

Chapter 7

FORCED SEPARATION FROM NATURAL FAMILY, FORCED RELOCATION FROM TRADITIONAL COUNTRY OR HOMELAND, AND SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL WELLBEING OF ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

- Summary 465
- Forced separations and the mental health and wellbeing of Aboriginal carers of Aboriginal children 469**
 - Overuse of alcohol in the household..... 469
 - Gambling problems in the household..... 470
 - Smoking..... 470
 - Whether arrested or charged with an offence..... 470
 - Carer can discuss their problems with someone..... 470
 - Family financial strain 471
 - Contact with Mental Health Services..... 474
- Forced separations of carers and emotional or behavioural difficulties in their children 475**
 - Primary carer forced separation, forced relocation and emotional and behavioural difficulties in Aboriginal children aged 4–17 years 475
 - Age of the child..... 476
 - Sex of the child 479
 - LORI..... 479
 - Child care arrangement..... 480
 - Modelling the effect of the forced separation of carers from their natural family on emotional and behavioural difficulties in their children..... 483
 - Specific emotional and behavioural difficulties..... 485
 - Modelling forced separation of primary carer from natural family by a mission, government or welfare — association with specific difficulties 486
 - Emotional symptoms..... 486
 - Conduct problems 487
 - Hyperactivity 488
 - Peer problems and prosocial behaviour 488
 - Relationship with other determinants of child social and emotional wellbeing 488
 - Problem behaviours..... 490



| | |
|---|------------|
| Specific adverse behaviours | 490 |
| Secondary carer forced separations..... | 492 |
| Carers own parents' forced separations and forced relocation from traditional homeland..... | 492 |
| Youth self-reported emotional or behavioural difficulties and forced separation of the primary carer from natural family | 493 |
| Endnotes | 497 |
| Detailed tables..... | 499 |



Chapter 7

FORCED SEPARATION FROM NATURAL FAMILY, FORCED RELOCATION FROM TRADITIONAL COUNTRY OR HOMELAND, AND SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL WELLBEING OF ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The 1997 Report of the National Inquiry into the Separation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children From Their Families, Bringing Them Home¹ documented the past laws, practices and policies that saw many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children forcibly separated from their families.

Until recently there has been little or no empirical data on the nature and extent of intergenerational effects caused by the policies of forced separations of people from their natural family and forced removals from their traditional homeland. The Western Australian Aboriginal Child Health Survey (WAACHS) sought to obtain information about the association between forced separations and relocations and its effect on the social and emotional wellbeing of subsequent generations.

Volume One from the WAACHS described the number of households affected by forced separations and/or forced relocations, and the number of children living in these households.² In this chapter, the relationship between forced separations and the social and emotional wellbeing of Aboriginal carers and their children is described.

SUMMARY

Significant associations exist between the social and emotional wellbeing of Aboriginal carers and their children (aged 4–17 years) and the past policies and practices of forced separation of Aboriginal people from their natural families.

Effects on carers

Aboriginal carers who were forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare were:

- ◆ more likely to live in households where there were problems caused by the overuse of alcohol or gambling
- ◆ almost twice as likely to have been arrested or charged with an offence at some time in their life
- ◆ less than half as likely to have someone with whom they could discuss their problems
- ◆ one and a half times more likely to have had contact with Mental Health Services in Western Australia prior to the survey.

Effects on children

The children of Aboriginal carers who had been forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare:

- ◆ were over twice as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties after adjusting for age, sex, LORI and whether the primary carer is the birth mother of the child



SUMMARY *(continued)*

- ◆ were more likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional symptoms, conduct problems and hyperactivity
- ◆ had levels of both alcohol and other drug use that were approximately twice as high as children whose Aboriginal primary carer had not been forcibly separated from their natural family.

No association was found between risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in children and the forced separation of their carers' parents from their natural family. Also no association was found between forced relocation from traditional country or homeland and social and emotional wellbeing, using measures available in the survey.



BRINGING THEM HOME¹

In 1995 a national inquiry was commissioned into practices of separation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children from their families.¹ The Inquiry was led by the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission (HREOC). Particularly important to the Inquiry was validation of the stories and experiences of Aboriginal people who had been separated from their families as a result of official government policies and actions. The Inquiry noted, that unless the community listened to these stories with an open heart and mind, the continuing devastation of the lives of Aboriginal people could not be addressed and there would be no commitment to reconciliation. *Bringing Them Home*,¹ was released in May 1997 and contained wide-ranging recommendations addressed to Federal, State and Territory Governments and to non-government organisations, including churches.

The Inquiry was a response to increasing concerns among Aboriginal communities and agencies that no formal examination had been undertaken into the consequences of separating Aboriginal children from their families despite evidence of the negative effects of forced separation policies. The 1991 Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody found that 43 of the 99 deaths in custody investigated were people who had been separated from their families as children. A key turning point in the development of the inquiry was the 1994 Going Home Conference held in Darwin. At this conference, people from every state and territory met and shared experiences and discussed survival strategies.

The Inquiry was commissioned to investigate and report on four issues:

- 1. Separation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children from their families by compulsion, duress or undue influence** — to trace the history of forcible removal of Aboriginal children from their families, whether taken by force or coercion or given up under pressure or influence and to examine the experiences and effects of removal (See commentary box *Bringing Them Home: Experiences and effects of forced separation of Aboriginal children from their families*).
- 2. The need to change current laws, practices and policies related to services and procedures currently available to those affected by the separations** — to examine the adequacy of services available for people affected by forced removal, in particular, access to personal and family records and assistance for family reunions (See commentary box *Family Tracing and Reunion*).
- 3. Assessing what principles were relevant to determine justification for compensation** — the Inquiry was to report on the principles relevant to determining the justification for compensation for persons and communities affected by such forced removal.
- 4. Examine current laws, practices and policies where Indigenous children are placed in care** — to examine whether current laws, practices and policies related to the placement and care of Aboriginal children taken away from their families needed to be changed to take account of the principle of self-determination for Aboriginal people.

Continued



BRINGING THEM HOME¹ (continued)

HREOC President, Sir Ronald Wilson, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Justice Commissioner, Mick Dodson had primary responsibility for conducting the hearings. With the assistance of other HREOC Commissioners and the Queensland Discrimination Commissioner, information for the Inquiry was gathered from every state and territory capital and most regions of the country in the form of written submissions and evidence provided in public and private hearings. Information was provided by Aboriginal people, government and church representatives, former mission staff, foster and adoptive parents, doctors and health professionals, academics, police and others. In Western Australia, evidence was obtained from 57 individuals and organisations plus 58 confidential submissions. Personal support and counselling was provided to Aboriginal witnesses during the process because of the traumatic nature of memories being recalled and the confronting task of talking about this to strangers.

Overview of the findings of the Inquiry

The Inquiry reported that the separation of Aboriginal children from their families and the abuse some experienced has permanently scarred their lives. The harm continues in later generations, affecting their children and grandchildren.

From the evidence presented to the Inquiry it was found that:

- ◆ Institutional conditions were often very harsh
- ◆ Education of children in these institutions consisted of basic literacy, numeracy and hygiene, with a view to preparing them for domestic or manual labour
- ◆ Excessive physical punishments were common. Physical assault or brutal punishments were reported by almost one quarter of witnesses who had been fostered or adopted, and by one in six who had been institutionalised
- ◆ Children were vulnerable to sexual abuse and exploitation. Sexual abuse was reported by one in five people who had been fostered or adopted and by one in ten in work placements organised by the Protection Board or institution
- ◆ Some people found happiness
- ◆ People who were separated from their families are not necessarily better off. The 1994 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey found that 29.1 per cent of people who were forcibly taken away assessed their health status as 'poor' or 'fair' compared with 15.4 per cent of people who were not taken away. The survey also found that they were not better educated, not more likely to be employed and not receiving significantly higher incomes than people who were raised in their communities
- ◆ As well as suffering loss of family and community, people who were forcibly removed have suffered loss of culture, language, heritage and lands

Continued . . .



BRINGING THEM HOME¹ (continued)

- ◆ The loss of so many children affected the health and morale of many Aboriginal families and communities
- ◆ The effects of separation still resonate today. The Inquiry concluded that Aboriginal families and communities have endured gross violations of their human rights and that these violations continue to affect Aboriginal people's daily lives.

Recommendations of the Inquiry

Bringing Them Home contains 54 recommendations categorised under the following headings:

- ◆ Acknowledgement and apology from parliaments, police forces and churches who were involved
- ◆ Guarantees against repetition by provision of education, training and instituting self-determination principles
- ◆ Restitution by way of counselling services, assistance in maintaining records, language, culture and history centres
- ◆ Rehabilitation through mental health programs, parenting and other services
- ◆ Monetary compensation where a National Compensation Fund would operate.

FORCED SEPARATIONS AND THE MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING OF ABORIGINAL CARERS OF ABORIGINAL CHILDREN

Aboriginal carers were asked whether they were taken away from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare. Respondents were not asked to identify which of these entities took them, where or when they were taken or under what circumstances this took place. The only information collected was whether they were taken away.

The impact that these forced separations may have had on the social and emotional wellbeing of Aboriginal carers of Aboriginal children was investigated by examining the association between forced separations from natural family and carer reports of mental health and wellbeing. While the survey was not specifically designed to measure the social and emotional wellbeing of carers, a small number of indicator variables have been collected. In addition, linked medical records were examined to investigate if there was any association between forced separations and use of Mental Health Services by carers.

OVERUSE OF ALCOHOL IN THE HOUSEHOLD

All carers (both primary and secondary) were asked if overuse of alcohol caused problems in their household. Among carers who had not been forcibly separated from their natural family, 14.0 per cent (CI: 12.5%–15.6%) said that overuse of alcohol caused problems in the household, while 19.6 per cent (CI: 13.2%–26.7%) of carers who had been forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare experienced problems due to the overuse of alcohol in the household (Table 7.1). Using multivariate



logistic regression modelling (see *Glossary*) it was found that, after accounting for age, sex and Level of Relative Isolation (LORI), carers who had been forcibly separated from their natural family were over one and a half times as likely (Odds Ratio 1.61; CI: 1.12–2.32) to report that overuse of alcohol caused problems in the household (Table 7.2).

GAMBLING PROBLEMS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Carers were also asked if betting or gambling caused problems in the household. Among carers who had not been forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare, 4.1 per cent (CI: 3.2%–5.2%) said that betting or gambling caused problems in the household compared with 8.1 per cent (CI: 4.8%–12.3%) of carers who had been forcibly separated (Table 7.3). Logistic regression modelling confirmed that after adjusting for demographic factors of age, sex and LORI, carers who had been forcibly separated from their natural family were over twice as likely (Odds Ratio 2.10; CI: 1.25–3.54) to report that betting or gambling caused problems in the household (Table 7.4).

SMOKING

All carers were asked whether they had ever smoked cigarettes regularly and, if so, did they still smoke cigarettes. This was analysed by whether they were forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare. No significant findings were made for current or past smokers by all carers, or by carer type (Tables 7.5 and 7.6).

WHETHER ARRESTED OR CHARGED WITH AN OFFENCE

A higher proportion of primary carers who were forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare had been arrested or charged with an offence (47.4 per cent; CI: 39.6%–55.5%) than primary carers who were not forcibly separated (36.9 per cent; CI: 34.3%–39.6%) (Table 7.7). Logistic regression modelling confirmed that, after adjusting for age, sex and LORI, primary carers who had been forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare were almost twice as likely (Odds Ratio 1.95; CI: 1.42–2.68) to have been arrested or charged with an offence (Table 7.8).

CARER CAN DISCUSS THEIR PROBLEMS WITH SOMEONE

Primary carers were also asked if they had anyone to yarn to about their problems. The findings were not significant, but suggest that fewer carers who were forcibly separated from their natural family had somebody to yarn to about their problems (Table 7.9).

Among carers who had been forcibly separated from their natural family, 20.3 per cent (CI: 13.1%–28.9%) did not have anyone they can yarn to about their problems, compared with 11.8 per cent (CI: 10.2%–13.5%) of carers who had not been separated from their natural family. After adjusting for age, sex and LORI, logistic regression modelling found that carers who were forcibly separated from their natural family were significantly less likely to have someone they can yarn to about problems (Odds Ratio 0.45; CI: 0.30–0.68) (Table 7.10).



Forced separation from natural family, forced relocation from traditional country or homeland, and social and emotional wellbeing of Aboriginal children and young people

FAMILY FINANCIAL STRAIN

Primary carers were asked about their family's financial strain, by whether a mission, the government or welfare forcibly separated them from their natural family. No significant differences were found (Table 7.11).

FORCED SEPARATIONS: DATA FROM ABS NATIONAL ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER SURVEYS

Background

In 1994, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) conducted the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS).³ This was a landmark collection as it made available a range of important social and cultural statistics that had not been collected before.

The survey was developed in response to recommendations made by the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody.⁴ The Royal Commission found that statistical information required for a thorough analysis of the issues to be addressed was not available for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The subsequent completion of the NATSIS resulted in a data set that included key social, demographic, health and economic data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people available at the national, state and ATSI region level.

In 2002, the ABS conducted its second national social survey of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, titled the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS).⁵ The sample comprised some 9,400 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over from all states and territories, including 1,500 from Western Australia. People from both remote and non-remote areas were represented.

Forced separations, Australia – NATSIS compared with NATSISS

The data items relating to forced separation show strong consistency of reporting over time, with no statistically significant difference in the proportions of persons removed from their natural family (for selected age group cohorts based on closest equivalent age at enumeration) between the 1994 NATSIS and the 2002 NATSISS. For example, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 25 years or over in 1994, 10.3 per cent (CI: 8.6%–12.0%) had been forcibly separated from their natural family, compared with 10.2 per cent (CI: 8.9%–11.5%) for those aged 35 years and over in 2002. For those aged 15 years or over, the 1994 figure was 8.3 per cent (CI: 6.7%–9.9%), compared with 8.6 per cent (CI: 7.4%–9.8%) for those aged 25 years or over in 2002. Finally, for all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years or over at the time of NATSISS 2002, the figure was 8.4 per cent (CI: 7.2%–9.6%).⁵

Continued



FORCED SEPARATIONS: DATA FROM THE NATIONAL ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER SOCIAL SURVEY (continued)

Forced separations, Western Australia – NATSIS compared with NATSISS

The 1994 NATSIS report for Western Australia showed that for those Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 45 years and over, 17.8 per cent (CI: 11.7%–23.9%) had been forcibly separated from their natural family, as did 16.4 per cent (CI: 12.7%–20.1%) of those aged 25–44 years.⁶ This compares with findings at the national level of 10.7 per cent (CI: 9.0%–12.4%) and 10.1 per cent (CI: 9.1%–11.1%) respectively for the same age groups. For those aged 25–44 years, the difference was statistically significant.³

A significant finding from the 2002 NATSISS was that 53.7 per cent (CI: 48.6%–58.9%) of Western Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders aged 15 years and over had either been forcibly separated from their natural family themselves or had a relative who had been.⁷ This proportion was substantially higher than the 37.6 per cent (CI: 35.5%–39.7%) for the whole of Australia.⁵

Forced separations – WAACHS perspective

Keeping in mind that the WAACHS methodology is different, most importantly in that it concentrates on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and their carers rather than all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (NATSIS 1994) or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over (NATSISS 2002), it is valuable to recap a few key findings on forced separations from natural families published in Volume One of the WAACHS.²

The WAACHS asked primary and secondary carers of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent if they had been taken away from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare. WAACHS used the same question wording as NATSISS. For primary carers, 12.3 per cent (CI: 10.6%–14.3%) had been forcibly separated from their natural family while, for secondary carers, the estimate was very similar at 12.3 per cent (CI: 9.7%–15.4%) with a wider confidence interval.²

The WAACHS also found that over one-third (35.3 per cent; CI: 32.8%–37.8%) of all Aboriginal children in Western Australia were living in households where a carer, or a carer's parent, had been forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare.

Forced separations and life outcomes – NATSISS findings

The NATSISS provided the ability to investigate relationships between the forced separation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people from their natural family and certain life outcomes, from both a national and state perspective.

Continued



FORCED SEPARATIONS: DATA FROM THE NATIONAL ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER SOCIAL SURVEY (continued)

Forced separations and life outcomes – NATSISS findings (continued)

Self-reported health status. NATSISS found that, at the national level, 40.0 per cent (CI: 33.4%–46.6%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over reported their health to be fair or poor if they had been forcibly separated from their natural family. This compares with only 21.8 per cent (CI: 20.2%–23.4%) for those who had not been forcibly separated from their natural family.⁸

For Western Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over, the equivalent rates were 43.5 per cent (CI: 32.0%–55.0%) and 21.5 per cent (CI: 18.2%–24.8%) respectively.⁸

For the Western Australian general population in 2002 a significantly lower 14.1 per cent (CI: 12.6%–15.6%) of adults described their overall health status as being either fair or poor.⁹

Smoking. At the national level, of those Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who had been forcibly separated, a significantly higher proportion were a current daily smoker (64.6 per cent; CI: 57.5%–71.7%) compared with those who had not been forcibly separated (46.8 per cent; CI: 44.5%–49.1%).⁸

In Western Australia, a higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were daily smokers (58.7 per cent; CI: 47.9%–69.5%) if they had been forcibly separated from their natural family compared with those who had not been forcibly separated (42.4 per cent; CI: 37.5%–47.3%).⁸

For the general population in 2001, at the national level a significantly lower 22.4 per cent (CI: 21.9%–22.9%) of adults were current daily smokers.¹⁰

Stressful life events. At the national level, reporting the presence of a stressor in the last 12 months occurs in a higher proportion of those who had been forcibly separated from their natural family (89.0 per cent; CI: 85.3%–92.7%) than those who had not been forcibly separated (81.5 per cent; CI: 79.7%–83.3%). Findings for Western Australia were not statistically significant, partly due to the reduced statistical power caused by a smaller sample at the state level.⁸

For the general population in 2002, at the national level, a significantly lower 57.4 per cent (CI: 56.7%–58.0%) of adults had experienced at least one stressor in the 12 months prior to being surveyed.¹⁰

Continued



FORCED SEPARATIONS: DATA FROM THE NATIONAL ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER SOCIAL SURVEY (continued)

NATSISS findings and the WAACHS

Despite there being some differences in methodology between the two surveys, the NATSISS and the WAACHS both demonstrate that a link does exist between adverse life outcomes and the forced separation of Aboriginal people from their natural families. From the NATSISS these adverse outcomes include inferior overall self-reported health status, higher levels of smoking and stressful life events. Adverse outcomes found in the WAACHS include a higher likelihood of living in households where alcohol and gambling cause problems, being more likely to have been arrested or charged with an offence, more likely to have had contact with Mental Health Services and less likely to have someone with whom to share their problems.

In addition to this, the WAACHS was also able to show a link between forced separation of Aboriginal carers and some adverse outcomes for their children. The NATSISS did not collect multi-generational data.

Overall, the data from the 2002 NATSISS support the findings presented in this chapter that show there are real differences in life outcomes for those Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples who were forcibly separated from their natural families.

CONTACT WITH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

As noted in Chapter 6 – *Use of Mental Health Services*, 22.8 per cent (CI: 20.9%–24.8%) of carers had had some contact with Mental Health Services in WA prior to the survey. This finding was based on linking the records of the approximately 95 per cent of carers who gave consent for record linkage with the Mental Health Information System (See Chapter 6).

Among Aboriginal carers who consented to record linkage, 21.3 per cent (CI: 19.2%–23.4%) of those who had not been forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, government or welfare had had contact with Mental Health Services in WA prior to the survey, compared with 29.5 per cent (CI: 22.7%–37.5%) of those who had been forcibly separated from their natural family (Table 7.12). Logistic regression modelling confirmed that after adjusting for age, sex and LORI, those carers who had been forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare were one and a half times as likely (Odds Ratio 1.50; CI: 1.12–1.99) to have had contact with Mental Health Services in WA (Table 7.13).



FORCED SEPARATIONS OF CARERS AND EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES IN THEIR CHILDREN

While it has been reported that Aboriginal people who were directly impacted by the child removal and family relocation policies of past governments experience many negative life outcomes,³ there has not been large-scale empirical data available to test whether that social and cultural dislocation has influenced the life outcomes of children in their care.

The WAACHS data permits investigation of the effects of forced separations and removals on emotional and behavioural difficulties in children cared for by Aboriginal people who were forcibly separated from their natural family and/or forcibly relocated from their traditional homeland.

All classifications of forced separation and forced relocation of carers that were used in the demographic analysis in Chapter 2 of Volume One have been investigated to ensure continuity.²

The forced separation of primary carers had the greatest impact on child emotional and behavioural difficulties, with consistent statistically significant findings. Secondary carer separations were only significant at the level of moderate risk, and inter-generational effects beyond two generations were generally not significant and for the most part small.

Some combined variables, such as either primary or secondary carer having been forcibly separated from natural family, showed variations of significance. However, it was apparent that this was due to the effect of the separation of the primary carer, and no additional effect was found associated with the forced separation of other carers. As a result, in analyses involving child emotional and behavioural difficulties and carer separation, primary carer separation will be the variable mostly used to describe these effects.

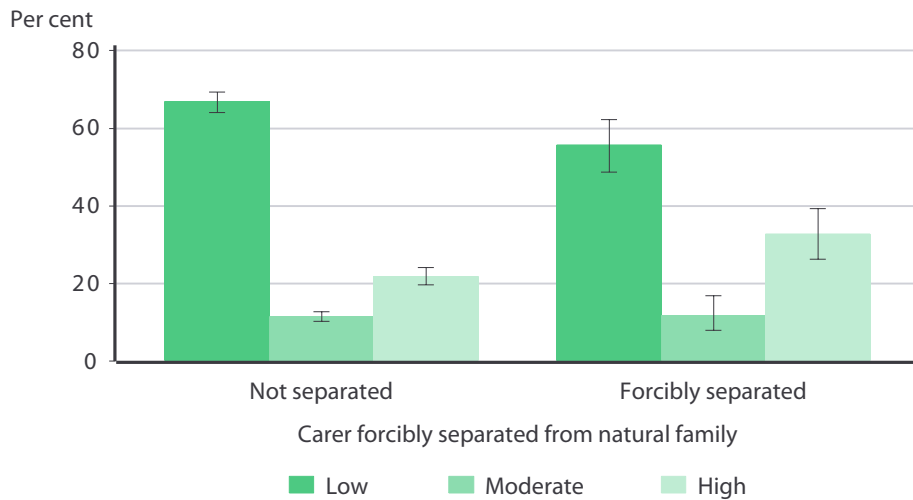
Beyond the effect of forced separation of the primary carer from their natural family, there was no significant association between relocation of primary carer or other carers from traditional country or homeland on emotional and behavioural difficulties in children, using measures available in the survey.

PRIMARY CARER FORCED SEPARATION, FORCED RELOCATION AND EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES IN ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS

Of those children whose primary carer was forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare, nearly one third (32.7 per cent; CI: 26.3%–39.3%) were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. This proportion is significantly higher than that found in children looked after by primary carers who had not been forcibly separated from their natural family (21.8 per cent; CI: 19.6%–24.1%) (Figure 7.1).



FIGURE 7.1: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

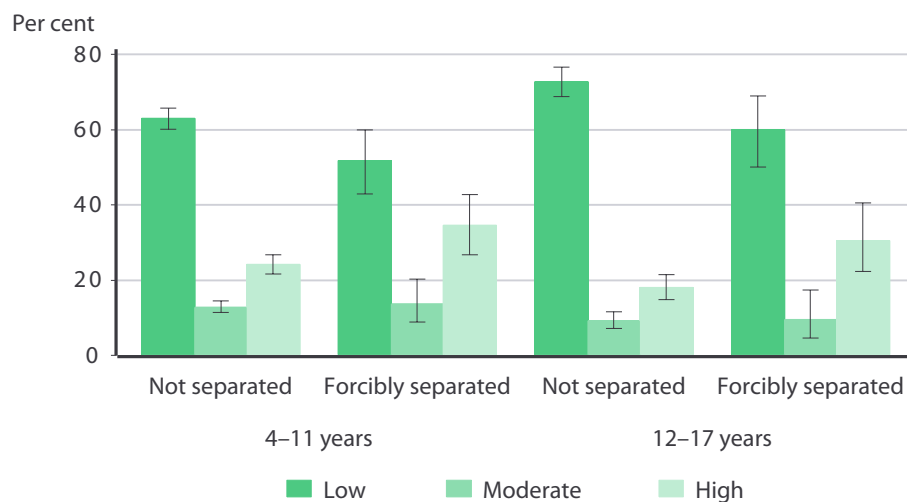


Source: Table 7.14

Age of the child

Differences were also found between age groups. A higher proportion of children aged 4–11 years whose primary carer was forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (34.6 per cent; CI: 26.8%–42.8%) than children aged 4–11 years looked after by primary carers who were not forcibly separated (24.2 per cent; CI: 21.7%–26.8%). For children aged 12–17 years the corresponding proportions were 30.5 per cent (CI: 22.3%–40.5%) and 18.0 per cent (CI: 14.8%–21.4%) (Figure 7.2).

FIGURE 7.2: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM NATURAL FAMILY, BY A MISSION, GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE AND AGE GROUP



Source: Table 7.15



CANADIAN FORCED SEPARATIONS – A PARALLEL EXPERIENCE

As described in several commentaries within this chapter, Australia's past policies and practices of forcibly separating Aboriginal children from their natural families resulted in a series of negative life outcomes for many of those involved. The experience for the Aboriginal people of Canada has been broadly similar.

Two Canadian reports from the mid-1990's brought these past policies and practices, and their cultural impact, to the attention of the Canadian government and people. One, the *Report of the Royal Commission On Aboriginal Peoples*, was an expansive document that covered all aspects of the impact on Aboriginal people wrought by European colonisation.¹¹ The other, *Breaking the silence: An interpretive study of residential school impact and healing as illustrated by the stories of First Nations individuals*, concentrated on one of the main government vehicles impacting on Aboriginal people and their cultural identity—the Residential Schools programme.¹²

Colonial control over the schooling of First Nations children initially came about through the passing of the British North America Act of 1867. The passing of the Indian Act of 1876 further reinforced this control, as it handed the Minister of Indian Affairs overarching power that allowed, for example, the banning of centuries old cultural practices and dances, as well as the regulation of traditional hunting and gathering. A delegate of the Minister, the Indian Agent, generally enforced the powers of the Act at the Reserve level.¹²

The Residential Schools programme, which operated in Canada from 1879 until direct federal control of First Nations schooling began subsiding in 1972, had many similarities with the general pattern of forced separation in Australia. Canadian First Nations children were removed from their natural families under a legal framework established by the colonising government and placed in institutions that denied them contact with their natural family and culture, and imposed upon them a new and different way of life. From the outset, the government formalised a role for Christian churches in the running of the residential schools programme. It was not until the 1950s that the schools started to become secular, government staffed and generally mainstream in their curricula.¹²

At various stages throughout this period, the colonial policy shifted from assimilation (until 1910) to segregation (from 1910 to 1951) and finally integration of First Nations people (1951 to 1972). Whichever policy was being favoured, all were part of the same overall goal, which imposed restrictions on traditional ways and practices in favour of adopting the colonial ideals of the day.¹²

The Canadian *Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples* described this experience as follows:

‘The tragic legacy of residential education began in the late nineteenth century with a three part vision of education in the service of assimilation. It included, first, a justification for removing children from their communities and disrupting Aboriginal families; second, a precise pedagogy for resocializing children in the

Continued . . .



CANADIAN FORCED SEPARATIONS – A PARALLEL EXPERIENCE (*continued*)

schools; and third, schemes for integrating graduates into the non-Aboriginal world.' ... 'The common wisdom of the day that animated the educational plans of church and state was that Aboriginal children had to be rescued from their "evil surroundings", isolated from parents, family and community,¹³ and "kept constantly within the circle of civilized conditions".¹⁴

'Initially, the schools were seen as a bridge from the Aboriginal world into non-Aboriginal communities. That passage was marked out in clear stages: separation, socialization and, finally, assimilation through enfranchisement. By this last step, the male graduate could avail himself of the enfranchisement provisions of the *Indian Act*, leaving behind his Indian status and taking on the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. Each stage in the passage had its difficulties, and the department was fully aware that its task was not completed with the training that led to graduation. Indeed, it declared in its annual report of 1887, "it is after its completion that the greatest care...needs to be exercised, in order to prevent retrogression." Retrogression — cultural backsliding — was the great fear. Once the connection between child and community had been broken it should not be re-established; the child should never again fall under the influence of Indian "prejudices and traditions" or the "degradations of savage life."¹⁵ To prevent this unhappy occurrence, the department reported in 1887, it would be best "to prevent those whose education at an industrial institution...has been completed from returning to the reserves". They were instead to be placed in the non-Aboriginal world and secured there by employment in the trade they had learned at the school, "so as to cause them to reside in towns, or, in the case of farmers, in settlements of white people, and thus become amalgamated with the general community."¹⁶ By implication, the future was not only one of amalgamating growing numbers of employable graduates but also the progressive decay and final disappearance of reserve communities.'

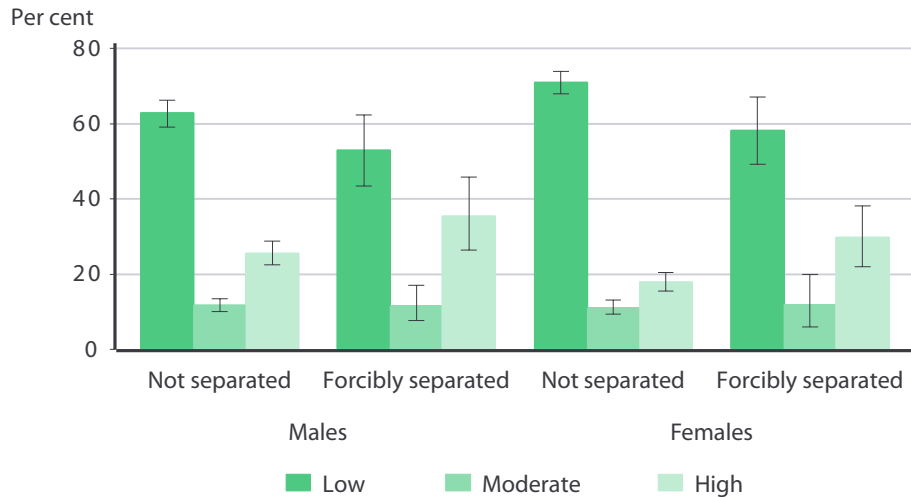
'No segment of our research aroused more outrage and shame than the story of the residential schools. Certainly there were hundreds of children who survived and scores who benefitted from the education they received. And there were teachers and administrators who gave years of their lives to what they believed was a noble experiment. But the incredible damage — loss of life, denigration of culture, destruction of self-respect and self-esteem, rupture of families, impact of these traumas on succeeding generations, and the enormity of the cultural triumphalism that lay behind the enterprise — will deeply disturb anyone who allows this story to seep into their consciousness and recognizes that these policies and deeds were perpetrated by Canadians no better or worse intentioned, no better or worse educated than we are today. This episode reveals what has been demonstrated repeatedly in the subsequent events of this century: the capacity of powerful but grievously false premises to take over public institutions and render them powerless to mount effective resistance. It is also evidence of the capacity of democratic populations to tolerate moral enormities in their midst.¹⁷



Sex of the child

Only females showed any statistically significant differences. A higher proportion of female children whose primary carer was forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (29.8 per cent; CI: 21.9%–38.1%) than children looked after by primary carers who were not forcibly separated (17.8 per cent; CI: 15.5%–20.4%) (Figure 7.3).

FIGURE 7.3: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE AND SEX

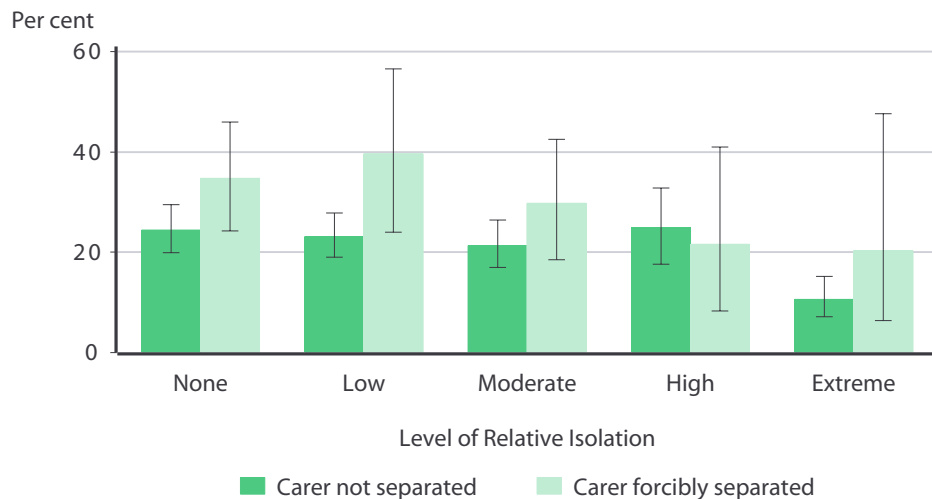


Source: Table 7.16

LORI

No significant differences were found by LORI according to whether the child’s primary carer was forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare (Figure 7.4).

FIGURE 7.4: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



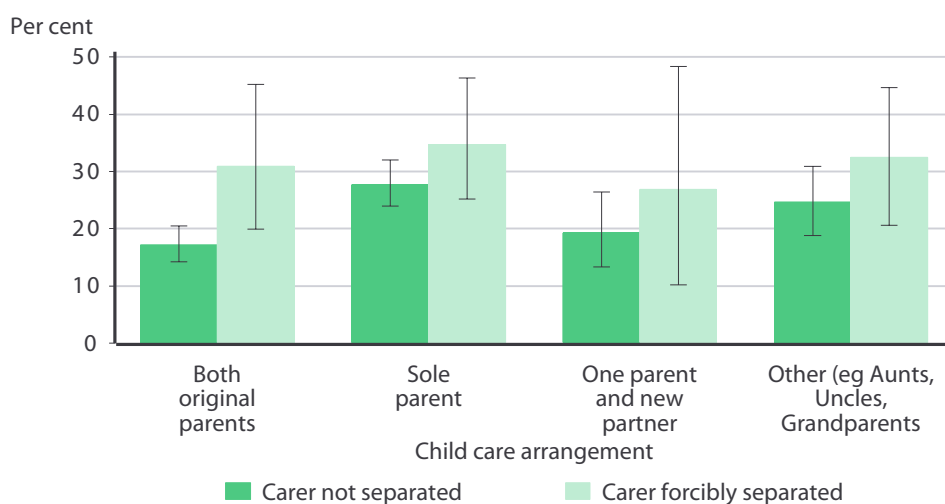
Source: Table 7.17



Child care arrangement

The relationship between child care arrangement and whether the primary carer was forcibly separated from natural family by a mission, the government or welfare was examined (Figure 7.5). The largest difference due to forced separation from natural family was seen for children who are cared for by both original parents. For these children, 17.1 per cent (CI: 14.2%–20.5%) were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties if the primary carer had not been forcibly separated from natural family, whereas 30.9 per cent (CI: 19.9%–45.2%) were at high risk if the primary carer had been forcibly separated from natural family. By contrast, for children cared for by a sole parent, 27.7 per cent (CI: 23.9%–32.0%) were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties if the primary carer had not been forcibly separated from natural family, compared with 34.7 per cent (CI: 25.2%–46.4%) where the primary carer had been forcibly separated from natural family.

FIGURE 7.5: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE AND CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENT



Source: Table 7.18



BRINGING THEM HOME¹ – EXPERIENCES AND EFFECTS OF FORCED SEPARATION OF CHILDREN FROM THEIR FAMILIES

Children's experiences

When removed from their families, children could have been put into an institution or mission dormitory, fostered or adopted.¹ In many cases children experienced several moves from homes and institutions. Children who had been removed were discouraged from contacting their families and, in many cases, were told falsely either that their parents did not want them or that their parents were dead. They were taught to feel contempt for Aboriginal culture and for other Aboriginal people. For removed children who were old enough to be aware of their cultural heritage, this contempt for their culture was often internalised.

The Inquiry found, in many instances, that the conditions of missions, institutions and children's homes were poor, with insufficient resources preventing improvement or provision of adequate clothing or food. As well as the poor conditions, institutional regimes were often very strict, with severe punishments administered when rules were broken.

Many Aboriginal children who had been fostered, adopted or sent to institutions were subject to excessive physical punishments and/or at risk of sexual abuse. One in four witnesses to the Inquiry reported being physically assaulted in their foster or adoptive placements while one in six institutionalised children reported physical assault. The Inquiry concluded that there was a failure by welfare officials to protect Aboriginal wards from such abuses.

While some children were taken compulsorily (legally or illegally), others had been given up as a consequence of duress or undue influence. Parents were told that relinquishing their child was in the child's best interests in that they would receive a good education. The reality was, however, that education in institutions was essentially preparation for menial labour.

There were some witnesses to the Inquiry who reported finding affection and happiness in their adoptive family, or children's home. The Inquiry found that where child placements were more enlightened, many of the damaging effects of removal were overcome.

Effects on the children

The experience and effects of forced separation of children from their families and communities have been multiple, continuing and profoundly disabling. The trauma of separation and attempts at 'assimilation' have damaged their self-esteem and wellbeing, and impaired their parenting and relationships. In turn their children suffer. There is a cycle of damage which people find difficult to escape unaided.

Continued



BRINGING THEM HOME¹ – EXPERIENCES AND EFFECTS OF FORCED SEPARATION OF CHILDREN FROM THEIR FAMILIES (*continued*)

Loss of primary carer in early childhood

Over half of all children forcibly removed were removed before the age of five years. Expert witnesses to the Inquiry presented substantial evidence of the ill effects of separating children from their mother at an early age. It was argued that the quality of social relationships is profoundly affected by experiences as a baby. Separation can lead to insecurity and lack of self-esteem, depression and suicide, delinquency and violence, alcohol and drug abuse and or lack of trust and intimacy. The Australian Association of Infant Mental Health reported that 'early loss of a mother or prolonged separation from her before age 11 is conducive to subsequent depression, choice of an inappropriate partner, and difficulties in parenting the next generation. Anti-social activity, violence, depression and suicide have also been suggested as likely results of the severe disruption of affectional bonds.'¹ In its submission to the 2000 Senate Inquiry into the Federal Government's implementation of recommendations made in *Bringing Them Home*, the Mental Health Council of Australia argued that the 'likelihood of an individual developing a mental illness is pronounced when a history of childhood separation from biological parents, neglect or institutionalisation exists. This makes Indigenous people particularly vulnerable'.¹⁸

There had been a commonly held view that forcibly removing children from their families was in their best interests at the time. However, a 1994 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) survey found that a higher proportion of people who were forcibly taken away in childhood assessed their health status as 'fair' or 'poor' compared with people who had not been taken away. The survey also found that people who had been forcibly taken away were not better educated, not more likely to be employed or be receiving significantly higher incomes than people who had remained in their communities.³

Loss of parenting skills

The Inquiry found that, as parents, many who had been removed from their families as children have problem children of their own. This next generation of children are at risk of removal by welfare and juvenile justice as a direct result of the lack of opportunity by their parents to acquire good parenting skills caused by being brought up in institutions or a succession of foster homes. Furthermore, their own personal experiences with government and other services make parents of difficult children reluctant to seek support from mainstream services for fear of their own children being taken from them.

Continued



BRINGING THEM HOME¹ – EXPERIENCES AND EFFECTS OF FORCED SEPARATION OF CHILDREN FROM THEIR FAMILIES *(continued)*

Loss of culture

Many people who had been forcibly removed as children, as well as their own children, have lost their culture, languages, heritage and lands as well as families and communities. Forcible removal has left many with nowhere to belong, and no sense of identity and has meant loss of opportunity to assert rights under land rights or native title legislation.

Effect on those left behind

The children who were removed were not the only victims of forcible removal policies and actions. The Inquiry found that whole families and communities suffered long term harm as a consequence of the removal of their children. In some cases, families who feared having their children removed denied their Aboriginality and isolated themselves from their communities and families. The loss of so many children has contributed to the poor health and low morale of many Aboriginal communities resulting, in many instances, in alcohol abuse, hospitalisation following accidents or assaults or behaviour leading to incarceration or early death.

MODELLING THE EFFECT OF THE FORCED SEPARATION OF CARERS FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY ON EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES IN THEIR CHILDREN

Associations have been found between the forced separation of a primary carer from natural family and high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in their children. However, risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties has also been found to vary by age and sex of the child, and area of residence, as measured by LORI (see Chapter 2). It is possible that the association between forced separations and child wellbeing could also be influenced by these other factors.

EXPLORING RELATIONSHIPS WITH MODELLING

Statistical modelling can be used to assess the simultaneous impact of multiple factors. Models can be fit to determine the association between forced separations of carers and risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in their children that account for the effects of age, sex and LORI. *Logistic regression models* (see *Glossary*) were used to explore these relationships. The modelling techniques used in this survey account for the use of survey weights and the hierarchical structure of the data with selection of children within families and communities.

Continued



EXPLORING RELATIONSHIPS WITH MODELLING *(continued)*

The results of logistic regression models are expressed in terms of *odds ratios* (see *Glossary*). The odds ratios are calculated relative to an index category for each variable. For instance in the model examining the probability that a child is at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (Table 7.19) the category ‘child’s primary carer was not forcibly separated from his or her natural family by a mission, government or welfare’ was used as the index category. Where the primary carer was forcibly separated from his or her natural family the odds ratio was 2.34 (CI: 1.27–4.32). This can be interpreted as saying that children whose primary carers were forcibly removed from their natural family were 2.34 times more likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children whose primary carers had not been forcibly removed from their natural family.

Each model adjusts for the independent effects of the other variables in the model. Thus, for example, the association between forced separation of the primary carer and the likelihood that the child has high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties is not an artefact of different ages of the children or different rates of forcible separations in areas of different levels of relative isolation.

The statistical significance of an odds ratio can be judged by whether the confidence interval includes the reference value of one (see *Appendix E — Reliability of Estimates*, for more information on confidence intervals).

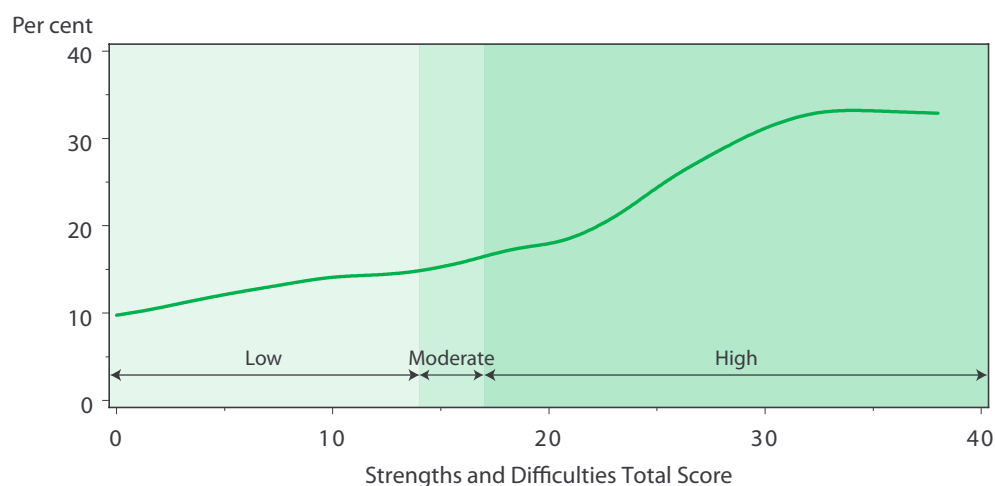
Adjusting for age, sex, LORI and whether the primary carer is the birth mother of the child, children whose primary carer had been forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, government or welfare were over twice as likely (Odds Ratio 2.34; CI: 1.27–4.32) to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children whose primary carer was Aboriginal but had not been separated from their natural family (Table 7.19). Where it was not known whether the child’s carer had been forcibly separated from natural family (where the data were not collected or the primary carer chose not to answer this question), or where the primary carer was non-Aboriginal, there was no significant difference in the likelihood that the children would be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties compared with children whose primary carer had not been forcibly separated.

The relationship between forced separation of the primary carer from natural family and Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) total scores (see Chapter 2) of the children in their care were also examined by looking at the scores on a continuous scale. The mean SDQ score was higher for children with a primary carer who was forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare (Mean 12.9; CI: 11.9–14.0) than children looked after by primary carers who were not separated (Mean 10.9; CI: 10.5–11.3) (Table 7.20).



As shown in Figure 7.6, the proportion of children whose primary carer had been forcibly separated from his or her natural family increased steadily with increasing total SDQ score of the child. The rate of increase was greatest for children whose SDQ scores were above 22.

FIGURE 7.6: PROPORTION OF CHILDREN WHOSE CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, BY TOTAL SDQ SCORE OF THE CHILD



SPECIFIC EMOTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES

The effect of forced separations of carers from their natural family on emotional and behavioural difficulties in their children was investigated further by looking at the outcomes of the five SDQ sub-scales in this setting. There were significant differences in the proportion of children who were at high risk of clinically significant emotional symptoms, conduct problems and hyperactivity. However, there were no significant findings for carer reported peer problems or problems with prosocial behaviour, where the child's primary carer was separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare.

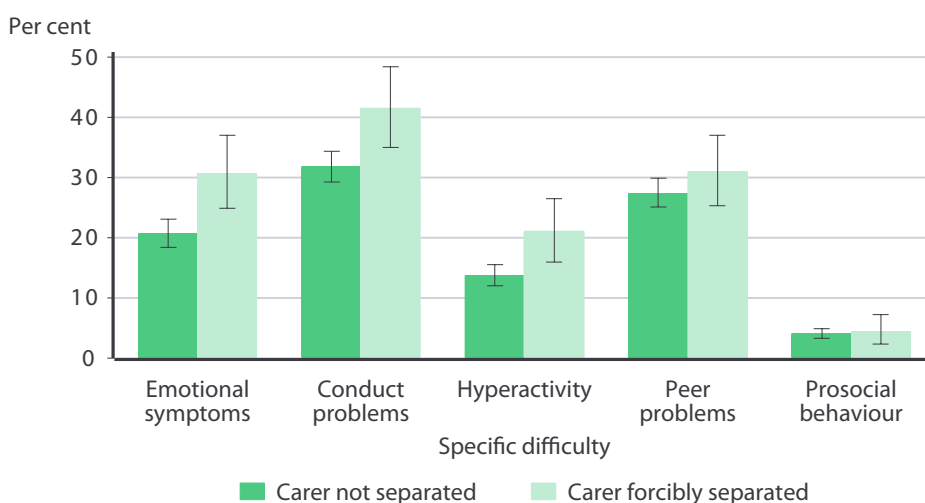
Children with a primary carer who was forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare were more likely to:

- ◆ suffer from high risk of clinically significant emotional symptoms (30.7 per cent; CI: 24.9%–37.1%) than children looked after by primary carers who were not forcibly separated (20.7 per cent; CI: 18.4%–23.1%).
- ◆ have a higher mean emotional symptoms score (3.24; CI: 2.88–3.61) than children looked after by primary carers who were not forcibly separated (2.56; CI: 2.41–2.70).
- ◆ suffer from high risk of clinically significant conduct problems (41.5 per cent; CI: 35.0%–48.4%) than children looked after by primary carers who were not forcibly separated (31.8 per cent; CI: 29.3%–34.4%).
- ◆ have a higher mean conduct problems score (3.24; CI: 2.89–3.59) than children looked after by primary carers who were not forcibly separated (2.65; CI: 2.51–2.79).



- ◆ suffer from high risk of clinically significant hyperactivity (21.1 per cent; CI: 16.0%–26.5%) than children looked after by primary carers who were not forcibly separated (13.7 per cent; CI: 12.0%–15.5%).
- ◆ have a higher mean hyperactivity score (3.88; CI: 3.49–4.27) than children looked after by primary carers who were not forcibly separated (3.34; CI: 3.19–3.48) (Tables 7.21 and 7.22).

FIGURE 7.7: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — PROPORTION AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT SPECIFIC DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE



Source: Table 7.21

MODELLING FORCED SEPARATION OF PRIMARY CARER FROM NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE — ASSOCIATION WITH SPECIFIC DIFFICULTIES

Modelling found significant associations between forced separations of primary carers from their natural family and three of the specific difficulties scores in their children – emotional symptoms, conduct problems and hyperactivity.

Emotional symptoms

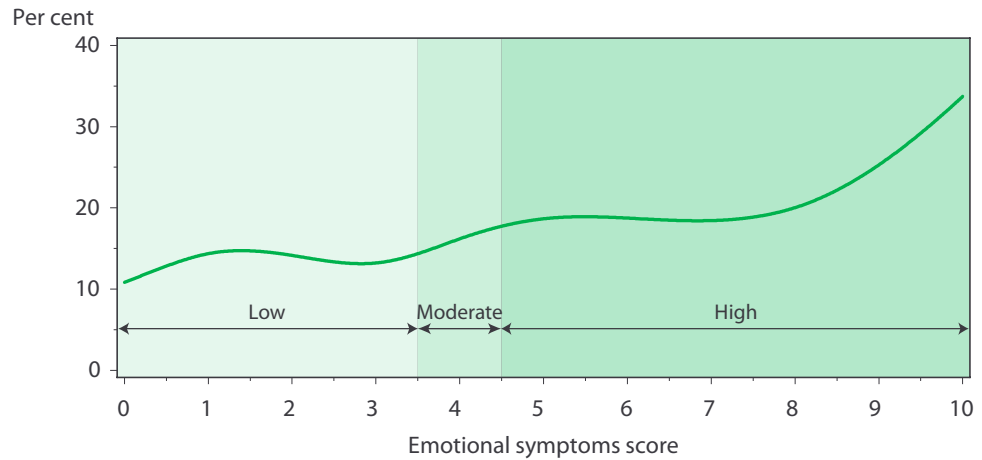
For the SDQ emotional symptoms scale, children whose primary carers had been forcibly separated from their natural families were over one and a half times as likely (Odds Ratio 1.56; CI: 1.07–2.29) to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional symptoms compared with children with Aboriginal primary carers who were not forcibly separated from their natural family (Table 7.23).

Children for whom it was not known if their primary carer had been forcibly separated from their natural family also were over one and a half times as likely (Odds Ratio 1.55; CI: 1.00–2.39) to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional symptoms.

Children with the highest emotional symptoms scores were most likely to be cared for by a primary carer who had been forcibly separated from his or her natural family. The rate of increase in this trend was greatest for children at the most severe end of the scale (Figure 7.8).



FIGURE 7.8: PROPORTION OF CHILDREN WHOSE CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, BY EMOTIONAL SYMPTOMS SCORE OF THE CHILD

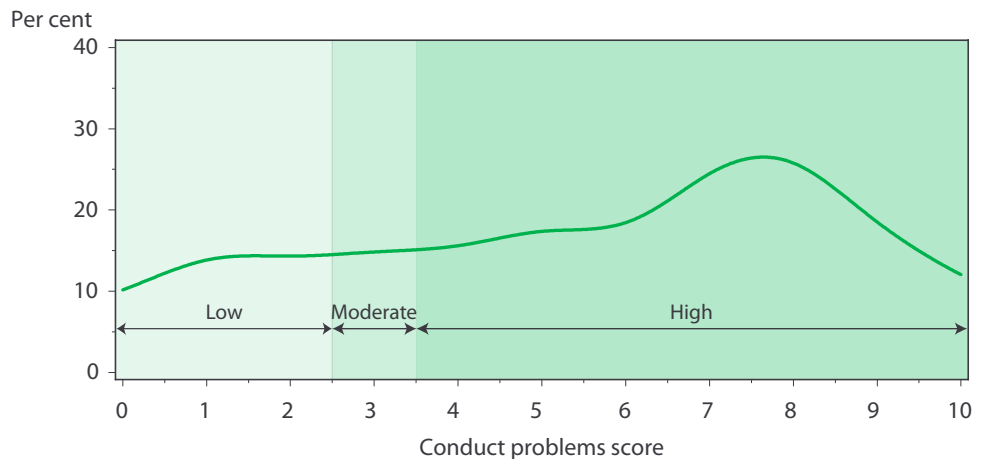


Conduct problems

Children whose primary carers had been forcibly separated from their natural families were over one and a half times as likely (Odds Ratio 1.75; CI: 1.07–2.89) to be at high risk of clinically significant conduct problems (Table 7.23). Children for whom it was not known if their primary carer had been forcibly separated from their natural family were twice as likely (Odds Ratio 2.00; CI: 1.16–3.46) to be at high risk of clinically significant conduct problems, .

For the conduct problems score, the likelihood that a child’s primary carer had been forcibly separated from his or her natural family peaked at a score of around 8. Children with scores from around 6 up to about 8 were more likely to be living with a carer who had been forcibly separated from his or her natural family (Figure 7.9).

FIGURE 7.9: PROPORTION OF CHILDREN WHOSE CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, BY CONDUCT PROBLEMS SCORE OF THE CHILD

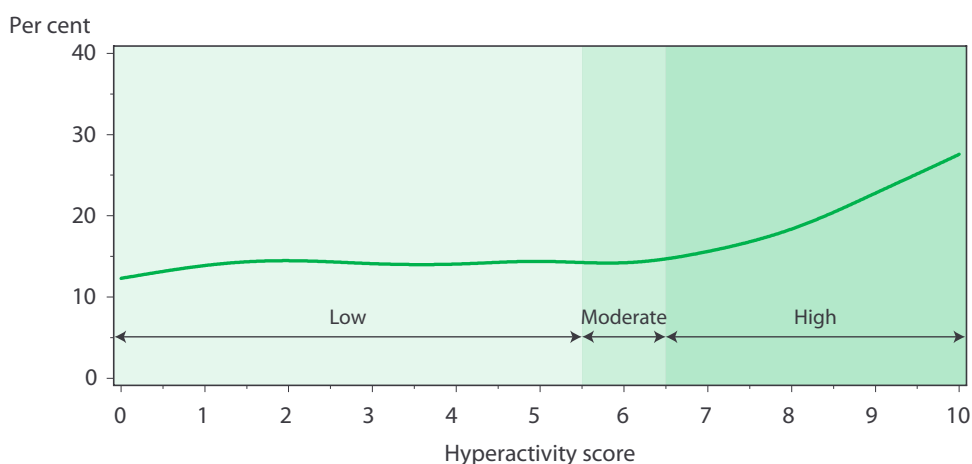


Hyperactivity

Children whose primary carers had been forcibly separated from their natural families were over two and a half times as likely (Odds Ratio 2.61; CI: 1.43–4.77) to be at high risk of clinically significant hyperactivity (Table 7.23). Where it was not known whether the child’s carer had been forcibly separated from natural family (where the data were not collected or the primary carer chose not to answer this question) there was no significant difference in the risk of clinically significant hyperactivity.

For the hyperactivity scale, children with the highest hyperactivity scores were most likely to be cared for by a primary carer who had been forcibly separated from his or her natural family. Again, the rate of increase in this trend was greatest for children at the most severe end of the scale (Figure 7.10).

FIGURE 7.10: PROPORTION OF CHILDREN WHOSE CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, BY HYPERACTIVITY SCORE OF THE CHILD



7

Peer problems and prosocial behaviour

For the remaining two specific difficulties – peer problems and prosocial behaviour – there was no difference in the likelihood of a child being at high risk of clinically significant problems regardless of whether their primary carer had been forcibly separated from their natural family or not. For the peer problems scale, the odds ratio was 1.15 (CI: 0.77–1.73) and for the prosocial behaviour scale the odds ratio was 1.09 (CI: 0.53–2.21) (Table 7.23).

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER DETERMINANTS OF CHILD SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL WELLBEING

Chapter 3 considered the association between a range of child, family and community level variables and emotional and behavioural difficulties in Aboriginal children aged 4–17 years. Strong associations were found between emotional and behavioural difficulties and:

- ◆ demographic factors (age, sex and LORI)
- ◆ the physical health of the child (such as whether the child has had runny ears or does not have normal vision)



Forced separation from natural family, forced relocation from traditional country or homeland, and social and emotional wellbeing of Aboriginal children and young people

- ◆ carer characteristics (such as health of carer, whether carer has had contact with Mental Health Services)
- ◆ family characteristics (such as family functioning, number of live stress events experienced in previous 12 months).

A final model was presented showing all the factors which were found to be independent predictors of emotional and behavioural difficulties in Aboriginal children aged 4–17 years.

This model has been augmented by adding in whether the primary carer was forcibly separated from natural family by a mission, the government or welfare (Table 7.24). It should be noted that a fundamental assumption of logistic regression modelling is that the predictor variables are independent. In this case, it is known that this assumption is violated. For example, as shown earlier, whether the carer was forcibly separated from natural family is significantly associated with whether the carer has had contact with Mental Health Services in WA. So the results of this model only show the effects of forced separations additional to the effects of contact with Mental Health Services. As seen in Table 7.24, none of the findings of the original model are substantively altered by the inclusion of forced separation of the primary carer from natural family. However it is seen that, even after accounting for all of these factors – including some factors that may be on the causal pathway from forced separations to the social and emotional wellbeing of children – forced separation was still significantly associated with high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in children (Odds Ratio 1.80; CI: 1.05–3.11).

SIGNIFICANCE OF MODEL FINDINGS

The results of these models confirm the findings found in the estimated tables shown earlier in this chapter, that the SDQ total score, and three of the specific difficulties (conduct problems, emotional symptoms and hyperactivity) are significantly associated with the forced separation of the child's primary carer from his or her natural family. These results confirm that the increased proportion of children at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties whose carers have been forcibly separated from their natural families is not due to differences in the age distribution of these children or the level of relative isolation of the places where they live. In fact, the associations found in the models are even stronger than those found in the estimated tables.

Considered in isolation of other factors, 32.7 per cent (CI: 26.3%–39.3%) of children whose primary carer was forcibly separated from their natural family were found to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties, compared with 21.8 per cent (CI: 19.6%–24.1%) of children whose primary carer was Aboriginal and not forcibly separated from their natural family. This would indicate that children whose primary carer was forcibly separated from their natural family were approximately one and a half times as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. However, when

Continued



SIGNIFICANCE OF MODEL FINDINGS *(continued)*

accounting for the age, sex, and level of relative isolation of the children, the model results found that children whose primary carer had been forcibly separated from their natural family were over twice as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties.

Older children are more likely to have a primary carer who was forcibly separated from their natural family than younger children. Also, older children are less likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. Children living in areas of extreme relative isolation are less likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties, and are also less likely to have a primary carer who was forcibly separated from their natural family. The effect of these factors dilutes the strength of association between forced separation from natural family and the effect on their children's social and emotional wellbeing when looking at the two-way tables. The model results more clearly show the impact of forced separations of carers from natural family on the social and emotional wellbeing of their children.

PROBLEM BEHAVIOURS

The survey asked carers about the general behaviour and emotions of their children in the six-month period prior to being interviewed. These behaviours were then analysed by whether the primary carer had been forcibly separated from their natural family. Questions covered the issues of eating problems, sleeping problems, nightmares, bed-wetting and inappropriate sexual behaviour.

Anecdotal evidence, via publications such as *Bringing Them Home*¹, would suggest that if a relationship were to exist it would show less optimal outcomes for the children of carers who were forcibly separated. No statistically significant findings were made with regard to these issues but, with the exception of bed-wetting, the data are strongly suggestive of a relationship (Tables 7.25-7.29).

SPECIFIC ADVERSE BEHAVIOURS

Carers were asked about a set of specific behaviours observed for children in their care for the six-month period prior to the survey.

A significantly higher proportion of children with a primary carer who was forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare had:

- ◆ drunk alcohol or gotten drunk in the past six months (15.2 per cent; CI: 11.4%–19.9%) compared with children looked after by primary carers who were not forcibly separated (8.8 per cent; CI: 7.4%–10.3%) (Table 7.32).
- ◆ used drugs other than alcohol or inhalants (glue, petrol, aerosols) in the past six months (10.5 per cent; CI: 6.9%–15.3%) compared with children looked after by primary carers who were not forcibly separated (4.4 per cent; CI: 3.4%–5.7%) (Table 7.34).



With regard to the other specific adverse behaviours that were investigated, no statistically significant differences were found by whether a child had not wanted to go to school; run away from home; sniffed glue, petrol or aerosols; deliberately harmed themselves; spoken about death or suicide, or attempted suicide. However, all show a trend in the direction that anecdotal evidence has suggested, and most are close to being significant (Tables 7.30-7.37).

BRINGING THEM HOME¹ – FAMILY TRACING AND REUNION

*Bringing Them Home*¹ identified wide-ranging mental health problems as a consequence of the policies, practices and laws of removal and separation with far reaching implications for Aboriginal families. The effects of forcible removal policies were highlighted in 1991 when the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody identified family separation as a significant issue affecting the lives of many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. In almost half the cases of deaths in custody examined by the Royal Commission, the person involved had been removed from their family as a child. Family reunion was identified by *Bringing Them Home* as essential to the healing process, particularly when separation has been painful. Assistance for family reunions was therefore viewed as a significant and urgent need.

People have many reasons for tracing their families, including discovering information about inherited illnesses and for developing close relationships. In its submission to the Inquiry, Link-Up (NSW) argued that ‘you have to know where you come from before you can know where you are going’.¹ Family tracing and reunions are not necessarily an easy matter. Not all people who were forcibly taken will ever be able to return to their families or homeland. Some of the reasons for this are loss of pathways, death of parents and other family members, rejection by parents, language barriers and an unwillingness to admit Aboriginality. Those who do experience reunions can go through a range of emotions including anxiety and fear. Some family reunions are unsupported, with inadequate preparation or counselling resulting in disappointment and grief. Some people are faced with rejection by the community of their family because of their lack of knowledge about the community, while others return to families still suffering from grief and loss.

Three ways were recommended in which governments could help people who had been affected by removal policies:

- ◆ giving easier access to personal files and recorded information about their families with the provision of a Family Information Service in every state or territory
- ◆ funding family tracing and reunion services including counselling and support, services research, referral, advocacy, community education and training
- ◆ funding Aboriginal mental health programs dealing with grief and loss, parenting and families, and other social effects.



SECONDARY CARER FORCED SEPARATIONS

A higher proportion of children with a secondary carer who was separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare were at moderate risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (18.2 per cent; CI: 13.1%–24.6%) than children whose secondary carers were not separated (10.5 per cent; CI: 8.6%–12.6%) (Table 7.38).

No significant findings were made with regard to high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties.

CARERS OWN PARENTS' FORCED SEPARATIONS AND FORCED RELOCATION FROM TRADITIONAL HOMELAND

No significant findings were made with respect to risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in children where a child's primary carer had their mother or father forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare. However, although not statistically significant, the data were suggestive of an inter-generational impact on the child, particularly in cases where the primary carer's mother was forcibly separated. Among children for whom the primary carer's mother had been forcibly separated from her natural family, 27.2 per cent (CI: 22.8%–32.1%) were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties, compared with 22.3 per cent (CI: 19.9%–24.8%) of children for whom the primary carer's mother was not forcibly separated from her natural family (Table 7.39).

Logistic regression modelling found that after accounting for age, sex and LORI, those children for whom both their primary carer and their primary carer's mother had been forcibly separated from their natural family were over two and a half times as likely (Odds Ratio 2.62; CI: 0.89–7.70) to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties, while those children whose primary carer was forcibly separated but the primary carer's mother was not separated were over twice as likely (Odds Ratio 2.33; CI: 1.25–4.32) to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties. If only the primary carer's mother was forcibly separated from her natural family, there was no significant difference in likelihood of being at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (Odds Ratio 1.17; CI: 0.57–2.38) (Table 7.40). These results confirm the impact of the forced separation of the primary carer from their natural family on the risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in his or her children, but show no evidence to suggest there is any further impact beyond two generations.

No significant findings were made with respect to risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in children where a child's secondary carer had their mother or father forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare.

With regard to risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in children and the forced relocation of Aboriginal carers from traditional country or homeland, there were no findings of statistical significance (Table 7.41). Note, however, that the data were suggestive of an inter-generational impact on the child in the case where the primary carer's parents were forcibly relocated (Table 7.42).



Forced separation from natural family, forced relocation from traditional country or homeland, and social and emotional wellbeing of Aboriginal children and young people

Lastly, a higher proportion of children with a primary carer who was forcibly separated from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare, or forcibly relocated from their traditional country or homeland, were at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (30.2 per cent; CI: 24.6%–36.5%) than children looked after by primary carers who were not separated or relocated (22.1 per cent; CI: 19.8–24.4%) (Table 7.43).

YOUTH SELF-REPORTED EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES AND FORCED SEPARATION OF THE PRIMARY CARER FROM NATURAL FAMILY

Aboriginal young people aged 12–17 years were asked to separately answer the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire as part of the youth self report questionnaire, allowing an investigation of emotional and behavioural difficulties at the self-reported level. It must be noted that the young people for whom no questionnaire was obtained were those more likely to be reported by their carers as being at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties (see Chapter 5). With this in mind, no significant association was found between youth reported risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties and the forced separation of the primary carer from their natural family by a mission, the government or welfare (Table 7.44).

No significant findings were observed between any of the five SDQ sub-scales and the forced separation of the primary carer from his or her natural family.

BRINGING THEM HOME¹ – GOVERNMENT RESPONSES

*Bringing Them Home*¹ made 54 recommendations to address issues relating to past forced removal policies. For the purposes of more consistent monitoring, these recommendations were grouped under the following themes by the Senate Inquiry into the Federal Government's Implementation of Recommendations made in *Bringing Them Home*¹⁹:

- ◆ Acknowledgment and apology
- ◆ Records, family tracing and reunion
- ◆ Rehabilitation
- ◆ Education and training
- ◆ Guarantees against repetition
- ◆ Reparation
- ◆ Issues of contemporary separation
- ◆ Consultation, monitoring and coordination

Continued



BRINGING THEM HOME¹ – GOVERNMENT RESPONSES (continued)

These themes were used in an independent evaluation of government and non-government responses to the recommendations of *Bringing Them Home* conducted by the Ministerial Council for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs (MCATSIA)²⁰ in response to the Senate Inquiry into the Stolen Generation. The subsequent report *Success Works – Evaluation of Responses to Bringing Them Home Report December 2003* represented the period up until the end of 2002.²⁰ The findings of this report are outlined below.

Acknowledgment and Apology

On 26 August 1999, the Australian Parliament passed an historic motion expressing its ‘deep and sincere regret that Indigenous Australians suffered injustices under the practices of past generations, and for the hurt and trauma that many Indigenous people continue to feel as a consequence of those practices’.²⁰ No formal apology has yet been made on the grounds that it could imply that present generations are responsible and accountable for the actions of earlier generations even though those actions were sanctioned by the laws of the time and were believed to be in the best interests of the children.

All jurisdictions have expressed regret and formal apologies have been made at state and territory level.

Records, family tracing and reunion (See commentary box— *Family Tracing and Reunion*)

The Australian Government’s response to the recommendations of *Bringing Them Home* has focussed on the finding that assisting family reunions was the most urgent and significant need of separated families. As a consequence, family tracing and reunion has received significant attention from Commonwealth and State Governments. The Australian Government’s initial response was dedication of \$117 million dollars to be spent on a variety of initiatives addressing records, family tracing and reunion. Included was \$11.25 million to be allocated over four years to fund a single dedicated Aboriginal family reunion Link-Up service based on the existing services run by ATSIC. The main role of Link-Up is to provide information, dissemination and community contact; provide access to records and family reunion processes; and to establish and maintain service standards and networks.

Rehabilitation

As well as providing funding for Link-Up and its associated services, the Australian Government has provided funding for a range of counselling and other services including:

- ◆ Funding to provide for 100 full time Bringing Them Home counsellors
- ◆ Funding for Aboriginal family support and parenting programs which are administered by the Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS)

Continued



BRINGING THEM HOME¹ – GOVERNMENT RESPONSES (continued)

- ◆ \$1.3 million supplied to the Innovative Grants program administered by the Department of Health and Ageing. This funding is to provide innovative and culturally appropriate alternatives to individual counselling services.

The Australian Government also provided funding for various research projects to evaluate the mental health of Aboriginal people and assess effectiveness of certain therapeutic methods. Among these was funding to support the WAACHS. The WAACHS is also a contribution to the response to recommendation 49 of the Royal Commission into the Aboriginal Deaths in Custody which proposed that a national survey covering a range of social, demographic, health and economic characteristics of the Aboriginal population with full Aboriginal participation at all levels be supported. While not a national survey, WAACHS was a comprehensive state-wide survey conducted with full participation from Aboriginal people in the strategic management of the survey, the design of the questionnaire and the collection, analysis and dissemination of the data.

In Western Australia, the State Government committed funding for counselling positions for the 'Building Solid Families' program, trialling resource materials for parenting skills groups for Aboriginal people and undertaking to finalise the Aboriginal Mental Health Plan. The Building Solid Families program – a joint initiative of ATSIC and the Western Australia Department of Health – provides comprehensive information and support services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, families and communities who have been affected by family separation, trauma grief and loss, mental health problems or self harm and is recognised as a national best practice model.²¹

Other strategies delivered by the State, include the 'Building Blocks Program' to support Aboriginal newborns and their parents and the 'Family Futures Program' which has the aim of providing health programs for Aboriginal people that were holistic and culturally appropriate.

Education and Training

Bringing Them Home emphasized a twofold need for education and training. Firstly, the need for the community to be educated about the history of forcible removal and the effects this has had on Aboriginal communities and individuals and secondly, for Aboriginal communities to have access to skills and information to enable them to retain their cultural identity and language. Recommendations included arrangement of a national commemorative 'sorry' day; inclusion of compulsory modules in primary and secondary school curricula on the history of forcible removal; funding to Aboriginal history, cultural and language centres; training and scholarships for Aboriginal archivists, genealogists, historians, researchers and counsellors; and development of in-service training for employees and students on the history and effects of forcible removal.

Continued . . .



BRINGING THEM HOME¹ – GOVERNMENT RESPONSES (continued)

Education and Training (continued)

The Australian Government has provided \$12 million for training and support to workers supporting people who were forcibly removed and \$9.5 million additional funding to expand the Emotional and Social Wellbeing Regional Centres that provide work force support and skills development to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health sector. Over \$1.5 million has been provided to support other education and training activities to workers in services responding to grief, loss and trauma caused by past separation practices.

At the time of the report, the Western Australian Government had met six of eight education and training commitments including the allocation of \$82,000 for the development of a training program on Aboriginal understandings of mental health issues. Other initiatives delivered include Aboriginal language fluency as a general curriculum option, workshops for Aboriginal studies, training for triage and remote area nurses and general practitioners and an Aboriginal interpreting service.

Guarantees against Repetition

Most jurisdictions have established a range of initiatives to support the care and wellbeing of Aboriginal people in prison and in juvenile justice centres. In Western Australia, the focus of commitments were justice and corrections; implementation of a plan to transfer Aboriginal land to Aboriginal organisations and development of the Aboriginal Justice Plan (2000); children and families; and the appointment of a Commission of Elders to advise Government on matters of significance to Aboriginal people.

Reparation

The issue of monetary compensation remains controversial and unresolved. The Australian Government's view is that there is not an equitable way to provide financial compensation to people affected by removal policies. Rather, the Australian Government views as more important the provision of practical assistance such as facilities for family reunion and emotional health and wellbeing, and has invested \$117 million in *Bringing Them Home* initiatives.

The Western Australian focus has been on the development of a Jurisdictional Justice Plan to achieve practical outcomes in Aboriginal Affairs. A contribution of \$800,000 has been made through the Department of Health for counselling and support for individuals affected by forcible separation and their families.

Continued



BRINGING THEM HOME¹ – GOVERNMENT RESPONSES (continued)

Issues of Contemporary Separation

Aboriginal children are still being removed from their families for child protection reasons at a rate higher than in non-Aboriginal families. Recommendation 51a of *Bringing Them Home* stated that when a child is removed, placement is to be made in accordance with the Indigenous Child Placement Principle, which in part recommends that an Aboriginal child be placed in an Aboriginal home. Due to a shortage of Aboriginal foster carers, this is not always possible.

ENDNOTES

1. Human Rights and Equal Opportunities Commission. *Bringing Them Home: Report of the national inquiry into the separation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children from their families*. Canberra: HREOC; 1997.
2. Zubrick SR, Lawrence DM, Silburn SR, Blair E, Milroy H, Wilkes T, Eades S, D'Antoine H, Read A, Ishiguchi P, Doyle S. *The Western Australian Aboriginal Child Health Survey: The health and wellbeing of Aboriginal children and young people*. Perth: Telethon Institute for Child Health Research; 2004.
3. Australian Bureau of Statistics. *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994 detailed findings*. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics (Catalogue 4190.0); 1995.
4. Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody. *National report* (Commissioner Elliott Johnston), 5 volumes, Canberra: AGPS; 1991.
5. Australian Bureau of Statistics. *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002*. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics (Catalogue 4714.0); 2004.
6. Australian Bureau of Statistics. *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994 Western Australia*. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics (Catalogue 4190.5); 1996.
7. Australian Bureau of Statistics. *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002 Western Australia*. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics (Catalogue 4714.5.55.001); 2004.
8. Australian Bureau of Statistics. *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002*. Unpublished data. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics; 2004.
9. Australian Bureau of Statistics. *General Social Survey summary results 2002*. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics (Catalogue 4159.0); 2003.
10. Australian Bureau of Statistics. *National Health Survey summary of results 2001*. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics (Catalogue 4364.0); 2002.
11. Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. *Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples*. Canada: Department of Indian and Northern Affairs; 1996.
12. First Nations Health Commission. *Breaking the silence: An interpretive study of residential school impact and healing as illustrated by the stories of First Nations individuals*. Ottawa: Assembly of First Nations; 1994.
13. Department of Indian Affairs. *Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31 March 1911*. Canada: Department of Indian Affairs; 1911. p. 273.
14. National Archives of Canada, MG 26A, Sir John A. Macdonald papers, volume 91. *Report on industrial schools for Indians and Half-Breeds*. (The Davin Report), 14 March 1879, pp 35428–45.



15. National Archives of Canada, Record Group 10, volume 3647, file 8128, MR C 10113, To Indian Commissioner, Regina, from J.A. Macrae 18 December 1886.
16. Department of Indian Affairs. *Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31 March 1887*. Canada: Department of Indian Affairs; 1887. p. lxxx.
17. Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. *Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples*. Canada: Department of Indian and Northern Affairs; 1996. Chapter 10, pp 6, 8, 12-13 & Chapter 13, p 4.
18. Mental Health Council of Australia. *Senate Inquiry into the Stolen Generation*. [Online] [cited 2004 Dec 6]; Available from: URL: <http://www.mhca.com.au/Public/PoliciesDocumentation/SenateInquiryStolenGeneration.PDF>
19. Senate Legal and Constitutional References Committee. *Healing: A legacy of generations. Report of the Inquiry into the Federal Government's implementation of recommendations made by the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission in Bringing Them Home*. Canberra: Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia; 2000.
20. Ministerial Council of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs. *Success works, Evaluation of responses to Bringing Them Home report*. MCATSIA: Commonwealth of Australia.; 2003.
21. Office of Aboriginal Health. 2004 [Online] [cited 2004 Dec 6]; Available from: URL: www.aboriginal.health.wa.gov.au/htm/programs/docs/building_solid_families.pdf



DETAILED TABLES

FORCED SEPARATIONS AND THE MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING OF ABORIGINAL CARERS OF ABORIGINAL CHILDREN

TABLE 7.1: ALL CARERS — WHETHER OVERUSE OF ALCOHOL CAUSES PROBLEMS IN THE HOUSEHOLD, BY WHETHER CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Carer forcibly separated from natural family?</i> | <i>Whether overuse of alcohol causes problems in the household</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|--|--|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Primary carers | | | | | |
| Not separated | No | 7 500 | (7 130 - 7 880) | 86.7 | (84.8 - 88.4) |
| | Yes | 1 150 | (1 000 - 1 320) | 13.3 | (11.6 - 15.2) |
| | Total | 8 650 | (8 280 - 9 030) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | No | 1 010 | (830 - 1 210) | 78.8 | (68.4 - 88.0) |
| | Yes | 270 | (150 - 450) | 21.2 | (12.0 - 31.6) |
| | Total | 1 280 | (1 060 - 1 530) | 100.0 | |
| Don't want to answer | No | 430 | (230 - 680) | 85.9 | (69.7 - 95.2) |
| | Yes | 70 | (20 - 160) | 14.1 | (4.8 - 30.3) |
| | Total | 500 | (300 - 810) | 100.0 | |
| Not Aboriginal | No | 1 920 | (1 650 - 2 210) | 90.2 | (85.1 - 93.7) |
| | Yes | 210 | (130 - 320) | 9.8 | (6.3 - 14.9) |
| | Total | 2 130 | (1 860 - 2 440) | 100.0 | |
| Total | No | 10 900 | (10 500 - 11 200) | 86.4 | (84.6 - 88.2) |
| | Yes | 1 700 | (1 490 - 1 940) | 13.6 | (11.8 - 15.4) |
| | Total | 12 600 | (12 300 - 12 800) | 100.0 | |
| Secondary carers | | | | | |
| Not separated | No | 3 880 | (3 630 - 4 130) | 84.6 | (82.1 - 86.8) |
| | Yes | 700 | (600 - 830) | 15.4 | (13.2 - 17.9) |
| | Total | 4 580 | (4 310 - 4 860) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | No | 570 | (460 - 700) | 83.3 | (75.9 - 89.3) |
| | Yes | 110 | (70 - 170) | 16.7 | (10.7 - 24.1) |
| | Total | 680 | (560 - 820) | 100.0 | |
| Don't want to answer | No | 180 | (120 - 250) | 87.8 | (66.9 - 98.7) |
| | Yes | 20 | (0 - 80) | 12.2 | (1.3 - 33.1) |
| | Total | 200 | (140 - 290) | 100.0 | |
| Not Aboriginal | No | 1 390 | (1 220 - 1 590) | 95.4 | (92.6 - 97.3) |
| | Yes | 70 | (40 - 110) | 4.6 | (2.7 - 7.4) |
| | Total | 1 460 | (1 280 - 1 650) | 100.0 | |
| Total | No | 6 020 | (5 760 - 6 280) | 86.9 | (85.0 - 88.6) |
| | Yes | 910 | (790 - 1 050) | 13.1 | (11.4 - 15.0) |
| | Total | 6 930 | (6 660 - 7 200) | 100.0 | |

Continued



TABLE 7.1 (continued): ALL CARERS. WHETHER OVERUSE OF ALCOHOL CAUSES PROBLEMS IN THE HOUSEHOLD, BY WHETHER CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Carer forcibly separated from natural family?</i> | <i>Whether overuse of alcohol causes problems in the household</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|--|--|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| All carers | | | | | |
| Not separated | No | 11 400 | (11 000 - 11 800) | 86.0 | (84.4 - 87.5) |
| | Yes | 1 860 | (1 650 - 2 070) | 14.0 | (12.5 - 15.6) |
| | Total | 13 200 | (12 800 - 13 700) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | No | 1 580 | (1 370 - 1 810) | 80.4 | (73.3 - 86.8) |
| | Yes | 390 | (260 - 570) | 19.6 | (13.2 - 26.7) |
| | Total | 1 960 | (1 710 - 2 240) | 100.0 | |
| Don't want to answer | No | 600 | (400 - 880) | 86.5 | (75.1 - 94.6) |
| | Yes | 90 | (40 - 210) | 13.5 | (5.4 - 24.9) |
| | Total | 700 | (460 - 990) | 100.0 | |
| Not Aboriginal | No | 3 320 | (3 010 - 3 650) | 92.3 | (89.4 - 94.8) |
| | Yes | 280 | (190 - 400) | 7.7 | (5.2 - 10.6) |
| | Total | 3 590 | (3 270 - 3 930) | 100.0 | |
| Total | No | 16 900 | (16 600 - 17 200) | 86.6 | (85.1 - 88.0) |
| | Yes | 2 610 | (2 340 - 2 910) | 13.4 | (12.0 - 14.9) |
| | Total | 19 500 | (19 400 - 19 500) | 100.0 | |

TABLE 7.2: ALL CARERS — LIKELIHOOD THAT OVERUSE OF ALCOHOL CAUSES PROBLEMS IN THE HOUSEHOLD ASSOCIATED WITH WHETHER CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

| Overuse of alcohol causes problems in the household | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| <i>Parameter</i> | <i>Significance (p value)</i> | <i>Odds Ratio</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | | 1.00 | |
| Female | 0.063 | 1.28 | (0.99 - 1.67) |
| Age group | | | |
| 25 years and under | | 1.00 | |
| 25–34 years | 0.133 | 1.33 | (0.92 - 1.92) |
| 35–44 years | 0.670 | 1.09 | (0.73 - 1.62) |
| 45 years or over | 0.246 | 1.31 | (0.83 - 2.06) |
| Not stated | 0.484 | 0.66 | (0.21 - 2.10) |
| Level of Relative Isolation | | | |
| None | | 1.00 | |
| Low | 0.270 | 1.24 | (0.85 - 1.81) |
| Moderate | 0.002 | 1.96 | (1.28 - 3.00) |
| High | 0.012 | 2.18 | (1.19 - 4.00) |
| Extreme | 0.281 | 1.39 | (0.76 - 2.54) |
| Carer forcibly separated from natural family | | | |
| Not separated | | 1.00 | |
| Separated | 0.010 | 1.61 | (1.12 - 2.32) |
| Don't want to answer | 0.384 | 0.73 | (0.36 - 1.49) |
| Not Aboriginal | 0.002 | 0.53 | (0.35 - 0.78) |



TABLE 7.3: ALL CARERS — WHETHER BETTING OR GAMBLING CAUSES PROBLEMS IN THE HOUSEHOLD, BY WHETHER CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Carer forcibly separated from natural family?</i> | <i>Whether gambling causes problems in the household</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|--|--|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Primary carers | | | | | |
| Not separated | No | 8 320 | (7 940 - 8 700) | 96.2 | (94.7 - 97.3) |
| | Yes | 330 | (230 - 460) | 3.8 | (2.7 - 5.3) |
| | Total | 8 650 | (8 280 - 9 030) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | No | 1 180 | (970 - 1 420) | 91.9 | (85.2 - 96.2) |
| | Yes | 100 | (50 - 190) | 8.1 | (3.8 - 14.8) |
| | Total | 1 280 | (1 060 - 1 530) | 100.0 | |
| Don't want to answer | No | 480 | (300 - 710) | 96.2 | (15.8 - 100.0) |
| | Yes | 20 | (0 - 910) | 3.8 | (0.0 - 84.2) |
| | Total | 500 | (300 - 810) | 100.0 | |
| Not Aboriginal | No | 2 100 | (1 820 - 2 390) | 98.3 | (93.4 - 99.8) |
| | Yes | 40 | (0 - 150) | 1.7 | (0.2 - 6.6) |
| | Total | 2 130 | (1 860 - 2 440) | 100.0 | |
| Total | No | 12 100 | (11 800 - 12 400) | 96.1 | (94.3 - 97.5) |
| | Yes | 490 | (310 - 720) | 3.9 | (2.5 - 5.7) |
| | Total | 12 600 | (12 300 - 12 800) | 100.0 | |
| Secondary carers | | | | | |
| Not separated | No | 4 370 | (4 110 - 4 640) | 95.4 | (93.9 - 96.5) |
| | Yes | 210 | (160 - 280) | 4.6 | (3.5 - 6.1) |
| | Total | 4 580 | (4 310 - 4 860) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | No | 630 | (510 - 760) | 91.9 | (87.3 - 95.7) |
| | Yes | 60 | (30 - 90) | 8.1 | (4.3 - 12.8) |
| | Total | 680 | (560 - 820) | 100.0 | |
| Don't want to answer | No | 190 | (130 - 270) | 96.0 | (78.9 - 99.9) |
| | Yes | 10 | (0 - 40) | 4.0 | (0.1 - 21.1) |
| | Total | 200 | (140 - 290) | 100.0 | |
| Not Aboriginal | No | 1 430 | (1 240 - 1 620) | 97.6 | (96.1 - 98.6) |
| | Yes | 40 | (20 - 60) | 2.4 | (1.4 - 3.9) |
| | Total | 1 460 | (1 280 - 1 650) | 100.0 | |
| Total | No | 6 620 | (6 350 - 6 890) | 95.5 | (94.4 - 96.4) |
| | Yes | 310 | (250 - 390) | 4.5 | (3.6 - 5.6) |
| | Total | 6 930 | (6 660 - 7 200) | 100.0 | |
| All carers | | | | | |
| Not separated | No | 12 700 | (12 300 - 13 100) | 95.9 | (94.8 - 96.8) |
| | Yes | 540 | (420 - 690) | 4.1 | (3.2 - 5.2) |
| | Total | 13 200 | (12 800 - 13 700) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | No | 1 810 | (1 560 - 2 070) | 91.9 | (87.7 - 95.2) |
| | Yes | 160 | (90 - 240) | 8.1 | (4.8 - 12.3) |
| | Total | 1 960 | (1 710 - 2 240) | 100.0 | |
| Don't want to answer | No | 670 | (480 - 930) | 96.1 | (39.8 - 100.0) |
| | Yes | 30 | (0 - 650) | 3.9 | (0.0 - 60.2) |
| | Total | 700 | (460 - 990) | 100.0 | |
| Not Aboriginal | No | 3 520 | (3 200 - 3 860) | 98.0 | (95.9 - 99.3) |
| | Yes | 70 | (30 - 150) | 2.0 | (0.7 - 4.1) |
| | Total | 3 590 | (3 270 - 3 930) | 100.0 | |
| Total | No | 18 700 | (18 500 - 18 900) | 95.9 | (94.7 - 96.9) |
| | Yes | 800 | (610 - 1 040) | 4.1 | (3.1 - 5.3) |
| | Total | 19 500 | (19 400 - 19 500) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.4: ALL CARERS — LIKELIHOOD THAT BETTING OR GAMBLING CAUSES PROBLEMS IN THE HOUSEHOLD ASSOCIATED WITH WHETHER CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

| Betting or gambling causes problems in the household | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| <i>Parameter</i> | <i>Significance (p value)</i> | <i>Odds Ratio</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | | 1.00 | |
| Female | 0.328 | 0.82 | (0.55 - 1.22) |
| Age group | | | |
| 25 years and under | | 1.00 | |
| 25–34 years | 0.103 | 1.77 | (0.89 - 3.51) |
| 35–44 years | 0.111 | 1.78 | (0.88 - 3.61) |
| 45 years or over | 0.109 | 1.89 | (0.87 - 4.10) |
| Not stated | 0.534 | 1.68 | (0.33 - 8.67) |
| Level of Relative Isolation | | | |
| None | | 1.00 | |
| Low | 0.883 | 1.05 | (0.57 - 1.91) |
| Moderate | 0.637 | 1.18 | (0.59 - 2.38) |
| High | 0.549 | 1.36 | (0.50 - 3.68) |
| Extreme | 0.004 | 3.26 | (1.45 - 7.34) |
| Carer forcibly separated from natural family | | | |
| Not separated | | 1.00 | |
| Separated | 0.005 | 2.10 | (1.25 - 3.54) |
| Don't want to answer | 0.455 | 0.58 | (0.14 - 2.41) |
| Not Aboriginal | 0.071 | 0.54 | (0.28 - 1.05) |



TABLE 7.5: ALL CARERS — WHETHER EVER SMOKED CIGARETTES REGULARLY, BY WHETHER CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Carer forcibly separated from natural family?</i> | <i>Whether ever smoked cigarettes regularly</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|--|---|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Primary carers | | | | | |
| Not separated | No | 3 130 | (2 820 - 3 450) | 36.2 | (33.1 - 39.4) |
| | Yes | 5 520 | (5 170 - 5 870) | 63.8 | (60.6 - 66.9) |
| | Total | 8 650 | (8 280 - 9 030) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | No | 440 | (320 - 580) | 34.0 | (26.0 - 43.0) |
| | Yes | 840 | (660 - 1 070) | 66.0 | (57.0 - 74.0) |
| | Total | 1 280 | (1 060 - 1 530) | 100.0 | |
| Don't want to answer | No | 220 | (130 - 330) | 43.4 | (25.5 - 64.7) |
| | Yes | 280 | (110 - 540) | 56.6 | (35.3 - 74.5) |
| | Total | 500 | (300 - 810) | 100.0 | |
| Not Aboriginal | No | 570 | (440 - 740) | 26.7 | (20.8 - 33.3) |
| | Yes | 1 560 | (1 310 - 1 830) | 73.3 | (66.7 - 79.2) |
| | Total | 2 130 | (1 860 - 2 440) | 100.0 | |
| Total | No | 4 350 | (4 020 - 4 710) | 34.7 | (32.0 - 37.4) |
| | Yes | 8 210 | (7 820 - 8 610) | 65.3 | (62.6 - 68.0) |
| | Total | 12 600 | (12 300 - 12 800) | 100.0 | |
| Secondary carers | | | | | |
| Not separated | No | 1 550 | (1 360 - 1 750) | 33.8 | (30.4 - 37.2) |
| | Yes | 3 030 | (2 820 - 3 260) | 66.2 | (62.8 - 69.6) |
| | Total | 4 580 | (4 310 - 4 860) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | No | 180 | (120 - 240) | 25.7 | (18.6 - 34.5) |
| | Yes | 510 | (400 - 640) | 74.3 | (65.5 - 81.4) |
| | Total | 680 | (560 - 820) | 100.0 | |
| Don't want to answer | No | 70 | (30 - 130) | 34.4 | (15.6 - 55.3) |
| | Yes | 130 | (80 - 200) | 65.6 | (44.7 - 84.4) |
| | Total | 200 | (140 - 290) | 100.0 | |
| Not Aboriginal | No | 400 | (310 - 510) | 27.4 | (21.9 - 33.9) |
| | Yes | 1 060 | (900 - 1 240) | 72.6 | (66.1 - 78.1) |
| | Total | 1 460 | (1 280 - 1 650) | 100.0 | |
| Total | No | 2 190 | (1 980 - 2 420) | 31.7 | (28.9 - 34.6) |
| | Yes | 4 730 | (4 480 - 5 000) | 68.3 | (65.4 - 71.1) |
| | Total | 6 930 | (6 660 - 7 200) | 100.0 | |
| All carers | | | | | |
| Not separated | No | 4 680 | (4 310 - 5 060) | 35.4 | (32.9 - 37.9) |
| | Yes | 8 550 | (8 150 - 8 960) | 64.6 | (62.1 - 67.1) |
| | Total | 13 200 | (12 800 - 13 700) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | No | 610 | (490 - 760) | 31.1 | (25.4 - 37.7) |
| | Yes | 1 350 | (1 140 - 1 600) | 68.9 | (62.3 - 74.6) |
| | Total | 1 960 | (1 710 - 2 240) | 100.0 | |
| Don't want to answer | No | 290 | (190 - 400) | 40.8 | (26.4 - 54.8) |
| | Yes | 410 | (240 - 700) | 59.2 | (45.2 - 73.6) |
| | Total | 700 | (460 - 990) | 100.0 | |
| Not Aboriginal | No | 970 | (800 - 1 160) | 27.0 | (22.6 - 31.7) |
| | Yes | 2 620 | (2 330 - 2 930) | 73.0 | (68.3 - 77.4) |
| | Total | 3 590 | (3 270 - 3 930) | 100.0 | |
| Total | No | 6 550 | (6 140 - 6 970) | 33.6 | (31.5 - 35.8) |
| | Yes | 12 900 | (12 500 - 13 400) | 66.4 | (64.2 - 68.5) |
| | Total | 19 500 | (19 400 - 19 500) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.6: CARERS WHO HAVE EVER SMOKED CIGARETTES — WHETHER CURRENTLY SMOKES CIGARETTES, BY WHETHER CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Carer forcibly separated from natural family?</i> | <i>Whether currently smokes cigarettes</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|--|--|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Primary carers | | | | | |
| Not separated | No | 1 100 | (940 - 1 290) | 20.0 | (17.1 - 23.1) |
| | Yes | 4 410 | (4 090 - 4 760) | 80.0 | (76.9 - 82.9) |
| | Total | 5 520 | (5 170 - 5 870) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | No | 230 | (140 - 350) | 27.2 | (16.9 - 38.6) |
| | Yes | 620 | (450 - 810) | 72.8 | (61.4 - 83.1) |
| | Total | 840 | (660 - 1 070) | 100.0 | |
| Don't want to answer | No | 50 | (20 - 110) | 17.1 | (3.6 - 41.4) |
| | Yes | 230 | (70 - 510) | 82.9 | (58.6 - 96.4) |
| | Total | 280 | (110 - 540) | 100.0 | |
| Not Aboriginal | No | 510 | (370 - 690) | 32.9 | (24.7 - 41.8) |
| | Yes | 1 050 | (840 - 1 280) | 67.1 | (58.2 - 75.3) |
| | Total | 1 560 | (1 310 - 1 830) | 100.0 | |
| Total | No | 1 900 | (1 660 - 2 160) | 23.1 | (20.3 - 26.1) |
| | Yes | 6 310 | (5 910 - 6 720) | 76.9 | (73.9 - 79.7) |
| | Total | 8 210 | (7 820 - 8 610) | 100.0 | |
| Secondary carers | | | | | |
| Not separated | No | 710 | (600 - 840) | 23.5 | (19.9 - 27.2) |
| | Yes | 2 320 | (2 120 - 2 530) | 76.5 | (72.8 - 80.1) |
| | Total | 3 030 | (2 820 - 3 260) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | No | 100 | (60 - 160) | 20.0 | (12.2 - 31.2) |
| | Yes | 410 | (310 - 530) | 80.0 | (68.8 - 87.8) |
| | Total | 510 | (400 - 640) | 100.0 | |
| Don't want to answer | No | 30 | (10 - 70) | 21.8 | (8.2 - 47.2) |
| | Yes | 100 | (60 - 160) | 78.2 | (52.8 - 91.8) |
| | Total | 130 | (80 - 200) | 100.0 | |
| Not Aboriginal | No | 270 | (200 - 370) | 25.7 | (19.2 - 33.6) |
| | Yes | 790 | (650 - 950) | 74.3 | (66.4 - 80.8) |
| | Total | 1 060 | (900 - 1 240) | 100.0 | |
| Total | No | 1 120 | (970 - 1 280) | 23.6 | (20.6 - 26.7) |
| | Yes | 3 620 | (3 380 - 3 860) | 76.4 | (73.3 - 79.4) |
| | Total | 4 730 | (4 480 - 5 000) | 100.0 | |
| All carers | | | | | |
| Not separated | No | 1 820 | (1 610 - 2 050) | 21.2 | (18.9 - 23.7) |
| | Yes | 6 740 | (6 350 - 7 140) | 78.8 | (76.3 - 81.1) |
| | Total | 8 550 | (8 150 - 8 960) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | No | 330 | (230 - 460) | 24.5 | (17.7 - 32.4) |
| | Yes | 1 020 | (830 - 1 230) | 75.5 | (67.6 - 82.3) |
| | Total | 1 350 | (1 140 - 1 600) | 100.0 | |
| Don't want to answer | No | 80 | (30 - 150) | 18.6 | (6.1 - 36.9) |
| | Yes | 340 | (160 - 600) | 81.4 | (63.1 - 93.9) |
| | Total | 410 | (240 - 700) | 100.0 | |
| Not Aboriginal | No | 790 | (620 - 980) | 30.0 | (24.4 - 36.2) |
| | Yes | 1 840 | (1 590 - 2 110) | 70.0 | (63.8 - 75.6) |
| | Total | 2 620 | (2 330 - 2 930) | 100.0 | |
| Total | No | 3 010 | (2 720 - 3 330) | 23.3 | (21.0 - 25.6) |
| | Yes | 9 930 | (9 500 - 10 400) | 76.7 | (74.4 - 79.0) |
| | Total | 12 900 | (12 500 - 13 400) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.7: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER EVER BEEN ARRESTED OR CHARGED WITH AN OFFENCE, BY WHETHER CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Ever arrested or charged with an offence</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | |
| No | 5 460 | (5 150 - 5 760) | 63.1 | (60.4 - 65.7) |
| Yes | 3 200 | (2 950 - 3 460) | 36.9 | (34.3 - 39.6) |
| Total | 8 650 | (8 330 - 8 970) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | |
| No | 670 | (540 - 820) | 52.6 | (44.5 - 60.4) |
| Yes | 610 | (480 - 760) | 47.4 | (39.6 - 55.5) |
| Total | 1 280 | (1 090 - 1 490) | 100.0 | |
| Don't want to answer | | | | |
| No | 300 | (160 - 490) | 60.2 | (43.3 - 75.1) |
| Yes | 200 | (140 - 290) | 39.8 | (24.9 - 56.7) |
| Total | 500 | (340 - 690) | 100.0 | |
| Not Aboriginal | | | | |
| No | 1 530 | (1 320 - 1 770) | 71.9 | (66.2 - 77.4) |
| Yes | 600 | (480 - 740) | 28.1 | (22.6 - 33.8) |
| Total | 2 130 | (1 900 - 2 390) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| No | 7 960 | (7 670 - 8 260) | 63.4 | (61.1 - 65.7) |
| Yes | 4 600 | (4 310 - 4 890) | 36.6 | (34.3 - 38.9) |
| Total | 12 600 | (12 500 - 12 600) | 100.0 | |

TABLE 7.8: PRIMARY CARERS — LIKELIHOOD OF HAVING BEEN ARRESTED OR CHARGED WITH AN OFFENCE ASSOCIATED WITH WHETHER CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

| Primary carer ever arrested or charged with an offence | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| <i>Parameter</i> | <i>Significance (p value)</i> | <i>Odds Ratio</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | | 1.00 | |
| Female | <0.001 | 0.22 | (0.15 - 0.32) |
| Age group | | | |
| 25 years and under | | 1.00 | |
| 25–34 years | 0.054 | 1.30 | (1.00 - 1.70) |
| 35–44 years | 0.617 | 1.08 | (0.81 - 1.44) |
| 45 years or over | 0.003 | 0.57 | (0.39 - 0.83) |
| Not stated | 0.520 | 0.74 | (0.29 - 1.86) |
| Level of Relative Isolation | | | |
| None | | 1.00 | |
| Low | 0.539 | 0.93 | (0.73 - 1.18) |
| Moderate | 0.047 | 0.75 | (0.57 - 1.00) |
| High | 0.780 | 1.06 | (0.70 - 1.61) |
| Extreme | 0.132 | 0.73 | (0.49 - 1.10) |
| Primary carer forcibly separated from natural family | | | |
| Not separated | | 1.00 | |
| Separated | <0.001 | 1.95 | (1.42 - 2.68) |
| Don't want to answer | 0.347 | 1.27 | (0.77 - 2.10) |
| Not Aboriginal | <0.001 | 0.61 | (0.47 - 0.80) |



TABLE 7.9: PRIMARY CARERS — WHETHER CARER HAS ANYONE TO YARN TO ABOUT PROBLEMS, BY WHETHER CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Has someone to yarn to about problems?</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | |
| No | 1 020 | (880 - 1 170) | 11.8 | (10.2 - 13.5) |
| Yes | 7 630 | (7 310 - 7 950) | 88.2 | (86.5 - 89.8) |
| Total | 8 650 | (8 330 - 8 970) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | |
| No | 260 | (160 - 390) | 20.3 | (13.1 - 28.9) |
| Yes | 1 020 | (870 - 1 200) | 79.7 | (71.1 - 86.9) |
| Total | 1 280 | (1 090 - 1 490) | 100.0 | |
| Don't want to answer | | | | |
| No | 80 | (50 - 120) | 16.4 | (9.5 - 26.7) |
| Yes | 420 | (260 - 620) | 83.6 | (73.3 - 90.5) |
| Total | 500 | (340 - 690) | 100.0 | |
| Not Aboriginal | | | | |
| No | 200 | (120 - 300) | 9.2 | (5.7 - 13.9) |
| Yes | 1 940 | (1 710 - 2 180) | 90.8 | (86.1 - 94.3) |
| Total | 2 130 | (1 900 - 2 390) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| No | 1 550 | (1 370 - 1 760) | 12.4 | (10.9 - 14.0) |
| Yes | 11 000 | (10 800 - 11 200) | 87.6 | (86.0 - 89.1) |
| Total | 12 600 | (12 500 - 12 600) | 100.0 | |

TABLE 7.10: PRIMARY CARERS — LIKELIHOOD OF HAVING SOMEONE TO YARN TO ABOUT PROBLEMS, BY WHETHER CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| Primary carer has someone to yarn to about problems | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| <i>Parameter</i> | <i>Significance (p value)</i> | <i>Odds Ratio</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | | 1.00 | |
| Female | 0.008 | 1.90 | (1.18 - 3.04) |
| Age group | | | |
| 25 years and under | | 1.00 | |
| 25–34 years | 0.716 | 1.08 | (0.72 - 1.61) |
| 35–44 years | 0.057 | 1.55 | (0.99 - 2.42) |
| 45 years or over | 0.660 | 0.90 | (0.55 - 1.46) |
| Not stated | 0.493 | 0.69 | (0.23 - 2.02) |
| Level of Relative Isolation | | | |
| None | | 1.00 | |
| Low | 0.203 | 1.28 | (0.87 - 1.88) |
| Moderate | 0.536 | 1.14 | (0.75 - 1.73) |
| High | 0.186 | 0.68 | (0.39 - 1.20) |
| Extreme | 0.002 | 0.47 | (0.29 - 0.76) |
| Primary carer forcibly separated from natural family | | | |
| Not separated | | 1.00 | |
| Separated | <0.001 | 0.45 | (0.30 - 0.68) |
| Don't want to answer | 0.880 | 0.94 | (0.44 - 2.01) |
| Not Aboriginal | 0.220 | 1.31 | (0.85 - 2.04) |



TABLE 7.11: PRIMARY CARERS — FAMILY FINANCIAL STRAIN, BY WHETHER CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Family financial strain</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | |
| Spending more money than we get | 760 | (630 - 910) | 8.8 | (7.3 - 10.4) |
| Have just enough to get through to next pay | 3 790 | (3 520 - 4 070) | 43.8 | (41.0 - 46.7) |
| Some money left over each week but spend it | 1 190 | (1 010 - 1 390) | 13.8 | (11.7 - 15.9) |
| Can save a bit now and again | 2 480 | (2 270 - 2 710) | 28.7 | (26.5 - 31.1) |
| Can save a lot | 430 | (320 - 560) | 4.9 | (3.7 - 6.4) |
| Total | 8 650 | (8 330 - 8 970) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | |
| Spending more money than we get | 150 | (90 - 230) | 11.4 | (7.0 - 17.6) |
| Have just enough to get through to next pay | 670 | (520 - 840) | 52.6 | (43.9 - 61.0) |
| Some money left over each week but spend it | 150 | (100 - 220) | 11.6 | (7.5 - 16.9) |
| Can save a bit now and again | 290 | (210 - 390) | 22.7 | (16.4 - 29.5) |
| Can save a lot | 20 | (0 - 130) | 1.7 | (0.0 - 9.9) |
| Total | 1 280 | (1 090 - 1 490) | 100.0 | |
| Don't want to answer | | | | |
| Spending more money than we get | 50 | (20 - 90) | 9.7 | (4.4 - 18.5) |
| Have just enough to get through to next pay | 210 | (140 - 320) | 42.9 | (26.3 - 59.2) |
| Some money left over each week but spend it | 60 | (0 - 270) | 12.7 | (0.2 - 41.3) |
| Can save a bit now and again | 130 | (80 - 190) | 25.2 | (14.4 - 38.4) |
| Can save a lot | 50 | (10 - 120) | 9.5 | (3.5 - 22.7) |
| Total | 500 | (340 - 690) | 100.0 | |
| Not Aboriginal | | | | |
| Spending more money than we get | 240 | (160 - 360) | 11.4 | (7.5 - 16.4) |
| Have just enough to get through to next pay | 840 | (710 - 1 000) | 39.5 | (33.7 - 45.5) |
| Some money left over each week but spend it | 280 | (190 - 390) | 13.2 | (9.3 - 17.8) |
| Can save a bit now and again | 690 | (540 - 860) | 32.3 | (26.4 - 38.7) |
| Can save a lot | 80 | (30 - 140) | 3.6 | (1.5 - 6.6) |
| Total | 2 130 | (1 900 - 2 390) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| Spending more money than we get | 1 200 | (1 030 - 1 390) | 9.5 | (8.2 - 11.0) |
| Have just enough to get through to next pay | 5 520 | (5 220 - 5 830) | 43.9 | (41.6 - 46.4) |
| Some money left over each week but spend it | 1 690 | (1 460 - 1 930) | 13.4 | (11.6 - 15.3) |
| Can save a bit now and again | 3 590 | (3 330 - 3 850) | 28.6 | (26.5 - 30.6) |
| Can save a lot | 570 | (440 - 730) | 4.5 | (3.5 - 5.8) |
| Total | 12 600 | (12 500 - 12 600) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.12: CARERS CONSENTING TO RECORD LINKAGE — USE OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN WA, BY WHETHER FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Used Mental Health Services?</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | |
| No | 9 900 | (9 500 - 10 300) | 78.7 | (76.6 - 80.8) |
| Yes | 2 670 | (2 410 - 2 960) | 21.3 | (19.2 - 23.4) |
| Total | 12 600 | (12 100 - 13 000) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | |
| No | 1 330 | (1 130 - 1 560) | 70.5 | (62.5 - 77.3) |
| Yes | 560 | (410 - 740) | 29.5 | (22.7 - 37.5) |
| Total | 1 890 | (1 640 - 2 160) | 100.0 | |
| Don't want to answer | | | | |
| No | 500 | (310 - 750) | 78.4 | (61.8 - 90.2) |
| Yes | 140 | (70 - 270) | 21.6 | (9.8 - 38.2) |
| Total | 640 | (420 - 910) | 100.0 | |
| Not Aboriginal | | | | |
| No | 2 550 | (2 280 - 2 840) | 75.0 | (70.2 - 79.7) |
| Yes | 850 | (680 - 1 050) | 25.0 | (20.3 - 29.8) |
| Total | 3 390 | (3 080 - 3 720) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| No | 14 300 | (13 900 - 14 700) | 77.2 | (75.2 - 79.1) |
| Yes | 4 210 | (3 860 - 4 580) | 22.8 | (20.9 - 24.8) |
| Total | 18 500 | (18 300 - 18 700) | 100.0 | |

TABLE 7.13: CARERS CONSENTING TO RECORD LINKAGE — LIKELIHOOD OF HAVING HAD CONTACT WITH MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN WA, ASSOCIATED WITH FORCED SEPARATION FROM NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

| Had contact with Mental Health Services in WA | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| <i>Parameter</i> | <i>Significance (p value)</i> | <i>Odds Ratio</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | | 1.00 | |
| Female | <0.001 | 1.76 | (1.43 - 2.15) |
| Age group | | | |
| 25 years and under | | 1.00 | |
| 25–34 years | 0.205 | 1.19 | (0.91 - 1.56) |
| 35–44 years | 0.579 | 1.08 | (0.82 - 1.44) |
| 45 years or over | 0.029 | 1.44 | (1.04 - 1.99) |
| Not stated | 0.229 | 0.53 | (0.19 - 1.49) |
| Level of Relative Isolation | | | |
| None | | 1.00 | |
| Low | 0.151 | 1.18 | (0.94 - 1.48) |
| Moderate | 0.424 | 1.11 | (0.86 - 1.45) |
| High | 0.002 | 0.48 | (0.29 - 0.77) |
| Extreme | <0.001 | 0.47 | (0.30 - 0.74) |
| Carer forcibly separated from natural family | | | |
| Not separated | | 1.00 | |
| Separated | 0.006 | 1.50 | (1.12 - 1.99) |
| Don't want to answer | 0.777 | 0.93 | (0.55 - 1.56) |
| Not Aboriginal | 0.777 | 1.03 | (0.82 - 1.30) |



FORCED SEPARATIONS OF CARERS AND EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES IN THEIR CHILDREN

TABLE 7.14: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | |
| Low | 10 400 | (9 800 - 11 000) | 66.8 | (64.1 - 69.3) |
| Moderate | 1 780 | (1 580 - 2 000) | 11.4 | (10.2 - 12.8) |
| High | 3 400 | (3 030 - 3 790) | 21.8 | (19.6 - 24.1) |
| Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | |
| Low | 1 530 | (1 290 - 1 810) | 55.6 | (48.8 - 62.2) |
| Moderate | 320 | (210 - 490) | 11.7 | (8.0 - 16.9) |
| High | 900 | (690 - 1 160) | 32.7 | (26.3 - 39.3) |
| Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | |
| Low | 970 | (710 - 1 310) | 62.1 | (52.5 - 71.2) |
| Moderate | 190 | (120 - 290) | 12.1 | (7.7 - 17.4) |
| High | 400 | (250 - 600) | 25.8 | (17.7 - 35.7) |
| Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | |
| Low | 1 880 | (1 520 - 2 260) | 62.8 | (55.6 - 69.7) |
| Moderate | 320 | (210 - 450) | 10.7 | (7.4 - 14.7) |
| High | 790 | (590 - 1 050) | 26.5 | (20.5 - 33.7) |
| Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| Low | 14 800 | (14 300 - 15 300) | 64.6 | (62.2 - 66.9) |
| Moderate | 2 610 | (2 360 - 2 890) | 11.4 | (10.3 - 12.6) |
| High | 5 490 | (5 020 - 5 980) | 24.0 | (21.9 - 26.1) |
| Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.15: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, AND AGE GROUP

| Age group | Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties | Number | 95% CI | % | 95% CI |
|----------------------|--|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | | |
| 4–11 years | Low | 6 020 | (5 600 - 6 450) | 63.0 | (60.1 - 65.8) |
| | Moderate | 1 230 | (1 080 - 1 390) | 12.8 | (11.4 - 14.5) |
| | High | 2 310 | (2 040 - 2 590) | 24.2 | (21.7 - 26.8) |
| | Total | 9 550 | (9 100 - 10 100) | 100.0 | |
| 12–17 years | Low | 4 400 | (4 030 - 4 800) | 72.8 | (68.9 - 76.6) |
| | Moderate | 550 | (430 - 710) | 9.2 | (7.1 - 11.6) |
| | High | 1 090 | (880 - 1 320) | 18.0 | (14.8 - 21.4) |
| | Total | 6 050 | (5 610 - 6 490) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 10 400 | (9 800 - 11 000) | 66.8 | (64.1 - 69.3) |
| | Moderate | 1 780 | (1 580 - 2 000) | 11.4 | (10.2 - 12.8) |
| | High | 3 400 | (3 030 - 3 790) | 21.8 | (19.6 - 24.1) |
| | Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | | |
| 4–11 years | Low | 760 | (600 - 960) | 51.8 | (42.9 - 59.9) |
| | Moderate | 200 | (130 - 310) | 13.7 | (8.9 - 20.2) |
| | High | 510 | (370 - 680) | 34.6 | (26.8 - 42.8) |
| | Total | 1 470 | (1 220 - 1 740) | 100.0 | |
| 12–17 years | Low | 770 | (620 - 950) | 59.9 | (50.1 - 69.0) |
| | Moderate | 120 | (50 - 240) | 9.6 | (4.5 - 17.4) |
| | High | 390 | (260 - 570) | 30.5 | (22.3 - 40.5) |
| | Total | 1 290 | (1 040 - 1 560) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 1 530 | (1 290 - 1 810) | 55.6 | (48.8 - 62.2) |
| | Moderate | 320 | (210 - 490) | 11.7 | (8.0 - 16.9) |
| | High | 900 | (690 - 1 160) | 32.7 | (26.3 - 39.3) |
| | Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | | |
| 4–11 years | Low | 540 | (340 - 800) | 56.9 | (46.2 - 66.5) |
| | Moderate | 120 | (80 - 180) | 13.0 | (9.3 - 17.9) |
| | High | 290 | (190 - 420) | 30.1 | (20.5 - 41.8) |
| | Total | 950 | (690 - 1 310) | 100.0 | |
| 12–17 years | Low | 430 | (310 - 580) | 70.1 | (52.0 - 85.8) |
| | Moderate | 70 | (20 - 180) | 10.8 | (3.1 - 26.1) |
| | High | 120 | (40 - 260) | 19.1 | (8.0 - 39.7) |
| | Total | 610 | (450 - 820) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 970 | (710 - 1 310) | 62.1 | (52.5 - 71.2) |
| | Moderate | 190 | (120 - 290) | 12.1 | (7.7 - 17.4) |
| | High | 400 | (250 - 600) | 25.8 | (17.7 - 35.7) |
| | Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |

Continued . . .



TABLE 7.15 (continued): CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, AND AGE GROUP

| Age group | Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties | Number | 95% CI | % | 95% CI |
|----------------|--|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not applicable | | | | | |
| 4–11 years | Low | 1 100 | (830 - 1 420) | 60.1 | (51.1 - 69.3) |
| | Moderate | 210 | (140 - 300) | 11.5 | (7.7 - 15.8) |
| | High | 520 | (360 - 740) | 28.5 | (20.5 - 37.6) |
| | Total | 1 830 | (1 480 - 2 230) | 100.0 | |
| 12–17 years | Low | 780 | (590 - 1 010) | 67.2 | (55.7 - 76.4) |
| | Moderate | 110 | (50 - 210) | 9.4 | (4.1 - 17.3) |
| | High | 270 | (170 - 410) | 23.4 | (15.2 - 33.8) |
| | Total | 1 150 | (920 - 1 430) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 1 880 | (1 520 - 2 260) | 62.8 | (55.6 - 69.7) |
| | Moderate | 320 | (210 - 450) | 10.7 | (7.4 - 14.7) |
| | High | 790 | (590 - 1 050) | 26.5 | (20.5 - 33.7) |
| | Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | | |
| 4–11 years | Low | 8 420 | (7 960 - 8 880) | 61.0 | (58.3 - 63.6) |
| | Moderate | 1 760 | (1 570 - 1 960) | 12.8 | (11.5 - 14.2) |
| | High | 3 620 | (3 270 - 3 980) | 26.3 | (23.9 - 28.8) |
| | Total | 13 800 | (13 300 - 14 200) | 100.0 | |
| 12–17 years | Low | 6 380 | (5 960 - 6 810) | 70.1 | (66.5 - 73.4) |
| | Moderate | 850 | (680 - 1 060) | 9.4 | (7.5 - 11.5) |
| | High | 1 870 | (1 590 - 2 170) | 20.5 | (17.7 - 23.6) |
| | Total | 9 100 | (8 660 - 9 560) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 14 800 | (14 300 - 15 300) | 64.6 | (62.2 - 66.9) |
| | Moderate | 2 610 | (2 360 - 2 890) | 11.4 | (10.3 - 12.6) |
| | High | 5 490 | (5 020 - 5 980) | 24.0 | (21.9 - 26.1) |
| | Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.16: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, AND SEX

| Sex | Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties | Number | 95% CI | % | 95% CI |
|----------------------|--|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | | |
| Males | Low | 5 010 | (4 610 - 5 450) | 62.8 | (59.1 - 66.2) |
| | Moderate | 930 | (800 - 1 080) | 11.7 | (10.0 - 13.5) |
| | High | 2 040 | (1 770 - 2 340) | 25.6 | (22.5 - 28.8) |
| | Total | 7 990 | (7 520 - 8 470) | 100.0 | |
| Females | Low | 5 410 | (5 010 - 5 820) | 71.1 | (68.0 - 73.9) |
| | Moderate | 850 | (710 - 1 000) | 11.1 | (9.4 - 13.1) |
| | High | 1 360 | (1 170 - 1 570) | 17.8 | (15.5 - 20.4) |
| | Total | 7 610 | (7 170 - 8 060) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 10 400 | (9 800 - 11 000) | 66.8 | (64.1 - 69.3) |
| | Moderate | 1 780 | (1 580 - 2 000) | 11.4 | (10.2 - 12.8) |
| | High | 3 400 | (3 030 - 3 790) | 21.8 | (19.6 - 24.1) |
| | Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | | |
| Males | Low | 730 | (580 - 900) | 52.9 | (43.5 - 62.3) |
| | Moderate | 160 | (100 - 240) | 11.6 | (7.7 - 17.1) |
| | High | 490 | (330 - 700) | 35.5 | (26.4 - 45.8) |
| | Total | 1 380 | (1 150 - 1 660) | 100.0 | |
| Females | Low | 800 | (640 - 990) | 58.3 | (49.2 - 67.1) |
| | Moderate | 160 | (80 - 290) | 11.9 | (6.0 - 20.0) |
| | High | 410 | (290 - 560) | 29.8 | (21.9 - 38.1) |
| | Total | 1 370 | (1 130 - 1 640) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 1 530 | (1 290 - 1 810) | 55.6 | (48.8 - 62.2) |
| | Moderate | 320 | (210 - 490) | 11.7 | (8.0 - 16.9) |
| | High | 900 | (690 - 1 160) | 32.7 | (26.3 - 39.3) |
| | Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | | |
| Males | Low | 480 | (330 - 700) | 61.7 | (49.8 - 73.7) |
| | Moderate | 100 | (70 - 150) | 13.4 | (8.8 - 19.0) |
| | High | 200 | (120 - 320) | 24.9 | (14.8 - 36.9) |
| | Total | 790 | (590 - 1 030) | 100.0 | |
| Females | Low | 480 | (300 - 710) | 62.4 | (48.5 - 75.1) |
| | Moderate | 80 | (30 - 180) | 10.9 | (4.4 - 23.4) |
| | High | 210 | (120 - 350) | 26.7 | (16.9 - 40.2) |
| | Total | 780 | (530 - 1 070) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 970 | (710 - 1 310) | 62.1 | (52.5 - 71.2) |
| | Moderate | 190 | (120 - 290) | 12.1 | (7.7 - 17.4) |
| | High | 400 | (250 - 600) | 25.8 | (17.7 - 35.7) |
| | Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |

Continued...



TABLE 7.16 (continued): CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, AND SEX

| Sex | Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties | Number | 95% CI | % | 95% CI |
|----------------|--|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not applicable | | | | | |
| Males | Low | 940 | (720 - 1 220) | 59.9 | (49.5 - 68.9) |
| | Moderate | 160 | (90 - 270) | 10.3 | (5.8 - 16.8) |
| | High | 470 | (310 - 670) | 29.8 | (21.2 - 40.0) |
| | Total | 1 570 | (1 270 - 1 910) | 100.0 | |
| Females | Low | 940 | (730 - 1 190) | 66.2 | (56.8 - 74.2) |
| | Moderate | 160 | (100 - 240) | 11.0 | (7.1 - 16.4) |
| | High | 320 | (210 - 470) | 22.8 | (16.0 - 31.7) |
| | Total | 1 410 | (1 150 - 1 710) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 1 880 | (1 520 - 2 260) | 62.8 | (55.6 - 69.7) |
| | Moderate | 320 | (210 - 450) | 10.7 | (7.4 - 14.7) |
| | High | 790 | (590 - 1 050) | 26.5 | (20.5 - 33.7) |
| | Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | | |
| Males | Low | 7 170 | (6 720 - 7 640) | 61.1 | (57.9 - 64.3) |
| | Moderate | 1 360 | (1 190 - 1 540) | 11.6 | (10.2 - 13.2) |
| | High | 3 200 | (2 840 - 3 580) | 27.3 | (24.4 - 30.3) |
| | Total | 11 700 | (11 300 - 12 200) | 100.0 | |
| Females | Low | 7 630 | (7 210 - 8 060) | 68.3 | (65.5 - 71.0) |
| | Moderate | 1 250 | (1 070 - 1 460) | 11.2 | (9.6 - 13.0) |
| | High | 2 290 | (2 030 - 2 590) | 20.5 | (18.3 - 23.0) |
| | Total | 11 200 | (10 800 - 11 600) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 14 800 | (14 300 - 15 300) | 64.6 | (62.2 - 66.9) |
| | Moderate | 2 610 | (2 360 - 2 890) | 11.4 | (10.3 - 12.6) |
| | High | 5 490 | (5 020 - 5 980) | 24.0 | (21.9 - 26.1) |
| | Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.17: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

| LORI | Level of risk | Number | 95% CI | % | 95% CI |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | | |
| None | Low | 2 900 | (2 580 - 3 230) | 62.1 | (57.0 - 67.1) |
| | Moderate | 630 | (500 - 780) | 13.5 | (10.8 - 16.5) |
| | High | 1 140 | (910 - 1 410) | 24.4 | (19.9 - 29.5) |
| | Total | 4 670 | (4 300 - 5 050) | 100.0 | |
| Low | Low | 2 410 | (2 070 - 2 790) | 64.8 | (59.4 - 70.1) |
| | Moderate | 450 | (350 - 580) | 12.1 | (9.5 - 15.2) |
| | High | 860 | (680 - 1 080) | 23.1 | (19.0 - 27.9) |
| | Total | 3 720 | (3 280 - 4 190) | 100.0 | |
| Moderate | Low | 2 310 | (1 860 - 2 810) | 69.4 | (64.2 - 74.4) |
| | Moderate | 310 | (240 - 400) | 9.3 | (7.5 - 11.3) |
| | High | 710 | (530 - 930) | 21.3 | (17.0 - 26.4) |
| | Total | 3 320 | (2 750 - 3 980) | 100.0 | |
| High | Low | 1 290 | (920 - 1 740) | 65.9 | (56.8 - 74.2) |
| | Moderate | 180 | (120 - 260) | 9.2 | (6.6 - 12.3) |
| | High | 490 | (320 - 700) | 24.9 | (17.6 - 32.8) |
| | Total | 1 950 | (1 450 - 2 540) | 100.0 | |
| Extreme | Low | 1 520 | (1 110 - 2 040) | 78.5 | (71.2 - 85.1) |
| | Moderate | 210 | (120 - 330) | 10.9 | (7.5 - 15.6) |
| | High | 200 | (120 - 330) | 10.6 | (7.1 - 15.2) |
| | Total | 1 930 | (1 420 - 2 600) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 10 400 | (9 800 - 11 000) | 66.8 | (64.1 - 69.3) |
| | Moderate | 1 780 | (1 580 - 2 000) | 11.4 | (10.2 - 12.8) |
| | High | 3 400 | (3 030 - 3 790) | 21.8 | (19.6 - 24.1) |
| | Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | | |
| None | Low | 600 | (440 - 810) | 53.6 | (42.3 - 64.7) |
| | Moderate | 130 | (70 - 240) | 11.6 | (6.1 - 20.4) |
| | High | 390 | (250 - 570) | 34.8 | (24.3 - 46.0) |
| | Total | 1 120 | (870 - 1 410) | 100.0 | |
| Low | Low | 320 | (230 - 450) | 51.6 | (36.9 - 67.1) |
| | Moderate | 60 | (10 - 240) | 8.9 | (1.2 - 30.4) |
| | High | 250 | (130 - 420) | 39.6 | (24.0 - 56.6) |
| | Total | 630 | (440 - 880) | 100.0 | |
| Moderate | Low | 300 | (190 - 430) | 53.6 | (40.4 - 65.2) |
| | Moderate | 90 | (50 - 160) | 16.6 | (9.8 - 25.6) |
| | High | 170 | (80 - 280) | 29.8 | (18.5 - 42.6) |
| | Total | 560 | (380 - 800) | 100.0 | |
| High | Low | 210 | (120 - 360) | 68.5 | (43.4 - 87.4) |
| | Moderate | 30 | (10 - 80) | 9.9 | (2.9 - 24.2) |
| | High | 70 | (30 - 140) | 21.6 | (8.3 - 41.0) |
| | Total | 300 | (180 - 460) | 100.0 | |
| Extreme | Low | 100 | (60 - 170) | 69.1 | (43.4 - 87.4) |
| | Moderate | 20 | (0 - 40) | 10.6 | (3.2 - 26.7) |
| | High | 30 | (10 - 90) | 20.3 | (6.4 - 47.6) |
| | Total | 150 | (80 - 240) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 1 530 | (1 290 - 1 810) | 55.6 | (48.8 - 62.2) |
| | Moderate | 320 | (210 - 490) | 11.7 | (8.0 - 16.9) |
| | High | 900 | (690 - 1 160) | 32.7 | (26.3 - 39.3) |
| | Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |

Continued . . .



TABLE 7.17 (continued): CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER CHILD'S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

| LORI | Level of risk | Number | 95% CI | % | 95% CI |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not known | | | | | |
| None | Low | 240 | (120 - 410) | 55.0 | (35.3 - 74.5) |
| | Moderate | 50 | (10 - 170) | 12.6 | (2.9 - 34.9) |
| | High | 140 | (70 - 250) | 32.5 | (16.7 - 51.4) |
| | Total | 430 | (260 - 650) | 100.0 | |
| Low | Low | 160 | (90 - 260) | 59.5 | (40.6 - 77.3) |
| | Moderate | 40 | (20 - 70) | 14.3 | (7.1 - 23.3) |
| | High | 70 | (30 - 150) | 26.2 | (12.3 - 45.9) |
| | Total | 270 | (160 - 420) | 100.0 | |
| Moderate | Low | 260 | (150 - 400) | 55.5 | (38.3 - 71.4) |
| | Moderate | 60 | (40 - 100) | 13.2 | (6.6 - 22.0) |
| | High | 150 | (40 - 320) | 31.2 | (14.9 - 53.5) |
| | Total | 460 | (290 - 730) | 100.0 | |
| High | Low | 150 | (20 - 470) | 69.4 | (29.9 - 92.5) |
| | Moderate | 30 | (0 - 90) | 13.5 | (6.8 - 23.8) |
| | High | 40 | (10 - 110) | 17.1 | (2.5 - 55.6) |
| | Total | 220 | (40 - 630) | 100.0 | |
| Extreme | Low | 160 | (80 - 310) | 91.7 | (64.0 - 99.8) |
| | Moderate | 10 | (0 - 30) | 3.2 | (0.1 - 14.9) |
| | High | 10 | (0 - 40) | 5.1 | (0.1 - 22.8) |
| | Total | 170 | (80 - 320) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 970 | (710 - 1 310) | 62.1 | (52.5 - 71.2) |
| | Moderate | 190 | (120 - 290) | 12.1 | (7.7 - 17.4) |
| | High | 400 | (250 - 600) | 25.8 | (17.7 - 35.7) |
| | Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | | |
| None | Low | 950 | (710 - 1 240) | 59.0 | (48.1 - 69.5) |
| | Moderate | 190 | (100 - 310) | 11.8 | (6.3 - 18.9) |
| | High | 470 | (300 - 680) | 29.2 | (20.3 - 40.7) |
| | Total | 1 600 | (1 290 - 1 960) | 100.0 | |
| Low | Low | 660 | (450 - 910) | 67.7 | (55.8 - 78.8) |
| | Moderate | 90 | (50 - 150) | 9.6 | (5.7 - 14.4) |
| | High | 220 | (130 - 360) | 22.7 | (13.3 - 33.6) |
| | Total | 970 | (720 - 1 290) | 100.0 | |
| Moderate | Low | 210 | (110 - 330) | 61.7 | (42.1 - 77.1) |
| | Moderate | 30 | (20 - 60) | 9.4 | (5.8 - 14.3) |
| | High | 100 | (30 - 200) | 29.0 | (15.1 - 47.5) |
| | Total | 330 | (190 - 550) | 100.0 | |
| High | Low | 70 | (20 - 220) | 84.9 | (76.0 - 91.5) |
| | Moderate | 10 | (0 - 40) | 7.4 | (0.4 - 57.9) |
| | High | 10 | (0 - 40) | 7.7 | (0.3 - 52.7) |
| | Total | 80 | (20 - 280) | 100.0 | |
| Extreme | Low | 0 | (0 - 60) | . | |
| | Moderate | 0 | (0 - 60) | . | |
| | High | 0 | (0 - 60) | . | |
| | Total | 0 | (0 - 60) | . | |
| Total | Low | 1 880 | (1 520 - 2 260) | 62.8 | (55.6 - 69.7) |
| | Moderate | 320 | (210 - 450) | 10.7 | (7.4 - 14.7) |
| | High | 790 | (590 - 1 050) | 26.5 | (20.5 - 33.7) |
| | Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |

Continued...

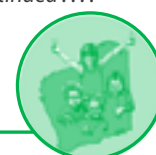


TABLE 7.17 (continued): CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

| LORI | Level of risk | Number | 95% CI | % | 95% CI |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Total | | | | | |
| None | Low | 4 680 | (4 360 - 5 030) | 59.8 | (55.6 - 64.0) |
| | Moderate | 1 000 | (830 - 1 210) | 12.8 | (10.5 - 15.4) |
| | High | 2 140 | (1 850 - 2 470) | 27.4 | (23.5 - 31.3) |
| | Total | 7 830 | (7 680 - 7 980) | 100.0 | |
| Low | Low | 3 550 | (3 170 - 3 970) | 63.6 | (58.6 - 68.2) |
| | Moderate | 640 | (500 - 800) | 11.4 | (9.1 - 14.0) |
| | High | 1 400 | (1 140 - 1 680) | 25.0 | (21.0 - 29.2) |
| | Total | 5 590 | (5 100 - 6 100) | 100.0 | |
| Moderate | Low | 3 070 | (2 550 - 3 670) | 65.6 | (60.4 - 70.6) |
| | Moderate | 490 | (390 - 610) | 10.6 | (8.9 - 12.5) |
| | High | 1 110 | (850 - 1 430) | 23.8 | (19.5 - 28.9) |
| | Total | 4 680 | (3 940 - 5 480) | 100.0 | |
| High | Low | 1 710 | (1 260 - 2 280) | 67.1 | (59.3 - 74.6) |
| | Moderate | 250 | (170 - 340) | 9.6 | (7.4 - 12.2) |
| | High | 590 | (390 - 840) | 23.3 | (16.9 - 30.6) |
| | Total | 2 550 | (1 910 - 3 270) | 100.0 | |
| Extreme | Low | 1 780 | (1 290 - 2 350) | 78.9 | (72.6 - 84.7) |
| | Moderate | 230 | (140 - 350) | 10.3 | (7.2 - 14.1) |
| | High | 240 | (140 - 380) | 10.8 | (7.4 - 15.0) |
| | Total | 2 260 | (1 670 - 3 020) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 14 800 | (14 300 - 15 300) | 64.6 | (62.2 - 66.9) |
| | Moderate | 2 610 | (2 360 - 2 890) | 11.4 | (10.3 - 12.6) |
| | High | 5 490 | (5 020 - 5 980) | 24.0 | (21.9 - 26.1) |
| | Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.18: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER CHILD'S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, AND CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENT AT HOME

| <i>Child care arrangements at home</i> | <i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|--|---|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | | |
| Both original parents | Low | 5 010 | (4 560 - 5 480) | 72.2 | (68.5 - 75.7) |
| | Moderate | 740 | (620 - 890) | 10.7 | (9.0 - 12.6) |
| | High | 1 190 | (970 - 1 430) | 17.1 | (14.2 - 20.5) |
| | Total | 6 940 | (6 430 - 7 470) | 100.0 | |
| Sole parent | Low | 3 010 | (2 650 - 3 380) | 59.7 | (55.3 - 64.2) |
| | Moderate | 630 | (520 - 760) | 12.6 | (10.4 - 15.1) |
| | High | 1 390 | (1 170 - 1 660) | 27.7 | (23.9 - 32.0) |
| | Total | 5 040 | (4 580 - 5 500) | 100.0 | |
| One parent and new partner | Low | 990 | (790 - 1 210) | 68.0 | (60.2 - 74.9) |
| | Moderate | 180 | (130 - 250) | 12.7 | (9.2 - 16.9) |
| | High | 280 | (190 - 400) | 19.3 | (13.3 - 26.4) |
| | Total | 1 450 | (1 220 - 1 700) | 100.0 | |
| Other (eg Aunts, Uncles, Grandparents) | Low | 1 420 | (1 160 - 1 720) | 65.2 | (58.2 - 71.9) |
| | Moderate | 220 | (120 - 350) | 10.2 | (6.3 - 15.5) |
| | High | 530 | (410 - 700) | 24.6 | (18.8 - 30.9) |
| | Total | 2 170 | (1 840 - 2 560) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 10 400 | (9 800 - 11 000) | 66.8 | (64.1 - 69.3) |
| | Moderate | 1 780 | (1 580 - 2 000) | 11.4 | (10.2 - 12.8) |
| | High | 3 400 | (3 030 - 3 790) | 21.8 | (19.6 - 24.1) |
| | Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | | |
| Both original parents | Low | 480 | (330 - 670) | 61.7 | (47.4 - 73.5) |
| | Moderate | 60 | (10 - 170) | 7.4 | (1.9 - 23.7) |
| | High | 240 | (130 - 380) | 30.9 | (19.9 - 45.2) |
| | Total | 780 | (550 - 1 040) | 100.0 | |
| Sole parent | Low | 630 | (480 - 800) | 52.1 | (42.1 - 63.0) |
| | Moderate | 160 | (110 - 220) | 13.1 | (9.4 - 17.4) |
| | High | 420 | (260 - 620) | 34.7 | (25.2 - 46.4) |
| | Total | 1 200 | (960 - 1 490) | 100.0 | |
| One parent and new partner | Low | 100 | (60 - 160) | 58.9 | (28.9 - 82.3) |
| | Moderate | 20 | (0 - 230) | 14.2 | (0.6 - 80.6) |
| | High | 50 | (20 - 90) | 26.9 | (10.2 - 48.4) |
| | Total | 170 | (100 - 280) | 100.0 | |
| Other (eg Aunts, Uncles, Grandparents) | Low | 320 | (250 - 420) | 53.7 | (41.0 - 66.3) |
| | Moderate | 80 | (40 - 160) | 13.8 | (7.1 - 24.7) |
| | High | 200 | (110 - 320) | 32.5 | (20.6 - 44.7) |
| | Total | 600 | (470 - 780) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 1 530 | (1 290 - 1 810) | 55.6 | (48.8 - 62.2) |
| | Moderate | 320 | (210 - 490) | 11.7 | (8.0 - 16.9) |
| | High | 900 | (690 - 1 160) | 32.7 | (26.3 - 39.3) |
| | Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |

Continued...



TABLE 7.18 (continued): CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, AND CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENT AT HOME

| <i>Child care arrangements at home</i> | <i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|--|---|---------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not known | | | | | |
| Both original parents | Low | 390 | (270 - 560) | 63.0 | (50.7 - 74.6) |
| | Moderate | 100 | (60 - 160) | 15.9 | (10.0 - 23.4) |
| | High | 130 | (70 - 210) | 21.1 | (12.9 - 31.0) |
| | Total | 620 | (450 - 840) | 100.0 | |
| Sole parent | Low | 310 | (170 - 500) | 58.3 | (37.4 - 74.5) |
| | Moderate | 50 | (10 - 150) | 9.6 | (1.0 - 26.0) |
| | High | 170 | (80 - 350) | 32.1 | (14.3 - 51.8) |
| | Total | 530 | (330 - 810) | 100.0 | |
| One parent and new partner | Low | 50 | (20 - 100) | 72.9 | (28.4 - 99.5) |
| | Moderate | 0 | (0 - 20) | 6.7 | (0.1 - 24.9) |
| | High | 10 | (0 - 80) | 20.4 | (0.6 - 80.6) |
| | Total | 70 | (30 - 140) | 100.0 | |
| Other (eg Aunts, Uncles, Grandparents) | Low | 220 | (120 - 390) | 63.9 | (43.9 - 80.1) |
| | Moderate | 40 | (10 - 70) | 10.4 | (4.6 - 19.4) |
| | High | 90 | (30 - 210) | 25.7 | (9.8 - 46.7) |
| | Total | 350 | (190 - 580) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 970 | (710 - 1 310) | 62.1 | (52.5 - 71.2) |
| | Moderate | 190 | (120 - 290) | 12.1 | (7.7 - 17.4) |
| | High | 400 | (250 - 600) | 25.8 | (17.7 - 35.7) |
| | Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | | |
| Both original parents | Low | 970 | (740 - 1 220) | 71.1 | (61.0 - 80.1) |
| | Moderate | 160 | (80 - 260) | 11.7 | (6.7 - 18.6) |
| | High | 240 | (130 - 420) | 17.3 | (9.2 - 26.8) |
| | Total | 1 360 | (1 080 - 1 690) | 100.0 | |
| Sole parent | Low | 530 | (330 - 800) | 53.3 | (38.5 - 67.1) |
| | Moderate | 110 | (60 - 180) | 10.7 | (5.7 - 18.1) |
| | High | 360 | (220 - 540) | 36.0 | (22.7 - 49.4) |
| | Total | 1 000 | (740 - 1 340) | 100.0 | |
| One parent and new partner | Low | 220 | (120 - 360) | 62.7 | (44.6 - 76.6) |
| | Moderate | 30 | (10 - 70) | 9.3 | (3.3 - 21.4) |
| | High | 100 | (60 - 140) | 28.0 | (17.1 - 43.1) |
| | Total | 340 | (230 - 480) | 100.0 | |
| Other (eg Aunts, Uncles, Grandparents) | Low | 160 | (60 - 370) | 57.0 | (28.9 - 82.3) |
| | Moderate | 20 | (0 - 60) | 7.6 | (2.3 - 19.6) |
| | High | 100 | (30 - 250) | 35.4 | (12.8 - 64.9) |
| | Total | 280 | (130 - 530) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 1 880 | (1 520 - 2 260) | 62.8 | (55.6 - 69.7) |
| | Moderate | 320 | (210 - 450) | 10.7 | (7.4 - 14.7) |
| | High | 790 | (590 - 1 050) | 26.5 | (20.5 - 33.7) |
| | Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |

Continued...



TABLE 7.18 (continued): CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, AND CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENT AT HOME

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



TABLE 7.19: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF BEING AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, ASSOCIATED WITH FORCED SEPARATION OF PRIMARY CARER FROM NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

| High risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties | | | |
|---|---------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Parameter | Significance (p value) | Odds Ratio | 95% CI |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | | 1.00 | |
| Female | <0.001 | 0.49 | (0.38 - 0.64) |
| Age group | | | |
| 4–7 years | | 1.00 | |
| 8–11 years | 0.479 | 0.89 | (0.65 - 1.22) |
| 12–14 years | 0.606 | 0.91 | (0.62 - 1.32) |
| 15–17 years | < 0.001 | 0.36 | (0.21 - 0.61) |
| Level of Relative Isolation | | | |
| None | | 1.00 | |
| Low | 0.210 | 0.74 | (0.47 - 1.18) |
| Moderate | 0.990 | 1.00 | (0.55 - 1.83) |
| High | 0.407 | 0.63 | (0.21 - 1.88) |
| Extreme | 0.002 | 0.20 | (0.07 - 0.54) |
| Primary carer is child's birth mother? | | | |
| No | | 1.00 | |
| Yes | 0.658 | 0.90 | (0.58 - 1.41) |
| Primary carer forcibly separated from natural family? | | | |
| Not separated | | 1.00 | |
| Separated | 0.007 | 2.34 | (1.27 - 4.32) |
| Not known | 0.299 | 1.43 | (0.73 - 2.83) |
| Not applicable | 0.290 | 1.33 | (0.78 - 2.25) |

TABLE 7.20: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — MEAN STRENGTHS AND DIFFICULTIES TOTAL SCORE BY WHETHER CHILD'S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| Primary carer forcibly separated from natural family? | Mean | 95% CI |
|---|-------------|----------------------|
| Not separated | 10.9 | (10.5 - 11.3) |
| Separated | 12.9 | (11.9 - 14.0) |
| Not known | 12.3 | (10.7 - 13.8) |
| Not applicable | 11.8 | (10.7 - 12.9) |
| Total | 11.3 | (10.9 - 11.7) |



TABLE 7.21: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS WITH SPECIFIC DIFFICULTIES BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, AND DIFFICULTY

| <i>Primary carer forcibly separated from natural family?</i> | <i>Risk of clinically significant problems</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|--|--|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Emotional symptoms | | | | | |
| Not separated | Low | 10 700 | (10 100 - 11 300) | 68.5 | (65.8 - 71.1) |
| | Moderate | 1 690 | (1 460 - 1 940) | 10.8 | (9.4 - 12.3) |
| | High | 3 230 | (2 860 - 3 630) | 20.7 | (18.4 - 23.1) |
| | Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | Low | 1 560 | (1 310 - 1 860) | 56.7 | (50.1 - 62.9) |
| | Moderate | 350 | (250 - 480) | 12.5 | (9.0 - 17.0) |
| | High | 850 | (640 - 1 080) | 30.7 | (24.9 - 37.1) |
| | Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | Low | 890 | (640 - 1 200) | 57.0 | (46.8 - 67.6) |
| | Moderate | 180 | (100 - 300) | 11.8 | (6.7 - 18.6) |
| | High | 490 | (320 - 740) | 31.2 | (21.6 - 42.4) |
| | Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | Low | 1 840 | (1 500 - 2 210) | 61.6 | (53.7 - 68.7) |
| | Moderate | 340 | (210 - 540) | 11.5 | (7.3 - 17.2) |
| | High | 800 | (590 - 1 060) | 26.9 | (20.8 - 34.0) |
| | Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 15 000 | (14 400 - 15 500) | 65.4 | (63.1 - 67.7) |
| | Moderate | 2 560 | (2 270 - 2 880) | 11.2 | (9.9 - 12.6) |
| | High | 5 370 | (4 910 - 5 860) | 23.4 | (21.4 - 25.6) |
| | Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |
| Conduct problems | | | | | |
| Not separated | Low | 8 780 | (8 230 - 9 330) | 56.3 | (53.5 - 58.9) |
| | Moderate | 1 860 | (1 620 - 2 130) | 11.9 | (10.5 - 13.5) |
| | High | 4 960 | (4 540 - 5 410) | 31.8 | (29.3 - 34.4) |
| | Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | Low | 1 270 | (1 030 - 1 560) | 46.2 | (39.5 - 53.0) |
| | Moderate | 340 | (220 - 480) | 12.3 | (8.3 - 16.9) |
| | High | 1 140 | (920 - 1 420) | 41.5 | (35.0 - 48.4) |
| | Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | Low | 770 | (530 - 1 050) | 49.2 | (39.6 - 59.5) |
| | Moderate | 150 | (80 - 240) | 9.4 | (5.6 - 14.3) |
| | High | 650 | (460 - 880) | 41.3 | (32.6 - 51.3) |
| | Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | Low | 1 600 | (1 290 - 1 950) | 53.7 | (46.0 - 60.9) |
| | Moderate | 380 | (240 - 580) | 12.7 | (8.1 - 18.3) |
| | High | 1 000 | (770 - 1 280) | 33.6 | (26.9 - 40.6) |
| | Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 12 400 | (11 900 - 13 000) | 54.2 | (51.8 - 56.6) |
| | Moderate | 2 730 | (2 440 - 3 040) | 11.9 | (10.6 - 13.3) |
| | High | 7 750 | (7 250 - 8 270) | 33.9 | (31.6 - 36.1) |
| | Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |

Continued....



TABLE 7.21 (continued): CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS WITH SPECIFIC DIFFICULTIES BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, AND DIFFICULTY

| <i>Primary carer forcibly separated from natural family?</i> | <i>Risk of clinically significant problems</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|--|--|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Hyperactivity | | | | | |
| Not separated | Low | 12 000 | (11 400 - 12 600) | 76.9 | (74.6 - 79.0) |
| | Moderate | 1 470 | (1 250 - 1 720) | 9.4 | (8.1 - 11.0) |
| | High | 2 140 | (1 870 - 2 440) | 13.7 | (12.0 - 15.5) |
| | Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | Low | 1 960 | (1 660 - 2 310) | 71.2 | (65.0 - 77.0) |
| | Moderate | 210 | (140 - 330) | 7.8 | (5.0 - 11.6) |
| | High | 580 | (420 - 780) | 21.1 | (16.0 - 26.5) |
| | Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | Low | 1 190 | (880 - 1 590) | 76.1 | (65.7 - 84.2) |
| | Moderate | 130 | (70 - 240) | 8.5 | (4.1 - 14.1) |
| | High | 240 | (140 - 400) | 15.4 | (8.6 - 23.5) |
| | Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | Low | 2 130 | (1 750 - 2 540) | 71.4 | (64.6 - 77.8) |
| | Moderate | 320 | (220 - 450) | 10.6 | (7.5 - 14.7) |
| | High | 540 | (370 - 760) | 18.0 | (12.8 - 24.4) |
| | Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 17 300 | (16 800 - 17 700) | 75.4 | (73.4 - 77.4) |
| | Moderate | 2 130 | (1 870 - 2 420) | 9.3 | (8.2 - 10.6) |
| | High | 3 490 | (3 120 - 3 890) | 15.3 | (13.6 - 17.0) |
| | Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |
| Peer problems | | | | | |
| Not separated | Low | 9 320 | (8 740 - 9 910) | 59.7 | (57.1 - 62.3) |
| | Moderate | 2 000 | (1 780 - 2 260) | 12.8 | (11.4 - 14.4) |
| | High | 4 280 | (3 890 - 4 700) | 27.4 | (25.1 - 29.9) |
| | Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | Low | 1 540 | (1 280 - 1 840) | 56.0 | (49.2 - 62.4) |
| | Moderate | 360 | (240 - 510) | 13.0 | (9.0 - 18.1) |
| | High | 860 | (660 - 1 090) | 31.0 | (25.3 - 37.1) |
| | Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | Low | 950 | (700 - 1 230) | 60.6 | (50.3 - 69.5) |
| | Moderate | 230 | (130 - 390) | 14.8 | (8.4 - 23.7) |
| | High | 380 | (220 - 590) | 24.5 | (16.2 - 33.9) |
| | Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | Low | 1 810 | (1 480 - 2 180) | 60.7 | (53.2 - 68.1) |
| | Moderate | 310 | (200 - 450) | 10.5 | (7.1 - 15.1) |
| | High | 860 | (620 - 1 150) | 28.8 | (22.2 - 36.7) |
| | Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 13 600 | (13 100 - 14 200) | 59.5 | (57.1 - 61.8) |
| | Moderate | 2 910 | (2 600 - 3 230) | 12.7 | (11.3 - 14.1) |
| | High | 6 380 | (5 890 - 6 880) | 27.8 | (25.7 - 30.0) |
| | Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |

Continued . . .



TABLE 7.21 (continued): CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS WITH SPECIFIC DIFFICULTIES BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, AND DIFFICULTY

| <i>Primary carer forcibly separated from natural family?</i> | <i>Risk of clinically significant problems</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|--|--|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Problems with prosocial behaviour | | | | | |
| Not separated | Low | 14 500 | (13 900 - 15 100) | 93.0 | (91.8 - 94.0) |
| | Moderate | 470 | (360 - 590) | 3.0 | (2.3 - 3.8) |
| | High | 630 | (510 - 770) | 4.0 | (3.3 - 4.9) |
| | Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | Low | 2 500 | (2 140 - 2 890) | 90.8 | (84.8 - 94.6) |
| | Moderate | 130 | (50 - 290) | 4.8 | (1.8 - 10.0) |
| | High | 120 | (70 - 210) | 4.4 | (2.3 - 7.2) |
| | Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | Low | 1 470 | (1 110 - 1 890) | 94.4 | (91.2 - 96.6) |
| | Moderate | 50 | (30 - 70) | 3.2 | (1.9 - 4.8) |
| | High | 40 | (10 - 90) | 2.5 | (0.8 - 5.5) |
| | Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | Low | 2 730 | (2 310 - 3 210) | 91.4 | (87.6 - 94.4) |
| | Moderate | 110 | (70 - 160) | 3.6 | (2.2 - 5.6) |
| | High | 150 | (70 - 260) | 5.0 | (2.4 - 8.5) |
| | Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | Low | 21 200 | (21 000 - 21 400) | 92.6 | (91.5 - 93.6) |
| | Moderate | 750 | (600 - 930) | 3.3 | (2.6 - 4.0) |
| | High | 940 | (780 - 1 110) | 4.1 | (3.4 - 4.9) |
| | Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.22: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — MEAN SPECIFIC DIFFICULTIES SCORES, BY WHETHER PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY, BY A MISSION, GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Primary carer forcibly separated from natural family?</i> | <i>Mean</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|--|-------------|----------------------|
| Emotional symptoms | | |
| Not separated | 2.56 | (2.41 - 2.70) |
| Separated | 3.24 | (2.88 - 3.61) |
| Not known | 3.22 | (2.68 - 3.76) |
| Not applicable | 2.98 | (2.56 - 3.40) |
| Total | 2.74 | (2.61 - 2.87) |
| Conduct problems | | |
| Not separated | 2.65 | (2.51 - 2.79) |
| Separated | 3.24 | (2.89 - 3.59) |
| Not known | 3.19 | (2.65 - 3.74) |
| Not applicable | 2.77 | (2.44 - 3.11) |
| Total | 2.77 | (2.65 - 2.90) |
| Hyperactivity | | |
| Not separated | 3.34 | (3.19 - 3.48) |
| Separated | 3.88 | (3.49 - 4.27) |
| Not known | 3.58 | (3.02 - 4.15) |
| Not applicable | 3.69 | (3.25 - 4.13) |
| Total | 3.46 | (3.33 - 3.60) |
| Peer problems | | |
| Not separated | 2.32 | (2.22 - 2.42) |
| Separated | 2.56 | (2.35 - 2.77) |
| Not known | 2.28 | (1.96 - 2.60) |
| Not applicable | 2.33 | (2.01 - 2.65) |
| Total | 2.35 | (2.26 - 2.44) |
| Prosocial behaviour | | |
| Not separated | 1.43 | (1.34 - 1.52) |
| Separated | 1.62 | (1.36 - 1.88) |
| Not known | 1.60 | (1.33 - 1.87) |
| Not applicable | 1.59 | (1.34 - 1.83) |
| Total | 1.48 | (1.41 - 1.56) |

7



TABLE 7.23: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF BEING AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS WITH SPECIFIC DIFFICULTIES, ASSOCIATED WITH FORCED SEPARATION OF PRIMARY CARER FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE (a)

| High risk of clinically significant emotional symptoms | | | |
|---|---------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Parameter | Significance (p value) | Odds Ratio | 95% CI |
| High risk of clinically significant emotional symptoms | | | |
| Primary carer forcibly separated from natural family? | | | |
| Not separated | | 1.00 | |
| Separated | 0.022 | 1.56 | (1.07 - 2.29) |
| Not known | 0.050 | 1.55 | (1.00 - 2.39) |
| Not applicable | 0.037 | 1.43 | (1.02 - 1.99) |
| High risk of clinically significant conduct problems | | | |
| Primary carer forcibly separated from natural family? | | | |
| Not separated | | 1.00 | |
| Separated | 0.027 | 1.75 | (1.07 - 2.89) |
| Not known | 0.013 | 2.00 | (1.16 - 3.46) |
| Not applicable | 0.832 | 0.96 | (0.63 - 1.44) |
| High risk of clinically significant hyperactivity | | | |
| Primary carer forcibly separated from natural family? | | | |
| Not separated | | 1.00 | |
| Separated | 0.002 | 2.61 | (1.43 - 4.77) |
| Not known | 0.279 | 1.59 | (0.69 - 3.68) |
| Not applicable | 0.306 | 1.37 | (0.75 - 2.48) |
| High risk of clinically significant peer problems | | | |
| Primary carer forcibly separated from natural family? | | | |
| Not separated | | 1.00 | |
| Separated | 0.486 | 1.15 | (0.77 - 1.73) |
| Not known | 0.236 | 0.73 | (0.43 - 1.23) |
| Not applicable | 0.802 | 1.05 | (0.74 - 1.48) |
| High risk of clinically significant problems with prosocial behaviour | | | |
| Primary carer forcibly separated from natural family? | | | |
| Not separated | | 1.00 | |
| Separated | 0.816 | 1.09 | (0.53 - 2.21) |
| Not known | 0.381 | 0.66 | (0.26 - 1.67) |
| Not applicable | 0.466 | 1.23 | (0.71 - 2.12) |

(a) All models also adjust for age and sex of the child, level of relative isolation, and whether the primary carer of the child was also the child's birth mother.



TABLE 7.24: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF BEING AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY CHILD, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY LEVEL VARIABLES AND WHETHER PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| High risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties | | | |
|---|---------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Parameter | Significance (p value) | Odds Ratio | 95% CI |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | <0.001 | 1.98 | (1.52 - 2.57) |
| Female | | 1.00 | |
| Age group | | | |
| 4–7 years | | 1.00 | |
| 8–11 years | 0.757 | 0.95 | (0.67 - 1.34) |
| 12–14 years | 0.904 | 0.98 | (0.66 - 1.44) |
| 15–17 years | <0.001 | 0.38 | (0.21 - 0.67) |
| Level of Relative Isolation | | | |
| None | | 1.00 | |
| Low | 0.373 | 0.82 | (0.52 - 1.28) |
| Moderate | 0.808 | 0.93 | (0.51 - 1.69) |
| High | 0.887 | 0.92 | (0.29 - 2.88) |
| Extreme | <0.001 | 0.22 | (0.09 - 0.53) |
| Has runny ears? | | | |
| No | | 1.00 | |
| Yes | <0.001 | 1.66 | (1.20 - 2.28) |
| Has difficulty saying certain sounds? | | | |
| No | | 1.00 | |
| Yes | <0.001 | 3.04 | (2.01 - 4.61) |
| Has normal vision? | | | |
| No | 0.049 | 1.66 | (1.00 - 2.76) |
| Yes | | 1.00 | |
| Primary carer has medical condition lasting 6 months or more | | | |
| No medical condition >6 months | | 1.00 | |
| Medical condition - not limiting | 0.151 | 1.41 | (0.88 - 2.26) |
| Medical condition - limited in daily activities | <0.001 | 3.41 | (1.96 - 5.92) |
| Not stated | 0.068 | 1.42 | (0.97 - 2.08) |
| Primary carer has had contact with Mental Health Services | | | |
| No | | 1.00 | |
| Yes | 0.045 | 1.52 | (1.01 - 2.28) |
| Don't know | 0.512 | 1.53 | (0.43 - 5.39) |
| Child care arrangement | | | |
| Both original parents | | 1.00 | |
| Sole parent | 0.007 | 1.76 | (1.17 - 2.64) |
| One parent and new partner | 0.996 | 1.00 | (0.54 - 1.87) |
| Other (e.g. Aunts, Uncles, Grandparents) | 0.005 | 2.01 | (1.23 - 3.28) |
| Household occupancy level | | | |
| Low | | 1.00 | |
| High | 0.004 | 0.49 | (0.30 - 0.80) |
| Not stated | 0.068 | 1.42 | (0.97 - 2.08) |

Continued



TABLE 7.24 (continued): CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF BEING AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY CHILD, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY LEVEL VARIABLES AND WHETHER PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| High risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties | | | |
|---|---------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Parameter | Significance (p value) | Odds Ratio | 95% CI |
| Number of homes lived in | | | |
| 1-4 | | 1.00 | |
| 5 or more | 0.022 | 1.53 | (1.06 - 2.19) |
| Family functioning quartiles | | | |
| Poor | 0.003 | 2.37 | (1.34 - 4.22) |
| Fair | 0.360 | 1.29 | (0.75 - 2.23) |
| Good | 0.028 | 1.80 | (1.07 - 3.04) |
| Very good | | 1.00 | |
| Not stated | 0.068 | 1.42 | (0.97 - 2.08) |
| Number of life stress events experienced by family in last 12 months | | | |
| 0-2 | | 1.00 | |
| 3-6 | 0.031 | 1.80 | (1.06 - 3.09) |
| 7-14 | <0.001 | 5.40 | (3.17 - 9.20) |
| Not stated | 0.068 | 1.42 | (0.97 - 2.08) |
| Quality of parenting | | | |
| Poor | <0.001 | 3.81 | (2.39 - 6.07) |
| Fair | 0.011 | 1.87 | (1.15 - 3.04) |
| Good | 0.096 | 1.50 | (0.93 - 2.40) |
| Very good | | 1.00 | |
| Not stated | 0.236 | 5.11 | (0.30 - 75.6) |
| Primary carer forcibly separated from natural family? | | | |
| Not separated | | 1.00 | |
| Separated | 0.034 | 1.80 | (1.05 - 3.11) |
| Don't know | 0.516 | 1.32 | (0.57 - 3.07) |
| Not Aboriginal | 0.328 | 1.31 | (0.77 - 2.23) |



TABLE 7.25: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — WHETHER CHILD HAS SUFFERED AN EATING PROBLEM IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Has eating problems?</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | |
| No | 14 300 | (13 600 - 14 900) | 91.6 | (90.0 - 92.9) |
| Yes | 1 320 | (1 090 - 1 560) | 8.4 | (7.1 - 10.0) |
| Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | |
| No | 2 460 | (2 120 - 2 860) | 89.3 | (83.4 - 94.1) |
| Yes | 290 | (170 - 500) | 10.7 | (5.9 - 16.6) |
| Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | |
| No | 1 420 | (1 070 - 1 810) | 91.0 | (85.4 - 95.0) |
| Yes | 140 | (80 - 240) | 9.0 | (5.0 - 14.6) |
| Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | |
| No | 2 590 | (2 170 - 3 040) | 86.7 | (80.7 - 91.6) |
| Yes | 400 | (250 - 590) | 13.3 | (8.4 - 19.3) |
| Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| No | 20 800 | (20 400 - 21 100) | 90.6 | (89.1 - 92.0) |
| Yes | 2 150 | (1 840 - 2 490) | 9.4 | (8.0 - 10.9) |
| Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |

TABLE 7.26: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — CHILD HAS SUFFERED A SLEEPING PROBLEM IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Has sleeping problems?</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | |
| No | 14 600 | (14 000 - 15 200) | 93.6 | (92.4 - 94.7) |
| Yes | 1 000 | (820 - 1 190) | 6.4 | (5.3 - 7.6) |
| Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | |
| No | 2 450 | (2 100 - 2 840) | 88.9 | (84.2 - 92.5) |
| Yes | 310 | (200 - 450) | 11.1 | (7.5 - 15.8) |
| Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | |
| No | 1 410 | (1 090 - 1 770) | 90.4 | (80.7 - 95.9) |
| Yes | 150 | (60 - 340) | 9.6 | (4.1 - 19.3) |
| Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | |
| No | 2 630 | (2 220 - 3 090) | 88.1 | (82.0 - 92.5) |
| Yes | 360 | (210 - 550) | 11.9 | (7.5 - 18.0) |
| Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| No | 21 100 | (20 800 - 21 400) | 92.1 | (90.8 - 93.3) |
| Yes | 1 810 | (1 540 - 2 110) | 7.9 | (6.7 - 9.2) |
| Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.27: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — WHETHER CHILD HAS SUFFERED FROM NIGHTMARES IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Has nightmares?</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | |
| No | 14 100 | (13 500 - 14 800) | 90.6 | (88.9 - 92.1) |
| Yes | 1 460 | (1 220 - 1 730) | 9.4 | (7.9 - 11.1) |
| Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | |
| No | 2 380 | (2 030 - 2 780) | 86.5 | (81.5 - 90.4) |
| Yes | 370 | (250 - 520) | 13.5 | (9.6 - 18.5) |
| Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | |
| No | 1 440 | (1 090 - 1 840) | 92.1 | (87.6 - 95.3) |
| Yes | 120 | (70 - 200) | 7.9 | (4.7 - 12.4) |
| Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | |
| No | 2 600 | (2 190 - 3 050) | 87.2 | (81.4 - 91.4) |
| Yes | 380 | (240 - 560) | 12.8 | (8.6 - 18.6) |
| Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| No | 20 600 | (20 200 - 20 900) | 89.8 | (88.3 - 91.1) |
| Yes | 2 340 | (2 040 - 2 680) | 10.2 | (8.9 - 11.7) |
| Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |

TABLE 7.28: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — WHETHER CHILD HAS SUFFERED FROM BED WETTING IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Suffered from bed wetting?</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | |
| No | 13 500 | (12 900 - 14 100) | 86.8 | (85.0 - 88.4) |
| Yes | 2 060 | (1 800 - 2 360) | 13.2 | (11.6 - 15.0) |
| Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | |
| No | 2 390 | (2 040 - 2 770) | 86.7 | (82.0 - 90.7) |
| Yes | 370 | (250 - 530) | 13.3 | (9.3 - 18.0) |
| Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | |
| No | 1 370 | (1 030 - 1 770) | 87.5 | (81.7 - 92.3) |
| Yes | 200 | (120 - 300) | 12.5 | (7.7 - 18.3) |
| Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | |
| No | 2 630 | (2 210 - 3 090) | 88.2 | (83.7 - 91.7) |
| Yes | 350 | (250 - 500) | 11.8 | (8.3 - 16.3) |
| Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| No | 19 900 | (19 600 - 20 200) | 87.0 | (85.5 - 88.3) |
| Yes | 2 980 | (2 680 - 3 310) | 13.0 | (11.7 - 14.5) |
| Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.29: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — WHETHER CHILD HAS EXHIBITED ANY INAPPROPRIATE SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Exhibited any inappropriate sexual behaviours?</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | |
| No | 15 400 | (14 800 - 16 000) | 98.8 | (97.9 - 99.4) |
| Yes | 190 | (100 - 320) | 1.2 | (0.6 - 2.1) |
| Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | |
| No | 2 660 | (2 290 - 3 080) | 96.5 | (94.3 - 98.1) |
| Yes | 100 | (50 - 160) | 3.5 | (1.9 - 5.7) |
| Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | |
| No | 1 540 | (1 190 - 1 980) | 98.8 | (97.4 - 99.6) |
| Yes | 20 | (10 - 40) | 1.2 | (0.4 - 2.7) |
| Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | |
| No | 2 920 | (2 470 - 3 400) | 97.8 | (96.1 - 98.8) |
| Yes | 70 | (30 - 110) | 2.2 | (1.2 - 3.9) |
| Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| No | 22 500 | (22 400 - 22 700) | 98.4 | (97.8 - 98.9) |
| Yes | 370 | (250 - 510) | 1.6 | (1.1 - 2.2) |
| Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.30: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — WHETHER CHILD HAS NOT WANTED TO GO TO SCHOOL IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS, BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Not wanted to go to school?</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | |
| No | 9 530 | (9 000 - 10 100) | 61.1 | (58.7 - 63.6) |
| Yes | 5 380 | (4 970 - 5 810) | 34.5 | (32.2 - 36.8) |
| Not in school | 690 | (530 - 870) | 4.4 | (3.4 - 5.6) |
| Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | |
| No | 1 550 | (1 290 - 1 850) | 56.3 | (50.0 - 62.7) |
| Yes | 1 130 | (910 - 1 400) | 41.0 | (34.7 - 47.2) |
| Not in school | 70 | (30 - 190) | 2.7 | (1.0 - 6.7) |
| Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | |
| No | 1 020 | (750 - 1 350) | 65.2 | (55.0 - 73.8) |
| Yes | 490 | (320 - 730) | 31.2 | (22.1 - 41.0) |
| Not in school | 60 | (30 - 90) | 3.6 | (2.1 - 5.6) |
| Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | |
| No | 1 770 | (1 440 - 2 140) | 59.2 | (51.7 - 66.1) |
| Yes | 1 160 | (890 - 1 460) | 38.8 | (31.5 - 46.0) |
| Not in school | 60 | (30 - 110) | 2.0 | (1.1 - 3.8) |
| Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| No | 13 900 | (13 400 - 14 400) | 60.6 | (58.4 - 62.7) |
| Yes | 8 150 | (7 690 - 8 640) | 35.6 | (33.6 - 37.7) |
| Not in school | 880 | (700 - 1 080) | 3.8 | (3.1 - 4.7) |
| Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.31: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — WHETHER CHILD HAS RUN AWAY FROM HOME IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS, BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Run away from home?</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | |
| No | 14 700 | (14 000 - 15 300) | 94.0 | (92.9 - 95.0) |
| Yes | 660 | (530 - 800) | 4.2 | (3.4 - 5.1) |
| Too young | 280 | (210 - 370) | 1.8 | (1.3 - 2.3) |
| Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | |
| No | 2 520 | (2 150 - 2 930) | 91.3 | (86.5 - 94.6) |
| Yes | 200 | (120 - 320) | 7.4 | (4.6 - 11.5) |
| Too young | 30 | (0 - 150) | 1.2 | (0.0 - 5.2) |
| Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | |
| No | 1 480 | (1 140 - 1 900) | 94.9 | (85.9 - 98.9) |
| Yes | 60 | (10 - 260) | 3.8 | (0.6 - 15.5) |
| Too young | 20 | (10 - 40) | 1.3 | (0.5 - 2.6) |
| Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | |
| No | 2 780 | (2 340 - 3 260) | 93.2 | (89.8 - 96.0) |
| Yes | 160 | (90 - 240) | 5.3 | (3.2 - 8.2) |
| Too young | 40 | (10 - 110) | 1.5 | (0.4 - 3.7) |
| Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| No | 21 400 | (21 200 - 21 700) | 93.7 | (92.6 - 94.6) |
| Yes | 1 080 | (890 - 1 290) | 4.7 | (3.9 - 5.6) |
| Too young | 380 | (280 - 500) | 1.6 | (1.2 - 2.2) |
| Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.32: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — WHETHER CHILD HAS DRUNK ALCOHOL OR GOTTEN DRUNK IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS, BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE?

| <i>Has drunk alcohol or gotten drunk?</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | |
| No | 13 000 | (12 400 - 13 600) | 83.2 | (80.9 - 85.2) |
| Yes | 1 370 | (1 150 - 1 600) | 8.8 | (7.4 - 10.3) |
| Too young | 1 260 | (990 - 1 560) | 8.0 | (6.4 - 9.9) |
| Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | |
| No | 2 140 | (1 820 - 2 490) | 77.5 | (71.7 - 82.5) |
| Yes | 420 | (300 - 570) | 15.2 | (11.4 - 19.9) |
| Too young | 200 | (100 - 360) | 7.3 | (3.7 - 12.6) |
| Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | |
| No | 1 290 | (970 - 1 680) | 82.5 | (70.9 - 90.9) |
| Yes | 160 | (60 - 370) | 10.5 | (4.0 - 21.9) |
| Too young | 110 | (50 - 200) | 7.0 | (3.2 - 12.7) |
| Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | |
| No | 2 380 | (1 980 - 2 840) | 79.8 | (73.2 - 85.6) |
| Yes | 350 | (240 - 490) | 11.6 | (8.0 - 15.9) |
| Too young | 260 | (120 - 470) | 8.6 | (4.2 - 15.3) |
| Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| No | 18 800 | (18 300 - 19 200) | 82.0 | (80.0 - 83.9) |
| Yes | 2 300 | (2 010 - 2 610) | 10.0 | (8.8 - 11.4) |
| Too young | 1 820 | (1 500 - 2 210) | 8.0 | (6.5 - 9.6) |
| Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.33: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — WHETHER CHILD HAS SNIFFED GLUE, PETROL OR AEROSOLS IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS, BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Has sniffed glue, petrol or aerosols?</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|--|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | |
| No | 14 200 | (13 500 - 14 800) | 90.8 | (88.9 - 92.5) |
| Yes | 250 | (160 - 390) | 1.6 | (1.0 - 2.5) |
| Too young | 1 180 | (940 - 1 480) | 7.6 | (6.1 - 9.4) |
| Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | |
| No | 2 480 | (2 120 - 2 880) | 89.9 | (84.7 - 93.8) |
| Yes | 90 | (40 - 200) | 3.4 | (1.4 - 7.1) |
| Too young | 190 | (90 - 320) | 6.7 | (3.5 - 11.2) |
| Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | |
| No | 1 430 | (1 090 - 1 850) | 91.4 | (83.8 - 96.6) |
| Yes | 20 | (0 - 250) | 1.6 | (0.1 - 15.3) |
| Too young | 110 | (50 - 200) | 7.0 | (3.2 - 12.7) |
| Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | |
| No | 2 740 | (2 320 - 3 220) | 91.7 | (85.0 - 96.2) |
| Yes | 0 | (0 - 60) | 0.0 | (0.0 - 1.9) |
| Too young | 250 | (110 - 460) | 8.3 | (3.8 - 15.0) |
| Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| No | 20 800 | (20 400 - 21 200) | 90.8 | (89.1 - 92.4) |
| Yes | 370 | (250 - 560) | 1.6 | (1.1 - 2.4) |
| Too young | 1 720 | (1 410 - 2 100) | 7.5 | (6.2 - 9.2) |
| Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.34: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — WHETHER CHILD HAS USED ANY DRUGS OTHER THAN SNIFFING GLUE, AEROSOLS OR PETROL IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS, BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Has used drugs other than sniffing glue, aerosols or petrol?</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | |
| No | 13 700 | (13 000 - 14 300) | 87.7 | (85.6 - 89.7) |
| Yes | 690 | (530 - 890) | 4.4 | (3.4 - 5.7) |
| Too young | 1 220 | (960 - 1 520) | 7.8 | (6.2 - 9.6) |
| Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | |
| No | 2 280 | (1 930 - 2 650) | 82.6 | (76.6 - 87.8) |
| Yes | 290 | (180 - 430) | 10.5 | (6.9 - 15.3) |
| Too young | 190 | (90 - 350) | 7.0 | (3.3 - 12.2) |
| Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | |
| No | 1 370 | (1 030 - 1 770) | 87.7 | (79.6 - 93.9) |
| Yes | 80 | (20 - 220) | 5.3 | (1.0 - 13.5) |
| Too young | 110 | (50 - 200) | 7.0 | (3.2 - 12.7) |
| Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | |
| No | 2 530 | (2 120 - 2 990) | 84.8 | (77.8 - 90.2) |
| Yes | 180 | (90 - 320) | 6.0 | (3.0 - 10.3) |
| Too young | 270 | (140 - 490) | 9.2 | (4.7 - 16.1) |
| Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| No | 19 900 | (19 400 - 20 300) | 86.7 | (84.8 - 88.5) |
| Yes | 1 240 | (1 010 - 1 500) | 5.4 | (4.4 - 6.6) |
| Too young | 1 800 | (1 470 - 2 180) | 7.9 | (6.4 - 9.5) |
| Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.35: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — WHETHER CHILD HAS DELIBERATELY HARMED HIM/HERSELF IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS, BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Has deliberately harmed him/herself?</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | |
| No | 14 400 | (13 700 - 15 000) | 92.1 | (90.1 - 93.8) |
| Yes | 250 | (150 - 390) | 1.6 | (0.9 - 2.5) |
| Too young | 990 | (740 - 1 290) | 6.4 | (4.8 - 8.2) |
| Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | |
| No | 2 500 | (2 150 - 2 900) | 90.8 | (85.8 - 94.6) |
| Yes | 120 | (60 - 220) | 4.2 | (2.0 - 7.6) |
| Too young | 140 | (50 - 280) | 5.0 | (2.0 - 9.8) |
| Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | |
| No | 1 470 | (1 120 - 1 890) | 94.0 | (89.0 - 97.0) |
| Yes | 30 | (10 - 100) | 2.1 | (0.5 - 6.5) |
| Too young | 60 | (30 - 110) | 3.8 | (1.6 - 7.0) |
| Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | |
| No | 2 790 | (2 350 - 3 260) | 93.3 | (88.5 - 96.6) |
| Yes | 40 | (10 - 90) | 1.4 | (0.4 - 3.0) |
| Too young | 160 | (70 - 320) | 5.4 | (2.4 - 10.7) |
| Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| No | 21 100 | (20 700 - 21 400) | 92.2 | (90.6 - 93.6) |
| Yes | 440 | (310 - 610) | 1.9 | (1.3 - 2.7) |
| Too young | 1 350 | (1 060 - 1 700) | 5.9 | (4.6 - 7.4) |
| Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.36: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — WHETHER CHILD HAS TALKED ABOUT DEATH OR SUICIDE IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS, BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Has talked about death or suicide?</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | |
| No | 13 000 | (12 400 - 13 700) | 83.7 | (81.2 - 85.9) |
| Yes | 1 500 | (1 230 - 1 820) | 9.6 | (7.9 - 11.6) |
| Too young | 1 050 | (800 - 1 350) | 6.7 | (5.1 - 8.5) |
| Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | |
| No | 2 250 | (1 920 - 2 610) | 81.6 | (75.2 - 87.1) |
| Yes | 390 | (250 - 580) | 14.2 | (9.7 - 20.4) |
| Too young | 120 | (40 - 260) | 4.2 | (1.6 - 9.2) |
| Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | |
| No | 1 380 | (1 040 - 1 780) | 88.3 | (80.6 - 93.2) |
| Yes | 90 | (30 - 220) | 5.7 | (2.0 - 13.5) |
| Too young | 90 | (40 - 170) | 6.0 | (2.9 - 10.6) |
| Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | |
| No | 2 450 | (2 050 - 2 890) | 81.9 | (74.8 - 88.1) |
| Yes | 360 | (200 - 580) | 11.9 | (7.2 - 18.7) |
| Too young | 180 | (80 - 350) | 6.2 | (2.7 - 11.7) |
| Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| No | 19 100 | (18 600 - 19 600) | 83.5 | (81.4 - 85.4) |
| Yes | 2 340 | (1 980 - 2 740) | 10.2 | (8.6 - 12.0) |
| Too young | 1 440 | (1 130 - 1 780) | 6.3 | (4.9 - 7.8) |
| Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.37: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — WHETHER CHILD HAS ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS, BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Has attempted suicide?</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | |
| No | 14 300 | (13 700 - 15 000) | 91.8 | (89.9 - 93.6) |
| Yes | 170 | (100 - 270) | 1.1 | (0.7 - 1.8) |
| Too young | 1 100 | (850 - 1 410) | 7.1 | (5.4 - 8.9) |
| Total | 15 600 | (15 000 - 16 200) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | |
| No | 2 550 | (2 200 - 2 950) | 92.6 | (87.4 - 96.6) |
| Yes | 80 | (20 - 210) | 2.9 | (0.5 - 7.3) |
| Too young | 120 | (40 - 250) | 4.5 | (1.9 - 9.6) |
| Total | 2 760 | (2 360 - 3 180) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | |
| No | 1 450 | (1 110 - 1 860) | 92.7 | (87.2 - 96.3) |
| Yes | 20 | (0 - 110) | 1.3 | (0.0 - 6.7) |
| Too young | 90 | (50 - 180) | 6.0 | (2.9 - 10.7) |
| Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | |
| No | 2 810 | (2 380 - 3 300) | 94.2 | (88.7 - 97.7) |
| Yes | 0 | (0 - 10) | 0.2 | (0.1 - 0.3) |
| Too young | 170 | (70 - 350) | 5.6 | (2.4 - 11.6) |
| Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| No | 21 100 | (20 800 - 21 500) | 92.3 | (90.7 - 93.7) |
| Yes | 280 | (170 - 430) | 1.2 | (0.8 - 1.9) |
| Too young | 1 490 | (1 180 - 1 840) | 6.5 | (5.1 - 8.0) |
| Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.38: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER CHILD’S SECONDARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | |
| Low | 5 550 | (5 060 - 6 080) | 71.6 | (68.2 - 74.9) |
| Moderate | 810 | (660 - 990) | 10.5 | (8.6 - 12.6) |
| High | 1 380 | (1 150 - 1 630) | 17.9 | (15.1 - 21.0) |
| Total | 7 750 | (7 170 - 8 350) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | |
| Low | 790 | (630 - 960) | 58.7 | (48.6 - 68.5) |
| Moderate | 240 | (170 - 340) | 18.2 | (13.1 - 24.6) |
| High | 310 | (180 - 530) | 23.1 | (14.7 - 34.8) |
| Total | 1 340 | (1 090 - 1 640) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | |
| Low | 160 | (90 - 280) | 52.4 | (28.9 - 75.6) |
| Moderate | 80 | (40 - 140) | 26.7 | (13.4 - 43.1) |
| High | 60 | (10 - 190) | 21.0 | (5.0 - 53.8) |
| Total | 300 | (180 - 470) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | |
| Low | 8 310 | (7 720 - 8 900) | 61.5 | (58.3 - 64.6) |
| Moderate | 1 470 | (1 270 - 1 700) | 10.9 | (9.4 - 12.5) |
| High | 3 740 | (3 340 - 4 170) | 27.6 | (24.8 - 30.5) |
| Total | 13 500 | (12 900 - 14 100) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| Low | 14 800 | (14 300 - 15 300) | 64.6 | (62.2 - 66.9) |
| Moderate | 2 610 | (2 360 - 2 890) | 11.4 | (10.3 - 12.6) |
| High | 5 490 | (5 020 - 5 980) | 24.0 | (21.9 - 26.1) |
| Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.39: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER THE MOTHER OF THE CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM HER NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | |
| Low | 9 500 | (8 900 - 10 100) | 66.5 | (63.6 - 69.2) |
| Moderate | 1 600 | (1 400 - 1 800) | 11.2 | (9.9 - 12.6) |
| High | 3 190 | (2 820 - 3 590) | 22.3 | (19.9 - 24.8) |
| Total | 14 300 | (13 600 - 14 900) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | |
| Low | 2 460 | (2 120 - 2 850) | 60.2 | (54.7 - 65.4) |
| Moderate | 520 | (380 - 680) | 12.6 | (9.6 - 16.1) |
| High | 1 110 | (900 - 1 350) | 27.2 | (22.8 - 32.1) |
| Total | 4 090 | (3 630 - 4 590) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | |
| Low | 960 | (700 - 1 290) | 62.2 | (52.1 - 70.9) |
| Moderate | 180 | (110 - 280) | 11.8 | (7.4 - 17.1) |
| High | 400 | (250 - 600) | 26.0 | (17.9 - 36.1) |
| Total | 1 550 | (1 190 - 1 990) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | |
| Low | 1 880 | (1 520 - 2 260) | 62.8 | (55.6 - 69.7) |
| Moderate | 320 | (210 - 450) | 10.7 | (7.4 - 14.7) |
| High | 790 | (590 - 1 050) | 26.5 | (20.5 - 33.7) |
| Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| Low | 14 800 | (14 300 - 15 300) | 64.6 | (62.2 - 66.9) |
| Moderate | 2 610 | (2 360 - 2 890) | 11.4 | (10.3 - 12.6) |
| High | 5 490 | (5 020 - 5 980) | 24.0 | (21.9 - 26.1) |
| Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.40: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — LIKELIHOOD OF BEING AT HIGH RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, ASSOCIATED WITH FORCED SEPARATION OF PRIMARY CARER OR PRIMARY CARER’S MOTHER FROM NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

| High risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Parameter | Significance (p value) | Odds Ratio | 95% CI |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | | 1.00 | |
| Female | <0.001 | 0.49 | (0.38 - 0.64) |
| Age group | | | |
| 4–7 years | | 1.00 | |
| 8–11 years | 0.476 | 0.89 | (0.65 - 1.22) |
| 12–14 years | 0.604 | 0.91 | (0.62 - 1.31) |
| 15–17 years | <0.001 | 0.36 | (0.21 - 0.60) |
| Level of Relative Isolation | | | |
| None | | 1.00 | |
| Low | 0.226 | 0.75 | (0.47 - 1.19) |
| Moderate | 0.976 | 1.01 | (0.56 - 1.83) |
| High | 0.417 | 0.64 | (0.21 - 1.90) |
| Extreme | 0.002 | 0.20 | (0.08 - 0.54) |
| Primary carer is child’s birth mother? | | | |
| No | | 1.00 | |
| Yes | 0.664 | 0.91 | (0.58 - 1.42) |
| Primary carer or carer’s mother forcibly separated from natural family | | | |
| Carer and carer’s mother separated | 0.079 | 2.62 | (0.89 - 7.70) |
| Carer separated | 0.007 | 2.33 | (1.25 - 4.32) |
| Carer’s mother separated | 0.667 | 1.17 | (0.57 - 2.38) |
| Neither separated | | 1.00 | |
| Don’t know | 0.263 | 1.48 | (0.74 - 2.95) |
| Not applicable | 0.263 | 1.38 | (0.79 - 2.41) |



TABLE 7.41: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY RELOCATED FROM THEIR TRADITIONAL COUNTRY OR HOMELAND

| <i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not relocated | | | | |
| Low | 11 200 | (10 600 - 11 800) | 64.9 | (62.3 - 67.4) |
| Moderate | 2 040 | (1 810 - 2 280) | 11.8 | (10.5 - 13.1) |
| High | 4 040 | (3 640 - 4 480) | 23.4 | (21.1 - 25.7) |
| Total | 17 300 | (16 700 - 17 900) | 100.0 | |
| Relocated | | | | |
| Low | 720 | (540 - 930) | 69.4 | (59.2 - 78.5) |
| Moderate | 60 | (20 - 130) | 5.7 | (2.2 - 12.4) |
| High | 260 | (170 - 370) | 24.9 | (17.4 - 33.9) |
| Total | 1 030 | (810 - 1 280) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | |
| Low | 980 | (710 - 1 300) | 61.9 | (52.7 - 71.2) |
| Moderate | 200 | (120 - 300) | 12.6 | (8.2 - 17.8) |
| High | 400 | (250 - 600) | 25.5 | (17.6 - 35.4) |
| Total | 1 580 | (1 210 - 2 010) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | |
| Low | 1 880 | (1 530 - 2 270) | 62.9 | (55.6 - 69.7) |
| Moderate | 320 | (210 - 450) | 10.6 | (7.4 - 14.7) |
| High | 790 | (590 - 1 050) | 26.4 | (20.1 - 33.1) |
| Total | 2 990 | (2 550 - 3 490) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| Low | 14 800 | (14 300 - 15 300) | 64.6 | (62.2 - 66.9) |
| Moderate | 2 610 | (2 360 - 2 890) | 11.4 | (10.3 - 12.6) |
| High | 5 490 | (5 020 - 5 980) | 24.0 | (21.9 - 26.1) |
| Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.42: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER ONE OR BOTH OF THE PRIMARY CARER’S PARENTS WERE FORCIBLY RELOCATED FROM THEIR TRADITIONAL COUNTRY OR HOMELAND

| <i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Neither of the carer’s parent were forcibly relocated | | | | |
| Low | 9 390 | (8 820 - 9 970) | 65.6 | (62.8 - 68.4) |
| Moderate | 1 710 | (1 490 - 1 940) | 11.9 | (10.5 - 13.5) |
| High | 3 210 | (2 840 - 3 610) | 22.4 | (20.0 - 24.9) |
| Total | 14 300 | (13 700 - 14 900) | 100.0 | |
| One or both of the carer’s parents forcibly relocated | | | | |
| Low | 2 560 | (2 210 - 2 960) | 63.3 | (58.0 - 68.2) |
| Moderate | 400 | (310 - 500) | 9.8 | (7.7 - 12.0) |
| High | 1 090 | (890 - 1 320) | 27.0 | (22.6 - 31.8) |
| Total | 4 050 | (3 590 - 4 520) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | |
| Low | 970 | (710 - 1 310) | 62.0 | (51.9 - 70.6) |
| Moderate | 190 | (110 - 290) | 12.2 | (8.0 - 17.8) |
| High | 400 | (250 - 600) | 25.8 | (17.7 - 35.7) |
| Total | 1 560 | (1 200 - 2 000) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | |
| Low | 1 880 | (1 520 - 2 260) | 62.8 | (55.6 - 69.7) |
| Moderate | 320 | (210 - 450) | 10.7 | (7.4 - 14.7) |
| High | 790 | (590 - 1 050) | 26.5 | (20.5 - 33.7) |
| Total | 2 990 | (2 540 - 3 480) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| Low | 14 800 | (14 300 - 15 300) | 64.6 | (62.2 - 66.9) |
| Moderate | 2 610 | (2 360 - 2 890) | 11.4 | (10.3 - 12.6) |
| High | 5 490 | (5 020 - 5 980) | 24.0 | (21.9 - 26.1) |
| Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.43: CHILDREN AGED 4–17 YEARS — RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES, BY WHETHER PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE, AND/OR FORCIBLY RELOCATED FROM THEIR TRADITIONAL COUNTRY OR HOMELAND

| <i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated from family or relocated from land | | | | |
| Low | 10 100 | (9 500 - 10 700) | 66.3 | (63.7 - 69.0) |
| Moderate | 1 760 | (1 560 - 1 970) | 11.6 | (10.3 - 12.9) |
| High | 3 350 | (2 980 - 3 740) | 22.1 | (19.8 - 24.4) |
| Total | 15 200 | (14 500 - 15 800) | 100.0 | |
| Separated from family or relocated from land | | | | |
| Low | 1 870 | (1 590 - 2 180) | 59.3 | (52.7 - 65.4) |
| Moderate | 330 | (220 - 490) | 10.5 | (7.0 - 14.7) |
| High | 950 | (740 - 1 220) | 30.2 | (24.6 - 36.5) |
| Total | 3 150 | (2 740 - 3 590) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | |
| Low | 980 | (720 - 1 310) | 61.8 | (52.2 - 70.6) |
| Moderate | 210 | (130 - 310) | 12.9 | (8.5 - 18.1) |
| High | 400 | (250 - 600) | 25.3 | (17.4 - 35.1) |
| Total | 1 590 | (1 230 - 2 020) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | |
| Low | 1 880 | (1 530 - 2 270) | 62.9 | (55.6 - 69.7) |
| Moderate | 320 | (210 - 450) | 10.6 | (7.4 - 14.7) |
| High | 790 | (590 - 1 050) | 26.4 | (20.1 - 33.1) |
| Total | 2 990 | (2 550 - 3 490) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| Low | 14 800 | (14 300 - 15 300) | 64.6 | (62.2 - 66.9) |
| Moderate | 2 610 | (2 360 - 2 890) | 11.4 | (10.3 - 12.6) |
| High | 5 490 | (5 020 - 5 980) | 24.0 | (21.9 - 26.1) |
| Total | 22 900 | (22 800 - 22 900) | 100.0 | |



TABLE 7.44: CHILDREN AGED 12–17 YEARS — SELF-REPORTED RISK OF CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT EMOTIONAL OR BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES BY WHETHER CHILD’S PRIMARY CARER WAS FORCIBLY SEPARATED FROM THEIR NATURAL FAMILY BY A MISSION, THE GOVERNMENT OR WELFARE

| <i>Risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>95% CI</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>95% CI</i> |
|---|---------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Not separated | | | | |
| Low | 4 200 | (3 860 - 4 520) | 69.3 | (65.5 - 72.8) |
| Moderate | 1 180 | (1 000 - 1 370) | 19.4 | (16.7 - 22.4) |
| High | 680 | (550 - 830) | 11.3 | (9.2 - 13.7) |
| Total | 6 050 | (5 700 - 6 390) | 100.0 | |
| Separated | | | | |
| Low | 750 | (560 - 990) | 65.7 | (54.8 - 75.8) |
| Moderate | 280 | (180 - 410) | 25.0 | (16.4 - 34.8) |
| High | 110 | (50 - 220) | 9.3 | (4.2 - 17.9) |
| Total | 1 140 | (890 - 1 420) | 100.0 | |
| Not known | | | | |
| Low | 230 | (140 - 380) | 55.5 | (31.5 - 76.9) |
| Moderate | 110 | (40 - 260) | 26.8 | (8.7 - 49.1) |
| High | 70 | (10 - 240) | 17.7 | (2.1 - 48.4) |
| Total | 420 | (260 - 650) | 100.0 | |
| Not applicable | | | | |
| Low | 760 | (590 - 970) | 68.0 | (58.0 - 77.8) |
| Moderate | 240 | (160 - 370) | 21.7 | (14.0 - 30.8) |
| High | 120 | (50 - 220) | 10.3 | (5.1 - 19.6) |
| Total | 1 120 | (910 - 1 360) | 100.0 | |
| Total | | | | |
| Low | 5 930 | (5 640 - 6 220) | 68.0 | (64.7 - 71.3) |
| Moderate | 1 810 | (1 590 - 2 060) | 20.8 | (18.2 - 23.6) |
| High | 980 | (790 - 1 180) | 11.2 | (9.1 - 13.5) |
| Total | 8 720 | (8 670 - 8 720) | 100.0 | |



