

Chapter 2

CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES WITH ABORIGINAL CHILDREN

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Chapter 2

CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES WITH ABORIGINAL CHILDREN

The composition and diversity of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in Western Australia has rarely been documented at a family or community level. Apart from the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, this is the first large-scale endeavour describing families and communities with Aboriginal children in Western Australia.

This chapter overviews the broad demographic characteristics of Aboriginal families and communities. Included is a picture of the diversity of household composition and how family care arrangements for children vary between and within different regions of the state and with differing levels of urbanisation and geographic isolation. The chapter also includes a description of the local physical and social environments within which Aboriginal families are raising their children – such as the nature of their housing and the characteristics of their communities and neighbourhoods. These family and community characteristics will be explored in more depth in subsequent chapters, particularly in describing their association with outcomes for Aboriginal children.

SUMMARY

Population distribution

- ◆ The Aboriginal population is more evenly distributed across Western Australia than the non-Aboriginal population.
- ◆ In 2001, Census data showed that 94 per cent of non-Aboriginal people were enumerated in areas of no isolation (Perth) or low isolation (such as a large country town) compared with 57 per cent of Aboriginal people.
- ◆ The 43 per cent of Aboriginal people enumerated in areas of moderate to extreme isolation equates to 24,940 people. The significantly lower proportion of non-Aboriginal people counted in the same areas (6 per cent) equates to 97,285 people – more than three times the Aboriginal population.
- ◆ Aboriginal children aged 0–17 years comprised 3 per cent of all children enumerated in the Perth metropolitan area. The proportion increased substantially from areas of moderate isolation (26 per cent) to areas of extreme isolation (84 per cent). For Aboriginal people aged 18 years and over, the comparable proportions were 1 per cent, 12 per cent and 36 per cent, respectively.

Household composition

Aboriginal children form part of an extremely diverse range of family types living in an equally diverse range of community settings across Western Australia.

- ◆ The most common household type was the two original parent - nuclear type in which two parents were living together with children of that partnership (31 per cent of Aboriginal households). Sole mother households made up almost 22 per cent of households.



SUMMARY *(continued)*

- ◆ Household type varied across levels of relative isolation. A higher proportion of households were two original parent family type (includes both nuclear types and extended family types) in areas of extreme isolation (50 per cent) compared with the Perth metropolitan area (33 per cent).
- ◆ Of all households with Aboriginal children, almost 29 per cent had one Aboriginal child, another 29 per cent had two children, 20 per cent had three, and about 23 per cent had four or more. The number of Aboriginal children per household tended to increase as relative isolation increased.
- ◆ Almost 83 per cent of primary carers and 79 per cent of secondary carers of Aboriginal children identified themselves as being of Aboriginal origin. As levels of relative isolation increased, so too did the proportion of primary and secondary carers who were Aboriginal.

Family mobility

- ◆ Among Aboriginal children born before August 1996, 45 per cent were living in a different postcode at the time of the survey than in August 1996.
- ◆ The proportion of Aboriginal children who had lived in five or more homes since birth declined as relative isolation increased. The WAACHS data show that the average number of homes children have lived in plateaus from age 12 years through to 17 years. Six year-olds have lived in an average of 3.2 homes while 17 year-olds have lived in an average of 4.0 homes. If we assume this is not a cohort effect, then most home moves occur during the pre-school years.

Access to community services and facilities

Primary carers of Aboriginal children were asked a series of questions concerning their overall satisfaction with access to a range of services and facilities.

- ◆ Carers were most satisfied with their access to schools, shops, playing fields, a general practitioner and a community or child health clinic.
- ◆ Beyond relatively good endorsement of these few services, the level of estimated satisfaction with the remaining services, facilities and amenities asked about in the survey was below 60 per cent.
- ◆ It has also been possible to compare satisfaction with access to services and facilities as rated by carers of Aboriginal children with carers of non-Aboriginal children, as a similar set of questions were asked in the 1993 Western Australian Child Health Survey. Overall, a higher proportion of carers of Aboriginal children were dissatisfied with access to community services and facilities compared with carers of non-Aboriginal children.



SUMMARY *(continued)*

Neighbourhood/community problems

The WAACHS examined various characteristics of the local neighbourhood/community environment of families with Aboriginal children by asking primary carers if they had been bothered by any of 18 neighbourhood/community problems.

- ◆ The most common problems reported were noisy and reckless driving (52 per cent), families not having enough money (48 per cent), kids not going to school (47 per cent) and break-ins (46 per cent).
- ◆ A significantly higher proportion of carers of Aboriginal children reported being bothered by each neighbourhood problems included in the survey than carers of non-Aboriginal children. Disparities between the proportion of carers of Aboriginal children and non-Aboriginal children reporting neighbourhood/community problems reached almost 45 percentage points (kids not going to school), with large differences also in reports of alcohol abuse (41 percentage points difference) and drug abuse (39 percentage points difference).



INTRODUCTION

Aboriginal children form part of an extremely diverse range of family types, living in an equally diverse range of community settings across Western Australia. This chapter introduces many of the key demographic variables that describe families and communities and which provide a framework for analysis in the chapters that follow.

Family care arrangements, Aboriginal status of primary and secondary carers, and the age and number of children in households with Aboriginal children are described in this chapter. Other characteristics of families with Aboriginal children such as family mobility are also explored.

As well as describing the dynamics of family life, a range of community level data are analysed within this chapter. Also analysed is primary carer satisfaction with a range of community services and facilities, such as medical services, recreational facilities and general community amenities.

Information relating to transport, distances to travel and ease of travel was collected in the Western Australian Aboriginal Child Health Survey (WAACHS) and has been analysed with reference to relative isolation.

This chapter also provides an overview of the prevalence of neighbourhood/community problems such as crime, violence, adverse family situations, school truancy and isolation from family and friends. These neighbourhood/community problems are compared with those for non-Aboriginal children as reported in the 1993 Western Australian Child Health Survey (WA CHS).

DEFINING COMMUNITY IN THE WAACHS

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 alternatives in the WAACHS, CDs are the best available measure of the community or neighbourhood level. For the purposes of this volume, '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 independently from 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 in which they lived. This has enabled a description of broad trends in maintenance of traditional cultures and language, in experience of neighbourhood/community problems, and in access to services and facilities which are the focus of Chapter Seven. Some of these items are also covered broadly in this chapter. As discussed later in this chapter, it was also possible to link WAACHS data with data collected from discrete Aboriginal communities to investigate other aspects of Aboriginal community life.

As noted, the term 'community', when used in reference to WAACHS analyses, refers to a geographical location. However, 'community' can mean many other things to Aboriginal people, and this is discussed in the following comment box, entitled *How is community perceived in an Aboriginal context*.



HOW IS COMMUNITY PERCEIVED IN AN ABORIGINAL CONTEXT?

The term ‘community’ has many meanings. As a geographical concept (particularly from a Western viewpoint) it is used to define groups of people within spatial boundaries. For Aboriginal people, the concept of community has many different layers and is essentially a fluid and subjective concept which is difficult to objectively define.¹ Indeed, it is likely that each Aboriginal person has a different perception of the concept of community, based on their own particular experiences.

At the broadest level, it has been suggested that the defining dimension of community is ‘a sense of belonging, based along family lines, and country/area of origin’.² This is likely to be the case throughout the history of Australian Aboriginal peoples despite the changes that have taken place in the size, structure and spread of groups of Aboriginal people, particularly since colonisation. It has been argued that ‘community’ was a government imposed notion, used to reduce the geographic spread of the Aboriginal population for the convenience of administrative processes and to allow greater control over Aboriginal people.³ While government directives may have had the effect of bringing together disparate groups of people over time, the modern day concept of community to Aboriginal people is underpinned by issues of unity, encompassing qualities such as shared cultural practices, spiritual beliefs and places, languages, history and experiences, law and order, physical location, politics, and economic and social structures.^{4,5}

Notwithstanding the fact that there can be common threads that bind Aboriginal communities and population groups together, each community has traits and characteristics which are unique and attributable to the local setting. For instance, discrete communities are tied to their location or ‘country’, which connects to family and language groups and history. Aboriginal people usually identify with more than one community, based on their place of birth and family networks. However, while an Aboriginal person may have ties to more than one community, they may be constrained in how they can interact in some communities depending on the strength of their ties.

How does this differ to the Western sense of ‘community’? While Aboriginal communities tend to be defined by race and shared beliefs and experiences, Western society’s view of community is more often based around shared interests, groups and lifestyle characteristics.²

Australian Aboriginals can live in vastly different types of communities — from traditionally oriented to more Westernised, containing few Aboriginal people or with a highly concentrated population of Aboriginal people, and in extremely remote areas to (increasingly) highly urbanised settings. In contemporary Aboriginal life communities are dynamic places, with many networks and affiliations. Members of communities can have a range of obligations and responsibilities that reinforce their connection with the community. These can include obligations to family and broader kin relations, supporting the community, affiliations to tribal groups and using acquired skills to help the community, among others.

The section *Defining community in the WAACHS* in this chapter provides an explanation of how the term ‘community’ is used in WAACHS analysis. Chapter Seven further explores the characteristics of communities with Aboriginal children.



POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS THAT INFLUENCE HUMAN CAPABILITY

In the context of the WAACHS, 'human capability' is a concept that describes the capacity of populations to collectively improve their health, wealth, knowledge and cultural security, and the opportunities available to facilitate these improvements.

This volume outlines human capability at the individual, family and community level, and identifies gaps between the capacity of Aboriginal families to benefit from current policy and programme content, and the appropriateness of programmes to match the population capacity for uptake. Recommendations for action, based on gaps identified by the WAACHS and other studies, are presented in Chapter Eight.

This comment box describes some of the key aspects of human capability in Western Australia's Aboriginal population that were not measured by the WAACHS. Dimensions of existing human capability can influence the uptake of policies and programmes designed to improve life circumstances. Understanding these dimensions, and how they are intertwined, will assist in developing policy and programme content that matches the capability profile of the Aboriginal population.

Life expectancy

Aboriginal people live shorter lives than non-Aboriginal people. In Western Australia, for the period 1996–2001, the estimated life expectancy for Aboriginal people was 59 years for males and 67 years for females. For all people in Western Australia, estimated life expectancy was 78 years for males and 83 years for females — translating on average to shorter lifetimes of 19 years for Aboriginal males and 16 years for Aboriginal females.⁶ This large gap could have ramifications at the community level, such as robbing younger generations of time spent learning from Aboriginal elders. At the population level, non-Aboriginal young people are far less likely to be denied this opportunity.

Nationally, death rates for Aboriginal people were higher than those for the total population across all age categories. The largest difference was among those aged 35–54 years, where Aboriginal death rates were five times higher than those for all Australians.⁷

A young population

Nationally, the median age of Aboriginal people is 20.5 years, compared with 36.1 years for non-Aboriginal people.⁸ This relative youthfulness, combined with fertility figures presented below, has implications for policy and programme content — especially if that content is directed at the total population, while also intending to service Aboriginal clients in lieu of Aboriginal-specific programmes.

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS THAT INFLUENCE HUMAN CAPABILITY *(continued)***Fertility**

Fertility rates indicate the total number of live babies a woman gives birth to during her lifetime. In Western Australia in 2004, Aboriginal fertility, at 2.3 babies per woman, was considerably higher than that for all Western Australian women, at 1.8 babies per woman. Although a difference of 0.5 babies per woman over her lifetime appears small, at the population level it represents a significant difference.

Age-specific fertility rates indicate the number of babies women in a particular age-bracket give birth to in any given year. The peak age-specific fertility rate for Aboriginal women in Western Australia in 2004 occurred for women aged 20–24 years, with 139 babies per 1,000 women. In contrast, for all Western Australian women this peak occurred ten years later in life, at age 30–34 years, and was lower (114 babies per 1,000 women).

The age-specific fertility rates among teenagers (aged 15–19 years, including births to mothers aged under 15 years) in Western Australia revealed that in 2004 the Aboriginal fertility rate was 4.4 times higher than that for all teenage mothers — 88 babies per 1,000 Aboriginal women compared with 20 babies per 1,000 women in the total population.

An analysis of the median ages of birth mothers in Western Australia further confirms that Aboriginal mothers were substantially younger than all mothers — 24.1 years for Aboriginal mothers compared with 30.3 years for all mothers.⁹

Adult to child ratio

Using 2001 Census data from Figure 2.2, the adult to child ratio has been calculated for Western Australia (adults aged 18 years and above):

- ◆ Aboriginal: 1.19 Aboriginal adults for every child
- ◆ Non-Aboriginal: 2.95 non-Aboriginal adults for every child.

The number of adults per child reflects the relatively young age profile of the Aboriginal population and is an indicator of the access that children and young people have to older, experienced people available for care, protection, cultural guidance and general life-skills education, among other things. Based on this measure, non-Aboriginal children have a distinct advantage in these areas.

Family type

Family type and family size both impact on the human capability of parents and carers in building good health, wealth, knowledge and cultural security for themselves and children in their care. For example, with all other parameters held equal, a single parent with five children is at a clear disadvantage in being able to build on these areas of human capability compared with a couple family with two

Continued



POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS THAT INFLUENCE HUMAN CAPABILITY *(continued)*

children. The single parent has to spread their resources more thinly across five children, while the couple family has a smaller load and the option of sharing it.

As explained in the comment box *Opportunities for improving family classification* later in this chapter, the WAACHS classification of families is different to that used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). This means that WAACHS estimates of families can not be compared to estimates of families with non-Aboriginal children when using the WAACHS family classifications of ‘household composition’ and ‘child care arrangements at home’. However, ABS census data can be used to compare Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal families utilising the ABS’ ‘family type’ classification.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN FAMILIES — FAMILY TYPE BY INDIGENOUS STATUS OF FAMILY(a)

Indigenous status	Family type				Total
	Couple family with children	Couple family without children	One parent family	Other family	
Indigenous	46.3 %	17.4 %	33.1 %	3.2 %	100.0 %
Non-Indigenous	46.9 %	36.7 %	14.7 %	1.8 %	100.0 %

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN FAMILIES — FAMILY TYPE AND INDIGENOUS STATUS OF FAMILY, BY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN DWELLING(a)

Indigenous status	Family type				Total
	Couple family with children	Couple family without children	One parent family	Other family	
Indigenous	4.6 persons	2.1 persons	3.5 persons	2.5 persons	3.8 persons
Non-Indigenous	3.9 persons	2.0 persons	2.6 persons	2.1 persons	3.0 persons

(a) An Indigenous family is a family where either the reference person and/or spouse/partner is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing — Indigenous Community Profile, Western Australia.

The two tables above illustrate several key differences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal families, as reported in the 2001 Census. Average family sizes were higher in every category for Aboriginal families, with a total average family size of 3.8 persons, compared with 3.0 persons in non-Aboriginal families.

The couple family without children category accounts for more than double the proportion of non-Indigenous families (36.7 per cent) compared with Indigenous families (17.4 per cent).

Some of this difference may be a reflection of the far lower life expectancy of Indigenous people compared with non-Indigenous people, as well as the later-in-life peak fertility age of all women (30–34 years) compared with Aboriginal women (20–24 years). For example, lower life expectancy means fewer years spent as older

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS THAT INFLUENCE HUMAN CAPABILITY *(continued)*

‘empty nest’ families, and having children earlier reduces the opportunity for the ‘double-income, no kids’ pattern of many non-Aboriginal families aged in their 20s and 30s.

One parent family types represented over twice the proportion of Aboriginal families (33.1 per cent) compared with non-Aboriginal families (14.7 per cent). Not only was there a much higher proportion of Aboriginal one parent families, but there were more children and dependents living in each of these families — one parent Aboriginal families averaged 3.5 persons per family, compared with 2.6 persons for non-Aboriginal one parent families.

This difference of 0.9 persons per one parent family may look small, but at the population level it represents a significant difference in family size, along with possible increases in financial and parenting pressures compared with the average non-Aboriginal one parent family.

There are implications here for service providers and policy makers when making decisions in areas that directly affect large proportions of Aboriginal families, such as public housing and welfare payments. The family type and family size data indicate there may be greater pressure on incomes and housing for Aboriginal families than may be the case, on average, with the smaller families of non-Aboriginal households.

Imprisonment rates

In Western Australia in 2005 Aboriginal people were imprisoned at the (age-standardised) rate of 2,697.0 persons per 100,000 of the adult Indigenous population, compared with 143.9 people per 100,000 adult population for non-Aboriginal people. This was the highest rate in Australia, meaning that Western Australian Aboriginal people were 18.7 times more likely to be imprisoned than non-Aboriginal people. Nationally, Aboriginal people were 12.1 times more likely to be imprisoned — still a substantial imbalance, but not as startling as that of Western Australia.¹⁰

Summary

The general socioeconomic disadvantage experienced by Aboriginal people is well documented.¹¹ The information discussed here, and the WAACHS results from the four volumes to date, indicate that on average, Aboriginal people are younger, die earlier, begin having children earlier, have more children, are less well educated, are more likely to have been imprisoned, and suffer a range of other indicators of disadvantage. These population level characteristics could even serve to perpetuate disadvantage.¹²

When starting from such a low base as observed here, even within the most positive of policy settings, advancement towards parity with non-Aboriginal people on many of these key indicators could take many generations. For it to happen at all will require a major cross-jurisdictional effort sustained beyond new election terms, and new governments, and using policies based on evidence.



DISTRIBUTION OF ABORIGINAL POPULATIONS

Relative population levels of different groups of people in specific geographical areas can have an impact on the cultural continuity of minority cultures relative to the dominant culture. This can be demonstrated by looking at the geographic dispersion of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations across Western Australia. The following analysis uses population data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) Census of Population and Housing (2001) to describe the geographic distribution of Aboriginal people across Western Australia by Level of Relative Isolation (LORI).

PROPORTIONS VERSUS NUMBERS

The 2001 Census data in Figures 2.1 and 2.2 illustrate several key differences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in Western Australia. Note that Census counts are different to the WAACHS populations used elsewhere in this volume — Census data have been used as they can be mapped to the LORI classification for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations. See footnotes to Figures 2.1 and 2.2 for details.

Overall, the Aboriginal population is more evenly distributed across Western Australia than the non-Aboriginal population. The non-Aboriginal population is heavily concentrated in cities and large towns. For example, 71.1 per cent of non-Aboriginal people were in the Perth metropolitan area (LORI—None) on Census night, and a further 23.2 per cent were in areas of low relative isolation. This means that 94.3 per cent of all non-Aboriginal people in Western Australia were in either Perth (LORI—None) or a large country town (LORI—Low), with the remaining 5.7 per cent spread thinly across the three most isolated LORI categories.

For Aboriginal people the situation is markedly different. A much lower proportion (57.4 per cent) were in Perth or a large country town on Census night, while 42.6 per cent were spread throughout LORI—Moderate, LORI—High and LORI—Extreme.

Looking at the numbers instead of proportions paints a different picture again. Whereas 42.6 per cent of Aboriginal people spread across LORI—Moderate to LORI—Extreme represents a high proportion of the Aboriginal population, it equates to a total of 24,940 people. However, the much lower 5.7 per cent of non-Aboriginal people enumerated in the same area equates to 97,285 people — almost four times the Aboriginal population counted in this area. Even in these more remote regions, Aboriginal people were still the minority population.

Aboriginal children made up just 3.0 per cent of all children in the Perth metropolitan area and 5.8 per cent of all children in areas of low relative isolation. However, LORI—None/ Low together accounted for 60.2 per cent (or about 16,000) of all Aboriginal children in Western Australia at Census night in 2001. Aboriginal adults comprised similarly low proportions of the total adult population in these two areas, representing just 1.1 per cent of the Perth population and 2.6 per cent of the population in LORI—Low. This equated to a total of almost 17,500 people, or 55 per cent of Aboriginal adults.

Clearly then, the majority of Aboriginal adults and children were located in urbanised settings. These LORI categories (None/Low) correspond with low levels of Aboriginal language use and cultural participation, as shown later in Chapter Seven. From areas of moderate relative isolation through to extreme isolation there was a marked increase in Aboriginal people as a proportion of all people, even though there were more Aboriginal people, in absolute terms, in LORI—None/Low.



FIGURE 2.1: DISTRIBUTION OF THE ABORIGINAL AND NON-ABORIGINAL POPULATION, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION, 2001(a) (PER CENT)

Aboriginal status	Level of Relative Isolation					Total(b)
	None	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	
Aboriginal	32.7	24.7	25.3	12.4	4.9	100.0
Non-Aboriginal	71.1	23.2	4.7	0.8	0.2	100.0

(a) Data are based on Census place of enumeration. There were 70,703 persons who did not record an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status and 19,244 overseas visitors on Census night — these categories are not included in the results shown above. Data shown are different to the population benchmarks used in the WAACHS for weighting purposes. ABS Estimated Resident Population data were used to develop population benchmarks in the WAACHS as they account for the under-enumeration and non-response present in Census data. Consequently WAACHS population figures are higher than Census counts (see *Appendix B — Sample Design* in Volume One). Census data is available at the Collection District (CD) level for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, enabling a link to the ARIA++ and also, therefore, LORI comparison for these two populations.

(b) Includes 'not applicable' CDs, i.e. CDs for which there was no ARIA++ score available.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (unpublished data), *Census of Population and Housing*.

FIGURE 2.2: ABORIGINAL AND NON-ABORIGINAL POPULATIONS — AGE GROUP AND ABORIGINAL STATUS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), 2001(a)

LORI	0–17 years		18 years and over		Total	
	Number	% of all persons aged 0–17 years	Number	% of all persons aged 18 years & over	Number	% of all persons
Aboriginal persons						
None	9 226	3.0	9 899	1.1	19 125	1.6
Low	6 835	5.8	7 593	2.6	14 428	3.5
Moderate	6 468	25.8	8 340	12.0	14 808	15.7
High	3 038	68.8	4 219	24.4	7 257	33.4
Extreme	1 127	83.9	1 748	36.4	2 875	46.8
Not applicable(b)	—	—	3	—	3	—
Western Australia	26 694	5.8	31 802	2.4	58 496	3.3
Non-Aboriginal persons						
None	300 264	97.0	909 729	98.9	1 209 993	98.4
Low	110 022	94.2	285 422	97.4	395 444	96.5
Moderate	18 566	74.2	60 975	88.0	79 541	84.3
High	1 378	31.2	13 093	75.6	14 471	66.6
Extreme	217	16.1	3 056	63.6	3 273	53.2
Not applicable(b)	3	—	84	—	87	—
Western Australia	430 450	94.2	1 272 359	97.6	1 702 809	96.7

(a) Data are based on Census place of enumeration. There were 70,703 persons who did not record an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status and 19,244 overseas visitors on Census night — these categories are not included in the results shown above. Data shown are different to the population benchmarks used in the WAACHS for weighting purposes. ABS Estimated Resident Population data were used to develop population benchmarks in the WAACHS as they account for the under-enumeration and non-response present in Census data. Consequently WAACHS population figures are higher than Census counts (see *Appendix B — Sample Design* in Volume One). Census data is available at the Collection District (CD) level for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, enabling a link to the ARIA++ and also, therefore, LORI comparison for these two populations.

(b) No ARIA++ scores were available for these CDs.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (unpublished data), *Census of Population and Housing*.



In areas of extreme relative isolation for instance, 83.9 per cent of all children were Aboriginal. This high proportion, and geographical isolation from non-Aboriginal culture, may be an important influence in maintaining traditional practices and language use. However, there were fewer than 1,400 children in total in LORI—Extreme according to the 2001 Census, and the 1,127 Aboriginal children enumerated would have been spread thinly across an enormous geographic area (LORI—Extreme is approximately 1.3 million square kilometres in area) comprising numerous discrete remote communities.

The low numbers of non-Aboriginal children enumerated in these areas (217 children), relative to the high numbers of non-Aboriginal adults (3,056 adults), reflects the situation described below concerning non-Aboriginal adults who work in these areas but have residences and families in less isolated locations. Later in this volume, WAACHS data show how higher levels of relative isolation (hence, higher proportions of Aboriginal people) are associated with greater retention of traditional languages and practicing of traditional cultural activities (see Chapter Seven).

Note again that WAACHS population estimates are different to Census counts as WAACHS estimation techniques are adjusted for under-enumeration and non-response in the Census. See footnotes to Figures 2.1 and 2.2 for details.

SHARING OF SPACE

In areas of high and extreme relative isolation most Aboriginal people live in discrete remote communities, where they generally make up the majority population and are the majority culture with regard to most activities.

The large numbers of non-Aboriginal adults in areas of high and extreme relative isolation are most likely due to the presence of mining companies and their workers, who generally form their own ‘discrete communities’ as such, with separate settlements to the Aboriginal communities. While non-Aboriginal teachers, police, medical and other service staff are present in these regions, and exert an influence over existing cultures, they may not make up the majority of non-Aboriginal people. A high proportion of the non-Aboriginal adults counted in remote regions work in the area, and may spend considerable time there, but have a permanent residence (and perhaps, family) elsewhere in a less isolated location, such as Perth. Many of these non-Aboriginal people have what is commonly known as a ‘fly-in, fly-out’ arrangement with their employer, which is common in Western Australia’s mining and resources sector. This limits the direct impact of non-Aboriginal culture in areas of high and extreme isolation, despite there being a greater non-Aboriginal population.

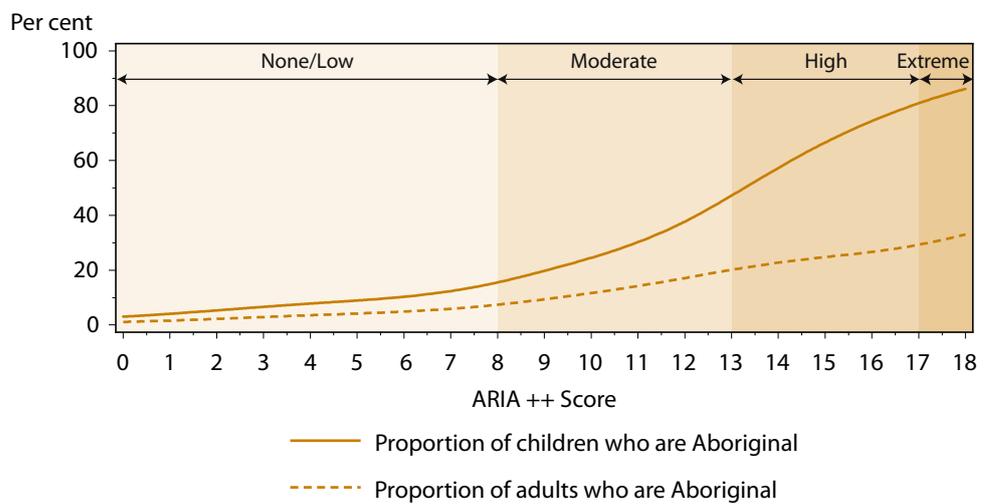
Television, radio and other communications media can also influence culture. This issue is covered in the comment box entitled *Television, the media and Indigenous culture* in Chapter Seven.

Being the dominant culture makes it easier to maintain culture, as there are fewer influences from other cultures. This is very much a result of historical patterns of colonisation, where the bulk of the colonising population settled in the South West corner of the state, centred around the Swan river. Although the majority of Aboriginal people live in areas of none/low relative isolation, they no longer comprise the dominant culture in these areas, whereas in areas of high and extreme relative isolation they remain the dominant culture, but only within discrete Aboriginal communities. These discrete communities house small populations and are dispersed over a huge geographic area spanning many tribal and language groups.



Figure 2.3 illustrates the geographic population distribution discussed above, utilising the full 18 point ARIA++ continuous scale (see section entitled *Interpreting measures of geographical isolation* in Chapter One). This allows us to see the variation in the proportions of Aboriginal children and adults with respect to all children and adults within each of the discrete LORI bands. While the proportion of Aboriginal children is quite low and stable throughout LORI—None and LORI—Low, once into the LORI—Moderate category the proportion increases steeply through to the LORI—Extreme isolation category. A similar picture is true for Aboriginal adults, but the proportions are lower due to reasons discussed above (i.e. mining companies and ‘fly-in, fly-out’ workers, other administration and service providers).

FIGURE 2.3: ABORIGINAL PEOPLE AS A PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL WESTERN AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, BY REMOTENESS (ARIA++ AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION)(a)



(a) This Census data excludes counts from the ‘Not stated’ and ‘Overseas visitors’ categories. Census data on which these splines are based are different to the population benchmarks used in the WAACHS for weighting purposes. ABS Estimated Resident Population data were used to develop population benchmarks in the WAACHS as they account for the under-enumeration and non-response present in Census data. Consequently WAACHS population figures are higher than Census counts (see *Appendix B — Sample Design* in Volume One). Census data is available at the Collection District (CD) level for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, enabling a link to the ARIA++ and also, therefore, LORI comparison for these two populations.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2001 Census of Population and Housing.



HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS AT HOME — WAACHS METHODOLOGY

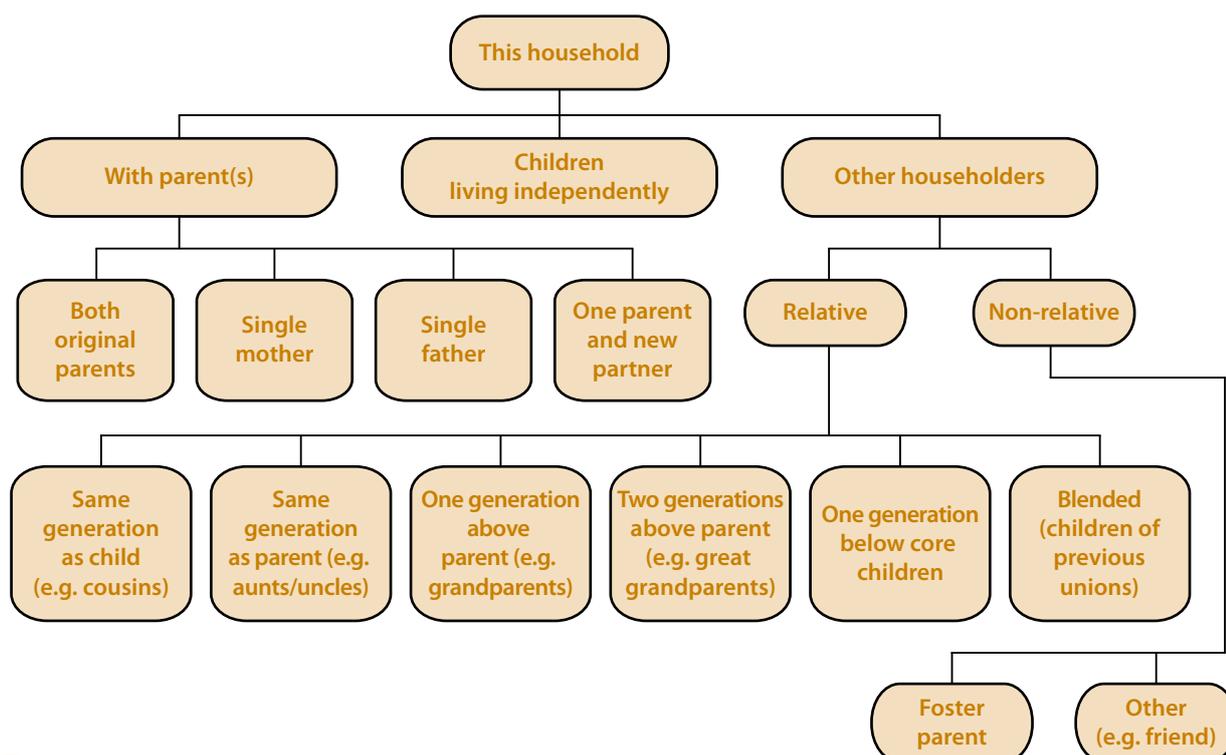
As reported in Volume One — *The Health of Aboriginal Children and Young People*,¹³ two classifications have been used to describe the structure of households in the WAACHS.

Classifying household composition

The first classification (Figure 2.4) describes the composition (or family structure) of households within dwellings that were sampled. The methodology developed for this classification combined information from two sources. Firstly, households were classified based on the information recorded on the Household Record Form (see *Appendix B — A guide to the survey fieldwork instruments*), which recorded each individual who usually lives at the house at the time of the survey. Secondly, ‘family trees’ were drawn with the help of the primary and secondary carers in the household. These family trees captured the biological and non-biological relationships among household members listed on the Household Record Form and allowed, for the purposes of the survey, the application of a consistent set of descriptors where these might otherwise have a variable range of cultural meanings (e.g. aunt, uncle, cousin). As a result, the household classification discriminates between nuclear and extended families and describes the generational complexity of extended families.

Of the 11,400 households with Aboriginal children in Western Australia, there were 55 different classifications of household composition. In order to derive a smaller number of classifications with reasonable sample sizes, classifications with small numbers of households were re-grouped to derive a total of 14 classifications of household composition.

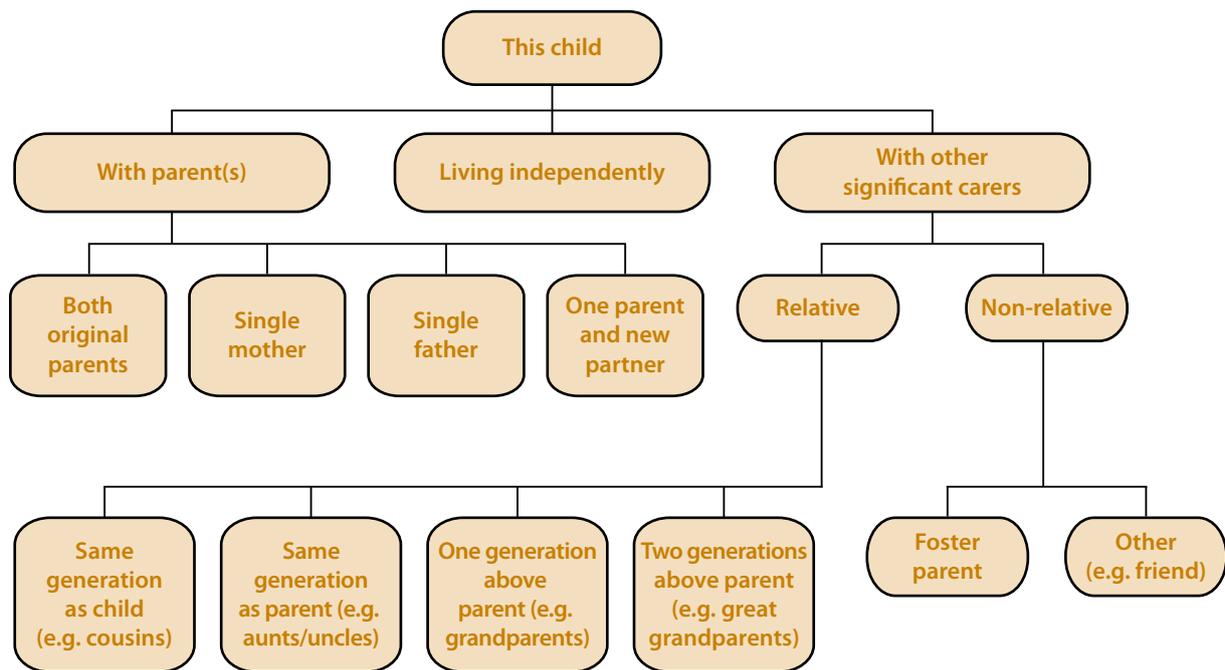
FIGURE 2.4: CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION



Classifying child care arrangements at home

The second classification (Figure 2.5) describes the child care arrangements at home for each child. Carers were asked ‘Who are the main people looking after (this child)?’ From this information, together with the family tree collected from carers, each child was assigned a classification to accurately describe their line of care within the household. This process resulted in 142 different child care arrangement classifications. In order to produce a manageable household care arrangement classification for the purpose of data analyses, the 142 categories were reduced to 24 descriptive categories and 11 broad categories (see Table 2.24 in Volume One).¹³

FIGURE 2.5: CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS AT HOME



Practical application of the two classifications

In many cases both classifications are equivalent. For instance, for a family with two original parents and two children the household composition is ‘two original parent household - nuclear type’ and the care arrangement for each child is ‘both original parents’. However, for a blended household with two parents and one child, plus a child from a previous union, the care arrangement for each child is not the same. For one child the care arrangement is ‘both original parents’, while for the other child the care arrangement is ‘one parent and new partner’.

In the case of extended families where, for example, aunts and uncles, grandparents and other relatives are living in the household, the household composition classification would describe all the usual residents of the household. In terms of the care arrangements for each child, extended family relationships are only classified as part of the care arrangements for the child if the extended family member is involved in caring for the child.



OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVING FAMILY CLASSIFICATION

The WAACHS family classification scheme, as described in this chapter and in Volume One, classifies households containing children, and the individual care arrangements within the household for each child in a way that has not previously been available. As previously mentioned, the combinations of household composition and child care arrangements are many, and have been combined into groups for analysis to take place, with additional reclassification often being required for surveys with smaller samples and less predictive power.

At the household level, multiple structures within a household are able to be classified. For example, a household with only 'Both original parents' can be classified just as easily as a multi-generation household. A variety of combinations of household type are able to be recorded, including up to four generations of household members, and non-relatives.

At the child level the same flexibility exists, allowing analysts to look at how different family care arrangements for each individual child within the same household may result in specific outcomes. For example, in 'two parent step and blended' households, given sufficient sample size it may be possible to analyse outcomes for step children whose individual care arrangement is 'one parent and new partner' and outcomes for children of the present union who would have the care arrangement 'both original parents'.

If a version of this family classification scheme, modified to classify combinations of childless households, were utilised in the five-yearly Australian Census of Population and Housing conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), demographers and social researchers would then have access to a new tool of considerable analytic power. It could be possible to acknowledge significant family members from outside the household, such as non-custodial parents who share child-rearing responsibilities. The benefits of this type of classification scheme are not restricted simply to Aboriginal households. Australian households are diverse, and a system such as this would allow analysts to study that diversity with a level of detail previously unavailable.

The Census, with its population perspective, makes a very attractive vehicle for such a classification scheme. There would be scope, at least down to the state level, for publishing a detailed level of household classification and child care classification.

The difficulty obtaining a wide range of family classification codes for family relationships and family structure, and the derived variables the ABS makes available for census tabulations, has been a major methodological barrier for the WAACHS. When requesting comparison tables from the 2001 Census to assist with the development of population weights for the WAACHS, the ABS were unable to provide anything more detailed than the standard classification included in their Basic Community Profiles — couple families with and without dependent children, one parent families and other families. It appears the Census is unable to distinguish between original parent families and step and blended families, and is unable to classify extended family structures. Additionally, families with more than three generations living together would be routinely split into separate

Continued



OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVING FAMILY CLASSIFICATION *(continued)*

families in order to fit into the restrictive ABS classification. All these structures exist and are important to acknowledge, not only in the context of Aboriginal families, but increasingly more so throughout society.

It is recommended that family classification be thoroughly reviewed by the ABS with a view to developing and implementing a framework in the Census and other collections that is more encompassing of the variety of family structures within our society. This would allow accurate mapping of family structures at a detailed level.

COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ABORIGINAL CHILDREN

As reported in Volume One — *The Health of Aboriginal Children and Young People*,¹³ there is a wide diversity of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households. The most common household type was the two original parent - nuclear type, in which two original parents are living together with children of that partnership (31.1 per cent; CI: 28.9%–33.4%). Sole mother households made up 21.8 per cent (CI: 19.8%–23.9%) of all household types. Households in which two parents were living together with children of that partnership plus children from previous spouse relationships (two parent households - blended type) represented 11.2 per cent (CI: 9.7%–12.9%). A similar proportion (11.3 per cent; CI: 10.0%–12.8%) was found in households in which a sole mother and her children were living with extended family members (sole mother households - extended type). Less common, but still relatively prevalent (6.9 per cent; CI: 5.5%–8.4%), were two original parent - nuclear families living with extended family members (two parent household - extended type). An estimated 5.9 per cent (CI: 4.8%–7.2%) of households had no identifiable original parent present and were instead headed by an aunt or grandparent (Table 2.1).

For later analysis, household types have been further grouped into four categories:

Two original parent family. This category includes:

- ◆ two original parent family - nuclear type
- ◆ two original parent - extended family categories.

Sole parent family. Includes:

- ◆ sole mother family
- ◆ sole mother step family
- ◆ sole mother extended family
- ◆ sole father
- ◆ sole father step family
- ◆ sole father other categories.

Two parent step/blended family. Includes:

- ◆ two parent - blended family
- ◆ two parent step family
- ◆ two parent step family - extended type.



Other family type. Includes:

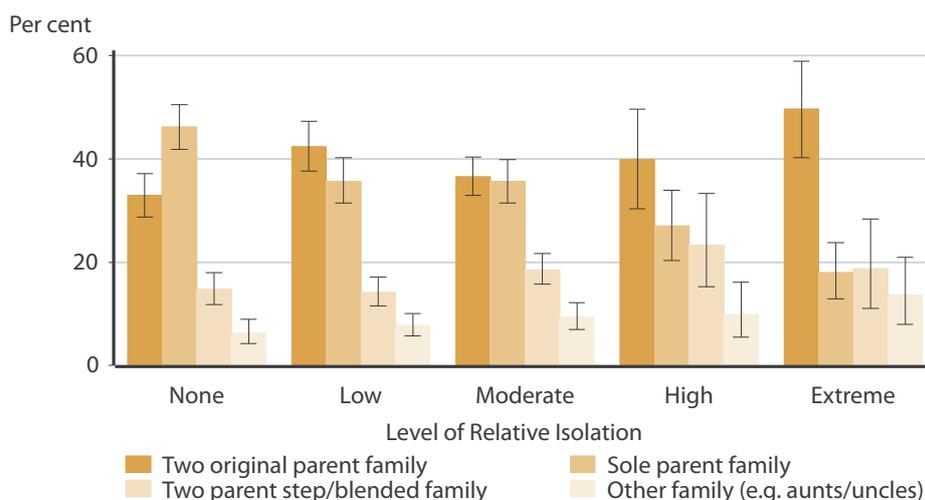
- ◆ aunts/uncles, grandparents
- ◆ independent, no parent aunt-grandparent family, other family types and unclassified family types.

Using this classification system, almost four in ten households were two original parent family type (38.0 per cent; CI: 35.6%–40.4%). A similar proportion of households were classified as sole parent family types (37.6 per cent; CI: 35.3%–40.0%). Two parent step/blended families made up a further 16.3 per cent (CI: 14.6%–18.2%) of all households, with other household types such as aunts/uncles and grandparents accounting for the remaining 8.1 per cent (CI: 6.9%–9.5%) (Table 2.2).

There were variations in household composition across levels of relative isolation (Figure 2.6). A higher proportion of households were classified as two original parent family type in areas of extreme isolation (49.6 per cent; CI: 40.2%–59.0%) compared with 32.9 per cent of households in areas of no isolation (CI: 28.8%–37.2%).

See Chapter One for a description of the Level of Relative Isolation (LORI) classification and how it relates to other classifications of isolation and remoteness, and how it is used in the WAACHS.

FIGURE 2.6: HOUSEHOLDS — HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Source: Table 2.3

FAMILY CARE ARRANGEMENTS

Knowledge of household composition does not necessarily reveal arrangements for the specific care of children within a particular household. As households become large and more complex, greater opportunities arise within them for different care arrangements for individual children. Therefore family care arrangements for Aboriginal children have also been analysed for each child.

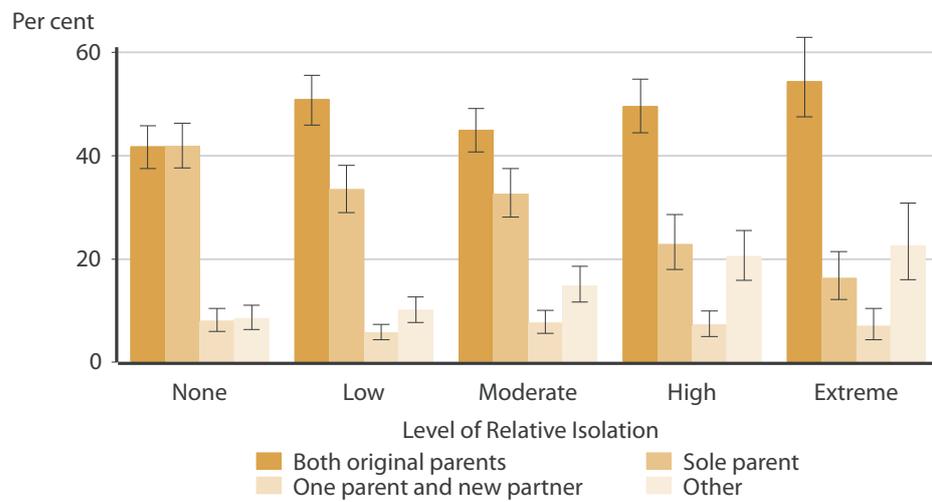
Family care arrangements varied across different levels of relative isolation (Figure 2.7). The proportion of children being cared for by a sole parent decreased as relative isolation increased. In the Perth metropolitan area, sole parents cared for 41.9 per cent (CI: 37.7%–46.3%) of children compared with 16.3 per cent (12.1%–21.5%) of children living in areas of extreme isolation. The proportion of children being cared for in



other care arrangements (such as aunts/uncles or grandparents) was higher in areas of moderate, high and extreme isolation compared with the Perth metropolitan area and areas of low relative isolation. A higher proportion of children in areas of extreme isolation were being cared for by both original parents (54.4 per cent; CI: 47.5%–61.3%) compared with 41.7 per cent (CI: 37.5%–45.8%) in the Perth metropolitan area.

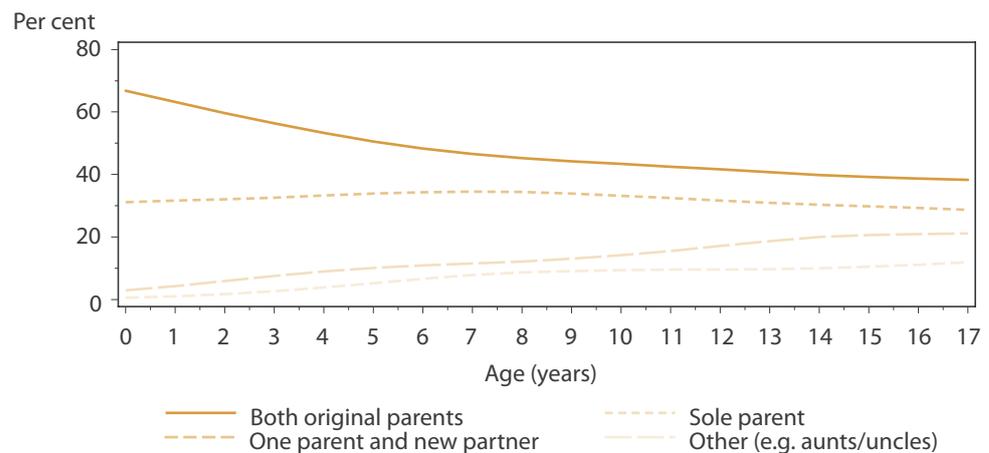
Family care arrangements also varied by children’s age. The proportion of children being cared for by both original parents declined as age of the child increased. There was little variation in the proportion of children being cared for by sole parents across all age levels. One parent and new partner and other care arrangements (such as aunts/uncles, grandparents) were more common among older children (Figure 2.8)

FIGURE 2.7: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — FAMILY CARE ARRANGEMENTS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Source: Table 2.4

FIGURE 2.8: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — FAMILY CARE ARRANGEMENTS, BY AGE



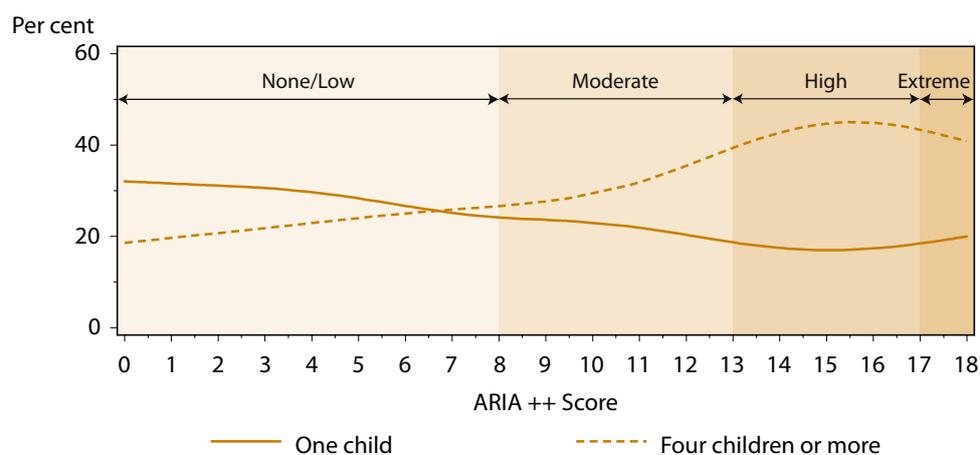
NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD

The Aboriginal population has a higher fertility rate than the non-Aboriginal population, which gives rise to higher numbers of dependent children in households and families and, in turn, larger family sizes.¹⁴ From the perspective of the family, this can have implications for the burden of care faced by the caregivers, the resource requirements of the household, and the opportunities for carers to devote time to pursuits outside of their caring roles, among others.

The majority of surveyed households had either one (28.6 per cent; CI: 26.4%–30.8%) or two (28.6 per cent; CI: 26.4%–30.8%) Aboriginal children residing in them. Just over one-fifth of households (22.5 per cent; CI: 20.5%–24.7%) had four or more Aboriginal children resident (Table 2.5).

There were marked differences in the number of Aboriginal children living in the household when analysed by Level of Relative Isolation (Figure 2.9; for more information about spline charts and LORI, see section entitled *Interpreting measures of geographic isolation* in Chapter One). In areas of high relative isolation, almost half of all households (47.3 per cent; CI: 38.5%–56.7%) had four or more children. The corresponding proportion for households in the Perth metropolitan area was significantly lower, at 15.9 per cent (CI: 12.5%–19.6%) (Figure 2.10).

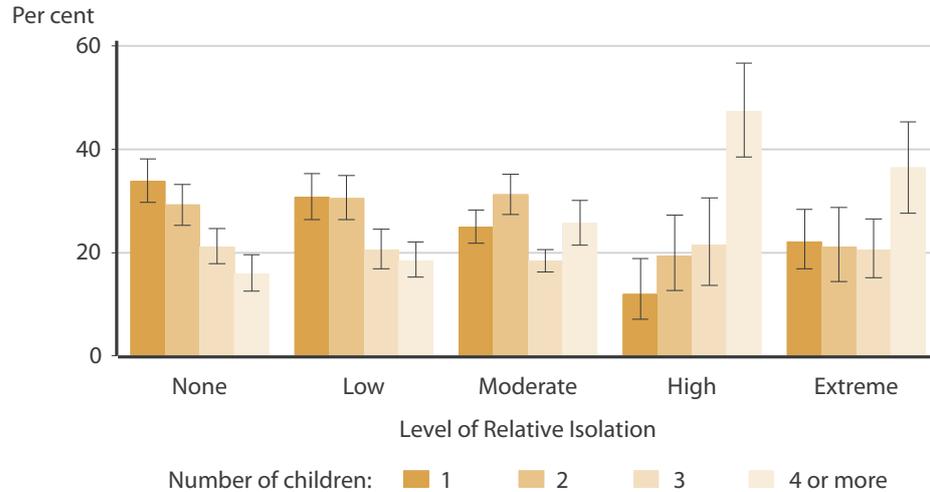
FIGURE 2.9: NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, BY REMOTENESS (ARIA++)



An analysis of household occupancy by the number of bedrooms in the dwelling was undertaken in Volume One, and will be covered further in Chapter Six of this volume.



FIGURE 2.10: HOUSEHOLDS — NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Source: Table 2.6

AGE OF CHILDREN

The Aboriginal population has a much younger age structure than the non-Aboriginal population in Australia. This is the result of comparatively higher fertility and mortality rates.¹⁴ Accordingly, Aboriginal families are more likely to have young children than other families.

The following section provides some insight into the age profile of families and households with Aboriginal children. The age of the youngest and eldest child have been examined and are used here as a means for describing the age profile of families and households. Subsequent chapters will explore the effect of family age profile on various family outcomes.

Households where the youngest Aboriginal child was aged 0–3 years accounted for 44.5 per cent (CI: 42.1%–46.9%) of all surveyed households. In a further 23.5 per cent (CI: 21.4%–25.6%) of households, the youngest child was aged 4–7 years and in 6.7 per cent of households (CI: 5.6%–7.8%) the youngest child was aged 15–17 years (Table 2.7).

The eldest child was most commonly reported to be 15–17 years of age (26.0 per cent; CI: 23.9%–28.1%), while in almost one in seven households (13.7 per cent; CI: 12.2%–15.2%) the eldest child was aged 0–3 years at the time of the survey (Table 2.8).

There was no discernible difference in the age profile of households with Aboriginal children when further analysed by LORI (Tables 2.9 and 2.10).

ABORIGINAL STATUS AND BIRTH MOTHER STATUS OF CARERS

Although this topic was covered in detail in Chapter Two of Volume One,¹³ to add essential context to the analysis ahead in this volume, much of that information is repeated here in a form that is relevant to the current work.

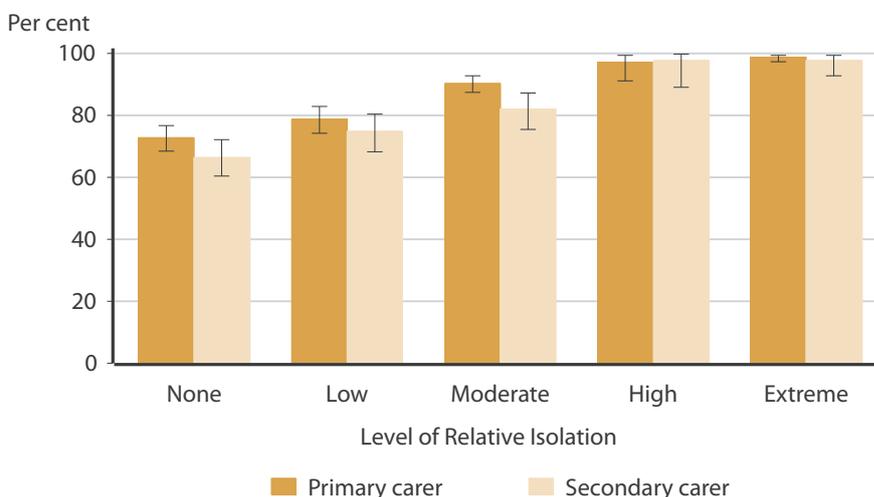


Aboriginal status of carers

An estimated 82.6 per cent (CI: 80.6%–84.5%) of primary carers and 78.6 per cent (CI: 75.7%–81.3%) of secondary carers identified themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin (Tables 2.11, 2.12).

There was a relationship between the proportion of carers who were Aboriginal and levels of relative isolation. As the level of relative isolation increased, so too did the proportion of primary and secondary carers who were Aboriginal. For example, in the Perth metropolitan area (no isolation), 72.9 per cent (CI: 68.6%–76.8%) of primary carers and 66.4 per cent (CI: 60.5%–72.2%) of secondary carers identified themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. In areas of extreme isolation, 98.8 per cent (CI: 97.5%–99.5%) of primary carers and 97.9 per cent (CI: 92.9%–99.5%) of secondary carers identified themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin (Figure 2.11).

FIGURE 2.11: ALL CARERS — PROPORTION OF CARERS WHO WERE ABORIGINAL, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Source: Tables 2.11, 2.12

In interpreting Figure 2.11 it must be noted that the vast majority of non-Aboriginal primary carers of Aboriginal children were also the natural birth mothers of those children. In these cases it was the father of the child who was Aboriginal.

Aboriginal status of birth mothers

Aboriginal birth mothers were the primary carers of 68.4 per cent (CI: 66.2%–70.6%) of all Aboriginal children in Western Australia. The next most common primary care arrangement was Aboriginal carers who were not the birth mother of the child (17.3 per cent; CI: 15.7%–18.9%). Non-Aboriginal carers were the primary carers and natural mothers of 11.4 per cent (CI: 9.7%–13.3%) of Aboriginal children in Western Australia. Children cared for by non-Aboriginal carers who were not the natural mothers of those children amounted to 2.2 per cent (CI: 1.4%–3.3%) of all the Aboriginal children in the state (Table 2.14).



Children cared for by Aboriginal carers

There was also a relationship between the proportion of children whose primary carer was Aboriginal and LORI. As the level of relative isolation increased, so too did the proportion of children whose primary carer was Aboriginal. For example, in the Perth metropolitan area, 77.8 per cent (CI: 73.5%–81.8%) of children were cared for by an Aboriginal primary carer whereas, in areas of extreme isolation, 99.4 per cent (CI: 98.5%–99.8%) of children were cared for by an Aboriginal primary carer (Table 2.13).

The majority of Aboriginal children (80.4 per cent; CI: 78.6%–82.0%) were cared for by their natural birth mother and, for 85.1 per cent (CI: 82.9%–87.2%) of this group of Aboriginal children, their carer was Aboriginal (Tables 2.15–2.16). Of the 19.6 per cent (CI: 18.0%–21.4%) of Aboriginal children cared for by someone who was not their birth mother, 87.9 per cent (CI: 82.9%–92.0%) were cared for by somebody of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin (Table 2.16).

FAMILY MOBILITY

Measures of mobility can provide insights into the patterns of population movement within and between geographical areas. They can quantify the extent of movements of population groups and help to explain the reasons why these movements occur. Further, mobility patterns often reflect the links that regions have with one another, changes in the economic circumstances of regions, the needs and aspirations of individuals and families, and the relative access to services.¹⁵

The stereotypical view of Aboriginal populations, particularly in more remote areas, is that they are a more mobile group than non-Aboriginal Australians. Recent evidence suggests that there is a similar rate of movement between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, although their patterns of movement are distinctly different.¹⁸ While young people in Australia tend to be more mobile than other age groups, there is a less pronounced age effect among the Aboriginal population. This may reflect a relative detachment from mainstream economic and social processes or a limit in the choices Aboriginal people have to engage in activities that require migration. Alternatively, it may simply suggest that Aboriginal young people can satisfy their needs and wants closer to home and therefore do not need to move from their home.^{14,16}

The WAACHS asked a number of questions regarding the propensity for Aboriginal families to change where they live, both permanently and seasonally. In addition, the survey attempted to collect information on the frequency with which families moved and the distance of moves.

PROPENSITY TO MOVE

In addition to recording the address of the dwellings that families lived in at the time of the survey (this could be 2001 or 2002, depending on when the family was interviewed), the WAACHS asked carers to state their residential postcode in August 1996. This enabled the derivation of a measure of the propensity of Aboriginal children and families to move in a five to six year period.

Among Aboriginal children in Western Australia born before August 1996, 44.9 per cent (CI: 42.0%–47.8%) lived in a different postcode at the time of the survey when compared with August 1996 (Table 2.17). While this figure provides an approximate



measure of the proportion of children who had moved homes in the 5–6 years prior to the survey, it does not include those who had moved within the same postcode. As a result, the true level of movement between these two time periods is likely to be higher.

For the purpose of comparison, ABS census data highlight that 48.4 per cent of all Aboriginal people in Western Australia moved residence between 1996 and 2001. This compares with 42.6 per cent of non-Aboriginal people in Western Australia for the same period.¹⁴

WAACHS data found that about 5.6 per cent (CI: 4.3%–7.2%) of children had moved from an interstate location, while 39.3 per cent (CI: 36.5%–42.0%) of children made an intrastate move in the last 5–6 years (Table 2.17).

There were some differences in the propensity to move by LORI. Children in the Perth metropolitan area (52.3 per cent; CI: 47.5%–57.1%) tended to be more mobile than those in other areas. Children living in areas of moderate isolation at the time of the survey were the least likely to have moved (36.7 per cent; CI: 30.8%–43.2%) (Figure 2.12). These data should be used with caution, as part of the differences between LORI categories may be attributable to differences in postcode sizes.

LIMITATIONS IN MEASURING MOBILITY

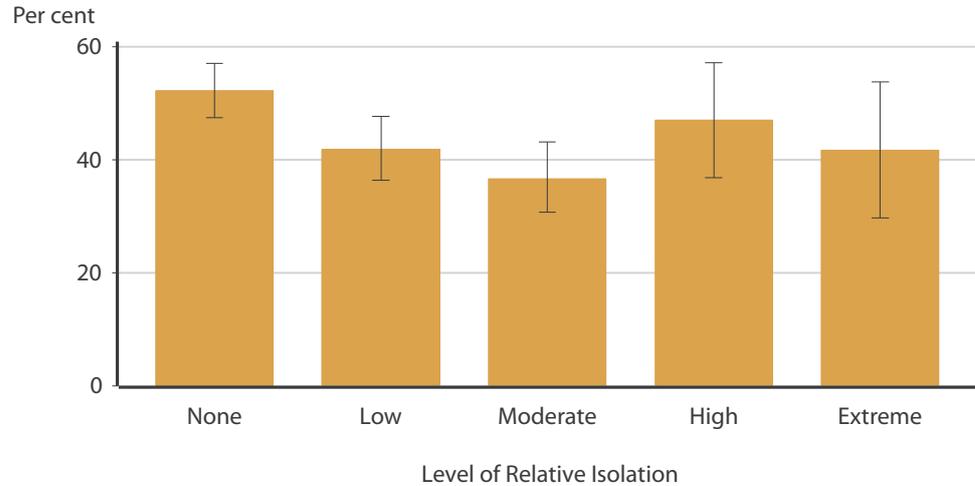
There are a number of limitations to the measures of mobility derived from WAACHS data and used in this section of the publication:

- ◆ Questions in the WAACHS which asked about where people lived at a point in time cannot be used to measure multiple moves or moves occurring between time periods. In addition, data cannot be captured for children born within the period of interest.
- ◆ While the WAACHS gathered some details on each family's place of residence in 1996 and at the time of the survey, it didn't specifically ask whether the family had moved in this period. In 1996, only the postcode of the surveyed family's place of residence was recorded, hence any moves made within postcode boundaries in the 5–6 year period up to the survey being conducted were not able to be captured. Also, postcode sizes vary by geographic location, meaning that some families may move many kilometres while remaining in the same postcode, while others may only move a few kilometres and enter a new postcode. Compared with non-Aboriginal families, a higher proportion of Aboriginal families live in more remote areas, where postcodes tend to be larger than those in less remote regions. Therefore the WAACHS measure of the propensity of Aboriginal families to move residence will understate the true level.
- ◆ The WAACHS measures of the number of moves since birth may be affected by difficulties that surveyed families have in recalling past moves. This may be more of an issue for families with older children.

The survey found no discernible difference in the propensity to move for children of different ages. Other data sources typically show that rates increase among the young adult population (20–29 years) as they search for post-school educational and work opportunities, although this phenomenon is more pronounced among the non-Aboriginal population than others.^{17,18}



FIGURE 2.12: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN BORN BEFORE AUGUST 1996 — PROPORTION THAT HAD MOVED HOUSE BETWEEN AUGUST 1996 AND 2001/2002



Source: Table 2.17

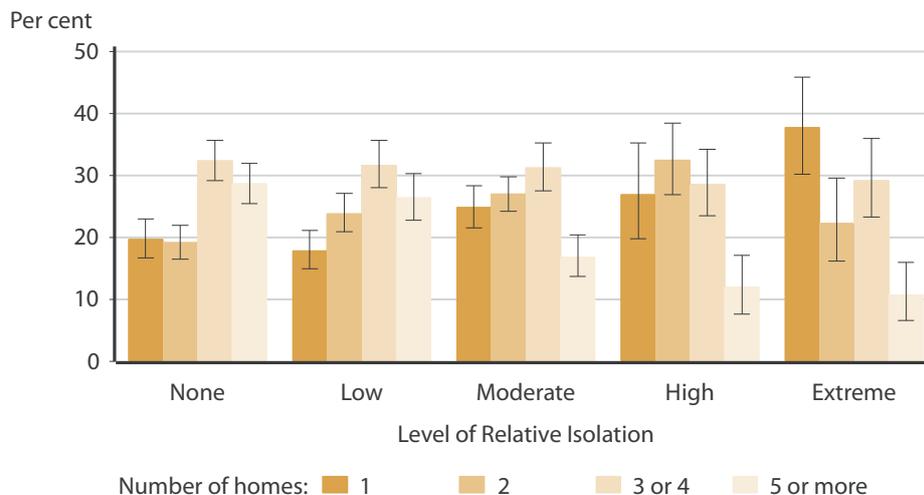
NUMBER OF DIFFERENT HOMES LIVED IN

Another measure of family mobility has been constructed from carer’s reports of how many different homes children under their care had lived in since birth. Table 2.18 shows that almost one-quarter of Aboriginal children (22.9 per cent; CI: 21.0%–24.8%) had lived in the same home since birth. A further 23.7 per cent (CI: 22.1%–25.3%) of all children had lived in two homes since birth, while 22.1 per cent (CI: 20.4%–23.9%) had lived in five or more homes. Alternatively put, at the time of the survey, Aboriginal children had lived, on average, in just over three homes since birth (3.3; CI: 3.2–3.4) (Table 2.21).

As shown in Figure 2.13, the proportion of children living in five or more homes declined as relative isolation increased. Around one in ten children (10.7 per cent; CI: 6.6%–16.0%) living in areas of extreme isolation had lived in five or more homes since birth compared with almost three in ten children living in the Perth metropolitan area (28.7 per cent; CI: 25.5%–32.0%). This is consistent with the data above, which highlighted that children in the Perth metropolitan area were more likely to have moved than those in areas of greater relative isolation.



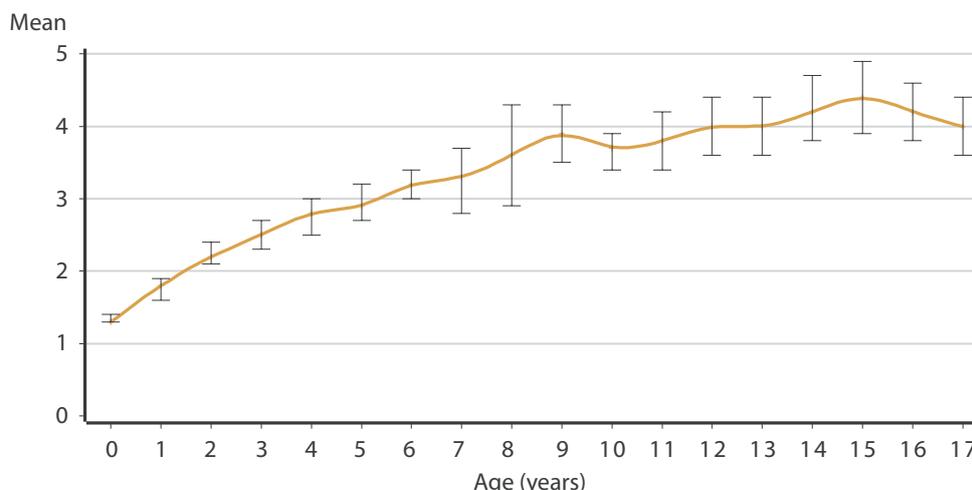
FIGURE 2.13: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF HOMES LIVED IN SINCE BIRTH, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Source: Table 2.19

There is an age effect on these data, as older children have had a longer period in which to move homes (Table 2.20). Over three in ten children aged 12–17 years (34.1 per cent; CI: 30.7%–37.6%) had lived in five or more homes since birth, significantly higher than the corresponding proportion of children aged 0–3 years (4.7 per cent; CI: 3.3%–6.6%). Figure 2.14 illustrates that the average number of homes lived in plateaus from age 12 years through to age 17 years. It is not known whether this is simply a cohort effect, but, interestingly, 6 year-olds have lived in an average of 3.2 homes (CI: 3.0–3.4) while 17 year-olds have lived in an average of 4.0 homes (CI: 3.6–4.4). If it is assumed that this is not a cohort effect, this suggests that most home moves occur during the pre-school years. Investigations into the potential impact of this will occur in later chapters. On average, Aboriginal children aged 0–17 years have lived in 3.3 homes (CI: 3.2–3.4) since birth (Table 2.21).

FIGURE 2.14: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOMES LIVED IN SINCE BIRTH, BY AGE



Source: Table 2.21



OTHER PLACES OF RESIDENCE

Carers were asked whether they had other places they lived in for parts of the year, and the length of time they spent in their current dwelling during the year. While the survey did not ask the reasons for these regular changes in residence, it is known that Aboriginal families can spend considerable time away from their usual residence to attend funerals, because of seasonal weather patterns, to visit family, etc. (see commentary box entitled *Families on the move*).

It is estimated that 8.7 per cent (CI: 7.5%–10.0%) of Aboriginal children had another place that they lived in for part of the year. This proportion varies considerably by LORI, from 3.4 per cent (CI: 2.1%–5.3%) in the Perth metropolitan area to 14.6 per cent (CI: 11.9%–17.6%) in areas of moderate isolation, and 19.8 per cent (CI: 14.0%–26.4%) in areas of extreme isolation (Table 2.22).

Carers of children that have another residence for part of the year, on average, stated that they lived in their current dwelling for 8.7 months (CI: 8.2–9.2) of each year. That is, on average, this group of children were living away from their current residence for 3.3 months of each year.

LIVING AWAY FROM HOME IN THE EARLY STAGES OF LIFE

Carers were asked whether surveyed children had lived away from them for a month or more before they were four years of age. This was the case for 7.5 per cent (CI: 6.3%–8.9%) of Aboriginal children who were aged 4–17 years at the time of the survey (Table 2.23). It should be noted that this figure is based on valid responses; children whose carers did not know or did not answer this question for other reasons were excluded from this analysis (this pertains to an estimated 5,160 children).



FAMILIES ON THE MOVE

A notable feature of the Aboriginal families within this study is their high levels of residential mobility. Historically, Aboriginal people have always had a 'culture of mobility', in which movement played a central role in the maintenance of relationships to places and to kin in addition to moving for exploiting seasonal food and accessing water and other essential resources.¹⁶ Despite these traditional ways being disrupted by the processes of colonisation, a high proportion of Aboriginal families today — particularly in country and more remote areas — remain highly mobile in their day-to-day lives. This does not necessarily mean Aboriginal families with strong cultural ties are moving house frequently, but more that cultural obligations mean that they are likely to be away from their usual place of residence more often than non-Aboriginal Australian families. Aboriginal families in general tend to experience more changes in residence in comparison with non-Aboriginal families.

The reasons for contemporary Aboriginal mobility are multi-faceted. The relatively sparse literature on the subject suggests that understanding this phenomenon requires a delineation of: (a) the motivation for travel or propensity to relocate, (b) the distance and duration of movements, (c) the pattern of flows and networks of movement, (d) the redistributive outcomes they produce — such as short term migrations and circular movements, and (e) the mobility careers or patterns of movement within an individual's life-course.¹⁵ One recent review of the topic grouped the literature into two broad categories.¹⁶ The first included qualitative anthropological and ethnographically based studies concerned with the socioeconomic role of Aboriginal mobility and its cultural context and meaning. The second were more quantitative studies concerned with migration demographics and typically based on census or administrative data recording population movements.

These studies often include comparisons with non-Aboriginal mobility patterns to identify distinctive Aboriginal social and economic behaviours that may require specific or targeted policy responses.¹⁴

While there are clearly social, cultural and spiritual benefits associated with more traditional patterns of Aboriginal mobility, there are also some contemporary family movements which may be detrimental to the health and wellbeing of families and children. For example, cultural and family obligations to travel long distances to attend funerals can often be disruptive to children's school education. However, the greatest proportion of Aboriginal families with high mobility are those living in areas with no or little relative isolation (i.e. metropolitan or other large regional centres). This is largely an outcome of urban drift with migration out of traditional homelands and away from small rural and remote communities.

Continued



FAMILIES ON THE MOVE *(continued)*

In more urbanised settings there are new socioeconomic and other structural forces driving residential mobility — particularly housing insecurity and family breakdown. As documented in Volume One,¹³ 40 per cent of Aboriginal children in the Perth metropolitan area were being cared for by a single mother, significantly higher than the corresponding proportion in areas of extreme isolation (14 per cent). Furthermore, over 70 per cent of families with Aboriginal children are in rental accommodation which is two and a half times the comparable rate for non-Aboriginal families. High household mobility proved to be a significant obstacle to the WAACHS finding the expected number of households with Aboriginal children in the sample frame drawn from the 1996 Census. Investigations of this undercount established that between 12–15 per cent of the target population had moved to CDs not included in the sampling frame due to movements of Homeswest public housing stock between 1996 and 2000.

Whatever its causes, the findings reported in the previous two volumes of the survey indicate that high residential mobility is associated with children having increased risk of problems in their behavioural and emotional adjustment. Volume Three clearly shows that being at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties is independently associated with both poor school attendance and low academic performance.¹⁹

There is a considerable international literature on the consequences for children of potentially disruptive environmental transitions such as residential relocation and changes of schools.²⁰ While changes are a part of normal human experience and adaptation is an important life-skill, the evidence from longitudinal population studies in Australia and other developed countries such as the US, Canada, and the UK suggest that today's children experience too many changes, too early in life, and that too many changes — especially when these occur simultaneously — can have important impacts on their subsequent development.

Increasing the awareness of parents, caregivers, teachers and the general community of the negative effects of high family mobility and other such environmental changes is important — but it may not always be possible for families to control the number of household moves they need to make. However, the literature is clear in highlighting the need for public policy to seek to reduce the number of transitions children experience.

For example, policies encompassing housing, income support or other family supports such as child care should give a high priority to minimising avoidable moves. Schools and teachers can also play an important role in assisting parents to ease the transitions which young children face. Also, since stability within the family is highly protective for children experiencing change, family and community services can also assist by ensuring that such forms of support will be maintained when families move.



HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The WAACHS collected a range of information about the characteristics of the dwelling that was home to each Aboriginal child involved in the survey. A detailed overview of these characteristics, including dwelling structure, housing tenure (including government housing), ease of acquisition of rental property, crowding, and other places of residence was reported in Chapter Two of Volume One.¹³ As well as re-visiting some findings from Volume One, an even more comprehensive analysis of housing for families with Aboriginal children is presented in Chapter Six of this publication.

Keeping this in mind, to provide a basic understanding of the demographics of housing for families with Aboriginal children in Western Australia, it is useful to repeat a couple of key Volume One findings here.¹³ Firstly, with regard to the types of dwellings inhabited by families with Aboriginal children aged 0–17 years, the pattern is virtually identical to that of families with children aged 4–16 years in the general population, as observed in the 1993 WA CHS. For example, in both cases, over 90 per cent of these families lived in a separate house — 91.4 per cent (CI: 89.6%–93.0%) in the WAACHS and 91.1 per cent (CI: 88.1%–94.1%) in the 1993 WA CHS. Where the two populations differ most is in housing tenure, with 70.7 per cent (CI: 68.2%–73.1%) of families with Aboriginal children renting their residence compared with 24.8 per cent (CI: 21.6%–27.9%) of families in the 1993 WA CHS.²¹

SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF NEIGHBOURHOODS AND COMMUNITIES WHERE ABORIGINAL CHILDREN LIVE

The Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (the Index) is one of five measures of socioeconomic status calculated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in their Socio-Economic Indexes For Areas (SEIFA) product.²² The Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (see *Glossary*) is a summary measure calculated from census data which ranks the relative level of disadvantage of each census collection district (CD). The index is derived from attributes such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment, jobs in relatively unskilled occupations and variables that reflect disadvantage rather than measure specific aspects of disadvantage (e.g. marital status of separated/divorced, Indigenous status, etc.). The Index is scaled to have a mean of 1,000 and a standard deviation of 100. Lower values indicate greater levels of disadvantage.

When the Index was applied to CDs in which WAACHS families lived, an unacceptably high proportion of Aboriginal children — around nine in ten — were living in areas classified in the bottom 50% of the Index. The extent of deviation from the distribution of the general population, where one in two children would be expected to live in areas classified in the bottom 50%, is a stark measure of the diminished stocks of human capital among Aboriginal families. For the purposes of using the Index for more meaningful analysis of the circumstances of Aboriginal families and their children in this and subsequent chapters, area rankings have been grouped into five categories (where the bottom 5% category indicates the most disadvantaged areas):

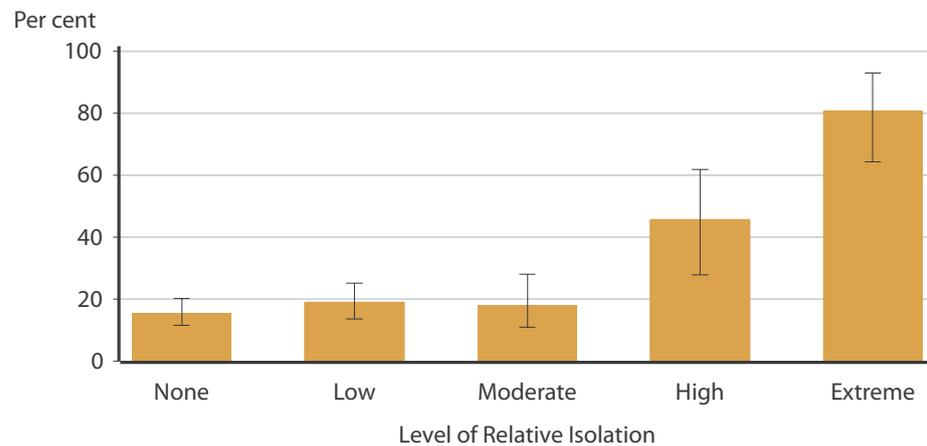
- ◆ bottom 5% (of the Index)
- ◆ 5%–10%
- ◆ 10%–25%
- ◆ 25%–50%
- ◆ top 50%.



The Index has been used as one measure of the socioeconomic characteristics of neighbourhoods and communities where Aboriginal children live. Around one in four Aboriginal children aged 0–17 years (26.3 per cent; CI: 22.5%–30.2%) were living in areas classified in the bottom 5% of socioeconomic disadvantage. For all Western Australian children, a significantly lower one in twenty would be expected to be living in areas in the bottom 5%. Only one in ten Aboriginal children (9.7 per cent; CI: 7.0%–13.0%) were living in areas classified in the top 50% of socioeconomic disadvantage (Table 2.24).

A strong association was found between living in areas of socioeconomic disadvantage and relative isolation. Over four in five children (80.8 per cent; CI: 64.5%–93.0%) living in areas of extreme isolation were in the bottom 5% of socioeconomic disadvantage. This was significantly higher than the corresponding proportion for children living in the Perth metropolitan area (15.4 per cent; CI: 11.6%–20.3%) (Figure 2.15).

FIGURE 2.15: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — PROPORTION LIVING IN THE BOTTOM 5% OF THE INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Source: Table 2.24

Chapter Three further examines the socioeconomic wellbeing of families with Aboriginal children using three specific indicators — the highest level of educational attainment of the primary carer; whether the primary carer had ever been in paid work; and the financial strain experienced by families. Demographic, child, carer, family and household factors associated with each indicator are also documented.

SATISFACTION WITH COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Information about the overall satisfaction with access to services and facilities was asked of carers in both the WAACHS and the 1993 WA CHS. It has therefore been possible in this section to compare satisfaction with access to services and facilities as rated by carers of Aboriginal children with ratings by carers of non-Aboriginal children. Following is a description of the ratings used in both surveys.



RATING SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Carers of Aboriginal children (WAACHS)

Primary carers of Aboriginal children were asked a series of questions concerning their overall satisfaction with access to a range of services and facilities. The set of questions asked of primary carers living in discrete remote communities were modified significantly to maintain relevance to their unique living circumstances.

Primary carers in the WAACHS were asked to rate how happy they were with their access to a range of services and facilities, using 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:

- ◆ A little bit unhappy or very unhappy
- ◆ Neither unhappy nor happy
- ◆ A little bit happy or very happy.

Where a response is given as 'Not applicable', this refers 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 old).

Carers of non-Aboriginal children (1993 WA CHS)

Carers of non-Aboriginal children in the 1993 WA CHS were also asked to rate how satisfied they were with access to various services on a five-point scale. However, the wording of this scale differed slightly from the five-point scale used in the WAACHS:

- ◆ Very dissatisfied
- ◆ Dissatisfied
- ◆ Neither satisfied or dissatisfied
- ◆ Satisfied
- ◆ Very satisfied.

To simplify analysis this scale was divided into three categories:

- ◆ Very dissatisfied or dissatisfied
- ◆ Neither satisfied or dissatisfied
- ◆ Satisfied or very satisfied.

While some of the questions were identical between the WAACHS and WA CHS, there were minor wording variations across the other common items. Excluding the remote community questions, six questions asked in the WAACHS were not asked in the WA CHS. These additional questions were asked in the WAACHS in response to a request



from the Aboriginal Steering Committee governing the WAACHS for information on separate Aboriginal-specific issues. These differences are summarised in Appendix E. Also note that a gap of seven to eight years exists between the WAACHS and the 1993 WA CHS collections, during which time there may have been changes in the overall level of access to specific services or facilities. Additionally, while the WA CHS was a representative sample of children throughout Western Australia the majority of non-Aboriginal children live in the Perth metropolitan area or areas of low isolation, whereas Aboriginal children are more evenly spread throughout the state (see Figure 2.2). This difference in population distribution may impact on some of the comparisons of satisfaction with access to services between the WAACHS and WA CHS.

SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES

The questions asked of carers in regards to access to community services and facilities can be categorised in the following themes:

- ◆ health and medical services
- ◆ transport and communication services
- ◆ shops, banking and entertainment facilities
- ◆ community services
- ◆ recreation facilities
- ◆ other services and opportunities.

Figure 2.16 summarises the proportion of carers who were ‘a little bit happy’ or ‘very happy’ with access to each service.

Prior to presenting details on each of the specific questions, some summary observations are presented here.

- ◆ Carers were most satisfied with their access to schools, shops, playing fields, a general practitioner and a community or child health clinic. Levels of satisfaction for access to these services and facilities were estimated at or above 60 per cent. This is, of course, a broad observation and where significant variations in these levels of satisfaction occur within specific levels of relative isolation these are discussed with respect to each of the individual questions reported below.
- ◆ It is a matter of some concern however that, beyond relatively good endorsement of these few services, the level of estimated satisfaction with the remaining services, facilities and amenities is below 60 per cent.
- ◆ Several questions attracted particularly low levels of estimated satisfaction: a place where teenagers can get together; after school or vacation care; and child care facilities, were all at or below 30 per cent.
- ◆ For 26 of the 29 services and facilities presented in this section, the levels of satisfaction among carers of Aboriginal children were lower than for carers of non-Aboriginal children in the WA CHS.



FIGURE 2.16: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES, WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

	WAACHS—Respondents who were happy(a) with their access to the service		WA CHS—Respondents who were satisfied(b) with their access to the service	
	Per cent	95% CI	Per cent	95% CI
Health and medical services				
General practitioner (d)	61.2	(58.3 – 64.1)	87.2	(85.0 – 89.2)
Community or child health clinic	60.7	(58.1 – 63.3)	69.4	(60.0 – 72.5)
Ambulance service (d)	47.1	(44.0 – 50.1)	70.1	(66.6 – 73.4)
The Flying Doctor (c)	38.3	(35.7 – 40.9)		
Aboriginal Medical Service (c)	35.5	(32.8 – 38.3)		
Transport and communication services				
A public telephone	47.0	(44.2 – 49.8)	65.1	(61.3 – 68.7)
Taxis (c)	39.7	(36.8 – 42.8)		
Public transport systems (d)	39.2	(36.8 – 41.7)	69.0	(65.2 – 72.6)
School bus service (c)	36.3	(33.6 – 39.1)		
Shops, banking and entertainment facilities				
Shops or a shopping centre	74.8	(72.2 – 77.3)	87.4	(84.6 – 90.0)
Banking facilities	57.4	(54.7 – 60.2)	80.0	(76.2 – 83.4)
A movie theatre or outdoor pictures	39.2	(36.4 – 41.9)	51.7	(46.7 – 56.9)
A hall for live theatre or performances	31.2	(28.8 – 33.7)	37.7	(33.9 – 41.7)
Community services				
Schools	82.6	(80.7 – 84.5)	92.4	(90.4 – 94.2)
Police station or regular patrols	52.2	(49.5 – 54.9)	65.8	(61.6 – 69.7)
Public library (d)	51.3	(48.3 – 54.2)	83.2	(79.5 – 86.3)
Community centre (d)	38.0	(35.4 – 40.7)	53.7	(49.9 – 57.5)
Family and children's services (Welfare) (c)	38.0	(35.4 – 40.6)		
Child care facilities (d)	30.0	(27.6 – 32.6)	51.6	(48.0 – 55.0)
After school care/vacation care (d)	21.4	(19.1 – 23.8)	44.7	(41.1 – 48.2)
Recreation facilities				
Playing field where children can play	71.8	(69.3 – 74.2)	71.9	(68.0 – 75.5)
Outdoor playing fields for organised sport	70.4	(67.9 – 72.9)	81.3	(78.1 – 84.1)
Swimming complex (indoor or outdoor)	59.7	(56.3 – 62.9)	68.8	(64.3 – 73.2)
Indoor sports centre for games	50.7	(47.8 – 53.5)	60.1	(55.9 – 64.3)
Other services, facilities and opportunities				
Street lighting	58.3	(55.6 – 61.0)	56.5	(52.9 – 60.0)
Church	46.0	(43.3 – 48.7)	65.4	(62.0 – 68.8)
Activities for children outside school	42.3	(39.6 – 45.0)	56.0	(52.2 – 59.7)
Work or opportunities for work (c)	41.0	(38.2 – 43.7)		
A place where teenagers can get together (d)	18.1	(15.9 – 20.4)	24.5	(21.3 – 27.9)

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

(b) Primary carers who reported being 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with their access to a service.

(c) Not asked in the 1993 WA CHS.

(d) Not asked of carers in remote communities

Responses from the carers of Aboriginal children are further analysed by level of relative isolation in Chapter Seven.



Health and medical services

General practitioner. Throughout WA, 61.2 per cent (CI: 58.3%–64.1%) of primary carers were happy with their access to a general practitioner. For carers of non-Aboriginal children in the 1993 WA CHS, 87.2 per cent (CI: 85.0%–89.2%) were satisfied with access to a general practitioner (Table 2.25).

This question was not asked of carers in remote communities.

Community or child health clinic. Overall, 60.7 per cent (CI: 58.1%–63.3%) of primary carers were happy with their access to this service. For carers of non-Aboriginal children in the 1993 WA CHS, 69.4 per cent (CI: 66.0%–72.5%) were satisfied with access to a community or child health clinic (Table 2.26).

Ambulance. Almost half (47.1 per cent; CI: 44.0%–50.1%) of primary carers were happy with their access to an ambulance. For carers of non-Aboriginal children in the 1993 WA CHS, 70.1 per cent (CI: 66.6%–73.4%) were satisfied with access to this service (Table 2.27).

The Flying Doctor. Overall, 38.3 per cent (CI: 35.7%–40.9%) of primary carers were happy with their access to this service (Table 2.28).

This question was not asked of carers in the 1993 WA CHS.

Aboriginal Medical Service (AMS). One in three (35.5 per cent; CI: 32.8%–38.3%) of primary carers were happy with their access to the AMS (Table 2.29).

This question was not asked of carers in the 1993 WA CHS.

Transport and communication services

Public telephone. In WA, 47.0 per cent (CI: 44.2%–49.8%) of primary carers were happy with their access to this service. For carers of non-Aboriginal children in the 1993 WA CHS, 65.1 per cent (CI: 61.3%–68.7%) were satisfied with access to a public telephone (Table 2.30).

Taxis. Overall, 39.7 per cent (CI: 36.8%–42.8%) of primary carers were happy with their access to a taxi (Table 2.31).

This question was not asked of carers in the 1993 WA CHS.

Public transport systems. An estimated 39.2 per cent (CI: 36.8%–41.7%) of primary carers were happy with their access to this service, compared with carers of non-Aboriginal children in the 1993 WA CHS, 69.0 per cent (CI: 65.2%–72.6%) (Table 2.32).

This question was not asked of carers in remote communities.

School bus service. Overall, 36.3 per cent (CI: 33.6%–39.1%) of primary carers were happy with their access to a school bus service (Table 2.33).

This question was not asked of carers in the 1993 WA CHS.

Shops, banking and entertainment facilities

Shops or a shopping centre. In WA, 74.8 per cent (CI: 72.2%–77.3%) of primary carers were happy with their access to shops or a shopping centre. For carers of non-Aboriginal children in the 1993 WA CHS, 87.4 per cent (CI: 84.6%–90.0%) were satisfied with access to this service (Table 2.34).



Banking facilities. A higher proportion of carers of non-Aboriginal children in the 1993 WA CHS were happy with their access to banking facilities (80.0 per cent; CI: 76.2%–83.4%) when compared with primary carers of Aboriginal children (57.4 per cent; CI: 54.7%–60.2%) (Table 2.35).

Movie theatre or outdoor pictures. Overall, 39.2 per cent (CI: 36.4%–41.9%) of primary carers were satisfied with access to a movie theatre or outdoor pictures — lower than the proportion reported by carers of non-Aboriginal children in the 1993 WA CHS (51.7 per cent; CI: 46.7%–56.9%) (Table 2.36).

Hall for live theatre or performances. Almost a third (31.2 per cent; CI: 28.8%–33.7%) of primary carers were happy with their access to a performance hall. This was marginally lower than the proportion reported by carers of non-Aboriginal children in the 1993 WA CHS (37.7 per cent; CI: 33.9%–41.7%) (Table 2.37).

Community services

Schools. Most primary carers were happy with their access to schools — 82.6 per cent (CI: 80.7%–84.5%) among carers of Aboriginal children and 92.4 per cent (CI: 90.4%–94.2%) among carers of non-Aboriginal children (Table 2.38).

Police station or regular patrols. Around half (52.2 per cent; CI: 49.5%–54.9%) of primary carers were happy with their access to a police station or regular patrols. The level of satisfaction among carers of non-Aboriginal children was 65.8 per cent (CI: 61.6%–69.7%) (Table 2.39).

Public library. Far fewer carers of Aboriginal children stated that they were satisfied with their access to a public library (51.3 per cent; CI: 48.3%–54.2%) than carers of non-Aboriginal children in the 1993 WA CHS (83.2 per cent; CI: 79.5%–86.3%) (Table 2.40).

This question was not asked of carers in remote communities.

Community centre. Overall, 38.0 per cent (CI: 35.4%–40.7%) of primary carers were happy with their access to a community centre. For carers of non-Aboriginal children in the 1993 WA CHS, 53.7 per cent (CI: 49.9%–57.5%) were satisfied (Table 2.41).

This question was not asked of carers in remote communities.

Department for Community Development (Welfare). Overall, 38.0 per cent (CI: 35.4%–40.6%) of primary carers were happy with their access to this service (Table 2.42).

This question was not asked of carers in the 1993 WA CHS.

Child care facilities. Less than a third (30.0 per cent; CI: 27.6%–32.6%) of primary carers were happy with their access to these facilities. In comparison, over half (51.6 per cent; CI: 48.0%–55.0%) of carers of non-Aboriginal children were satisfied with access to child care facilities (Table 2.43).

This question was not asked of carers in remote communities.

After school care/vacation care. One in five (21.4 per cent; CI: 19.1%–23.8%) of primary carers were happy with their access to after school care/vacation care. For carers of non-Aboriginal children in the 1993 WA CHS, 44.7 per cent (CI: 41.1%–48.2%) reported being satisfied with their access to this type of care (Table 2.44).

This question was not asked of carers in remote communities.



Recreation facilities

Playing field where children can play. Overall, 71.8 per cent (CI: 69.3%–74.2%) of primary carers were happy with their access to playing fields. This was similar to the proportion reported among carers of non-Aboriginal children in 1993 (71.9 per cent; CI: 68.0%–75.5%) (Table 2.45).

Outdoor playing fields for organised sport. While a similar proportion of carers of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children were happy with access to playing fields, a lower proportion of carers of Aboriginal children were satisfied with their access to fields for organised sport (70.4 per cent; CI: 67.9%–72.9%) than carers of non-Aboriginal children (81.3 per cent; CI: 78.1%–84.1%) (Table 2.46).

Swimming complex (indoor or outdoor). Overall, 59.7 per cent (CI: 56.3%–62.9%) of primary carers were happy with their access to a swimming complex. For carers of non-Aboriginal children in the 1993 WA CHS, 68.8 per cent (CI: 64.3%–73.2%) were satisfied with access (Table 2.47).

Indoor sports centre for games. Around half (50.7 per cent; CI: 47.8%–53.5%) of primary carers were happy with their access to an indoor sports centre. This compares with 60.1 per cent (CI: 55.9%–64.3%) of carers of non-Aboriginal children (Table 2.48).

Other services, facilities and opportunities

Street lighting. Throughout the state, 58.3 per cent (CI: 55.6%–61.0%) of primary carers were happy with the street lighting in their neighbourhood/community. This was similar to the proportion reported by carers of non-Aboriginal children in the 1993 WA CHS (56.5 per cent; CI: 52.9%–60.0%) (Table 2.49).

Church. Overall, 46.0 per cent (CI: 43.3%–48.7%) of primary carers were happy with their access to a church. A similar proportion (46.5 per cent; CI: 43.9%–49.1%) were 'Neither unhappy nor happy' with access to church. For carers of non-Aboriginal children in the 1993 WA CHS, 65.4 per cent (CI: 62.0%–68.8%) were satisfied with access to a church (Table 2.50).

Activities for children outside school. Overall, 42.3 per cent (CI: 39.6%–45.0%) of primary carers were happy with their access to activities for children outside school. For carers of non-Aboriginal children in the 1993 WA CHS, 56.0 per cent (CI: 52.2%–59.7%) were satisfied with access to these type of activities (Table 2.51).

Work or opportunities for work. Overall, 41.0 per cent (CI: 38.2%–43.7%) of primary carers were happy with their access to work opportunities (Table 2.52).

This question was not asked of carers in the 1993 WA CHS.

Places where teenagers can get together. Less than one in five (18.1 per cent; CI: 15.9%–20.4%) carers of Aboriginal children were happy with their access to places for teenagers. The comparable proportion among carers of non-Aboriginal children in the 1993 WA CHS was 24.5 per cent (CI: 21.3%–27.9%) (Table 2.53).

This question was not asked of carers in remote communities.



Remote communities

Questions about access to the following services and facilities were only asked of primary carers in remote Aboriginal communities.

Airstrips. Some 70.1 per cent (CI: 59.7%–80.0%) of primary carers in areas of extreme relative isolation were happy with their access to an airstrip (Table 2.54).

Roads within, and to, the community. Some 61.4 per cent (CI: 49.5%–72.8%) of primary carers in areas of extreme relative isolation were happy with the roads within their community (Table 2.55). Around half (51.6 per cent; CI: 38.4%–64.8%) were happy with the roads to the community (Table 2.57).

Post box or postal service. Approximately three in five (59.5 per cent; CI: 47.9%–70.4%) primary carers in areas of extreme relative isolation were happy with their access to a post box or postal service (Table 2.56).

TRAVEL, TRANSPORT AND DISTANCE TO SERVICES

Primary carers were asked a series of questions about transport, distances to travel and ease of travel. A higher proportion of families with Aboriginal children live in areas of high and extreme relative isolation, compared with families who have only non-Aboriginal children.¹³ This means there can be issues of access to major population centres, and the services and facilities such centres are able to provide, for a much higher proportion of Aboriginal children than is the case for non-Aboriginal children.

Vehicle access

Availability of a vehicle to get around. Overall, 71.7 per cent (CI: 69.3%–74.0%) of primary carers said that there was a vehicle at their house that they could use to get around.

A higher proportion of carers in the Perth metropolitan area (76.0 per cent; CI: 71.8%–79.9%) and areas of low relative isolation (74.9 per cent; CI: 70.7%–78.7%) lived in a household where there was a vehicle available to get around, compared with carers in areas of moderate (65.6 per cent; CI: 60.7%–70.1%) and extreme isolation (62.0 per cent; CI: 53.1%–70.4%) (Table 2.58).

Availability of a vehicle to go shopping. Over three-quarters (78.9 per cent; CI: 76.6%–81.2%) of carers reported having access to a vehicle to go shopping.

A higher proportion of carers living in Perth (79.7 per cent; CI: 75.6%–83.2%) and in low (83.9 per cent; CI: 80.1%–87.2%) and moderate relative isolation (79.9 per cent; CI: 75.5%–84.0%) lived in a household where there was a vehicle available to use for shopping compared with carers in areas of extreme isolation (60.9 per cent; CI: 49.5%–71.2%) (Table 2.59).

Road conditions

Local roads. Most (85.0 per cent; CI: 82.7%–87.2%) primary carers said that the roads in their local area were in good condition.

A higher proportion of carers in Perth (90.0 per cent; CI: 86.7%–92.8%) and areas of low (87.9 per cent; CI: 84.5%–90.7%) and moderate isolation (84.8 per cent; CI: 80.2%–88.5%) reported that their local roads were in good condition, compared with carers in extreme isolation (69.0 per cent; CI: 56.2%–79.4%) (Table 2.60).



Roads between the shops and house. Overall, 87.4 per cent (CI: 85.3%–89.3%) stated that these roads were in good condition.

A higher proportion of carers in the Perth metropolitan area (90.1 per cent; CI: 86.8%–92.9%) and areas of low isolation (89.5 per cent; CI: 86.8%–92.0%) reported that the roads between the shops and their house were in good condition, compared with carers in areas of extreme isolation (76.6 per cent; CI: 66.7%–84.7%) (Table 2.61).

Unusable roads. Around a quarter (25.7 per cent; CI: 23.0%–28.6%) of carers said that there were times when they became isolated because the roads were unusable (flooded, too rough, etc.). This applied to a substantially lower proportion of carers in Perth (8.1 per cent; CI: 6.0%–10.6%) and in areas of low isolation (13.2 per cent; CI: 10.0%–17.4%) than carers in areas of moderate (28.7 per cent; CI: 22.8%–35.5%), high (68.1 per cent; CI: 54.9%–78.8%) and extreme isolation (82.2 per cent; CI: 75.1%–88.3%) (Table 2.62).

Airstrips

Proximity to an airstrip. About one in ten (11.6 per cent; CI: 9.6%–13.8%) said that there was not an airstrip nearby. Note that there was no definition of ‘nearby’, so carers’ interpretations of this would have varied. In remote communities, the airstrip is usually within comfortable walking distance to the main settlement, and would tend to be situated progressively further away from where people are living as you move into less remote centres.

Describing variation by LORI is difficult due to a high proportion of ‘Not applicable’ responses in the least isolated LORI categories. However, it may be of more interest to note that 14.9 per cent (CI: 5.9%–30.5%) of carers in areas of high isolation and 4.0 per cent (CI: 1.5%–10.1%) in areas of extreme isolation reported that there was no nearby airstrip (Table 2.63).

Condition of airstrip. Answers to this question were derived from primary carers’ responses to three questions: ‘Is the airstrip in good condition’, ‘Is the airstrip long enough for the Flying Doctor to land their plane?’ and ‘Is the airstrip in good condition for landing planes?’. Overall, 4.0 per cent (CI: 2.9%–5.5%) responded ‘No’ to at least one of these questions. A higher proportion (16.0 per cent; CI: 7.3%–27.4%) of carers in areas of extreme isolation reported that the airstrip was not in good condition for landing planes (including Flying Doctor) (Table 2.64).

Proximity to services

Distance to shops. The majority (88.6 per cent; CI: 85.8%–90.8%) of primary carers needed to travel five kilometres or less to buy food, 5.5 per cent (CI: 4.1%–7.1%) had to travel 6–20 kilometres, 3.5 per cent (CI: 2.2%–5.3%) had to travel 21–100 kilometres and 2.4 per cent (CI: 1.2%–4.2%) had to travel 101 kilometres or further.

Only responses from carers in areas of high relative isolation differed significantly from the overall proportions, with 59.3 per cent (CI: 40.8%–74.5%) travelling five kilometres or less to buy food, 18.3 per cent (CI: 7.5%–37.5%) travelling between 21–100 kilometres and 20.5 per cent (CI: 10.3%–36.8%) travelling 101 kilometres or further (Table 2.65).

Of note was the finding that the proportions for carers living in areas of extreme isolation were very similar to the overall proportions.



Distance to local doctor or Aboriginal Medical Service (AMS). Over two-thirds (67.4 per cent; CI: 63.9%–70.8%) of primary carers needed to travel five kilometres or less to see a doctor or AMS, 14.5 per cent (CI: 12.3%–16.9%) had to travel 6–20 kilometres, 6.4 per cent (CI: 4.7%–8.6%) had to travel 21–100 kilometres and 11.8 per cent (CI: 9.1%–15.1%) had to travel 101 kilometres or further.

The proportion of carers travelling 101 kilometres or further to see a doctor or AMS was 55.9 per cent (CI: 38.1%–72.1%) in areas of high isolation and 72.4 per cent (CI: 58.1%–85.4%) in areas of extreme isolation (Table 2.66). A negligible proportion of the carers living in areas of no, low or moderate relative isolation stated that they had to travel 101 kilometres or further to a doctor or AMS.

In contrast to those in less isolated areas, most of the carers in areas of high and extreme isolation were required to travel more than five kilometres to access these services. Only a quarter (25.5 per cent; CI: 13.2%–40.3%) of carers in areas of high isolation travelled five kilometres or less to see a doctor or AMS. This proportion was 10.9 per cent (CI: 2.0%–25.0%) for carers in areas of extreme isolation (Table 2.66).

Distance to local hospital. Overall, 44.3 per cent (CI: 40.7%–48.0%) of primary carers needed to travel five kilometres or less to get to the local hospital, 35.1 per cent (CI: 32.1%–38.2%) had to travel 6–20 kilometres, 7.1 per cent (CI: 5.2%–9.5%) had to travel 21–100 kilometres, and 13.5 per cent (CI: 10.5%–16.8%) had to travel 101 kilometres or further (Table 2.67).

For those carers in the Perth metropolitan area (no isolation), most reported being five kilometres or less (31.2 per cent; CI: 26.6%–36.0%) or 6–20 kilometres (64.6 per cent; CI: 59.7%–69.3%) from their local hospital (Table 2.67). A significantly higher proportion of carers in areas of low and moderate isolation were within five kilometres of their local hospital — 68.2 per cent (CI: 61.9%–74.1%) in areas of low isolation and 67.7 per cent (CI: 58.0%–76.8%) in moderately isolated areas. This suggests that families with Aboriginal children in these areas may have faster access to hospital services than those families in Perth (Table 2.67).

Most of the carers in areas of high or extreme relative isolation were more than 20 kilometres from their local hospital. This suggests that families in these areas may have difficulty accessing hospital services, particularly when compared with families in less isolated parts of the state. As has been shown previously in this chapter, these more highly isolated areas can be prone to local roads becoming unusable.

Travel time to hospital. About half (52.0 per cent; CI: 48.5%–55.7%) of primary carers needed ten minutes or less to get to hospital, 29.3 per cent (CI: 26.6%–32.3%) needed 11–30 minutes, 9.0 per cent (CI: 6.8%–11.4%) needed 31–90 minutes, and 9.7 per cent (CI: 7.3%–12.5%) needed more than 90 minutes (Table 2.68).

For carers in Perth (no isolation), most needed either ten minutes or less (44.5 per cent; CI: 39.4%–49.5%) or 11–30 minutes (48.7 per cent; CI: 43.8%–53.8%) to get to hospital in an emergency (Table 2.68).

The responses from carers in areas of low or moderate isolation tended to indicate that they required less time to get to a hospital in an emergency. Those majority of those in areas of low isolation said that they needed ten minutes or less (79.0 per cent; CI: 73.8%–83.7%), while another 18.5 per cent (14.6%–23.4%) needed 11–30 minutes. For carers in areas of moderate isolation, these proportions were 70.5 per cent (CI: 62.2%–77.5%) and 23.8 per cent (CI: 16.9%–31.7%), respectively.



Most carers in areas of high or extreme isolation needed more than half an hour to reach a hospital. In areas of high isolation, 31.0 per cent (CI: 19.1%–47.1%) needed 31–90 minutes and 39.7 per cent (CI: 24.2%–55.5%) needed more than 90 minutes. In areas of extreme isolation, these proportions were 29.0 per cent (CI: 15.0%–44.9%) and 61.6 per cent (CI: 43.4%–76.0%), respectively. This suggests that families in these areas are at greater risk of not receiving timely treatment in a medical emergency than families in less isolated parts of Western Australia.

NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

The WAACHS surveyed families with Aboriginal children about a range of problems in their neighbourhood. Primary carers were asked whether they 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.

It should be noted that 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. Further discussion of issues relating to child abuse and family violence can be found in Chapter Four; issues of financial strain and unemployment are examined in detail in Chapter Three.

The most common neighbourhood problem reported was noisy and/or reckless driving — 52.0 per cent (49.4%–54.6%) of primary carers reported this as an issue in their neighbourhood or community. Families not having enough money (47.7 per cent; CI: 45.3%–50.3%), kids not going to school (47.3 per cent; CI: 44.7%–49.9%) and



break-ins (46.0 per cent; CI: 43.4%–48.6%) were also widespread problems reported by primary carers (Tables 2.70, 2.75, 2.80, 2.83).

People leaving the area was reported by 18.4 per cent (CI: 16.5%–20.3%) of primary carers as a neighbourhood issue. This was the least common of the specific problems surveyed (Tables 2.69–2.85).

The 1993 WA CHS asked a similar set of questions of carers of all Western Australian children, hence it was possible to compare the prevalence of neighbourhood/community problems as rated by the carers of Aboriginal children with the responses of carers of all Western Australian children.

For most of the neighbourhood/community items identical questions were asked in both the WAACHS and WA CHS, although three questions asked in the WAACHS were not asked in the WA CHS (families splitting up, youth gangs and racism). There were also minor differences in wording for five other items. The differences between the WAACHS and WA CHS are summarised in Figure 2.17.

FIGURE 2.17: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY ITEMS IN THE WAACHS AND WA CHS

<i>WAACHS item</i>	<i>WA CHS item</i>
Families splitting up	Not asked
Youth gangs	Not asked
Racism	Not asked
Break-ins	House burglaries
Family violence	Violence occurring in the home
Violence in the streets	Harassment or violence in the streets
Kids not going to school	School truancy
Isolation from family and friends	Isolation

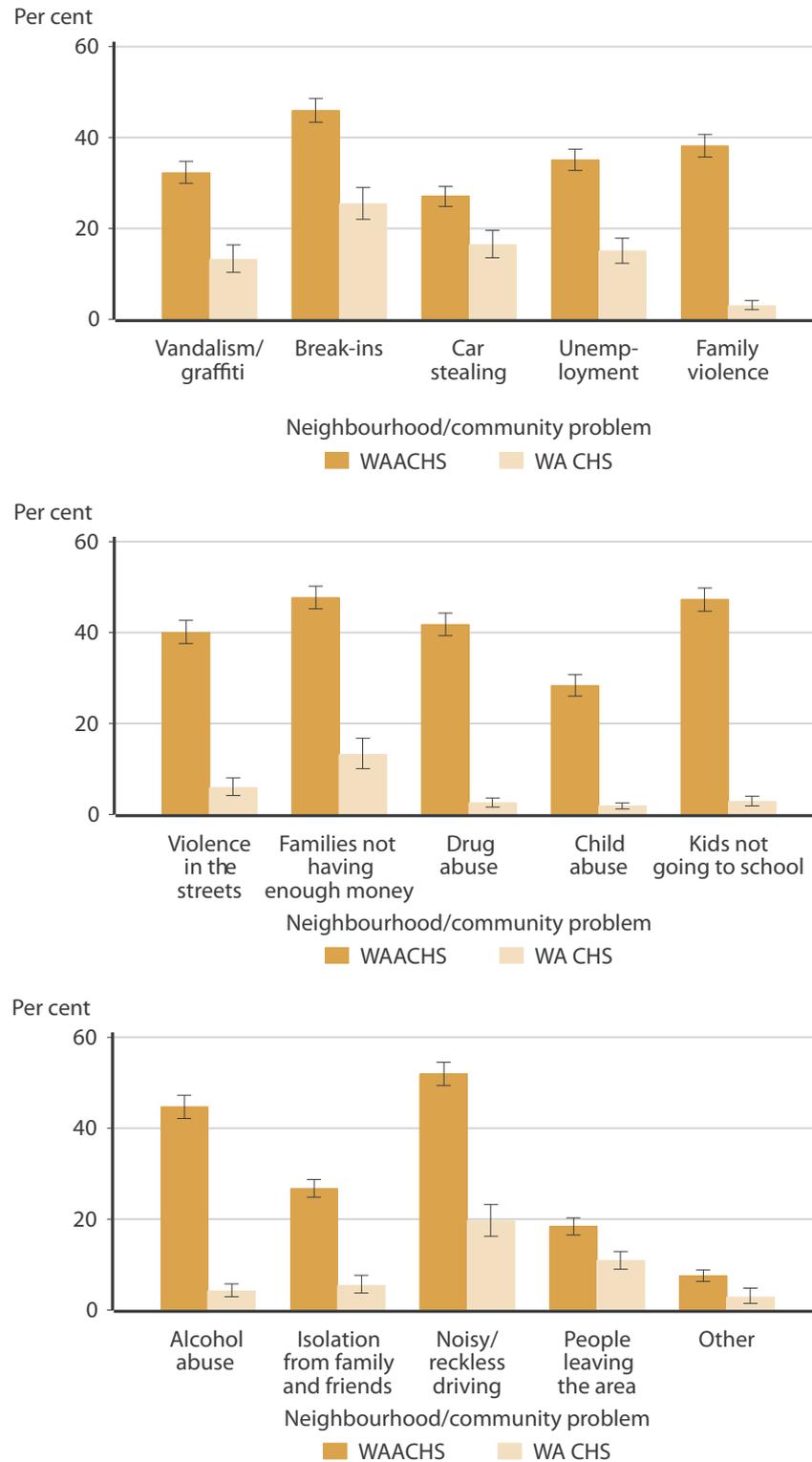
As shown in Figure 2.18, a significantly higher proportion of carers of Aboriginal children reported being bothered by each item happening in their neighbourhood or community, compared with the carers of non-Aboriginal children.

The greatest differences between carers of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children was in the reporting of whether they were being bothered by the following things happening in their neighbourhood or community:

- ◆ kids not going to school (44.5 percentage points difference)
- ◆ alcohol abuse (40.6 percentage points difference)
- ◆ drug abuse (39.3 percentage points).



FIGURE 2.18: NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY PROBLEMS — WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS



Source: Tables 2.69–2.84



LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

The prevalence of neighbourhood/community problems has been further analysed by level of relative isolation in Figure 2.19.

Regional breakdowns in the 1993 WA CHS were available for the Perth metropolitan area and 'country areas'. To enable comparison with the WA CHS, the WAACHS LORI categories low, moderate, high and extreme have been grouped together and are regarded as 'Country Areas' for the purpose of the analysis in this section. Areas of no isolation in the WAACHS were compared with the Perth metropolitan area in the 1993 WA CHS.

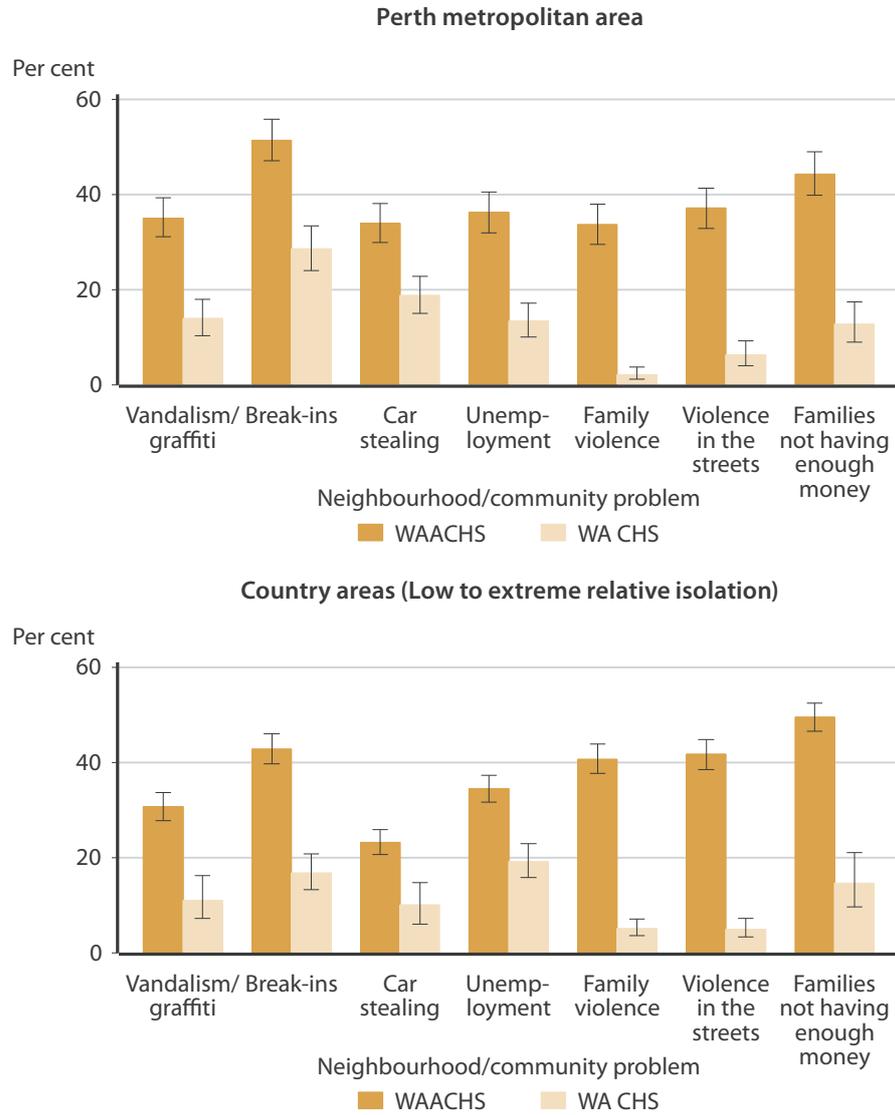
Differences in the proportion of carer reported neighbourhood/community problems were found between carers living in the Perth metropolitan area and carers in country areas. A higher proportion of primary carers of Aboriginal children living in the Perth metropolitan area reported being bothered by break-ins (51.5 per cent; CI: 47.1%–55.9%) compared with 42.9 per cent of carers living in country areas (CI: 39.7%–46.1%) (Figure 2.19).

A higher proportion of primary carers of Aboriginal children living in the Perth metropolitan area reported car stealing (34.0 per cent; CI: 30.0%–38.2%), drug abuse (46.8 per cent; CI: 42.2%–51.3%) and noisy/reckless driving (58.8 per cent; CI: 54.3%–63.4%) as problems in their neighbourhood compared with carers living in country areas — 23.2 per cent (CI: 20.7%–25.9%), 39.0 per cent (CI: 36.0%–42.1%) and 48.2 per cent (CI: 45.0%–51.5%), respectively (Figure 2.19).

In contrast, a lower proportion of carers of Aboriginal children living in the Perth metropolitan area reported kids not going to school, alcohol abuse and isolation from family and friends as problems in their community compared with carers living in country areas. Over one half of carers living in country areas (51.0 per cent; 47.8%–54.2%) reported kids not going to school as a problem in their neighbourhood, significantly higher than the corresponding proportion of carers living in the Perth metropolitan area (40.5 per cent; CI: 36.1%–44.9%). Around one half of carers living in country areas (48.7 per cent; CI: 45.5%–51.8%) reported alcohol abuse as a problem compared with 37.6 per cent (CI: 33.3%–42.2%) of carers in Perth (Figure 2.19).



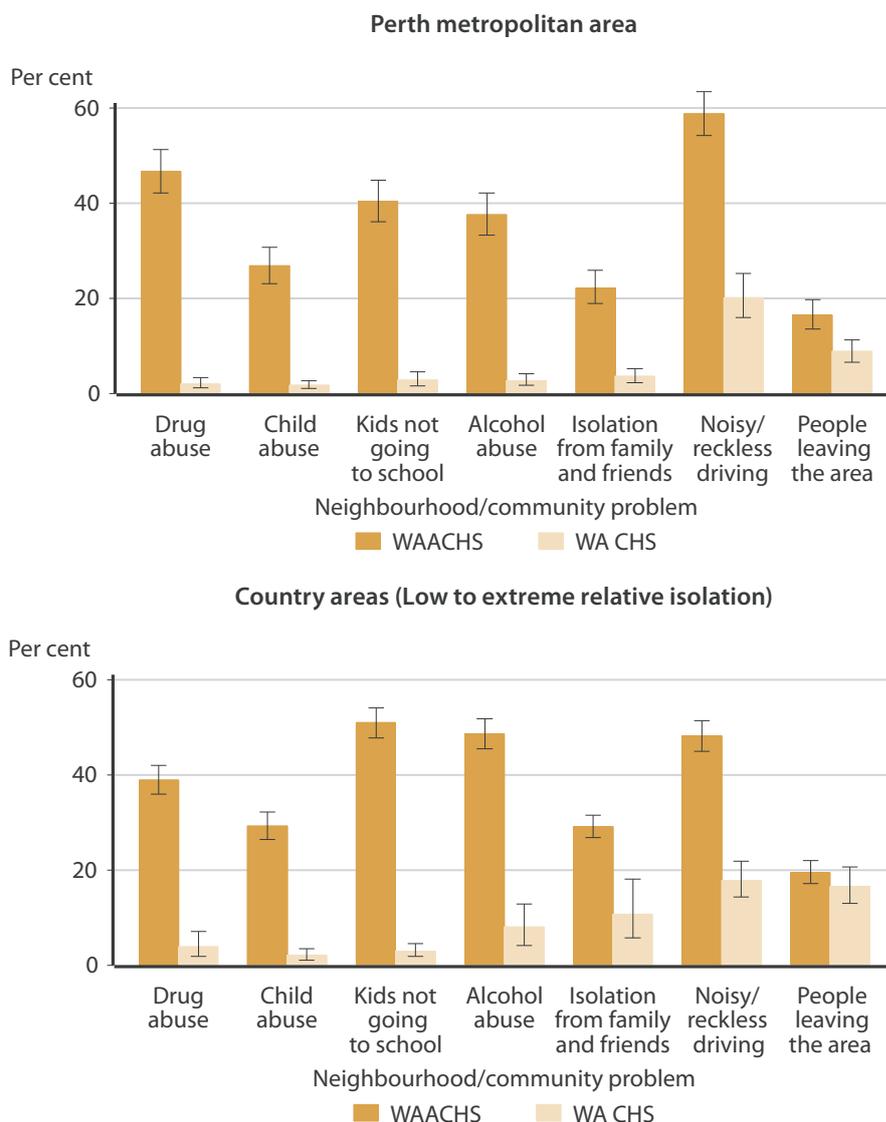
FIGURE 2.19: NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY PROBLEMS — WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS, BY LORI



Source: Tables 2.68–2.84



FIGURE 2.19 (continued): NEIGHBOURHOOD/COMMUNITY PROBLEMS — WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS, BY LORI



Source: Tables 2.69–2.85

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2



DETAILED TABLES
TABLE 2.1: HOUSEHOLDS — HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION (DETAILED DESCRIPTION)

<i>Household composition (detailed description)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Two original parent family - nuclear type	3 540	(3 290 - 3 790)	31.1	(28.9 - 33.4)
Two parent - blended family	1 280	(1 110 - 1 470)	11.2	(9.7 - 12.9)
Two original parent - extended family	780	(620 - 960)	6.9	(5.5 - 8.4)
Sole mother family	2 480	(2 250 - 2 710)	21.8	(19.8 - 23.9)
Sole mother step family	160	(100 - 240)	1.4	(0.9 - 2.1)
Sole mother extended family	1 280	(1 130 - 1 450)	11.3	(10.0 - 12.8)
Sole father	210	(140 - 310)	1.8	(1.2 - 2.7)
Sole father step family	20	(10 - 30)	0.2	(0.1 - 0.3)
Sole father other	120	(70 - 190)	1.1	(0.7 - 1.7)
Two parent step family	450	(360 - 570)	4.0	(3.2 - 5.0)
Two parent step family - extended type	120	(80 - 190)	1.1	(0.7 - 1.7)
No parent aunt - grandparent family	670	(550 - 810)	5.9	(4.8 - 7.2)
Other family types	200	(130 - 280)	1.8	(1.2 - 2.5)
Independent	20	(10 - 50)	0.2	(0.0 - 0.5)
Unclassed	20	(10 - 50)	0.2	(0.1 - 0.5)
Total	11 400	(11 300 - 11 400)	100.0	

TABLE 2.2: HOUSEHOLDS — HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

<i>Household composition</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Two original parent family	4 310	(4 040 - 4 590)	38.0	(35.6 - 40.4)
Sole parent	4 270	(4 010 - 4 540)	37.6	(35.3 - 40.0)
Two parent step/blended family	1 850	(1 660 - 2 060)	16.3	(14.6 - 18.2)
Other (e.g. aunts/uncles, grandparents) (a)	920	(780 - 1 080)	8.1	(6.9 - 9.5)
Total	11 400	(11 300 - 11 400)	100.0	

(a) Includes extended family care arrangements, e.g. aunts, uncles, grandparents, non family members and children living independently.

TABLE 2.3: HOUSEHOLDS — HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>LORI</i>	<i>Household composition</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
None	Two original parent family	1 420	(1 240 - 1 610)	32.9	(28.8 - 37.2)
	Sole parent	1 990	(1 810 - 2 190)	46.2	(41.9 - 50.5)
	Two parent step/blended family	630	(510 - 780)	14.7	(11.8 - 18.0)
	Other (e.g. aunts/uncles, grandparents)	270	(180 - 380)	6.2	(4.2 - 8.9)
	Total	4 310	(4 230 - 4 390)	100.0	
Low	Two original parent family	1 260	(1 090 - 1 440)	42.4	(37.7 - 47.3)
	Sole parent	1 060	(910 - 1 220)	35.7	(31.5 - 40.2)
	Two parent step/blended family	420	(340 - 520)	14.2	(11.5 - 17.1)
	Other (e.g. aunts/uncles, grandparents)	230	(170 - 310)	7.7	(5.7 - 10.1)
	Total	2 970	(2 730 - 3 220)	100.0	
Moderate	Two original parent family	850	(700 - 1 000)	36.5	(32.9 - 40.5)
	Sole parent	830	(680 - 990)	35.7	(31.6 - 39.9)
	Two parent step/blended family	430	(340 - 530)	18.5	(15.7 - 21.7)
	Other (e.g. aunts/uncles, grandparents)	210	(160 - 290)	9.3	(7.0 - 12.2)
	Total	2 320	(1 990 - 2 680)	100.0	

Continued . . .



TABLE 2.3 (continued): HOUSEHOLDS — HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

LORI	Household composition	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
High	Two original parent family	340	(220 - 520)	39.9	(30.3 - 49.6)
	Sole parent	230	(150 - 350)	27.0	(20.3 - 34.0)
	Two parent step/blended family	200	(110 - 320)	23.3	(15.3 - 33.3)
	Other (e.g. aunts/uncles, grandparents) (a)	80	(40 - 160)	9.8	(5.5 - 16.1)
	Total	860	(600 - 1 210)	100.0	
Extreme	Two original parent family	450	(300 - 620)	49.6	(40.2 - 59.0)
	Sole parent	160	(100 - 240)	18.0	(12.9 - 23.8)
	Two parent step/blended family	170	(90 - 300)	18.7	(11.0 - 28.4)
	Other (e.g. aunts/uncles, grandparents) (a)	120	(60 - 210)	13.7	(7.9 - 20.9)
	Total	900	(620 - 1 220)	100.0	
Total	Two original parent family	4 310	(4 040 - 4 590)	38.0	(35.6 - 40.4)
	Sole parent	4 270	(4 010 - 4 540)	37.6	(35.3 - 40.0)
	Two parent step/blended family	1 850	(1 660 - 2 060)	16.3	(14.6 - 18.2)
	Other (e.g. aunts/uncles, grandparents) (a)	920	(780 - 1 080)	8.1	(6.9 - 9.5)
	Total	11 400	(11 300 - 11 400)	100.0	

(a) Includes extended family care arrangements, e.g. aunts, uncles, grandparents, non family members and children living independently.

TABLE 2.4: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — FAMILY CARE ARRANGEMENTS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Family care arrangement	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
LORI — None				
Both original parents	4 240	(3 830 - 4 690)	41.7	(37.5 - 45.8)
Sole parents	4 260	(3 830 - 4 710)	41.9	(37.7 - 46.3)
One parent and new partner	810	(600 - 1 050)	7.9	(6.0 - 10.4)
Other (e.g. aunts/uncles)	860	(640 - 1 130)	8.4	(6.3 - 11.0)
Total	10 200	(10 000 - 10 400)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
Both original parents	3 690	(3 240 - 4 190)	50.9	(46.0 - 55.6)
Sole parents	2 430	(2 050 - 2 860)	33.4	(29.0 - 38.2)
One parent and new partner	420	(310 - 540)	5.7	(4.3 - 7.3)
Other (e.g. aunts/uncles)	730	(550 - 930)	10.0	(7.7 - 12.6)
Total	7 270	(6 640 - 7 930)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
Both original parents	2 870	(2 380 - 3 410)	45.0	(40.7 - 49.2)
Sole parents	2 080	(1 660 - 2 570)	32.6	(28.1 - 37.5)
One parent and new partner	480	(340 - 660)	7.6	(5.6 - 10.0)
Other (e.g. aunts/uncles)	950	(710 - 1 260)	14.8	(11.7 - 18.6)
Total	6 390	(5 400 - 7 420)	100.0	
LORI — High				
Both original parents	1 570	(1 150 - 2 080)	49.5	(44.5 - 54.8)
Sole parents	720	(480 - 1 030)	22.8	(18.0 - 28.6)
One parent and new partner	230	(150 - 340)	7.2	(5.0 - 9.9)
Other (e.g. aunts/uncles)	650	(430 - 910)	20.5	(15.9 - 25.5)
Total	3 170	(2 360 - 4 160)	100.0	

Continued . . .



TABLE 2.4 (continued): ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — FAMILY CARE ARRANGEMENTS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Family care arrangement</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — Extreme				
Both original parents	1 540	(1 070 - 2 090)	54.4	(47.5 - 61.3)
Sole parents	460	(300 - 660)	16.3	(12.1 - 21.5)
One parent and new partner	190	(110 - 310)	6.9	(4.4 - 10.4)
Other (e.g. aunts/uncles)	640	(380 - 1 010)	22.5	(16.0 - 30.8)
Total	2 830	(2 040 - 3 800)	100.0	
Western Australia				
Both original parents	13 900	(13 300 - 14 600)	46.7	(44.5 - 48.9)
Sole parents	9 960	(9 300 - 10 600)	33.4	(31.1 - 35.7)
One parent and new partner	2 130	(1 840 - 2 440)	7.1	(6.2 - 8.2)
Other (e.g. aunts/uncles)	3 820	(3 390 - 4 290)	12.8	(11.4 - 14.4)
Total	29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	

TABLE 2.5: HOUSEHOLDS — NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL CHILDREN

<i>Number of Aboriginal children in the household</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
One	3 250	(3 000 - 3 500)	28.6	(26.4 - 30.8)
Two	3 240	(3 000 - 3 500)	28.6	(26.4 - 30.8)
Three	2 310	(2 110 - 2 520)	20.3	(18.5 - 22.2)
Four or more	2 560	(2 320 - 2 810)	22.5	(20.5 - 24.7)
Total	11 400	(11 300 - 11 400)	100.0	



TABLE 2.6: HOUSEHOLDS — NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL CHILDREN, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Number of Aboriginal children in the household</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
One	1 460	(1 280 - 1 650)	33.8	(29.7 - 38.2)
Two	1 260	(1 100 - 1 440)	29.2	(25.3 - 33.2)
Three	910	(770 - 1 060)	21.1	(17.8 - 24.7)
Four or more	680	(540 - 850)	15.9	(12.5 - 19.6)
Total	4 310	(4 230 - 4 390)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
One	910	(770 - 1 070)	30.7	(26.4 - 35.3)
Two	910	(770 - 1 060)	30.5	(26.4 - 34.9)
Three	610	(490 - 740)	20.4	(16.9 - 24.5)
Four or more	550	(440 - 660)	18.3	(15.2 - 22.0)
Total	2 970	(2 730 - 3 220)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
One	580	(480 - 690)	24.9	(21.8 - 28.2)
Two	720	(590 - 880)	31.2	(27.4 - 35.2)
Three	420	(350 - 500)	18.3	(16.2 - 20.6)
Four or more	590	(470 - 740)	25.6	(21.4 - 30.1)
Total	2 320	(1 990 - 2 680)	100.0	
LORI — High				
One	100	(50 - 180)	11.9	(7.1 - 18.9)
Two	170	(100 - 260)	19.3	(12.7 - 27.2)
Three	190	(110 - 300)	21.5	(13.6 - 30.6)
Four or more	410	(260 - 610)	47.3	(38.5 - 56.7)
Total	860	(600 - 1 210)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
One	200	(130 - 290)	22.1	(16.8 - 28.4)
Two	190	(120 - 280)	21.1	(14.4 - 28.8)
Three	180	(120 - 280)	20.5	(15.1 - 26.5)
Four or more	330	(200 - 490)	36.4	(27.6 - 45.3)
Total	900	(620 - 1 220)	100.0	
Western Australia				
One	3 250	(3 000 - 3 500)	28.6	(26.4 - 30.8)
Two	3 240	(3 000 - 3 500)	28.6	(26.4 - 30.8)
Three	2 310	(2 110 - 2 520)	20.3	(18.5 - 22.2)
Four or more	2 560	(2 320 - 2 810)	22.5	(20.5 - 24.7)
Total	11 400	(11 300 - 11 400)	100.0	

TABLE 2.7: HOUSEHOLDS — AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD

<i>Age of youngest child in the household</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
0–3 years	5 050	(4 780 - 5 330)	44.5	(42.1 - 46.9)
4–7 years	2 670	(2 430 - 2 910)	23.5	(21.4 - 25.6)
8–11 years	1 840	(1 630 - 2 060)	16.2	(14.4 - 18.1)
12–14 years	1 040	(860 - 1 240)	9.2	(7.6 - 10.9)
15–17 years	760	(640 - 890)	6.7	(5.6 - 7.8)
Total	11 400	(11 300 - 11 400)	100.0	



TABLE 2.8: HOUSEHOLDS — AGE OF OLDEST CHILD

<i>Age of oldest child in the household</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
0–3 years	1 550	(1 380 - 1 730)	13.7	(12.2 - 15.2)
4–7 years	2 030	(1 830 - 2 240)	17.9	(16.1 - 19.7)
8–11 years	2 480	(2 260 - 2 710)	21.8	(19.9 - 23.9)
12–14 years	2 340	(2 110 - 2 590)	20.6	(18.6 - 22.8)
15–17 years	2 950	(2 720 - 3 190)	26.0	(23.9 - 28.1)
Total	11 400	(11 300 - 11 400)	100.0	

TABLE 2.9: HOUSEHOLDS — AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Age of youngest child in the household</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
0–3 years	1 800	(1 620 - 2 000)	41.9	(37.5 - 46.2)
4–7 years	900	(750 - 1 070)	20.9	(17.4 - 25.0)
8–11 years	730	(600 - 890)	17.0	(13.9 - 20.6)
12–14 years	500	(380 - 640)	11.6	(8.9 - 14.9)
15–17 years	370	(290 - 480)	8.6	(6.5 - 10.9)
Total	4 310	(4 230 - 4 390)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
0–3 years	1 290	(1 130 - 1 460)	43.4	(39.1 - 48.0)
4–7 years	690	(570 - 820)	23.2	(19.6 - 26.9)
8–11 years	580	(460 - 710)	19.4	(15.8 - 23.4)
12–14 years	220	(130 - 350)	7.5	(4.5 - 11.6)
15–17 years	200	(140 - 260)	6.6	(4.8 - 8.7)
Total	2 970	(2 730 - 3 220)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
0–3 years	1 150	(950 - 1 370)	49.5	(44.8 - 54.1)
4–7 years	510	(420 - 620)	22.1	(19.0 - 25.4)
8–11 years	270	(200 - 360)	11.6	(9.0 - 14.7)
12–14 years	240	(160 - 350)	10.3	(7.0 - 14.2)
15–17 years	150	(110 - 200)	6.4	(4.6 - 8.5)
Total	2 320	(1 990 - 2 680)	100.0	
LORI — High				
0–3 years	410	(270 - 600)	47.7	(39.3 - 56.5)
4–7 years	310	(200 - 480)	36.3	(26.3 - 47.6)
8–11 years	110	(50 - 220)	13.2	(6.4 - 22.6)
12–14 years	20	(10 - 40)	2.2	(0.9 - 4.7)
15–17 years	10	(0 - 20)	0.7	(0.1 - 2.0)
Total	860	(600 - 1 210)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
0–3 years	400	(260 - 600)	44.6	(34.3 - 54.3)
4–7 years	250	(160 - 370)	28.4	(22.0 - 35.9)
8–11 years	150	(90 - 240)	16.2	(10.3 - 24.6)
12–14 years	60	(30 - 110)	6.6	(3.5 - 11.3)
15–17 years	40	(10 - 80)	4.2	(1.4 - 8.3)
Total	900	(620 - 1 220)	100.0	
Western Australia				
0–3 years	5 050	(4 780 - 5 330)	44.5	(42.1 - 46.9)
4–7 years	2 670	(2 430 - 2 910)	23.5	(21.4 - 25.6)
8–11 years	1 840	(1 630 - 2 060)	16.2	(14.4 - 18.1)
12–14 years	1 040	(860 - 1 240)	9.2	(7.6 - 10.9)
15–17 years	760	(640 - 890)	6.7	(5.6 - 7.8)
Total	11 400	(11 300 - 11 400)	100.0	



TABLE 2.10: HOUSEHOLDS — AGE OF OLDEST CHILD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Age of oldest child in the household</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
0–3 years	610	(490 - 740)	14.1	(11.4 - 17.2)
4–7 years	770	(620 - 940)	17.9	(14.3 - 21.9)
8–11 years	960	(800 - 1 120)	22.2	(18.7 - 26.1)
12–14 years	860	(710 - 1 030)	19.9	(16.3 - 23.7)
15–17 years	1 110	(960 - 1 280)	25.9	(22.3 - 29.7)
Total	4 310	(4 230 - 4 390)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
0–3 years	420	(330 - 520)	14.1	(11.5 - 17.2)
4–7 years	610	(510 - 720)	20.5	(17.4 - 23.7)
8–11 years	640	(520 - 770)	21.6	(18.0 - 25.6)
12–14 years	610	(480 - 750)	20.4	(16.6 - 24.5)
15–17 years	700	(580 - 840)	23.5	(19.6 - 27.5)
Total	2 970	(2 730 - 3 220)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
0–3 years	350	(270 - 440)	15.0	(12.1 - 18.3)
4–7 years	400	(320 - 490)	17.4	(14.9 - 20.2)
8–11 years	480	(400 - 580)	20.9	(18.2 - 23.7)
12–14 years	450	(340 - 580)	19.3	(15.6 - 23.2)
15–17 years	630	(510 - 770)	27.4	(23.7 - 31.6)
Total	2 320	(1 990 - 2 680)	100.0	
LORI — High				
0–3 years	60	(30 - 100)	7.0	(4.1 - 11.6)
4–7 years	130	(80 - 210)	15.4	(10.9 - 21.5)
8–11 years	220	(120 - 380)	25.2	(15.1 - 36.5)
12–14 years	200	(120 - 300)	23.5	(17.2 - 30.5)
15–17 years	250	(140 - 380)	28.8	(20.4 - 38.2)
Total	860	(600 - 1 210)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
0–3 years	110	(70 - 180)	12.8	(8.7 - 18.1)
4–7 years	120	(70 - 180)	12.9	(9.2 - 17.8)
8–11 years	180	(120 - 270)	20.2	(15.4 - 25.7)
12–14 years	230	(130 - 370)	25.5	(17.0 - 36.5)
15–17 years	260	(160 - 380)	28.6	(21.6 - 36.6)
Total	900	(620 - 1 220)	100.0	
Western Australia				
0–3 years	1 550	(1 380 - 1 730)	13.7	(12.2 - 15.2)
4–7 years	2 030	(1 830 - 2 240)	17.9	(16.1 - 19.7)
8–11 years	2 480	(2 260 - 2 710)	21.8	(19.9 - 23.9)
12–14 years	2 340	(2 110 - 2 590)	20.6	(18.6 - 22.8)
15–17 years	2 950	(2 720 - 3 190)	26.0	(23.9 - 28.1)
Total	11 400	(11 300 - 11 400)	100.0	



TABLE 2.11: PRIMARY CARERS — ABORIGINAL STATUS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

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

TABLE 2.12: SECONDARY CARERS — ABORIGINAL STATUS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Aboriginal status of the secondary carer</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	1 470	(1 340 - 1 610)	66.4	(60.5 - 72.2)
Non-Aboriginal	730	(610 - 870)	33.0	(27.5 - 39.3)
Not stated	10	(0 - 30)	0.6	(0.2 - 1.4)
Total	2 220	(2 160 - 2 280)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	1 360	(1 190 - 1 530)	75.0	(68.3 - 80.5)
Non-Aboriginal	450	(340 - 580)	24.7	(18.9 - 31.1)
Not stated	10	(0 - 50)	0.3	(0.0 - 2.7)
Total	1 810	(1 640 - 1 990)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	1 150	(950 - 1 390)	82.2	(75.6 - 87.4)
Non-Aboriginal	250	(170 - 350)	17.5	(12.2 - 23.9)
Not stated	0	(0 - 20)	0.3	(0.0 - 0.9)
Total	1 400	(1 170 - 1 660)	100.0	

Continued ...



TABLE 2.12 (continued): SECONDARY CARERS — ABORIGINAL STATUS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Aboriginal status of the secondary carer</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — High				
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	710	(530 - 950)	97.9	(89.1 - 99.9)
Non-Aboriginal	20	(0 - 80)	2.1	(0.1 - 10.9)
Not stated	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 7.4)
Total	730	(540 - 970)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	750	(570 - 990)	97.9	(92.9 - 99.5)
Non-Aboriginal	10	(0 - 50)	1.3	(0.0 - 6.2)
Not stated	10	(0 - 20)	0.8	(0.1 - 2.6)
Total	770	(580 - 1 000)	100.0	
Western Australia				
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	5 450	(5 250 - 5 630)	78.6	(75.7 - 81.3)
Non-Aboriginal	1 450	(1 260 - 1 650)	20.9	(18.2 - 23.8)
Not stated	30	(10 - 60)	0.4	(0.2 - 0.9)
Total	6 930	(6 870 - 6 930)	100.0	

TABLE 2.13: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — ABORIGINAL STATUS OF PRIMARY CARER, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

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



TABLE 2.14: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — ABORIGINAL STATUS AND BIRTH MOTHER STATUS OF CHILD'S PRIMARY CARER

<i>Birth mother status</i>	<i>Aboriginal status</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Birth mother	Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	20 400	(19 700 - 21 000)	68.4	(66.2 - 70.6)
	Non-Aboriginal	3 400	(2 900 - 3 960)	11.4	(9.7 - 13.3)
	Not stated	160	(80 - 270)	0.5	(0.3 - 0.9)
Non birth mother	Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	5 150	(4 670 - 5 640)	17.3	(15.7 - 18.9)
	Non-Aboriginal	670	(420 - 990)	2.2	(1.4 - 3.3)
	Not stated	40	(10 - 90)	0.1	(0.0 - 0.3)
Total		29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	

TABLE 2.15. ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0-17 YEARS — BIRTH MOTHER STATUS OF PRIMARY CARER, BY ABORIGINAL STATUS OF PRIMARY CARER

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

TABLE 2.16. ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0-17 YEARS — ABORIGINAL STATUS OF THE PRIMARY CARER, BY BIRTH MOTHER STATUS

<i>Aboriginal status of the primary carer</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Non birth mother				
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	5 150	(4 670 - 5 640)	87.9	(82.9 - 92.0)
Non-Aboriginal	670	(420 - 990)	11.4	(7.5 - 16.7)
Not stated	40	(10 - 90)	0.7	(0.2 - 1.6)
Total	5 860	(5 360 - 6 390)	100.0	
Birth mother				
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	20 400	(19 700 - 21 000)	85.1	(82.9 - 87.2)
Non-Aboriginal	3 400	(2 900 - 3 960)	14.2	(12.2 - 16.5)
Not stated	160	(80 - 270)	0.7	(0.3 - 1.1)
Total	24 000	(23 400 - 24 500)	100.0	
Total				
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	25 500	(24 900 - 26 100)	85.7	(83.6 - 87.6)
Non-Aboriginal	4 070	(3 500 - 4 690)	13.7	(11.7 - 15.7)
Not stated	200	(120 - 320)	0.7	(0.4 - 1.1)
Total	29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	



FAMILY MOBILITY

TABLE 2.17: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — WHETHER LIVED IN A DIFFERENT POSTCODE OR STATE IN AUGUST 1996, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Whether moved since August 1996</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
Did not move	3 680	(3 270 - 4 120)	47.7	(42.9 - 52.5)
Moved				
Different postcode, same state	3 480	(3 130 - 3 860)	45.2	(40.6 - 50.0)
Different postcode, another state	540	(350 - 770)	7.0	(4.7 - 10.2)
Total who moved	4 030	(3 650 - 4 420)	52.3	(47.5 - 57.1)
Total(a)	7 700	(7 370 - 8 050)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
Did not move	3 220	(2 820 - 3 650)	58.1	(52.3 - 63.6)
Moved				
Different postcode, same state	2 100	(1 740 - 2 500)	37.9	(32.6 - 43.5)
Different postcode, another state	220	(100 - 450)	4.0	(1.8 - 8.0)
Total who moved	2 320	(1 940 - 2 750)	41.9	(36.4 - 47.7)
Total(a)	5 540	(5 020 - 6 090)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
Did not move	2 930	(2 420 - 3 480)	63.3	(56.8 - 69.2)
Moved				
Different postcode, same state	1 580	(1 210 - 2 030)	34.1	(28.3 - 40.8)
Different postcode, another state	120	(60 - 190)	2.6	(1.5 - 4.3)
Total who moved	1 700	(1 310 - 2 140)	36.7	(30.8 - 43.2)
Total(a)	4 630	(3 930 - 5 430)	100.0	
LORI — High				
Did not move	1 350	(930 - 1 890)	53.0	(42.8 - 63.1)
Moved				
Different postcode, same state	1 160	(800 - 1 610)	45.8	(36.3 - 56.2)
Different postcode, another state	30	(10 - 100)	1.3	(0.2 - 3.2)
Total who moved	1 200	(820 - 1 640)	47.0	(36.9 - 57.2)
Total(a)	2 540	(1 900 - 3 370)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
Did not move	1 310	(870 - 1 890)	58.3	(46.2 - 70.2)
Moved				
Different postcode, same state	570	(360 - 890)	25.6	(17.6 - 34.2)
Different postcode, another state	360	(190 - 620)	16.2	(8.6 - 26.3)
Total who moved	940	(630 - 1 390)	41.7	(29.8 - 53.8)
Total(a)	2 250	(1 620 - 3 020)	100.0	
Western Australia				
Did not move	12 500	(11 800 - 13 200)	55.1	(52.2 - 58.0)
Moved				
Different postcode, same state	8 900	(8 260 - 9 560)	39.3	(36.5 - 42.0)
Different postcode, another state	1 280	(980 - 1 650)	5.6	(4.3 - 7.2)
Total who moved	10 200	(9 500 - 10 900)	44.9	(42.0 - 47.8)
Total(a)	22 700	(22 200 - 23 100)	100.0	

(a) Does not include persons who were born after August 1996 or who did not adequately complete the question regarding their place of residence in August 1996.



TABLE 2.18: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF DIFFERENT HOMES LIVED IN SINCE BIRTH

<i>Number of homes lived in since birth</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
1	6 820	(6 280 - 7 390)	22.9	(21.0 - 24.8)
2	7 070	(6 600 - 7 560)	23.7	(22.1 - 25.3)
3–4	9 330	(8 790 - 9 880)	31.3	(29.5 - 33.1)
5 or more	6 600	(6 090 - 7 130)	22.1	(20.4 - 23.9)
Total	29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	

TABLE 2.19: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF DIFFERENT HOMES LIVED IN SINCE BIRTH, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Number of homes lived in since birth</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
1	2 010	(1 710 - 2 350)	19.7	(16.7 - 23.0)
2	1 950	(1 670 - 2 240)	19.2	(16.5 - 22.0)
3–4	3 300	(2 970 - 3 640)	32.4	(29.2 - 35.7)
5 or more	2 920	(2 600 - 3 260)	28.7	(25.5 - 32.0)
Total	10 200	(10 000 - 10 400)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
1	1 300	(1 070 - 1 570)	17.9	(15.0 - 21.2)
2	1 740	(1 490 - 2 020)	23.9	(21.0 - 27.1)
3–4	2 310	(1 980 - 2 670)	31.7	(28.1 - 35.7)
5 or more	1 920	(1 610 - 2 270)	26.4	(22.8 - 30.3)
Total	7 270	(6 640 - 7 930)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
1	1 590	(1 300 - 1 940)	24.9	(21.6 - 28.4)
2	1 720	(1 420 - 2 070)	27.0	(24.3 - 29.8)
3–4	2 000	(1 620 - 2 440)	31.3	(27.6 - 35.3)
5 or more	1 070	(820 - 1 370)	16.8	(13.7 - 20.4)
Total	6 390	(5 400 - 7 420)	100.0	
LORI — High				
1	850	(540 - 1 240)	26.9	(19.8 - 35.3)
2	1 030	(720 - 1 430)	32.5	(26.9 - 38.5)
3–4	900	(630 - 1 240)	28.6	(23.5 - 34.3)
5 or more	380	(230 - 580)	12.0	(7.7 - 17.1)
Total	3 170	(2 360 - 4 160)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
1	1 070	(720 - 1 540)	37.8	(30.2 - 45.9)
2	630	(390 - 950)	22.3	(16.2 - 29.6)
3–4	830	(560 - 1 180)	29.2	(23.3 - 36.0)
5 or more	300	(180 - 480)	10.7	(6.6 - 16.0)
Total	2 830	(2 040 - 3 800)	100.0	
Western Australia				
1	6 820	(6 280 - 7 390)	22.9	(21.0 - 24.8)
2	7 070	(6 600 - 7 560)	23.7	(22.1 - 25.3)
3–4	9 330	(8 790 - 9 880)	31.3	(29.5 - 33.1)
5 or more	6 600	(6 090 - 7 130)	22.1	(20.4 - 23.9)
Total	29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	



TABLE 2.20: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — NUMBER OF DIFFERENT HOMES LIVED IN SINCE BIRTH AND AGE GROUP

<i>Number of homes lived in since birth</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
0–3 year-olds				
1	3 310	(3 000 - 3 630)	47.8	(44.2 - 51.4)
2	1 950	(1 700 - 2 220)	28.2	(25.1 - 31.5)
3–4	1 330	(1 140 - 1 560)	19.3	(16.7 - 22.1)
5 or more	320	(220 - 460)	4.7	(3.3 - 6.6)
Total	6 910	(6 470 - 7 360)	100.0	
4–11 year-olds				
1	2 420	(2 080 - 2 790)	17.5	(15.2 - 20.0)
2	3 530	(3 200 - 3 880)	25.5	(23.3 - 27.9)
3–4	4 690	(4 340 - 5 060)	34.0	(31.6 - 36.4)
5 or more	3 170	(2 820 - 3 570)	23.0	(20.5 - 25.6)
Total	13 800	(13 300 - 14 300)	100.0	
12–17 year-olds				
1	1 100	(860 - 1 370)	12.1	(9.5 - 14.9)
2	1 600	(1 360 - 1 860)	17.5	(15.0 - 20.3)
3–4	3 310	(2 890 - 3 750)	36.3	(32.7 - 40.2)
5 or more	3 100	(2 780 - 3 440)	34.1	(30.7 - 37.6)
Total	9 100	(8 580 - 9 630)	100.0	
Total				
1	6 820	(6 280 - 7 390)	22.9	(21.0 - 24.8)
2	7 070	(6 600 - 7 560)	23.7	(22.1 - 25.3)
3–4	9 330	(8 790 - 9 880)	31.3	(29.5 - 33.1)
5 or more	6 600	(6 090 - 7 130)	22.1	(20.4 - 23.9)
Total	29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	

TABLE 2.21: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOMES LIVED IN SINCE BIRTH, BY AGE

<i>Age (years)</i>	<i>Number (average)</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
0	1.3	(1.3 - 1.4)
1	1.8	(1.6 - 1.9)
2	2.2	(2.1 - 2.4)
3	2.5	(2.3 - 2.7)
4	2.8	(2.5 - 3.0)
5	2.9	(2.7 - 3.2)
6	3.2	(3.0 - 3.4)
7	3.3	(2.8 - 3.7)
8	3.6	(2.9 - 4.3)
9	3.9	(3.5 - 4.3)
10	3.7	(3.4 - 3.9)
11	3.8	(3.4 - 4.2)
12	4.0	(3.6 - 4.4)
13	4.0	(3.6 - 4.4)
14	4.2	(3.8 - 4.7)
15	4.4	(3.9 - 4.9)
16	4.2	(3.8 - 4.6)
17	4.0	(3.6 - 4.4)
Total	3.3	(3.2 - 3.4)



TABLE 2.22: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — WHETHER THEY LIVE IN A DIFFERENT PLACE FOR PART OF THE YEAR AND AMOUNT OF TIME SPENT AWAY FROM CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Live away from current place of residence for part of the year?</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
No	9 610	(9 370 - 9 850)	94.5	(92.6 - 96.0)
Yes	340	(200 - 530)	3.4	(2.1 - 5.3)
Total(a)	10 200	(10 000 - 10 400)	100.0	
Time spent at current address (average months)	8.1	(5.9 - 10.3)	..	..
LORI — Low				
No	6 780	(6 180 - 7 420)	93.3	(90.7 - 95.4)
Yes	350	(220 - 530)	4.8	(3.1 - 7.1)
Total(a)	7 270	(6 640 - 7 930)	100.0	(78.4 - 84.6)
Time spent at current address (average months)	9.1	(8.1 - 10.1)	..	..
LORI — Moderate				
No	5 210	(4 380 - 6 120)	81.6	(78.4 - 84.6)
Yes	930	(720 - 1 170)	14.6	(11.9 - 17.6)
Total(a)	6 390	(5 400 - 7 420)	100.0	
Time spent at current address (average months)	8.9	(8.2 - 9.5)	..	..
LORI — High				
No	2 680	(1 960 - 3 520)	84.7	(75.3 - 92.0)
Yes	400	(210 - 650)	12.6	(7.4 - 19.1)
Total(a)	3 170	(2 360 - 4 160)	100.0	
Time spent at current address (average months)	7.8	(6.2 - 9.5)	..	..
LORI — Extreme				
No	2 150	(1 520 - 2 940)	75.8	(69.1 - 81.3)
Yes	560	(360 - 810)	19.8	(14.0 - 26.4)
Total(a)	2 830	(2 040 - 3 800)	100.0	
Time spent at current address (average months)	9.1	(8.2 - 10)	..	..
Western Australia				
No	26 400	(26 000 - 26 900)	88.6	(87.1 - 90.1)
Yes	2 580	(2 230 - 2 970)	8.7	(7.5 - 10.0)
Total(a)	29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	
Time spent at current address (average months)	8.7	(8.2 - 9.2)	..	..

(a) Excludes those who did not state a response, and not applicable.

TABLE 2.23: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — WHETHER THEY LIVED AWAY FROM PRIMARY CARER FOR ONE MONTH OR MORE BEFORE THEY WERE FOUR YEARS OF AGE

<i>Live away from primary carer for one month or more before four years of age?</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Yes	1 340	(1 120 - 1 590)	7.5	(6.3 - 8.9)
No	16 400	(15 800 - 17 000)	92.5	(91.1 - 93.7)
Total (a)	17 700	(17 200 - 18 300)	100.0	

(a) Only those children whose primary carer was their birth mother. Also excludes those who did not state a response.



SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF NEIGHBOURHOODS AND COMMUNITIES WHERE ABORIGINAL CHILDREN LIVE
TABLE 2.24: ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 0–17 YEARS — INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Categories of Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
Bottom 5%	1 570	(1 180 - 2 060)	15.4	(11.6 - 20.3)
5%–10%	1 630	(1 260 - 2 050)	16.1	(12.4 - 20.2)
10%–25%	3 060	(2 570 - 3 620)	30.1	(25.0 - 35.3)
25%–50%	3 140	(2 630 - 3 730)	30.8	(25.7 - 36.5)
Top 50%	770	(440 - 1 320)	7.6	(4.1 - 12.7)
Total	10 200	(10 000 - 10 400)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
Bottom 5%	1 380	(1 000 - 1 840)	19.1	(13.7 - 25.2)
5%–10%	880	(570 - 1 330)	12.1	(7.7 - 18.0)
10%–25%	2 220	(1 730 - 2 790)	30.6	(23.8 - 37.9)
25%–50%	1 970	(1 420 - 2 590)	27.1	(19.9 - 34.9)
Top 50%	810	(450 - 1 420)	11.1	(5.8 - 18.4)
Total	7 270	(6 640 - 7 930)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
Bottom 5%	1 150	(670 - 1 800)	18.0	(10.9 - 28.1)
5%–10%	690	(330 - 1 180)	10.9	(5.7 - 19.2)
10%–25%	1 440	(880 - 2 230)	22.5	(14.3 - 34.0)
25%–50%	1 800	(1 220 - 2 560)	28.1	(19.4 - 38.6)
Top 50%	1 310	(760 - 2 100)	20.5	(11.8 - 31.2)
Total	6 390	(5 400 - 7 420)	100.0	
LORI — High				
Bottom 5%	1 440	(890 - 2 260)	45.6	(27.9 - 61.9)
5%–10%	530	(200 - 1 190)	16.7	(5.3 - 32.8)
10%–25%	790	(380 - 1 350)	25.1	(12.4 - 40.3)
25%–50%	400	(120 - 850)	12.6	(4.3 - 27.4)
Top 50%	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 1.7)
Total	3 170	(2 360 - 4 160)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
Bottom 5%	2 290	(1 550 - 3 180)	80.8	(64.5 - 93.0)
5%–10%	120	(0 - 590)	4.2	(0.1 - 20.4)
10%–25%	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 2.0)
25%–50%	420	(150 - 900)	15.0	(4.7 - 29.5)
Top 50%	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 2.0)
Total	2 830	(2 040 - 3 800)	100.0	
Western Australia				
Bottom 5%	7 840	(6 700 - 9 000)	26.3	(22.5 - 30.2)
5%–10%	3 860	(3 100 - 4 740)	12.9	(10.4 - 15.9)
10%–25%	7 510	(6 480 - 8 580)	25.2	(21.7 - 28.8)
25%–50%	7 720	(6 690 - 8 850)	25.9	(22.4 - 29.7)
Top 50%	2 890	(2 080 - 3 870)	9.7	(7.0 - 13.0)
Total	29 800	(29 800 - 29 800)	100.0	



HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES
TABLE 2.25: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A GENERAL PRACTITIONER, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to a General Practitioner</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	450	(350 - 570)	9.9	(7.6 - 12.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	450	(340 - 580)	10.0	(7.4 - 12.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	3 620	(3 450 - 3 780)	80.1	(76.5 - 83.3)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	510	(410 - 640)	16.4	(13.2 - 19.8)
Neither unhappy or happy	380	(290 - 490)	12.1	(9.2 - 15.3)
A little bit happy or very happy	2 240	(2 010 - 2 480)	71.3	(66.8 - 75.6)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 30)	0.3	(0.1 - 0.8)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	380	(280 - 500)	14.0	(10.8 - 17.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	350	(270 - 450)	13.0	(10.3 - 15.9)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 660	(1 380 - 1 970)	61.8	(55.6 - 67.5)
Not applicable	300	(160 - 530)	11.2	(5.6 - 18.8)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	140	(60 - 280)	13.0	(6.1 - 25.4)
Neither unhappy or happy	40	(20 - 100)	4.0	(1.5 - 8.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	170	(80 - 320)	16.2	(7.5 - 27.9)
Not applicable	720	(460 - 1 100)	66.9	(45.7 - 82.1)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 4.7)
Neither unhappy or happy	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 4.7)
A little bit happy or very happy	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 4.7)
Not applicable	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	(95.3 - 100.0)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 480	(1 280 - 1 690)	11.8	(10.2 - 13.5)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 220	(1 050 - 1 400)	9.7	(8.4 - 11.2)
A little bit happy or very happy	7 690	(7 320 - 8 050)	61.2	(58.3 - 64.1)
Not applicable	2 180	(1 800 - 2 630)	17.3	(14.1 - 20.9)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A GENERAL PRACTITIONER

<i>Satisfaction with access to a general practitioner</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	9 630	(7 500 - 11 900)	5.7	(4.5 - 7.1)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	10 500	(8 400 - 12 900)	6.2	(5.0 - 7.6)
Satisfied/very satisfied	147 000	(143 000 - 150 000)	87.2	(85.0 - 89.2)
Not stated	1 520	(750 - 2 660)	0.9	(0.5 - 1.6)
Total	169 000		100.0	



TABLE 2.26: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A COMMUNITY OR CHILD HEALTH CLINIC, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to a community or child health clinic</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	500	(380 - 650)	11.1	(8.5 - 14.4)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 760	(1 570 - 1 960)	39.0	(34.7 - 43.4)
A little bit happy or very happy	2 250	(2 040 - 2 460)	49.8	(45.1 - 54.4)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 20)	0.1	(0.0 - 0.4)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	260	(190 - 370)	8.4	(5.9 - 11.3)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 020	(850 - 1 210)	32.5	(27.8 - 37.4)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 850	(1 640 - 2 070)	58.9	(54.0 - 63.8)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 20)	0.2	(0.0 - 0.7)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	200	(130 - 300)	7.4	(4.8 - 10.5)
Neither unhappy or happy	660	(530 - 810)	24.7	(21.0 - 28.6)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 810	(1 520 - 2 140)	67.5	(62.3 - 72.4)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 30)	0.4	(0.1 - 1.1)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	190	(120 - 320)	18.1	(11.4 - 27.1)
Neither unhappy or happy	80	(30 - 160)	7.5	(3.0 - 14.4)
A little bit happy or very happy	790	(520 - 1 110)	73.5	(63.9 - 82.1)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 90)	0.8	(0.0 - 8.2)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	120	(60 - 200)	10.5	(5.9 - 17.0)
Neither unhappy or happy	100	(50 - 190)	8.4	(4.1 - 15.9)
A little bit happy or very happy	940	(660 - 1 280)	81.1	(69.9 - 88.7)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 4.7)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 280	(1 090 - 1 490)	10.2	(8.7 - 11.9)
Neither unhappy or happy	3 620	(3 340 - 3 910)	28.8	(26.6 - 31.1)
A little bit happy or very happy	7 630	(7 300 - 7 950)	60.7	(58.1 - 63.3)
Not applicable	30	(10 - 80)	0.2	(0.0 - 0.6)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A COMMUNITY OR CHILD HEALTH CLINIC

<i>Satisfaction with access to a community or child health clinic</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	7 300	(5 470 - 9 540)	4.3	(3.2 - 5.7)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	41 300	(36 400 - 46 400)	24.5	(21.6 - 27.5)
Satisfied/very satisfied	117 000	(111 000 - 122 000)	69.4	(66.0 - 72.5)
Not stated	3 070	(1 900 - 4 550)	1.8	(1.1 - 2.7)
Total	169 000		100.0	



TABLE 2.27: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO AN AMBULANCE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to an ambulance</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	510	(380 - 670)	11.3	(8.5 - 15.0)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 700	(1 520 - 1 890)	37.7	(33.5 - 41.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	2 300	(2 100 - 2 510)	50.8	(46.4 - 55.3)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 20)	0.1	(0.1 - 0.4)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	230	(170 - 310)	7.4	(5.4 - 10.0)
Neither unhappy or happy	860	(710 - 1 030)	27.3	(23.1 - 32.0)
A little bit happy or very happy	2 040	(1 820 - 2 280)	64.9	(59.9 - 69.5)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 20)	0.3	(0.1 - 0.8)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	390	(300 - 480)	14.4	(11.7 - 17.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	660	(530 - 830)	24.7	(20.5 - 29.1)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 320	(1 070 - 1 620)	49.3	(42.7 - 55.7)
Not applicable	310	(170 - 540)	11.5	(6.2 - 19.5)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	30	(10 - 70)	3.1	(1.3 - 7.2)
Neither unhappy or happy	70	(30 - 140)	6.6	(3.0 - 12.9)
A little bit happy or very happy	260	(120 - 440)	23.9	(12.9 - 39.5)
Not applicable	710	(430 - 1 070)	66.4	(47.6 - 84.1)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme (a)				
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 170	(990 - 1 360)	9.3	(7.9 - 10.8)
Neither unhappy or happy	3 290	(3 020 - 3 570)	26.2	(24.0 - 28.5)
A little bit happy or very happy	5 920	(5 530 - 6 290)	47.1	(44.0 - 50.1)
Not applicable	2 190	(1 810 - 2 640)	17.4	(14.4 - 21.0)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO AN AMBULANCE SERVICE

<i>Satisfaction with access to an ambulance service</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	9 800	(6 900 - 13 200)	5.8	(4.1 - 7.9)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	38 700	(34 200 - 43 700)	22.9	(20.3 - 25.9)
Satisfied/very satisfied	118 000	(112 000 - 124 000)	70.1	(66.6 - 73.4)
Not stated	1 890	(1 110 - 3 040)	1.1	(0.7 - 1.8)
Total	169 000		100.0	

(a) This question was not asked in discrete remote Aboriginal communities.



TABLE 2.28: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO THE FLYING DOCTOR, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Satisfaction with access to the Flying Doctor</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	150	(70 - 260)	3.3	(1.7 - 5.9)
Neither unhappy or happy	3 510	(3 320 - 3 710)	77.8	(73.4 - 82.0)
A little bit happy or very happy	350	(240 - 490)	7.8	(5.4 - 11.0)
Not applicable	500	(370 - 660)	11.0	(8.1 - 14.4)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	230	(160 - 310)	7.3	(5.1 - 9.7)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 480	(1 290 - 1 680)	47.1	(42.0 - 52.0)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 290	(1 090 - 1 520)	41.0	(35.6 - 46.4)
Not applicable	150	(80 - 250)	4.6	(2.3 - 7.6)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	110	(70 - 160)	4.2	(2.9 - 5.8)
Neither unhappy or happy	880	(700 - 1 100)	32.7	(26.9 - 38.6)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 630	(1 350 - 1 950)	60.7	(54.3 - 67.0)
Not applicable	60	(30 - 130)	2.4	(1.0 - 4.8)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	160	(80 - 270)	14.7	(8.0 - 22.8)
Neither unhappy or happy	240	(140 - 380)	22.0	(14.4 - 30.4)
A little bit happy or very happy	650	(410 - 930)	60.3	(46.4 - 71.9)
Not applicable	30	(0 - 150)	3.1	(0.5 - 13.0)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	140	(50 - 290)	12.3	(4.4 - 23.9)
Neither unhappy or happy	110	(60 - 190)	9.6	(5.4 - 14.7)
A little bit happy or very happy	890	(630 - 1 230)	77.5	(65.0 - 87.1)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 20)	0.6	(0.1 - 1.8)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	790	(620 - 980)	6.3	(4.9 - 7.8)
Neither unhappy or happy	6 220	(5 910 - 6 540)	49.5	(47.0 - 52.0)
A little bit happy or very happy	4 810	(4 490 - 5 130)	38.3	(35.7 - 40.9)
Not applicable	750	(580 - 940)	6.0	(4.6 - 7.5)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 2.29: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO AN ABORIGINAL MEDICAL SERVICE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Satisfaction with access to an Aboriginal Medical Service</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 150	(980 - 1 340)	25.4	(21.6 - 29.5)
Neither unhappy or happy	2 210	(2 010 - 2 430)	49.0	(44.4 - 53.5)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 110	(940 - 1 320)	24.6	(20.6 - 29.0)
Not applicable	40	(10 - 150)	1.0	(0.1 - 3.3)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	870	(700 - 1 050)	27.6	(22.8 - 33.1)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 240	(1 060 - 1 440)	39.5	(34.4 - 44.7)
A little bit happy or very happy	930	(760 - 1 110)	29.5	(24.8 - 34.7)
Not applicable	110	(40 - 240)	3.4	(1.3 - 7.7)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	590	(460 - 750)	22.1	(17.8 - 26.7)
Neither unhappy or happy	550	(410 - 710)	20.3	(15.9 - 25.0)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 500	(1 250 - 1 790)	56.0	(50.2 - 61.5)
Not applicable	40	(10 - 100)	1.6	(0.5 - 3.5)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	260	(130 - 470)	24.7	(14.0 - 38.9)
Neither unhappy or happy	220	(130 - 370)	20.8	(12.6 - 31.1)
A little bit happy or very happy	500	(310 - 720)	46.3	(33.3 - 60.1)
Not applicable	90	(20 - 260)	8.2	(1.8 - 22.5)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	240	(150 - 400)	21.2	(12.7 - 30.7)
Neither unhappy or happy	310	(210 - 440)	27.0	(19.5 - 35.6)
A little bit happy or very happy	420	(240 - 650)	36.6	(24.7 - 49.6)
Not applicable	180	(70 - 380)	15.3	(6.6 - 30.1)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	3 110	(2 810 - 3 430)	24.8	(22.4 - 27.3)
Neither unhappy or happy	4 530	(4 220 - 4 840)	36.1	(33.6 - 38.5)
A little bit happy or very happy	4 460	(4 120 - 4 820)	35.5	(32.8 - 38.3)
Not applicable	460	(280 - 690)	3.6	(2.2 - 5.5)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES
TABLE 2.30: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A PUBLIC TELEPHONE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to a public telephone</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 780	(1 590 - 1 990)	39.4	(35.1 - 43.9)
Neither unhappy or happy	760	(630 - 910)	16.8	(14.0 - 20.0)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 970	(1 760 - 2 190)	43.6	(39.0 - 48.3)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 10)	0.1	(0.1 - 0.3)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	940	(780 - 1 120)	30.0	(25.6 - 35.0)
Neither unhappy or happy	550	(430 - 690)	17.5	(13.9 - 21.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 640	(1 430 - 1 860)	52.1	(46.8 - 57.1)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 30)	0.3	(0.0 - 1.1)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 040	(850 - 1 270)	38.8	(33.5 - 44.4)
Neither unhappy or happy	480	(380 - 590)	17.9	(15.1 - 20.9)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 150	(940 - 1 410)	43.0	(37.6 - 48.6)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 20)	0.3	(0.1 - 0.5)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	440	(260 - 650)	40.8	(29.4 - 53.8)
Neither unhappy or happy	130	(60 - 230)	12.4	(6.4 - 20.0)
A little bit happy or very happy	500	(320 - 760)	46.8	(33.7 - 60.0)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 5.1)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	390	(230 - 630)	34.0	(22.7 - 47.7)
Neither unhappy or happy	120	(40 - 300)	10.2	(3.7 - 24.1)
A little bit happy or very happy	640	(450 - 880)	55.7	(44.1 - 67.8)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 4.7)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	4 600	(4 260 - 4 930)	36.6	(33.9 - 39.3)
Neither unhappy or happy	2 040	(1 820 - 2 290)	16.3	(14.5 - 18.2)
A little bit happy or very happy	5 900	(5 560 - 6 260)	47.0	(44.2 - 49.8)
Not applicable	20	(10 - 40)	0.2	(0.1 - 0.4)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A PUBLIC TELEPHONE BOX

<i>Satisfaction with access to a public telephone box</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	25 300	(21 300 - 29 800)	15.0	(12.6 - 17.7)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	31 400	(26 800 - 36 500)	18.6	(15.9 - 21.6)
Satisfied/very satisfied	110 000	(103 000 - 116 000)	65.1	(61.3 - 68.7)
Not stated	2 120	(1 250 - 3 310)	1.3	(0.7 - 2.0)
Total	169 000		100.0	



TABLE 2.31: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO TAXIS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Satisfaction with access to taxis</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	630	(500 - 790)	14.0	(11.0 - 17.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 740	(1 540 - 1 950)	38.6	(34.2 - 43.3)
A little bit happy or very happy	2 120	(1 920 - 2 350)	47.0	(42.4 - 51.7)
Not applicable	20	(0 - 50)	0.5	(0.1 - 1.0)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	460	(340 - 610)	14.7	(11.1 - 19.1)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 080	(920 - 1 270)	34.5	(29.9 - 39.6)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 520	(1 300 - 1 760)	48.4	(42.4 - 54.4)
Not applicable	80	(10 - 190)	2.4	(0.4 - 6.0)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	610	(470 - 750)	22.6	(18.5 - 26.9)
Neither unhappy or happy	860	(690 - 1 040)	31.9	(27.5 - 36.3)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 180	(960 - 1 430)	44.1	(38.5 - 49.6)
Not applicable	40	(10 - 130)	1.5	(0.4 - 5.0)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	230	(120 - 420)	21.5	(12.1 - 34.2)
Neither unhappy or happy	550	(370 - 800)	51.4	(38.6 - 64.5)
A little bit happy or very happy	120	(40 - 260)	10.8	(4.2 - 22.6)
Not applicable	170	(80 - 350)	16.3	(8.1 - 29.8)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	160	(80 - 270)	13.5	(7.3 - 21.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	490	(320 - 710)	42.3	(31.0 - 54.6)
A little bit happy or very happy	50	(20 - 100)	4.3	(1.8 - 8.8)
Not applicable	460	(290 - 690)	39.9	(28.0 - 52.9)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	2 080	(1 830 - 2 360)	16.6	(14.6 - 18.8)
Neither unhappy or happy	4 720	(4 390 - 5 060)	37.6	(34.9 - 40.3)
A little bit happy or very happy	4 990	(4 620 - 5 370)	39.7	(36.8 - 42.8)
Not applicable	770	(540 - 1 030)	6.1	(4.3 - 8.2)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 2.32: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEMS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to public transport systems</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	570	(450 - 700)	12.6	(10.1 - 15.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	780	(650 - 940)	17.3	(14.3 - 20.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	3 160	(2 970 - 3 350)	69.9	(65.8 - 73.8)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 30)	0.1	(0.0 - 0.7)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	580	(460 - 710)	18.4	(14.9 - 22.2)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 260	(1 090 - 1 450)	40.0	(35.3 - 44.6)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 270	(1 080 - 1 490)	40.6	(35.3 - 45.9)
Not applicable	30	(10 - 70)	1.0	(0.4 - 2.2)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	770	(600 - 980)	28.8	(23.3 - 34.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 180	(950 - 1 450)	43.8	(37.1 - 50.3)
A little bit happy or very happy	410	(270 - 590)	15.4	(10.7 - 21.3)
Not applicable	320	(170 - 540)	12.0	(6.1 - 19.3)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	70	(20 - 140)	6.2	(2.5 - 14.1)
Neither unhappy or happy	180	(80 - 400)	16.9	(6.2 - 32.0)
A little bit happy or very happy	80	(30 - 170)	7.7	(2.9 - 16.2)
Not applicable	740	(470 - 1 110)	69.2	(50.6 - 85.3)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme (a)				
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 990	(1 750 - 2 240)	15.8	(13.9 - 17.9)
Neither unhappy or happy	3 390	(3 070 - 3 740)	27.0	(24.4 - 29.7)
A little bit happy or very happy	4 930	(4 630 - 5 240)	39.2	(36.8 - 41.7)
Not applicable	2 250	(1 870 - 2 700)	17.9	(14.9 - 21.5)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

<i>Satisfaction with access to public transport systems</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	10 500	(7 700 - 13 800)	8.5	(6.2 - 11.2)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	27 900	(23 500 - 32 700)	16.5	(13.9 - 19.4)
Satisfied/very satisfied	116 000	(110 000 - 123 000)	69.0	(65.2 - 72.6)
Not stated	2 980	(1 990 - 4 290)	1.8	(1.2 - 2.5)
Total	169 000		100.0	

(a) This question not asked in discrete remote Aboriginal communities.



TABLE 2.33: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A SCHOOL BUS SERVICE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Satisfaction with access to a school bus service</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	340	(250 - 450)	7.5	(5.4 - 10.0)
Neither unhappy or happy	2 620	(2 400 - 2 840)	57.9	(53.1 - 62.6)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 440	(1 240 - 1 660)	31.9	(27.5 - 36.6)
Not applicable	120	(70 - 200)	2.7	(1.6 - 4.3)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	310	(220 - 430)	10.0	(7.0 - 13.4)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 420	(1 240 - 1 620)	45.3	(40.4 - 50.3)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 360	(1 180 - 1 570)	43.4	(38.4 - 48.3)
Not applicable	40	(10 - 120)	1.4	(0.3 - 3.8)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	450	(330 - 600)	16.8	(12.8 - 21.5)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 010	(820 - 1 240)	37.7	(32.3 - 43.6)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 160	(940 - 1 410)	43.2	(37.9 - 48.9)
Not applicable	60	(20 - 120)	2.2	(0.9 - 4.4)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	100	(20 - 300)	9.7	(1.9 - 23.7)
Neither unhappy or happy	470	(300 - 690)	43.8	(32.2 - 55.9)
A little bit happy or very happy	320	(190 - 520)	30.3	(18.8 - 44.1)
Not applicable	170	(80 - 380)	16.2	(7.2 - 32.1)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	100	(50 - 190)	8.9	(4.4 - 15.8)
Neither unhappy or happy	420	(260 - 610)	36.2	(26.8 - 47.2)
A little bit happy or very happy	280	(170 - 440)	24.2	(15.2 - 34.3)
Not applicable	350	(200 - 550)	30.7	(19.6 - 43.7)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 310	(1 100 - 1 540)	10.4	(8.8 - 12.2)
Neither unhappy or happy	5 940	(5 600 - 6 280)	47.3	(44.5 - 50.0)
A little bit happy or very happy	4 570	(4 220 - 4 910)	36.3	(33.6 - 39.1)
Not applicable	750	(540 - 990)	6.0	(4.3 - 7.9)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



SHOPS, BANKING AND ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES
TABLE 2.34: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO SHOPS OR A SHOPPING CENTRE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to shops/shopping centre</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	310	(210 - 460)	6.9	(4.6 - 10.1)
Neither unhappy or happy	250	(170 - 360)	5.5	(3.7 - 7.9)
A little bit happy or very happy	3 950	(3 790 - 4 120)	87.6	(84.0 - 90.6)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	460	(370 - 570)	14.7	(11.9 - 18.1)
Neither unhappy or happy	330	(230 - 460)	10.4	(7.4 - 14.4)
A little bit happy or very happy	2 340	(2 100 - 2 600)	74.7	(69.9 - 79.0)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 20)	0.2	(0.0 - 0.7)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	500	(390 - 640)	18.7	(15.2 - 22.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	270	(200 - 370)	10.2	(7.7 - 13.1)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 900	(1 610 - 2 220)	70.6	(65.7 - 75.0)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 50)	0.4	(0.0 - 1.9)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	420	(250 - 640)	39.6	(28.9 - 52.5)
Neither unhappy or happy	130	(70 - 210)	11.9	(7.1 - 18.5)
A little bit happy or very happy	500	(320 - 730)	46.3	(34.3 - 58.8)
Not applicable	20	(0 - 170)	2.1	(0.1 - 14.9)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	350	(180 - 580)	30.6	(18.8 - 43.2)
Neither unhappy or happy	80	(40 - 150)	7.1	(3.9 - 12.1)
A little bit happy or very happy	710	(510 - 970)	61.7	(49.7 - 73.2)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 10)	0.6	(0.3 - 1.3)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	2 060	(1 800 - 2 340)	16.4	(14.3 - 18.7)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 060	(890 - 1 240)	8.4	(7.1 - 9.9)
A little bit happy or very happy	9 400	(9 080 - 9 710)	74.8	(72.2 - 77.3)
Not applicable	50	(10 - 150)	0.4	(0.1 - 1.2)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO SHOPPING CENTRES

<i>Satisfaction with access to shopping centres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	11 100	(8 600 - 14 000)	6.6	(5.1 - 8.3)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	8 680	(6 100 - 11 700)	5.1	(3.6 - 7.0)
Satisfied/very satisfied	147 000	(143 000 - 152 000)	87.4	(84.6 - 90.0)
Not stated	1 390	(740 - 2 480)	0.8	(0.4 - 1.4)
Total	169 000		100.0	



TABLE 2.35: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO BANKING FACILITIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to banking facilities</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 210	(1 040 - 1 410)	26.8	(23.0 - 31.1)
Neither unhappy or happy	480	(380 - 610)	10.7	(8.4 - 13.5)
A little bit happy or very happy	2 820	(2 630 - 3 020)	62.5	(58.1 - 66.7)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	740	(590 - 900)	23.4	(19.0 - 28.1)
Neither unhappy or happy	460	(350 - 580)	14.5	(11.3 - 17.9)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 940	(1 730 - 2 170)	61.9	(56.8 - 66.6)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 20)	0.2	(0.0 - 0.7)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	870	(660 - 1 100)	32.2	(26.2 - 38.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	340	(260 - 440)	12.7	(10.2 - 15.4)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 450	(1 200 - 1 720)	54.0	(47.9 - 60.3)
Not applicable	30	(10 - 100)	1.1	(0.3 - 3.6)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	340	(200 - 520)	31.9	(22.2 - 43.4)
Neither unhappy or happy	190	(110 - 300)	17.4	(10.4 - 25.5)
A little bit happy or very happy	490	(310 - 730)	45.5	(34.0 - 58.0)
Not applicable	60	(10 - 140)	5.2	(1.6 - 14.2)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	390	(230 - 620)	33.5	(21.8 - 45.4)
Neither unhappy or happy	220	(140 - 340)	19.0	(12.7 - 26.9)
A little bit happy or very happy	510	(340 - 720)	44.5	(33.4 - 55.9)
Not applicable	30	(10 - 110)	3.0	(0.6 - 8.8)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	3 540	(3 210 - 3 870)	28.2	(25.6 - 30.8)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 680	(1 490 - 1 890)	13.4	(11.9 - 15.0)
A little bit happy or very happy	7 220	(6 870 - 7 560)	57.4	(54.7 - 60.2)
Not applicable	120	(60 - 240)	1.0	(0.5 - 1.9)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A BANK

<i>Satisfaction with access to a bank</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	17 000	(12 700 - 22 000)	10.1	(7.6 - 13.0)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	15 700	(12 400 - 19 600)	9.3	(7.3 - 11.7)
Satisfied/very satisfied	135 000	(128 000 - 141 000)	80.0	(76.2 - 83.4)
Not stated	960	(460 - 1 660)	0.6	(0.3 - 1.0)
Total	169 000		100.0	



TABLE 2.36: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A MOVIE THEATRE OR OUTDOOR PICTURES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to a movie theatre or outdoor pictures</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 010	(840 - 1 200)	22.4	(18.6 - 26.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 100	(940 - 1 280)	24.5	(20.9 - 28.4)
A little bit happy or very happy	2 390	(2 170 - 2 610)	52.9	(48.2 - 57.8)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 70)	0.2	(0.0 - 1.5)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	740	(590 - 920)	23.5	(18.7 - 28.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 020	(860 - 1 190)	32.5	(28.2 - 37.1)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 290	(1 100 - 1 510)	41.1	(35.6 - 46.8)
Not applicable	90	(20 - 230)	2.9	(0.8 - 7.3)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	730	(550 - 940)	27.0	(21.4 - 33.1)
Neither unhappy or happy	980	(800 - 1 190)	36.5	(31.8 - 41.3)
A little bit happy or very happy	890	(710 - 1 100)	33.2	(28.1 - 38.5)
Not applicable	90	(40 - 180)	3.4	(1.5 - 6.7)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	360	(210 - 550)	33.9	(23.7 - 44.9)
Neither unhappy or happy	510	(350 - 740)	47.6	(36.8 - 58.7)
A little bit happy or very happy	110	(40 - 220)	10.6	(5.3 - 20.3)
Not applicable	80	(30 - 180)	7.9	(3.4 - 16.2)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	420	(270 - 630)	36.7	(26.3 - 47.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	400	(260 - 610)	35.0	(25.1 - 45.4)
A little bit happy or very happy	240	(130 - 390)	20.4	(12.7 - 31.5)
Not applicable	90	(50 - 170)	7.9	(3.7 - 13.5)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	3 260	(2 940 - 3 590)	26.0	(23.4 - 28.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	4 020	(3 720 - 4 320)	32.0	(29.6 - 34.4)
A little bit happy or very happy	4 920	(4 580 - 5 260)	39.2	(36.4 - 41.9)
Not applicable	360	(240 - 520)	2.9	(1.9 - 4.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A MOVIE THEATRE

<i>Satisfaction with access to a movie theatre</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	40 200	(34 100 - 46 500)	23.8	(20.2 - 27.6)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	37 700	(32 600 - 43 500)	22.4	(19.3 - 25.8)
Satisfied/very satisfied	87 100	(78 800 - 95 900)	51.7	(46.7 - 56.9)
Not stated	3 640	(2 440 - 5 190)	2.2	(1.4 - 3.1)
Total	169 000		100.0	



TABLE 2.37: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A HALL FOR LIVE THEATRE OR PERFORMANCES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to a performance hall</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 020	(860 - 1 220)	22.7	(18.9 - 26.9)
Neither unhappy or happy	2 390	(2 180 - 2 610)	52.9	(48.2 - 57.5)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 080	(900 - 1 290)	24.0	(19.9 - 28.5)
Not applicable	20	(0 - 50)	0.4	(0.1 - 1.2)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	500	(380 - 660)	16.0	(12.1 - 20.5)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 310	(1 140 - 1 510)	41.8	(37.3 - 46.5)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 300	(1 130 - 1 490)	41.5	(36.7 - 46.2)
Not applicable	20	(0 - 90)	0.7	(0.1 - 3.0)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	660	(530 - 820)	24.7	(20.9 - 28.7)
Neither unhappy or happy	960	(780 - 1 160)	35.8	(31.4 - 40.6)
A little bit happy or very happy	980	(790 - 1 200)	36.5	(31.7 - 41.6)
Not applicable	80	(30 - 160)	3.0	(1.3 - 5.9)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	300	(170 - 470)	27.9	(18.5 - 38.2)
Neither unhappy or happy	450	(300 - 650)	41.6	(31.7 - 52.2)
A little bit happy or very happy	250	(140 - 430)	23.0	(13.1 - 34.2)
Not applicable	80	(30 - 170)	7.5	(3.3 - 15.9)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	430	(270 - 650)	37.3	(26.4 - 49.7)
Neither unhappy or happy	350	(220 - 530)	30.4	(22.1 - 40.6)
A little bit happy or very happy	310	(210 - 460)	26.8	(19.3 - 35.4)
Not applicable	60	(40 - 100)	5.5	(3.2 - 9.1)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	2 920	(2 630 - 3 220)	23.2	(20.9 - 25.7)
Neither unhappy or happy	5 460	(5 140 - 5 780)	43.4	(40.9 - 46.0)
A little bit happy or very happy	3 920	(3 620 - 4 240)	31.2	(28.8 - 33.7)
Not applicable	260	(180 - 380)	2.1	(1.4 - 3.0)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A HALL FOR LIVE THEATRE OR PERFORMANCE

<i>Satisfaction with access to a performance hall</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	32 100	(27 600 - 37 300)	19.1	(16.4 - 22.1)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	68 900	(63 300 - 74 700)	40.9	(37.6 - 44.3)
Satisfied/very satisfied	63 500	(57 100 - 70 200)	37.7	(33.9 - 41.7)
Not stated	4 060	(2 780 - 5 820)	2.4	(1.6 - 3.5)
Total	169 000		100.0	



COMMUNITY SERVICES
TABLE 2.38: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO SCHOOLS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to schools</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	270	(180 - 370)	5.9	(4.1 - 8.1)
Neither unhappy or happy	440	(330 - 570)	9.7	(7.3 - 12.4)
A little bit happy or very happy	3 810	(3 660 - 3 970)	84.4	(81.2 - 87.4)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	220	(150 - 300)	6.9	(4.9 - 9.4)
Neither unhappy or happy	370	(290 - 460)	11.9	(9.6 - 14.7)
A little bit happy or very happy	2 540	(2 300 - 2 790)	80.8	(77.3 - 84.0)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 50)	0.5	(0.0 - 1.7)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	290	(210 - 370)	10.7	(8.4 - 13.5)
Neither unhappy or happy	360	(270 - 480)	13.4	(10.4 - 16.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	2 030	(1 720 - 2 360)	75.6	(71.4 - 79.6)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 60)	0.3	(0.0 - 2.2)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	60	(30 - 110)	5.5	(2.5 - 10.2)
Neither unhappy or happy	80	(40 - 150)	7.7	(4.0 - 13.5)
A little bit happy or very happy	930	(640 - 1 290)	86.9	(79.7 - 92.4)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 5.1)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	50	(0 - 250)	4.2	(0.1 - 19.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	30	(10 - 60)	2.7	(1.3 - 5.3)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 070	(790 - 1 450)	93.1	(80.5 - 98.5)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 4.7)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	880	(720 - 1 050)	7.0	(5.7 - 8.3)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 280	(1 120 - 1 470)	10.2	(8.9 - 11.7)
A little bit happy or very happy	10 400	(10 100 - 10 600)	82.6	(80.7 - 84.5)
Not applicable	20	(0 - 70)	0.2	(0.0 - 0.6)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A SCHOOL

<i>Satisfaction with access to a school</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	5 200	(3 330 - 7 510)	3.1	(2.0 - 4.5)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	7 170	(5 150 - 9 530)	4.3	(3.1 - 5.7)
Satisfied/very satisfied	156 000	(152 000 - 159 000)	92.4	(90.4 - 94.2)
Not stated	470	(170 - 1 190)	0.3	(0.1 - 0.6)
Total	169 000		100.0	



TABLE 2.39: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A POLICE STATION OR REGULAR PATROLS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to a police station or regular patrols</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	890	(740 - 1 070)	19.7	(16.3 - 23.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 280	(1 110 - 1 470)	28.4	(24.6 - 32.5)
A little bit happy or very happy	2 340	(2 140 - 2 560)	51.9	(47.3 - 56.3)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	520	(410 - 650)	16.7	(13.4 - 20.5)
Neither unhappy or happy	870	(710 - 1 050)	27.7	(23.3 - 32.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 740	(1 530 - 1 970)	55.3	(49.8 - 60.5)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 20)	0.3	(0.1 - 0.8)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	620	(500 - 750)	23.0	(19.2 - 27.1)
Neither unhappy or happy	710	(570 - 890)	26.6	(22.7 - 30.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 350	(1 110 - 1 620)	50.2	(45.1 - 55.5)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 70)	0.2	(0.0 - 2.7)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	230	(130 - 370)	21.4	(14.6 - 30.4)
Neither unhappy or happy	190	(110 - 310)	17.7	(11.7 - 24.9)
A little bit happy or very happy	630	(420 - 880)	58.9	(48.1 - 69.5)
Not applicable	20	(10 - 50)	2.0	(0.8 - 4.5)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	270	(140 - 460)	23.2	(13.8 - 35.7)
Neither unhappy or happy	370	(240 - 540)	32.3	(23.5 - 41.7)
A little bit happy or very happy	500	(340 - 710)	43.5	(33.3 - 53.7)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 40)	1.0	(0.1 - 3.2)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	2 530	(2 280 - 2 800)	20.1	(18.1 - 22.3)
Neither unhappy or happy	3 430	(3 150 - 3 710)	27.3	(25.1 - 29.5)
A little bit happy or very happy	6 560	(6 220 - 6 900)	52.2	(49.5 - 54.9)
Not applicable	50	(20 - 90)	0.4	(0.2 - 0.7)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A POLICE STATION

<i>Satisfaction with access to a police station</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	25 000	(20 000 - 30 600)	14.8	(11.8 - 18.1)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	30 800	(26 100 - 35 700)	18.3	(15.5 - 21.2)
Satisfied/very satisfied	111 000	(104 000 - 118 000)	65.8	(61.6 - 69.7)
Not stated	1 910	(1 050 - 3 090)	1.1	(0.6 - 1.9)
Total	169 000		100.0	



TABLE 2.40: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A PUBLIC LIBRARY, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to a public library</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	310	(190 - 450)	6.9	(4.3 - 10.0)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 140	(980 - 1 320)	25.3	(21.6 - 29.3)
A little bit happy or very happy	3 050	(2 860 - 3 260)	67.6	(63.1 - 71.8)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 50)	0.3	(0.0 - 1.2)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	220	(150 - 300)	7.0	(4.9 - 9.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	950	(790 - 1 130)	30.2	(25.6 - 34.9)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 960	(1 740 - 2 190)	62.5	(57.3 - 67.3)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 20)	0.3	(0.1 - 0.8)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	190	(130 - 250)	7.0	(5.1 - 9.4)
Neither unhappy or happy	930	(750 - 1 150)	34.6	(29.6 - 40.1)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 270	(1 030 - 1 560)	47.4	(41.1 - 53.8)
Not applicable	290	(160 - 530)	11.0	(5.7 - 19.0)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	80	(40 - 150)	7.4	(3.3 - 13.0)
Neither unhappy or happy	130	(50 - 250)	11.8	(5.6 - 23.2)
A little bit happy or very happy	150	(70 - 300)	14.4	(7.0 - 26.2)
Not applicable	710	(430 - 1 070)	66.4	(47.6 - 84.1)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme (a)				
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	800	(640 - 970)	6.3	(5.1 - 7.7)
Neither unhappy or happy	3 150	(2 850 - 3 450)	25.0	(22.7 - 27.5)
A little bit happy or very happy	6 440	(6 070 - 6 810)	51.3	(48.3 - 54.2)
Not applicable	2 180	(1 780 - 2 610)	17.3	(14.2 - 20.8)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A PUBLIC LIBRARY

<i>Satisfaction with access to a public library</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	11 200	(7 700 - 15 500)	6.7	(4.6 - 9.2)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	15 600	(12 200 - 19 500)	9.2	(7.3 - 11.6)
Satisfied/very satisfied	140 000	(134 000 - 146 000)	83.2	(79.5 - 86.3)
Not stated	1 530	(770 - 2 580)	0.9	(0.5 - 1.6)
Total	169 000		100.0	

(a) This question was not asked in discrete remote Aboriginal communities.



TABLE 2.41: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A COMMUNITY CENTRE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to a community centre</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	480	(380 - 610)	10.7	(8.3 - 13.4)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 760	(1 570 - 1 960)	38.9	(34.7 - 43.2)
A little bit happy or very happy	2 250	(2 050 - 2 460)	49.8	(45.4 - 54.4)
Not applicable	30	(10 - 60)	0.6	(0.2 - 1.3)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	330	(230 - 460)	10.4	(7.1 - 14.2)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 270	(1 080 - 1 470)	40.3	(35.5 - 45.4)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 520	(1 330 - 1 720)	48.4	(43.4 - 53.2)
Not applicable	30	(0 - 170)	0.9	(0.0 - 5.4)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	410	(320 - 520)	15.4	(12.6 - 18.5)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 050	(860 - 1 280)	39.2	(34.1 - 44.7)
A little bit happy or very happy	910	(710 - 1 130)	34.0	(28.5 - 39.9)
Not applicable	300	(150 - 510)	11.3	(6.2 - 19.6)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	110	(40 - 240)	10.3	(3.8 - 20.8)
Neither unhappy or happy	150	(60 - 280)	13.6	(5.9 - 24.6)
A little bit happy or very happy	100	(50 - 210)	9.2	(3.8 - 18.1)
Not applicable	720	(460 - 1 100)	66.9	(45.7 - 82.1)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme (a)				
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 330	(1 140 - 1 540)	10.6	(9.1 - 12.2)
Neither unhappy or happy	4 220	(3 900 - 4 550)	33.6	(31.0 - 36.2)
A little bit happy or very happy	4 780	(4 450 - 5 110)	38.0	(35.4 - 40.7)
Not applicable	2 230	(1 830 - 2 660)	17.7	(14.6 - 21.2)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A COMMUNITY CENTRE

<i>Satisfaction with access to a community centre</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	12 100	(9 700 - 15 100)	7.2	(5.8 - 8.9)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	61 900	(56 100 - 67 800)	36.7	(33.3 - 40.2)
Satisfied/very satisfied	90 500	(84 200 - 97 000)	53.7	(49.9 - 57.5)
Not stated	4 040	(2 920 - 5 470)	2.4	(1.7 - 3.2)
Total	169 000		100.0	

(a) This question was not asked in discrete remote Aboriginal communities.



TABLE 2.42: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (WELFARE), BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Satisfaction with access to Department for Community Development (Welfare)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	590	(460 - 730)	13.0	(10.2 - 16.1)
Neither unhappy or happy	2 290	(2 090 - 2 500)	50.6	(46.2 - 55.2)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 620	(1 440 - 1 830)	36.0	(31.8 - 40.5)
Not applicable	20	(10 - 50)	0.4	(0.1 - 1.1)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	590	(470 - 730)	18.7	(15.0 - 22.8)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 320	(1 140 - 1 510)	42.0	(37.3 - 46.6)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 190	(1 030 - 1 380)	38.0	(33.4 - 42.6)
Not applicable	40	(10 - 180)	1.3	(0.2 - 5.7)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	510	(380 - 650)	18.9	(15.1 - 23.1)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 000	(830 - 1 190)	37.2	(33.0 - 41.4)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 160	(950 - 1 410)	43.2	(37.9 - 48.5)
Not applicable	20	(0 - 60)	0.7	(0.1 - 2.1)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	240	(120 - 410)	22.6	(14.1 - 32.2)
Neither unhappy or happy	420	(270 - 620)	39.3	(29.1 - 49.2)
A little bit happy or very happy	340	(220 - 490)	31.7	(23.3 - 41.4)
Not applicable	70	(20 - 160)	6.4	(2.0 - 13.7)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	220	(100 - 470)	19.4	(9.6 - 34.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	430	(290 - 600)	37.0	(28.2 - 47.0)
A little bit happy or very happy	460	(310 - 650)	39.5	(28.8 - 50.5)
Not applicable	50	(20 - 110)	4.2	(1.3 - 9.1)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	2 150	(1 900 - 2 420)	17.1	(15.1 - 19.3)
Neither unhappy or happy	5 450	(5 140 - 5 760)	43.4	(40.9 - 45.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	4 770	(4 450 - 5 100)	38.0	(35.4 - 40.6)
Not applicable	200	(110 - 320)	1.6	(0.9 - 2.6)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 2.43: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO CHILD CARE FACILITIES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to child care facilities</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	420	(300 - 570)	9.2	(6.6 - 12.7)
Neither unhappy or happy	2 280	(2 080 - 2 480)	50.4	(46.0 - 54.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 770	(1 580 - 1 980)	39.3	(34.9 - 43.7)
Not applicable	50	(10 - 120)	1.1	(0.3 - 2.6)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	440	(330 - 580)	13.9	(10.3 - 17.9)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 500	(1 310 - 1 710)	47.7	(43.0 - 52.6)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 180	(1 010 - 1 370)	37.7	(33.1 - 42.5)
Not applicable	20	(10 - 50)	0.6	(0.2 - 1.4)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	410	(290 - 560)	15.3	(11.4 - 19.9)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 220	(1 000 - 1 460)	45.3	(39.9 - 50.7)
A little bit happy or very happy	730	(570 - 920)	27.2	(22.4 - 32.6)
Not applicable	330	(180 - 540)	12.2	(6.5 - 19.5)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	150	(70 - 290)	14.3	(7.0 - 26.2)
Neither unhappy or happy	130	(60 - 230)	11.7	(5.9 - 20.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	80	(30 - 190)	7.9	(2.5 - 17.0)
Not applicable	710	(440 - 1 070)	66.0	(44.1 - 81.4)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme (a)				
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 420	(1 190 - 1 660)	11.3	(9.5 - 13.2)
Neither unhappy or happy	5 120	(4 770 - 5 460)	40.7	(38.0 - 43.4)
A little bit happy or very happy	3 770	(3 470 - 4 090)	30.0	(27.6 - 32.6)
Not applicable	2 260	(1 850 - 2 680)	18.0	(14.8 - 21.4)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO CHILD CARE FACILITIES

<i>Satisfaction with access to child care facilities</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	11 700	(9 700 - 14 000)	6.9	(5.8 - 8.3)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	65 800	(60 300 - 71 400)	39.0	(35.8 - 42.4)
Satisfied/very satisfied	86 900	(80 900 - 92 800)	51.6	(48.0 - 55.0)
Not stated	4 160	(2 760 - 6 130)	2.5	(1.6 - 3.6)
Total	169 000		100.0	

(a) This question was not asked in discrete remote Aboriginal communities.



TABLE 2.44: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO AFTER SCHOOL CARE / VACATION CARE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to after school or vacation care</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	600	(460 - 760)	13.2	(10.1 - 16.9)
Neither unhappy or happy	2 500	(2 290 - 2 720)	55.5	(50.7 - 60.2)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 330	(1 140 - 1 530)	29.4	(25.3 - 33.9)
Not applicable	90	(40 - 160)	1.9	(0.9 - 3.6)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	650	(530 - 790)	20.6	(17.0 - 24.7)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 720	(1 510 - 1 950)	54.7	(49.5 - 59.6)
A little bit happy or very happy	730	(590 - 880)	23.2	(19.2 - 27.6)
Not applicable	50	(20 - 80)	1.5	(0.7 - 2.7)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	500	(380 - 660)	18.7	(14.7 - 23.1)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 270	(1 050 - 1 520)	47.4	(41.7 - 53.3)
A little bit happy or very happy	600	(430 - 800)	22.3	(17.2 - 28.6)
Not applicable	310	(170 - 530)	11.6	(6.0 - 19.1)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	170	(90 - 300)	15.7	(7.6 - 26.5)
Neither unhappy or happy	150	(50 - 310)	14.4	(5.1 - 26.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	30	(10 - 80)	3.1	(0.8 - 7.6)
Not applicable	720	(460 - 1 100)	66.9	(45.7 - 82.1)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme (a)				
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 920	(1 680 - 2 170)	15.2	(13.4 - 17.3)
Neither unhappy or happy	5 650	(5 280 - 6 020)	44.9	(42.0 - 47.9)
A little bit happy or very happy	2 690	(2 400 - 2 990)	21.4	(19.1 - 23.8)
Not applicable	2 310	(1 910 - 2 750)	18.4	(15.2 - 21.9)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO AFTER SCHOOL CARE/VACATION CARE

<i>Satisfaction with access to after school care/ vacation care</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	15 000	(12 600 - 17 800)	8.9	(7.5 - 10.6)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	73 500	(67 800 - 79 200)	43.6	(40.2 - 47.0)
Satisfied/very satisfied	75 400	(69 400 - 81 400)	44.7	(41.1 - 48.2)
Not stated	4 670	(3 170 - 6 560)	2.8	(1.9 - 3.9)
Total	169 000		100.0	

(a) This question was not asked in discrete remote Aboriginal communities.



RECREATION FACILITIES

TABLE 2.45: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A PLAYING FIELD WHERE YOUR CHILDREN CAN PLAY, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to a playing field where your children can play</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	460	(350 - 590)	10.1	(7.7 - 12.9)
Neither unhappy or happy	510	(390 - 660)	11.3	(8.6 - 14.4)
A little bit happy or very happy	3 550	(3 380 - 3 720)	78.6	(74.9 - 82.1)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	400	(290 - 530)	12.6	(9.3 - 16.5)
Neither unhappy or happy	410	(320 - 510)	13.0	(10.3 - 15.9)
A little bit happy or very happy	2 320	(2 090 - 2 570)	74.0	(69.2 - 78.4)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 30)	0.4	(0.1 - 1.0)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	650	(500 - 830)	24.1	(19.4 - 29.2)
Neither unhappy or happy	440	(330 - 580)	16.4	(12.9 - 20.6)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 600	(1 340 - 1 890)	59.5	(54.1 - 64.8)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 2.1)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	240	(120 - 400)	22.3	(12.7 - 33.3)
Neither unhappy or happy	160	(80 - 270)	15.0	(8.7 - 23.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	660	(440 - 940)	61.4	(48.4 - 72.4)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 120)	1.3	(0.0 - 11.2)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	130	(80 - 210)	11.1	(6.6 - 16.8)
Neither unhappy or happy	130	(50 - 270)	11.3	(4.4 - 20.6)
A little bit happy or very happy	900	(640 - 1 230)	77.6	(67.2 - 85.3)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 4.7)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 860	(1 630 - 2 120)	14.8	(13.0 - 16.9)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 650	(1 440 - 1 880)	13.1	(11.5 - 15.0)
A little bit happy or very happy	9 020	(8 710 - 9 320)	71.8	(69.3 - 74.2)
Not applicable	30	(0 - 110)	0.2	(0.0 - 0.9)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A PLAYING FIELD WHERE YOUR CHILDREN CAN GO

<i>Satisfaction with access to a playing field where your children can go</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	17 500	(14 000 - 21 800)	10.4	(8.3 - 12.9)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	23 900	(19 400 - 29 000)	14.2	(11.5 - 17.2)
Satisfied/very satisfied	121 000	(115 000 - 127 000)	71.9	(68.0 - 75.5)
Not stated	6 030	(4 120 - 8 500)	3.6	(2.4 - 5.0)
Total	169 000		100.0	



TABLE 2.46: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO OUTDOOR PLAYING FIELDS FOR ORGANISED SPORT, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to playing fields for organised sport</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	380	(290 - 500)	8.5	(6.3 - 11.1)
Neither unhappy or happy	880	(730 - 1 060)	19.5	(16.0 - 23.3)
A little bit happy or very happy	3 250	(3 060 - 3 430)	71.9	(67.7 - 75.6)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 20)	0.1	(0.0 - 0.3)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	250	(150 - 370)	7.9	(4.9 - 11.4)
Neither unhappy or happy	560	(440 - 720)	18.0	(14.3 - 22.1)
A little bit happy or very happy	2 310	(2 080 - 2 550)	73.6	(68.5 - 78.3)
Not applicable	20	(0 - 40)	0.5	(0.1 - 1.3)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	330	(240 - 430)	12.1	(9.3 - 15.4)
Neither unhappy or happy	520	(420 - 650)	19.5	(16.5 - 22.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 820	(1 540 - 2 140)	67.8	(63.3 - 72.2)
Not applicable	20	(10 - 40)	0.7	(0.3 - 1.4)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	260	(140 - 440)	24.3	(14.8 - 36.0)
Neither unhappy or happy	210	(120 - 360)	19.6	(11.4 - 29.4)
A little bit happy or very happy	590	(390 - 870)	55.1	(41.7 - 67.2)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 60)	1.1	(0.0 - 5.7)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	180	(90 - 320)	15.5	(7.8 - 25.4)
Neither unhappy or happy	100	(60 - 150)	8.4	(5.1 - 12.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	880	(610 - 1 210)	76.1	(65.8 - 85.2)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 4.7)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 390	(1 180 - 1 630)	11.1	(9.4 - 12.9)
Neither unhappy or happy	2 270	(2 040 - 2 530)	18.1	(16.2 - 20.1)
A little bit happy or very happy	8 840	(8 530 - 9 160)	70.4	(67.9 - 72.9)
Not applicable	50	(20 - 90)	0.4	(0.2 - 0.7)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO OUTDOOR PLAYING FIELDS, OVALS

<i>Satisfaction with access to outdoor playing fields, ovals</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	8 860	(6 500 - 11 700)	5.3	(3.9 - 6.9)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	20 400	(16 700 - 24 800)	12.1	(9.9 - 14.7)
Satisfied/very satisfied	137 000	(132 000 - 142 000)	81.3	(78.1 - 84.1)
Not stated	2 270	(1 320 - 3 730)	1.3	(0.8 - 2.2)
Total	169 000		100.0	



TABLE 2.47: PRIMARY CARERS. SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A SWIMMING COMPLEX (INDOOR OR OUTDOOR), BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to a swimming complex</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	870	(700 - 1 050)	19.2	(15.4 - 23.2)
Neither unhappy or happy	830	(680 - 990)	18.4	(15.1 - 22.0)
A little bit happy or very happy	2 820	(2 610 - 3 030)	62.4	(57.7 - 66.9)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	580	(430 - 770)	18.4	(13.7 - 23.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	430	(340 - 540)	13.8	(10.9 - 16.9)
A little bit happy or very happy	2 090	(1 850 - 2 350)	66.5	(60.9 - 72.1)
Not applicable	40	(10 - 140)	1.3	(0.1 - 3.6)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	310	(220 - 430)	11.4	(8.2 - 15.3)
Neither unhappy or happy	490	(380 - 640)	18.4	(14.5 - 22.7)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 820	(1 510 - 2 170)	67.7	(61.4 - 73.8)
Not applicable	60	(30 - 130)	2.4	(1.1 - 4.7)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	290	(150 - 490)	27.4	(15.9 - 41.7)
Neither unhappy or happy	320	(180 - 560)	29.8	(18.3 - 45.4)
A little bit happy or very happy	390	(230 - 620)	36.8	(22.4 - 52.2)
Not applicable	60	(10 - 200)	6.0	(0.6 - 17.3)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	380	(240 - 550)	32.5	(22.6 - 43.7)
Neither unhappy or happy	290	(140 - 480)	24.7	(15.0 - 38.4)
A little bit happy or very happy	380	(220 - 600)	32.6	(19.5 - 46.7)
Not applicable	120	(30 - 280)	10.1	(2.7 - 23.1)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	2 420	(2 130 - 2 740)	19.3	(16.9 - 21.8)
Neither unhappy or happy	2 360	(2 090 - 2 660)	18.8	(16.6 - 21.2)
A little bit happy or very happy	7 500	(7 080 - 7 900)	59.7	(56.3 - 62.9)
Not applicable	290	(160 - 480)	2.3	(1.3 - 3.8)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A SWIMMING COMPLEX (INDOOR OR OUTDOOR)

<i>Satisfaction with access to a swimming complex</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	25 900	(20 900 - 31 700)	15.4	(12.4 - 18.8)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	24 000	(20 200 - 28 300)	14.2	(12.0 - 16.8)
Satisfied/very satisfied	116 000	(108 000 - 123 000)	68.8	(64.3 - 73.2)
Not stated	2 580	(1 500 - 3 970)	1.5	(0.9 - 2.4)
Total	169 000		100.0	



TABLE 2.48: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO SPORTING FACILITIES OR AN INDOOR SPORTS CENTRE FOR GAMES, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to an indoor sports centre</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	840	(680 - 1 030)	18.7	(15.0 - 22.9)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 180	(1 010 - 1 370)	26.2	(22.4 - 30.4)
A little bit happy or very happy	2 490	(2 280 - 2 700)	55.1	(50.4 - 59.7)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	630	(490 - 790)	20.1	(16.0 - 24.8)
Neither unhappy or happy	720	(560 - 890)	22.8	(18.6 - 27.7)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 740	(1 540 - 1 960)	55.5	(49.9 - 61.1)
Not applicable	50	(10 - 190)	1.6	(0.2 - 5.9)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	720	(570 - 900)	26.9	(22.3 - 32.0)
Neither unhappy or happy	830	(680 - 1 010)	31.1	(27.3 - 35.3)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 110	(900 - 1 360)	41.4	(35.8 - 47.2)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 70)	0.5	(0.1 - 2.4)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	360	(210 - 590)	33.9	(21.8 - 47.8)
Neither unhappy or happy	290	(160 - 480)	27.4	(17.0 - 39.6)
A little bit happy or very happy	390	(240 - 580)	36.0	(25.6 - 48.5)
Not applicable	30	(0 - 110)	2.6	(0.0 - 9.6)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	320	(160 - 540)	27.7	(15.9 - 41.7)
Neither unhappy or happy	180	(120 - 260)	15.4	(10.7 - 21.1)
A little bit happy or very happy	640	(440 - 910)	55.7	(44.0 - 68.1)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 50)	1.2	(0.1 - 4.4)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	2 880	(2 570 - 3 210)	22.9	(20.4 - 25.5)
Neither unhappy or happy	3 210	(2 930 - 3 500)	25.5	(23.3 - 27.9)
A little bit happy or very happy	6 370	(6 010 - 6 720)	50.7	(47.8 - 53.5)
Not applicable	110	(40 - 250)	0.8	(0.3 - 2.0)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO AN INDOOR SPORTS CENTRE

<i>Satisfaction with access to an indoor sports centre</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	24 000	(19 300 - 29 100)	14.2	(11.5 - 17.3)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	40 000	(34 800 - 45 700)	23.7	(20.7 - 27.1)
Satisfied/very satisfied	101 000	(94 000 - 108 000)	60.1	(55.9 - 64.3)
Not stated	3 260	(2 140 - 4 840)	1.9	(1.3 - 2.9)
Total	169 000		100.0	



OTHER SERVICES AND OPPORTUNITIES

TABLE 2.49: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH STREET LIGHTING, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with street lighting</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 000	(850 - 1 180)	22.2	(18.8 - 25.9)
Neither unhappy or happy	470	(350 - 630)	10.4	(7.6 - 13.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	3 040	(2 850 - 3 250)	67.4	(63.1 - 71.5)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	880	(740 - 1 040)	28.1	(24.1 - 32.4)
Neither unhappy or happy	490	(370 - 630)	15.5	(12.1 - 19.7)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 760	(1 550 - 1 990)	56.2	(51.2 - 61.4)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 20)	0.2	(0.0 - 0.7)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 020	(830 - 1 230)	38.0	(33.4 - 42.8)
Neither unhappy or happy	340	(250 - 450)	12.5	(9.4 - 15.9)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 320	(1 100 - 1 580)	49.3	(44.1 - 54.7)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 70)	0.2	(0.0 - 2.7)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	350	(210 - 580)	32.6	(22.0 - 46.3)
Neither unhappy or happy	190	(90 - 350)	18.1	(9.5 - 30.4)
A little bit happy or very happy	520	(330 - 750)	48.6	(36.1 - 62.3)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 20)	0.7	(0.2 - 2.2)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	390	(220 - 650)	33.4	(21.5 - 48.3)
Neither unhappy or happy	100	(50 - 170)	8.5	(4.5 - 13.9)
A little bit happy or very happy	670	(460 - 940)	58.1	(44.9 - 71.4)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 4.7)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	3 640	(3 340 - 3 940)	29.0	(26.6 - 31.4)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 580	(1 360 - 1 830)	12.6	(10.8 - 14.5)
A little bit happy or very happy	7 320	(6 980 - 7 660)	58.3	(55.6 - 61.0)
Not applicable	20	(0 - 60)	0.1	(0.0 - 0.5)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH STREET LIGHTING

<i>Satisfaction with street lighting</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	39 400	(35 000 - 43 900)	23.4	(20.8 - 26.1)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	28 300	(24 300 - 32 800)	16.8	(14.4 - 19.4)
Satisfied/very satisfied	95 300	(89 000 - 101 000)	56.5	(52.9 - 60.0)
Not stated	5 750	(3 830 - 8 110)	3.4	(2.3 - 4.8)
Total	169 000		100.0	



TABLE 2.50: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO CHURCH, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to church</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	210	(130 - 320)	4.6	(2.9 - 7.0)
Neither unhappy or happy	2 540	(2 340 - 2 750)	56.2	(51.7 - 60.7)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 710	(1 520 - 1 930)	37.9	(33.5 - 42.5)
Not applicable	50	(20 - 110)	1.2	(0.5 - 2.4)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	160	(90 - 260)	5.2	(3.0 - 8.4)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 460	(1 270 - 1 670)	46.5	(41.4 - 51.6)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 490	(1 290 - 1 700)	47.3	(42.5 - 52.4)
Not applicable	30	(20 - 60)	1.0	(0.5 - 1.9)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	110	(60 - 180)	4.0	(2.3 - 6.3)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 290	(1 070 - 1 530)	48.0	(43.0 - 53.0)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 270	(1 040 - 1 530)	47.4	(41.9 - 53.0)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 60)	0.5	(0.1 - 2.1)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	150	(70 - 290)	13.6	(6.5 - 22.9)
Neither unhappy or happy	320	(200 - 470)	29.8	(21.6 - 39.5)
A little bit happy or very happy	580	(380 - 860)	54.2	(41.8 - 66.9)
Not applicable	30	(0 - 80)	2.4	(0.3 - 7.3)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	160	(80 - 310)	14.0	(6.8 - 23.8)
Neither unhappy or happy	230	(130 - 400)	19.9	(12.2 - 31.2)
A little bit happy or very happy	730	(520 - 1 010)	63.1	(51.3 - 75.0)
Not applicable	40	(10 - 120)	3.1	(0.8 - 10.2)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	790	(610 - 990)	6.3	(4.9 - 7.9)
Neither unhappy or happy	5 840	(5 510 - 6 170)	46.5	(43.9 - 49.1)
A little bit happy or very happy	5 780	(5 430 - 6 120)	46.0	(43.3 - 48.7)
Not applicable	160	(100 - 250)	1.3	(0.8 - 2.0)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A CHURCH

<i>Satisfaction with access to a church</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	4 450	(3 060 - 6 190)	2.6	(1.8 - 3.7)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	49 600	(44 600 - 55 000)	29.4	(26.4 - 32.6)
Satisfied/very satisfied	110 000	(104 000 - 116 000)	65.4	(62.0 - 68.8)
Not stated	4 240	(2 100 - 7 930)	2.5	(1.2 - 4.7)
Total	169 000		100.0	



TABLE 2.51: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN OUTSIDE SCHOOL, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to children's activities outside school</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 360	(1 180 - 1 550)	30.2	(26.3 - 34.4)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 240	(1 070 - 1 420)	27.4	(23.7 - 31.5)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 920	(1 720 - 2 130)	42.4	(37.9 - 46.9)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 130	(950 - 1 320)	36.0	(31.0 - 41.1)
Neither unhappy or happy	720	(600 - 870)	23.0	(19.3 - 27.2)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 270	(1 080 - 1 480)	40.4	(35.3 - 45.6)
Not applicable	20	(0 - 60)	0.6	(0.1 - 1.9)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 140	(930 - 1 370)	42.5	(37.5 - 47.7)
Neither unhappy or happy	570	(460 - 710)	21.4	(18.2 - 24.9)
A little bit happy or very happy	970	(780 - 1 190)	36.1	(31.1 - 41.2)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 2.1)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	370	(220 - 550)	34.3	(23.5 - 46.3)
Neither unhappy or happy	240	(130 - 420)	22.0	(12.7 - 33.3)
A little bit happy or very happy	460	(290 - 670)	42.8	(31.7 - 53.6)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 40)	0.9	(0.1 - 3.9)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	230	(110 - 380)	19.6	(11.4 - 29.4)
Neither unhappy or happy	210	(130 - 330)	18.4	(12.0 - 26.3)
A little bit happy or very happy	700	(490 - 960)	60.4	(50.4 - 70.6)
Not applicable	20	(0 - 50)	1.6	(0.4 - 3.8)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	4 230	(3 910 - 4 540)	33.6	(31.1 - 36.2)
Neither unhappy or happy	2 980	(2 720 - 3 250)	23.7	(21.7 - 25.9)
A little bit happy or very happy	5 310	(4 980 - 5 650)	42.3	(39.6 - 45.0)
Not applicable	50	(20 - 90)	0.4	(0.1 - 0.7)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO ORGANISED ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN, E.G. PCYC, SCOUTS

<i>Satisfaction with access to organised activities for children e.g. PCYC, scouts</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	17 900	(14 800 - 21 400)	10.6	(8.8 - 12.7)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	52 500	(47 600 - 57 600)	31.2	(28.2 - 34.2)
Satisfied/very satisfied	94 500	(88 000 - 101 000)	56.0	(52.2 - 59.7)
Not stated	3 700	(2 340 - 5 490)	2.2	(1.4 - 3.3)
Total	169 000		100.0	



TABLE 2.52: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO WORK OR OPPORTUNITIES FOR WORK, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Satisfaction with access to work or opportunities for work</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 100	(930 - 1 300)	24.4	(20.6 - 28.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 790	(1 590 - 2 000)	39.6	(35.3 - 44.2)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 570	(1 370 - 1 780)	34.7	(30.4 - 39.5)
Not applicable	50	(20 - 100)	1.2	(0.5 - 2.2)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	750	(610 - 910)	23.7	(19.6 - 28.1)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 110	(940 - 1 290)	35.3	(30.8 - 39.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 260	(1 100 - 1 440)	40.2	(35.7 - 44.8)
Not applicable	20	(0 - 90)	0.7	(0.1 - 2.9)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	540	(420 - 700)	20.2	(16.1 - 24.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	820	(670 - 1 010)	30.7	(26.2 - 35.4)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 300	(1 070 - 1 570)	48.6	(43.1 - 54.0)
Not applicable	20	(0 - 40)	0.6	(0.2 - 1.4)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	310	(170 - 490)	28.8	(18.7 - 41.2)
Neither unhappy or happy	250	(140 - 410)	23.8	(15.2 - 34.3)
A little bit happy or very happy	490	(290 - 730)	45.3	(30.9 - 58.6)
Not applicable	20	(10 - 50)	2.0	(0.5 - 5.0)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	360	(200 - 590)	30.9	(19.2 - 43.0)
Neither unhappy or happy	250	(180 - 360)	22.0	(15.9 - 29.1)
A little bit happy or very happy	530	(340 - 750)	45.7	(34.3 - 57.9)
Not applicable	20	(0 - 90)	1.3	(0.0 - 7.5)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	3 060	(2 750 - 3 370)	24.3	(21.9 - 26.8)
Neither unhappy or happy	4 230	(3 940 - 4 530)	33.7	(31.3 - 36.1)
A little bit happy or very happy	5 150	(4 800 - 5 490)	41.0	(38.2 - 43.7)
Not applicable	130	(80 - 210)	1.0	(0.6 - 1.7)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 2.53: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A PLACE WHERE TEENAGERS CAN GET TOGETHER, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI), WAACHS COMPARED WITH WA CHS

<i>Satisfaction with access to a place for teenagers to get together</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	2 040	(1 840 - 2 260)	45.3	(40.8 - 50.0)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 540	(1 360 - 1 740)	34.1	(30.0 - 38.6)
A little bit happy or very happy	910	(750 - 1 110)	20.2	(16.6 - 24.4)
Not applicable	20	(0 - 50)	0.4	(0.1 - 1.0)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 460	(1 280 - 1 660)	46.6	(41.6 - 51.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	1 000	(840 - 1 200)	31.9	(27.3 - 36.9)
A little bit happy or very happy	650	(520 - 820)	20.8	(16.8 - 25.6)
Not applicable	20	(10 - 50)	0.6	(0.2 - 1.5)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	1 150	(940 - 1 410)	42.9	(36.8 - 48.9)
Neither unhappy or happy	560	(450 - 700)	21.0	(17.6 - 24.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	660	(490 - 850)	24.5	(19.3 - 30.2)
Not applicable	310	(170 - 540)	11.5	(6.2 - 19.5)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	220	(110 - 400)	20.1	(9.6 - 34.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	100	(30 - 220)	9.8	(3.0 - 20.0)
A little bit happy or very happy	40	(10 - 100)	4.1	(1.5 - 10.3)
Not applicable	710	(440 - 1 070)	66.0	(44.1 - 81.4)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme (a)				
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	4 880	(4 520 - 5 240)	38.8	(36.0 - 41.7)
Neither unhappy or happy	3 210	(2 930 - 3 500)	25.6	(23.3 - 27.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	2 270	(1 990 - 2 570)	18.1	(15.9 - 20.4)
Not applicable	2 210	(1 820 - 2 650)	17.6	(14.5 - 21.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

1993 WA CHS: SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A PLACE WHERE TEENAGERS CAN GET TOGETHER

<i>Satisfaction with access to a place where teenagers can get together</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Very dissatisfied/dissatisfied	52 100	(46 400 - 58 300)	30.9	(27.5 - 34.6)
Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	64 100	(58 300 - 70 000)	38.0	(34.6 - 41.5)
Satisfied/very satisfied	41 300	(35 900 - 47 000)	24.5	(21.3 - 27.9)
Not stated	11 100	(8 700 - 13 900)	6.6	(5.2 - 8.2)
Total	169 000		100.0	

(a) This question was not asked in discrete remote Aboriginal communities.



TABLE 2.54: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO AIRSTRIPS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Satisfaction with access to airstrips</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None (a)				
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low (a)				
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	50	(20 - 100)	1.8	(0.7 - 3.7)
Neither unhappy or happy	90	(40 - 180)	3.4	(1.5 - 6.7)
A little bit happy or very happy	150	(70 - 260)	5.5	(2.8 - 9.6)
Not applicable	2 400	(2 020 - 2 830)	89.3	(81.3 - 94.4)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	150	(70 - 260)	13.6	(6.7 - 22.2)
Neither unhappy or happy	110	(50 - 230)	10.1	(3.9 - 18.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	440	(230 - 710)	41.1	(25.6 - 57.9)
Not applicable	380	(190 - 640)	35.2	(19.9 - 56.1)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	150	(70 - 250)	12.6	(7.1 - 21.2)
Neither unhappy or happy	180	(80 - 340)	15.7	(7.1 - 26.6)
A little bit happy or very happy	810	(560 - 1 100)	70.1	(59.7 - 80.0)
Not applicable	20	(0 - 80)	1.5	(0.0 - 5.5)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	340	(230 - 480)	2.7	(1.8 - 3.9)
Neither unhappy or happy	380	(250 - 560)	3.0	(2.0 - 4.5)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 400	(1 100 - 1 740)	11.1	(8.7 - 13.8)
Not applicable	10 400	(10 000 - 10 800)	83.1	(79.6 - 86.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

(a) This question was only asked in discrete remote Aboriginal communities.



TABLE 2.55: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ROADS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Satisfaction with access to roads within the community</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None (a)				
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low (a)				
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	110	(40 - 220)	4.0	(1.7 - 8.4)
Neither unhappy or happy	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 2.1)
A little bit happy or very happy	190	(80 - 390)	6.9	(3.0 - 14.4)
Not applicable	2 390	(2 010 - 2 820)	89.0	(81.0 - 94.3)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	160	(60 - 350)	15.0	(5.6 - 29.2)
Neither unhappy or happy	110	(30 - 230)	9.9	(4.0 - 21.9)
A little bit happy or very happy	430	(250 - 700)	40.5	(25.6 - 56.7)
Not applicable	370	(200 - 650)	34.5	(17.9 - 54.3)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	230	(130 - 380)	19.8	(11.8 - 29.4)
Neither unhappy or happy	200	(100 - 360)	17.3	(9.4 - 30.0)
A little bit happy or very happy	710	(480 - 990)	61.4	(49.5 - 72.8)
Not applicable	20	(0 - 80)	1.5	(0.0 - 5.5)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	500	(330 - 710)	4.0	(2.7 - 5.7)
Neither unhappy or happy	310	(180 - 500)	2.4	(1.4 - 3.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 330	(1 040 - 1 680)	10.6	(8.2 - 13.3)
Not applicable	10 400	(10 000 - 10 800)	83.0	(79.6 - 86.2)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

(a) This question was only asked in discrete remote Aboriginal communities.



TABLE 2.56: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO A POST BOX OR POSTAL SERVICE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Satisfaction with access to post box/postal service</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None (a)				
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low (a)				
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 2.1)
Neither unhappy or happy	30	(10 - 50)	1.1	(0.5 - 2.0)
A little bit happy or very happy	260	(130 - 460)	9.9	(5.2 - 17.7)
Not applicable	2 390	(2 010 - 2 820)	89.0	(81.0 - 94.3)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	90	(40 - 160)	8.1	(3.8 - 14.0)
Neither unhappy or happy	190	(90 - 370)	17.3	(8.1 - 29.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	410	(230 - 690)	38.6	(24.2 - 55.5)
Not applicable	390	(210 - 670)	36.0	(19.9 - 56.1)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	210	(110 - 390)	18.3	(9.9 - 30.0)
Neither unhappy or happy	220	(140 - 310)	18.8	(12.8 - 25.6)
A little bit happy or very happy	690	(460 - 960)	59.5	(47.9 - 70.4)
Not applicable	40	(10 - 110)	3.5	(0.6 - 8.9)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	300	(180 - 470)	2.4	(1.4 - 3.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	430	(300 - 600)	3.4	(2.4 - 4.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 360	(1 060 - 1 700)	10.9	(8.5 - 13.7)
Not applicable	10 500	(10 000 - 10 800)	83.3	(79.9 - 86.3)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

(a) This question was only asked in discrete remote Aboriginal communities.



TABLE 2.57: PRIMARY CARERS — SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO ROADS TO THE COMMUNITY, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Satisfaction with access to roads to the community</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None (a)				
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low (a)				
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	110	(40 - 220)	4.0	(1.4 - 8.3)
Neither unhappy or happy	20	(10 - 50)	0.8	(0.4 - 1.8)
A little bit happy or very happy	160	(70 - 320)	6.1	(2.7 - 11.9)
Not applicable	2 390	(2 010 - 2 820)	89.0	(81.0 - 94.3)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	200	(90 - 380)	18.8	(9.1 - 33.3)
Neither unhappy or happy	110	(40 - 280)	10.3	(3.7 - 24.1)
A little bit happy or very happy	390	(210 - 640)	36.4	(22.1 - 53.1)
Not applicable	370	(200 - 650)	34.5	(17.9 - 54.3)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	390	(220 - 640)	34.0	(21.7 - 49.6)
Neither unhappy or happy	150	(90 - 230)	12.9	(7.6 - 19.5)
A little bit happy or very happy	600	(400 - 870)	51.6	(38.4 - 64.8)
Not applicable	20	(0 - 80)	1.5	(0.0 - 5.5)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
A little bit unhappy or very unhappy	700	(490 - 990)	5.6	(3.9 - 7.8)
Neither unhappy or happy	280	(170 - 420)	2.2	(1.4 - 3.4)
A little bit happy or very happy	1 150	(880 - 1 480)	9.2	(7.0 - 11.8)
Not applicable	10 400	(10 000 - 10 800)	83.0	(79.6 - 86.2)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	

(a) This question was only asked in discrete remote Aboriginal communities.



TRAVEL, TRANSPORT AND DISTANCES TO SERVICES
TABLE 2.58: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER THERE WAS A VEHICLE AT THE HOUSE WHICH COULD BE USED TO GET AROUND, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Vehicle available at the house?</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
No	1 060	(880 - 1 250)	23.4	(19.5 - 27.6)
Yes	3 430	(3 240 - 3 620)	76.0	(71.8 - 79.9)
Not applicable	30	(10 - 60)	0.6	(0.2 - 1.3)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
No	780	(650 - 930)	25.0	(21.0 - 29.1)
Yes	2 350	(2 120 - 2 600)	74.9	(70.7 - 78.7)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 20)	0.2	(0.0 - 0.7)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
No	910	(740 - 1 100)	33.9	(29.4 - 38.8)
Yes	1 760	(1 480 - 2 080)	65.6	(60.7 - 70.1)
Not applicable	10	(10 - 30)	0.5	(0.3 - 1.0)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
No	320	(170 - 520)	30.0	(19.4 - 41.0)
Yes	750	(530 - 1 040)	70.0	(59.0 - 80.6)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 5.1)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
No	440	(300 - 610)	38.0	(29.6 - 46.9)
Yes	720	(500 - 990)	62.0	(53.1 - 70.4)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 4.7)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
No	3 510	(3 220 - 3 810)	27.9	(25.7 - 30.3)
Yes	9 010	(8 710 - 9 290)	71.7	(69.3 - 74.0)
Not applicable	50	(20 - 80)	0.4	(0.2 - 0.6)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 2.59: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER THEY HAD THE USE OF A VEHICLE IF THEY NEEDED TO GO SHOPPING, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Use of a vehicle for shopping?</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
No	870	(710 - 1 050)	19.2	(15.7 - 23.3)
Yes	3 600	(3 420 - 3 780)	79.7	(75.6 - 83.2)
Not applicable	50	(10 - 110)	1.1	(0.3 - 2.4)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
No	500	(390 - 630)	15.8	(12.5 - 19.6)
Yes	2 630	(2 400 - 2 890)	83.9	(80.1 - 87.2)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 20)	0.2	(0.1 - 0.8)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
No	530	(400 - 680)	19.6	(15.7 - 24.1)
Yes	2 140	(1 820 - 2 510)	79.9	(75.5 - 84.0)
Not applicable	10	(10 - 30)	0.5	(0.3 - 1.0)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
No	210	(100 - 400)	19.9	(11.7 - 32.1)
Yes	840	(590 - 1 150)	78.5	(66.8 - 88.3)
Not applicable	20	(0 - 70)	1.6	(0.0 - 6.2)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
No	440	(280 - 640)	38.2	(28.1 - 49.5)
Yes	700	(490 - 990)	60.9	(49.5 - 71.2)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 30)	1.0	(0.4 - 2.5)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
No	2 550	(2 270 - 2 840)	20.3	(18.1 - 22.6)
Yes	9 920	(9 600 - 10 200)	78.9	(76.6 - 81.2)
Not applicable	100	(60 - 170)	0.8	(0.4 - 1.4)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 2.60: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER THE ROADS IN THEIR AREA WERE IN GOOD CONDITION, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Local roads in good condition?</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
No	190	(110 - 280)	4.1	(2.6 - 6.4)
Yes	4 060	(3 910 - 4 210)	90.0	(86.7 - 92.8)
Not applicable	270	(170 - 400)	5.9	(3.6 - 8.8)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
No	310	(220 - 420)	9.9	(7.2 - 13.0)
Yes	2 760	(2 510 - 3 020)	87.9	(84.5 - 90.7)
Not applicable	70	(40 - 110)	2.2	(1.1 - 3.6)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
No	400	(280 - 530)	14.8	(11.0 - 19.4)
Yes	2 280	(1 920 - 2 660)	84.8	(80.2 - 88.5)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 20)	0.4	(0.1 - 0.9)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
No	280	(140 - 490)	26.3	(14.9 - 41.1)
Yes	790	(540 - 1 120)	73.7	(58.9 - 85.1)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 5.1)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
No	350	(200 - 570)	30.3	(19.2 - 43.0)
Yes	800	(560 - 1 090)	69.0	(56.2 - 79.4)
Not applicable	10	(0 - 40)	0.7	(0.0 - 2.6)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
No	1 530	(1 280 - 1 800)	12.1	(10.2 - 14.3)
Yes	10 700	(10 400 - 11 000)	85.0	(82.7 - 87.2)
Not applicable	360	(240 - 490)	2.8	(1.9 - 3.9)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 2.61: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER THE ROADS BETWEEN THE SHOPS AND THEIR HOUSE WERE IN GOOD CONDITION, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Local roads between house and shops in good condition?</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
No	180	(110 - 280)	4.0	(2.3 - 6.1)
Yes	4 070	(3 920 - 4 220)	90.1	(86.8 - 92.9)
Not applicable	270	(170 - 400)	5.9	(3.6 - 8.7)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
No	270	(200 - 360)	8.6	(6.4 - 11.4)
Yes	2 810	(2 560 - 3 080)	89.5	(86.8 - 92.0)
Not applicable	60	(30 - 90)	1.8	(1.0 - 2.9)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
No	310	(210 - 420)	11.4	(8.1 - 15.6)
Yes	2 360	(2 010 - 2 750)	87.8	(83.6 - 91.1)
Not applicable	20	(10 - 40)	0.8	(0.3 - 1.5)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
No	190	(80 - 410)	18.2	(7.2 - 32.1)
Yes	860	(580 - 1 190)	80.0	(64.0 - 90.0)
Not applicable	20	(10 - 50)	1.9	(0.7 - 4.7)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
No	250	(150 - 420)	22.1	(13.7 - 32.0)
Yes	880	(640 - 1 200)	76.6	(66.7 - 84.7)
Not applicable	20	(0 - 40)	1.3	(0.4 - 3.2)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
No	1 210	(990 - 1 440)	9.6	(7.9 - 11.5)
Yes	11 000	(10 700 - 11 200)	87.4	(85.3 - 89.3)
Not applicable	380	(270 - 510)	3.0	(2.2 - 4.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 2.62: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER THEY EVER BECOME ISOLATED BECAUSE THE ROADS ARE UNUSABLE (FLOODED, TOO ROUGH), BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI),

<i>Roads become unusable?</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
No	2 800	(2 600 - 3 030)	62.1	(57.3 - 66.6)
Yes	370	(270 - 480)	8.1	(6.0 - 10.6)
Not applicable	1 340	(1 150 - 1 560)	29.8	(25.4 - 34.5)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
No	2 550	(2 300 - 2 820)	81.3	(76.6 - 85.3)
Yes	420	(310 - 550)	13.2	(10.0 - 17.4)
Not applicable	170	(100 - 270)	5.5	(3.2 - 8.8)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
No	1 850	(1 540 - 2 200)	69.0	(62.2 - 74.9)
Yes	770	(590 - 990)	28.7	(22.8 - 35.5)
Not applicable	60	(30 - 110)	2.3	(1.1 - 3.9)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
No	340	(210 - 540)	31.9	(21.2 - 45.1)
Yes	730	(480 - 1 060)	68.1	(54.9 - 78.8)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 5.1)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
No	200	(120 - 310)	17.4	(11.6 - 24.9)
Yes	950	(670 - 1 270)	82.2	(75.1 - 88.3)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 20)	0.4	(0.1 - 1.5)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
No	7 750	(7 350 - 8 140)	61.7	(58.5 - 64.8)
Yes	3 230	(2 890 - 3 590)	25.7	(23.0 - 28.6)
Not applicable	1 580	(1 370 - 1 810)	12.6	(10.9 - 14.4)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 2.63: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER THERE WAS AN AIRSTRIP NEARBY, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Airstrip nearby?</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
No	540	(400 - 730)	12.0	(8.6 - 15.8)
Yes	1 030	(840 - 1 240)	22.7	(18.6 - 27.5)
Not applicable	2 950	(2 720 - 3 190)	65.3	(60.1 - 70.3)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
No	510	(390 - 660)	16.2	(12.4 - 20.6)
Yes	2 090	(1 830 - 2 360)	66.4	(60.7 - 71.9)
Not applicable	550	(420 - 700)	17.4	(13.5 - 22.2)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
No	190	(110 - 310)	7.2	(4.2 - 11.1)
Yes	2 370	(2 010 - 2 760)	88.2	(83.4 - 92.1)
Not applicable	120	(70 - 200)	4.6	(2.9 - 7.3)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
No	160	(60 - 340)	14.9	(5.9 - 30.5)
Yes	910	(630 - 1 290)	84.7	(70.2 - 94.3)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 10)	0.4	(0.1 - 1.2)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
No	50	(20 - 120)	4.0	(1.5 - 10.1)
Yes	1 110	(800 - 1 490)	96.0	(89.9 - 98.5)
Not applicable	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 4.7)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
No	1 450	(1 210 - 1 730)	11.6	(9.6 - 13.8)
Yes	7 490	(7 180 - 7 800)	59.6	(57.2 - 62.1)
Not applicable	3 620	(3 360 - 3 890)	28.8	(26.7 - 31.0)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 2.64: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER THE AIRSTRIP WAS IN GOOD CONDITION FOR LANDING PLANES (INCLUDING THE FLYING DOCTOR), BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Airstrip in good condition for Flying Doctor to land?</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
No	100	(50 - 200)	2.3	(1.1 - 4.5)
Yes	970	(780 - 1 180)	21.5	(17.2 - 26.1)
Not applicable	3 440	(3 230 - 3 660)	76.2	(71.2 - 80.4)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
No	70	(40 - 130)	2.3	(1.2 - 4.1)
Yes	2 170	(1 920 - 2 450)	69.2	(63.7 - 74.6)
Not applicable	900	(730 - 1 080)	28.5	(23.4 - 34.1)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
No	70	(30 - 140)	2.8	(1.2 - 5.3)
Yes	2 410	(2 050 - 2 810)	89.8	(85.6 - 92.9)
Not applicable	200	(120 - 310)	7.5	(4.5 - 11.1)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
No	70	(30 - 150)	6.8	(2.9 - 12.6)
Yes	900	(610 - 1 250)	83.9	(72.6 - 92.7)
Not applicable	100	(40 - 210)	9.3	(3.3 - 18.0)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
No	180	(90 - 350)	16.0	(7.3 - 27.4)
Yes	950	(670 - 1 290)	82.0	(70.9 - 90.9)
Not applicable	20	(10 - 50)	2.0	(0.8 - 4.5)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
No	510	(360 - 690)	4.0	(2.9 - 5.5)
Yes	7 400	(7 090 - 7 710)	58.9	(56.4 - 61.3)
Not applicable	4 660	(4 370 - 4 940)	37.1	(34.8 - 39.3)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 2.65: PRIMARY CARERS — DISTANCE TO SHOPS (FOR BUYING FOOD), BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Distance to shops (km)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
0–5	4 340	(4 220 - 4 460)	96.1	(93.6 - 97.8)
6–20	180	(100 - 290)	3.9	(2.2 - 6.4)
21–100	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)
101 and over	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
0–5	2 780	(2 530 - 3 060)	88.7	(84.7 - 91.9)
6–20	220	(150 - 320)	7.1	(4.7 - 10.0)
21–100	130	(70 - 230)	4.2	(2.2 - 6.9)
101 and over	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 1.8)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
0–5	2 390	(2 040 - 2 790)	89.0	(82.5 - 93.5)
6–20	240	(130 - 420)	8.9	(4.9 - 14.9)
21–100	50	(10 - 130)	1.9	(0.5 - 4.9)
101 and over	0	(0 - 20)	0.1	(0.0 - 0.6)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
0–5	640	(400 - 980)	59.3	(40.8 - 74.5)
6–20	20	(0 - 100)	1.9	(0.0 - 8.9)
21–100	200	(70 - 390)	18.3	(7.5 - 37.5)
101 and over	220	(100 - 400)	20.5	(10.3 - 36.8)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
0–5	980	(690 - 1 320)	84.9	(66.3 - 94.5)
6–20	30	(10 - 100)	2.7	(0.7 - 9.0)
21–100	60	(10 - 160)	5.2	(1.0 - 13.7)
101 and over	80	(10 - 300)	7.2	(0.9 - 23.5)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
0–5	11 100	(10 800 - 11 400)	88.6	(85.8 - 90.8)
6–20	690	(520 - 890)	5.5	(4.1 - 7.1)
21–100	440	(280 - 670)	3.5	(2.2 - 5.3)
101 and over	310	(150 - 530)	2.4	(1.2 - 4.2)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 2.66: PRIMARY CARERS — DISTANCE TO THE LOCAL DOCTOR OR ABORIGINAL MEDICAL SERVICE (AMS), BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Distance to local doctor/AMS (km)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
0–5	3 510	(3 330 - 3 700)	77.8	(73.7 - 81.4)
6–20	850	(700 - 1 030)	18.9	(15.5 - 22.7)
21–100	150	(90 - 250)	3.3	(1.8 - 5.3)
101 and over	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
0–5	2 450	(2 190 - 2 720)	77.9	(71.8 - 83.0)
6–20	460	(330 - 640)	14.8	(10.6 - 19.7)
21–100	210	(120 - 350)	6.7	(3.7 - 10.9)
101 and over	20	(0 - 160)	0.6	(0.0 - 5.1)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
0–5	2 110	(1 770 - 2 480)	78.4	(71.0 - 85.2)
6–20	480	(310 - 700)	17.9	(11.9 - 25.2)
21–100	80	(10 - 210)	2.8	(0.5 - 7.5)
101 and over	20	(10 - 80)	0.9	(0.2 - 3.0)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
0–5	270	(150 - 490)	25.5	(13.2 - 40.3)
6–20	10	(0 - 100)	1.2	(0.0 - 9.4)
21–100	190	(70 - 420)	17.4	(5.6 - 34.7)
101 and over	600	(370 - 940)	55.9	(38.1 - 72.1)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
0–5	130	(40 - 360)	10.9	(2.0 - 25.0)
6–20	10	(0 - 30)	0.6	(0.0 - 2.3)
21–100	190	(90 - 330)	16.1	(7.3 - 27.4)
101 and over	840	(570 - 1 160)	72.4	(58.1 - 85.4)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
0–5	8 460	(8 030 - 8 890)	67.4	(63.9 - 70.8)
6–20	1 820	(1 550 - 2 120)	14.5	(12.3 - 16.9)
21–100	810	(590 - 1 080)	6.4	(4.7 - 8.6)
101 and over	1 480	(1 130 - 1 870)	11.8	(9.1 - 15.1)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 2.67: PRIMARY CARERS — DISTANCE TO THE LOCAL HOSPITAL, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Distance to local hospital (km)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
0–5	1 410	(1 210 - 1 630)	31.2	(26.6 - 36.0)
6–20	2 920	(2 700 - 3 140)	64.6	(59.7 - 69.3)
21–100	190	(110 - 310)	4.1	(2.2 - 6.7)
101 and over	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 1.2)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
0–5	2 140	(1 890 - 2 410)	68.2	(61.9 - 74.1)
6–20	740	(580 - 930)	23.5	(18.6 - 29.0)
21–100	250	(140 - 390)	7.8	(4.6 - 12.7)
101 and over	10	(0 - 220)	0.4	(0.0 - 7.0)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
0–5	1 820	(1 500 - 2 200)	67.7	(58.0 - 76.8)
6–20	730	(490 - 1 050)	27.2	(18.8 - 37.1)
21–100	90	(30 - 270)	3.5	(1.1 - 9.6)
101 and over	40	(10 - 100)	1.6	(0.4 - 3.7)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
0–5	150	(50 - 380)	13.9	(3.5 - 29.0)
6–20	0	(0 - 30)	0.4	(0.0 - 3.2)
21–100	210	(80 - 430)	19.6	(7.2 - 36.4)
101 and over	710	(450 - 1 050)	66.1	(48.2 - 82.0)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
0–5	50	(10 - 130)	4.0	(0.8 - 11.1)
6–20	20	(0 - 110)	2.0	(0.0 - 7.5)
21–100	150	(70 - 320)	13.3	(5.8 - 26.7)
101 and over	930	(660 - 1 290)	80.7	(69.1 - 90.3)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
0–5	5 570	(5 110 - 6 030)	44.3	(40.7 - 48.0)
6–20	4 410	(4 030 - 4 790)	35.1	(32.1 - 38.2)
21–100	890	(660 - 1 190)	7.1	(5.2 - 9.5)
101 and over	1 690	(1 330 - 2 110)	13.5	(10.5 - 16.8)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 2.68: PRIMARY CARERS — TIME REQUIRED TO GET TO THE HOSPITAL IN AN EMERGENCY, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>Time to hospital in emergency</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
LORI — None				
0–10 minutes	2 010	(1 780 - 2 240)	44.5	(39.4 - 49.5)
11–30 minutes	2 200	(1 980 - 2 440)	48.7	(43.8 - 53.8)
31–90 minutes	280	(190 - 400)	6.3	(4.2 - 8.8)
Over 90 minutes	20	(10 - 50)	0.5	(0.3 - 1.0)
Total	4 520	(4 430 - 4 600)	100.0	
LORI — Low				
0–10 minutes	2 480	(2 230 - 2 740)	79.0	(73.8 - 83.7)
11–30 minutes	580	(450 - 740)	18.5	(14.6 - 23.4)
31–90 minutes	70	(20 - 180)	2.1	(0.6 - 5.6)
Over 90 minutes	10	(0 - 30)	0.3	(0.0 - 1.0)
Total	3 140	(2 880 - 3 420)	100.0	
LORI — Moderate				
0–10 minutes	1 890	(1 560 - 2 250)	70.5	(62.2 - 77.5)
11–30 minutes	640	(440 - 880)	23.8	(16.9 - 31.7)
31–90 minutes	110	(50 - 210)	4.1	(1.8 - 8.0)
Over 90 minutes	40	(20 - 100)	1.6	(0.7 - 3.9)
Total	2 690	(2 300 - 3 110)	100.0	
LORI — High				
0–10 minutes	120	(20 - 330)	11.5	(2.4 - 29.2)
11–30 minutes	190	(80 - 370)	17.8	(8.4 - 33.4)
31–90 minutes	330	(190 - 560)	31.0	(19.1 - 47.1)
Over 90 minutes	420	(230 - 680)	39.7	(24.2 - 55.5)
Total	1 070	(750 - 1 480)	100.0	
LORI — Extreme				
0–10 minutes	40	(10 - 110)	3.1	(0.7 - 9.2)
11–30 minutes	70	(20 - 170)	6.4	(1.8 - 15.5)
31–90 minutes	330	(170 - 580)	29.0	(15.0 - 44.9)
Over 90 minutes	710	(470 - 1 010)	61.6	(43.4 - 76.0)
Total	1 150	(840 - 1 540)	100.0	
Western Australia				
0–10 minutes	6 540	(6 090 - 7 000)	52.0	(48.5 - 55.7)
11–30 minutes	3 690	(3 340 - 4 050)	29.3	(26.6 - 32.3)
31–90 minutes	1 130	(860 - 1 430)	9.0	(6.8 - 11.4)
Over 90 minutes	1 210	(920 - 1 570)	9.7	(7.3 - 12.5)
Total	12 600	(12 500 - 12 600)	100.0	



TABLE 2.69: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BEEN BOTHERED BY VANDALISM/GRAFFITI, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

LORI	Bothered by vandalism/ graffiti?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
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	
Low – Extreme	No	5 580	(5 330 - 5 830)	69.3	(66.3 - 72.2)
	Yes	2 470	(2 240 - 2 720)	30.7	(27.8 - 33.7)
	Total	8 050	(7 970 - 8 130)	100.0	
Total	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	

1993 WA CHS: WHETHER AFFECTED BY VANDALISM/GRAFFITI IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Metro or rural	Bothered by vandalism/ graffiti?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Perth	No	105 000	(100 000 - 110 000)	84.9	(80.9 - 88.5)
	Yes	17 200	(12 800 - 22 300)	13.9	(10.4 - 18.0)
	Not stated	1 510	(780 - 2 500)	1.2	(0.6 - 2.0)
	Total	124 000		100.0	
Ex-Met	No	39 400	(37 400 - 41 400)	87.5	(82.3 - 91.7)
	Yes	4 970	(3 230 - 7 290)	11.0	(7.2 - 16.2)
	Not stated	660	(230 - 1 370)	1.5	(0.5 - 3.1)
	Total	45 000		100.0	
Total	No	144 000	(139 000 - 149 000)	85.6	(82.3 - 88.4)
	Yes	22 100	(17 400 - 27 600)	13.1	(10.3 - 16.4)
	Not stated	2 170	(1 360 - 3 420)	1.3	(0.8 - 2.0)
	Total	169 000		100.0	

TABLE 2.70: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BEEN BOTHERED BY BREAK-INS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

LORI	Bothered by break-ins?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
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	
Low – Extreme	No	4 600	(4 340 - 4 860)	57.1	(53.9 - 60.3)
	Yes	3 450	(3 200 - 3 710)	42.9	(39.7 - 46.1)
	Total	8 050	(7 970 - 8 130)	100.0	
Total	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	

1993 WA CHS: WHETHER AFFECTED BY HOUSE BURGLARIES IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Metro or rural	Affected by house burglaries?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Perth	No	86 800	(81 100 - 92 600)	70.2	(65.4 - 74.7)
	Yes	35 300	(29 700 - 41 200)	28.6	(24.1 - 33.4)
	Not stated	1 510	(780 - 2 500)	1.2	(0.6 - 2.0)
	Total	124 000		100.0	
Ex-Met	No	36 800	(34 900 - 38 600)	81.7	(77.4 - 85.7)
	Yes	7 570	(6 010 - 9 390)	16.8	(13.3 - 20.8)
	Not stated	660	(230 - 1 370)	1.5	(0.5 - 3.1)
	Total	45 000		100.0	
Total	No	124 000	(117 000 - 129 000)	73.3	(69.6 - 76.7)
	Yes	42 900	(37 000 - 49 000)	25.4	(22.0 - 29.0)
	Not stated	2 170	(1 360 - 3 420)	1.3	(0.8 - 2.0)
	Total	169 000		100.0	



TABLE 2.71: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BEEN BOTHERED BY CAR STEALING, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

LORI	Bothered by car stealing?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
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	
Low – Extreme	No	6 180	(5 960 - 6 390)	76.8	(74.1 - 79.3)
	Yes	1 870	(1 670 - 2 080)	23.2	(20.7 - 25.9)
	Total	8 050	(7 970 - 8 130)	100.0	
Total	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	

1993 WA CHS: WHETHER AFFECTED BY CAR STEALING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Metro or rural	Affected by car stealing?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Perth	No	98 900	(94 000 - 104 000)	80.0	(75.8 - 83.7)
	Yes	23 200	(18 700 - 28 300)	18.8	(15.0 - 22.8)
	Not stated	1 510	(780 - 2 500)	1.2	(0.6 - 2.0)
	Total	124 000		100.0	
Ex-Met	No	39 800	(37 900 - 41 800)	88.6	(83.6 - 92.6)
	Yes	4 490	(2 790 - 6 800)	10.0	(6.0 - 14.8)
	Not stated	660	(230 - 1 370)	1.5	(0.5 - 3.1)
	Total	45 000		100.0	
Total	No	139 000	(133 000 - 144 000)	82.3	(79.1 - 85.3)
	Yes	27 700	(22 700 - 33 100)	16.4	(13.5 - 19.6)
	Not stated	2 170	(1 360 - 3 420)	1.3	(0.8 - 2.0)
	Total	169 000		100.0	

TABLE 2.72: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BEEN BOTHERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

LORI	Bothered by unemployment?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
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	
Low – Extreme	No	5 270	(5 050 - 5 500)	65.5	(62.7 - 68.3)
	Yes	2 780	(2 560 - 3 010)	34.5	(31.7 - 37.3)
	Total	8 050	(7 970 - 8 130)	100.0	
Total	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	

1993 WA CHS: WHETHER AFFECTED BY UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Metro or rural	Affected by unemployment?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Perth	No	106 000	(101 000 - 110 000)	85.3	(81.5 - 88.7)
	Yes	16 600	(12 700 - 21 600)	13.4	(10.1 - 17.2)
	Not stated	1 510	(780 - 2 500)	1.2	(0.6 - 2.0)
	Total	124 000		100.0	
Ex-Met	No	35 700	(33 900 - 37 500)	79.4	(75.2 - 83.2)
	Yes	8 630	(7 200 - 10 300)	19.2	(15.9 - 22.9)
	Not stated	660	(230 - 1 370)	1.5	(0.5 - 3.1)
	Total	45 000		100.0	
Total	No	141 000	(136 000 - 146 000)	83.7	(80.8 - 86.5)
	Yes	25 200	(20 800 - 30 100)	15.0	(12.3 - 17.9)
	Not stated	2 170	(1 360 - 3 420)	1.3	(0.8 - 2.0)
	Total	169 000		100.0	



TABLE 2.73: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BEEN BOTHERED BY FAMILY VIOLENCE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

LORI	Bothered by family violence?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
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	
Low – Extreme	No	4 770	(4 520 - 5 030)	59.3	(56.1 - 62.3)
	Yes	3 280	(3 030 - 3 530)	40.7	(37.7 - 43.9)
	Total	8 050	(7 970 - 8 130)	100.0	
Total	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	

1993 WA CHS: WHETHER BOTHERED BY VIOLENCE OCCURRING IN THE HOME

Metro or rural	Bothered by violence occurring in the home?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Perth	No	119 000	(118 000 - 121 000)	96.6	(94.9 - 97.9)
	Yes	2 690	(1 480 - 4 720)	2.2	(1.2 - 3.8)
	Not stated	1 510	(780 - 2 500)	1.2	(0.6 - 2.0)
	Total	124 000		100.0	
Ex-Met	No	42 000	(41 000 - 43 000)	93.4	(90.8 - 95.4)
	Yes	2 310	(1 590 - 3 160)	5.1	(3.6 - 7.1)
	Not stated	660	(230 - 1 370)	1.5	(0.5 - 3.1)
	Total	45 000		100.0	
Total	No	161 000	(159 000 - 163 000)	95.8	(94.4 - 96.8)
	Yes	4 990	(3 470 - 6 940)	3.0	(2.1 - 4.1)
	Not stated	2 170	(1 360 - 3 420)	1.3	(0.8 - 2.0)
	Total	169 000		100.0	

TABLE 2.74: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BEEN BOTHERED BY VIOLENCE IN THE STREETS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

LORI	Bothered by violence in the streets?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
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	
Low – Extreme	No	4 690	(4 430 - 4 950)	58.2	(55.1 - 61.4)
	Yes	3 360	(3 110 - 3 620)	41.8	(38.6 - 44.9)
	Total	8 050	(7 970 - 8 130)	100.0	
Total	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	

1993 WA CHS: WHETHER AFFECTED BY HARASSMENT OR VIOLENCE IN THE STREETS

Metro or rural	Affected by harassment or violence in the streets?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Perth	No	114 000	(111 000 - 117 000)	92.5	(89.6 - 94.9)
	Yes	7 760	(5 100 - 11 800)	6.3	(4.0 - 9.3)
	Not stated	1 510	(780 - 2 500)	1.2	(0.6 - 2.0)
	Total	124 000		100.0	
Ex-Met	No	42 100	(41 000 - 43 100)	93.5	(90.7 - 95.7)
	Yes	2 260	(1 480 - 3 260)	5.0	(3.3 - 7.2)
	Not stated	660	(230 - 1 370)	1.5	(0.5 - 3.1)
	Total	45 000		100.0	
Total	No	156 000	(153 000 - 159 000)	92.8	(90.5 - 94.6)
	Yes	10 000	(6 900 - 13 700)	5.9	(4.1 - 8.1)
	Not stated	2 170	(1 360 - 3 420)	1.3	(0.8 - 2.0)
	Total	169 000		100.0	



TABLE 2.75: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BEEN BOTHERED BY FAMILIES NOT HAVING ENOUGH MONEY, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

LORI	Bothered by families not having enough money?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
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	
Low – Extreme	No	4 060	(3 810 - 4 310)	50.4	(47.4 - 53.4)
	Yes	3 990	(3 750 - 4 230)	49.6	(46.6 - 52.6)
	Total	8 050	(7 970 - 8 130)	100.0	
Total	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	

1993 WA CHS: WHETHER AFFECTED BY FAMILIES NOT HAVING ENOUGH MONEY

Metro or rural	Affected by families not having enough money?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Perth	No	106 000	(101 000 - 111 000)	86.1	(81.7 - 89.9)
	Yes	15 700	(11 000 - 21 400)	12.7	(9.0 - 17.4)
	Not stated	1 510	(780 - 2 500)	1.2	(0.6 - 2.0)
	Total	124 000		100.0	
Ex-Met	No	37 800	(35 200 - 40 400)	83.9	(77.0 - 89.0)
	Yes	6 560	(4 390 - 9 560)	14.6	(9.7 - 21.1)
	Not stated	660	(230 - 1 370)	1.5	(0.5 - 3.1)
	Total	45 000		100.0	
Total	No	144 000	(138 000 - 149 000)	85.5	(81.8 - 88.6)
	Yes	22 300	(16 900 - 28 300)	13.2	(10.0 - 16.8)
	Not stated	2 170	(1 360 - 3 420)	1.3	(0.8 - 2.0)
	Total	169 000		100.0	

TABLE 2.76: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BEEN BOTHERED BY DRUG ABUSE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

LORI	Bothered by drug abuse?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
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	
Low – Extreme	No	4 910	(4 670 - 5 160)	61.0	(57.9 - 64.0)
	Yes	3 140	(2 900 - 3 380)	39.0	(36.0 - 42.1)
	Total	8 050	(7 970 - 8 130)	100.0	
Total	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	

1993 WA CHS: WHETHER AFFECTED BY DRUG ABUSE

Metro or rural	Affected by drug abuse?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Perth	No	120 000	(118 000 - 121 000)	96.8	(95.4 - 97.8)
	Yes	2 460	(1 470 - 4 010)	2.0	(1.2 - 3.3)
	Not stated	1 510	(780 - 2 500)	1.2	(0.6 - 2.0)
	Total	124 000		100.0	
Ex-Met	No	42 600	(41 300 - 43 800)	94.6	(91.0 - 97.0)
	Yes	1 760	(820 - 3 120)	3.9	(1.9 - 7.1)
	Not stated	660	(230 - 1 370)	1.5	(0.5 - 3.1)
	Total	45 000		100.0	
Total	No	162 000	(160 000 - 164 000)	96.2	(94.9 - 97.2)
	Yes	4 220	(2 710 - 6 030)	2.5	(1.6 - 3.6)
	Not stated	2 170	(1 360 - 3 420)	1.3	(0.8 - 2.0)
	Total	169 000		100.0	



TABLE 2.77: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BEEN BOTHERED BY FAMILIES SPLITTING UP

<i>Bothered by families splitting up?</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
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 2.78: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BEEN BOTHERED BY YOUTH GANGS

<i>Bothered by youth gangs?</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
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 2.79: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BEEN BOTHERED BY CHILD ABUSE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>LORI</i>	<i>Bothered by child abuse?</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
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	
Low – Extreme	No	5 690	(5 450 - 5 940)	70.7	(67.7 - 73.6)
	Yes	2 360	(2 130 - 2 600)	29.3	(26.4 - 32.3)
	Total	8 050	(7 970 - 8 130)	100.0	
Total	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	

1993 WA CHS: WHETHER AFFECTED BY CHILD ABUSE IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD

<i>Metro or rural</i>	<i>Affected by child abuse?</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Perth	No	120 000	(119 000 - 121 000)	97.1	(95.9 - 98.0)
	Yes	2 130	(1 270 - 3 380)	1.7	(1.0 - 2.7)
	Not stated	1 510	(780 - 2 500)	1.2	(0.6 - 2.0)
	Total	124 000		100.0	
Ex-Met	No	43 400	(42 500 - 44 200)	96.4	(94.1 - 98.1)
	Yes	950	(540 - 1 640)	2.1	(1.1 - 3.5)
	Not stated	660	(230 - 1 370)	1.5	(0.5 - 3.1)
	Total	45 000		100.0	
Total	No	163 000	(162 000 - 165 000)	96.9	(95.8 - 97.7)
	Yes	3 080	(2 040 - 4 340)	1.8	(1.2 - 2.6)
	Not stated	2 170	(1 360 - 3 420)	1.3	(0.8 - 2.0)
	Total	169 000		100.0	



TABLE 2.80: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BEEN BOTHERED BY KIDS NOT GOING TO SCHOOL, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

LORI	Bothered by kids not going to school?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
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	
Low – Extreme	No	3 940	(3 680 - 4 210)	49.0	(45.8 - 52.2)
	Yes	4 110	(3 850 - 4 370)	51.0	(47.8 - 54.2)
	Total	8 050	(7 970 - 8 130)	100.0	
Total	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	

1993 WA CHS: WHETHER AFFECTED BY SCHOOL TRUANCY

Metro or rural	Affected by school truancy?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Perth	No	119 000	(117 000 - 120 000)	96.0	(94.4 - 97.3)
	Yes	3 410	(2 020 - 5 490)	2.8	(1.6 - 4.5)
	Not stated	1 510	(780 - 2 500)	1.2	(0.6 - 2.0)
	Total	124 000		100.0	
Ex-Met	No	43 000	(42 200 - 43 800)	95.5	(93.3 - 97.1)
	Yes	1 350	(830 - 2 140)	3.0	(1.8 - 4.6)
	Not stated	660	(230 - 1 370)	1.5	(0.5 - 3.1)
	Total	45 000		100.0	
Total	No	162 000	(159 000 - 163 000)	95.9	(94.6 - 96.9)
	Yes	4 760	(3 130 - 6 730)	2.8	(1.9 - 4.0)
	Not stated	2 170	(1 360 - 3 420)	1.3	(0.8 - 2.0)
	Total	169 000		100.0	

TABLE 2.81: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BEEN BOTHERED BY ALCOHOL ABUSE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

LORI	Bothered by alcohol abuse?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
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	
Low – Extreme	No	4 130	(3 870 - 4 390)	51.3	(48.2 - 54.5)
	Yes	3 920	(3 670 - 4 180)	48.7	(45.5 - 51.8)
	Total	8 050	(7 970 - 8 130)	100.0	
Total	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	

1993 WA CHS: WHETHER AFFECTED BY ALCOHOL ABUSE IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD

Metro or rural	Affected by alcohol abuse?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Perth	No	119 000	(117 000 - 120 000)	96.1	(94.6 - 97.2)
	Yes	3 330	(2 040 - 5 000)	2.7	(1.7 - 4.1)
	Not stated	1 510	(780 - 2 500)	1.2	(0.6 - 2.0)
	Total	124 000		100.0	
Ex-Met	No	40 700	(38 800 - 42 700)	90.5	(85.6 - 94.5)
	Yes	3 600	(1 950 - 5 910)	8.0	(4.2 - 12.9)
	Not stated	660	(230 - 1 370)	1.5	(0.5 - 3.1)
	Total	45 000		100.0	
Total	No	160 000	(157 000 - 162 000)	94.6	(93.0 - 96.0)
	Yes	6 920	(4 820 - 9 700)	4.1	(2.9 - 5.8)
	Not stated	2 170	(1 360 - 3 420)	1.3	(0.8 - 2.0)
	Total	169 000		100.0	



TABLE 2.82: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BEEN BOTHERED BY ISOLATION FROM FAMILY AND FRIENDS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

LORI	Bothered by isolation from family and friends?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
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	
Low – Extreme	No	5 700	(5 500 - 5 900)	70.8	(68.4 - 73.1)
	Yes	2 350	(2 160 - 2 540)	29.2	(26.9 - 31.6)
	Total	8 050	(7 970 - 8 130)	100.0	
Total	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	

1993 WA CHS: WHETHER AFFECTED BY ISOLATION

Metro or rural	Affected by isolation?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Perth	No	118 000	(116 000 - 120 000)	95.2	(93.5 - 96.6)
	Yes	4 390	(2 860 - 6 340)	3.6	(2.3 - 5.2)
	Not stated	1 510	(780 - 2 500)	1.2	(0.6 - 2.0)
	Total	124 000		100.0	
Ex-Met	No	39 500	(37 000 - 42 200)	87.9	(81.0 - 93.1)
	Yes	4 790	(2 600 - 8 210)	10.7	(5.7 - 18.1)
	Not stated	660	(230 - 1 370)	1.5	(0.5 - 3.1)
	Total	45 000		100.0	
Total	No	157 000	(154 000 - 160 000)	93.3	(91.1 - 95.0)
	Yes	9 190	(6 500 - 12 900)	5.4	(3.8 - 7.7)
	Not stated	2 170	(1 360 - 3 420)	1.3	(0.8 - 2.0)
	Total	169 000		100.0	

TABLE 2.83: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BEEN BOTHERED BY NOISY AND/OR RECKLESS DRIVING, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

LORI	Bothered by noisy and/or reckless driving?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
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	
Low – Extreme	No	4 170	(3 910 - 4 440)	51.8	(48.5 - 55.0)
	Yes	3 880	(3 620 - 4 150)	48.2	(45.0 - 51.5)
	Total	8 050	(7 970 - 8 130)	100.0	
Total	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	

1993 WA CHS: WHETHER AFFECTED BY NOISY/RECKLESS DRIVING

Metro or rural	Affected by noisy/reckless driving?	Number	95% CI	%	95% CI
Perth	No	97 100	(92 000 - 103 000)	78.6	(73.7 - 82.7)
	Yes	25 000	(19 700 - 31 000)	20.2	(16.0 - 25.2)
	Not stated	1 510	(780 - 2 500)	1.2	(0.6 - 2.0)
	Total	124 000		100.0	
Ex-Met	No	36 300	(34 500 - 38 100)	80.6	(76.3 - 84.6)
	Yes	8 060	(6 460 - 9 850)	17.9	(14.3 - 21.9)
	Not stated	660	(230 - 1 370)	1.5	(0.5 - 3.1)
	Total	45 000		100.0	
Total	No	133 000	(127 000 - 139 000)	79.1	(75.5 - 82.4)
	Yes	33 100	(27 400 - 39 200)	19.6	(16.3 - 23.2)
	Not stated	2 170	(1 360 - 3 420)	1.3	(0.8 - 2.0)
	Total	169 000		100.0	



TABLE 2.84: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BEEN BOTHERED BY PEOPLE LEAVING THE AREA, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

<i>LORI</i>	<i>Bothered by people leaving the area?</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
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	
Low – Extreme	No	6 480	(6 280 - 6 690)	80.5	(78.0 - 82.8)
	Yes	1 570	(1 380 - 1 760)	19.5	(17.2 - 22.0)
	Total	8 050	(7 970 - 8 130)	100.0	
Total	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	

1993 WA CHS: WHETHER AFFECTED BY PEOPLE LEAVING THE AREA

<i>Metro or rural</i>	<i>Affected by people leaving the area?</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
Perth	No	111 000	(108 000 - 114 000)	90.0	(87.3 - 92.3)
	Yes	10 900	(8 300 - 14 100)	8.8	(6.6 - 11.3)
	Not stated	1 510	(780 - 2 500)	1.2	(0.6 - 2.0)
	Total	124 000		100.0	
Ex-Met	No	36 900	(35 100 - 38 800)	82.0	(77.6 - 86.0)
	Yes	7 440	(5 860 - 9 310)	16.5	(13.0 - 20.7)
	Not stated	660	(230 - 1 370)	1.5	(0.5 - 3.1)
	Total	45 000		100.0	
Total	No	148 000	(144 000 - 152 000)	87.9	(85.6 - 89.9)
	Yes	18 300	(15 100 - 21 800)	10.9	(9.0 - 12.9)
	Not stated	2 170	(1 360 - 3 420)	1.3	(0.8 - 2.0)
	Total	169 000		100.0	

TABLE 2.85: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER BEEN BOTHERED BY RACISM

<i>Bothered by racism?</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
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	

