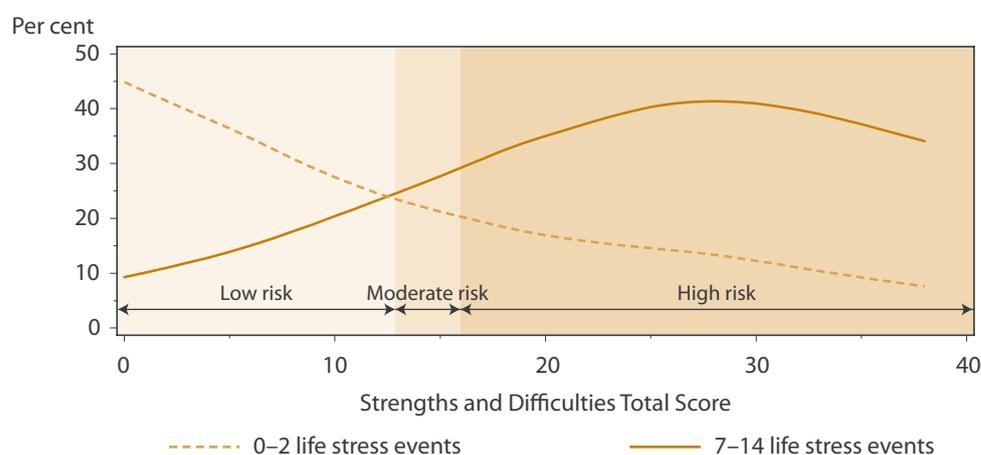
Social and emotional development in children is constrained by stress that accumulates and overwhelms adaptive abilities.⁴ The association between stressful life events and poor social and emotional wellbeing and psychiatric outcomes is well documented.^{9,16} The association between children's social and emotional wellbeing and life stress events is examined further below.

Emotional and behavioural difficulties in Aboriginal children have been explored based on information collected from their carers using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). The SDQ comprised 25 questions probing five areas of psychological adjustment in children (see *Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire* in the *Glossary* for further details on the SDQ and how it is scored).

As the risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in 4–17 year-old Aboriginal children increased, so too did the proportion of children in families with 7–14 life stress events. The proportion of children experiencing 7–14 life stress events ranged from 16.5 per cent (CI: 14.4%–18.8%) among children at low risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties, to 35.7 per cent (CI: 31.0%–40.6%) among children at high risk of such difficulties (Table 5.15).

As shown in Figure 5.3, the proportion of children who experienced 7–14 life stress events increased steadily with increasing total SDQ score of the child. The slight dip in the proportion experiencing 7–14 life stress events at higher SDQ scores is most likely explained by the small numbers of children scoring at this end of the SDQ scale. This Figure is an example of a spline chart. For further information on how to interpret this type of chart, see the section entitled *Interpreting measures of geographical isolation* in Chapter One.

FIGURE 5.3: PROPORTION OF CHILDREN WHO EXPERIENCED LIFE STRESS EVENTS, BY THE STRENGTHS AND DIFFICULTIES TOTAL SCORE OF THE CHILD

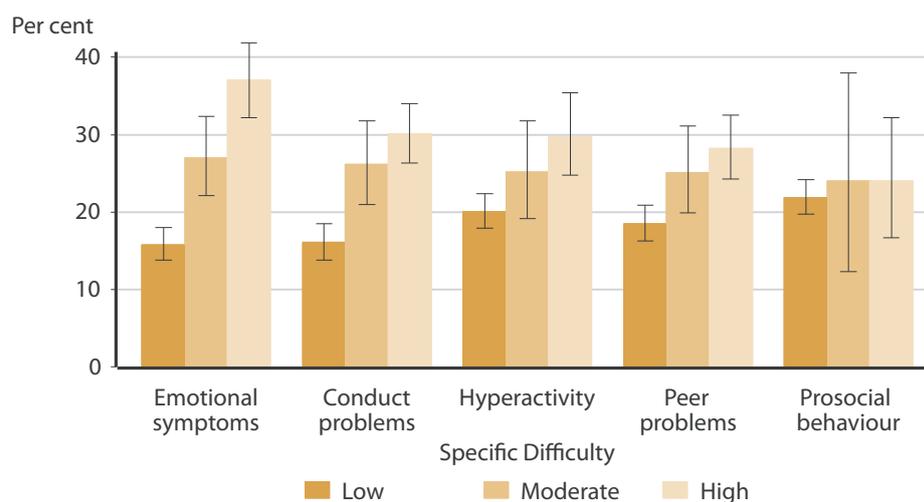


Specific emotional or behavioural difficulties

The 25 items comprising the SDQ can also be used to derive five underlying scale scores that measure specific symptoms, problems and behaviours. These specific scale scores relate to: emotional symptoms; conduct problems; hyperactivity; peer problems; and problems with prosocial behaviour.

Differences were found in the proportions of Aboriginal children aged 4–17 years experiencing 7–14 life stress events when analysed against the risk of clinically significant specific difficulties. The largest difference in the proportion of children experiencing 7–14 life stress events was found among those at risk of clinically significant emotional symptoms. Almost four in ten children (37.1 per cent; CI: 32.2%–41.8%) at high risk of such problems were living in families with 7–14 life stress events compared with 15.8 per cent (CI: 13.8%–18.0%) of children at low risk. Significant differences in the proportion of children living in families with 7–14 life stress events were also found by risk of clinically significant conduct problems, hyperactivity and peer problems (Figure 5.4).

FIGURE 5.4: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION LIVING IN FAMILIES EXPERIENCING 7–14 LIFE STRESS EVENTS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT SPECIFIC DIFFICULTIES



Source: Tables 5.16–5.20

USE OF OTHER SUPPORT NETWORKS AND SERVICES

Along with physical health factors and the indicators of social and emotional wellbeing described previously, the number of life stress events experienced by Aboriginal children was also analysed with reference to a range of other support services and programmes. A number of these programmes are designed for use by families experiencing multiple stressors which may account for some of the associations reported below.



BEST START PROGRAMME

The Best Start program is a voluntary service for Aboriginal families with children aged 0–5 years delivered by the Department for Community Development or by funded Aboriginal organisations. The service is delivered in partnership with health and education services. Best Start services aim to engage with parents and extended family to ensure the cultural, health and social needs of their children are met and their preparation and transition to school is improved.

Best Start operates from 17 sites mostly in rural and remote areas with three located in the metropolitan area. A range of activities are offered including playgroups, home visits, workshops and social and cultural activities.

The WAACHS data show that only a small proportion of Aboriginal children (1.4 per cent; CI: 0.9%–1.9%) used the Best Start programme in the six months prior to the survey. Use of the Best Start program was significantly associated with children having experienced 7–14 life stress events in the previous 12 months. Over four in ten children (40.4 per cent; CI: 25.6%–56.7%) who had used the Best Start programme were living in families with 7–14 life stress events. This proportion was almost twice as high as children who had not used the Best Start programme (21.5 per cent; CI: 19.6%–23.6%) (Table 5.21). This may suggest that the Best Start programme is targeting children most in need of this service.

Department for Community Development

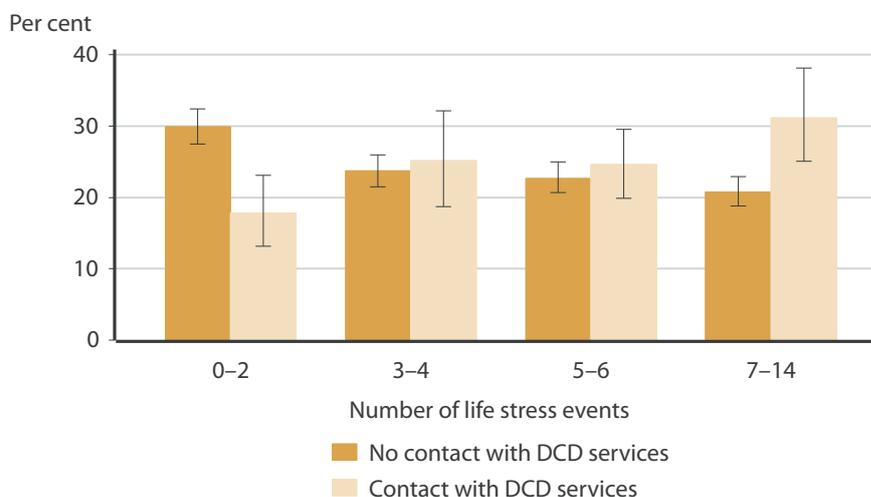
The Department for Community Development (DCD) is the Western Australian government department with responsibility for providing a range of services to support children, young people and families, to assist community members in crisis, to protect children from harm, and to care for children who are unable to live at home. For further details, see commentary box entitled *Families and children seen by the Department for Community Development* in Chapter Four.

A higher proportion of children who had accessed Department for Community Development services in the six months prior to the survey (31.2 per cent; CI: 25.1%–38.2%) were living in families that had experienced 7–14 life stress events compared with 20.8 per cent (CI: 18.8%–22.9%) of children who had not accessed Department for Community Development services (Figure 5.5).

When the effect of contact with DCD was further investigated in a multivariate logistic regression model, it was *not* found to be independently associated with families with Aboriginal children experiencing 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.15).



FIGURE 5.5: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER CHILD HAS HAD CONTACT WITH DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (DCD) SERVICES IN THE SIX MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY



Source: Table 5.22

Stayed away overnight with other family or friends

Carers were asked a series of questions about whether children in their care needed to stay away overnight because of a family crisis or behaviour problems in the six months prior to the survey.

A higher proportion of children who had needed to stay away overnight with other families or friends (38.5 per cent; CI: 30.9%–46.3%) were living in families that experienced 7–14 life stress events compared with children who had not needed to stay away overnight (20.0 per cent; CI: 18.1%–22.0%) (Table 5.23).

School psychologist

For those children whose primary carer had needed to see a school psychologist in the last six months about a problem the child had at school, 36.1 per cent (CI: 28.7%–43.6%) were in families with 7–14 life stress events. In contrast, 20.8 per cent (CI: 18.6%–23.2%) of children whose carer had not seen a school psychologist had experienced 7–14 life stress events (Table 5.24).

When the effect of contact with a school psychologist was further investigated in a multivariate logistic regression model, it was found to *not* be independently associated with the likelihood of families with Aboriginal children experiencing 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.15).

Aboriginal and Islander Education Officer (AIEO)

The proportion of children who had experienced 7–14 life stress events was higher for children whose carer had seen an AIEO in the last six months about a problem the child was having at school (34.0 per cent; CI: 27.7%–40.6%) relative to children whose carer had not seen an AIEO (20.5 per cent; CI: 18.3%–22.9%) (Table 5.25).



When the effect of contact with an AIEO was further investigated in a multivariate logistic regression model, it was *not* found to be independently associated with families with Aboriginal children experiencing 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.15).

School principal

A higher proportion of children whose carer had needed to see a school principal in the last six months about a problem the child was having at school (30.9 per cent; CI: 24.9%–37.1%) experienced 7–14 life stress events compared with children whose carer had not seen a school principal (20.5 per cent; CI: 18.2%–22.8%) (Table 5.26).

When the effect of contact with a school principal was further investigated in a multivariate logistic regression model, it was *not* found to be independently associated with families with Aboriginal children experiencing 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.15).

OTHER CHILD FACTORS

A range of other child level factors were tested but not found to be associated with life stress events. These included:

- ◆ use of Family Futures programme
- ◆ contact with Disability Services
- ◆ whether the carer had seen an Elder or Minister/Priest
- ◆ whether the child had needed to stay away overnight at a hostel
- ◆ number of homes the child had lived in
- ◆ whether the carer had contacted the child's class/form teacher.

CARER FACTORS AND LIFE STRESS EVENTS

This section uses cross-tabulation analysis to examine the associations between carer level factors and life stress events in families with Aboriginal children.

CARER SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

Carer labour force status

The labour force status of the primary carer was significantly associated with the number of life stress events in families with Aboriginal children. Almost three in ten carers who were unemployed (28.4 per cent; CI: 22.6%–34.8%) experienced 7–14 life stress events in the past 12 months. The corresponding proportion for employed carers was a significantly lower 19.4 per cent (CI: 16.9%–22.0%) (Table 5.27).

When life stress events were analysed by whether the carer had ever had a paid job, no significant association was found (Table 5.28).

When the effect of primary carer labour force status was further investigated in a multivariate logistic regression model, it was *not* found to be independently associated with families with Aboriginal children experiencing 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.15).



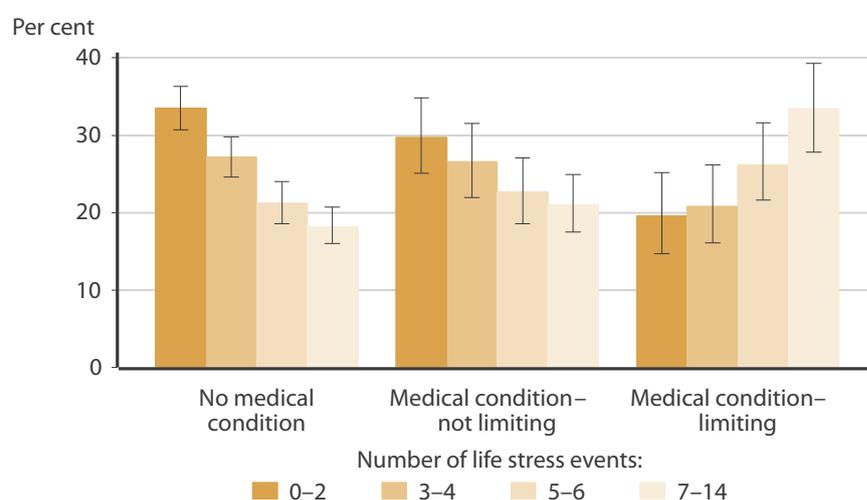
Carer education

No significant association was found between primary carer’s education level and number of life stress events (Table 5.29).

CARER’S PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

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 medical problem. A higher proportion of primary carers who had a limiting medical condition (33.4 per cent; CI: 27.8%–39.3%) reported 7–14 life stress events when compared with 18.2 per cent (CI: 16.0%–20.7%) of carers who did not have a medical condition and carers who had a medical condition that was not limiting (21.0 per cent; CI: 17.5%–24.9%) (Figure 5.6).

FIGURE 5.6: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY PRIMARY CARER LIMITING MEDICAL CONDITION



Source: Table 5.30

Mental health. Primary carer contact with Mental Health Services in Western Australia was also associated with the number of life stress events experienced, with 28.9 per cent (CI: 24.7%–33.5%) of primary carers who had contact with Mental Health Services having experienced 7–14 life stress events. The corresponding proportion among primary carers that had no contact with Mental Health Services was 18.7 per cent (CI: 16.7%–20.8%) (Table 5.31).

Physical and mental health. Slightly over one in twenty primary carers (6.0 per cent; CI: 5.0%–7.3%) had both a long term limiting medical condition and had had contact with Mental Health Services in Western Australia. Almost four in ten of these carers (37.2 per cent; CI: 27.4%–48.1%) were living in families that had experienced 7–14 life stress events. This proportion was almost twice that of all other primary carers (20.1 per cent; CI: 18.3%–22.1%) (Table 5.32).

5

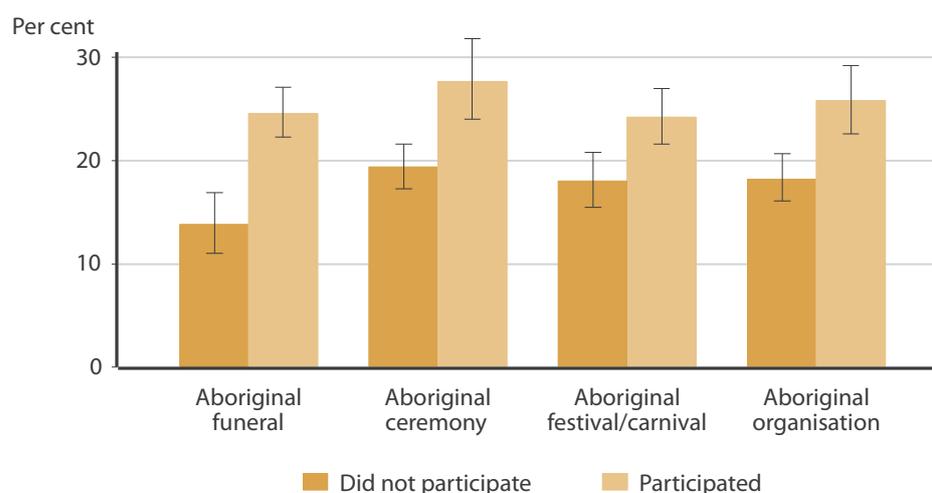


CARER CULTURE AND LANGUAGE

Primary carer participation in cultural activities

Primary carers were asked a series of questions relating to their participation in cultural activities. Attendance at an Aboriginal funeral, Aboriginal ceremony, Aboriginal festival/carnival or involvement with an Aboriginal organisation in the 12 months prior to the survey were all associated with the experience of 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.7).

FIGURE 5.7: PRIMARY CARERS — PROPORTION LIVING IN FAMILIES THAT EXPERIENCED 7–14 LIFE STRESS EVENTS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY PRIMARY CARER PARTICIPATION/ INVOLVEMENT IN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES



Source: Tables 5.33–5.36

The association between primary carer participation in cultural activities and number of life stress events has been further analysed by Level of Relative Isolation below.

Aboriginal funeral. In areas of low and moderate isolation, a higher proportion of primary carers who had attended an Aboriginal funeral in the 12 months prior to the survey reported experiencing 7–14 life stress events compared with primary carers who had not attended an Aboriginal funeral. This difference was most pronounced in areas of moderate isolation, where one-quarter of primary carers (25.1 per cent; CI: 21.2%–29.1%) who had attended an Aboriginal funeral experienced 7–14 life stress events. In contrast, 10.3 per cent (CI: 6.2%–15.9%) of primary carers living in areas of moderate isolation who had not attended an Aboriginal funeral in the past 12 months reported 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.8).

Aboriginal ceremony. As was the finding with attendance at Aboriginal funerals, a higher proportion of primary carers living in areas of moderate isolation who had attended an Aboriginal ceremony (35.8 per cent; CI: 28.3%–43.2%) reported 7–14 life stress events compared with primary carers who had not attended an Aboriginal ceremony in the 12 months prior to the survey (17.6 per cent; CI: 14.8%–20.8%) (Figure 5.8).

When the effect of attendance at an Aboriginal ceremony was further investigated in a multivariate logistic regression model, it was *not* found to be independently associated with the likelihood of families with Aboriginal children experiencing 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.15).

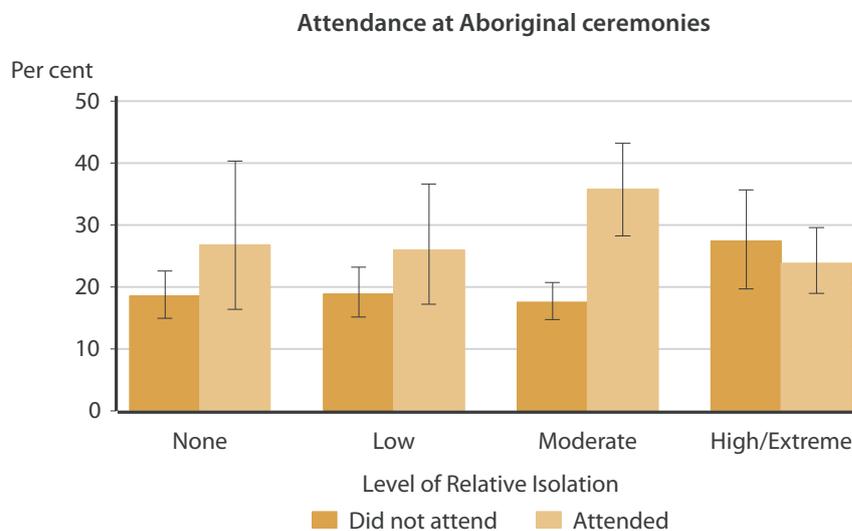
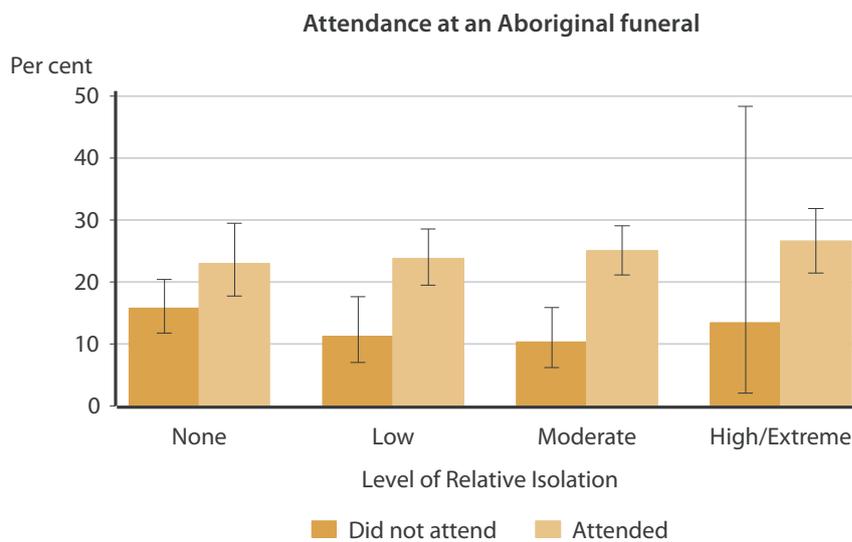


Aboriginal festival/carnival. Almost three in ten primary carers living in areas of moderate isolation who had attended an Aboriginal festival or carnival (27.0 per cent; CI: 22.3%–32.4%) reported 7–14 life stress events compared with 15.5 per cent (CI: 12.3%–19.2%) among carers who had not attended an Aboriginal festival or carnival in the 12 months prior to the survey (Figure 5.8).

When the effect of attendance at an Aboriginal festival or carnival was further investigated in a multivariate logistic regression model, it was *not* found to be independently associated with the likelihood of families with Aboriginal children experiencing 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.15).

Aboriginal organisation. In areas of high/extreme isolation, a higher proportion of primary carers who had been involved in an Aboriginal organisation reported having experienced 7–14 life stress events (35.1 per cent; CI: 28.3%–42.3%) when compared with carers who had not been involved in any Aboriginal organisations in the 12 months prior to the survey (19.5 per cent; CI: 14.5%–25.8%) (Figure 5.8).

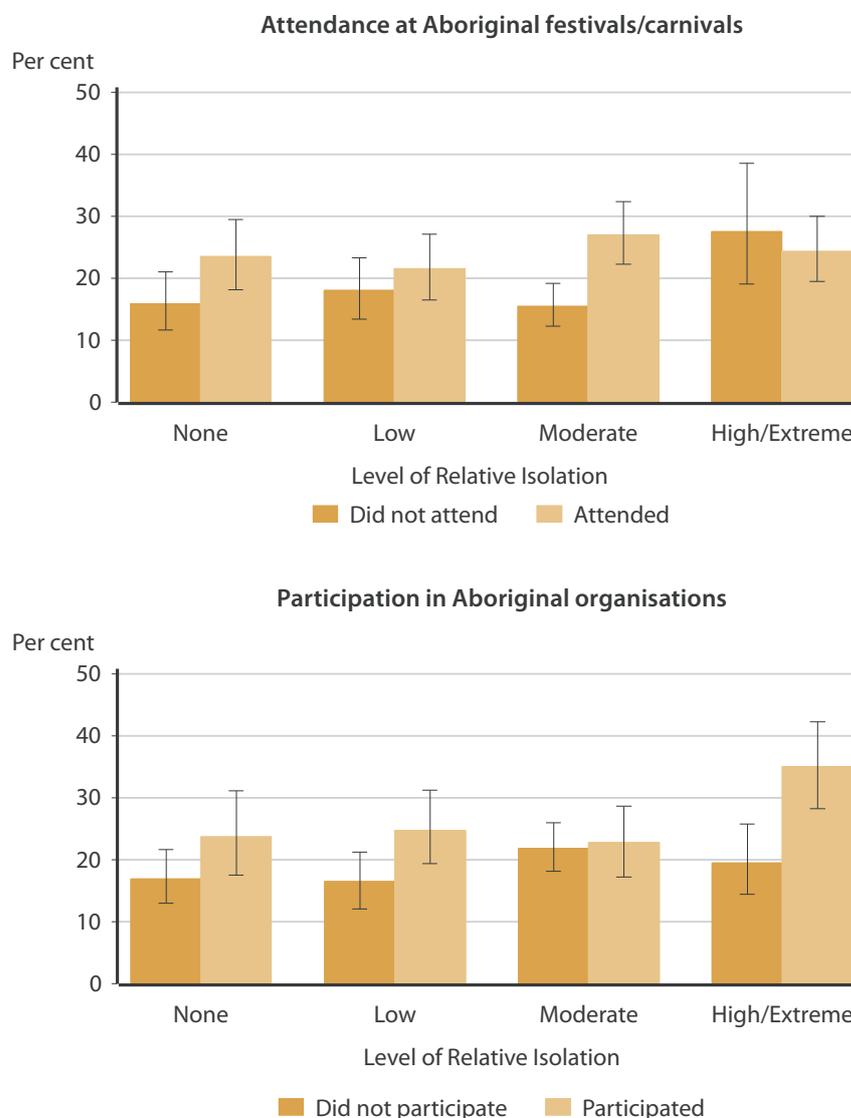
FIGURE 5.8: PRIMARY CARERS — PROPORTION LIVING IN FAMILIES THAT EXPERIENCED 7–14 LIFE STRESS EVENTS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY PRIMARY CARER PARTICIPATION/ INVOLVEMENT IN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



5



FIGURE 5.8 (continued): PRIMARY CARERS — PROPORTION LIVING IN FAMILIES THAT EXPERIENCED 7–14 LIFE STRESS EVENTS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY PRIMARY CARER PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT IN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Source: Tables 5.33–5.36

Importance of Aboriginal ceremonial business

Primary carers were asked how important Aboriginal ceremonial business was in their lives. This factor was significantly associated with life stress events. One-quarter (25.4 per cent; CI: 23.0%–28.0%) of carers who reported Aboriginal ceremonial business as important experienced 7–14 life stress events, significantly higher than the corresponding proportion of carers who reported ceremonial business as not important (13.5 per cent; CI: 10.2%–17.6%) or not relevant (14.3 per cent; CI: 10.6%–18.6%) (Table 5.37).



Aboriginal language spoken by the carer

Almost three in ten primary carers who could hold a conversation in an Aboriginal language (28.7 per cent; CI: 25.2%–32.6%) reported 7–14 life stress events. This was a significantly higher proportion than among carers who could not speak an Aboriginal language (15.0 per cent; CI: 12.6%–17.8%) (Table 5.38).

When the association between carer language and 7–14 life stress events was further analysed across LORI categories, no significant differences were found (Table 5.38).

OTHER CARER FACTORS

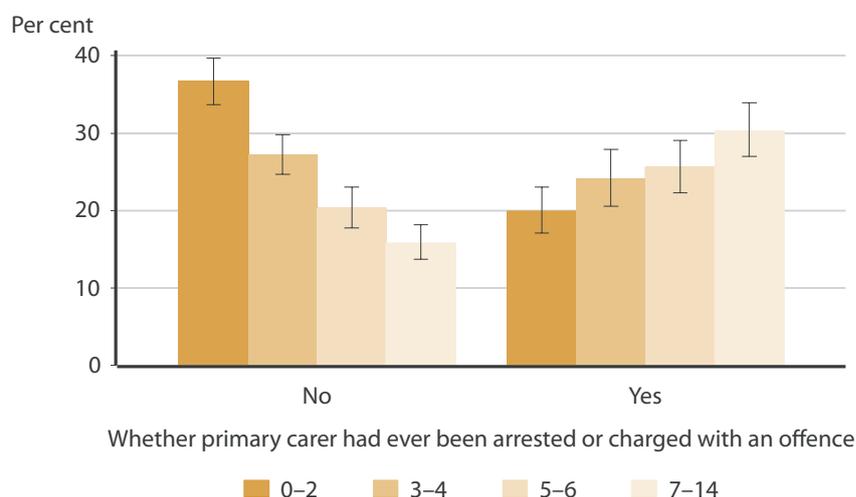
Forced separation

A comparison of primary carers who had been forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare with primary carers who had not been forcibly separated revealed no significant difference in the proportion that had experienced 7–14 life stress events (Table 5.39).

Primary carer ever arrested or charged with an offence

An estimated 36.6 per cent (CI: 34.3%–38.9%) of primary carers had been arrested or charged with an offence at some stage in their lives. The proportion of these carers who had reported 7–14 life stress events in the last 12 months (30.3 per cent; CI: 27.0%–33.9%) was significantly higher than the 15.8 per cent (CI: 13.7%–18.2%) of primary carers who had never been arrested or charged with an offence (Figure 5.9).

FIGURE 5.9: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER THE PRIMARY CARER HAD EVER BEEN ARRESTED OR CHARGED WITH AN OFFENCE



Source: Table 5.40



Primary carer's partner/spouse ever arrested or charged with an offence

The arrest or charging with an offence of the primary carer's spouse or partner was also associated with life stress events. One-quarter (25.7 per cent; CI: 22.1%–29.4%) of primary carers whose partner/spouse had ever been arrested or charged had experienced 7–14 life stress events compared with 11.7 per cent (CI: 8.9%–15.1%) of primary carers whose partner/spouse had never been arrested or charged (Table 5.41).

Carer can discuss their problems with someone

No significant association was found between whether the primary carer had anyone they could yarn to about their problems and the number of life stress events experienced (Table 5.42).

Cigarette smoking

No significant association was found between whether the primary carer had ever smoked cigarettes regularly and number of life stress events (Table 5.43).

Importance of religion/spirituality

There was no significant difference in the proportion of primary carers reporting 7–14 life stress events and the importance of religion/spirituality in the life of the primary carer (Table 5.44).

Age of the primary carer

No association was found between age of the primary carer and number of life stress events (Table 5.45).

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD FACTORS AND LIFE STRESS EVENTS

FAMILY ENVIRONMENT

Household composition

No significant association was found between household composition (e.g. two original parent family, sole parent, etc.) and number of life stress events (Table 5.46).

Number of children in the household

A relationship was found between the number of life stress events experienced by families and the number of children in the household. Over one-quarter (26.4 per cent; CI: 22.8%–30.2%) of carers living in households with four or more children reported 7–14 life stress events. This was significantly higher than the corresponding proportion for carers with only one child in the household (17.9 per cent; CI: 14.2%–22.3%) (Table 5.47).

When the effect of number of children in the household was further investigated in a multivariate logistic regression model, it was *not* found to be independently associated with families with Aboriginal children experiencing 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.15).



EFFECTS OF STRESS ON EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT

The quality of a child's early experiences has long been known to be important in shaping children's behaviour, competency and learning. However, recent advances in the study of human development, and the brain-sciences in particular, have shown that socio-environmental factors during pregnancy, infancy and early childhood have significant long-term effects on the quality of populations, and play a much greater role in determining adult health outcomes than previously realised.¹⁹

Early brain development in the first two years of life is now understood to be closely dependent on the nature of the child's experience — especially the social-emotional communications involved in the attachment relationship between the infant and the mother (or other primary carer). It has only recently been discovered that the hormone oxytocin plays a vital role in strengthening the emotional bonding between an infant and their mother, or other principal carer. When a mother and infant are engaged in primary parenting behaviours such as breastfeeding, face-to-face eye gaze, physical stroking, and gentle rocking, oxytocin is released into the bloodstream of both the mother and infant and is believed to be one of the principal physiological mechanisms allowing the child to settle when subject to feelings of internal distress (e.g. hunger or other discomfort).²⁰

Severe family stress during this period of a child's life can potentially disrupt these 'experience-dependent' processes through which the child becomes progressively more able to self-regulate their negative internal feeling states. This aspect of early brain development has far-reaching implications for children's future socialisation — particularly through the role which the social environment plays in mediating the growth of the brain circuitry involved in the self-regulation of feelings, behaviour and attention.

Family functioning

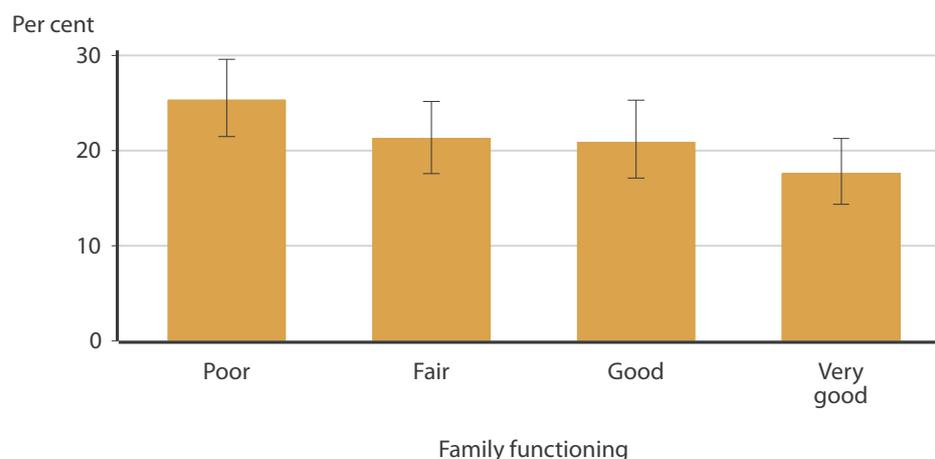
The WAACHS used a nine item scale to measure the extent to which families have established a climate of cooperation, emotional support and good communication. For further details on the family functioning measure analysed below, see the commentary box entitled *How family functioning was measured in the WAACHS* in Chapter Four.

Family functioning was significantly associated with levels of life stress. The highest proportion of carers reporting 7–14 life stress events were living in families with poor family functioning (25.3 per cent; CI: 21.5%–29.6%). This was significantly higher than the 17.6 per cent (CI: 14.4%–21.3%) of carers in families with very good family functioning (Figure 5.10).

When the effect of family functioning was further investigated in a multivariate logistic regression model, it was *not* found to be independently associated with families with Aboriginal children experiencing 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.15).



FIGURE 5.10: PRIMARY CARERS — PROPORTION THAT EXPERIENCED 7–14 LIFE STRESS EVENTS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY LEVEL OF FAMILY FUNCTIONING



Source: Table 5.48

Quality of parenting

The WAACHS asked a series of questions of carers about their relationship with each of their children. An index of parenting quality (see comment box entitled *Defining quality of parenting* in Chapter Four) has been derived from three of these items.

Quality of parenting was significantly associated with life stress events. Over one-quarter of Aboriginal children aged 0–17 years (26.6 per cent; CI: 23.2%–30.3%) in families with poor parenting quality had experienced 7–14 life stress events. This was significantly higher than the corresponding proportion of children in families with very good quality of parenting (17.5 per cent; CI: 14.9%–20.4%) (Table 5.49).

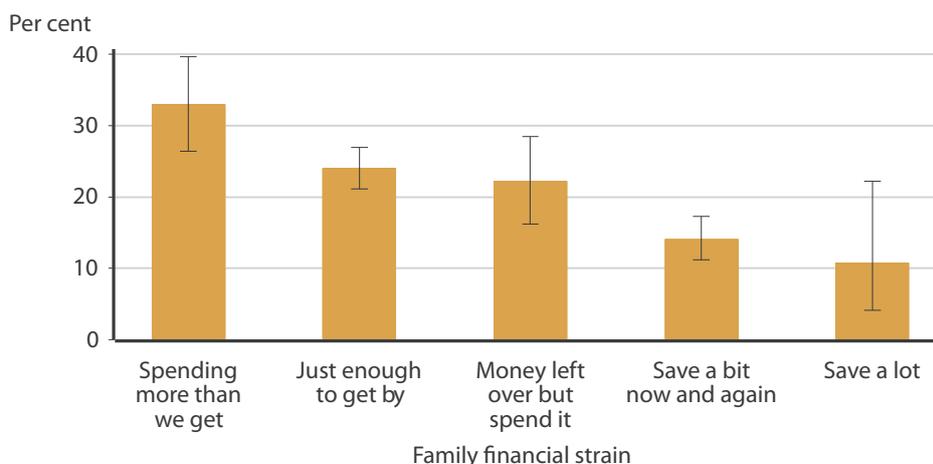
When the effect of quality of parenting was further investigated in a multivariate logistic regression model, it was *not* found to be independently associated with families with Aboriginal children experiencing 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.15).

Family financial strain

A relationship was also found between family financial strain and life stress events. A higher proportion of carers living in families with the most financial strain (‘spending more money than we get’) reported 7–14 life stress events (33.0 per cent; CI: 26.4%–39.7%) than carers living in families that could ‘save a lot’ (10.7 per cent; CI: 4.1%–22.2%) or ‘can save a bit now and again’ (14.1 per cent; CI: 11.2%–17.3%) (Figure 5.11).



FIGURE 5.11: PRIMARY CARERS — PROPORTION LIVING IN FAMILIES THAT EXPERIENCED 7–14 LIFE STRESS EVENTS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY FAMILY FINANCIAL STRAIN



Source: Table 5.50

Household occupancy level

Household occupancy levels (see *Glossary*) were significantly associated with life stress events. A higher proportion of carers living in households with high household occupancy (28.2 per cent; CI: 24.1%–32.9%) experienced 7–14 life stress events compared with carers in homes with low household occupancy (19.4 per cent; CI: 17.3%–21.6%) (Table 5.51).

When the effect of household occupancy level was further investigated in a multivariate logistic regression model, it was *not* found to be independently associated with families with Aboriginal children experiencing 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.15).

Housing tenure

Housing tenure was significantly associated with life stress events in families with Aboriginal children. Around one in eight carers (12.2 per cent; CI: 8.5%–17.1%) living in homes that were being paid off experienced 7–14 life stress events. This was significantly lower than the proportion for carers renting (22.5 per cent; CI: 20.3%–24.7%) and living in other housing arrangements (35.6 per cent; CI: 25.4%–45.9%) (Table 5.52).

Victim of crime

Almost three in ten primary carers (29.4 per cent; CI: 25.3%–33.8%) who reported that a household member had been a victim of theft, assault, property damage or any other crime in the last three years were living in families that experienced 7–14 life stress events. This was significantly higher than the corresponding proportion where no household members were a victim of crime (18.1 per cent; CI: 16.0%–20.2%) (Table 5.53).

5



SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Overuse of alcohol causing problems in the household

A strong association was found between overuse of alcohol causing problems and the number of life stress events experienced by families. The proportion of carers reporting overuse of alcohol as a problem and experiencing 7–14 life stress events (40.7 per cent; CI: 34.7%–46.6%) was over twice as high as the proportion of carers who did not report such problems (18.1 per cent; CI: 16.2%–20.1%) (Table 5.54).

Betting or gambling causing problems in the household

A similar finding was evident when analysing the association between gambling causing problems and life stress events. Over four in ten carers (45.3 per cent; CI: 31.1%–59.7%) in households where gambling caused problems had experienced 7–14 life stress events compared with 20.2 per cent (CI: 18.3%–22.1%) of carers who did not report such problems (Table 5.55).

When the effect of betting or gambling causing problems in the household was further investigated in a multivariate logistic regression model, it was *not* found to be independently associated with families with Aboriginal children experiencing 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.15).

Primary carer and partner/spouse argue or quarrel

For primary carers who had a spouse or partner, almost three in ten (28.6 per cent; CI: 22.9%–35.0%) who quite often or almost always argued with each other were living in families that experienced 7–14 life stress events. The comparable proportion for carers who never or hardly ever argued with their partner was 12.4 per cent (CI: 9.2%–16.3%) (Table 5.56).

When the effect of primary carer and spouse arguments was further investigated in a multivariate logistic regression model, it was *not* found to be independently associated with families with Aboriginal children experiencing 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.15).

Carers show signs they care for each other

No significant association was found between how often the primary carer and spouse showed signs they care for each other and life stress events (Table 5.57).

NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT AND LIFE STRESS EVENTS

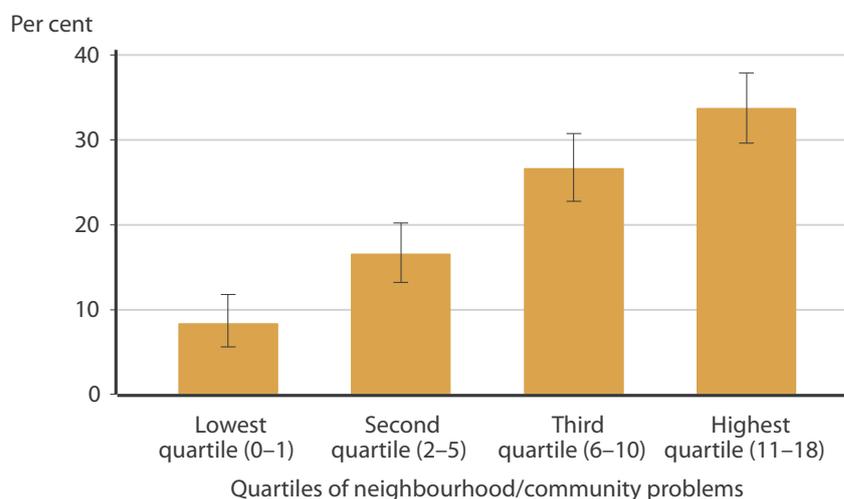
As reported in Chapter Two, primary carers were asked if they were bothered by any of 18 problems occurring in their neighbourhood/community. These problems included: vandalism and graffiti, break-ins, family violence, drug abuse, kids not going to school and racism. The number of neighbourhood/community problems reported by primary carers was grouped into four categories: 0–1, 2–5, 6–10 and 11–18. Each category contained approximately one-quarter of primary carers.

A strong association was found between carer perceptions of neighbourhood/community problems and the number of life stress events experienced in the previous 12 months. Less than one in ten primary carers (8.3 per cent; CI: 5.6%–11.8%) who reported



0–1 neighbourhood/community problems were living in families with 7–14 life stress events. This proportion was significantly lower than the 33.7 per cent (CI: 29.6%–37.9%) among carers who reported 11–18 neighbourhood/community problems (Figure 5.12).

FIGURE 5.12: PRIMARY CARERS – PROPORTION WHO EXPERIENCED 7–14 LIFE STRESS EVENTS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY NUMBER OF NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY PROBLEMS



Source: Table 5.58

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH 7–14 LIFE STRESS EVENTS

Multivariate logistic modelling (see *Glossary*) has been used to assess the simultaneous impact of multiple factors on the likelihood of primary carers reporting 7–14 life stress events. This model adjusts for the independent effects of the other variables in the model. For example, in the model reported below, the association between Aboriginal language spoken by the carer and the likelihood of 7–14 life stress events is the effect after controlling for other possible confounding factors such as Level of Relative Isolation. The relationships observed with this method are referred to as ‘independent associations’, and no causal relationship is suggested.

Earlier in this chapter results from cross-tabulation analyses were presented, which showed the proportion of the study population that exhibited a particular characteristic. For an explanation of the differences between cross-tabulation and logistic regression analysis, and how to interpret the results of each, see the section entitled *Analysis methods used in this volume* in Chapter One.

FACTORS INDEPENDENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH 7–14 LIFE STRESS EVENTS

Independent of the level of relative isolation, multivariate logistic modelling identified 15 factors associated with experiencing 7–14 life stress events in the last 12 months (Figure 5.15). These included:

- ◆ Aboriginal language spoken by the primary carer
- ◆ attendance at an Aboriginal funeral in the past 12 months
- ◆ participation in an Aboriginal organisation in the past 12 months
- ◆ importance of Aboriginal ceremonial business
- ◆ family financial strain



- ◆ whether the primary carer was limited in the activities of daily living because of a medical condition
- ◆ overuse of alcohol causing problems in the household
- ◆ primary carer ever arrested or charged with an offence
- ◆ primary carer's partner ever arrested or charged with an offence
- ◆ housing tenure
- ◆ whether a member of the household was a victim of crime in the last three years
- ◆ number of neighbourhood and community problems reported by the primary carer
- ◆ whether the carer had one or more children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties
- ◆ whether the carer had one or more children that needed to stay away overnight with other family or friends because of a family crisis or behaviour problem in the past 6 months.

In addition, while the result for carer use of Mental Health Services in Western Australia did not reach statistical significance (Odds Ratio 1.32; CI: 0.99–1.75), it was retained in the final model as it appeared to be independently associated with 7–14 life stress events when considering the modelled estimates and earlier cross-tabulation analysis.

FACTORS NOT INDEPENDENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH 7–14 LIFE STRESS EVENTS

A number of factors that were shown to be related to 7–14 life stress events in the cross-tabulation analysis were not significantly associated with 7–14 life stress events after controlling for these and other factors in the statistical model. In other words, the association between these factors and life stress events can be explained by the existence of one or more of the factors that were found to be significant in the modelled results. The factors that were tested but not retained in the final model of life stress events included:

- ◆ whether the primary carer used alcohol, marijuana or tobacco during one or more pregnancies
- ◆ whether the primary carer had one or more children that had ever had runny ears, physical pain or discomfort, recurring chest, ear or gastrointestinal infections, trouble getting enough sleep or any other serious health problem
- ◆ whether the primary carer had one or more children who had seen the Aboriginal Medical Service, the Department for Community Development, a school psychologist, or an Aboriginal and Islander Education Officer
- ◆ number of Aboriginal children in the household
- ◆ household occupancy level
- ◆ whether gambling caused problems in the household
- ◆ how often the primary carer and spouse/partner argued
- ◆ number of indicators of socioeconomic disadvantage (see Chapter Three for an explanation of how this measure was constructed).



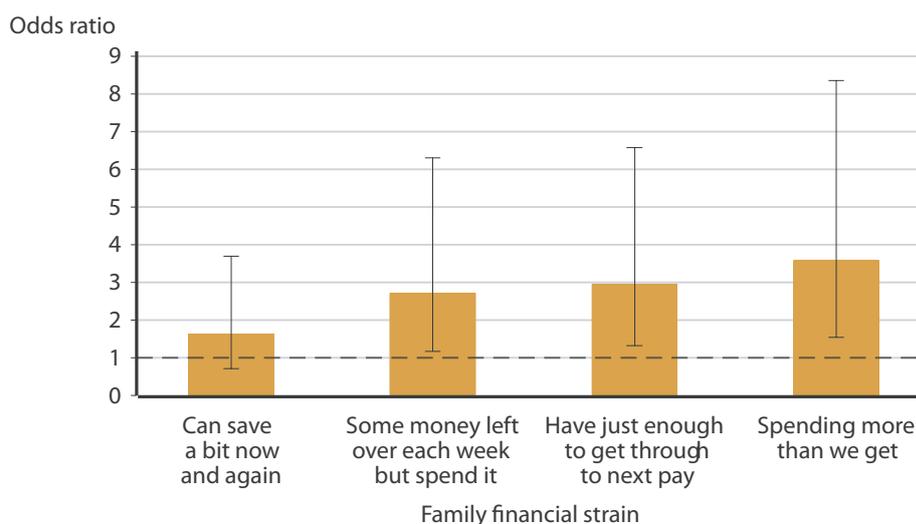
KEY ASSOCIATIONS WITH 7–14 LIFE STRESS EVENTS

Multivariate logistic modelling identified two major factors associated with families experiencing 7–14 life stress events. These were family financial strain and the number of neighbourhood problems reported by the carer.

Family financial strain. A strong association was found between family financial strain and 7–14 life stress events. Primary carers who reported their families money situation as ‘spending more than we get’ were over three times more likely (Odds Ratio 3.58; CI: 1.54–8.37) to be living in families that experienced 7–14 life stress events compared with families that could ‘save a lot’. Primary carers in families that ‘have just enough to get through to next pay’ (Odds Ratio 2.96; CI: 1.33–6.59) and have ‘some money left over each week but spend it’ (Odds Ratio 2.71; CI: 1.17–6.31) were also at an increased likelihood of experiencing 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.13).

As noted in Chapter Three, the majority of primary carers of Aboriginal children reported some form of family financial strain. Almost one in ten carers (9.5 per cent; CI: 8.2%–11.0%) reported that they were spending more than they got. A further 43.9 per cent (CI: 41.6%–46.4%) had just enough money to get through to the next pay.

FIGURE 5.13: PRIMARY CARERS — LIKELIHOOD OF 7–14 LIFE STRESS EVENTS, BY FAMILY FINANCIAL STRAIN(a)



(a) The odds ratios presented describe the likelihood of 7–14 life stress events relative to the reference category. The reference category in this figure is primary carers who stated that their families ‘could save a lot’ (i.e. the dotted line at the value of 1 in the figure above).

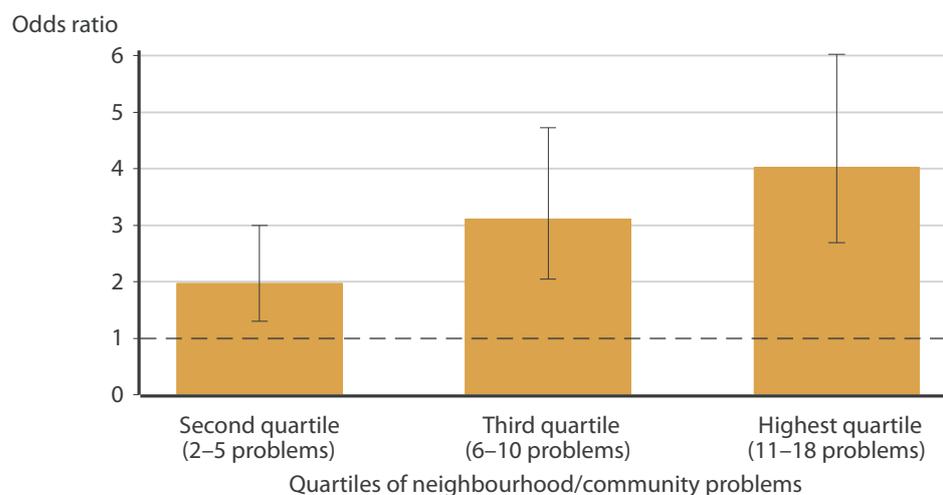
Source: Figure 5.15

Number of neighbourhood/community problems. Over one-quarter of primary carers (25.8 per cent; CI: 23.6%–28.0%) reported being bothered by 11–18 neighbourhood/community problems.

Primary carers who reported being bothered by 11–18 neighbourhood/community problems were four times more likely (Odds Ratio 4.03; CI: 2.69–6.03) to have experienced 7–14 life stress events than carers who were bothered by 0–1 neighbourhood/community problems. Primary carers reporting 2–5 and 6–10 neighbourhood/community problems were also at an elevated risk of 7–14 life stress events (Figure 5.14).



FIGURE 5.14: PRIMARY CARERS — LIKELIHOOD OF 7–14 LIFE STRESS EVENTS, BY NUMBER OF NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY PROBLEMS(a)



(a) The odds ratios presented describe the likelihood of 7–14 life stress events relative to the reference category. The reference category in this figure is primary carers who reported 0–1 neighbourhood/community problems (i.e. the dotted line at the value of 1 in the figure above).

Source: Figure 5.15

Other factors associated with 7–14 life stress events

In addition to family financial strain and number of neighbourhood/community problems, multivariate logistic modelling identified a further 13 factors independently associated with 7–14 life stress events. These factors can be broadly categorised as cultural issues, physical and mental health, contact with the justice system and housing tenure issues.

Aboriginal language spoken by the carer. Around one in five primary carers (21.7 per cent; CI: 19.4%–24.1%) reported being able to hold a conversation in an Aboriginal language.

Primary carers conversant in an Aboriginal language were over one and a half times more likely (Odds Ratio 1.76; CI: 1.18–2.61) to have 7–14 life stress events than carers who could not speak an Aboriginal language.

Attendance at an Aboriginal funeral. Almost seven in ten primary carers (68.2 per cent; CI: 65.8%–70.5%) had attended an Aboriginal funeral in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Primary carers who attended an Aboriginal funeral in the past 12 months were around one and a half times more likely (Odds Ratio 1.55; CI: 1.15–2.10) to have 7–14 life stress events compared with carers who had not attended an Aboriginal funeral.

Participation in Aboriginal organisations. Around four in ten primary carers (38.6 per cent; CI: 36.2%–41.0%) had participated in an Aboriginal organisation in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Primary carers who had been involved in Aboriginal organisations in the past 12 months were almost one and a half times more likely (Odds Ratio 1.42; CI: 1.10–1.83) to report 7–14 life stress events relative to primary carers that had not participated in Aboriginal organisations.



Importance of Aboriginal ceremonial business. Over six in ten primary carers (63.0 per cent; CI: 60.7%–65.3%) reported that Aboriginal ceremonial business was important in their life. In contrast, 19.6 per cent (CI: 17.8%–21.6%) stated Aboriginal ceremonial business was not important, with a similar proportion reporting that Aboriginal ceremonial business was not relevant (17.3 per cent; CI: 15.4%–19.3%).

Regarding Aboriginal ceremonial business as not important was associated with a reduced likelihood of 7–14 life stress events (Odds Ratio 0.60; CI: 0.42–0.85) when compared with carers who considered Aboriginal ceremonial business as important.

Primary carer's physical health. An estimated 15.4 per cent (CI: 13.7%–17.1%) of primary carers were limited in normal daily activities because of a medical or health problem.

Primary carers who suffered from a long term limiting medical condition were almost one and a half times more likely (Odds Ratio 1.40; CI: 1.01–1.93) to have experienced 7–14 life stress events than carers who did not suffer a long term medical condition.

Overuse of alcohol causing problems in the household. A little over one in eight primary carers (13.6 per cent; CI: 12.0%–15.2%) were living in households where overuse of alcohol caused problems.

Where overuse of alcohol caused problems in the household, primary carers were over one and a half times more likely (Odds Ratio 1.69; CI: 1.23–2.31) to report 7–14 life stress events relative to carers who did not live in households with these problems.

Primary carer ever arrested or charged with an offence. Over one-third of primary carers (36.6 per cent; CI: 34.3%–38.9%) had ever been arrested or charged with an offence.

An association was found between primary carer arrest and life stress events. Primary carers who had ever been arrested or charged with an offence were almost two times more likely (Odds Ratio 1.79; CI: 1.39–2.30) to report 7–14 life stress events than carers who had never been arrested.

Primary carer's partner/spouse ever arrested or charged with an offence. Half of the primary carers who had a partner reported that their partner had been arrested or charged with an offence at some stage (51.5 per cent; CI: 48.4%–54.7%).

Primary carers whose partner had ever been arrested or charged were over one and a half times more likely (Odds Ratio 1.66; CI: 1.15–2.39) to be living in families that experienced 7–14 life stress events relative to primary carers whose partner had never been arrested or charged with an offence.

Housing tenure. The majority of primary carers (72.9 per cent; CI: 70.5%–75.3%) were living in dwellings that were rented. A lower proportion of carers were living in dwellings owned outright (7.3 per cent; CI: 5.9%–9.0%) or being paid off (15.4 per cent; CI: 13.6%–17.4%).

Primary carers living in houses that were being paid off were around two times less likely (Odds Ratio 0.51; CI: 0.29–0.87) to report 7–14 life stress events compared with primary carers living in dwellings that were owned outright. A similar finding was evident among primary carers living in rented dwellings, these carers being around one and a half times less likely (Odds Ratio 0.64; CI: 0.43–0.96) to have experienced 7–14 life stress events compared with carers living in dwellings owned outright.



Victim of crime in the past three years. Over one-quarter of primary carers (27.3 per cent; CI: 25.1%–29.5%) were living in households where any member had been a victim of crime in the three years prior to the survey.

Where a member of the household had been a victim of crime in the past three years, the primary carer was one and a half times more likely (Odds Ratio 1.51; CI: 1.15–1.98) to report 7–14 life stress events than carers living in households where no member had been a victim of crime.

Primary carer contact with Western Australian Mental Health Services. Although not quite reaching statistical significance, primary carers who had contact with Mental Health Services in Western Australia were over one and a quarter times more likely (Odds Ratio 1.32; CI: 0.99–1.75) to report 7–14 life stress events compared with carers who had no contact with Western Australia's Mental Health Services.

Almost a quarter of primary carers (24.4 per cent; CI: 22.2%–26.6%) had ever had contact with Mental Health Services in Western Australia.

Carer has one or more children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. Around three in ten carers (28.2 per cent; CI: 25.9%–30.6%) had one or more children in their care at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties.

Where this was the case, carers were almost two times more likely (Odds Ratio 1.87; CI: 1.45–2.43) to report 7–14 life stress events compared with carers who had no children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties.

Carer has one or more children who needed to stay away overnight with other family and friends due to a family crisis in the last 12 months. One in eight primary carers (12.8 per cent; CI: 11.1%–14.6%) had one or more children in their care who needed to stay away overnight with other family or friends due to a family crisis. These primary carers were almost one and a half times more likely (Odds Ratio 1.42; CI: 1.03–1.96) to have experienced 7–14 life stress events compared with other carers.



FIGURE 5.15: PRIMARY CARERS — LIKELIHOOD OF 7–14 LIFE STRESS EVENTS IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD, CARER, FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD FACTORS

7–14 life stress events		
<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Odds Ratio</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Level of Relative Isolation		
None	1.00	
Low	1.01	(0.74 – 1.38)
Moderate	0.95	(0.68 – 1.33)
High	0.89	(0.53 – 1.47)
Extreme	1.33	(0.80 – 2.20)
Does the carer speak an Aboriginal language?		
No	1.00	
A few words	1.18	(0.88 – 1.58)
A conversation	1.76	(1.18 – 2.61)
Attendance at an Aboriginal funeral?		
No	1.00	
Yes	1.55	(1.15 – 2.10)
Participation in an Aboriginal organisation?		
No	1.00	
Yes	1.42	(1.10 – 1.83)
Importance of Aboriginal ceremonial business		
Important	1.00	
Not important	0.60	(0.42 – 0.85)
Not relevant	0.72	(0.49 – 1.04)
Family's money situation		
Spending more money than we get	3.58	(1.54 – 8.37)
Have just enough to get through to next pay	2.96	(1.33 – 6.59)
Some money left over each week but spend it	2.71	(1.17 – 6.31)
Can save a bit now and again	1.63	(0.72 – 3.70)
Can save a lot	1.00	
Primary carer limited in daily activities due to a medical condition		
Medical condition – not limiting	0.94	(0.69 – 1.29)
Medical condition – limiting	1.40	(1.01 – 1.93)
No medical condition	1.00	
Overuse of alcohol a cause of problems?		
No	1.00	
Yes	1.69	(1.23 – 2.31)
Primary carer ever arrested or charged with an offence?		
No	1.00	
Yes	1.79	(1.39 – 2.30)
Partner ever arrested or charged with an offence?		
No	1.00	
Yes	1.66	(1.15 – 2.39)
No partner/spouse	1.55	(1.09 – 2.22)
Home ownership		
Owned	1.00	
Being paid off	0.51	(0.29 – 0.87)
Rented	0.64	(0.43 – 0.96)
Other	1.37	(0.73 – 2.57)

Continued...



FIGURE 5.15 (continued): PRIMARY CARERS — LIKELIHOOD OF 7–14 LIFE STRESS EVENTS IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, ASSOCIATED WITH CHILD, CARER, FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD FACTORS

7–14 life stress events		
Parameter	Odds Ratio	95% CI
Victims of crime in past 3 years?		
No	1.00	
Yes	1.51	(1.15 – 1.98)
Carer had contact with Mental Health Services in Western Australia?		
No	1.00	
Yes	1.32	(0.99 – 1.75)
Not stated	0.35	(0.14 – 0.87)
Neighbourhood problems quartile		
Lowest quartile (0–1)	1.00	
Second quartile (2–5)	1.97	(1.30 – 3.00)
Third quartile (6–10)	3.11	(2.05 – 4.73)
Highest quartile (11–18)	4.03	(2.69 – 6.03)
Does the carer have one or more children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties?		
No	1.00	
Yes	1.87	(1.45 – 2.43)
At least one child has stayed overnight with other family or friends because of a family crisis or behaviour problems?		
No	1.00	
Yes	1.42	(1.03 – 1.96)

LIFE STRESS EVENTS AND CULTURAL AFFILIATION AND PARTICIPATION

The WAACHS data show that the experience of life stress events in families with Aboriginal children was associated with indicators of cultural affiliation and participation. Results from the statistical modelling (Figure 5.15) in this chapter indicate that the likelihood of families experiencing 7–14 life stress events was higher where primary carers said they could hold a conversation in an Aboriginal language. Carers who had attended an Aboriginal funeral or participated in an Aboriginal organisation were also more likely to report high levels of life stress events. As discussed in Chapter One, it is also important to note that these factors do not necessarily cause life stress events in families with Aboriginal children. The reported results only indicate an association between these cultural affiliation factors and the experience of life stress events.

While it is commonly believed that some level of cultural engagement and traditional cultural engagement is beneficial to wellbeing, these attachments are not without personal costs. ‘Acculturative stress’ refers to the stresses inherent in simultaneously striving to preserve one’s ethnic and cultural heritage, negotiating ones relationship with the dominant culture and having to deal with the racism and discrimination which one might encounter on a regular basis²¹ – in short, the stress

Continued



LIFE STRESS EVENTS AND CULTURAL AFFILIATION AND PARTICIPATION *(continued)*

associated with ‘living in two worlds’. These pressures can be experienced differently by children, young people and their adult caregivers. They depend on the nature of their past and ongoing contact with the dominant culture. Three ways in which traditional (e.g. ethnic minority) and mainstream culture are usually transmitted have been characterised as: a) vertically, through the learning and influence of one’s parents; b) horizontally via peer interactions; and c) obliquely through interactions with adults and institutions in one’s society or community.²²

The international cross-cultural literature suggests that the main factors influencing acculturative stress experienced by children and families are: First, the nature of the dominant society, e.g. how the values of the dominant society affect the acceptance or rejection of minority groups; secondly, the nature of the acculturating group, e.g. the willingness for movement towards integration or permanent contact with the dominant group, and; thirdly, the mode of adaptation chosen, e.g. whether the chosen path is one of assimilation and integration, bi-culturalism, or separatism.²³

For further discussion of the implications of these ‘acculturative stresses’ experienced by Aboriginal families, see *Chapter Eight — Strengthening the capacity of Aboriginal families and communities*.

ENDNOTES

1. Silburn SR, Zubrick SR, Garton AF, Burton P, Dalby R, Carlton J, Shepherd C, Lawrence D. *Western Australian Child Health Survey: Family and community health*. Perth: Australian Bureau of Statistics and the TVW Telethon Institute for Child Health Research; 1996.
2. Sandler IN, Block M. Life stress and maladaptation of children. *American Journal of Community Psychology*. 1979, 7: 425–439.
3. Rahe RH, Meyer M, Smith M, Kjaer G, Holmes TH. Social stress and illness onset. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*. 1964, 8: 35.
4. Zubrick SR, Silburn SR, Lawrence DM, Mitrou FG, Dalby RB, Blair EM, Griffin J, Milroy H, De Maio JA, Cox A, Li J. *The Western Australian Aboriginal child health survey: The social and emotional wellbeing of Aboriginal children and young people*. Perth: Curtin University of Technology and telethon Institute for Child Health Research, 2005.
5. Shonkoff J, Phillips D. *From neurones to neighbourhood: The science of early development*. Committee on Integrating the Science of Early Childhood Development. Board on Children, Youth and Families. Washington, DC: National Academy Press. 2000.
6. Friedman D. *Stress and the architecture of the brain*. National Scientific Council on the Developing Child. 2005.
7. McEwan B, Lasley EN. *The end of stress as we know it*. Washington: Joseph Henry Press. 2002.
8. McEwan B. Stress, adaptation, and disease: Allostasis and allostatic load. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, S840, 33-44, 1998.
9. Brown GW, Harris TO. (Eds.). *Life Events and Illness*. New York: Guilford Press. 1989.
10. Brugha TS, Cragg D. The List of Threatening Experiences: the reliability and validity of a brief life events questionnaire. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavia*, 82, 77-81, 1990.



11. Cohen S. *Life events and psychological functioning: Theoretical and methodological issues*. Newberry Park: CA: Sage. 1988.
12. Dohrenwend BS, Krasnoff L, Askenasy AR, Dohrenwend BP. Exemplification of a method for scaling life events: the PERI life events scale. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, 19, 205-229. 1978.
13. Holmes TH, Rahe R. The social readjustment rating scale. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 11, 213-218. 1967.
14. Sarason IG, Johnson JH, Siegel JM. Assessing the impact of life change: development of the Life Experiences Survey. *Journal of Clinical and Consulting Psychology*, 46, 32-46. 1978.
15. Wethington E, Brown G, Kessler R. Interview measurement of stressful life events. In Cohen S, Kessler R, Underwood GL. (Eds.), *Measuring Stress* (pp. 59-79). New York: Oxford University Press, 1995.
16. Stephens T, Dulberg C, Joubert N. Mental health of the Canadian population: A comprehensive analysis. *Chronic Diseases in Canada*, 20(3), 118-126. 1999.
17. Rijdsdijk FV, Sham PC, Sterne A, Purcell S, McGuffin P, Farmer A, Goldberg D, Mann A, Cherny SS, Webster M, Ball D, Eley TC, Plomin R. Life events and depression in a community sample of siblings. *Psychological Medicine*, 31, 401-410. 2001.
18. Rutter M, Champion L, Quinton D, Maughan B, Pickles A. Understanding individual differences in environmental risk exposure. In Moen P, Elder GH. (Eds.), *Examining lives in context: Perspectives on the ecology of human development*. Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association. 1995.
19. Young EM. *From early child development to human development: Investing in our children's future*. Washington DC: The World Bank Human Development Network. 2002.
20. Schore AN. Effects of a secure attachment relationship on right brain development, affect regulation and infant mental health. *Infant Mental Health Journal*. 22: 1-2, 7-6. 2001.
21. Berry JW, Poortinga YH, Segall MH, Dasen PR. *Cross-cultural psychology: Research and applications*. New York: Cambridge University Press. 2002.
22. Berry J. Immigration, acculturation and adaptation. *Applied Psychology: An International Review*. 46(1), 5-34. 1997.
23. Roysircar-Sodowsky G, Maestas MV. Acculturation, ethnic identity, and acculturative stress: Evidence and measurement. In Dana RH, (Ed.) *Handbook of cross-cultural and multicultural assessment* (pp. 131-172). Mahwah, New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum. 2000.



DETAILED TABLES

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND LIFE STRESS EVENTS

TABLE 5.1: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
0–2	8 560	(7 880 - 9 270)	28.7	(26.4 - 31.1)
3–4	7 110	(6 490 - 7 750)	23.8	(21.8 - 26.0)
5–6	6 840	(6 220 - 7 480)	22.9	(20.9 - 25.1)
7–14	6 500	(5 940 - 7 110)	21.8	(19.9 - 23.8)
Not stated	810	(590 - 1 050)	2.7	(2.0 - 3.5)
Total	29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	

TABLE 5.2: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
0–2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
3–4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
5–6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
7–14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

TABLE 5.3: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
0–2	1 330	(1 150 - 1 520)	29.4	(25.6 - 33.6)
3–4	1 230	(1 050 - 1 420)	27.2	(23.3 - 31.4)
5–6	1 080	(920 - 1 260)	24.0	(20.5 - 28.0)
7–14	880	(720 - 1 050)	19.4	(16.1 - 23.3)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
0–2	1 040	(880 - 1 220)	33.2	(28.7 - 37.7)
3–4	880	(740 - 1 040)	28.1	(24.2 - 32.3)
5–6	600	(460 - 760)	19.2	(15.2 - 23.8)
7–14	610	(500 - 750)	19.6	(16.2 - 23.5)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
0–2	800	(650 - 980)	29.8	(26.1 - 33.7)
3–4	660	(540 - 800)	24.7	(21.4 - 28.4)
5–6	620	(490 - 780)	23.2	(19.3 - 27.3)
7–14	600	(480 - 730)	22.2	(19.1 - 25.6)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	

Continued . . .



TABLE 5.3 (continued): PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — High				
0–2	330	(210 - 520)	31.2	(21.9 - 41.1)
3–4	280	(180 - 410)	26.4	(19.9 - 33.2)
5–6	220	(110 - 380)	20.7	(12.5 - 32.9)
7–14	230	(140 - 350)	21.7	(14.8 - 29.6)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
0–2	330	(220 - 480)	28.8	(21.9 - 37.3)
3–4	220	(120 - 370)	19.1	(11.8 - 28.6)
5–6	270	(180 - 370)	23.0	(18.3 - 27.9)
7–14	340	(230 - 480)	29.1	(23.1 - 35.7)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
0–2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
3–4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
5–6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
7–14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

TABLE 5.4: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY CATEGORIES OF SOCIOECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE(a)

Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Bottom 5%				
0–2	970	(780 - 1 190)	30.9	(26.3 - 35.7)
3–4	720	(550 - 900)	22.8	(18.8 - 27.2)
5–6	730	(580 - 890)	23.2	(19.7 - 26.9)
7–14	730	(580 - 900)	23.1	(19.4 - 27.2)
Total	3 150	(2 680 - 3 620)	100.0	
5%–10%				
0–2	520	(390 - 680)	32.6	(26.7 - 38.8)
3–4	410	(310 - 520)	25.4	(20.9 - 30.2)
5–6	310	(200 - 460)	19.0	(13.4 - 26.3)
7–14	370	(280 - 480)	23.0	(18.6 - 27.9)
Total	1 600	(1 300 - 1 970)	100.0	
10%–25%				
0–2	1 020	(850 - 1 220)	31.9	(28.1 - 35.9)
3–4	840	(680 - 1 010)	26.1	(22.4 - 30.3)
5–6	760	(610 - 940)	23.8	(19.9 - 27.8)
7–14	580	(450 - 740)	18.2	(14.7 - 22.0)
Total	3 200	(2 780 - 3 650)	100.0	
25%–50%				
0–2	860	(690 - 1 060)	27.0	(22.8 - 31.7)
3–4	840	(680 - 1 030)	26.5	(22.4 - 31.1)
5–6	770	(600 - 980)	24.3	(19.9 - 29.0)
7–14	710	(550 - 900)	22.1	(18.0 - 26.5)
Total	3 180	(2 750 - 3 640)	100.0	

Continued...



TABLE 5.4 (continued): PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY CATEGORIES OF SOCIOECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE(a)

Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Top 50%				
0-2	460	(300 - 660)	32.1	(24.0 - 40.5)
3-4	470	(320 - 650)	32.7	(24.8 - 41.2)
5-6	230	(130 - 390)	15.9	(9.3 - 24.4)
7-14	280	(190 - 390)	19.2	(13.8 - 25.7)
Total	1 430	(1 090 - 1 820)	100.0	
Total				
0-2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
3-4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
5-6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
7-14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

(a) See *Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage* in *Glossary*. The bottom 5% category refers to the most disadvantaged areas.

CHILD FACTORS AND LIFE STRESS EVENTS

TABLE 5.5: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0-17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY SUBSTANCE USE DURING PREGNANCY

Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
No alcohol or tobacco				
0-2	3 290	(2 860 - 3 750)	30.7	(27.0 - 34.5)
3-4	2 840	(2 450 - 3 280)	26.4	(23.2 - 30.0)
5-6	2 580	(2 210 - 3 000)	24.1	(20.8 - 27.7)
7-14	1 820	(1 510 - 2 160)	17.0	(14.2 - 20.1)
Not stated	200	(130 - 290)	1.8	(1.2 - 2.7)
Total	10 700	(10 100 - 11 400)	100.0	
Alcohol, no tobacco used				
0-2	340	(180 - 550)	24.0	(14.5 - 36.4)
3-4	330	(200 - 480)	23.0	(14.6 - 32.4)
5-6	310	(200 - 450)	22.2	(14.9 - 30.9)
7-14	380	(260 - 540)	27.1	(19.4 - 36.9)
Not stated	50	(30 - 80)	3.7	(2.0 - 6.2)
Total	1 420	(1 150 - 1 720)	100.0	
Tobacco, no alcohol used				
0-2	2 190	(1 860 - 2 550)	28.2	(24.5 - 32.2)
3-4	1 930	(1 610 - 2 310)	24.9	(21.1 - 28.9)
5-6	1 690	(1 420 - 1 980)	21.7	(18.5 - 25.3)
7-14	1 790	(1 540 - 2 080)	23.1	(19.9 - 26.4)
Not stated	170	(70 - 330)	2.2	(0.9 - 4.2)
Total	7 770	(7 210 - 8 340)	100.0	
Alcohol and tobacco used				
0-2	990	(800 - 1 210)	24.4	(19.9 - 29.4)
3-4	870	(660 - 1 120)	21.6	(16.8 - 26.9)
5-6	1 050	(820 - 1 310)	26.0	(20.9 - 31.6)
7-14	1 060	(820 - 1 350)	26.1	(20.9 - 32.3)
Not stated	80	(50 - 130)	2.0	(1.1 - 3.1)
Total	4 040	(3 620 - 4 500)	100.0	

Continued . . .



TABLE 5.5 (continued): ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY SUBSTANCE USE DURING PREGNANCY

Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Primary carer is not birth mother				
0–2	1 760	(1 430 - 2 120)	30.0	(24.9 - 35.1)
3–4	1 140	(890 - 1 430)	19.5	(15.5 - 24.0)
5–6	1 200	(940 - 1 520)	20.5	(16.3 - 25.2)
7–14	1 450	(1 200 - 1 730)	24.7	(20.6 - 28.9)
Not stated	310	(190 - 460)	5.3	(3.3 - 7.7)
Total	5 860	(5 360 - 6 390)	100.0	
Total				
0–2	8 560	(7 880 - 9 270)	28.7	(26.4 - 31.1)
3–4	7 110	(6 490 - 7 750)	23.8	(21.8 - 26.0)
5–6	6 840	(6 220 - 7 480)	22.9	(20.9 - 25.1)
7–14	6 500	(5 940 - 7 110)	21.8	(19.9 - 23.8)
Not stated	810	(590 - 1 050)	2.7	(2.0 - 3.5)
Total	29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	

TABLE 5.6: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY PERCENTAGE OF OPTIMAL BIRTH WEIGHT (POBW)

Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
POBW less than 85%				
0–2	1 390	(1 190 - 1 630)	25.7	(22.0 - 29.5)
3–4	1 250	(1 030 - 1 520)	23.1	(19.1 - 27.4)
5–6	1 350	(1 090 - 1 650)	24.8	(20.6 - 29.4)
7–14	1 290	(1 050 - 1 570)	23.8	(19.8 - 28.4)
Not stated	140	(90 - 200)	2.5	(1.6 - 3.8)
Total	5 420	(4 970 - 5 880)	100.0	
POBW 85% or more				
0–2	5 670	(5 120 - 6 260)	29.2	(26.5 - 31.9)
3–4	4 710	(4 220 - 5 260)	24.3	(21.8 - 26.9)
5–6	4 570	(4 120 - 5 050)	23.5	(21.2 - 25.9)
7–14	4 120	(3 690 - 4 580)	21.2	(19.0 - 23.5)
Not stated	360	(260 - 480)	1.8	(1.3 - 2.4)
Total	19 400	(18 800 - 20 000)	100.0	
Not stated				
0–2	1 500	(1 250 - 1 800)	30.2	(25.6 - 34.9)
3–4	1 140	(940 - 1 380)	23.0	(19.2 - 27.2)
5–6	920	(690 - 1 200)	18.5	(14.3 - 23.2)
7–14	1 090	(910 - 1 310)	22.0	(18.3 - 26.0)
Not stated	320	(160 - 520)	6.3	(3.6 - 10.7)
Total	4 980	(4 500 - 5 500)	100.0	
Total				
0–2	8 560	(7 880 - 9 270)	28.7	(26.4 - 31.1)
3–4	7 110	(6 490 - 7 750)	23.8	(21.8 - 26.0)
5–6	6 840	(6 220 - 7 480)	22.9	(20.9 - 25.1)
7–14	6 500	(5 940 - 7 110)	21.8	(19.9 - 23.8)
Not stated	810	(590 - 1 050)	2.7	(2.0 - 3.5)
Total	29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	



TABLE 5.7: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS WHOSE PRIMARY CARER IS THE BIRTH MOTHER — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER CHILD EVER BREASTFED

<i>Breastfed?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0–2	970	(740 - 1 240)	33.9	(27.1 - 41.2)
	3–4	770	(580 - 980)	26.7	(20.6 - 33.0)
	5–6	620	(480 - 790)	21.7	(16.7 - 27.0)
	7–14	460	(310 - 670)	15.9	(10.7 - 22.3)
	Not stated	50	(10 - 140)	1.8	(0.5 - 4.9)
	Total	2 870	(2 520 - 3 240)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	5 830	(5 300 - 6 390)	27.7	(25.2 - 30.2)
	3–4	5 200	(4 690 - 5 750)	24.7	(22.4 - 27.1)
	5–6	5 010	(4 500 - 5 550)	23.8	(21.5 - 26.2)
	7–14	4 600	(4 130 - 5 100)	21.8	(19.7 - 24.1)
	Not stated	450	(310 - 620)	2.1	(1.5 - 2.9)
	Total	21 100	(20 500 - 21 600)	100.0	
Total	0–2	6 810	(6 220 - 7 420)	28.4	(26.0 - 30.9)
	3–4	5 960	(5 410 - 6 540)	24.9	(22.6 - 27.2)
	5–6	5 630	(5 100 - 6 200)	23.5	(21.3 - 25.8)
	7–14	5 060	(4 550 - 5 590)	21.1	(19.1 - 23.3)
	Not stated	500	(350 - 680)	2.1	(1.5 - 2.9)
	Total	24 000	(23 400 - 24 500)	100.0	

TABLE 5.8: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER CHILD EVER HAD RUNNY EARS

<i>Had runny ears?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0–2	7 070	(6 470 - 7 710)	30.4	(27.9 - 33.0)
	3–4	5 660	(5 140 - 6 210)	24.3	(22.1 - 26.7)
	5–6	5 210	(4 690 - 5 780)	22.4	(20.2 - 24.8)
	7–14	4 650	(4 190 - 5 140)	20.0	(18.0 - 22.1)
	Not stated	670	(490 - 920)	2.9	(2.0 - 3.9)
	Total	23 300	(22 800 - 23 700)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	1 470	(1 260 - 1 700)	22.6	(19.6 - 25.9)
	3–4	1 440	(1 210 - 1 720)	22.2	(18.9 - 25.8)
	5–6	1 610	(1 380 - 1 860)	24.7	(21.4 - 28.2)
	7–14	1 850	(1 600 - 2 110)	28.4	(25.1 - 32.0)
	Not stated	130	(90 - 190)	2.1	(1.4 - 2.9)
	Total	6 510	(6 090 - 6 940)	100.0	
Too young	0–2	20	(10 - 40)	46.5	(15.7 - 84.3)
	3–4	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 70.8)
	5–6	20	(0 - 40)	39.2	(8.5 - 75.5)
	7–14	10	(0 - 40)	14.3	(0.6 - 80.6)
	Not stated	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 70.8)
	Total	40	(20 - 70)	100.0	
Total	0–2	8 560	(7 880 - 9 270)	28.7	(26.4 - 31.1)
	3–4	7 110	(6 490 - 7 750)	23.8	(21.8 - 26.0)
	5–6	6 840	(6 220 - 7 480)	22.9	(20.9 - 25.1)
	7–14	6 500	(5 940 - 7 110)	21.8	(19.9 - 23.8)
	Not stated	810	(590 - 1 050)	2.7	(2.0 - 3.5)
	Total	29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	



TABLE 5.9: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER THE CHILD HAS PHYSICAL PAIN OR DISCOMFORT

<i>Pain/discomfort?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0–2	8 160	(7 510 - 8 850)	29.6	(27.2 - 32.0)
	3–4	6 590	(6 020 - 7 190)	23.9	(21.8 - 26.0)
	5–6	6 320	(5 740 - 6 930)	22.9	(20.8 - 25.0)
	7–14	5 800	(5 270 - 6 350)	21.0	(19.1 - 23.0)
	Not stated	750	(560 - 970)	2.7	(2.0 - 3.5)
	Total	27 600	(27 300 - 27 900)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	400	(280 - 550)	18.3	(13.3 - 24.6)
	3–4	520	(370 - 720)	23.7	(17.1 - 30.8)
	5–6	520	(380 - 680)	23.7	(17.8 - 30.0)
	7–14	700	(550 - 880)	31.9	(25.5 - 38.8)
	Not stated	50	(20 - 120)	2.5	(1.1 - 5.4)
	Total	2 190	(1 910 - 2 490)	100.0	
Total	0–2	8 560	(7 880 - 9 270)	28.7	(26.4 - 31.1)
	3–4	7 110	(6 490 - 7 750)	23.8	(21.8 - 26.0)
	5–6	6 840	(6 220 - 7 480)	22.9	(20.9 - 25.1)
	7–14	6 500	(5 940 - 7 110)	21.8	(19.9 - 23.8)
	Not stated	810	(590 - 1 050)	2.7	(2.0 - 3.5)
	Total	29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	

TABLE 5.10: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER THE CHILD HAS A RECURRING CHEST INFECTION

<i>Chest infection?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0–2	7 860	(7 210 - 8 550)	30.1	(27.6 - 32.6)
	3–4	6 170	(5 620 - 6 740)	23.6	(21.5 - 25.8)
	5–6	5 980	(5 420 - 6 580)	22.8	(20.7 - 25.1)
	7–14	5 460	(4 950 - 6 000)	20.9	(18.9 - 22.9)
	Not stated	700	(500 - 940)	2.7	(1.9 - 3.6)
	Total	26 200	(25 800 - 26 500)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	700	(550 - 890)	19.2	(15.1 - 23.6)
	3–4	940	(730 - 1 200)	25.8	(20.7 - 31.4)
	5–6	860	(700 - 1 050)	23.5	(19.1 - 28.1)
	7–14	1 050	(860 - 1 260)	28.6	(24.0 - 33.5)
	Not stated	110	(60 - 180)	2.9	(1.6 - 5.0)
	Total	3 660	(3 310 - 4 030)	100.0	
Total	0–2	8 560	(7 880 - 9 270)	28.7	(26.4 - 31.1)
	3–4	7 110	(6 490 - 7 750)	23.8	(21.8 - 26.0)
	5–6	6 840	(6 220 - 7 480)	22.9	(20.9 - 25.1)
	7–14	6 500	(5 940 - 7 110)	21.8	(19.9 - 23.8)
	Not stated	810	(590 - 1 050)	2.7	(2.0 - 3.5)
	Total	29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	



TABLE 5.11: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER THE CHILD HAS A RECURRING EAR INFECTION

<i>Ear infection?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0–2	7 300	(6 680 - 7 940)	29.9	(27.4 - 32.5)
	3–4	5 850	(5 330 - 6 420)	24.0	(21.8 - 26.2)
	5–6	5 590	(5 050 - 6 190)	22.9	(20.7 - 25.2)
	7–14	5 030	(4 530 - 5 550)	20.6	(18.6 - 22.7)
	Not stated	640	(450 - 870)	2.6	(1.8 - 3.6)
	Total	24 400	(24 000 - 24 800)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	1 260	(1 070 - 1 480)	23.4	(19.9 - 27.0)
	3–4	1 250	(1 010 - 1 530)	23.3	(19.3 - 27.5)
	5–6	1 240	(1 060 - 1 460)	23.0	(19.8 - 26.6)
	7–14	1 470	(1 270 - 1 700)	27.3	(23.8 - 31.0)
	Not stated	160	(100 - 260)	3.0	(1.9 - 4.8)
	Total	5 400	(5 000 - 5 810)	100.0	
Total	0–2	8 560	(7 880 - 9 270)	28.7	(26.4 - 31.1)
	3–4	7 110	(6 490 - 7 750)	23.8	(21.8 - 26.0)
	5–6	6 840	(6 220 - 7 480)	22.9	(20.9 - 25.1)
	7–14	6 500	(5 940 - 7 110)	21.8	(19.9 - 23.8)
	Not stated	810	(590 - 1 050)	2.7	(2.0 - 3.5)
	Total	29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	

TABLE 5.12: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER THE CHILD HAS A RECURRING GASTROINTESTINAL INFECTION

<i>Gastrointestinal infection?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0–2	8 310	(7 630 - 9 010)	29.5	(27.1 - 32.0)
	3–4	6 690	(6 090 - 7 320)	23.8	(21.6 - 26.0)
	5–6	6 450	(5 850 - 7 080)	22.9	(20.8 - 25.1)
	7–14	5 950	(5 400 - 6 520)	21.1	(19.2 - 23.2)
	Not stated	740	(560 - 990)	2.6	(2.0 - 3.5)
	Total	28 100	(27 800 - 28 400)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	250	(160 - 360)	15.1	(10.0 - 20.8)
	3–4	420	(290 - 560)	24.9	(18.5 - 32.9)
	5–6	390	(270 - 520)	23.2	(17.0 - 30.0)
	7–14	550	(400 - 730)	33.1	(25.9 - 40.6)
	Not stated	60	(30 - 120)	3.7	(1.7 - 7.5)
	Total	1 670	(1 410 - 1 970)	100.0	
Total	0–2	8 560	(7 880 - 9 270)	28.7	(26.4 - 31.1)
	3–4	7 110	(6 490 - 7 750)	23.8	(21.8 - 26.0)
	5–6	6 840	(6 220 - 7 480)	22.9	(20.9 - 25.1)
	7–14	6 500	(5 940 - 7 110)	21.8	(19.9 - 23.8)
	Not stated	810	(590 - 1 050)	2.7	(2.0 - 3.5)
	Total	29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	



TABLE 5.13: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER THE CHILD HAS TROUBLE GETTING ENOUGH SLEEP

<i>Sleeping problems?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0–2	7 960	(7 310 - 8 630)	29.4	(27.1 - 31.9)
	3–4	6 480	(5 890 - 7 090)	24.0	(21.8 - 26.2)
	5–6	6 200	(5 630 - 6 810)	22.9	(20.9 - 25.1)
	7–14	5 630	(5 130 - 6 160)	20.8	(18.9 - 22.8)
	Not stated	770	(570 - 1 020)	2.8	(2.1 - 3.8)
	Total	27 000	(26 600 - 27 400)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	610	(420 - 870)	21.8	(15.7 - 29.5)
	3–4	630	(480 - 800)	22.5	(17.4 - 28.1)
	5–6	640	(450 - 870)	22.9	(17.1 - 30.1)
	7–14	870	(670 - 1 110)	31.4	(24.7 - 38.1)
	Not stated	40	(20 - 80)	1.5	(0.6 - 2.9)
	Total	2 780	(2 400 - 3 190)	100.0	
Total	0–2	8 560	(7 880 - 9 270)	28.7	(26.4 - 31.1)
	3–4	7 110	(6 490 - 7 750)	23.8	(21.8 - 26.0)
	5–6	6 840	(6 220 - 7 480)	22.9	(20.9 - 25.1)
	7–14	6 500	(5 940 - 7 110)	21.8	(19.9 - 23.8)
	Not stated	810	(590 - 1 050)	2.7	(2.0 - 3.5)
	Total	29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	

TABLE 5.14: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER THE CHILD HAS ANY OTHER SERIOUS HEALTH PROBLEMS

<i>Other serious health problems?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0–2	7 950	(7 300 - 8 620)	29.0	(26.6 - 31.4)
	3–4	6 610	(6 030 - 7 230)	24.1	(22.0 - 26.3)
	5–6	6 350	(5 760 - 6 960)	23.1	(21.0 - 25.4)
	7–14	5 780	(5 250 - 6 350)	21.1	(19.1 - 23.1)
	Not stated	740	(550 - 990)	2.7	(2.0 - 3.6)
	Total	27 400	(27 100 - 27 700)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	620	(460 - 790)	25.9	(20.6 - 32.2)
	3–4	500	(340 - 720)	20.9	(14.9 - 28.2)
	5–6	490	(390 - 610)	20.4	(16.1 - 25.1)
	7–14	720	(570 - 890)	30.1	(24.4 - 36.7)
	Not stated	60	(30 - 120)	2.7	(1.2 - 5.0)
	Total	2 390	(2 100 - 2 710)	100.0	
Total	0–2	8 560	(7 880 - 9 270)	28.7	(26.4 - 31.1)
	3–4	7 110	(6 490 - 7 750)	23.8	(21.8 - 26.0)
	5–6	6 840	(6 220 - 7 480)	22.9	(20.9 - 25.1)
	7–14	6 500	(5 940 - 7 110)	21.8	(19.9 - 23.8)
	Not stated	810	(590 - 1 050)	2.7	(2.0 - 3.5)
	Total	29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	



TABLE 5.15: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY CHILD’S RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES

<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Low				
0–2	4 910	(4 410 - 5 450)	33.2	(30.0 - 36.5)
3–4	3 550	(3 150 - 3 980)	24.0	(21.3 - 26.7)
5–6	3 510	(3 110 - 3 950)	23.7	(21.1 - 26.5)
7–14	2 440	(2 130 - 2 790)	16.5	(14.4 - 18.8)
Not stated	380	(260 - 550)	2.6	(1.7 - 3.7)
Total	14 800	(14 300 - 15 300)	100.0	
Moderate				
0–2	600	(480 - 730)	22.8	(18.5 - 27.5)
3–4	650	(490 - 820)	24.7	(19.7 - 30.5)
5–6	680	(540 - 840)	26.0	(21.1 - 31.3)
7–14	640	(520 - 790)	24.6	(20.1 - 29.6)
Not stated	50	(20 - 100)	1.9	(0.9 - 3.8)
Total	2 610	(2 360 - 2 890)	100.0	
High				
0–2	890	(700 - 1 140)	16.2	(12.7 - 20.1)
3–4	1 150	(910 - 1 430)	21.0	(16.9 - 25.5)
5–6	1 340	(1 120 - 1 600)	24.4	(20.6 - 28.7)
7–14	1 960	(1 660 - 2 310)	35.7	(31.0 - 40.6)
Not stated	150	(70 - 260)	2.7	(1.2 - 4.7)
Total	5 490	(5 020 - 5 980)	100.0	
Total				
0–2	6 400	(5 830 - 6 990)	27.9	(25.5 - 30.5)
3–4	5 350	(4 820 - 5 880)	23.3	(21.1 - 25.7)
5–6	5 530	(5 020 - 6 050)	24.1	(21.9 - 26.4)
7–14	5 050	(4 560 - 5 550)	22.0	(19.9 - 24.2)
Not stated	580	(410 - 810)	2.5	(1.8 - 3.5)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 5.16: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL SYMPTOMS

<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Low				
0–2	4 910	(4 410 - 5 450)	32.8	(29.7 - 36.0)
3–4	3 600	(3 200 - 4 040)	24.0	(21.4 - 26.8)
5–6	3 750	(3 340 - 4 190)	25.0	(22.4 - 27.8)
7–14	2 370	(2 060 - 2 700)	15.8	(13.8 - 18.0)
Not stated	350	(240 - 510)	2.3	(1.6 - 3.3)
Total	15 000	(14 400 - 15 500)	100.0	
Moderate				
0–2	620	(480 - 790)	24.2	(19.2 - 29.9)
3–4	650	(480 - 870)	25.5	(19.7 - 32.3)
5–6	510	(390 - 660)	19.9	(15.5 - 25.4)
7–14	690	(560 - 850)	27.0	(22.1 - 32.4)
Not stated	90	(40 - 150)	3.4	(1.5 - 6.2)
Total	2 560	(2 270 - 2 880)	100.0	
High				
0–2	870	(680 - 1 110)	16.3	(12.8 - 20.2)
3–4	1 090	(810 - 1 420)	20.3	(15.6 - 25.5)
5–6	1 270	(1 070 - 1 490)	23.7	(20.0 - 27.7)
7–14	1 990	(1 700 - 2 310)	37.1	(32.2 - 41.8)
Not stated	140	(60 - 310)	2.7	(1.1 - 5.7)
Total	5 370	(4 910 - 5 860)	100.0	
Total				
0–2	6 400	(5 830 - 6 990)	27.9	(25.5 - 30.5)
3–4	5 350	(4 820 - 5 880)	23.3	(21.1 - 25.7)
5–6	5 530	(5 020 - 6 050)	24.1	(21.9 - 26.4)
7–14	5 050	(4 560 - 5 550)	22.0	(19.9 - 24.2)
Not stated	580	(410 - 810)	2.5	(1.8 - 3.5)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 5.17: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT CONDUCT PROBLEMS

<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Low				
0–2	4 250	(3 780 - 4 770)	34.2	(30.7 - 37.8)
3–4	3 140	(2 790 - 3 530)	25.3	(22.6 - 28.2)
5–6	2 760	(2 420 - 3 120)	22.2	(19.6 - 25.0)
7–14	2 000	(1 720 - 2 320)	16.1	(13.8 - 18.5)
Not stated	280	(150 - 440)	2.2	(1.2 - 3.5)
Total	12 400	(11 900 - 13 000)	100.0	
Moderate				
0–2	650	(500 - 830)	23.7	(18.3 - 29.4)
3–4	550	(380 - 770)	20.3	(14.4 - 27.0)
5–6	760	(610 - 940)	27.8	(22.5 - 33.4)
7–14	720	(560 - 890)	26.2	(21.0 - 31.8)
Not stated	50	(20 - 100)	1.9	(0.9 - 3.8)
Total	2 730	(2 440 - 3 040)	100.0	
High				
0–2	1 500	(1 280 - 1 750)	19.4	(16.7 - 22.5)
3–4	1 650	(1 370 - 1 990)	21.3	(17.8 - 25.1)
5–6	2 020	(1 740 - 2 320)	26.0	(22.7 - 29.7)
7–14	2 330	(1 990 - 2 700)	30.1	(26.3 - 34.0)
Not stated	250	(150 - 390)	3.2	(2.0 - 5.1)
Total	7 750	(7 250 - 8 270)	100.0	
Total				
0–2	6 400	(5 830 - 6 990)	27.9	(25.5 - 30.5)
3–4	5 350	(4 820 - 5 880)	23.3	(21.1 - 25.7)
5–6	5 530	(5 020 - 6 050)	24.1	(21.9 - 26.4)
7–14	5 050	(4 560 - 5 550)	22.0	(19.9 - 24.2)
Not stated	580	(410 - 810)	2.5	(1.8 - 3.5)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	

5



TABLE 5.18: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT HYPERACTIVITY

<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Low				
0–2	5 200	(4 690 - 5 710)	30.1	(27.3 - 32.9)
3–4	4 100	(3 650 - 4 560)	23.7	(21.2 - 26.4)
5–6	4 070	(3 640 - 4 530)	23.6	(21.1 - 26.1)
7–14	3 470	(3 090 - 3 890)	20.1	(17.9 - 22.4)
Not stated	440	(290 - 640)	2.5	(1.7 - 3.7)
Total	17 300	(16 800 - 17 700)	100.0	
Moderate				
0–2	450	(330 - 610)	21.1	(15.7 - 27.3)
3–4	520	(390 - 690)	24.6	(19.0 - 31.0)
5–6	560	(450 - 700)	26.5	(21.4 - 32.1)
7–14	540	(400 - 710)	25.2	(19.2 - 31.8)
Not stated	60	(10 - 180)	2.7	(0.6 - 8.0)
Total	2 130	(1 870 - 2 420)	100.0	
High				
0–2	750	(570 - 970)	21.6	(16.7 - 26.9)
3–4	730	(540 - 960)	20.8	(15.7 - 26.5)
5–6	890	(730 - 1 090)	25.6	(21.2 - 30.5)
7–14	1 040	(830 - 1 280)	29.7	(24.8 - 35.4)
Not stated	80	(40 - 140)	2.3	(1.3 - 4.1)
Total	3 490	(3 120 - 3 890)	100.0	
Total				
0–2	6 400	(5 830 - 6 990)	27.9	(25.5 - 30.5)
3–4	5 350	(4 820 - 5 880)	23.3	(21.1 - 25.7)
5–6	5 530	(5 020 - 6 050)	24.1	(21.9 - 26.4)
7–14	5 050	(4 560 - 5 550)	22.0	(19.9 - 24.2)
Not stated	580	(410 - 810)	2.5	(1.8 - 3.5)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 5.19: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT PEER PROBLEMS

<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Low				
0–2	4 190	(3 710 - 4 690)	30.8	(27.5 - 34.1)
3–4	3 210	(2 800 - 3 640)	23.5	(20.7 - 26.5)
5–6	3 290	(2 900 - 3 700)	24.1	(21.4 - 27.1)
7–14	2 520	(2 220 - 2 840)	18.5	(16.3 - 20.9)
Not stated	420	(280 - 590)	3.1	(2.1 - 4.3)
Total	13 600	(13 100 - 14 200)	100.0	
Moderate				
0–2	720	(560 - 900)	24.8	(19.9 - 30.0)
3–4	610	(480 - 770)	21.1	(16.6 - 26.4)
5–6	790	(650 - 940)	27.1	(22.8 - 31.8)
7–14	730	(560 - 950)	25.1	(19.9 - 31.1)
Not stated	60	(20 - 120)	1.9	(0.6 - 4.1)
Total	2 910	(2 600 - 3 230)	100.0	
High				
0–2	1 490	(1 240 - 1 780)	23.4	(19.7 - 27.3)
3–4	1 530	(1 250 - 1 840)	23.9	(20.1 - 28.3)
5–6	1 460	(1 200 - 1 730)	22.9	(19.2 - 27.0)
7–14	1 800	(1 510 - 2 100)	28.2	(24.3 - 32.5)
Not stated	110	(50 - 180)	1.7	(0.8 - 2.9)
Total	6 380	(5 890 - 6 880)	100.0	
Total				
0–2	6 400	(5 830 - 6 990)	27.9	(25.5 - 30.5)
3–4	5 350	(4 820 - 5 880)	23.3	(21.1 - 25.7)
5–6	5 530	(5 020 - 6 050)	24.1	(21.9 - 26.4)
7–14	5 050	(4 560 - 5 550)	22.0	(19.9 - 24.2)
Not stated	580	(410 - 810)	2.5	(1.8 - 3.5)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 5.20: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS WITH PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Low				
0–2	5 990	(5 440 - 6 550)	28.2	(25.7 - 30.8)
3–4	5 060	(4 560 - 5 590)	23.9	(21.5 - 26.3)
5–6	5 000	(4 520 - 5 490)	23.5	(21.3 - 25.9)
7–14	4 640	(4 180 - 5 120)	21.9	(19.7 - 24.2)
Not stated	520	(350 - 740)	2.5	(1.7 - 3.5)
Total	21 200	(21 000 - 21 400)	100.0	
Moderate				
0–2	190	(130 - 260)	25.5	(17.9 - 34.7)
3–4	120	(70 - 190)	15.3	(8.9 - 24.2)
5–6	230	(150 - 320)	30.0	(20.3 - 40.2)
7–14	180	(90 - 330)	24.0	(12.3 - 38.0)
Not stated	40	(20 - 60)	5.2	(3.1 - 8.4)
Total	750	(600 - 930)	100.0	
High				
0–2	220	(130 - 320)	23.2	(15.5 - 33.1)
3–4	170	(90 - 290)	18.0	(9.7 - 28.2)
5–6	310	(230 - 400)	33.0	(25.0 - 41.5)
7–14	230	(160 - 310)	24.0	(16.7 - 32.2)
Not stated	20	(0 - 70)	1.7	(0.2 - 7.2)
Total	940	(780 - 1 110)	100.0	
Total				
0–2	6 400	(5 830 - 6 990)	27.9	(25.5 - 30.5)
3–4	5 350	(4 820 - 5 880)	23.3	(21.1 - 25.7)
5–6	5 530	(5 020 - 6 050)	24.1	(21.9 - 26.4)
7–14	5 050	(4 560 - 5 550)	22.0	(19.9 - 24.2)
Not stated	580	(410 - 810)	2.5	(1.8 - 3.5)
Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 5.21: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER CHILD HAS USED THE BEST START PROGRAMME

<i>Used Best Start programme?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0–2	8 480	(7 800 - 9 180)	28.8	(26.5 - 31.2)
	3–4	6 990	(6 390 - 7 640)	23.8	(21.7 - 25.9)
	5–6	6 810	(6 200 - 7 450)	23.1	(21.1 - 25.3)
	7–14	6 340	(5 760 - 6 930)	21.5	(19.6 - 23.6)
	Not stated	800	(590 - 1 050)	2.7	(2.0 - 3.6)
	Total	29 400	(29 300 - 29 500)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	90	(50 - 140)	21.5	(12.7 - 34.5)
	3–4	120	(40 - 250)	29.0	(12.1 - 49.4)
	5–6	30	(10 - 70)	7.2	(2.5 - 16.6)
	7–14	160	(100 - 260)	40.4	(25.6 - 56.7)
	Not stated	10	(0 - 30)	1.8	(0.2 - 5.6)
	Total	410	(280 - 560)	100.0	
Total	0–2	8 560	(7 880 - 9 270)	28.7	(26.4 - 31.1)
	3–4	7 110	(6 490 - 7 750)	23.8	(21.8 - 26.0)
	5–6	6 840	(6 220 - 7 480)	22.9	(20.9 - 25.1)
	7–14	6 500	(5 940 - 7 110)	21.8	(19.9 - 23.8)
	Not stated	810	(590 - 1 050)	2.7	(2.0 - 3.5)
	Total	29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	

TABLE 5.22: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER CHILD HAS SEEN DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (DCD) SERVICES IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS

<i>Seen DCD services?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0–2	8 050	(7 380 - 8 740)	29.9	(27.5 - 32.4)
	3–4	6 380	(5 790 - 7 000)	23.7	(21.5 - 26.0)
	5–6	6 120	(5 550 - 6 730)	22.7	(20.7 - 25.0)
	7–14	5 600	(5 060 - 6 150)	20.8	(18.8 - 22.9)
	Not stated	770	(560 - 1 020)	2.9	(2.1 - 3.8)
	Total	26 900	(26 500 - 27 300)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	510	(380 - 680)	17.8	(13.2 - 23.1)
	3–4	730	(520 - 980)	25.2	(18.7 - 32.2)
	5–6	710	(580 - 870)	24.6	(19.9 - 29.6)
	7–14	900	(690 - 1 160)	31.2	(25.1 - 38.2)
	Not stated	40	(10 - 70)	1.2	(0.4 - 2.5)
	Total	2 900	(2 540 - 3 280)	100.0	
Total	0–2	8 560	(7 880 - 9 270)	28.7	(26.4 - 31.1)
	3–4	7 110	(6 490 - 7 750)	23.8	(21.8 - 26.0)
	5–6	6 840	(6 220 - 7 480)	22.9	(20.9 - 25.1)
	7–14	6 500	(5 940 - 7 110)	21.8	(19.9 - 23.8)
	Not stated	810	(590 - 1 050)	2.7	(2.0 - 3.5)
	Total	29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	



TABLE 5.23: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER CHILD HAS NEEDED TO STAY AWAY OVERNIGHT WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS BECAUSE OF A FAMILY CRISIS OR BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEM

<i>Stayed overnight with family/friends?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0–2	8 270	(7 600 - 8 980)	30.7	(28.3 - 33.3)
	3–4	6 430	(5 840 - 7 050)	23.9	(21.7 - 26.2)
	5–6	6 100	(5 520 - 6 720)	22.7	(20.6 - 24.9)
	7–14	5 380	(4 870 - 5 930)	20.0	(18.1 - 22.0)
	Not stated	720	(510 - 970)	2.7	(2.0 - 3.6)
	Total	26 900	(26 400 - 27 300)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	300	(220 - 390)	10.1	(7.5 - 13.2)
	3–4	680	(460 - 970)	23.2	(16.3 - 31.2)
	5–6	740	(530 - 1 000)	25.2	(18.5 - 32.4)
	7–14	1 120	(860 - 1 450)	38.5	(30.9 - 46.3)
	Not stated	90	(50 - 140)	2.9	(1.6 - 4.9)
	Total	2 920	(2 480 - 3 390)	100.0	
Total	0–2	8 560	(7 880 - 9 270)	28.7	(26.4 - 31.1)
	3–4	7 110	(6 490 - 7 750)	23.8	(21.8 - 26.0)
	5–6	6 840	(6 220 - 7 480)	22.9	(20.9 - 25.1)
	7–14	6 500	(5 940 - 7 110)	21.8	(19.9 - 23.8)
	Not stated	810	(590 - 1 050)	2.7	(2.0 - 3.5)
	Total	29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	

TABLE 5.24: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER CARER HAS NEEDED TO SEE A SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS ABOUT A PROBLEM THE CHILD HAD AT SCHOOL

<i>Seen school psychologist?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0–2	5 380	(4 880 - 5 920)	29.3	(26.7 - 32.2)
	3–4	4 320	(3 860 - 4 820)	23.5	(21.1 - 26.1)
	5–6	4 410	(3 980 - 4 880)	24.0	(21.7 - 26.5)
	7–14	3 820	(3 420 - 4 250)	20.8	(18.6 - 23.2)
	Not stated	420	(280 - 610)	2.3	(1.6 - 3.4)
	Total	18 400	(18 000 - 18 700)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	250	(150 - 400)	16.3	(10.0 - 24.0)
	3–4	320	(250 - 410)	21.3	(16.3 - 26.8)
	5–6	350	(250 - 480)	23.3	(17.2 - 31.0)
	7–14	550	(420 - 710)	36.1	(28.7 - 43.6)
	Not stated	50	(20 - 90)	3.0	(1.1 - 5.7)
	Total	1 520	(1 290 - 1 770)	100.0	
Not applicable	0–2	770	(620 - 940)	25.4	(20.6 - 30.4)
	3–4	700	(500 - 950)	23.2	(17.2 - 29.9)
	5–6	770	(620 - 930)	25.3	(20.9 - 30.1)
	7–14	680	(540 - 850)	22.4	(17.7 - 27.5)
	Not stated	110	(40 - 220)	3.6	(1.4 - 7.0)
	Total	3 030	(2 700 - 3 380)	100.0	
Total	0–2	6 400	(5 830 - 6 990)	27.9	(25.5 - 30.5)
	3–4	5 350	(4 820 - 5 880)	23.3	(21.1 - 25.7)
	5–6	5 530	(5 020 - 6 050)	24.1	(21.9 - 26.4)
	7–14	5 050	(4 560 - 5 550)	22.0	(19.9 - 24.2)
	Not stated	580	(410 - 810)	2.5	(1.8 - 3.5)
	Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 5.25: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER CARER HAS NEEDED TO SEE AN ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER EDUCATION OFFICER (AIEO) IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS ABOUT A PROBLEM THE CHILD HAD AT SCHOOL

<i>Seen AIEO?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0–2	5 270	(4 750 - 5 800)	29.7	(27.0 - 32.6)
	3–4	4 160	(3 710 - 4 650)	23.5	(21.1 - 26.1)
	5–6	4 250	(3 830 - 4 710)	24.0	(21.6 - 26.5)
	7–14	3 640	(3 240 - 4 070)	20.5	(18.3 - 22.9)
	Not stated	400	(260 - 590)	2.2	(1.5 - 3.3)
	Total	17 700	(17 300 - 18 100)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	360	(240 - 520)	16.8	(11.8 - 23.4)
	3–4	480	(360 - 610)	22.2	(17.1 - 27.6)
	5–6	510	(380 - 670)	23.7	(18.1 - 30.0)
	7–14	730	(570 - 920)	34.0	(27.7 - 40.6)
	Not stated	70	(30 - 150)	3.4	(1.2 - 6.9)
	Total	2 150	(1 880 - 2 440)	100.0	
Not applicable	0–2	770	(620 - 940)	25.4	(20.6 - 30.4)
	3–4	700	(500 - 950)	23.2	(17.2 - 29.9)
	5–6	770	(620 - 930)	25.3	(20.9 - 30.1)
	7–14	680	(540 - 850)	22.4	(17.7 - 27.5)
	Not stated	110	(40 - 220)	3.6	(1.4 - 7.0)
	Total	3 030	(2 700 - 3 380)	100.0	
Total	0–2	6 400	(5 830 - 6 990)	27.9	(25.5 - 30.5)
	3–4	5 350	(4 820 - 5 880)	23.3	(21.1 - 25.7)
	5–6	5 530	(5 020 - 6 050)	24.1	(21.9 - 26.4)
	7–14	5 050	(4 560 - 5 550)	22.0	(19.9 - 24.2)
	Not stated	580	(410 - 810)	2.5	(1.8 - 3.5)
	Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



TABLE 5.26: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER CARER HAS NEEDED TO SEE A SCHOOL PRINCIPAL IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS ABOUT A PROBLEM THE CHILD HAD AT SCHOOL

<i>Seen school principal?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0–2	5 130	(4 630 - 5 650)	30.2	(27.5 - 33.2)
	3–4	3 980	(3 540 - 4 440)	23.4	(21.0 - 26.1)
	5–6	3 970	(3 570 - 4 410)	23.4	(21.0 - 25.9)
	7–14	3 470	(3 090 - 3 880)	20.5	(18.2 - 22.8)
	Not stated	420	(280 - 600)	2.5	(1.7 - 3.6)
	Total	17 000	(16 500 - 17 400)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	500	(380 - 660)	17.2	(12.9 - 21.9)
	3–4	660	(490 - 860)	22.9	(17.8 - 29.0)
	5–6	790	(630 - 980)	27.3	(22.0 - 32.8)
	7–14	900	(700 - 1 120)	30.9	(24.9 - 37.1)
	Not stated	50	(10 - 140)	1.7	(0.3 - 4.7)
	Total	2 900	(2 580 - 3 250)	100.0	
Not in school	0–2	770	(620 - 940)	25.4	(20.6 - 30.4)
	3–4	700	(500 - 950)	23.2	(17.2 - 29.9)
	5–6	770	(620 - 930)	25.3	(20.9 - 30.1)
	7–14	680	(540 - 850)	22.4	(17.7 - 27.5)
	Not stated	110	(40 - 220)	3.6	(1.4 - 7.0)
	Total	3 030	(2 700 - 3 380)	100.0	
Total	0–2	6 400	(5 830 - 6 990)	27.9	(25.5 - 30.5)
	3–4	5 350	(4 820 - 5 880)	23.3	(21.1 - 25.7)
	5–6	5 530	(5 020 - 6 050)	24.1	(21.9 - 26.4)
	7–14	5 050	(4 560 - 5 550)	22.0	(19.9 - 24.2)
	Not stated	580	(410 - 810)	2.5	(1.8 - 3.5)
	Total	22 900	(22 800 - 22 900)	100.0	



CARER FACTORS AND LIFE STRESS EVENTS
TABLE 5.27: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY PRIMARY CARER LABOUR FORCE STATUS

<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Employed				
0–2	2 180	(1 940 - 2 430)	33.2	(29.9 - 36.7)
3–4	1 660	(1 470 - 1 860)	25.2	(22.5 - 28.1)
5–6	1 460	(1 260 - 1 680)	22.2	(19.3 - 25.3)
7–14	1 270	(1 110 - 1 450)	19.4	(16.9 - 22.0)
Total	6 570	(6 260 - 6 860)	100.0	
Unemployed				
0–2	330	(240 - 430)	23.1	(17.4 - 29.3)
3–4	370	(270 - 500)	25.6	(19.3 - 32.7)
5–6	330	(250 - 440)	23.0	(17.2 - 29.3)
7–14	410	(320 - 510)	28.4	(22.6 - 34.8)
Total	1 440	(1 260 - 1 640)	100.0	
Not in labour force				
0–2	1 320	(1 170 - 1 490)	29.0	(25.8 - 32.4)
3–4	1 250	(1 060 - 1 450)	27.4	(23.9 - 31.4)
5–6	1 010	(860 - 1 160)	22.1	(19.2 - 25.3)
7–14	980	(830 - 1 150)	21.5	(18.3 - 24.9)
Total	4 550	(4 280 - 4 840)	100.0	
Total				
0–2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
3–4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
5–6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
7–14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

TABLE 5.28: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER CARER HAS EVER HAD A PAID JOB

<i>Ever in paid work?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0–2	590	(480 - 730)	33.8	(28.1 - 39.6)
	3–4	340	(260 - 440)	19.4	(15.2 - 24.4)
	5–6	420	(310 - 540)	23.9	(18.7 - 29.9)
	7–14	400	(310 - 510)	22.9	(18.1 - 28.3)
	Total	1 760	(1 560 - 1 970)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	3 240	(2 980 - 3 520)	30.0	(27.6 - 32.4)
	3–4	2 930	(2 680 - 3 200)	27.1	(24.9 - 29.5)
	5–6	2 380	(2 140 - 2 630)	22.0	(19.8 - 24.3)
	7–14	2 250	(2 040 - 2 490)	20.9	(18.9 - 23.0)
	Total	10 800	(10 600 - 11 000)	100.0	
Total	0–2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
	3–4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
	5–6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
	7–14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
	Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 5.29: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY PRIMARY CARER LEVEL OF EDUCATION

<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Did not attend school				
0–2	50	(20 - 100)	13.9	(6.1 - 25.4)
3–4	80	(40 - 140)	22.9	(11.5 - 37.8)
5–6	110	(70 - 180)	33.1	(19.5 - 48.0)
7–14	100	(60 - 160)	30.2	(20.5 - 42.4)
Total	340	(250 - 460)	100.0	
1–9 years				
0–2	870	(730 - 1 040)	31.0	(26.5 - 36.0)
3–4	710	(580 - 850)	25.2	(21.1 - 29.6)
5–6	640	(520 - 760)	22.6	(19.0 - 26.8)
7–14	590	(480 - 730)	21.1	(17.3 - 25.2)
Total	2 820	(2 580 - 3 070)	100.0	
10 years				
0–2	1 710	(1 520 - 1 900)	31.3	(28.2 - 34.7)
3–4	1 360	(1 190 - 1 550)	25.0	(22.1 - 28.2)
5–6	1 220	(1 040 - 1 420)	22.4	(19.4 - 25.7)
7–14	1 150	(980 - 1 350)	21.2	(18.2 - 24.5)
Total	5 440	(5 160 - 5 720)	100.0	
11–12 years				
0–2	1 000	(860 - 1 170)	31.4	(27.1 - 35.8)
3–4	850	(710 - 1 010)	26.8	(22.8 - 31.2)
5–6	710	(560 - 890)	22.3	(18.0 - 27.2)
7–14	620	(510 - 750)	19.5	(16.0 - 23.2)
Total	3 190	(2 940 - 3 450)	100.0	
13 years or more				
0–2	210	(120 - 340)	26.7	(16.6 - 39.7)
3–4	270	(170 - 410)	34.7	(23.9 - 48.2)
5–6	120	(70 - 170)	14.9	(8.9 - 22.1)
7–14	180	(120 - 270)	23.7	(15.5 - 33.1)
Total	780	(620 - 970)	100.0	
Total				
0–2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
3–4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
5–6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
7–14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 5.30: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER PRIMARY CARER HAD A MEDICAL CONDITION LASTING SIX MONTHS OR MORE

Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
No medical condition				
0-2	2 660	(2 430 - 2 900)	33.5	(30.7 - 36.3)
3-4	2 160	(1 940 - 2 380)	27.2	(24.6 - 29.8)
5-6	1 680	(1 460 - 1 920)	21.2	(18.6 - 24.0)
7-14	1 450	(1 270 - 1 650)	18.2	(16.0 - 20.7)
Total	7 940	(7 640 - 8 230)	100.0	
Medical condition – not limiting				
0-2	800	(660 - 960)	29.7	(25.1 - 34.8)
3-4	720	(580 - 870)	26.6	(22.0 - 31.5)
5-6	610	(490 - 750)	22.7	(18.6 - 27.1)
7-14	570	(470 - 670)	21.0	(17.5 - 24.9)
Total	2 690	(2 460 - 2 940)	100.0	
Medical condition – limiting				
0-2	380	(280 - 500)	19.6	(14.7 - 25.2)
3-4	400	(300 - 520)	20.8	(16.1 - 26.2)
5-6	510	(410 - 620)	26.2	(21.6 - 31.6)
7-14	650	(520 - 790)	33.4	(27.8 - 39.3)
Total	1 930	(1 720 - 2 150)	100.0	
Total				
0-2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
3-4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
5-6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
7-14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

TABLE 5.31: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY PRIMARY CARER CONTACT WITH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Primary carer has had contact with Mental Health Services in WA?	Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
No (a)	0-2	3 080	(2 830 - 3 350)	32.4	(29.9 - 35.0)
	3-4	2 590	(2 370 - 2 820)	27.3	(25.0 - 29.6)
	5-6	2 060	(1 830 - 2 310)	21.7	(19.3 - 24.2)
	7-14	1 770	(1 580 - 1 980)	18.7	(16.7 - 20.8)
	Total	9 500	(9 220 - 9 770)	100.0	
Yes	0-2	760	(630 - 900)	24.7	(21.0 - 28.9)
	3-4	680	(520 - 890)	22.3	(17.6 - 27.9)
	5-6	740	(610 - 890)	24.1	(20.2 - 28.5)
	7-14	880	(740 - 1 050)	28.9	(24.7 - 33.5)
	Total	3 060	(2 790 - 3 340)	100.0	
Total	0-2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
	3-4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
	5-6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
	7-14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
	Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

(a) Includes 440 (CI: 330-580) primary carers who were not linked or did not consent to record linkage.



TABLE 5.32: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER THE PRIMARY CARER HAD BOTH A LIMITING LONG TERM MEDICAL CONDITION AND CONTACT WITH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

<i>Whether had a limiting medical condition as well as contact with Mental Health Services?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0–2	3 730	(3 460 - 4 020)	31.6	(29.3 - 34.0)
	3–4	3 130	(2 880 - 3 390)	26.5	(24.4 - 28.7)
	5–6	2 570	(2 310 - 2 840)	21.7	(19.6 - 24.0)
	7–14	2 380	(2 150 - 2 610)	20.1	(18.3 - 22.1)
	Total	11 800	(11 700 - 11 900)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	100	(70 - 150)	13.8	(9.0 - 20.1)
	3–4	140	(70 - 250)	18.5	(10.2 - 30.9)
	5–6	230	(170 - 300)	30.5	(22.5 - 38.9)
	7–14	280	(190 - 390)	37.2	(27.4 - 48.1)
	Total	760	(620 - 910)	100.0	
Total	0–2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
	3–4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
	5–6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
	7–14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
	Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 5.33: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY ATTENDANCE AT AN ABORIGINAL FUNERAL IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Attended an Aboriginal funeral?	Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None					
No	0–2	850	(700 - 1 010)	37.9	(32.2 - 43.9)
	3–4	630	(500 - 790)	28.4	(22.9 - 34.4)
	5–6	400	(300 - 520)	17.9	(13.6 - 22.8)
	7–14	350	(260 - 460)	15.8	(11.8 - 20.4)
	Total	2 230	(2 030 - 2 440)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	480	(370 - 610)	21.1	(16.1 - 26.4)
	3–4	590	(470 - 740)	26.0	(20.8 - 31.9)
	5–6	680	(550 - 840)	29.9	(24.6 - 36.1)
	7–14	530	(400 - 690)	23.0	(17.8 - 29.5)
	Total	2 290	(2 090 - 2 500)	100.0	
Total	0–2	1 330	(1 150 - 1 520)	29.4	(25.6 - 33.6)
	3–4	1 230	(1 050 - 1 420)	27.2	(23.3 - 31.4)
	5–6	1 080	(920 - 1 260)	24.0	(20.5 - 28.0)
	7–14	880	(720 - 1 050)	19.4	(16.1 - 23.3)
	Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low					
No	0–2	490	(390 - 620)	46.0	(36.9 - 54.7)
	3–4	300	(200 - 410)	27.7	(20.2 - 36.2)
	5–6	160	(90 - 260)	15.0	(8.7 - 22.9)
	7–14	120	(70 - 190)	11.3	(7.0 - 17.7)
	Total	1 070	(910 - 1 270)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	550	(430 - 680)	26.5	(21.5 - 31.9)
	3–4	580	(470 - 710)	28.3	(23.7 - 33.1)
	5–6	440	(330 - 580)	21.3	(16.5 - 27.2)
	7–14	490	(400 - 610)	23.9	(19.5 - 28.6)
	Total	2 060	(1 840 - 2 310)	100.0	
Total	0–2	1 040	(880 - 1 220)	33.2	(28.7 - 37.7)
	3–4	880	(740 - 1 040)	28.1	(24.2 - 32.3)
	5–6	600	(460 - 760)	19.2	(15.2 - 23.8)
	7–14	610	(500 - 750)	19.6	(16.2 - 23.5)
	Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate					
No	0–2	250	(180 - 350)	49.0	(39.5 - 59.5)
	3–4	140	(110 - 190)	28.1	(21.6 - 35.5)
	5–6	60	(40 - 100)	12.6	(7.9 - 18.5)
	7–14	50	(30 - 90)	10.3	(6.2 - 15.9)
	Total	510	(400 - 630)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	550	(420 - 690)	25.3	(21.1 - 30.0)
	3–4	520	(410 - 650)	23.9	(20.0 - 28.3)
	5–6	560	(430 - 710)	25.8	(21.3 - 30.8)
	7–14	540	(440 - 670)	25.1	(21.2 - 29.1)
	Total	2 170	(1 850 - 2 540)	100.0	
Total	0–2	800	(650 - 980)	29.8	(26.1 - 33.7)
	3–4	660	(540 - 800)	24.7	(21.4 - 28.4)
	5–6	620	(490 - 780)	23.2	(19.3 - 27.3)
	7–14	600	(480 - 730)	22.2	(19.1 - 25.6)
	Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	

Continued...



TABLE 5.33 (continued): PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY ATTENDANCE AT AN ABORIGINAL FUNERAL IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Attended an Aboriginal funeral?	Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — High/Extreme					
No	0-2	70	(30 - 140)	37.2	(10.9 - 69.2)
	3-4	40	(20 - 80)	24.8	(9.1 - 51.2)
	5-6	40	(0 - 270)	24.5	(0.6 - 80.6)
	7-14	20	(0 - 80)	13.4	(2.1 - 48.4)
	Total	180	(80 - 320)	100.0	
Yes	0-2	600	(450 - 780)	29.3	(23.6 - 35.4)
	3-4	460	(320 - 630)	22.4	(16.9 - 28.4)
	5-6	440	(330 - 580)	21.7	(17.4 - 26.1)
	7-14	540	(410 - 710)	26.6	(21.5 - 31.9)
	Total	2 050	(1 680 - 2 470)	100.0	
Total	0-2	670	(510 - 870)	30.0	(24.5 - 36.4)
	3-4	500	(370 - 680)	22.6	(17.7 - 28.3)
	5-6	490	(350 - 660)	21.9	(17.0 - 27.4)
	7-14	570	(430 - 730)	25.5	(20.9 - 30.6)
	Total	2 220	(1 810 - 2 660)	100.0	
Western Australia					
No	0-2	1 660	(1 460 - 1 870)	41.5	(37.1 - 45.9)
	3-4	1 120	(950 - 1 310)	28.0	(24.2 - 32.2)
	5-6	670	(510 - 840)	16.8	(13.2 - 20.8)
	7-14	550	(440 - 680)	13.8	(11.0 - 16.9)
	Total	4 000	(3 710 - 4 290)	100.0	
Yes	0-2	2 180	(1 960 - 2 410)	25.4	(22.9 - 28.0)
	3-4	2 160	(1 940 - 2 390)	25.2	(22.7 - 27.7)
	5-6	2 130	(1 900 - 2 360)	24.8	(22.4 - 27.4)
	7-14	2 110	(1 900 - 2 340)	24.6	(22.3 - 27.1)
	Total	8 570	(8 270 - 8 860)	100.0	
Total	0-2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
	3-4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
	5-6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
	7-14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
	Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 5.34: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY ATTENDANCE AT AN ABORIGINAL CEREMONY IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Attended Aboriginal ceremony?	Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None					
No	0–2	1 250	(1 080 - 1 430)	30.8	(26.7 - 35.1)
	3–4	1 110	(930 - 1 290)	27.2	(22.9 - 31.5)
	5–6	950	(800 - 1 130)	23.4	(19.6 - 27.4)
	7–14	760	(610 - 930)	18.6	(15.0 - 22.6)
	Total	4 070	(3 930 - 4 210)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	70	(20 - 170)	16.6	(5.8 - 35.8)
	3–4	120	(80 - 160)	27.1	(18.6 - 37.8)
	5–6	130	(80 - 210)	29.5	(17.3 - 42.2)
	7–14	120	(70 - 190)	26.8	(16.4 - 40.3)
	Total	450	(340 - 570)	100.0	
Total	0–2	1 330	(1 150 - 1 520)	29.4	(25.6 - 33.6)
	3–4	1 230	(1 050 - 1 420)	27.2	(23.3 - 31.4)
	5–6	1 080	(920 - 1 260)	24.0	(20.5 - 28.0)
	7–14	880	(720 - 1 050)	19.4	(16.1 - 23.3)
	Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low					
No	0–2	1 000	(850 - 1 170)	35.2	(30.4 - 40.0)
	3–4	780	(650 - 920)	27.2	(23.1 - 31.6)
	5–6	530	(400 - 680)	18.7	(14.3 - 23.4)
	7–14	540	(430 - 680)	18.9	(15.2 - 23.2)
	Total	2 850	(2 600 - 3 120)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	40	(10 - 90)	13.9	(5.1 - 31.9)
	3–4	100	(70 - 160)	36.4	(25.3 - 49.8)
	5–6	70	(40 - 120)	23.8	(14.1 - 37.8)
	7–14	70	(50 - 100)	26.0	(17.3 - 36.6)
	Total	290	(220 - 370)	100.0	
Total	0–2	1 040	(880 - 1 220)	33.2	(28.7 - 37.7)
	3–4	880	(740 - 1 040)	28.1	(24.2 - 32.3)
	5–6	600	(460 - 760)	19.2	(15.2 - 23.8)
	7–14	610	(500 - 750)	19.6	(16.2 - 23.5)
	Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate					
No	0–2	670	(540 - 840)	33.6	(28.9 - 38.8)
	3–4	540	(430 - 680)	27.2	(23.1 - 31.6)
	5–6	430	(330 - 560)	21.6	(17.4 - 26.1)
	7–14	350	(280 - 440)	17.6	(14.8 - 20.8)
	Total	2 000	(1 690 - 2 340)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	130	(80 - 200)	18.7	(12.1 - 26.9)
	3–4	120	(80 - 160)	17.4	(12.3 - 23.2)
	5–6	190	(140 - 250)	28.1	(21.9 - 35.4)
	7–14	240	(170 - 330)	35.8	(28.3 - 43.2)
	Total	680	(550 - 830)	100.0	
Total	0–2	800	(650 - 980)	29.8	(26.1 - 33.7)
	3–4	660	(540 - 800)	24.7	(21.4 - 28.4)
	5–6	620	(490 - 780)	23.2	(19.3 - 27.3)
	7–14	600	(480 - 730)	22.2	(19.1 - 25.6)
	Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	

Continued...



TABLE 5.34 (continued): PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY ATTENDANCE AT AN ABORIGINAL CEREMONY IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Attended Aboriginal ceremony?	Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — High/Extreme					
No	0-2	300	(200 - 420)	29.1	(21.0 - 38.8)
	3-4	250	(150 - 410)	24.9	(16.2 - 34.4)
	5-6	190	(90 - 320)	18.5	(10.7 - 29.7)
	7-14	280	(190 - 390)	27.5	(19.7 - 35.7)
	Total	1 020	(790 - 1 310)	100.0	
Yes	0-2	370	(260 - 500)	30.7	(24.5 - 37.9)
	3-4	250	(160 - 350)	20.6	(15.2 - 27.2)
	5-6	300	(220 - 400)	24.8	(19.3 - 31.4)
	7-14	290	(210 - 380)	23.9	(19.0 - 29.6)
	Total	1 200	(940 - 1 480)	100.0	
Total	0-2	670	(510 - 870)	30.0	(24.5 - 36.4)
	3-4	500	(370 - 680)	22.6	(17.7 - 28.3)
	5-6	490	(350 - 660)	21.9	(17.0 - 27.4)
	7-14	570	(430 - 730)	25.5	(20.9 - 30.6)
	Total	2 220	(1 810 - 2 660)	100.0	
Western Australia					
No	0-2	3 230	(2 960 - 3 500)	32.4	(29.9 - 35.0)
	3-4	2 680	(2 440 - 2 940)	27.0	(24.5 - 29.4)
	5-6	2 110	(1 870 - 2 360)	21.2	(18.8 - 23.6)
	7-14	1 930	(1 720 - 2 160)	19.4	(17.3 - 21.6)
	Total	9 950	(9 700 - 10 200)	100.0	
Yes	0-2	610	(470 - 770)	23.3	(19.0 - 28.1)
	3-4	590	(490 - 710)	22.6	(19.2 - 26.5)
	5-6	690	(580 - 820)	26.4	(22.6 - 30.6)
	7-14	720	(610 - 850)	27.7	(24.0 - 31.8)
	Total	2 620	(2 360 - 2 880)	100.0	
Total	0-2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
	3-4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
	5-6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
	7-14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
	Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 5.35: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY ATTENDANCE AT AN ABORIGINAL FESTIVAL OR CARNIVAL IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Attended Aboriginal festival or carnival?	Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None					
No	0–2	900	(760 - 1 070)	37.6	(32.1 - 43.5)
	3–4	640	(510 - 800)	26.6	(21.4 - 32.6)
	5–6	480	(370 - 620)	19.9	(15.3 - 25.0)
	7–14	380	(280 - 520)	15.9	(11.7 - 21.1)
	Total	2 410	(2 200 - 2 620)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	420	(300 - 570)	20.0	(14.5 - 26.1)
	3–4	590	(460 - 720)	27.8	(22.2 - 33.7)
	5–6	610	(480 - 750)	28.7	(23.3 - 34.8)
	7–14	500	(380 - 640)	23.5	(18.2 - 29.5)
	Total	2 110	(1 910 - 2 320)	100.0	
Tot	0–2	1 330	(1 150 - 1 520)	29.4	(25.6 - 33.6)
	3–4	1 230	(1 050 - 1 420)	27.2	(23.3 - 31.4)
	5–6	1 080	(920 - 1 260)	24.0	(20.5 - 28.0)
	7–14	880	(720 - 1 050)	19.4	(16.1 - 23.3)
	Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low					
No	0–2	660	(540 - 800)	36.3	(30.2 - 42.7)
	3–4	510	(400 - 640)	28.0	(22.3 - 33.8)
	5–6	320	(210 - 480)	17.5	(11.5 - 24.4)
	7–14	330	(240 - 440)	18.1	(13.4 - 23.3)
	Total	1 830	(1 620 - 2 050)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	380	(280 - 490)	28.9	(22.9 - 35.5)
	3–4	370	(280 - 470)	28.1	(22.9 - 33.8)
	5–6	280	(210 - 370)	21.4	(16.6 - 26.8)
	7–14	280	(220 - 370)	21.6	(16.5 - 27.1)
	Total	1 310	(1 130 - 1 500)	100.0	
Total	0–2	1 040	(880 - 1 220)	33.2	(28.7 - 37.7)
	3–4	880	(740 - 1 040)	28.1	(24.2 - 32.3)
	5–6	600	(460 - 760)	19.2	(15.2 - 23.8)
	7–14	610	(500 - 750)	19.6	(16.2 - 23.5)
	Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate					
No	0–2	440	(350 - 550)	39.5	(33.1 - 45.8)
	3–4	280	(200 - 370)	24.6	(19.4 - 30.4)
	5–6	230	(160 - 310)	20.4	(15.5 - 26.3)
	7–14	170	(130 - 230)	15.5	(12.3 - 19.2)
	Total	1 120	(920 - 1 330)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	360	(260 - 470)	22.8	(18.0 - 28.6)
	3–4	390	(300 - 500)	24.8	(19.8 - 30.2)
	5–6	400	(290 - 520)	25.3	(19.7 - 32.0)
	7–14	420	(320 - 540)	27.0	(22.3 - 32.4)
	Total	1 560	(1 310 - 1 840)	100.0	
Total	0–2	800	(650 - 980)	29.8	(26.1 - 33.7)
	3–4	660	(540 - 800)	24.7	(21.4 - 28.4)
	5–6	620	(490 - 780)	23.2	(19.3 - 27.3)
	7–14	600	(480 - 730)	22.2	(19.1 - 25.6)
	Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	

Continued...



TABLE 5.35 (continued): PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY ATTENDANCE AT AN ABORIGINAL FESTIVAL OR CARNIVAL IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Attended Aboriginal festival or carnival?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — High/Extreme					
No	0–2	250	(160 - 370)	31.5	(22.6 - 41.8)
	3–4	180	(90 - 350)	22.4	(12.0 - 37.3)
	5–6	150	(100 - 220)	18.5	(12.6 - 25.8)
	7–14	220	(150 - 320)	27.6	(19.1 - 38.6)
	Total	800	(590 - 1 060)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	410	(290 - 570)	29.1	(22.4 - 36.1)
	3–4	320	(240 - 430)	22.7	(18.5 - 27.5)
	5–6	340	(230 - 490)	23.8	(17.4 - 31.9)
	7–14	350	(260 - 460)	24.4	(19.5 - 30.0)
	Total	1 420	(1 130 - 1 760)	100.0	
Total	0–2	670	(510 - 870)	30.0	(24.5 - 36.4)
	3–4	500	(370 - 680)	22.6	(17.7 - 28.3)
	5–6	490	(350 - 660)	21.9	(17.0 - 27.4)
	7–14	570	(430 - 730)	25.5	(20.9 - 30.6)
	Total	2 220	(1 810 - 2 660)	100.0	
Western Australia					
No	0–2	2 260	(2 040 - 2 500)	36.8	(33.5 - 40.1)
	3–4	1 610	(1 400 - 1 840)	26.1	(22.9 - 29.5)
	5–6	1 180	(990 - 1 380)	19.1	(16.2 - 22.1)
	7–14	1 110	(950 - 1 290)	18.0	(15.5 - 20.8)
	Total	6 150	(5 830 - 6 480)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	1 570	(1 370 - 1 790)	24.5	(21.6 - 27.6)
	3–4	1 670	(1 480 - 1 860)	26.0	(23.4 - 28.7)
	5–6	1 620	(1 420 - 1 840)	25.3	(22.4 - 28.4)
	7–14	1 550	(1 370 - 1 740)	24.2	(21.6 - 27.0)
	Total	6 410	(6 090 - 6 730)	100.0	
Total	0–2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
	3–4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
	5–6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
	7–14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
	Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 5.36: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY PARTICIPATION IN ABORIGINAL ORGANISATIONS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Participated in Aboriginal organisations?	Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None					
No	0–2	980	(830 - 1 150)	34.5	(29.4 - 39.8)
	3–4	740	(600 - 910)	26.1	(21.2 - 31.4)
	5–6	640	(510 - 780)	22.5	(18.2 - 27.1)
	7–14	480	(360 - 620)	16.9	(13.0 - 21.7)
	Total	2 840	(2 640 - 3 050)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	350	(250 - 480)	20.7	(15.1 - 27.8)
	3–4	490	(370 - 620)	28.9	(22.5 - 35.8)
	5–6	450	(330 - 600)	26.6	(19.7 - 34.0)
	7–14	400	(290 - 540)	23.7	(17.6 - 31.2)
	Total	1 680	(1 480 - 1 880)	100.0	
Total	0–2	1 330	(1 150 - 1 520)	29.4	(25.6 - 33.6)
	3–4	1 230	(1 050 - 1 420)	27.2	(23.3 - 31.4)
	5–6	1 080	(920 - 1 260)	24.0	(20.5 - 28.0)
	7–14	880	(720 - 1 050)	19.4	(16.1 - 23.3)
	Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low					
No	0–2	710	(590 - 860)	35.9	(30.5 - 41.6)
	3–4	590	(480 - 720)	29.9	(24.9 - 35.1)
	5–6	350	(250 - 470)	17.7	(13.1 - 23.1)
	7–14	330	(240 - 440)	16.5	(12.1 - 21.3)
	Total	1 980	(1 760 - 2 210)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	330	(240 - 440)	28.6	(21.6 - 35.8)
	3–4	290	(210 - 380)	25.0	(19.0 - 32.1)
	5–6	250	(160 - 370)	21.6	(14.8 - 30.4)
	7–14	290	(220 - 370)	24.8	(19.4 - 31.3)
	Total	1 160	(1 000 - 1 350)	100.0	
Total	0–2	1 040	(880 - 1 220)	33.2	(28.7 - 37.7)
	3–4	880	(740 - 1 040)	28.1	(24.2 - 32.3)
	5–6	600	(460 - 760)	19.2	(15.2 - 23.8)
	7–14	610	(500 - 750)	19.6	(16.2 - 23.5)
	Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate					
No	0–2	500	(390 - 630)	32.2	(27.3 - 37.2)
	3–4	400	(320 - 500)	26.2	(22.2 - 30.6)
	5–6	300	(220 - 400)	19.7	(14.9 - 25.0)
	7–14	340	(260 - 430)	21.9	(18.2 - 26.0)
	Total	1 540	(1 280 - 1 810)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	300	(220 - 420)	26.5	(20.5 - 32.8)
	3–4	260	(200 - 340)	22.7	(18.1 - 28.0)
	5–6	320	(240 - 420)	28.1	(22.2 - 34.2)
	7–14	260	(190 - 350)	22.8	(17.2 - 28.7)
	Total	1 150	(950 - 1 370)	100.0	
Total	0–2	800	(650 - 980)	29.8	(26.1 - 33.7)
	3–4	660	(540 - 800)	24.7	(21.4 - 28.4)
	5–6	620	(490 - 780)	23.2	(19.3 - 27.3)
	7–14	600	(480 - 730)	22.2	(19.1 - 25.6)
	Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	

Continued....



TABLE 5.36 (continued): PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY PARTICIPATION IN ABORIGINAL ORGANISATIONS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Participated in Aboriginal organisations?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — High/Extreme					
No	0–2	450	(340 - 610)	33.3	(26.5 - 41.2)
	3–4	350	(230 - 510)	25.6	(18.4 - 33.8)
	5–6	290	(190 - 430)	21.6	(14.9 - 29.4)
	7–14	270	(190 - 370)	19.5	(14.5 - 25.8)
	Total	1 360	(1 080 - 1 670)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	210	(140 - 300)	24.7	(17.2 - 33.2)
	3–4	150	(100 - 220)	17.8	(12.2 - 23.9)
	5–6	190	(120 - 290)	22.4	(15.7 - 30.9)
	7–14	300	(220 - 410)	35.1	(28.3 - 42.3)
	Total	860	(670 - 1 090)	100.0	
Total	0–2	670	(510 - 870)	30.0	(24.5 - 36.4)
	3–4	500	(370 - 680)	22.6	(17.7 - 28.3)
	5–6	490	(350 - 660)	21.9	(17.0 - 27.4)
	7–14	570	(430 - 730)	25.5	(20.9 - 30.6)
	Total	2 220	(1 810 - 2 660)	100.0	
Western Australia					
No	0–2	2 640	(2 400 - 2 890)	34.2	(31.4 - 37.1)
	3–4	2 080	(1 860 - 2 320)	27.0	(24.4 - 29.8)
	5–6	1 590	(1 390 - 1 800)	20.5	(18.0 - 23.2)
	7–14	1 410	(1 230 - 1 600)	18.2	(16.1 - 20.7)
	Total	7 720	(7 410 - 8 010)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	1 200	(1 030 - 1 390)	24.7	(21.5 - 28.2)
	3–4	1 190	(1 030 - 1 360)	24.5	(21.5 - 27.8)
	5–6	1 210	(1 030 - 1 410)	25.0	(21.6 - 28.7)
	7–14	1 250	(1 080 - 1 430)	25.8	(22.6 - 29.2)
	Total	4 850	(4 550 - 5 160)	100.0	
Total	0–2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
	3–4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
	5–6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
	7–14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
	Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 5.37: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY IMPORTANCE OF ABORIGINAL CEREMONIAL BUSINESS

Importance of ceremonial business	Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Important	0-2	2 050	(1 840 - 2 280)	26.0	(23.4 - 28.6)
	3-4	2 030	(1 820 - 2 250)	25.6	(23.1 - 28.3)
	5-6	1 820	(1 610 - 2 070)	23.0	(20.4 - 25.9)
	7-14	2 010	(1 800 - 2 230)	25.4	(23.0 - 28.0)
	Total	7 920	(7 620 - 8 210)	100.0	
Not important	0-2	960	(820 - 1 120)	38.7	(33.9 - 43.7)
	3-4	690	(570 - 830)	28.0	(23.4 - 32.7)
	5-6	490	(390 - 610)	19.8	(16.1 - 24.2)
	7-14	330	(250 - 440)	13.5	(10.2 - 17.6)
	Total	2 470	(2 240 - 2 710)	100.0	
Not relevant	0-2	820	(670 - 1 000)	37.9	(32.1 - 44.3)
	3-4	560	(430 - 710)	25.6	(20.2 - 31.4)
	5-6	480	(370 - 620)	22.2	(17.3 - 27.6)
	7-14	310	(230 - 420)	14.3	(10.6 - 18.6)
	Total	2 180	(1 940 - 2 430)	100.0	
Total	0-2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
	3-4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
	5-6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
	7-14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
	Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

TABLE 5.38: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER PRIMARY CARER SPEAKS AN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Carer speaks an Aboriginal language?	Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None					
No	0-2	940	(780 - 1 110)	36.1	(30.7 - 42.1)
	3-4	660	(530 - 820)	25.6	(20.6 - 30.9)
	5-6	600	(490 - 740)	23.2	(18.8 - 27.9)
	7-14	390	(290 - 510)	15.0	(11.4 - 19.3)
	Total	2 590	(2 390 - 2 800)	100.0	
A few words	0-2	350	(260 - 450)	20.0	(15.3 - 25.8)
	3-4	520	(400 - 660)	29.7	(23.4 - 36.9)
	5-6	440	(320 - 580)	25.1	(18.5 - 32.1)
	7-14	440	(320 - 590)	25.2	(18.6 - 32.3)
	Total	1 740	(1 550 - 1 950)	100.0	
A conversation	0-2	40	(10 - 140)	23.8	(5.5 - 57.2)
	3-4	50	(20 - 110)	24.5	(6.8 - 49.9)
	5-6	50	(20 - 80)	25.2	(11.1 - 46.3)
	7-14	50	(10 - 130)	26.6	(5.0 - 53.8)
	Total	180	(110 - 290)	100.0	
Total	0-2	1 330	(1 150 - 1 520)	29.4	(25.6 - 33.6)
	3-4	1 230	(1 050 - 1 420)	27.2	(23.3 - 31.4)
	5-6	1 080	(920 - 1 260)	24.0	(20.5 - 28.0)
	7-14	880	(720 - 1 050)	19.4	(16.1 - 23.3)
	Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	

Continued...



TABLE 5.38 (continued): PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER PRIMARY CARER SPEAKS AN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Carer speaks an Aboriginal language?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — Low					
No	0–2	690	(570 - 830)	39.2	(33.4 - 45.6)
	3–4	550	(440 - 690)	31.3	(25.3 - 37.6)
	5–6	260	(180 - 370)	14.7	(10.3 - 20.6)
	7–14	260	(180 - 370)	14.8	(10.5 - 19.9)
	Total	1 760	(1 560 - 1 980)	100.0	
A few words	0–2	300	(200 - 410)	24.9	(17.8 - 33.4)
	3–4	300	(220 - 390)	24.8	(19.1 - 31.4)
	5–6	290	(200 - 410)	24.5	(17.4 - 32.2)
	7–14	310	(230 - 400)	25.8	(19.7 - 32.4)
	Total	1 190	(1 020 - 1 390)	100.0	
A conversation	0–2	60	(30 - 100)	29.2	(16.1 - 45.5)
	3–4	40	(10 - 90)	18.8	(5.0 - 38.8)
	5–6	50	(20 - 100)	27.0	(13.7 - 46.7)
	7–14	50	(30 - 70)	25.0	(14.7 - 39.0)
	Total	190	(130 - 260)	100.0	
Total	0–2	1 040	(880 - 1 220)	33.2	(28.7 - 37.7)
	3–4	880	(740 - 1 040)	28.1	(24.2 - 32.3)
	5–6	600	(460 - 760)	19.2	(15.2 - 23.8)
	7–14	610	(500 - 750)	19.6	(16.2 - 23.5)
	Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate					
No	0–2	330	(240 - 440)	42.6	(34.9 - 50.4)
	3–4	180	(140 - 240)	23.7	(18.5 - 29.3)
	5–6	140	(80 - 230)	18.5	(12.2 - 26.2)
	7–14	120	(80 - 170)	15.2	(10.3 - 20.6)
	Total	780	(600 - 980)	100.0	
A few words	0–2	240	(170 - 330)	25.1	(18.7 - 33.0)
	3–4	320	(230 - 430)	32.8	(26.0 - 39.8)
	5–6	210	(150 - 290)	21.8	(16.1 - 27.9)
	7–14	200	(130 - 280)	20.3	(14.4 - 26.8)
	Total	960	(770 - 1 170)	100.0	
A conversation	0–2	230	(160 - 310)	24.0	(18.2 - 30.2)
	3–4	160	(120 - 210)	17.3	(13.1 - 22.1)
	5–6	270	(190 - 370)	28.6	(21.9 - 35.9)
	7–14	280	(210 - 380)	30.0	(24.9 - 35.2)
	Total	950	(770 - 1 150)	100.0	
Total	0–2	800	(650 - 980)	29.8	(26.1 - 33.7)
	3–4	660	(540 - 800)	24.7	(21.4 - 28.4)
	5–6	620	(490 - 780)	23.2	(19.3 - 27.3)
	7–14	600	(480 - 730)	22.2	(19.1 - 25.6)
	Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	

Continued . . .



TABLE 5.38 (continued): PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER PRIMARY CARER SPEAKS AN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Carer speaks an Aboriginal language?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — High/Extreme					
No	0–2	130	(60 - 230)	46.9	(32.0 - 63.6)
	3–4	60	(30 - 120)	23.0	(10.4 - 40.1)
	5–6	40	(20 - 80)	14.0	(4.3 - 27.4)
	7–14	40	(20 - 80)	16.2	(7.9 - 27.3)
	Total	270	(180 - 420)	100.0	
A few words	0–2	140	(80 - 220)	25.1	(15.0 - 38.4)
	3–4	150	(70 - 300)	28.2	(15.1 - 47.5)
	5–6	130	(50 - 270)	24.5	(10.3 - 43.5)
	7–14	120	(70 - 200)	22.3	(12.5 - 35.3)
	Total	540	(370 - 780)	100.0	
A conversation	0–2	400	(280 - 550)	28.6	(22.1 - 35.2)
	3–4	290	(200 - 400)	20.4	(15.1 - 26.1)
	5–6	320	(230 - 420)	22.5	(17.9 - 27.8)
	7–14	400	(300 - 530)	28.6	(23.5 - 34.1)
	Total	1 410	(1 120 - 1 760)	100.0	
Total	0–2	670	(510 - 870)	30.0	(24.5 - 36.4)
	3–4	500	(370 - 680)	22.6	(17.7 - 28.3)
	5–6	490	(350 - 660)	21.9	(17.0 - 27.4)
	7–14	570	(430 - 730)	25.5	(20.9 - 30.6)
	Total	2 220	(1 810 - 2 660)	100.0	
Western Australia					
No	0–2	2 090	(1 860 - 2 330)	38.6	(35.1 - 42.3)
	3–4	1 460	(1 280 - 1 670)	27.1	(23.9 - 30.5)
	5–6	1 040	(880 - 1 220)	19.3	(16.4 - 22.3)
	7–14	810	(680 - 970)	15.0	(12.6 - 17.8)
	Total	5 400	(5 080 - 5 720)	100.0	
A few words	0–2	1 020	(870 - 1 200)	23.0	(19.6 - 26.7)
	3–4	1 280	(1 090 - 1 490)	28.9	(25.1 - 32.9)
	5–6	1 070	(880 - 1 280)	24.1	(20.2 - 28.2)
	7–14	1 060	(900 - 1 250)	24.0	(20.5 - 27.8)
	Total	4 430	(4 120 - 4 760)	100.0	
A conversation	0–2	730	(590 - 880)	26.7	(22.6 - 31.2)
	3–4	530	(430 - 660)	19.5	(16.0 - 23.2)
	5–6	680	(570 - 810)	25.1	(21.4 - 29.0)
	7–14	780	(650 - 920)	28.7	(25.2 - 32.6)
	Total	2 730	(2 440 - 3 030)	100.0	
Total	0–2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
	3–4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
	5–6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
	7–14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
	Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 5.39: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Not separated				
0–2	2 510	(2 290 - 2 750)	29.3	(26.8 - 31.9)
3–4	2 200	(1 980 - 2 430)	25.6	(23.3 - 28.1)
5–6	1 970	(1 760 - 2 210)	23.0	(20.7 - 25.6)
7–14	1 890	(1 690 - 2 100)	22.0	(19.9 - 24.3)
Total	8 580	(8 250 - 8 890)	100.0	
Separated				
0–2	280	(190 - 400)	21.9	(14.9 - 29.8)
3–4	290	(200 - 420)	22.9	(16.0 - 30.8)
5–6	320	(230 - 420)	24.7	(18.0 - 31.7)
7–14	390	(290 - 520)	30.5	(23.0 - 38.3)
Total	1 280	(1 090 - 1 490)	100.0	
Not known				
0–2	160	(90 - 260)	31.5	(18.7 - 45.1)
3–4	140	(80 - 200)	26.2	(15.3 - 39.0)
5–6	150	(60 - 290)	28.0	(14.2 - 48.0)
7–14	70	(30 - 150)	14.3	(6.1 - 27.8)
Total	520	(360 - 710)	100.0	
Not applicable				
0–2	880	(730 - 1 060)	40.2	(34.5 - 46.4)
3–4	650	(510 - 810)	29.5	(24.1 - 35.7)
5–6	360	(270 - 470)	16.5	(12.5 - 21.0)
7–14	300	(220 - 420)	13.8	(10.1 - 18.5)
Total	2 190	(1 950 - 2 440)	100.0	
Total				
0–2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
3–4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
5–6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
7–14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 5.40: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER THE PRIMARY CARER HAS EVER BEEN ARRESTED OR CHARGED WITH AN OFFENCE

<i>Ever arrested or charged?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0–2	2 920	(2 660 - 3 190)	36.7	(33.7 - 39.7)
	3–4	2 160	(1 950 - 2 390)	27.2	(24.7 - 29.8)
	5–6	1 620	(1 410 - 1 850)	20.3	(17.8 - 23.0)
	7–14	1 260	(1 090 - 1 450)	15.8	(13.7 - 18.2)
	Total	7 960	(7 670 - 8 260)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	920	(780 - 1 070)	19.9	(17.1 - 23.0)
	3–4	1 110	(930 - 1 310)	24.1	(20.6 - 27.9)
	5–6	1 180	(1 020 - 1 360)	25.6	(22.3 - 29.1)
	7–14	1 400	(1 220 - 1 580)	30.3	(27.0 - 33.9)
	Total	4 600	(4 310 - 4 890)	100.0	
Total	0–2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
	3–4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
	5–6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
	7–14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
	Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

TABLE 5.41: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER PRIMARY CARER'S PARTNER/SPOUSE HAS EVER BEEN ARRESTED OR CHARGED WITH AN OFFENCE

<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Partner never arrested or charged				
0–2	1 400	(1 200 - 1 620)	38.5	(33.6 - 43.7)
3–4	1 110	(930 - 1 300)	30.6	(26.1 - 35.3)
5–6	690	(530 - 880)	19.1	(15.1 - 23.9)
7–14	420	(320 - 550)	11.7	(8.9 - 15.1)
Total	3 620	(3 340 - 3 920)	100.0	
Partner had been arrested or charged				
0–2	1 040	(890 - 1 190)	25.8	(22.5 - 29.4)
3–4	980	(830 - 1 140)	24.3	(20.9 - 28.0)
5–6	970	(820 - 1 130)	24.1	(20.7 - 27.7)
7–14	1 030	(870 - 1 200)	25.7	(22.1 - 29.4)
Total	4 010	(3 740 - 4 300)	100.0	
No partner/spouse				
0–2	1 400	(1 240 - 1 580)	28.5	(25.5 - 31.7)
3–4	1 190	(1 030 - 1 360)	24.1	(21.1 - 27.3)
5–6	1 140	(980 - 1 320)	23.1	(20.0 - 26.4)
7–14	1 200	(1 040 - 1 370)	24.3	(21.4 - 27.4)
Total	4 930	(4 650 - 5 210)	100.0	
Total				
0–2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
3–4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
5–6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
7–14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 5.42: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER PRIMARY CARER HAS SOMEONE THEY CAN YARN TO ABOUT THEIR PROBLEMS

<i>Someone to yarn to about problems?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0-2	430	(340 - 540)	27.9	(22.3 - 33.7)
	3-4	360	(270 - 470)	23.1	(17.8 - 29.2)
	5-6	370	(290 - 470)	24.0	(19.2 - 29.6)
	7-14	390	(290 - 510)	25.1	(19.4 - 31.9)
	Total	1 550	(1 370 - 1 760)	100.0	
Yes	0-2	3 400	(3 140 - 3 680)	30.9	(28.5 - 33.3)
	3-4	2 910	(2 660 - 3 170)	26.5	(24.3 - 28.8)
	5-6	2 420	(2 180 - 2 690)	22.0	(19.8 - 24.3)
	7-14	2 270	(2 050 - 2 500)	20.6	(18.7 - 22.7)
	Total	11 000	(10 800 - 11 200)	100.0	
Total	0-2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
	3-4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
	5-6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
	7-14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
	Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

TABLE 5.43: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER PRIMARY CARER EVER SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY

<i>Ever smoked regularly?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0-2	1 480	(1 280 - 1 700)	33.9	(29.9 - 38.2)
	3-4	1 090	(930 - 1 270)	25.1	(21.7 - 28.7)
	5-6	960	(810 - 1 130)	22.0	(18.6 - 25.5)
	7-14	830	(680 - 1 000)	19.0	(15.8 - 22.4)
	Total	4 350	(4 060 - 4 660)	100.0	
Yes	0-2	2 360	(2 150 - 2 580)	28.7	(26.3 - 31.3)
	3-4	2 180	(1 960 - 2 420)	26.6	(24.1 - 29.2)
	5-6	1 840	(1 620 - 2 070)	22.4	(19.9 - 25.1)
	7-14	1 830	(1 650 - 2 030)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.6)
	Total	8 210	(7 900 - 8 510)	100.0	
Total	0-2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
	3-4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
	5-6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
	7-14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
	Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 5.44: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION/SPIRITUALITY

<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Not at all/None				
0-2	630	(500 - 760)	37.2	(30.3 - 44.3)
3-4	450	(310 - 640)	26.7	(19.1 - 35.1)
5-6	330	(230 - 460)	19.8	(14.3 - 26.7)
7-14	270	(190 - 380)	16.3	(11.4 - 22.2)
Total	1 680	(1 460 - 1 920)	100.0	
A little				
0-2	620	(500 - 740)	35.8	(30.0 - 41.7)
3-4	460	(370 - 570)	27.0	(22.2 - 32.6)
5-6	350	(260 - 460)	20.4	(15.8 - 26.0)
7-14	290	(200 - 400)	16.8	(12.1 - 22.3)
Total	1 720	(1 520 - 1 930)	100.0	
Some				
0-2	840	(720 - 990)	36.0	(31.1 - 41.2)
3-4	630	(520 - 760)	26.8	(22.4 - 31.5)
5-6	400	(290 - 530)	17.0	(12.7 - 22.5)
7-14	470	(360 - 610)	20.2	(15.7 - 25.1)
Total	2 350	(2 130 - 2 580)	100.0	
Quite a lot				
0-2	570	(440 - 710)	26.5	(21.6 - 32.3)
3-4	680	(570 - 810)	31.8	(26.9 - 36.9)
5-6	440	(340 - 560)	20.5	(16.1 - 25.4)
7-14	450	(350 - 570)	21.1	(16.9 - 25.7)
Total	2 140	(1 930 - 2 370)	100.0	
Very much				
0-2	1 180	(1 010 - 1 380)	25.3	(21.9 - 29.0)
3-4	1 050	(890 - 1 220)	22.5	(19.3 - 25.9)
5-6	1 280	(1 100 - 1 480)	27.3	(23.7 - 31.0)
7-14	1 170	(1 020 - 1 330)	25.0	(22.0 - 28.3)
Total	4 670	(4 390 - 4 960)	100.0	
Total				
0-2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
3-4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
5-6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
7-14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 5.45: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY AGE OF THE PRIMARY CARER

Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
19 years or under				
0–2	260	(210 - 330)	42.4	(34.4 - 50.5)
3–4	170	(120 - 220)	26.9	(20.3 - 34.8)
5–6	80	(40 - 120)	12.3	(7.4 - 19.1)
7–14	110	(70 - 170)	18.4	(12.0 - 25.8)
Total	620	(530 - 720)	100.0	
20–24 years				
0–2	590	(490 - 700)	32.5	(27.2 - 37.9)
3–4	510	(380 - 670)	28.4	(22.2 - 35.4)
5–6	330	(240 - 430)	18.1	(13.7 - 23.5)
7–14	380	(290 - 500)	21.1	(16.2 - 27.1)
Total	1 810	(1 610 - 2 020)	100.0	
25–29 years				
0–2	640	(530 - 760)	29.3	(24.7 - 34.3)
3–4	610	(490 - 740)	28.1	(23.3 - 33.2)
5–6	520	(410 - 660)	24.0	(19.2 - 29.4)
7–14	400	(310 - 510)	18.6	(14.6 - 23.1)
Total	2 170	(1 950 - 2 400)	100.0	
30–34 years				
0–2	830	(680 - 1 010)	32.4	(26.9 - 37.8)
3–4	610	(490 - 760)	23.8	(19.4 - 28.7)
5–6	570	(460 - 680)	22.0	(18.1 - 26.1)
7–14	560	(440 - 710)	21.8	(17.5 - 26.8)
Total	2 570	(2 330 - 2 820)	100.0	
35–39 years				
0–2	570	(460 - 700)	27.7	(22.6 - 33.1)
3–4	530	(420 - 660)	25.8	(20.8 - 31.5)
5–6	530	(370 - 720)	25.6	(19.4 - 33.3)
7–14	430	(340 - 550)	20.9	(16.3 - 26.0)
Total	2 060	(1 830 - 2 310)	100.0	
40 years or more				
0–2	890	(720 - 1 090)	28.5	(23.7 - 33.5)
3–4	810	(670 - 960)	25.8	(21.7 - 30.2)
5–6	720	(590 - 870)	22.8	(18.9 - 27.0)
7–14	720	(600 - 860)	22.9	(19.5 - 26.8)
Total	3 140	(2 870 - 3 420)	100.0	
No age given				
0–2	50	(20 - 90)	26.3	(11.9 - 44.6)
3–4	30	(10 - 50)	15.3	(7.4 - 25.7)
5–6	60	(40 - 100)	33.4	(20.9 - 49.3)
7–14	50	(20 - 80)	24.9	(13.9 - 40.3)
Total	190	(130 - 250)	100.0	
Total				
0–2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
3–4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
5–6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
7–14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD FACTORS AND LIFE STRESS EVENTS
TABLE 5.46: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Two original parent family				
0-2	1 620	(1 420 - 1 840)	34.4	(30.4 - 38.4)
3-4	1 310	(1 130 - 1 510)	27.8	(24.3 - 31.5)
5-6	980	(800 - 1 180)	20.6	(17.1 - 24.5)
7-14	810	(660 - 980)	17.1	(14.1 - 20.4)
Total	4 720	(4 410 - 5 030)	100.0	
Sole parent				
0-2	1 340	(1 170 - 1 530)	28.0	(24.8 - 31.5)
3-4	1 230	(1 070 - 1 420)	25.7	(22.6 - 29.2)
5-6	1 110	(950 - 1 280)	23.1	(20.0 - 26.4)
7-14	1 110	(950 - 1 290)	23.2	(20.1 - 26.5)
Total	4 790	(4 500 - 5 090)	100.0	
Two parent step/blended family				
0-2	540	(430 - 660)	25.6	(21.0 - 30.7)
3-4	550	(430 - 700)	26.4	(21.1 - 32.0)
5-6	500	(380 - 640)	23.7	(18.5 - 29.3)
7-14	510	(410 - 620)	24.2	(19.8 - 29.2)
Total	2 090	(1 870 - 2 330)	100.0	
Other (e.g. aunts/uncles, grandparents)				
0-2	330	(240 - 440)	34.9	(26.9 - 43.2)
3-4	170	(110 - 260)	18.2	(11.6 - 25.8)
5-6	220	(150 - 300)	22.7	(16.0 - 30.8)
7-14	230	(160 - 340)	24.2	(17.2 - 33.2)
Total	950	(800 - 1 130)	100.0	
Total				
0-2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
3-4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
5-6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
7-14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

TABLE 5.47: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
One child				
0-2	950	(790 - 1 130)	34.4	(29.4 - 39.7)
3-4	720	(600 - 860)	26.2	(21.9 - 30.5)
5-6	590	(470 - 750)	21.5	(17.2 - 26.4)
7-14	500	(390 - 630)	17.9	(14.2 - 22.3)
Total	2 760	(2 510 - 3 020)	100.0	
Two children				
0-2	1 060	(910 - 1 240)	31.1	(26.9 - 35.3)
3-4	1 070	(910 - 1 260)	31.4	(27.2 - 35.8)
5-6	700	(570 - 840)	20.4	(16.9 - 24.2)
7-14	590	(480 - 720)	17.2	(14.1 - 20.8)
Total	3 420	(3 160 - 3 700)	100.0	

Continued...



TABLE 5.47 (continued): PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Three children				
0–2	780	(650 - 920)	28.7	(24.4 - 33.4)
3–4	690	(570 - 830)	25.5	(21.5 - 29.7)
5–6	640	(530 - 770)	23.5	(19.8 - 27.7)
7–14	610	(480 - 750)	22.3	(18.3 - 27.0)
Total	2 710	(2 480 - 2 960)	100.0	
Four children or more				
0–2	1 050	(890 - 1 210)	28.5	(24.7 - 32.5)
3–4	790	(640 - 950)	21.4	(17.8 - 25.3)
5–6	870	(700 - 1 060)	23.6	(19.6 - 28.2)
7–14	970	(830 - 1 120)	26.4	(22.8 - 30.2)
Total	3 670	(3 380 - 3 970)	100.0	
Total				
1	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
2	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
3	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
4	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

TABLE 5.48: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY LEVEL OF FAMILY FUNCTIONING

Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Poor				
0–2	770	(650 - 900)	25.9	(22.2 - 29.9)
3–4	790	(660 - 940)	26.7	(22.7 - 31.1)
5–6	650	(510 - 820)	22.1	(17.9 - 27.1)
7–14	750	(630 - 890)	25.3	(21.5 - 29.6)
Total	2 960	(2 720 - 3 220)	100.0	
Fair				
0–2	980	(830 - 1 150)	29.8	(25.9 - 33.9)
3–4	840	(710 - 980)	25.5	(21.8 - 29.6)
5–6	770	(640 - 930)	23.4	(19.4 - 27.7)
7–14	700	(570 - 850)	21.3	(17.6 - 25.2)
Total	3 290	(3 030 - 3 560)	100.0	
Good				
0–2	970	(810 - 1 150)	32.8	(27.9 - 37.9)
3–4	730	(580 - 910)	24.8	(20.2 - 30.2)
5–6	640	(510 - 790)	21.6	(17.5 - 26.2)
7–14	620	(500 - 760)	20.9	(17.1 - 25.3)
Total	2 960	(2 700 - 3 230)	100.0	
Very good				
0–2	1 120	(950 - 1 320)	33.4	(28.9 - 38.1)
3–4	910	(760 - 1 080)	27.2	(23.1 - 31.4)
5–6	730	(590 - 890)	21.8	(18.0 - 26.1)
7–14	590	(480 - 720)	17.6	(14.4 - 21.3)
Total	3 350	(3 080 - 3 630)	100.0	
Total				
0–2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
3–4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
5–6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
7–14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 5.49: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY QUALITY OF PARENTING

Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Very good				
0–2	3 170	(2 740 - 3 640)	31.8	(28.0 - 35.9)
3–4	2 420	(2 050 - 2 850)	24.3	(20.9 - 28.2)
5–6	2 340	(1 960 - 2 760)	23.5	(19.9 - 27.3)
7–14	1 740	(1 480 - 2 030)	17.5	(14.9 - 20.4)
Not stated	290	(180 - 460)	2.9	(1.8 - 4.6)
Total	9 970	(9 400 - 10 600)	100.0	
Good				
0–2	2 200	(1 860 - 2 560)	28.4	(24.6 - 32.4)
3–4	1 960	(1 690 - 2 260)	25.3	(22.0 - 28.9)
5–6	1 800	(1 510 - 2 130)	23.2	(19.7 - 26.9)
7–14	1 590	(1 320 - 1 890)	20.6	(17.3 - 24.0)
Not stated	200	(90 - 380)	2.6	(1.2 - 4.8)
Total	7 750	(7 230 - 8 310)	100.0	
Fair				
0–2	1 170	(950 - 1 430)	26.4	(21.7 - 31.4)
3–4	880	(730 - 1 060)	19.8	(16.4 - 23.6)
5–6	1 080	(890 - 1 310)	24.3	(20.2 - 28.8)
7–14	1 200	(930 - 1 520)	27.1	(21.8 - 32.8)
Not stated	110	(60 - 190)	2.4	(1.3 - 4.3)
Total	4 440	(4 040 - 4 860)	100.0	
Poor				
0–2	1 820	(1 530 - 2 140)	25.6	(21.9 - 29.7)
3–4	1 690	(1 350 - 2 100)	23.7	(19.4 - 28.5)
5–6	1 530	(1 290 - 1 810)	21.5	(18.3 - 25.1)
7–14	1 890	(1 650 - 2 180)	26.6	(23.2 - 30.3)
Not stated	190	(120 - 280)	2.6	(1.7 - 3.9)
Total	7 120	(6 600 - 7 660)	100.0	
Not stated				
0–2	200	(130 - 280)	37.3	(26.9 - 49.0)
3–4	160	(110 - 230)	30.2	(21.3 - 40.9)
5–6	80	(60 - 130)	16.1	(10.2 - 23.5)
7–14	70	(20 - 160)	13.1	(4.2 - 26.8)
Not stated	20	(0 - 50)	3.4	(0.3 - 9.9)
Total	530	(420 - 650)	100.0	
Total				
0–2	8 560	(7 880 - 9 270)	28.7	(26.4 - 31.1)
3–4	7 110	(6 490 - 7 750)	23.8	(21.8 - 26.0)
5–6	6 840	(6 220 - 7 480)	22.9	(20.9 - 25.1)
7–14	6 500	(5 940 - 7 110)	21.8	(19.9 - 23.8)
Not stated	810	(590 - 1 050)	2.7	(2.0 - 3.5)
Total	29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	



TABLE 5.50: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY FAMILY FINANCIAL STRAIN

<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Spending more money than we get				
0–2	230	(150 - 330)	19.0	(12.5 - 26.5)
3–4	280	(190 - 400)	23.1	(16.6 - 31.3)
5–6	300	(220 - 390)	24.9	(18.9 - 31.7)
7–14	400	(310 - 490)	33.0	(26.4 - 39.7)
Total	1 200	(1 030 - 1 390)	100.0	
Have just enough to get through to next pay				
0–2	1 500	(1 330 - 1 690)	27.3	(24.3 - 30.3)
3–4	1 380	(1 200 - 1 570)	25.0	(21.9 - 28.2)
5–6	1 310	(1 130 - 1 510)	23.8	(20.7 - 27.1)
7–14	1 320	(1 160 - 1 510)	24.0	(21.1 - 27.0)
Total	5 520	(5 220 - 5 830)	100.0	
Some money left over each week but spend it				
0–2	470	(360 - 610)	27.8	(21.8 - 34.3)
3–4	420	(330 - 530)	24.8	(19.7 - 30.9)
5–6	420	(300 - 580)	25.2	(18.7 - 32.8)
7–14	370	(270 - 510)	22.2	(16.2 - 28.5)
Total	1 690	(1 460 - 1 930)	100.0	
Can save a bit now and again				
0–2	1 370	(1 190 - 1 570)	38.3	(33.9 - 42.9)
3–4	1 010	(870 - 1 180)	28.3	(24.4 - 32.4)
5–6	690	(560 - 850)	19.4	(15.9 - 23.2)
7–14	500	(400 - 630)	14.1	(11.2 - 17.3)
Total	3 590	(3 330 - 3 850)	100.0	
Can save a lot				
0–2	260	(190 - 360)	45.6	(32.8 - 58.3)
3–4	180	(100 - 310)	32.2	(19.5 - 48.0)
5–6	70	(30 - 130)	11.5	(4.4 - 20.9)
7–14	60	(20 - 130)	10.7	(4.1 - 22.2)
Total	570	(440 - 730)	100.0	
Total				
0–2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
3–4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
5–6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
7–14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 5.51: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY HOUSEHOLD OCCUPANCY LEVEL

Household occupancy level	Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Low	0-2	3 180	(2 920 - 3 450)	31.6	(29.1 - 34.2)
	3-4	2 740	(2 500 - 3 000)	27.3	(24.9 - 29.6)
	5-6	2 190	(1 950 - 2 430)	21.7	(19.5 - 24.1)
	7-14	1 950	(1 740 - 2 180)	19.4	(17.3 - 21.6)
	Total	10 100	(9 800 - 10 300)	100.0	
High	0-2	650	(530 - 800)	26.1	(21.6 - 31.4)
	3-4	530	(400 - 680)	21.2	(16.8 - 26.4)
	5-6	610	(470 - 780)	24.4	(19.6 - 29.9)
	7-14	700	(590 - 840)	28.2	(24.1 - 32.9)
	Total	2 500	(2 220 - 2 790)	100.0	
Total	0-2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
	3-4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
	5-6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
	7-14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
	Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

TABLE 5.52: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY HOUSING TENURE

Number of life stress events	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Owned				
0-2	310	(220 - 430)	33.6	(24.0 - 43.7)
3-4	270	(180 - 390)	29.2	(20.6 - 38.2)
5-6	170	(120 - 240)	18.9	(14.2 - 24.9)
7-14	170	(110 - 250)	18.4	(11.9 - 25.6)
Total	920	(740 - 1 130)	100.0	
Being paid off				
0-2	700	(550 - 880)	36.3	(29.9 - 42.9)
3-4	650	(530 - 790)	33.6	(27.8 - 39.5)
5-6	350	(250 - 470)	18.0	(13.4 - 23.7)
7-14	240	(160 - 330)	12.2	(8.5 - 17.1)
Total	1 940	(1 710 - 2 180)	100.0	
Rented				
0-2	2 710	(2 490 - 2 960)	29.6	(27.2 - 32.1)
3-4	2 230	(2 000 - 2 470)	24.3	(21.9 - 26.8)
5-6	2 160	(1 920 - 2 410)	23.6	(21.1 - 26.1)
7-14	2 060	(1 850 - 2 270)	22.5	(20.3 - 24.7)
Total	9 160	(8 850 - 9 460)	100.0	
None of these				
0-2	110	(60 - 180)	20.3	(11.7 - 30.1)
3-4	130	(80 - 200)	23.3	(14.9 - 34.6)
5-6	110	(70 - 170)	20.8	(13.8 - 30.3)
7-14	200	(120 - 290)	35.6	(25.4 - 45.9)
Total	550	(420 - 710)	100.0	
Total				
0-2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
3-4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
5-6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
7-14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 5.53: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAVE BEEN A VICTIM OF CRIME IN PAST THREE YEARS

<i>Victim of crime in past three years?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0-2	3 180	(2 920 - 3 450)	34.8	(32.1 - 37.6)
	3-4	2 410	(2 170 - 2 650)	26.3	(23.8 - 28.9)
	5-6	1 910	(1 680 - 2 140)	20.8	(18.5 - 23.3)
	7-14	1 650	(1 460 - 1 860)	18.1	(16.0 - 20.2)
	Total	9 140	(8 860 - 9 400)	100.0	
Yes	0-2	660	(550 - 790)	19.2	(16.2 - 22.6)
	3-4	870	(740 - 1 020)	25.3	(21.7 - 29.2)
	5-6	890	(750 - 1 060)	26.0	(22.0 - 30.2)
	7-14	1 010	(840 - 1 190)	29.4	(25.3 - 33.8)
	Total	3 430	(3 160 - 3 700)	100.0	
Total	0-2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
	3-4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
	5-6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
	7-14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
	Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

TABLE 5.54: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER OVERUSE OF ALCOHOL CAUSES PROBLEMS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

<i>Overuse of alcohol causes problems?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0-2	3 630	(3 360 - 3 910)	33.4	(31.0 - 36.0)
	3-4	2 940	(2 690 - 3 200)	27.1	(24.8 - 29.4)
	5-6	2 330	(2 090 - 2 590)	21.5	(19.3 - 23.8)
	7-14	1 960	(1 760 - 2 180)	18.1	(16.2 - 20.1)
	Total	10 900	(10 700 - 11 100)	100.0	
Yes	0-2	210	(140 - 290)	12.2	(8.4 - 16.9)
	3-4	340	(240 - 450)	19.7	(14.6 - 25.9)
	5-6	470	(380 - 570)	27.4	(22.4 - 32.5)
	7-14	690	(560 - 840)	40.7	(34.7 - 46.6)
	Total	1 700	(1 510 - 1 910)	100.0	
Total	0-2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
	3-4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
	5-6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
	7-14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
	Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 5.55: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY WHETHER GAMBLING CAUSES PROBLEMS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

<i>Gambling causes problems?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
No	0–2	3 770	(3 500 - 4 060)	31.2	(29.0 - 33.5)
	3–4	3 200	(2 940 - 3 460)	26.5	(24.3 - 28.6)
	5–6	2 670	(2 430 - 2 930)	22.1	(20.1 - 24.3)
	7–14	2 440	(2 210 - 2 670)	20.2	(18.3 - 22.1)
	Total	12 100	(11 900 - 12 200)	100.0	
Yes	0–2	60	(30 - 110)	13.2	(7.0 - 23.0)
	3–4	80	(50 - 110)	15.9	(9.5 - 23.6)
	5–6	130	(40 - 300)	25.6	(10.2 - 48.4)
	7–14	220	(160 - 310)	45.3	(31.1 - 59.7)
	Total	490	(360 - 650)	100.0	
Total	0–2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
	3–4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
	5–6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
	7–14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
	Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

TABLE 5.56: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY HOW OFTEN CARERS ARGUE OR QUARREL

<i>How often do carers argue or quarrel?</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Never/Hardly ever	0–2	910	(760 - 1 080)	37.7	(32.4 - 43.6)
	3–4	740	(590 - 920)	30.6	(25.2 - 36.5)
	5–6	460	(340 - 620)	19.3	(14.3 - 24.9)
	7–14	300	(220 - 390)	12.4	(9.2 - 16.3)
	Total	2 410	(2 160 - 2 670)	100.0	
Once in a while	0–2	1 220	(1 040 - 1 410)	32.7	(28.4 - 37.3)
	3–4	960	(800 - 1 130)	25.7	(21.9 - 29.7)
	5–6	840	(670 - 1 020)	22.5	(18.5 - 27.0)
	7–14	710	(580 - 870)	19.1	(15.7 - 22.9)
	Total	3 730	(3 440 - 4 020)	100.0	
Quite often/ Almost always	0–2	350	(270 - 440)	20.9	(16.3 - 25.8)
	3–4	440	(350 - 560)	26.6	(21.2 - 32.2)
	5–6	400	(310 - 500)	23.9	(19.1 - 29.5)
	7–14	470	(360 - 600)	28.6	(22.9 - 35.0)
	Total	1 660	(1 470 - 1 850)	100.0	
No partner/spouse	0–2	1 360	(1 200 - 1 540)	28.6	(25.4 - 31.8)
	3–4	1 140	(980 - 1 310)	23.8	(20.8 - 27.1)
	5–6	1 100	(940 - 1 270)	23.0	(19.9 - 26.4)
	7–14	1 170	(1 010 - 1 340)	24.6	(21.6 - 27.7)
	Total	4 770	(4 490 - 5 050)	100.0	
Total	0–2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
	3–4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
	5–6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
	7–14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
	Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 5.57: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY HOW OFTEN CARERS SHOW SIGNS THEY CARE FOR EACH OTHER

<i>How often do carers show signs they care for each other</i>	<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Never/Hardly ever	0–2	170	(110 - 250)	29.8	(20.8 - 40.6)
	3–4	90	(50 - 140)	15.0	(8.2 - 23.3)
	5–6	180	(120 - 260)	31.5	(22.3 - 42.6)
	7–14	130	(100 - 180)	23.6	(17.5 - 31.3)
	Total	570	(460 - 700)	100.0	
Once in a while	0–2	330	(260 - 430)	26.9	(20.8 - 33.7)
	3–4	350	(280 - 450)	28.5	(22.3 - 35.0)
	5–6	260	(190 - 370)	21.3	(15.4 - 28.3)
	7–14	290	(210 - 390)	23.4	(17.6 - 30.1)
	Total	1 240	(1 090 - 1 410)	100.0	
Quite often/ Almost always	0–2	1 970	(1 750 - 2 210)	32.9	(29.5 - 36.6)
	3–4	1 700	(1 480 - 1 920)	28.4	(25.1 - 31.8)
	5–6	1 250	(1 060 - 1 470)	21.0	(17.9 - 24.3)
	7–14	1 060	(900 - 1 250)	17.7	(15.1 - 20.7)
	Total	5 980	(5 680 - 6 280)	100.0	
Not applicable	0–2	1 360	(1 200 - 1 540)	28.6	(25.4 - 31.8)
	3–4	1 140	(980 - 1 310)	23.8	(20.8 - 27.1)
	5–6	1 100	(940 - 1 270)	23.0	(19.9 - 26.4)
	7–14	1 170	(1 010 - 1 340)	24.6	(21.6 - 27.7)
	Total	4 770	(4 490 - 5 050)	100.0	
Total	0–2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
	3–4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
	5–6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
	7–14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
	Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT AND LIFE STRESS EVENTS
TABLE 5.58: PRIMARY CARERS — NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS EXPERIENCED BY THE FAMILY IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY NUMBER OF NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

<i>Number of life stress events</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Lowest Quartile (0–1 problems)				
0–2	1 500	(1 310 - 1 710)	48.9	(43.5 - 54.2)
3–4	860	(700 - 1 030)	27.9	(23.2 - 33.0)
5–6	460	(300 - 660)	15.0	(10.1 - 20.7)
7–14	250	(170 - 360)	8.3	(5.6 - 11.8)
Total	3 070	(2 780 - 3 370)	100.0	
Second Quartile (2–5 problems)				
0–2	1 160	(990 - 1 340)	33.0	(28.7 - 37.5)
3–4	970	(820 - 1 140)	27.7	(23.9 - 31.9)
5–6	790	(670 - 930)	22.7	(19.3 - 26.2)
7–14	580	(460 - 720)	16.5	(13.2 - 20.2)
Total	3 500	(3 220 - 3 780)	100.0	
Third Quartile (6–10 problems)				
0–2	610	(500 - 730)	22.0	(18.5 - 25.7)
3–4	670	(530 - 840)	24.4	(19.9 - 29.1)
5–6	740	(620 - 870)	26.9	(23.0 - 31.2)
7–14	740	(610 - 870)	26.6	(22.8 - 30.8)
Total	2 760	(2 510 - 3 020)	100.0	
Highest Quartile (11–18 problems)				
0–2	570	(450 - 710)	17.7	(14.3 - 21.5)
3–4	780	(660 - 910)	24.0	(20.8 - 27.4)
5–6	800	(650 - 970)	24.7	(20.8 - 28.9)
7–14	1 090	(940 - 1 260)	33.7	(29.6 - 37.9)
Total	3 240	(2 960 - 3 520)	100.0	
Total				
0–2	3 840	(3 560 - 4 120)	30.5	(28.3 - 32.8)
3–4	3 270	(3 020 - 3 540)	26.1	(24.0 - 28.2)
5–6	2 800	(2 540 - 3 070)	22.3	(20.2 - 24.4)
7–14	2 660	(2 420 - 2 900)	21.2	(19.3 - 23.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

