Chapter 7

PROFILING COMMUNITIES WITH ABORIGINAL CHILDREN

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Healthy communities provide the physical and social environments which support children and young people in building the personal strengths and capacities that define healthy development and successful learning. They place a high priority on supporting families to ensure that the developmental needs of children and young people are appropriately met and that community issues which could jeopardise healthy child development are addressed.

The concepts of community and community life have always held special significance for Aboriginal people but have taken on additional meaning as a consequence of the historical events since colonisation. These events have so significantly disrupted the structures and fabric of traditional Aboriginal society. Most particularly, the widespread displacement of Aboriginal people (through forced removal of children and relocation of communities) has impacted on not only the emotional wellbeing of the individuals directly affected but also on the social wellbeing and functioning of communities. These dislocations have been documented as contributing to the current high rates of child abuse and the over-representation of Aboriginal people in the justice system.[1]

This chapter explores the functioning of communities with Aboriginal children. It has a particular focus on indicators of the maintenance of Aboriginal languages and aspects of traditional culture, the experience of neighbourhood problems, and the level of access to services and facilities.

SUMMARY

There are significant differences in characteristics of communities with Aboriginal children across the spectrum of geographic isolation. As the level of relative isolation changes from no isolation (Perth) to areas of extreme isolation, so too does the maintenance of language and traditional cultures, the experience of neighbourhood/community problems, and access to services and facilities.

Language and cultural participation

- In areas of extreme relative isolation, 80 per cent of primary carers of Aboriginal children reported being conversant in an Aboriginal language. Less than one in ten carers living in areas of no isolation (4 per cent) or low isolation (6 per cent) reported being conversant in an Aboriginal language.
- In areas of moderate to extreme isolation, the proportion of Aboriginal children who were conversant in an Aboriginal language was between 15 and 20 percentage points lower than proportions of primary carers who were conversant. This gap supports concern about traditional language loss as discussed in Volume One of the Western Australian Aboriginal Child Health Survey (WAACHS).
- The proportion of primary carers who had participated in Aboriginal funerals, Aboriginal ceremonies, Aboriginal festivals and carnivals and who considered Aboriginal ceremonial business to be important also declined significantly with lower levels of relative isolation.

SUMMARY *(continued)*

Neighbourhood/community problems

Primary carers were asked whether they had been bothered by any of 18 problems in their neighbourhood or community, such as vandalism and graffiti, break-ins, family violence, drug abuse, alcohol abuse, kids not going to school and racism. Neighbourhood problems were generally most pronounced in areas of moderate isolation.

- Being bothered by drug abuse, alcohol abuse, family violence and families splitting up were commonly reported by primary carers living in areas of moderate isolation.
- Break-ins, car stealing, noisy and/or reckless driving and youth gangs were most commonly reported by primary carers living in Perth. Racism as a neighbourhood problem was also prevalent in the Perth metropolitan area and in areas of moderate isolation.
- Concerns about people leaving the area were most commonly expressed by primary carers living in areas of extreme isolation.

Access to services and facilities

- The proportion of primary carers reporting being happy with access to community services and facilities was, in most cases, significantly below that reported by carers of non-Aboriginal children in the 1993 Western Australian Child Health Survey (WA CHS).
- As the level of relative isolation increased, there was an increase in the proportions of carers of Aboriginal children who were satisfied with access to a community or child health clinic and church. This trend was not evident in the rates of reported satisfaction among carers of non-Aboriginal children.
- There was also an increase in satisfaction with access to the Aboriginal Medical Service, as the level of relative isolation increased.
- Around half of the carers of Aboriginal children were happy with access to a police station or regular patrols — a proportion that showed little variation across levels of isolation. In comparison, two-thirds of carers of non-Aboriginal children were happy with access to a police station, with more carers reporting satisfaction in country areas than in Perth.
- Lower proportions of primary carers reported being satisfied with access to shopping, banking and entertainment facilities (such as movie theatres and halls for live theatre) as isolation increased. In areas of moderate, high and extreme isolation, satisfaction also declined in respect of access to school bus services and swimming pools.

INTRODUCTION

THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY

There are many ways to define the concept of 'community'. The term 'community' can be used to define a group of people with shared belief systems, a shared sense of cultural identity, a common language or dialect, or can be based on family or extended family relationships, among others (see commentary box entitled *How is community perceived in an Aboriginal context* in Chapter Two). The concept of community can also be described through population demographics such as the size, location and the geographic dispersion of a population group.

DEFINING COMMUNITY IN THE WAACHS

As previously stated in Chapter Two, the design of the WAACHS did not allow for the collection of data for individual communities. The smallest geographic unit used in the sample design was the census collection district (CD). CDs are an administrative unit and are not designed to explicitly capture a neighbourhood boundary or defined community. In the absence of other data in the WAACHS, CDs are the best available measure of the community or neighbourhood level.

Compiling CDs into larger geographic areas, such as the CDs that make up each of the five Levels of Relative Isolation (LORI), results in a population large enough to support meaningful statistical analysis. In lieu of a specific community level data source, LORI forms the basis for WAACHS analysis at the community level. Therefore, in the WAACHS, 'community' is defined on the basis of geography (i.e. physical location) — with the issue of distance to service centres being a central, binding theme, along with other factors that were common to each individual LORI category (see *Appendix C — Determination of Levels of Relative Isolation (LORI) based on ARIA++*).

While it is desirable to gather information about neighbourhoods or communities independent of the individuals sampled within households, this was not done in the WAACHS. Primary carers of Aboriginal children provided their perceptions of the characteristics of the communities and neighbourhoods that they lived in. This has enabled a description of broad trends in maintenance of Aboriginal languages and aspects of traditional culture, in experience of neighbourhood/community problems, and in access to services and facilities, which are the focus of this chapter. As discussed later in this section, it was also possible to link WAACHS data with other data collected from discrete Aboriginal communities to investigate other aspects of Aboriginal community life.

MEASURING THE GEOGRAPHIC ISOLATION OF COMMUNITIES

The Level of Relative Isolation (LORI) and ARIA++ measures are used to separate communities with different levels of access to services (see *Glossary*). Typically, communities in more isolated parts of Western Australia have less access to goods and services, including health infrastructure and professionals. This has implications for the cost of these goods and services and the timeliness of accessing them. Further, while community size and location affect issues of access, other factors, such as a lack of culturally appropriate services, can also inhibit access.

LORI and ARIA++ are used extensively in this chapter to highlight the differences in the characteristics of communities, across the spectrum of geographic isolation. See Chapter One for a detailed explanation of LORI, ARIA++, and a list of localities, with their associated ARIA++ scores, to aid interpretation of results in this chapter.

CULTURE AND COMMUNITY

The survey questions that asked about aspects of Aboriginal culture focused on participation. Responses to this set of questions providing a general indication of the level of family involvement in aspects of Aboriginal culture. However, it needs to be acknowledged that culture is dynamic and evolving and is lived as an everyday experience and is not just a matter of participating in traditional ceremonies or attending cultural events.

Access to land and land ownership are pivotal elements of cultural participation and connectedness for Aboriginal people and communities. In addition to the obvious economic benefits that can be derived from owning and managing land, there is often considerable religious and spiritual significance attached to traditional land. Having access to the land enables Aboriginal people to practice traditional cultural activities and look after places of significance.[2]

Previously reported results from the survey have highlighted that some aspects of cultural loss have been greatest in larger rural communities (e.g. Kalgoorlie, Broome, Carnarvon) that are service centres for more remote, outlying traditional Aboriginal communities.[3] It has been noted that Aboriginal children in these communities experience more acculturative stress than those within more traditional communities and those in larger metropolitan centres. These issues are explored in more detail in this chapter.

DISCRETE ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES

Although WAACHS data was not able to describe discrete Aboriginal communities, two other data sets — the Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey and the Environmental Health Needs Survey — do provide reliable community-level information. This chapter begins by examining the results from linking WAACHS data to data from each of these surveys.

THE WELLBEING OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES IN DISCRETE ABORIGINAL COMMUNITIES

In order to assess the impact of community characteristics on wellbeing outcomes for Aboriginal children and families, WAACHS data were linked to two reliable sources of community-level data for discrete Aboriginal communities in Western Australia — the Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) and the Environmental Health Needs Survey (EHNS). The section entitled *Record linkage between survey data and administrative data for discrete Aboriginal communities* in Chapter One provides more information about each of these surveys.

Around one in five of the WAACHS children were living in discrete Aboriginal communities covered by the CHINS (20.6 per cent) or the EHNS (20.4 per cent). Alternatively, of the 283 discrete communities in Western Australia surveyed by the CHINS, 68 (or 24.0 per cent) were linked to the WAACHS. The EHNS surveyed 274 discrete Indigenous communities within the state, of which 64 (or 23.4 per cent) were linked.

ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN COMMUNITY-LEVEL FACTORS AND CHILD AND FAMILY OUTCOMES

The CHINS and EHNS are unique surveys that differ in their scope, methodology and survey content. However, there is a degree of overlap in the range of questions they asked of Aboriginal communities. The following analysis focuses on community-level factors common to both the CHINS and EHNS surveys and measured the effect of these factors

on a range of WAACHS indicators of child and family wellbeing. It should be noted that the analysis described here is exploratory in nature and is therefore not an exhaustive assessment of the interactions between children, families and communities.

The community-level risk factors chosen for analysis can be broadly classified as pertaining to: the size of the community population; the water source and quality of water used in the community; the source of electricity and the reliability of this source; and the quality of the sewerage and waste systems in the community. These factors were cross-tabulated with a number of WAACHS outcome measures, including: family functioning; the number of physical health problems of the child; the emotional and behavioural wellbeing of the child; and the experience of recurring infections among children.

As a general rule, the CHINS and EHNS community-level variables did not appear to be related to child-level and family-level outcomes in a cross-tabulation analysis. While the subset of the sample used in this analysis provided for limitations to the robustness of some of the findings, there appeared to be few discernible associations in the data. The exceptions to this were significant associations between the physical health of children and both the main type of sewerage system used by the community and the frequency of rubbish removal. In addition, there was a trend toward worse outcomes for children of smaller communities in relation to life stress, financial strain, education and the experience of skin and ear infections.

When modelling (see *Multivariate logistic regression modelling* in the Glossary) the limited number of significantly associated factors from the cross-tabulation analysis (with age and sex), none were found to be independently associated with the key child and family outcomes that are the focus of the WAACHS volumes.

LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL PARTICIPATION

Language and culture are fundamental to the intrinsic fabric of communities. Since European settlement, however, continuity in Aboriginal languages and cultures has been significantly disrupted. This disruption may carry with it a commensurate cost for Aboriginal communities.

In respect of language, over 100 Aboriginal languages have been spoken in Western Australia. Relatively small groups traditionally spoke these languages but each had its territory, culture and transmission assured.[3] Since European settlement, however, the situation has changed drastically — some languages are still spoken by adults and children, some have very few speakers while many others are now extinct (see comment box below entitled *Indigenous language loss in Australia*).

The effect of European settlement extends to the state's Aboriginal cultures. These cultures encompass a wide variety of beliefs, customs and laws that inform identity, spiritual connection to the land and the social functioning of group and kinship systems. These traditional cultures have had to adapt to extensive political, social and ecological change since European settlement — most particularly the policies of assimilation, forced separation of children and relocation of communities. These changes have resulted in unprecedented cultural dislocation. To gain an appreciation of the scale of cultural adaptation that Aboriginal peoples have made with their increasing contact with non-Aboriginal people, see the comment box entitled *A Perspective on the cultural adaptations made by Aboriginal peoples*.

This section examines the extent to which speaking of Aboriginal languages and involvement in certain Aboriginal cultural activities diminishes across the spectrum of remoteness (or relative isolation).

A PERSPECTIVE ON THE CULTURAL ADAPTATIONS MADE BY ABORIGINAL PEOPLES

Prior to European settlement, the central characteristics of Western Australian Aboriginal social organisation and modes of living were largely based on their semi-nomadic subsistence economies, the sparseness of the population distribution and the centrality of the sacred and mythical significance of group attachments to land. There are many other ways in which the traditional Aboriginal languages and cultures of these peoples differ from the contemporary dominant cultural mainstream of contemporary Australia. It is useful therefore to consider a few of these to place into perspective the scale of cultural adaptation which Aboriginal peoples have made with their increasing contact with non-Aboriginal people. Among the key differences highlighted by Schapper (1969)[4] which were strengths of, and essential to, Aboriginal cultures are:

- there were several hundred tribal and semi-tribal groups with a similar number of dialects and no overall national identity linked by a lingua franca
- there was wide dispersal of power and authority within and between tribes; not centralised leadership based on royal or hereditary power, or on election
- patterns of behaviour and thought were in accordance with limited choices in static to slow-changing traditional society oriented to harmony with nature; not decision-making in a fast-changing society presenting wide ranges of alternatives oriented to a mastery over nature
- inter-group interactions of a ceremonial and ritualistic nature and limited and occasional cooperation in fishing and hunting and seed gathering; not inter-group discipline for work or war
- some trade of ceremonial and other items of weaponry and implements; not continual interchange of goods and materials
- local and unwritten laws; not a formal legal code
- compromise and consensus rather than confrontation in the settlement of disputes
- interpersonal obligations discharged through the kinship system; present-day society demands loyalties beyond kinship groups — between employer and employee, teacher and child, and to elected leaders
- inalienable personal and group identification with the total physical environment; not individual alienable rights to land
- traditional behavioural rights and responsibilities; not contractual behavioural rights and extensive personal property rights
- informal cooperative mode of group living; not interpersonal competition.
- the marriage unit was commonly one of a cluster of families living together; not separate household units

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A PERSPECTIVE ON THE CULTURAL ADAPTATIONS MADE BY ABORIGINAL PEOPLES
(continued)

- Past and present-time oriented; not future-time oriented, i.e. hourly time as distinct from seasonal time was irrelevant
- Investment was limited to the essential requirements of a semi-nomadic pattern of life
- The work-leisure dichotomy was non-existent
- Politics, law and religion were one.

LANGUAGE

Primary carers were asked if they, or any of their children, spoke an Aboriginal language (either spoke a few words, could hold a conversation, or did not speak an Aboriginal language).

The proportion of primary carers who were able to converse in an Aboriginal language decreased dramatically with decreasing relative isolation. In areas of extreme isolation, 80.0 per cent (CI: 69.5%–88.9%) of carers reported being conversant in an Aboriginal language. In areas of high and moderate isolation, the proportion fell significantly to less than half of primary carers — 45.4 per cent (CI: 32.1%–58.4%) and 35.2 per cent (CI: 29.9%–40.7%), respectively. In areas of low or no isolation, less than one in ten carers were conversant — 6.0 per cent (CI: 4.2%–8.1%) and 4.1 per cent (CI: 2.4%–6.5%), respectively (Table 7.1). The very low proportions in areas of low and no isolation may be partly due to higher proportions of non-Aboriginal primary carers living in these areas, as discussed previously in this volume (see Chapter Two) — around one in five in areas of low isolation and one in four in the Perth metropolitan area. It may also reflect that non-Aboriginal cultures are dominant in these areas (as discussed in Chapter Two).

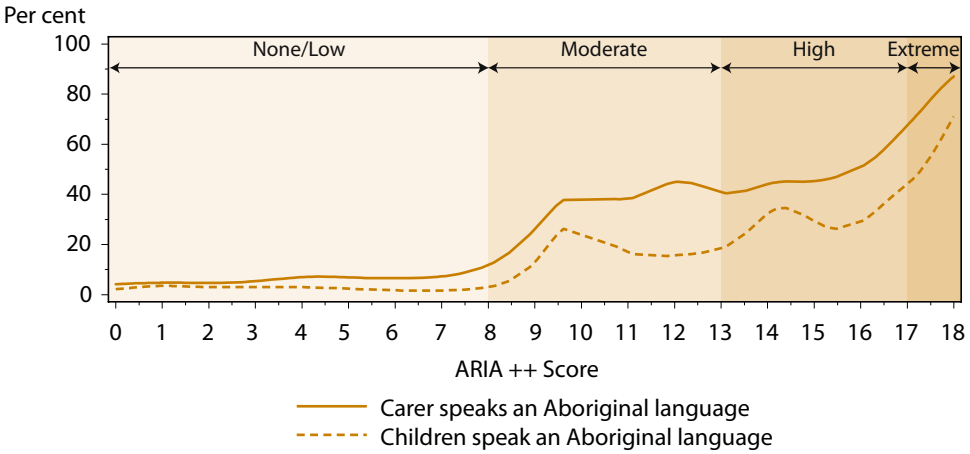
The proportion of Aboriginal children reported to be conversant in an Aboriginal language also declined with decreasing levels of relative isolation. In areas of moderate, high and extreme isolation, the proportion of Aboriginal children able to hold a conversation in an Aboriginal language was markedly lower than proportions reported for their primary carers — differences of 15 to 20 percentage points. The difference was most significant in areas of moderate isolation — 35.2 per cent (CI: 29.9%–40.7%) of primary carers compared with 15.7 per cent (CI: 12.4%–19.6%) of children (Table 7.2).

Figure 7.1 illustrates two significant issues in the changing demography of Aboriginal language use by Aboriginal children and their primary carers.

- There are two points where a steep decline in the proportion of primary carers and Aboriginal children conversant in an Aboriginal language occurs. The first takes place from the most extremely isolated communities through to communities in areas of high isolation. The second occurs between communities in areas of moderate isolation and those in areas of low isolation through to the Perth metropolitan area. Each case coincides with increased exposure to, and the need to coexist with, a predominantly English-speaking Western culture, services, and associated infrastructure, albeit at different levels of exposure.

- The gap between proportions of primary carers and children conversant in an Aboriginal language across the majority of areas of moderate to extreme isolation is strongly indicative of loss of traditional Aboriginal language from one generation to the next. This loss is highest in areas of moderate isolation, where the gap is in the order of 30 percentage points at the ARIA++ score of 12 (Figure 7.1).

FIGURE 7.1: PRIMARY CARERS AND ABORIGINAL CHILDREN CONVERSANT IN AN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE — ARIA++ AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



The highest average proportion of primary carers conversant in an Aboriginal language in Western Australia were in LORI—Extreme (80.0 per cent; CI: 69.5%–88.9%), which equates to 920 (CI: 670–1,250) carers. In LORI—Moderate, the proportion of carers conversant in an Aboriginal language was significantly lower, at 35.2 per cent (CI: 29.9%–40.7%) yet it represents a similar number of carers (950; CI: 770–1,150). In the Perth metropolitan area, a much lower 180 carers (CI: 110–290) were conversant in an Aboriginal language, representing 4.1 per cent (CI: 2.4%–6.5%) of carers in this area (Table 7.1).

7

INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE LOSS IN AUSTRALIA

In November 2001 Environment Australia released its report on the state of Indigenous languages in Australia.[5] The report was commissioned as part of the *State of the Environment* reporting programme by Environment Australia, and carried out as a consultancy by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies. This report noted that:

- There had been a decrease of 90 per cent in the number of Indigenous languages spoken fluently and regularly by all age groups in Australia since 1800.
- There had been a decrease in the percentage of Indigenous people speaking Indigenous languages from 100 per cent in 1800 to 13 per cent in 1996.

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INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE LOSS IN AUSTRALIA *(continued)*

- If these trends continue unchecked, by 2050 there will no longer be any Indigenous languages spoken in Australia. While it is unlikely that this prediction will be borne out in exactly this way — the trend will probably level out so that a handful of strong languages are spoken for another generation or two — the overall scenario is nevertheless bleak.
- While precise estimates are impossible, there may actually be in the order of 55,000 speakers of Indigenous languages in Australia.
- There was an unprecedented recognition in Australia of the rights of Indigenous languages and the need for support for them in the 1980s–90s. This has not however been reflected in any legislation guaranteeing rights or funding either nationally or in the states and territories. There has been a general tailing off in the support of Aboriginal languages over the last decade.
- Particularly significant and productive has been the establishment of Regional Aboriginal Language Centres and language management committees under Indigenous control from the mid-1980s onwards; there are few parallels to this development elsewhere in the world.

Why preserve language diversity?

Language diversity is essential to the human heritage.[6] Each and every language embodies the unique cultural wisdom of a people. Language codes history, experience, knowing, and ways of thinking and being, and is intimately tied to culture. The loss of any language is thus a loss for all humanity.

What is an endangered language?

A language is endangered when its speakers cease to use it, use it in an increasingly reduced number of communicative domains, and cease to pass it on from one generation to the next. Language endangerment may be the result of external forces such as military, economic, religious, cultural or educational subjugation, or it may be caused by internal forces, such as a community's negative attitude towards its own language. Internal pressures often have their source in external ones, and both halt the intergenerational transmission of linguistic and cultural traditions.

The endangerment status of a language can be assessed by using a set of nine factors:

Factor 1: Intergenerational language transmission

Factor 2: Absolute number of speakers

Factor 3: Proportion of speakers within the total population

Factor 4: Shifts in domains of language use

Factor 5: Response to new domains and media

Factor 6: Materials for language education and literacy

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INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE LOSS IN AUSTRALIA *(continued)*

Factor 7: Governmental and institutional language attitudes and policies, including official status and use

Factor 8: Community member's attitudes towards their own language

Factor 9: Type and quality of documentation

Taken together, these nine factors are useful for characterising a language's viability and its function in society. No single factor alone can be used to assess the state of a community's language and the type of support needed for its maintenance, revitalisation and transmission. In addition, the need of ensuring access to digital local content adds an important new component for consideration in preserving languages.

What can be done to address language loss?

There are five essential areas for sustaining endangered languages:

- **Basic linguistic and pedagogical training.** Providing language teachers with training in basic linguistics, language teaching methods and techniques, curriculum development, and teaching materials development.
- **Sustainable development in literacy and local documentation skills.** Training local language workers to develop orthographies if needed, and to read, write and analyse their own languages, and produce pedagogical materials. One of the effective strategies here is the establishment of local research centres, where speakers of endangered languages will be trained to study, document and archive their own language materials. Literacy is useful to the teaching and learning of such languages.
- **Supporting and developing national language policy.** National language policies must support linguistic diversity, including endangered languages. More social scientists and humanists, and speakers of endangered languages themselves should be actively involved in the formulation of national language policies.
- **Supporting and developing educational policy.** The most common educational model for teaching endangered language minority children in schools still uses locally or nationally dominant languages as the medium of instruction. *Teaching exclusively in these languages supports their spread, at the expense of endangered languages* (emphasis added). The general approach favoured is to include regional languages (often called 'mother tongues') in formal education, but not at the expense of ethnolinguistic minorities.[7] A great deal of research shows that acquiring bilingual capability need in no way diminish competence in (either the official or minority) language.
- **Improving living conditions and respect for the human rights of speaker communities.** Language documenters, linguists and educators can be vital mediators by supporting the communities in formulating claims about their linguistic and other human rights. Conversely, materials such as those on health care, community development or language education produced for marginalised communities require specialist input. Concepts and content need to be conveyed in a culturally meaningful way.

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INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE LOSS IN AUSTRALIA *(continued)*

Language loss and the WAACHS

Data from the WAACHS illustrate the extent of the threat to Australian Aboriginal languages in Western Australia. The data show significant language loss as measured by intergenerational language transmission, absolute number of speakers, the proportion of speakers in the total population, and uncertainty in the governmental and institutional language attitudes and policies governing official status and use of Aboriginal languages.

Programmes and activities that have the capacity to promote language restoration and preservation offer considerable scope to authorities in family and community, education and other sectors where specific program implementation can use language restoration and preservation as a broad strategy. These programmes build and sustain cultural connection, respect, and appreciation for Aboriginal peoples and their heritage. Such programmes also have the capacity to involve a wide range of individuals (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) of varying ages and whose Aboriginal language knowledge varies from negligible to knowledgeable.

CULTURAL PARTICIPATION

Primary carers were asked if they had participated in certain Aboriginal cultural activities over the previous twelve months. These activities included attending Aboriginal funerals, participating in Aboriginal ceremonies, attending Aboriginal festivals/carnivals, and involvement in Aboriginal organisations. The level of involvement by primary carers in Aboriginal organisations appeared to be fairly similar across LORI areas. However, participation in the other three cultural activities increased significantly with increasing isolation. The extent of these changes is examined in the following sections.

Aboriginal funerals

Around 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, indicating the generally high levels of family bereavement and the cultural and communal importance placed on attending funerals. Almost all primary carers living in areas of extreme isolation (93.1 per cent; CI: 86.6%–96.9%) and high isolation (90.7 per cent; CI: 78.8%–97.5%) had attended a funeral (Table 7.3). These proportions were significantly lower for primary carers living in less isolated areas.

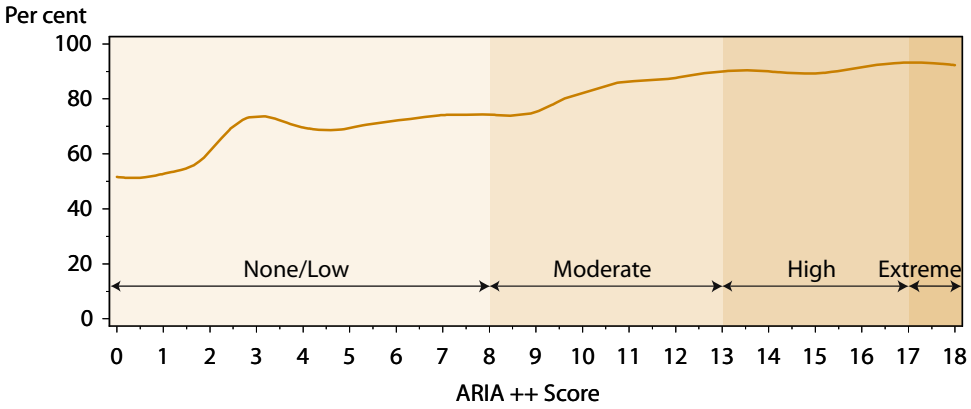
As Figure 7.2 shows, there was a steady decline in attendance at funerals in areas of moderate isolation (the overall attendance rate in areas of moderate isolation was 80.9 per cent (CI: 77.3%–84.2%)). The decline persisted into the majority of areas with low or no isolation, with the overall attendance among carers in the Perth metropolitan area being 50.6 per cent (CI: 46.2%–55.2%) (Table 7.3).

While the proportion of primary carers in areas of extreme isolation who had attended an Aboriginal funeral was higher than in Perth, there was a greater actual number of carers in Perth (2,290; CI: 2,090–2,500) and areas of low relative isolation (2,170;

CI: 1,850–2,540) who had attended than in a areas of extreme isolation (1,070 (CI: 780–1,440) (Table 7.3).

Note, these data do not necessarily reflect differences in death rates across LORI categories, merely different rates of funeral attendance among carers.

FIGURE 7.2: PRIMARY CARERS — ATTENDANCE AT ABORIGINAL FUNERALS IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, BY ARIA++ AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



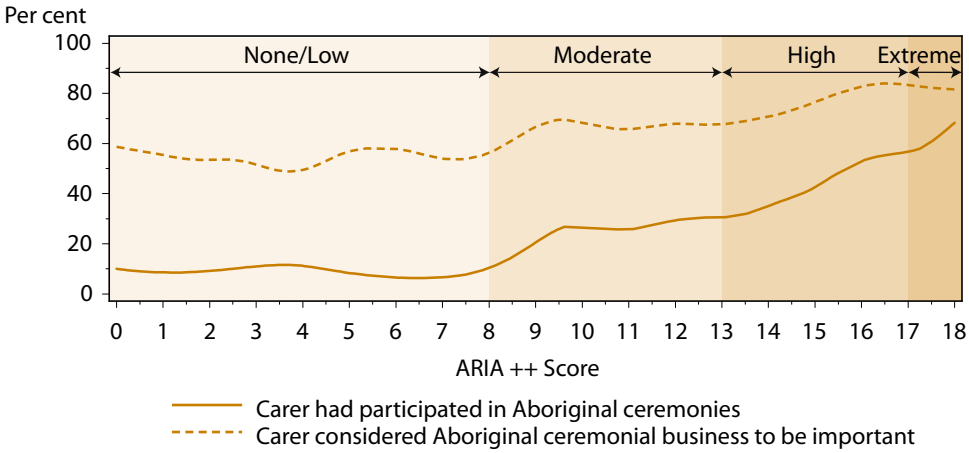
Aboriginal ceremonies

The rates of participation in Aboriginal ceremonies across levels of relative isolation provide a clear indication of the cultural dislocation that confronts Aboriginal communities. In areas of extreme isolation, 60.7 per cent (CI: 49.9%–70.3%) of primary carers had participated in Aboriginal ceremonies in the last 12 months. The proportion decreased to 46.7 per cent (CI: 36.4%–57.4%) in areas of high isolation and was significantly lower in areas of moderate isolation (25.4 per cent; CI: 21.7%–29.4%) (Table 7.4). In areas of low or no isolation, participation in Aboriginal ceremonies fell to around one in ten primary carers.

Primary carers were also asked how important Aboriginal ceremonial business was to them. Within each LORI category, the proportion who reported Aboriginal ceremonial business to be important was significantly higher than that reported for actual participation in Aboriginal ceremonies. In areas of extreme isolation, 81.1 per cent (CI: 76.1%–85.7%) of primary carers reported that Aboriginal ceremonial business was important to them decreasing to 58.3 per cent (CI: 53.9%–62.5%) in the Perth metropolitan area (Table 7.5). Figure 7.3 shows that, as the level of relative isolation decreases, the gap between the stated importance of ceremonial business and participation in ceremonies increases, with the largest gap evident at the ARIA++ score of 8 (e.g. locations with a similar ARIA++ score to Carnarvon).

In areas of extreme isolation, where participation in Aboriginal ceremonies was highest, an estimated 700 (CI: 490–960) primary carers reported having participated while 940 (CI: 670–1,290) considered Aboriginal ceremonial business to be important. In the Perth metropolitan area, where participation was lowest, 450 (CI: 340–570) primary carers reported having participated while 2,630 (CI: 2,440–2,830) considered Aboriginal ceremonial business to be important. In areas of moderate isolation, the respective number of primary carers was 680 (CI: 550–830) and 1,820 (CI: 1,540–2,120) (Tables 7.4 and 7.5).

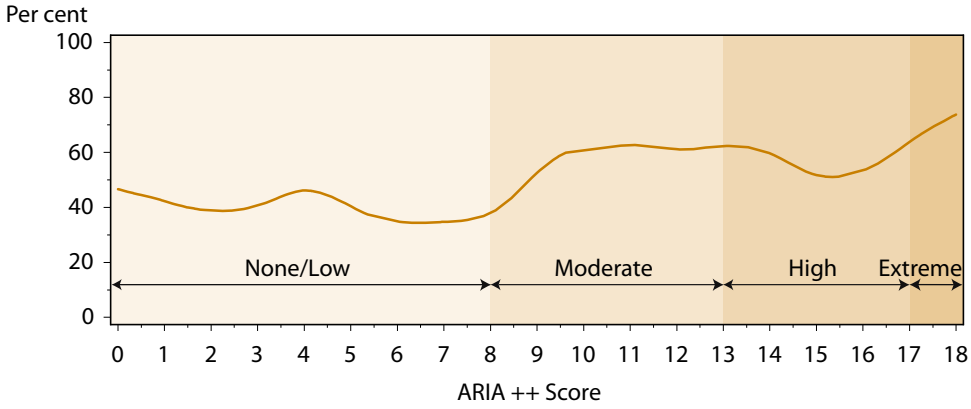
FIGURE 7.3: PRIMARY CARERS — PARTICIPATION IN, AND STATED IMPORTANCE OF, ABORIGINAL CEREMONIES, BY ARIA++ AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Aboriginal festivals/carnivals

Participation in Aboriginal festivals/carnivals that involved arts and crafts, music, dance or sport also declined at lower levels of relative isolation. However, as Figure 7.4 shows, the decline would appear to be most pronounced between people in areas of extreme isolation and those in areas of high isolation, and from areas of moderate isolation to areas of low isolation. Participation in festivals/carnivals appeared to increase following each of these transition points.

FIGURE 7.4: PRIMARY CARERS — PARTICIPATION IN ABORIGINAL FESTIVALS/CARNIVALS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, BY ARIA++ AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Overall, participation in festivals/carnivals was highest in areas of extreme isolation (72.7 per cent; CI: 61.8%–82.1%) and moderate isolation (58.2 per cent; CI: 53.7%–62.5%), and lowest in areas of low or no isolation (41.9 per cent; CI: 37.3%–46.7%, and 46.7 per cent; CI: 42.2%–51.2%, respectively) (Table 7.6).

The three in four primary carers in areas of extreme isolation who had participated in an Aboriginal festival/carnival equated to 840 (CI: 590–1,140) carers. While the proportion participating in the Perth metropolitan area was significantly lower, this translated to 2,110 (CI: 1,910–2,320) carers (Table 7.6).

TELEVISION, THE MEDIA AND INDIGENOUS CULTURE

In commenting upon Australian and Canadian Indigenous television and newspaper developments, Avison and Meadows (2000) and Meadows (1995a) highlight the importance of access by Indigenous peoples to democratic institutions like the media. Any cursory inspection of Australian mainstream media reveals Aboriginal voices outnumbered by non-Indigenous sources.[8] Moreover, mainstream representation of Aboriginal people and their circumstance typically veers from 'inappropriate . . (to) . . . racist'.[9] As noted by Langton (1993) and Meadows (1995b), 'alien radio or television broadcasts for Aboriginal people in Australia and Canada represent a double-edged sword constituting both a threat to and information source for communities'.[10,11]

Amid the cultural hegemony imposed by Australian media over the Indigenous circumstance, there is now a growing opportunity to challenge this domination by providing greater Indigenous access to, and control of, television content and programming for Indigenous communities specifically, Indigenous people more generally, and the Australian community widely.

In May 2004, the Australian Government Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts invited comment on the viability of creating an Indigenous television broadcasting service. Since then the Australian Government announced that it would fund the establishment of an Indigenous television service from 1 July 2006. The National Indigenous Television Committee is charged with the implementation of the new service, provisionally named National Indigenous Television.

The NITV Committee is a voluntary, industry representative group which was formed by the Australian Indigenous Communications Association to develop an effective strategy for the establishment of a national Indigenous television service. The group comprises representatives from the Australian Indigenous Communications Association, Indigenous Remote Communications Association Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Corporation, Indigenous Screen Australia, IMPARJA Television and others with industry expertise.

This development is part of the scope of a wider inquiry by the House Standing Committee on Communications, Information, Technology and the Arts[12] to investigate and report on:

- the scope and role of Australian community broadcasting across radio, television, the internet and other broadcasting technologies
- content and programming requirements that reflect the character of Australia and its cultural diversity
- technological opportunities, including digital, to expand community broadcasting networks
- opportunities and threats to achieving a diverse and robust network of community broadcasters.

Continued . . . .

TELEVISION, THE MEDIA AND INDIGENOUS CULTURE *(continued)*

Provision of access to community television and, specifically, Indigenous community broadcasting represents a potentially significant step in empowering Aboriginal people — as consumers and creators and as participants in an essential democratic institution. There are potential opportunities to provide Aboriginal leadership and control over the communication of a broad range of cultural, language, educational, documentary, dramatic and current affairs content. There are also potentially significant vocational and occupational opportunities for Indigenous people associated with these developments.

The history of Australian media is not one characteristically associated with 'good news' for Indigenous Australians. In the move toward the development and implementation of Indigenous broadcasting there are considerable opportunities.

There are also very significant and substantial challenges in securing rural and remote coverage, participation in and technical capacity for a sustainable service.

The WAACHS data reveal the challenges of reaching the Indigenous population in both urban and remote areas and the potential that broadcasting has in reducing disadvantage due to geographic and social isolation. Notwithstanding the challenges in implementation and philosophy,[13] the penetration of these technologies is potentially high with the possibility of addressing aspects of community isolation as well as supporting specific community identity. As discussed in Chapter Eight, the education and training of a skilled Indigenous workforce will be a key to the development of Indigenous broadcasting to enable regional and remote roll-out and the sustainability of the enterprise. There are significant synergies with Indigenous language restoration, training and language preservation as well as increased archival and documentary opportunities. There are very important child development 'contents' that could be developed and implemented in the delivery of community based broadcasting.

NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

One aspect of community life measured in the WAACHS was whether primary carers had been bothered by any of the following 18 items in their neighbourhood or community:

- vandalism/graffiti
- break-ins
- car stealing
- unemployment
- family violence
- violence in the streets
- families not having enough money
- drug abuse
- families splitting up
- youth gangs
- child abuse
- kids not going to school
- alcohol abuse
- isolation from family and friends
- noisy and/or reckless driving
- people leaving the area
- racism
- other problems.

Responses to these questions should not be compared with official statistics or notifications for these specific events or incidences. In the WAACHS, carers simply reported whether or not any of these community issues had bothered them, which differs in both concept and method to the measurement of actual rates of prevalence of these issues within communities.

As reported in Chapter Five, neighbourhood problems were significantly associated with the experience of life stress events. Primary carers who reported being bothered by 11–18 neighbourhood problems were four times more likely to have experienced 7–14 life stress events than carers who reported 0–1 neighbourhood problems.

In this section, carer-reported neighbourhood problems are analysed through the framework of geographical isolation. As shown in Tables 7.7 to 7.24, the pattern of neighbourhood problems varies across distinct levels of relative isolation, with different areas (in terms of isolation) experiencing different types of neighbourhood problems. Generally, neighbourhood problems were most commonly reported in areas of moderate isolation. The one neighbourhood problem which showed no variation across the five levels of relative isolation was vandalism/graffiti (Table 7.7).

NEIGHBOURHOOD PROBLEMS REPORTED IN AREAS OF *MODERATE* ISOLATION

Areas of moderate isolation in Western Australia include communities in and around Derby, Broome, Kununurra, Fitzroy Crossing, Halls Creek, Karratha, Port Hedland, Carnarvon, Ravensthorpe, Meekatharra, Menzies, Mount Magnet, Hyden and Morawa. They are situated across the state in areas of the far northwest as well as in the central wheatbelt and southeastern coastal areas.

Violence

Family violence. A higher proportion of primary carers living in areas of moderate isolation reported being bothered by family violence (50.4 per cent; CI: 45.3%–55.4%) than carers in areas of no relative isolation (33.7 per cent; CI: 29.6%–38.0%) or in areas of low isolation (32.1 per cent; CI: 27.6%–36.9%) (Table 7.8).

While a higher proportion of carers living in areas of moderate isolation reported being bothered by family violence, the number of carers reporting this type of neighbourhood problem in areas of no isolation (1,520; CI: 1,340–1,720) was similar to that in areas of moderate isolation (1,350; CI: 1,140–1,600) (Table 7.8).

Violence in the streets. Being bothered by violence in the streets was also more prevalent in areas of moderate isolation. Over half of all primary carers (53.7 per cent; CI: 49.1%–58.4%) living in areas of moderate isolation reported being bothered by this neighbourhood problem. This was significantly higher than the corresponding proportion of primary carers living in the Perth metropolitan area (37.2 per cent; CI: 32.9%–41.4%) and in areas of low relative isolation (34.0 per cent; CI: 29.5%–38.6%) (Table 7.9).

When looking at the number of carers reporting such problems, 1,440 (CI: 1,210–1,700) carers living in areas of moderate isolation reported being bothered by violence in the streets. A similar number of carers living in the Perth metropolitan area also reported this types of problem (1,680 carers; CI: 1,490–1,880) (Table 7.9).

Drug abuse

Drug abuse was another problem commonly reported by primary carers living in areas of moderate isolation. Almost half (49.2 per cent; CI: 44.1%–54.5%) of all primary carers living in areas of moderate isolation stated they were bothered by drug abuse in their neighbourhood or community. This was significantly higher than the proportion reported in areas of low (34.3 per cent; CI: 30.1%–38.8%) and extreme isolation (28.9 per cent; CI: 21.4%–37.6%), but only marginally higher than in the Perth metropolitan area (46.8 per cent; CI: 42.2%–51.3%) (Table 7.10).

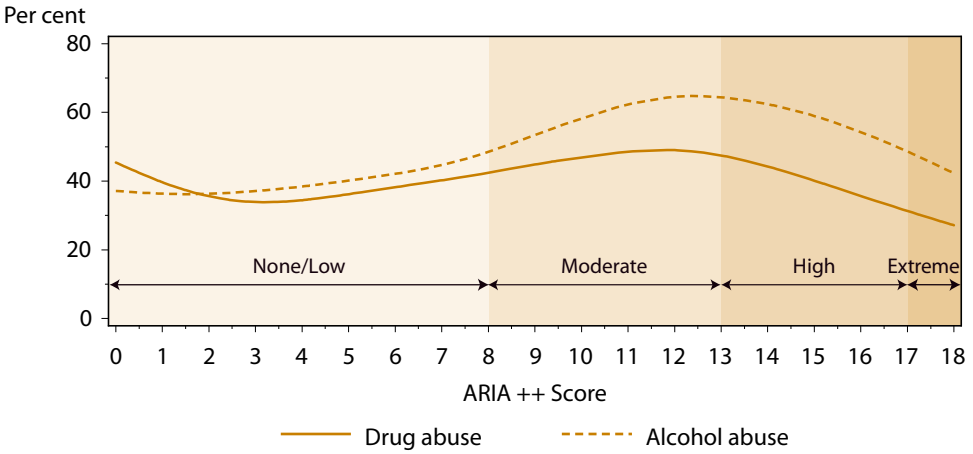
Although the highest proportion of carers who reported being bothered by drug abuse were living in areas of moderate isolation, this did not equate to the highest number of carers reporting such problems. There were 2,110 carers (CI: 1,910–2,330) living in the Perth metropolitan area who reported being bothered by drug abuse, significantly higher than the corresponding number of carers in areas of moderate isolation (1,320; CI: 1,100–1,560) (Table 7.10).

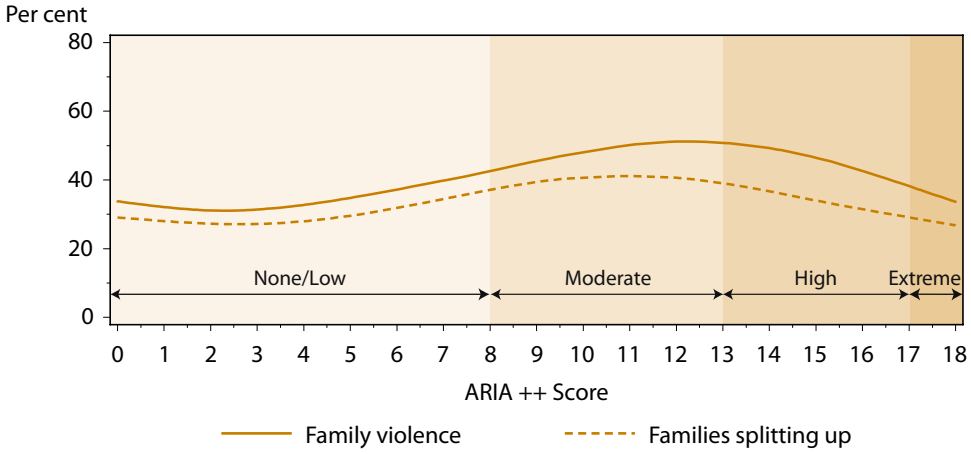
Other problems

A higher proportion of primary carers living in areas of moderate isolation also reported being bothered by unemployment, families not having enough money, families splitting up, child abuse, alcohol abuse, and 'other' problems in their neighbourhood or community when compared with carers living in other areas. While a higher proportion of primary carers living in areas of moderate isolation also reported being bothered by isolation from family and friends and by kids not going to school, these problems were also of significant concern for primary carers living in more isolated areas. Data relating to these neighbourhood problems are provided in Tables 7.11 to 7.18.

The incidence of selected neighbourhood problems has been further analysed by looking at ARIA++ scores on a continuous scale. As shown in Figure 7.5, the proportion of carers who reported being bothered by drug abuse, alcohol abuse, family violence and families splitting up peaks in areas with an ARIA++ score between 12 (i.e. locations with a similar ARIA++ score to Fitzroy Crossing, Halls Creek, Kununurra) and 13 (i.e. locations with a similar ARIA++ score to Laverton).

FIGURE 7.5: PRIMARY CARERS — PROPORTION BOTHERED BY SELECTED PROBLEMS IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD OR COMMUNITY, BY ARIA++ SCORE AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION





NEIGHBOURHOOD PROBLEMS REPORTED IN AREAS OF *NO* ISOLATION

Primary carers living in areas of no isolation (the Perth metropolitan area) were most commonly bothered by crime-related neighbourhood problems.

Break-ins

Over half of all primary carers residing in the Perth metropolitan area (51.5 per cent; CI: 47.1%–55.9%) reported being bothered by break-ins in their neighbourhood or community compared with 41.9 per cent (CI: 37.0%–46.9%) of primary carers in areas of low isolation (Table 7.19).

In addition to having the highest proportion of carers being bothered by break-ins, the Perth metropolitan area also had the highest number of carers who reported such problems — 2,320 carers (CI: 2,130–2,530). This number was significantly higher than the 1,320 carers (CI: 1,140–1,510) in areas of low isolation and the 480 carers (CI: 320–690) in areas of extreme isolation who reported break-ins as a problem in their neighbourhood (Table 7.19).

Car stealing

A higher proportion of primary carers in the Perth metropolitan area also reported being bothered by car stealing (34.0 per cent; CI: 30.0%–38.2%) compared with carers residing in areas of low isolation (23.1 per cent; CI: 19.3%–27.2%), high isolation (13.4 per cent; CI: 7.5%–21.4%) and extreme isolation (22.0 per cent; CI: 14.9%–29.8%) (Table 7.20).

The Perth metropolitan area also had the highest number of carers who reported being bothered by car stealing in their neighbourhood — an estimated 1,530 carers (CI: 1,360–1,730). This number was significantly higher than the corresponding number of carers in areas of moderate isolation (750; CI: 600–920) and in areas of extreme isolation (250; CI: 170–390) (Table 7.20).

Noisy and/or reckless driving

Around six in ten (58.8 per cent; CI: 54.3%–63.4%) primary carers living in the Perth metropolitan area reported being bothered by noisy and/or reckless driving. As could be expected, the data suggest that this was seen as less of a problem in the more remote areas — 47.6 per cent (CI: 36.4%–58.9%) and 45.3 per cent (CI: 36.0%–55.7%) in areas of high and extreme isolation, respectively (Table 7.21).

In the Perth metropolitan area, 2,660 (CI: 2,450–2,870) primary carers reported noisy and/or reckless driving as a problem compared with an estimated 510 (CI: 330–730) and 520 (CI: 350–730) primary carers in areas of high and extreme isolation, respectively (Table 7.21).

Youth gangs

Primary carers living in areas of no isolation, and to a lesser extent moderate isolation, most commonly reported being bothered by youth gangs. Around a third of all primary carers living in the Perth metropolitan area (33.5 per cent; CI: 29.5%–37.9%) reported youth gangs as a neighbourhood problem while around a quarter (26.3 per cent; CI: 22.2%–30.7%) of carers in areas of moderate relative isolation reported this as a problem. The proportion in Perth was significantly higher than the corresponding

proportion of primary carers in areas of low isolation (16.9 per cent; CI: 13.1%–21.0%), high isolation (16.1 per cent; CI: 9.1%–24.7%) and extreme isolation (16.9 per cent; CI: 11.0%–25.1%) (Table 7.22).

The one in three primary carers living in the Perth metropolitan area who reported youth gangs as a problem in the neighbourhood represented 1,510 carers (CI: 1,330–1,710). This compares with 710 carers (CI: 570–860) living in areas of moderate isolation and 190 carers (CI: 110–310) living in areas of extreme isolation (Table 7.22).

Racism

As shown in Table 7.23 and Figure 7.6, primary carer reports of racism were prevalent in areas of no, low and moderate relative isolation. Over four in ten primary carers residing in the Perth metropolitan area (42.0 per cent; CI: 37.6%–46.4%) reported being bothered by racism in their neighbourhood or community while 44.9 per cent (CI: 40.8%–49.0%) in areas of moderate isolation were bothered by this problem. These proportions were significantly higher than the corresponding figure for carers in areas of high isolation (25.9 per cent; CI: 16.8%–36.1%) and extreme isolation (24.1 per cent; CI: 15.5%–33.6%). The greater representation of Aboriginal people, as a proportion of all people, in remote areas may provide better opportunities for positive racial identity and inter-racial socialisation in these areas. This may partly explain the lower rates of perceived racism in remote areas.

Along with having the highest proportion of carers reporting racism as a problem in the neighbourhood, the Perth metropolitan area also had the highest number of carers stating that racism was a neighbourhood problem (1,900; CI: 1,700–2,100). This was significantly higher than the corresponding number of carers in areas of moderate isolation (1,210; CI: 1,010–1,420) and in areas of extreme isolation (280; CI: 170–430) (Table 7.23).

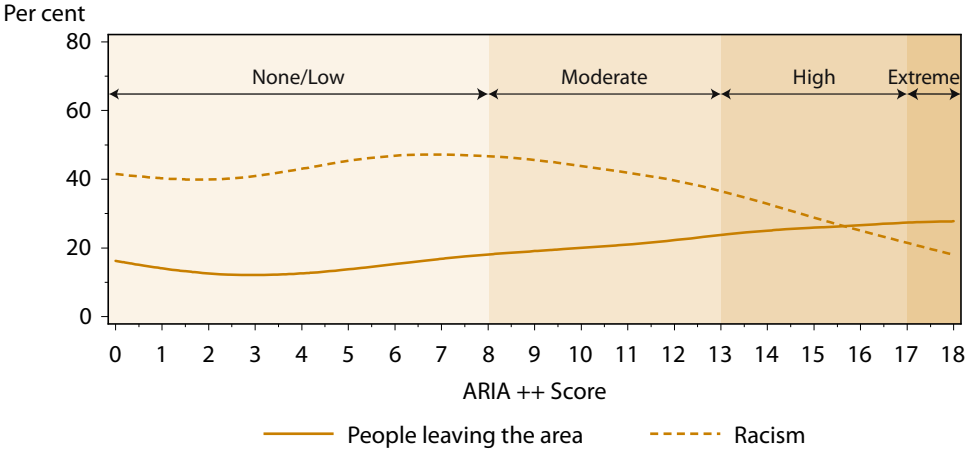
NEIGHBOURHOOD PROBLEMS REPORTED IN AREAS OF *EXTREME* ISOLATION

Areas of extreme isolation in Western Australia include communities such as Shay Gap, Christmas Creek, Jigalong, Balgo, Mulan, Warakurna, Punmu, Yiyili, Ringers Soak, Nullagine, Tjukurla and Eyre. They are situated to the east of the state in areas of the far northeast, the central desert and south east coastal areas.

Primary carers living in areas of extreme isolation were most likely to report being bothered by people leaving the area (Figure 7.6). Over one-third of primary carers living in areas of extreme isolation (33.8 per cent; CI: 25.1%–43.0%) reported being bothered by this neighbourhood problem; significantly higher than the proportion of carers in areas of no relative isolation (16.5 per cent; CI: 13.6%–19.8%), low isolation (13.4 per cent; CI: 10.5%–16.6%), and moderate isolation (19.3 per cent; CI: 16.1%–23.0%) (Table 7.24).

The three in ten carers in areas of extreme isolation that reported people leaving the area as a neighbourhood problem represented 390 (CI: 250–590) carers. This compared with 750 (CI: 620–900) carers, or one in six, in areas of no isolation (Table 7.24).

FIGURE 7.6: PRIMARY CARERS — PROPORTION BOTHERED BY RACISM IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD OR COMMUNITY AND PEOPLE LEAVING THE AREA, BY ARIA++ SCORE AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



ACCESS TO SERVICES AND FACILITIES

In Chapter Two — *Characteristics of families and communities with Aboriginal children*, primary carers indicated a general level of satisfaction with access to community services and facilities that, in most cases, was significantly below the level of satisfaction reported by carers of non-Aboriginal children in the 1993 WA CHS.

The measure of satisfaction was derived by asking primary carers in the WAACHS to rate how happy they were with access to a range of services and facilities on a five-point scale:

- very unhappy
- a little bit unhappy
- neither unhappy nor happy
- a little bit happy
- very happy.

To simplify analysis, this scale was divided into three categories:

- unhappy, i.e. a little bit unhappy or very unhappy
- neither unhappy nor happy
- happy, i.e. a little bit happy or very happy.

Note that there were instances where a 'not applicable' response was given. These proportions are shown in the detailed tables in Chapter Two and refer to either a question not asked of the carer (e.g. remote community not asked this question) or the carer stated that the question was not applicable to them (e.g. 'Access to child care facilities' may not be applicable to a carer whose youngest child was 16 years or older). Also note that some services — such as access to the Flying Doctor for people living in Perth, and access to taxis for people living in extreme isolation — would not be services associated with such levels of isolation. A high 'neither unhappy nor happy' response was often reported in these instances.

The following analysis indicates how happy primary carers were with access to a range of community services and facilities as reported across levels of geographic isolation.

ACCESS TO SERVICES AND FACILITIES AND LORI

Figure 7.7 summarises the proportion of primary carers living in each LORI category who reported that they were happy with access to community services and facilities. Primary carers living in discrete remote communities were not required to report for some services/facilities as they these were deemed irrelevant to their unique living circumstances. This group of carers were asked a few extra questions designed to take account of their circumstances.

FIGURE 7.7: PRIMARY CARERS OF ABORIGINAL CHILDREN — PROPORTION HAPPY(a) WITH ACCESS TO COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

	Level of Relative Isolation				
	None	*Low*	*Moderate*	*High*	*Extreme*
	Per cent (95% CI)	*Per cent (95% CI)*	*Per cent (95% CI)*	*Per cent (95% CI)*	*Per cent (95% CI)*
Health and medical services					
Community or child health clinic	49.8 (45.1 - 54.4)	58.9 (54.0 - 63.8)	67.5 (62.3 - 72.4)	73.5 (63.9 - 82.1)	81.1 (69.9 - 88.7)
Ambulance service (b)	50.8 (46.4 - 55.3)	64.9 (59.9 - 69.5)	49.3 (42.7 - 55.7)	(c)	—
The Flying Doctor	7.8 (5.4 - 11.0)	41.0 (35.6 - 46.4)	60.7 (54.3 - 67.0)	60.3 (46.4 - 71.9)	77.5 (65.0 - 87.1)
General Practitioner (b)	80.1 (76.5 - 83.3)	71.3 (66.8 - 75.6)	61.8 (55.6 - 67.5)	(c)	—
Aboriginal Medical Service (AMS)	24.6 (20.6 - 29.0)	29.5 (24.8 - 34.7)	56.0 (50.2 - 61.5)	46.3 (33.3 - 60.1)	36.6 (24.7 - 49.6)
Transport and communication services					
Public transport systems (b)	69.9 (65.8 - 73.8)	40.6 (35.3 - 45.9)	15.4 (10.7 - 21.3)	(c)	—
School bus service	31.9 (27.5 - 36.6)	43.4 (38.4 - 48.3)	43.2 (37.9 - 48.9)	30.3 (18.8 - 44.1)	24.2 (15.2 - 34.3)
Public telephone	43.6 (39.0 - 48.3)	52.1 (46.8 - 57.1)	43.0 (37.6 - 48.6)	46.8 (33.7 - 60.0)	55.7 (44.1 - 67.8)
Taxis	47.0 (42.4 - 51.7)	48.4 (42.4 - 54.4)	44.1 (38.5 - 49.6)	10.8 (4.2 - 22.6)	4.3 (1.8 - 8.8)
Shops, banking and entertainment facilities					
Banking facilities	62.5 (58.1 - 66.7)	61.9 (56.8 - 66.6)	54.0 (47.9 - 60.3)	45.5 (34.0 - 58.0)	44.5 (33.4 - 55.9)
Movie theatre or outdoor pictures	52.9 (48.2 - 57.8)	41.1 (35.6 - 46.8)	33.2 (28.1 - 38.5)	10.6 (5.3 - 20.3)	20.4 (12.7 - 31.5)
Hall for live theatre or performances	24.0 (19.9 - 28.5)	41.5 (36.7 - 46.2)	36.5 (31.7 - 41.6)	23.0 (13.1 - 34.2)	26.8 (19.3 - 35.4)
Shops or a shopping centre	87.6 (84.0 - 90.6)	74.7 (69.9 - 79.0)	70.6 (65.7 - 75.0)	46.3 (34.3 - 58.8)	61.7 (49.7 - 73.2)
Community services					
Schools	84.4 (81.2 - 87.4)	80.8 (77.3 - 84.0)	75.6 (71.4 - 79.6)	86.9 (79.7 - 92.4)	93.1 (80.5 - 98.5)
Community centre (b)	49.8 (45.4 - 54.4)	48.4 (43.4 - 53.2)	34.0 (28.5 - 39.9)	(c)	—
Family and children's services (Welfare)	36.0 (31.8 - 40.5)	38.0 (33.4 - 42.6)	43.2 (37.9 - 48.5)	31.7 (23.3 - 41.4)	39.5 (28.8 - 50.5)
After school care/vacation care (b)	29.4 (25.3 - 33.9)	23.2 (19.2 - 27.6)	22.3 (17.2 - 28.6)	(c)	—
Child care facilities (b)	39.3 (34.9 - 43.7)	37.7 (33.1 - 42.5)	27.2 (22.4 - 32.6)	(c)	—
Police station or regular patrols	51.9 (47.3 - 56.3)	55.3 (49.8 - 60.5)	50.2 (45.1 - 55.5)	58.9 (48.1 - 69.5)	43.5 (33.3 - 53.7)
A public library (b)	67.6 (63.1 - 71.8)	62.5 (57.3 - 67.3)	47.4 (41.1 - 53.8)	(c)	—

Continued . . . .

FIGURE 7.7 *(continued)*: PRIMARY CARERS OF ABORIGINAL CHILDREN — PROPORTION HAPPY(a) WITH ACCESS TO COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

	Level of Relative Isolation				
	None	*Low*	*Moderate*	*High*	*Extreme*
	Per cent (95% CI)	*Per cent (95% CI)*	*Per cent (95% CI)*	*Per cent (95% CI)*	*Per cent (95% CI)*
Recreation facilities					
Playing field where children can play	78.6 (74.9 - 82.1)	74.0 (69.2 - 78.4)	59.5 (54.1 - 64.8)	61.4 (48.4 - 72.4)	77.6 (67.2 - 85.3)
Outdoor playing fields for organised sport	71.9 (67.7 - 75.6)	73.6 (68.5 - 78.3)	67.8 (63.3 - 72.2)	55.1 (41.7 - 67.2)	76.1 (65.8 - 85.2)
Swimming complex (indoor or outdoor)	62.4 (57.7 - 66.9)	66.5 (60.9 - 72.1)	67.7 (61.4 - 73.8)	36.8 (22.4 - 52.2)	32.6 (19.5 - 46.7)
Indoor sports centre for games	55.1 (50.4 -59.7)	55.5 (49.9 - 61.1)	41.4 (35.8 - 47.2)	36.0 (25.6 - 48.5)	55.7 (44.0 - 68.1)
Other services, facilities and opportunities					
Street lighting	67.4 (63.1 - 71.5)	56.2 (51.2 - 61.4)	49.3 (44.1 - 54.7)	48.6 (36.1 - 62.3)	58.1 (44.9 - 71.4)
Church	37.9 (33.5 - 42.5)	47.3 (42.5 - 52.4)	47.4 (41.9 - 53.0)	54.2 (41.8 - 66.9)	63.1 (51.3 - 75.0)
Activities for children outside school	42.4 (37.9 - 46.9)	40.4 (35.3 - 45.6)	36.1 (31.1 - 41.2)	42.8 (31.7 - 53.6)	60.4 (50.4 - 70.6)
Places where teenagers can get together (b)	20.2 (16.6 - 24.4)	20.8 (16.8 - 25.6)	24.5 (19.3 - 30.2)	(c)	—
Work or opportunities for work	34.7 (30.4 - 39.5)	40.2 (35.7 - 44.8)	48.6 (43.1 - 54.0)	45.3 (30.9 - 58.6)	45.7 (34.3 - 57.9)
Remote communities only					
Access to airstrips (d)	—	—	(c)	41.1 (25.6 - 57.9)	70.1 (59.7 - 80.0)
Roads within the community (d)	—	—	(c)	40.5 (25.6 - 56.7)	61.4 (49.5 - 72.8)
Post box or postal service (d)	—	—	(c)	38.6 (24.2 - 55.5)	59.5 (47.9 - 70.4)
Roads to the community (d)	—	—	(c)	36.4 (22.1 - 53.1)	51.6 (38.4 - 64.8)

(a) Primary carers who reported being 'a little bit happy' or 'very happy' with their access to a service.

(b) Not asked in discrete remote Aboriginal communities.

(c) Contained too high a proportion of 'Not applicable' responses for fair comparison.

(d) Only asked in discrete remote Aboriginal communities.

The analyses below highlight how satisfaction with access to a number of selected services and facilities varies by remoteness. Note that both the LORI and the ARIA++ scale are used here to describe disparities in access.

Access to health and medical services

Community or child health clinic. While six in ten (60.7 per cent: CI: 58.1%–63.3%) primary carers indicated that they were happy with their access to a community or child health clinic, the proportion varied significantly with increasing relative isolation. In the Perth metropolitan area, 49.8 per cent (CI: 45.1%–54.4%) were happy (representing an estimated 2,250 (CI: 2,040–2,460) carers). This proportion was significantly lower than the 67.5 per cent (CI: 62.3%–72.4%) in areas of moderate isolation (representing 1,810 (CI: 1,520–2.140) carers), the 73.5 per cent (CI: 63.9%–82.1%) in areas of high isolation (representing 790 (CI: 520–1,110) carers) and the 81.1 per cent (CI: 69.9%–88.7%) in areas of extreme isolation (representing 940

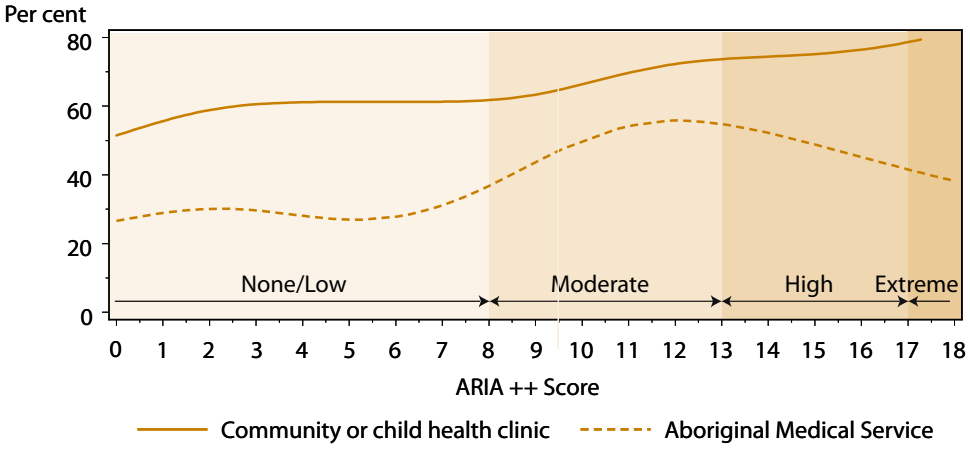
(CI: 660–1,280) carers) (Table 2.26 and Figure 7.7). The steady decline in the proportion of primary carers happy with their access to a community or child health clinic with decreasing isolation is highlighted on the continuous ARIA++ scale shown in Figure 7.8, below.

Aboriginal Medical Service (AMS). Just over one in three (35.5 per cent; CI: 32.8%–38.3%) primary carers in Western Australia were happy with their access to the AMS. A significantly higher proportion of carers living in areas of moderate relative isolation (56.0 per cent; CI: 50.2%-61.5%) were happy with their access to the AMS compared with carers in the Perth metropolitan area (24.6 per cent; CI: 20.6%-29.0%) or areas of low relative isolation (29.5 per cent; CI: 24.8%–34.7%). Note that while 36.6 per cent (CI: 24.7%–49.6%) of primary carers in areas of extreme isolation were happy with access to the AMS, a notable proportion (15.3 per cent; CI: 6.6%–30.1%) of carers in these areas recorded a 'Not applicable' response (Table 2.29).

In addition to having the highest proportion of carers happy with access to the AMS, areas of moderate isolation also had the highest number of carers (1,500; CI: 1,250–1,790) who reported they were happy with access to this service. This estimate was significantly higher than the 930 (CI: 760–1,110) carers in areas of low isolation, but not significantly higher than the 1,110 (CI: 940–1,320) carers in the Perth metropolitan area (Table 2.29).

As shown in Figure 7.8, the proportion happy with access to the AMS remained low between the Perth metropolitan area and ARIA++ score 6, before increasing to a peak around the ARIA++ score of 12 (which includes localities such as Halls Creek, Fitzroy Crossing and Kununurra). The majority of AMSs are located in areas of low and moderate relative isolation — see Volume One for more information on AMSs and how their location varies by LORI.[3]

FIGURE 7.8: PRIMARY CARERS — PROPORTION HAPPY WITH ACCESS TO COMMUNITY OR CHILD HEALTH CLINICS AND ABORIGINAL MEDICAL SERVICE, BY ARIA++ SCORE AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Shops and banking

Shops or shopping centre. Three-quarters (74.8 per cent; CI: 72.2%–77.3%) of primary carers were happy with access to shopping facilities, a proportion significantly below that reported by carers of non-Aboriginal children (87.4 per cent; CI: 84.6%–90.0%). As expected, the proportion of satisfied primary carers was highest in the Perth metropolitan area (87.6 per cent; CI: 84.0%–90.6%), when compared with all other

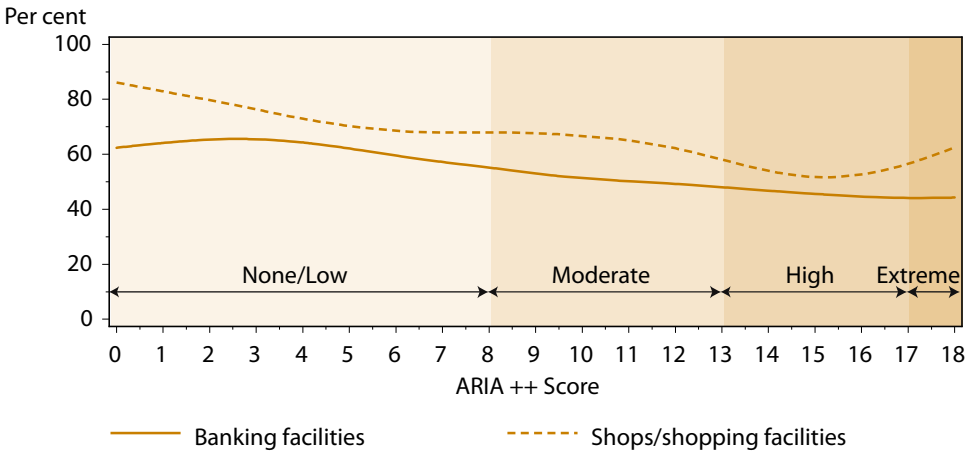
LORI categories. Satisfaction was lowest in areas of high relative isolation (46.3 per cent; CI: 34.3%–58.8%) (Table 2.34). The steady decline in satisfaction with shopping facilities with increasing remoteness is evident in Figure 7.9, although the trend is reversed in areas with ARIA++ scores from 16 to 18 (which includes such localities as Jigalong, Christmas Creek and Balgo).

When happiness with access to shops or shopping facilities was analysed in terms of numbers of carers rather than proportions a similar story emerged. An estimated 3,950 carers (CI: 3,790–4,120) living in the Perth metropolitan area reported being happy with their access to shopping facilities. This number declined to 1,900 (CI: 1,610–2,220) in areas of moderate isolation and 500 (CI: 320–730) in areas of high isolation. An estimated 710 carers (CI: 510–970) in areas of extreme isolation were happy with their access to these facilities (Table 2.34).

Banking facilities. Satisfaction with access to banking facilities was also significantly lower for primary carers of Aboriginal children (57.4 per cent; CI: 54.7%–60.2%) than for carers of non-Aboriginal children (80.0 per cent; CI: 76.2%–83.4%). Primary carers in areas of no isolation (62.5 per cent; CI: 58.1%–66.7%) and low isolation (61.9 per cent; CI: 56.8%–66.6%) were most likely to report satisfaction with access to these facilities (Table 2.35), with levels of satisfaction steadily decreasing with increasing remoteness (Figure 7.9).

The number of carers happy with their access to banking facilities also declined with increasing relative isolation. An estimated 2,820 carers (CI: 2,630–3,020) in the Perth metropolitan area were happy with their access to this service. An estimated 1,450 carers (CI: 1,200–1,720) in areas of moderate isolation and 510 carers (CI: 340–720) in areas of extreme isolation were happy with their access to banking facilities (Table 2.35).

FIGURE 7.9: PRIMARY CARERS — PROPORTION HAPPY WITH ACCESS TO SHOPS AND BANKING FACILITIES, BY ARIA++ SCORE AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Entertainment

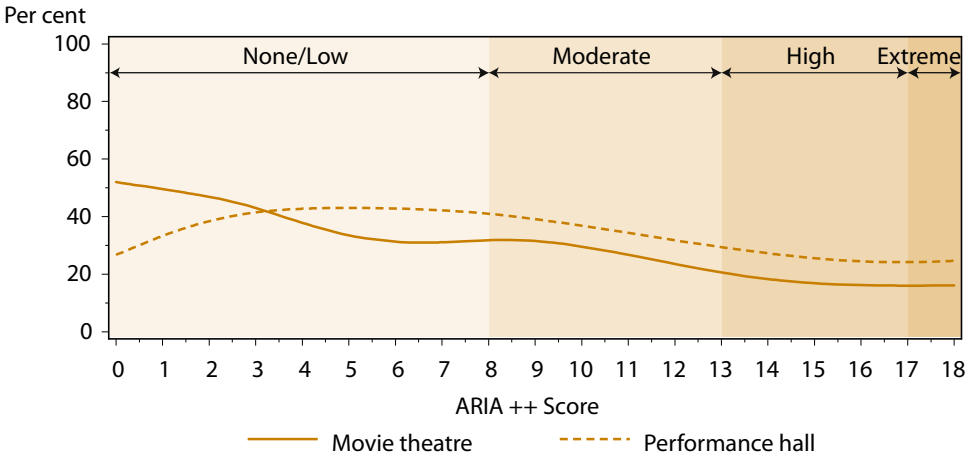
Movie theatre or outdoor pictures. Around four in ten (39.2 per cent; CI: 36.4%–41.9%) primary carers throughout Western Australia were satisfied with their access to a movie theatre (including outdoor theatres). Not surprisingly, satisfaction with access to these facilities was highest in the Perth metropolitan area (no isolation) than in more isolated areas (Table 2.36 and Figure 7.10).

The number of carers happy with access to a movie theatre followed a similar trend, the highest numbers living in areas of no isolation (2,390; CI: 2,170–2,610). In areas of moderate isolation the corresponding number was 890 (CI: 710–1,100) and 240 (CI: 130–390) in areas of extreme isolation (Table 2.36).

Performance hall. Less than one-third (31.2 per cent; CI: 28.8%–33.7%) of primary carers reported being happy with access to a hall for live theatre or performances. The proportion satisfied with access was highest in areas of low isolation (41.5 per cent; CI: 36.7%–46.2%), when compared with areas of no isolation (24.0 per cent; CI: 19.9%–28.5%) and extreme isolation (26.8 per cent; CI: 19.3%–35.4%) (Table 2.37 and Figure 7.10).

The highest number of carers reporting satisfaction with access to a hall for live theatre or performance were living in areas of low isolation (1,300; CI: 1,130–1,490). This number declined as relative isolation increased, with 250 carers (CI: 140–430) in areas of high isolation reporting they were happy with access (Table 2.37).

FIGURE 7.10: PRIMARY CARERS — PROPORTION HAPPY WITH ACCESS TO MOVIE THEATRES AND PERFORMANCE HALLS, BY ARIA++ SCORE AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



7

Schools and school buses

Schools. Overall, 82.6 per cent (CI: 80.7%–84.5%) of primary carers were happy with their access to schools (Table 2.38). On the continuous ARIA++ scale (Figure 7.11), while the level of happiness was mostly around 80 to 90 per cent, the proportion happy with access to schools was lowest within areas of moderate isolation (i.e. between ARIA++ scores of 8 and 11, representing localities such as Port Hedland, Meekatharra and Karratha.

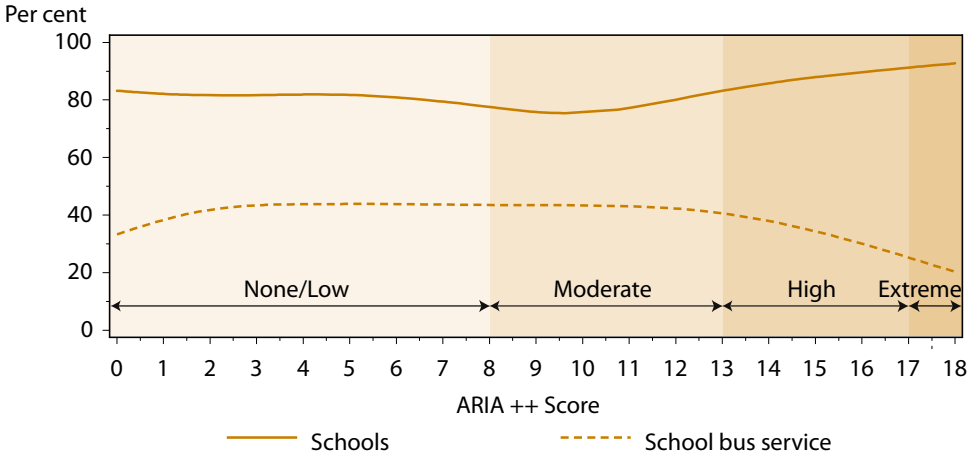
In terms of population totals, an estimated 2,030 carers (CI: 1,720–2,360) living in areas of moderate isolation were happy with their access to schools, along with 3,810 carers (CI: 3,660–3,970) in the Perth metropolitan area and 1,070 carers (CI: 790– 1,450) in areas of extreme isolation (Table 2.38).

School bus service. The level of satisfaction with access to a school bus service was low throughout the state (36.3 per cent; CI: 33.6%–39.1%). However, although the proportion happy with access to school was lowest in LORI—Moderate this was not reflected in happiness with access to school bus services (Table 2.33). On the continuous ARIA++ scale (Figure 7.11), the level of happiness with access to a school

bus service was highest between ARIA++ scores of 2 and 13 after which there is a steady decline to the most remote ARIA++ score of 18. It should be noted that children in the most remote locations are generally within close walking distance to a school.

The number of carers happy with their access to a school bus service was similar in areas of no isolation (1,440; CI: 1,240–1,660), low isolation (1,360; CI: 1,180–1,570) and moderate isolation (1,160; CI: 940–1,410). In areas of high and extreme isolation, the corresponding number of carers was 320 (CI: 190–520) and 280 (CI: 170–440), respectively (Table 2.33).

FIGURE 7.11: PRIMARY CARERS — PROPORTION HAPPY WITH ACCESS TO SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL BUS SERVICE, BY ARIA++ SCORE AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

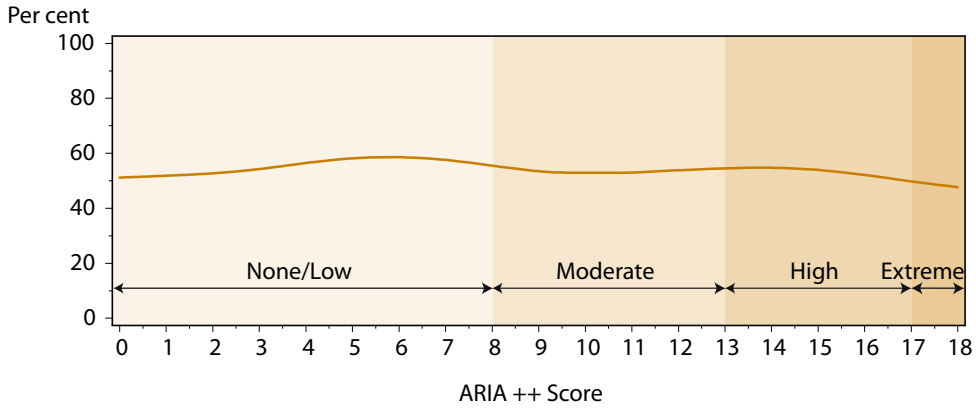


Access to a police station or regular patrols

Just over half (52.2 per cent; CI: 49.5%–54.9%) of primary carers throughout the state reported that they were happy with access to a police station or regular patrols. This compares with the 65.8 per cent (CI: 61.6%–69.7%) reported by carers of non-Aboriginal children in the 1993 WA CHS (Table 2.39).

Figure 7.12 shows that there was little variation in the proportion happy with access to these services across all ARIA++ scores.

FIGURE 7.12: PRIMARY CARERS — PROPORTION HAPPY WITH ACCESS TO A POLICE STATION OR REGULAR PATROLS, BY ARIA++ SCORE AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Recreation facilities

Playing fields for children. Throughout the state, around seven in ten (71.8 per cent; CI: 69.3%–74.2%) primary carers were happy with their access to playing fields for children. The proportion in areas of moderate isolation who were happy with access (59.5 per cent; CI: 54.1%–64.8%) was significantly lower than that for the Perth metropolitan area (78.6 per cent; CI: 74.9%–82.1%), areas of low relative isolation (74.0 per cent; CI: 69.2%–78.4%) and areas of extreme isolation (77.6 per cent; CI: 67.2%–85.3%) (Table 2.45).

This trend is shown clearly on the continuous scale of ARIA++ (Figure 7.13), where the proportion happy with access to playing field facilities reached its lowest point in areas of moderate isolation, between the scores of 10 and 11 (e.g. locations with a similar ARIA++ score to Meekatharra).

The Perth metropolitan area had the highest number of carers who were happy with access to playing fields for their children (3,550 carers; CI: 3,380–3,720). In comparison, while a similar proportion of carers in areas of extreme isolation were happy with access to playing fields, this represented 900 carers (CI: 640–1,230) (Table 2.45).

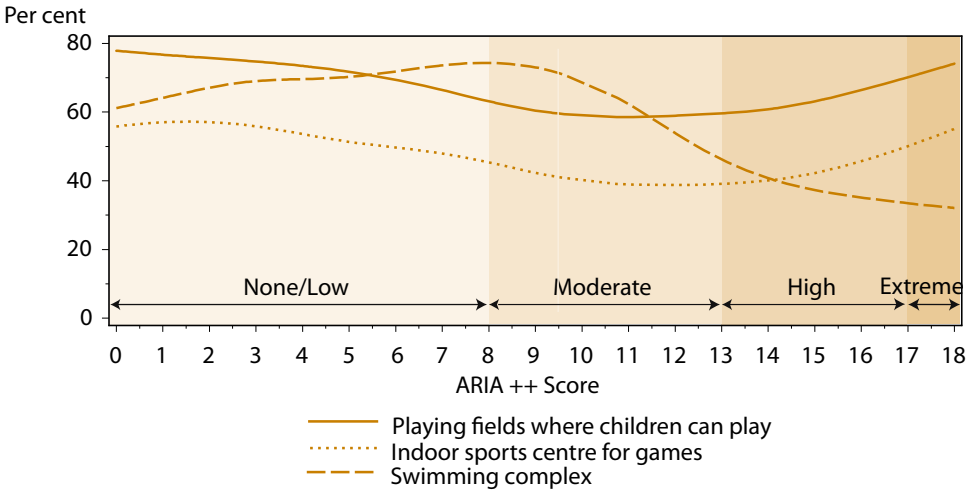
Indoor sports centre for games. Half (50.7 per cent; CI: 47.8%–53.5%) of primary carers in Western Australia were happy with their access to an indoor sports centre for games (Table 2.48). Satisfaction with access to indoor sports centres, while following a similar trend on the continuous ARIA++ scale (Figure 7.13) to access to playing fields, was over 20 percentage points lower than for playing fields. For indoor sports centres, the lowest point occurred in areas of moderate isolation between the ARIA++ scores of 11 and 12, which include localities such as Derby, Fitzroy Crossing and Halls Creek.

Swimming pool complex. The importance of swimming pools for the ear and skin health of Aboriginal children was assessed in the Swimming Pools Project conducted by the Telethon Institute for Child Health Research. This study, which was undertaken in two remote communities (Jigalong and Burringurrah), began in May 1999. A policy was adopted in the community of 'no school, no pool'. Communities were visited every six months by researchers and the children's health was assessed. Results show that from July 2000, prior to the pool opening, to August 2004 there was a dramatic reduction in the incidence of skin sores and a significant decline in the total number of ear perforations.[14]

Six in ten (59.7 per cent; CI: 56.3%–62.9%) primary carers of Aboriginal children in Western Australia were happy with their access to an indoor or outdoor swimming complex. There was little difference in satisfaction levels between areas of no, low or moderate relative isolation. However, in areas of high and extreme isolation the proportion satisfied was significantly lower, and represented around 400 carers in each of these areas (Table 2.47). In the Perth metropolitan area, there were 2,820 (CI: 2,610–3,030) carers satisfied with access to these facilities (Table 2.47).

On the continuous ARIA++ scale, the proportion happy with access to swimming pool facilities peaked in ARIA++ scores of 8 (i.e. locations with a similar ARIA++ score to Carnarvon) and thereafter declined markedly with increasing isolation (Figure 7.13).

FIGURE 7.13: PRIMARY CARERS — PROPORTION HAPPY WITH ACCESS TO RECREATION FACILITIES, BY ARIA++ SCORE AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

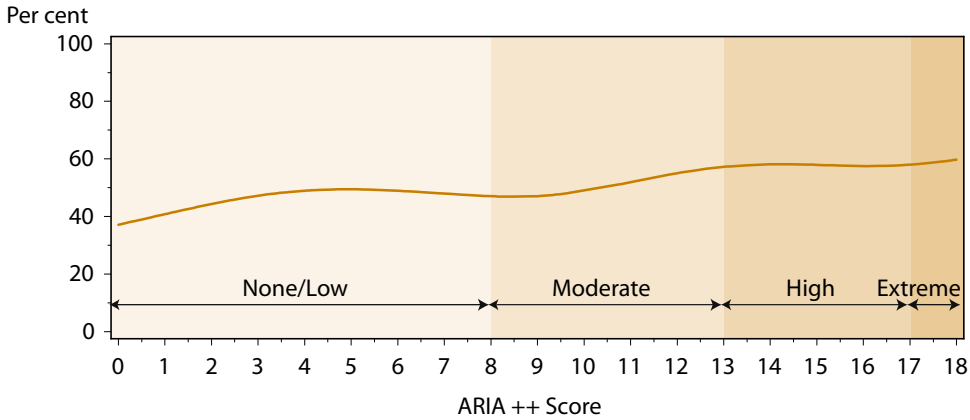


Church

Less than half (46.0 per cent; CI: 43.3%–48.7%) of all primary carers in Western Australia were happy with their access to church — a proportion significantly lower than that for carers of non-Aboriginal children (65.4 per cent; CI: 62.0%–68.8%) as reported in the 1993 WA CHS. As the level of relative isolation increased, so too did levels of satisfaction, rising from 37.9 per cent (CI: 33.5%–42.5%) in Perth to 63.1 per cent (CI: 51.3%–75.0%) in areas of extreme isolation (Table 2.50) (Figure 7.14).

The highest average proportion of carers happy with their access to church was recorded in LORI—Extreme and equated to 730 (CI: 520–1,010) carers. Although a significantly lower proportion of carers in the Perth metropolitan area were happy with access to church, this comprised a higher number of carers (1,710; CI: 1,520–1,930) (Table 2.50).

FIGURE 7.14: PRIMARY CARERS — PROPORTION HAPPY WITH ACCESS TO CHURCH, BY ARIA++ SCORE AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

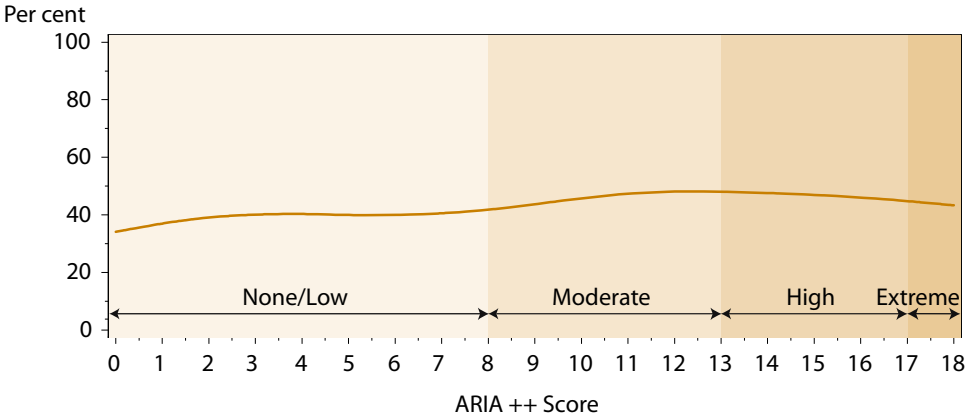


Work or work opportunities

Overall, 41.0 per cent (CI: 38.2%–43.7%) of primary carers were happy with their access to work opportunities. Another one-third (33.7 per cent; CI: 31.3%–36.1%) were neither happy nor unhappy. A lower proportion of primary carers in the Perth metropolitan area were happy with their access to work or opportunities for work (34.7 per cent; CI: 30.4%–39.5%) than in areas of moderate isolation (48.6 per cent; CI: 43.1%–54.0%) (Table 2.52).

There appeared to be an increasing trend in the proportion of carers who were happy with access to work opportunities, until ARIA++ scores of 12 and 13 (which depict, for example, localities such as Fitzroy Crossing, Kununurra, Laverton and Pannawonica), after which the proportion steadily declined (Figure 7.15).

FIGURE 7.15: PRIMARY CARERS — PROPORTION HAPPY WITH ACCESS TO WORK OR WORK OPPORTUNITIES, BY ARIA++ SCORE AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



THE EFFECT OF COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS ON OUTCOMES FOR CARERS AND CHILDREN

This chapter has examined the way in which community conditions for child-rearing vary systematically by region and in response to differing levels of geographic isolation as defined by the 18 point ARIA++ classification. Findings show that there are systematic differences in carer perceptions of a range of community and neighbourhood characteristics and that these differences are linked to variations in relative isolation. Patterns of drug and alcohol use, crime and people leaving the community are not uniform across all settings in which families with Aboriginal children live — nor are language use and involvement in traditional Aboriginal ceremonies or organisations. The data show that communities in areas of moderate relative isolation are particularly challenged when compared with the metropolitan area or areas of extreme isolation.

The approach taken is largely descriptive and experimental. The descriptions of 'community' effects and characteristics are limited by the very nature of how the WAACHS data were gathered: the sample was an area based sample of households where areas were census districts rather than defined communities. Thus, the WAACHS was not deliberately designed to permit estimates of community effects where communities represent socially and spatially meaningful units with sufficient

Continued...

THE EFFECT OF COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS ON OUTCOMES FOR CARERS AND CHILDREN (*continued*)

numbers of participating children, carers and families in them. Additionally, most (but not all) of the community-level measures were gathered from household respondents. This violates an important principal of measuring community effects because it confounds effects measured by the individual level indicators (for example, a carer's perceptions of family stress) with those at the community-level (for example, neighbourhood problems as assessed by carers in the family).

What processes 'link' communities to outcomes for families and children?

It is widely believed that community characteristics and outcomes for children and parents are linked. In cities, regional centres and remote communities there is obvious variation in the quality of the immediate environment, social and physical amenity, and in the availability, quality and amount of services. It's reasonable to assume that better quality communities deliver better quality outcomes for children and families. Many of the existing services in health, education and family and community services are predicated on the belief that 'better' or 'stronger' communities result in quite particular patterns of outcomes that are beneficial. However, until recently the nature of the link between community and individual capacities tended to be assumed rather than empirically demonstrated.

The link between communities or neighbourhoods on one hand, and individual behaviours has several possible explanations. For example, in their review of the link between neighbourhoods and individual behaviour, Jenks and Mayer (1990) put forward five theoretical frameworks: (a) *neighbourhood institutional resource models* in which services and facilities provided to the area promote positive outcomes, (b) *collective socialisation models* in which adult supervision, monitoring and role models along with routines and expectations are seen to produce specific behavioural outcomes, (c) *contagion models* that operate through antisocial behaviour and amplification of deviant peer group behaviours, (d) *models of competition* in which neighbourhood residents compete for community resources, and (e) *relative deprivation models* in which individual perceptions of neighbourhood conditions influence behaviour.[15]

Currently, three structural dimensions of neighbourhoods have predominately been studied for their significance in explaining behavioural changes in individuals. These are: income and poverty (i.e. socioeconomic status (SES)), racial or ethnic diversity and residential instability. Leventhal and Brooks-Gunn (2000) suggest that the broad mechanisms that link communities/neighbourhoods to the development of children and young people, and which are complementary to the theoretical frameworks and structural dimensions of communities are: (a) institutional resources which make a difference in outcomes, (b) relationships among community members that enable social and material benefits, and (c) norms/collective efficacy that produce shared expectations and standards. They broadly conclude that there is evidence for links between neighbourhood SES and residential instability with school achievement, behaviour problems, juvenile delinquency, and less so with teenage sexuality and child bearing. The empirical evidence suggests that these effects are small to moderate.[16]

Continued....

THE EFFECT OF COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS ON OUTCOMES FOR CARERS AND CHILDREN (*continued*)

Challenges in the measurement of community-level processes

Theoretical and practical interests in the effects of communities and neighbourhoods on the development of families and children are now leading to more intensive study and the quality of the research is rapidly improving. At the moment, many of the published findings are based upon retrospective analyses using census data. The data were not necessarily created with specific samples and measures aimed at teasing out multilevel (i.e. community-level) associations (see Leventhal and Brooks-Gunn, 2000).[16] While much of this work has demonstrated meaningful effects between neighbourhoods and individuals, there have been limits to what can be both studied and inferred. There is now a substantial need for better studies specifically designed to tease out causal associations. Such studies of neighbourhood and community processes will need to be carefully planned to avoid serious methodological constraints.[17]

More powerful research designs of community effects are those that have the capacity to enable linkage of individual-level data with administrative data that measure neighbourhood processes and those that ensure, that in face-to-face interview based surveys, the community-level measures are independent of the main study participants to prevent confounding of individual-level indicators with community-level indicators.

In recent times, household survey methods have also combined opportunities to collect independent ratings of community phenomenon through social observations gathered concurrently or in temporal proximity to the individual measures (see Raudenbush and Sampson, 1999).[18] Finally, while rare, direct experimental manipulation of families randomly assigned to neighbourhoods allows estimation of neighbourhood effects associated with levels of local poverty.[19]

WAACHS evidence

In the WAACHS, carer reports of their concerns about neighbourhood and community problems, their reported satisfaction with access to community services and facilities, and their levels of traditional language and cultural participation revealed area based differences.

Of particular note are the survey findings showing that communities within the 10–16 range of ARIA++ (i.e. having moderate to high levels of relative isolation) have generally higher levels of poor community functioning and psychosocial problems in contrast to more remote and urbanised areas. These communities are typically the larger, more remote service centres such as South Hedland, Halls Creek or Kununurra. Such communities have a relatively high proportion of Aboriginal families in 'transitional living' where traditional affiliations with land, language, kinship and culture co-exist with the demands of living and rearing children in a more 'Westernised' urban community. This finding draws attention to the special needs of these communities and the potential value of locating

Continued..

THE EFFECT OF COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS ON OUTCOMES FOR CARERS AND CHILDREN (*continued*)

language and cultural preservation programmes in such regions to promote children's positive racial socialisation and identity.

The availability of the CHINS and EHNS administrative data allowed some direct testing of associations at the community-level. These data were measured independently from the survey families, and in temporal proximity to the time of the survey. While not ideal, they comprise an important, albeit experimental, opportunity to assess some multilevel community effects in extremely remote settings.

These analyses were disappointing. Associations were generally negligible. However, it is important to note that these analyses were suboptimal largely because of the restriction in the variability of the area samples. These were confined to extremely remote communities. Nonetheless, it was surprising to see the general absence of associations. What is required therefore is the design of more optimal studies that specifically assess the presence or absence of these effects and estimate their size. Given the emphasis of many policies and programmes based upon community capacity building specifically in Aboriginal communities, obtaining reliable empirical estimates of these effects is essential.

Differences by ARIA++

The findings reported in this chapter highlight the need for regionally based planning and 'place-management' for better targeting and integrated delivery of policies and frameworks for community and human services. These should take particular account of the systematic way in which community disadvantage varies regionally with ARIA++. They should also be tailored to the capability profile of the local population.

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DETAILED TABLES

LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL PARTICIPATION

TABLE 7.1: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER THEY SPOKE AN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Does carer speak an Aboriginal language?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	2 590	(2 390 - 2 800)	57.4	(52.8 - 61.8)
A few words	1 740	(1 550 - 1 950)	38.5	(34.2 - 43.1)
A conversation	180	(110 - 290)	4.1	(2.4 - 6.5)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	1 760	(1 560 - 1 980)	56.0	(51.0 - 61.1)
A few words	1 190	(1 020 - 1 390)	38.0	(33.4 - 42.7)
A conversation	190	(130 - 260)	6.0	(4.2 - 8.1)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	780	(600 - 980)	29.0	(23.6 - 34.7)
A few words	960	(770 - 1 170)	35.8	(31.2 - 40.6)
A conversation	950	(770 - 1 150)	35.2	(29.9 - 40.7)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	220	(120 - 360)	20.7	(12.4 - 30.1)
A few words	360	(220 - 580)	33.8	(23.1 - 44.9)
A conversation	490	(310 - 740)	45.4	(32.1 - 58.4)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	50	(30 - 80)	4.5	(2.6 - 6.9)
A few words	180	(70 - 330)	15.5	(7.6 - 26.5)
A conversation	920	(670 - 1 250)	80.0	(69.5 - 88.9)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	5 400	(5 080 - 5 720)	43.0	(40.4 - 45.6)
A few words	4 430	(4 120 - 4 760)	35.3	(32.8 - 37.9)
A conversation	2 730	(2 440 - 3 030)	21.7	(19.4 - 24.1)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.2: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER ANY OF THEIR CHILDREN SPOKE AN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Does any of carer's children speak an Aboriginal language?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	2 700	(2 510 - 2 910)	59.9	(55.5 - 64.2)
A few words	1 730	(1 550 - 1 930)	38.3	(34.2 - 42.7)
A conversation	80	(20 - 210)	1.8	(0.5 - 4.7)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	1 900	(1 690 - 2 130)	60.4	(55.2 - 65.5)
A few words	1 140	(960 - 1 340)	36.2	(31.4 - 41.5)
A conversation	100	(70 - 150)	3.3	(2.3 - 4.7)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	1 150	(950 - 1 390)	42.9	(38.2 - 47.9)
A few words	1 110	(920 - 1 320)	41.4	(37.5 - 45.4)
A conversation	420	(310 - 540)	15.7	(12.4 - 19.6)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	280	(170 - 450)	26.3	(17.0 - 37.3)
A few words	460	(290 - 710)	43.2	(32.4 - 54.2)
A conversation	330	(190 - 520)	30.4	(18.3 - 44.3)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	160	(90 - 230)	13.5	(8.7 - 18.9)
A few words	310	(170 - 520)	26.8	(16.8 - 39.1)
A conversation	690	(480 - 950)	59.7	(48.0 - 71.1)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	6 190	(5 870 - 6 520)	49.3	(46.7 - 51.9)
A few words	4 750	(4 440 - 5 070)	37.8	(35.3 - 40.4)
A conversation	1 620	(1 360 - 1 900)	12.9	(10.9 - 15.1)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.3: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER ATTENDED AN ABORIGINAL FUNERAL IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Attended Aboriginal funeral?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	2 230	(2 030 - 2 440)	49.4	(44.8 - 53.8)
Yes	2 290	(2 090 - 2 500)	50.6	(46.2 - 55.2)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	1 070	(910 - 1 270)	34.2	(29.5 - 39.4)
Yes	2 060	(1 840 - 2 310)	65.8	(60.6 - 70.5)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	510	(400 - 630)	19.1	(15.8 - 22.7)
Yes	2 170	(1 850 - 2 540)	80.9	(77.3 - 84.2)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	100	(30 - 270)	9.3	(2.5 - 21.2)
Yes	970	(690 - 1 350)	90.7	(78.8 - 97.5)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	80	(30 - 160)	6.9	(3.1 - 13.4)
Yes	1 070	(780 - 1 440)	93.1	(86.6 - 96.9)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	4 000	(3 710 - 4 290)	31.8	(29.5 - 34.2)
Yes	8 570	(8 270 - 8 860)	68.2	(65.8 - 70.5)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.4: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER ATTENDED AN ABORIGINAL CEREMONY IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Attended Aboriginal ceremonies?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	4 070	(3 930 - 4 210)	90.1	(87.4 - 92.5)
Yes	450	(340 - 570)	9.9	(7.5 - 12.6)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	2 850	(2 600 - 3 120)	90.8	(88.2 - 93.1)
Yes	290	(220 - 370)	9.2	(6.9 - 11.8)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	2 000	(1 690 - 2 340)	74.6	(70.6 - 78.3)
Yes	680	(550 - 830)	25.4	(21.7 - 29.4)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	570	(380 - 830)	53.3	(42.6 - 63.6)
Yes	500	(330 - 730)	46.7	(36.4 - 57.4)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	450	(300 - 680)	39.3	(29.7 - 50.1)
Yes	700	(490 - 960)	60.7	(49.9 - 70.3)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	

Continued . . . .

TABLE 7.4 *(continued)*: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER ATTENDED AN ABORIGINAL CEREMONY IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Attended Aboriginal ceremonies?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		Western Australia		
No	9 950	(9 700 - 10 200)	79.2	(77.0 - 81.2)
Yes	2 620	(2 360 - 2 880)	20.8	(18.8 - 23.0)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.5: PRIMARY CARERS — IMPORTANCE OF ABORIGINAL CEREMONIAL BUSINESS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Importance of Aboriginal ceremonial business	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
Important	2 630	(2 440 - 2 830)	58.3	(53.9 - 62.5)
Not important	890	(740 - 1 050)	19.7	(16.4 - 23.3)
Not relevant	990	(830 - 1 170)	22.0	(18.6 - 26.0)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
Important	1 700	(1 490 - 1 920)	54.0	(49.2 - 58.9)
Not important	770	(650 - 900)	24.5	(21.0 - 28.3)
Not relevant	680	(530 - 850)	21.5	(17.2 - 26.6)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
Important	1 820	(1 540 - 2 120)	67.9	(63.4 - 72.1)
Not important	450	(330 - 600)	16.8	(13.0 - 21.4)
Not relevant	410	(310 - 520)	15.3	(12.4 - 18.7)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
Important	830	(570 - 1 150)	77.7	(68.7 - 84.5)
Not important	160	(90 - 280)	15.1	(9.3 - 23.6)
Not relevant	80	(40 - 150)	7.2	(3.4 - 12.3)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
Important	940	(670 - 1 290)	81.1	(76.1 - 85.7)
Not important	200	(140 - 280)	17.2	(12.9 - 22.1)
Not relevant	20	(10 - 40)	1.7	(0.7 - 3.9)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
Important	7 920	(7 620 - 8 210)	63.0	(60.7 - 65.3)
Not important	2 470	(2 240 - 2 710)	19.6	(17.8 - 21.6)
Not relevant	2 180	(1 940 - 2 430)	17.3	(15.4 - 19.3)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.6: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER ATTENDED AN ABORIGINAL FESTIVAL/CARNIVAL IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Attended Aboriginal festival/carnival?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	2 410	(2 200 - 2 620)	53.3	(48.8 - 57.8)
Yes	2 110	(1 910 - 2 320)	46.7	(42.2 - 51.2)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	1 830	(1 620 - 2 050)	58.1	(53.3 - 62.7)
Yes	1 310	(1 130 - 1 500)	41.9	(37.3 - 46.7)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	1 120	(920 - 1 330)	41.8	(37.5 - 46.3)
Yes	1 560	(1 310 - 1 840)	58.2	(53.7 - 62.5)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	490	(300 - 720)	45.5	(33.6 - 56.6)
Yes	580	(380 - 830)	54.5	(43.4 - 66.4)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	320	(180 - 500)	27.3	(17.9 - 38.2)
Yes	840	(590 - 1 140)	72.7	(61.8 - 82.1)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	6 150	(5 830 - 6 480)	49.0	(46.4 - 51.6)
Yes	6 410	(6 090 - 6 730)	51.0	(48.4 - 53.6)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

NEIGHBOURHOOD PROBLEMS

TABLE 7.7: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY VANDALISM/GRAFFITI IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD/ COMMUNITY, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by vandalism/graffiti	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	2 930	(2 740 - 3 130)	64.9	(60.6 - 68.8)
Yes	1 590	(1 400 - 1 780)	35.1	(31.2 - 39.4)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	2 270	(2 030 - 2 530)	72.4	(67.7 - 76.9)
Yes	870	(720 - 1 040)	27.6	(23.1 - 32.3)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	1 800	(1 510 - 2 130)	67.0	(61.6 - 71.8)
Yes	890	(720 - 1 090)	33.0	(28.2 - 38.4)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	740	(500 - 1 040)	69.1	(59.8 - 77.9)
Yes	330	(210 - 490)	30.9	(22.1 - 40.2)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	

Continued . . . .

TABLE 7.7 *(continued)*: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY VANDALISM/GRAFFITI IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by vandalism/graffiti?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — Extreme		
No	770	(560 - 1 050)	66.5	(56.9 - 75.0)
Yes	390	(250 - 580)	33.5	(25.0 - 43.1)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	8 510	(8 200 - 8 800)	67.7	(65.2 - 70.1)
Yes	4 060	(3 760 - 4 370)	32.3	(29.9 - 34.8)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.8: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY FAMILY VIOLENCE IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by family violence?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	2 990	(2 800 - 3 190)	66.3	(62.0 - 70.4)
Yes	1 520	(1 340 - 1 720)	33.7	(29.6 - 38.0)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	2 130	(1 900 - 2 380)	67.9	(63.1 - 72.4)
Yes	1 010	(850 - 1 180)	32.1	(27.6 - 36.9)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	1 330	(1 090 - 1 600)	49.6	(44.6 - 54.7)
Yes	1 350	(1 140 - 1 600)	50.4	(45.3 - 55.4)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	580	(380 - 840)	54.3	(42.1 - 65.5)
Yes	490	(320 - 740)	45.7	(34.5 - 57.9)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	730	(510 - 1 010)	62.9	(54.2 - 71.1)
Yes	430	(290 - 600)	37.1	(28.9 - 45.8)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	7 760	(7 450 - 8 070)	61.8	(59.3 - 64.3)
Yes	4 800	(4 490 - 5 110)	38.2	(35.7 - 40.7)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.9: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY VIOLENCE IN THE STREETS IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by violence in the streets?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	2 840	(2 640 - 3 040)	62.8	(58.6 - 67.1)
Yes	1 680	(1 490 - 1 880)	37.2	(32.9 - 41.4)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	2 070	(1 850 - 2 310)	66.0	(61.4 - 70.5)
Yes	1 070	(910 - 1 240)	34.0	(29.5 - 38.6)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	1 240	(1 030 - 1 490)	46.3	(41.6 - 50.9)
Yes	1 440	(1 210 - 1 700)	53.7	(49.1 - 58.4)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	630	(420 - 910)	59.0	(47.1 - 69.3)
Yes	440	(280 - 650)	41.0	(30.7 - 52.9)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	740	(510 - 1 010)	64.2	(52.9 - 74.0)
Yes	410	(260 - 610)	35.8	(26.0 - 47.1)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	7 520	(7 210 - 7 840)	59.9	(57.3 - 62.4)
Yes	5 040	(4 720 - 5 360)	40.1	(37.6 - 42.7)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.10: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY DRUG ABUSE IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by drug abuse?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	2 400	(2 200 - 2 620)	53.2	(48.7 - 57.8)
Yes	2 110	(1 910 - 2 330)	46.8	(42.2 - 51.3)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	2 060	(1 840 - 2 300)	65.7	(61.2 - 69.9)
Yes	1 080	(920 - 1 240)	34.3	(30.1 - 38.8)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	1 360	(1 120 - 1 640)	50.8	(45.5 - 55.9)
Yes	1 320	(1 100 - 1 560)	49.2	(44.1 - 54.5)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	670	(450 - 930)	62.2	(51.7 - 71.5)
Yes	400	(260 - 620)	37.8	(28.5 - 48.3)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	820	(570 - 1 120)	71.1	(62.4 - 78.6)
Yes	330	(220 - 480)	28.9	(21.4 - 37.6)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	

Continued . . . .

TABLE 7.10 *(continued)*: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY DRUG ABUSE IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by drug abuse?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		Western Australia		
No	7 320	(6 990 - 7 630)	58.2	(55.7 - 60.7)
Yes	5 250	(4 940 - 5 570)	41.8	(39.3 - 44.3)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.11: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by unemployment?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	2 880	(2 680 - 3 080)	63.7	(59.4 - 68.0)
Yes	1 640	(1 450 - 1 840)	36.3	(32.0 - 40.6)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	2 070	(1 850 - 2 300)	66.0	(61.6 - 70.3)
Yes	1 070	(920 - 1 240)	34.0	(29.7 - 38.4)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	1 590	(1 330 - 1 890)	59.3	(54.5 - 64.0)
Yes	1 090	(900 - 1 300)	40.7	(36.0 - 45.5)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	780	(530 - 1 100)	72.8	(62.2 - 81.4)
Yes	290	(170 - 460)	27.2	(18.6 - 37.8)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	830	(590 - 1 120)	71.9	(65.9 - 77.8)
Yes	320	(220 - 460)	28.1	(22.2 - 34.1)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	8 150	(7 850 - 8 440)	64.9	(62.5 - 67.2)
Yes	4 410	(4 120 - 4 710)	35.1	(32.8 - 37.5)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.12: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY FAMILIES NOT HAVING ENOUGH MONEY IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by families not having enough money?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	2 510	(2 300 - 2 720)	55.6	(51.0 - 60.1)
Yes	2 010	(1 810 - 2 220)	44.4	(39.9 - 49.0)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	1 760	(1 540 - 1 980)	56.0	(51.2 - 60.7)
Yes	1 380	(1 210 - 1 580)	44.0	(39.3 - 48.8)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	1 180	(970 - 1 420)	44.1	(39.4 - 48.8)
Yes	1 500	(1 270 - 1 760)	55.9	(51.2 - 60.6)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	540	(350 - 780)	50.8	(40.5 - 60.5)
Yes	530	(340 - 750)	49.2	(39.5 - 59.5)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	570	(400 - 790)	49.6	(40.4 - 59.6)
Yes	580	(390 - 830)	50.4	(40.4 - 59.6)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	6 560	(6 250 - 6 880)	52.3	(49.7 - 54.7)
Yes	6 000	(5 690 - 6 320)	47.7	(45.3 - 50.3)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.13: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY FAMILIES SPLITTING UP IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by families splitting up?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	3 180	(2 990 - 3 370)	70.3	(66.1 - 74.2)
Yes	1 340	(1 160 - 1 530)	29.7	(25.8 - 33.9)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	2 280	(2 050 - 2 530)	72.6	(68.3 - 76.4)
Yes	860	(730 - 1 010)	27.4	(23.6 - 31.7)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	1 520	(1 270 - 1 810)	56.6	(51.8 - 61.2)
Yes	1 170	(980 - 1 390)	43.4	(38.8 - 48.2)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	720	(490 - 1 010)	67.6	(58.3 - 75.8)
Yes	350	(220 - 520)	32.4	(24.2 - 41.7)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	810	(570 - 1 090)	69.9	(63.1 - 76.0)
Yes	350	(240 - 490)	30.1	(24.0 - 36.9)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	

Continued . . . .

TABLE 7.13 *(continued)*: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY FAMILIES SPLITTING UP IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by families splitting up?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		Western Australia		
No	8 500	(8 220 - 8 780)	67.7	(65.4 - 69.9)
Yes	4 060	(3 780 - 4 340)	32.3	(30.1 - 34.6)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.14: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY CHILD ABUSE IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by child abuse?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	3 300	(3 120 - 3 490)	73.2	(69.2 - 76.9)
Yes	1 210	(1 040 - 1 390)	26.8	(23.1 - 30.8)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	2 430	(2 200 - 2 690)	77.5	(73.2 - 81.3)
Yes	710	(570 - 850)	22.5	(18.7 - 26.8)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	1 620	(1 350 - 1 910)	60.4	(55.4 - 65.4)
Yes	1 060	(870 - 1 290)	39.6	(34.6 - 44.6)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	800	(530 - 1 110)	74.4	(64.6 - 82.4)
Yes	270	(170 - 430)	25.6	(17.6 - 35.4)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	840	(590 - 1 130)	72.9	(62.2 - 81.4)
Yes	310	(190 - 490)	27.1	(18.6 - 37.8)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	9 000	(8 700 - 9 280)	71.6	(69.2 - 73.9)
Yes	3 570	(3 280 - 3 870)	28.4	(26.1 - 30.8)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.15: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY KIDS NOT GOING TO SCHOOL IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by kids not going to school?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	2 680	(2 480 - 2 890)	59.5	(55.1 - 63.9)
Yes	1 830	(1 640 - 2 040)	40.5	(36.1 - 44.9)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	1 970	(1 740 - 2 220)	62.7	(57.6 - 67.5)
Yes	1 170	(1 000 - 1 350)	37.3	(32.5 - 42.4)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	1 020	(820 - 1 250)	38.1	(33.2 - 43.3)
Yes	1 660	(1 400 - 1 940)	61.9	(56.7 - 66.8)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	450	(270 - 690)	41.6	(30.2 - 54.5)
Yes	620	(410 - 880)	58.4	(45.5 - 69.8)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	500	(340 - 720)	43.6	(34.1 - 52.7)
Yes	650	(450 - 900)	56.4	(47.3 - 65.9)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	6 630	(6 300 - 6 950)	52.7	(50.1 - 55.3)
Yes	5 940	(5 610 - 6 260)	47.3	(44.7 - 49.9)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.16: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY ALCOHOL ABUSE IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by alcohol abuse?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	2 820	(2 610 - 3 020)	62.4	(57.8 - 66.7)
Yes	1 700	(1 510 - 1 910)	37.6	(33.3 - 42.2)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	2 020	(1 790 - 2 260)	64.3	(59.5 - 68.8)
Yes	1 120	(970 - 1 300)	35.7	(31.2 - 40.5)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	990	(790 - 1 230)	37.0	(32.0 - 42.2)
Yes	1 690	(1 430 - 1 970)	63.0	(57.8 - 68.0)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	490	(330 - 730)	46.1	(37.0 - 56.1)
Yes	580	(380 - 820)	53.9	(43.9 - 63.0)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	620	(420 - 880)	53.8	(43.8 - 63.7)
Yes	530	(370 - 750)	46.2	(36.3 - 56.2)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	

Continued . . . .

TABLE 7.16 *(continued)*: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY ALCOHOL ABUSE IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by alcohol abuse?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		Western Australia		
No	6 940	(6 620 - 7 260)	55.3	(52.7 - 57.8)
Yes	5 620	(5 300 - 5 950)	44.7	(42.2 - 47.3)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.17: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY ISOLATION FROM FAMILY AND FRIENDS IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by isolation from family and friends?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	3 510	(3 350 - 3 680)	77.8	(74.1 - 81.1)
Yes	1 000	(860 - 1 170)	22.2	(18.9 - 25.9)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	2 400	(2 170 - 2 640)	76.4	(72.5 - 80.1)
Yes	740	(620 - 890)	23.6	(19.9 - 27.5)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	1 770	(1 500 - 2 070)	65.9	(62.1 - 69.7)
Yes	910	(750 - 1 090)	34.1	(30.3 - 37.9)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	760	(520 - 1 070)	71.1	(63.4 - 78.0)
Yes	310	(200 - 460)	28.9	(22.0 - 36.6)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	770	(540 - 1 030)	66.6	(59.6 - 73.2)
Yes	390	(270 - 550)	33.4	(26.8 - 40.4)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	9 210	(8 960 - 9 450)	73.3	(71.3 - 75.2)
Yes	3 350	(3 110 - 3 600)	26.7	(24.8 - 28.7)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.18: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY OTHER PROBLEMS IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by other community problems?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	4 140	(4 010 - 4 260)	91.6	(89.2 - 93.7)
Yes	380	(290 - 490)	8.4	(6.3 - 10.8)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	2 950	(2 690 - 3 230)	94.0	(91.0 - 96.3)
Yes	190	(110 - 280)	6.0	(3.7 - 9.0)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	2 400	(2 040 - 2 790)	89.2	(86.0 - 92.0)
Yes	290	(210 - 390)	10.8	(8.1 - 14.1)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	1 030	(730 - 1 430)	96.6	(89.7 - 99.2)
Yes	40	(10 - 110)	3.4	(0.8 - 10.3)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	1 110	(790 - 1 470)	95.9	(92.5 - 98.1)
Yes	50	(20 - 90)	4.1	(1.9 - 7.5)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	11 600	(11 500 - 11 800)	92.5	(91.2 - 93.7)
Yes	940	(790 - 1 110)	7.5	(6.3 - 8.8)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.19: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY BREAK-INS IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by break-ins?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	2 190	(2 000 - 2 400)	48.5	(44.1 - 52.9)
Yes	2 320	(2 130 - 2 530)	51.5	(47.1 - 55.9)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	1 820	(1 610 - 2 060)	58.1	(53.1 - 63.0)
Yes	1 320	(1 140 - 1 510)	41.9	(37.0 - 46.9)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	1 480	(1 230 - 1 750)	55.1	(49.7 - 60.3)
Yes	1 210	(980 - 1 450)	44.9	(39.7 - 50.3)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	620	(400 - 890)	58.1	(47.2 - 69.6)
Yes	450	(290 - 670)	41.9	(30.4 - 52.8)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	670	(490 - 920)	58.3	(49.7 - 66.9)
Yes	480	(320 - 690)	41.7	(33.1 - 50.3)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	

Continued . . . .

TABLE 7.19 *(continued)*: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY BREAK-INS IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by break-ins?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		Western Australia		
No	6 790	(6 460 - 7 110)	54.0	(51.4 - 56.6)
Yes	5 770	(5 460 - 6 100)	46.0	(43.4 - 48.6)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.20: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY CAR STEALING IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by car stealing?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	2 980	(2 790 - 3 180)	66.0	(61.8 - 70.0)
Yes	1 530	(1 360 - 1 730)	34.0	(30.0 - 38.2)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	2 410	(2 160 - 2 670)	76.9	(72.8 - 80.7)
Yes	730	(600 - 860)	23.1	(19.3 - 27.2)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	1 940	(1 640 - 2 270)	72.2	(67.8 - 76.5)
Yes	750	(600 - 920)	27.8	(23.5 - 32.2)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	930	(640 - 1 290)	86.6	(78.6 - 92.5)
Yes	140	(70 - 250)	13.4	(7.5 - 21.4)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	900	(640 - 1 230)	78.0	(70.2 - 85.1)
Yes	250	(170 - 390)	22.0	(14.9 - 29.8)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	9 160	(8 880 - 9 430)	72.9	(70.7 - 75.1)
Yes	3 400	(3 130 - 3 680)	27.1	(24.9 - 29.3)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.21: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY NOISY AND/OR RECKLESS DRIVING IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by noisy and/or reckless driving?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	1 860	(1 660 - 2 080)	41.2	(36.6 - 45.7)
Yes	2 660	(2 450 - 2 870)	58.8	(54.3 - 63.4)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	1 690	(1 480 - 1 920)	53.9	(48.7 - 59.0)
Yes	1 450	(1 250 - 1 650)	46.1	(41.0 - 51.3)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	1 280	(1 060 - 1 540)	47.8	(42.9 - 52.6)
Yes	1 400	(1 180 - 1 660)	52.2	(47.4 - 57.1)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	560	(370 - 840)	52.4	(41.1 - 63.6)
Yes	510	(330 - 730)	47.6	(36.4 - 58.9)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	630	(420 - 880)	54.7	(44.3 - 64.0)
Yes	520	(350 - 730)	45.3	(36.0 - 55.7)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	6 030	(5 700 - 6 360)	48.0	(45.4 - 50.6)
Yes	6 530	(6 200 - 6 860)	52.0	(49.4 - 54.6)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.22: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY YOUTH GANGS IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by youth gangs?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	3 000	(2 810 - 3 200)	66.5	(62.1 - 70.5)
Yes	1 510	(1 330 - 1 710)	33.5	(29.5 - 37.9)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	2 610	(2 370 - 2 870)	83.1	(79.0 - 86.9)
Yes	530	(400 - 670)	16.9	(13.1 - 21.0)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	1 980	(1 670 - 2 330)	73.7	(69.3 - 77.8)
Yes	710	(570 - 860)	26.3	(22.2 - 30.7)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	900	(630 - 1 260)	83.9	(75.3 - 90.9)
Yes	170	(90 - 290)	16.1	(9.1 - 24.7)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	960	(680 - 1 280)	83.1	(74.9 - 89.0)
Yes	190	(110 - 310)	16.9	(11.0 - 25.1)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	

Continued . . . .

TABLE 7.22 *(continued)*: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY YOUTH GANGS IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by youth gangs?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		Western Australia		
No	9 450	(9 170 - 9 720)	75.2	(73.0 - 77.3)
Yes	3 120	(2 850 - 3 400)	24.8	(22.7 - 27.0)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.23: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY RACISM IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by racism?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	2 620	(2 420 - 2 830)	58.0	(53.6 - 62.4)
Yes	1 900	(1 700 - 2 100)	42.0	(37.6 - 46.4)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	1 870	(1 650 - 2 110)	59.4	(54.5 - 64.3)
Yes	1 270	(1 100 - 1 460)	40.6	(35.7 - 45.5)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	1 480	(1 240 - 1 750)	55.1	(51.0 - 59.2)
Yes	1 210	(1 010 - 1 420)	44.9	(40.8 - 49.0)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	790	(530 - 1 110)	74.1	(63.9 - 83.2)
Yes	280	(170 - 450)	25.9	(16.8 - 36.1)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	880	(610 - 1 200)	75.9	(66.4 - 84.5)
Yes	280	(170 - 430)	24.1	(15.5 - 33.6)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	7 630	(7 310 - 7 940)	60.8	(58.2 - 63.2)
Yes	4 930	(4 620 - 5 250)	39.2	(36.8 - 41.8)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 7.24: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BOTHERED BY PEOPLE LEAVING THE AREA IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Bothered by people leaving the area?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	3 770	(3 620 - 3 930)	83.5	(80.2 - 86.4)
Yes	750	(620 - 900)	16.5	(13.6 - 19.8)
Total	**4 520**	**(4 430 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	2 720	(2 480 - 2 980)	86.6	(83.4 - 89.5)
Yes	420	(320 - 530)	13.4	(10.5 - 16.6)
Total	**3 140**	**(2 880 - 3 420)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	2 170	(1 850 - 2 530)	80.7	(77.0 - 83.9)
Yes	520	(410 - 650)	19.3	(16.1 - 23.0)
Total	**2 690**	**(2 300 - 3 110)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	830	(580 - 1 180)	77.9	(69.6 - 84.4)
Yes	240	(140 - 360)	22.1	(15.6 - 30.4)
Total	**1 070**	**(750 - 1 480)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	760	(550 - 1 030)	66.2	(57.0 - 74.9)
Yes	390	(250 - 590)	33.8	(25.1 - 43.0)
Total	**1 150**	**(840 - 1 540)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	10 300	(10 000 - 10 500)	81.6	(79.7 - 83.5)
Yes	2 310	(2 080 - 2 550)	18.4	(16.5 - 20.3)
Total	**12 600**	**(12 500 - 12 600)**	**100.0**