

# Statistical Report to Support the Mapping and Gap Analysis for Port Hedland

December 2003

*Project: DIA/1*

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*Project:* DIA/1

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## **Executive Summary**

A mapping and gap analysis exercise is being undertaken by the Department of Indigenous Affairs (DIA) in collaboration with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) and local government to review services currently available to Indigenous people in Port Hedland. Data Analysis Australia was commissioned to compile this statistical report that will be used by DIA to support and inform this process.

Statistics and quantitative information was gathered from a variety of Government and non-Government sources, the Census of Population and Housing and other Australian Bureau of Statistics collections, and from publications and reports available from the Internet. Statistics by Indigenous status are presented where this breakdown was readily available. The themes of statistics covered by this report are:

- General population demographics and trends;
- Health and community services;
- Housing and infrastructure;
- Justice, safety and security;
- Education; and
- Income and employment.

The focus was on statistics for the local government area of Port Hedland. Statistics for other regions such as the Pilbara and regional Western Australia were also gathered if more localized information was not available.

### **Findings**

The statistics present a clear picture of the Port Hedland community and the status of its Indigenous residents. There is a demonstrated difference between the status of Port Hedland's Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations across all sectors investigated:

- General population demographics and trends – large cohort of Indigenous youth, who in about five to ten years will be exiting the school system and looking for gainful employment and a place in the community;
- Health – high rates of mortality (around 4 times more likely) due to circulatory disease, injury and poisoning, respiratory disease and diabetes. High rates of hospitalization due to diabetes (8.5 times more likely), respiratory disease, injury and poisoning and circulatory disease;

- Community Services – most likely to access counseling or assistance for social and health problems due to alcohol abuse, financial matters and domestic and family violence.
- Housing and infrastructure – larger households, higher likelihood of renting and inadequate housing conditions;
- Justice, safety and security – more likely to be in contact with the justice system, particularly for good order, violence and property offences;
- Education – more likely to leave the education system after compulsory schooling, typically trade qualifications if any, and general adult education courses; and
- Income and employment – low individual and household income, high unemployment rate, low labour force participation rate, not typically employed in the high GDP industries of mining and retail.

### **Performance Indicators**

The Strategic Change Indicators referenced in the Commonwealth Grants Commission Report are all relevant for Port Hedland. A matrix of possible statistics that could serve as measures for the indicators is given, along with commentary on the availability of these by Indigenous status and locality.

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## 1. Introduction

Qualitative and quantitative statistical data can build a picture of the socio-economic landscape of a region, to identify gaps and shortcomings in the current service provision to sectors of the community.

The Department of Indigenous Affairs (DIA) commissioned Data Analysis Australia to compile a statistical report to support a mapping and gap analysis exercise for Port Hedland. The work will be used by DIA in collaboration with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) and local government to review services currently available to Indigenous people in Port Hedland.

### 1.1 Methodology

The methodology adopted for this study consists of the following four steps:

- Identifying existing data sources and demographic information for the Town of Port Hedland;
- Collating and presenting the information in a format that is useful for local decision makers;
- Undertaking data analysis as required to assist in the interpretation of data; and
- Making recommendations about appropriate performance indicators to assist in monitoring strategies developed to target priority issues.

A number of stakeholders, both local to Port Hedland and in metropolitan government departments and research centers, were contacted and asked to provide Data Analysis Australia with statistics and information on Port Hedland with a particular focus on how Indigenous people contributed to, or were affected by various aspects of the community. A large proportion of the statistics in this report were gained from this method.

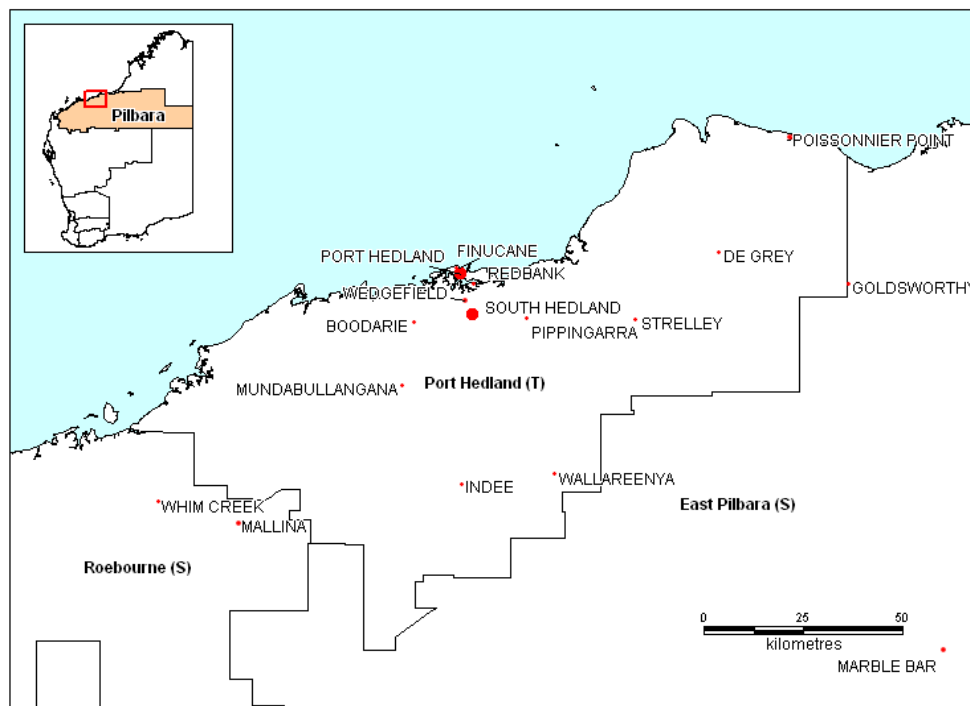
Further statistics and quantitative information was gleaned from published reports and documents either provided by the stakeholders or found through desktop research.

## 2. Data Analysis and Findings

The information gathered for this report was initially collected by agencies and service providers for other purposes and without this study in mind. Unless otherwise specified, the data presented in this report refers to the whole of the Town of Port Hedland.

### 2.1 Overview of the Town of Port Hedland

The Town of Port Hedland is located on a peninsular in the Pilbara region, as shown in Figure 1. It predominantly consists of Port Hedland and South Hedland, with the remainder in settlements scattered throughout the region. Port Hedland and South Hedland are 10 kilometres apart, but by road, the distance is around 17 kilometres. In this report, we will use the term “Port Hedland” to mean the Town of Port Hedland (i.e. Port Hedland and South Hedland combined) unless otherwise specified. For government purposes, the Pilbara region is often divided into the East Pilbara and West Pilbara regions, and Port Hedland is considered to be a part of the East Pilbara region.



**Figure 1. Geography of the Town of Port Hedland.**

The Pilbara is very rich in resources and has a booming minerals industry. Gross Regional Product (GRP) is an indicator of the level of economic activity in any given region, and the Pilbara has the third highest gross regional product (GRP) in Western Australia, (behind Goldfields-Esperance and the

South-West) with \$4.56 billion in 2000/2001, and the highest GRP per capita (\$114,625) in the State<sup>1</sup>.

## 2.2 Population of Port Hedland

The 2001 Census of Population and Housing counted a population of 13,099 in the Town of Port Hedland, of which 1,991 people (15%) were Indigenous. This proportion is far higher than for many local government areas in Western Australia.

Differences in the demography of the local government area of Port Hedland, the statistical division of the Pilbara and the major statistical region of Regional WA (i.e. Western Australia not including the Metropolitan region) can be examined through investigation of Census data (refer to Appendix for 2001 figures). A summary of the notable findings is given below:

- Port Hedland has a higher proportion of males to females than Regional WA, but this is representative of the Pilbara. Port Hedland is also similar to the Pilbara in regards to the population's age profile.
- The majority of the Port Hedland adult population has completed compulsory schooling (81%). Of the 53% of the population with non-school qualifications, certificates were most prevalent (21%).
- Port Hedland's workforce is largely employed in the mining industry (18%), construction (10%), retail trade (11%), and property and business services (10%). A higher proportion of the Port Hedland labour force is in full-time employment (67%) compared to Regional WA as a whole (59% in full-time work) and also has a higher participation in the labour force (71% of people aged 15 years and over in Port Hedland are in the labour force, compared to 65% in Regional WA).
- Households in Port Hedland typically have one or two residents (22% and 29% respectively).
- Two-thirds of Port Hedland households have a weekly household income \$1,000 or more. This is comparable to the wider Pilbara region, and represents a significantly higher proportion of households compared to the Regional WA (34%).
- A high proportion of households in Port Hedland rent their homes (55% - 40% with private landlords and 10% with State Housing landlord) compared to Regional WA (29% rentals). Conversely, a low proportion of Port Hedland households fully own their homes (13%, compared to 38% in Regional WA).

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Local Government and Regional Development WA, *Indicators of Regional Development in Western Australia*, March 2003.

- Half of the households who rent, pay a weekly rental payment of up to \$100 in Port Hedland, and 80% pay up to \$200. The rental payments are generally lower than for Regional WA (40% with weekly rental payments up to \$100, and 89% paying up to \$200).

### 2.2.1 Indigenous Population of Port Hedland

A projected demographic profile of the Town of Port Hedland for 2003 was provided by Tom Mulholland, Department of Indigenous Affairs, based on information from the 2001 ABS Census. This estimates the population to be 13,677 in the Town of Port Hedland for 2003, of which 17.5% (2,400 people) are Indigenous.

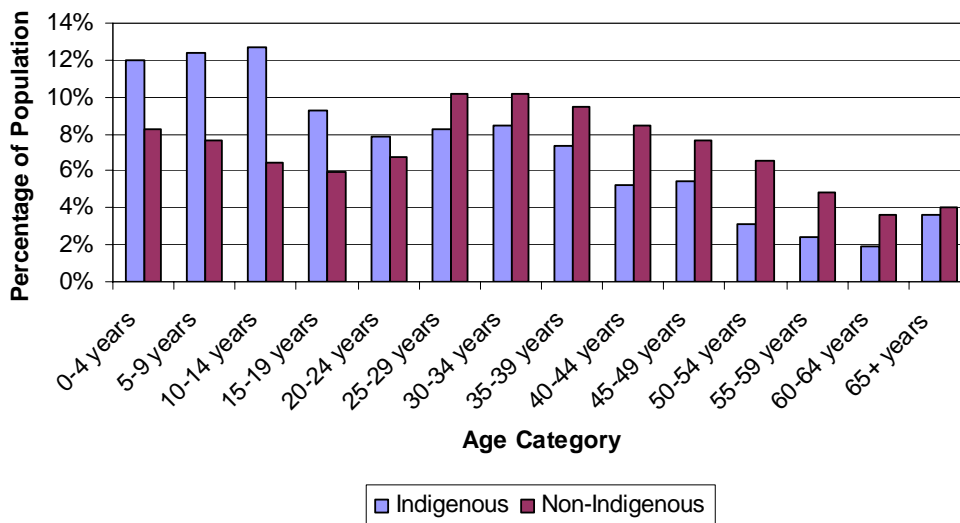
The model assumes an annual growth rate of 3% for the Indigenous population, and a 1.5% annual growth rate for the non-Indigenous population. This gives an overall population increase for the Town of Port Hedland of approximately 5% over the two years following the 2001 Census.

The demographic projection model assumes that the ratio of Indigenous people to non-Indigenous people is the same for people who stated their Indigenous status on the census form and for those who did not. Adjustments were also made for people who were not counted during the census using a technique known as age specific undercount estimates. Refer to “Estimating Indigenous Populations from the 2001 Census” by Tom Mulholland for more details.

### 2.3 Age Distribution

Comparisons of the age profiles of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in Port Hedland show that Indigenous people make up a significant proportion of Port Hedland’s younger generation (26% of people aged 14 or under), but only a small proportion of their middle-aged and older generation (13% of people aged 60 or over) in Port Hedland in 2003. This demographic structure is consistent with other towns in the Pilbara.

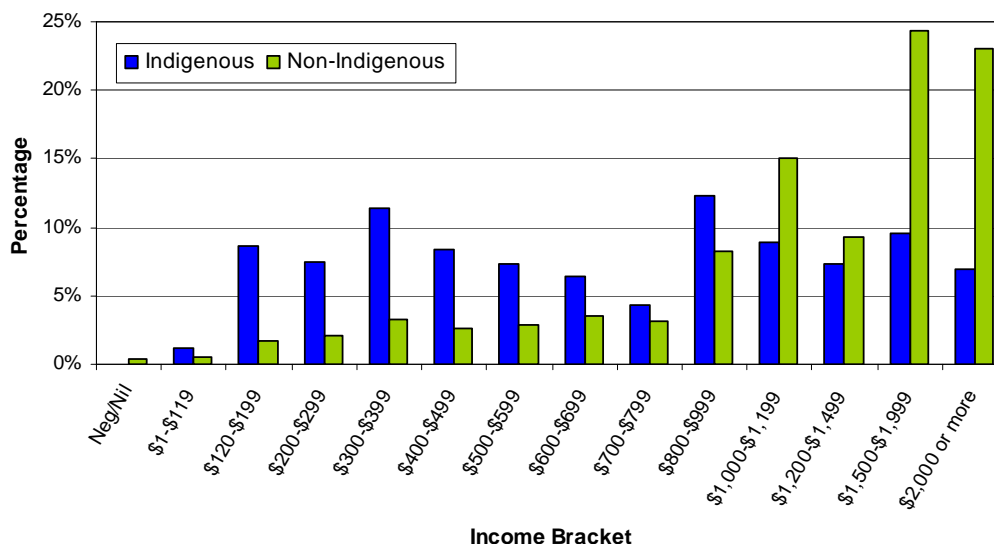
The difference in the age structure of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations is noticeable when we look at the percentage of each population as it is spread across the age categories (Figure 2). A significantly higher proportion of the Indigenous population are aged 14 years or younger – 37% of the Indigenous population in Port Hedland.



**Figure 2. Age distributions for Indigenous and Non-Indigenous people of Port Hedland, 2003 (Source: Demographic Projection Model, T. Mulholland)**

## 2.4 Income

Typically, Indigenous households in Port Hedland have low household incomes, whilst households with non-Indigenous members dominate the higher income brackets (see Figure 3).



**Figure 3. Weekly Household Income in Port Hedland for households where all income was stated, and the percentage of households in each income bracket by Indigenous status, 2003 (Source: Demographic Projection Model, T. Mulholland).**

## 2.5 Employment

The 2001 unemployment rate for Indigenous people in Port Hedland was 22%, if we include people on the Community Development Employment Program as employed (as the ABS does). However, CDEP is intended as a work-readiness and training scheme, in which case we can consider CDEP people as unemployed, bringing the Indigenous unemployment rate up to 29%.

Indigenous people in Port Hedland also have a very low level of participation in the labour force. Around half (51%) of Port Hedland's Indigenous people aged 15 or over are in the labour force, as shown in Table 1. The proportion of Indigenous people (aged 15 or over) that are not in the labour force includes 6% that are aged 65 or over, 3% that are still at high school, and 4% that are studying full-time at a tertiary institution (TAFE or University). This leaves 36% of Indigenous people aged 15 or over in Port Hedland who's reason for not being in the workforce is unexplained by the available statistics.

<b>Employment Category</b>	<b>Indigenous</b>
Community Development Employment Program (CDEP) <i>- as a % of the labour force</i>	7%
Non-CDEP Employed - <i>as a % of the labour force</i>	71%
Unemployed - <i>as a % of the labour force</i> (i.e. the unemployment rate)	22%
In the Labour Force - <i>as a % of total persons 15+</i> (i.e. the participation rate)	51%
Not in the Labour Force - <i>as a % of total persons 15+</i>	49%

**Table 1. Port Hedland Employment statistics for Indigenous people 15 years and over, who stated their employment status, 2001 (Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing, Australian Bureau of Statistics).**

Indigenous people in Port Hedland are over-represented as clerical, sales and service workers and labourers and related workers. They are under-represented as managers and administrators, as well as tradespersons and related workers (Table 2).

<b>Occupation Category</b>	<b>Indigenous People</b>	<b>Non- Indigenous People</b>	<b>% Indigenous</b>
Managers and Administrators	15	414	3%
Professionals	61	980	6%
Associate Professionals	67	894	7%
Tradespersons and Related Workers	52	1203	4%
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	10	151	6%
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	111	736	13%
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	76	926	8%
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	35	525	6%
Labourers and Related Workers	106	583	15%
Inadequately described	11	77	13%
Not stated	14	64	18%
<i>Total Employed Persons</i>	557	6553	8%

**Table 2. Occupation category and row percentages for employed persons in Port Hedland by Indigenous status, 2003 (Source: Demographic Projection Model, T. Mulholland).**

Indigenous people are over-represented in the electricity, gas and water supply industry, as well as in government administration and defence, education, health, community services, cultural, recreational, personal and other services (Table 3). They are significantly under-represented (3% and 4% of those employed) in the two industries that provide the most employment to the Town of Port Hedland: mining and retail trade.

<b>Industry Category</b>	<b>Indigenou s People</b>	<b>Non- Indigenous People</b>	<b>% Indigenous</b>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4	74	5%
Mining	56	1250	4%
Manufacturing	11	505	2%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7	52	12%
Construction	48	654	7%
Wholesale Trade	15	312	5%
Retail Trade	19	744	3%
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	14	289	5%
Transport and Storage	27	335	8%
Communication Services	3	79	4%
Finance and Insurance	3	52	6%
Property and Business Services	63	610	9%
Government Administration and Defence	69	247	22%
Education	59	427	12%
Health and Community Services:	86	476	15%
Cultural and Recreational Services	7	41	15%
Personal and Other Services	44	227	16%
Non-classifiable economic units	6	100	6%
Not stated	13	81	14%
<i>Total Employed Persons</i>	557	6553	8%

**Table 3. Industry category and row percentages for employed persons in Port Hedland by Indigenous status, 2003 (Source: Demographic Projection Model, T. Mulholland).**

The major industries in Port Hedland include BHP Iron Ore, BHP Hot Briquette Iron Plant (HBI), Cargill Salt, and the Port Authority<sup>2</sup>.

The main employment centres in Port Hedland and an estimate of the number of jobs they provide is shown in Table 4.

<sup>2</sup> Source: Pilbara Division of General Practice

<b>Employment Centre</b>	<b>Estimated Jobs</b>
BHP-Billiton Operation at Nelson Point, Port Hedland	700
Port Hedland Town Centre	500
Industrial area between Anderson and Wilson Streets, Port Hedland	500
Port Hedland Hospital	386
Boulevard Shopping Centre / Civic Centre Area	250
Dampier Salt Operation opposite Redbank	53
Wedgefield Industrial Area	1,500
Town Centre in South Hedland	900
Higher Education Facilities in South Hedland	200
All other employment locations	500
<i>Total Employment Locations in Urban Port Hedland</i>	<i>5,500</i>

**Table 4. Main Employment Centres within Urban Port Hedland and order of magnitude estimates of jobs provided (Source: Better Public Transport for Port Hedland, prepared by Hugo Wildermuth for the Town of Port Hedland, 2002).**

## 2.6 Education and Training

### 2.6.1 Preschool

The majority of preschool centres in the Pilbara are government schools. A handful of independent and Catholic centres operate in Newman, Karratha and Port Hedland. Estimates for 2003 indicate that there are 64 Indigenous students enrolled in preschool in Port Hedland, and 195 non-Indigenous students (i.e. 25% of Port Hedland's pre-primary students are Indigenous)<sup>3</sup>.

### 2.6.2 Primary and Secondary Schooling

Port Hedland is home to one government high school and five government primary schools (Cassia also has an education support centre), a Catholic school and an independent school. Total enrolment figures by Indigenous status for the government and Catholic schools are given in Table 5.

<sup>3</sup> Demographic Projection Model, T. Mulholland

Year Group	Students 2000		Students 2001		Students 2002	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Year 1	55	173	54	171	65	167
Year 2	68	171	50	182	57	160
Year 3	65	185	67	181	61	165
Year 4	77	157	70	175	74	183
Year 5	60	157	79	159	66	162
Year 6	68	152	66	150	75	143
Year 7	50	146	74	151	68	141
Year 8	54	139	43	118	57	125
Year 9	39	126	52	126	47	115
Year 10	35	125	44	111	43	117
Year 11	20	106	19	99	20	85
Year 12	14	56	9	75	11	50

**Table 5. Port Hedland government and Catholic school students 2000-2002 (Source: Education Department of WA). These figures exclude full fee paying students, senior campus mature age students and senior college students. Repeating students have been included.**

The Catholic school, St Cecilia's College, caters for students from kindergarten to Year 10. In 2002 St Cecilia's had 190 students, 25% of which were Indigenous.

Strelley Community School is an independent school in the outer areas of Port Hedland local government area, which has primary, pre-primary and ungraded secondary programs and caters specifically to Indigenous students. Classes are taught in native Indigenous languages, as well as in English. Tom Mulholland's population projection model has estimated that there is 39 Indigenous students and 25 non-Indigenous students enrolled in non-government non-catholic schools in 2003. It is likely that some or all of these students attend Strelley Community School.

South Hedland Primary School, Cassia Education Support Centre, Baler Primary School and Hedland Senior High School have the highest percentages of Indigenous enrolments of Port Hedland government schools (Table 6).

School	Total Teaching Staff	Years	Total Fulltime Students	% Indigenous Students
<b>Port Hedland</b>				
Port Hedland Primary School	27	K – 7	384	9%
Port Hedland School Of The Air	7	K – 7	33	19%
<b>South Hedland</b>				
Baler Primary School	36	K – 7	497	30%
Cassia Education Support Centre	7	K – 7	28	54%
Cassia Primary School	18	K – 7	290	21%
Hedland Senior High School	60	8 – 12	690	30%
South Hedland Primary School	25	K – 7	258	72%

**Table 6. Semester 2, 2003 Statistics for government schools in Port Hedland (Source: Department of Education and Training WA website).**

Table 7 indicates that Indigenous people are not completing as much schooling as non-Indigenous people. Just under 9% of Indigenous people aged fifteen years and over have never been to school (and are not currently in school) compared to only 1% of non-Indigenous people.

Highest level of Schooling Completed	% Indigenous People	% Non-Indigenous People
Year 8 or below	15%	5%
Year 9 or equivalent	12%	6%
Year 10 or equivalent	33%	32%
Year 11 or equivalent	15%	16%
Year 12 or equivalent	12%	37%
Still at school	4%	2%
Did not go to school	9%	1%

**Table 7. Highest level of schooling completed for persons 15 years and over who stated their highest level of schooling status for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, Port Hedland 2003 (Source: Demographic Projection Model, T. Mulholland).**

The information in Table 7 can also be expressed as the total level of schooling completed for people aged 15 and over, as shown in Table 8. It is clear from this table that 60% of Indigenous people in Port Hedland aged fifteen years and over have completed Year 10 (or equivalent) and are not currently still at school, compared to 85% of non-Indigenous people.

<b>Cumulative level of schooling completed</b>	<b>% Indigenous People</b>	<b>% Non-Indigenous People</b>
No school completed	9%	1%
Some or all of Years 1 – 8 completed	87%	97%
Year 9 or greater completed	72%	92%
Year 10 greater completed	60%	85%
Year 11 or greater completed	27%	53%
Year 12 or greater completed	12%	37%
Still at school	4%	2%

**Table 8. Level of schooling completed for persons 15 years and over who stated their highest level of schooling status for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, Port Hedland 2003 (Source: Demographic Projection Model, T. Mulholland).**

Retention rates were calculated for government and catholic schools in Port Hedland for 2002 to determine when people are likely to leave the education system. Indigenous students in Port Hedland tend to leave school at an earlier age than non-Indigenous students (Table 9). The majority (80%) of Indigenous students enrolled in Year 8 in 2000 stayed on till Year 10 in 2002 in Port Hedland (compared to 84% of non-Indigenous students). Less than a quarter (22%) of the Indigenous students who were enrolled in Year 8 in 1998 were enrolled in Year 12 in 2002 in Port Hedland, compared to around a third (32%) of non-Indigenous students. Note that in Table 9, the retention rate to Year 9 was 109.3% for Indigenous students, meaning that more students joined that year group than had left between 2001 and 2002.

	<b>% Indigenous</b>	<b>% Non-Indigenous</b>
To Year 9	109.3%	97.5%
To Year 10	79.6%	84.2%
To Year 11	51.3%	59.4%
To Year 12	22.4%	32.3%

**Table 9. Retention rates from Year 8 in Port Hedland government and Catholic schools, 2002 (Source: Department of Education WA).**

### 2.6.3 Tertiary Education

Pilbara TAFE (a merging of East and West Pilbara TAFE) provides further learning and training opportunities to Port Hedland residents. While the TAFE operates as a single entity, statistics are still stored based on the divide.

A quarter of East Pilbara TAFE's enrolments are Indigenous students (10% female, 14% male). TAFE does not have different entry requirements for students based on their Indigenous status. The centre offers Equity Courses

that focus on getting people back into the training system, and these courses have less stringent entry requirements and are open to all prospective students (equally).

Port Hedland is serviced by two campuses - the South Hedland Campus and the Pundulmurra Campus. Pundulmurra has an Indigenous focus, and this campus has 80% of East Pilbara TAFE's Indigenous enrolments. The rest are at Newman and Roebourne campuses. Two (private) registered training providers, Consultancy North and Pilbara Training Solutions, also offer tertiary courses.

Pilbara TAFE picks up some of their students from those leaving the schooling system after Year 11 (the 18 – 24 Indigenous year old group accounts for 10% of their total enrolments and the 18-24 non-Indigenous group provides 19% of their enrolments).

Much information is available for the 18-24 year old group as this is the core market for Pilbara TAFE. Anecdotally the most commonly chosen courses for Indigenous people are literacy and numeracy courses, pre-apprenticeships and business studies. Courses such as literacy are definitely more popular with the Indigenous students than the non-Indigenous students, but business studies are popular across the board, and pre-apprenticeships have a 50/50 split.

The overall Module Load Completion Rate (MLCR) for Indigenous students was 65% in 2002 for the East Pilbara College of TAFE, compared to 75% for all students.

The gap in qualifications between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people is quite clear from Table 10. Only 11% of Indigenous persons aged 15 or over stated that they had a non-school qualification, compared to 43% of non-Indigenous people.

<b>Highest Non - School Qualification Completed</b>	<b>% Indigenous People</b>	<b>% Non-Indigenous People</b>
Postgraduate Degree	0%	1%
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	0%	1%
Bachelor Degree	1%	9%
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	2%	6%
Certificate	8%	26%
Not stated	16%	8%
Not applicable (no non-school qualification)	72%	49%

**Table 10. Highest non-school qualification completed for persons 15 years and over for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, Port Hedland 2003 (Source: Demographic Projection Model, T. Mulholland).**

The main difference in the field of the non-school qualifications for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people is the lower level of Indigenous people

enrolling in engineering and technology studies (Table 11). Instead, Indigenous people are enrolling in health, management and commerce, and society and culture. These differences mirror the employment situation in Port Hedland where Indigenous people are more likely to be employed in health, administration and cultural services jobs and less likely to be involved in the mining industry.

<b>Field of Study for Non - School Qualification</b>	<b>% Indigenous People</b>	<b>% Non-Indigenous People</b>
Natural and Physical Sciences	<5%	2%
Information Technology	<5%	1%
Engineering and Related Technologies	25%	45%
Architecture and Building	6%	6%
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	<5%	1%
Health	15%	10%
Education	9%	9%
Management and Commerce	17%	12%
Society and Culture	11%	6%
Creative Arts	5%	2%
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	<5%	5%

**Table 11. Field of non-school qualification completed for persons 15 years and over who have a non-school qualification, for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, Port Hedland 2003 (Source: Demographic Projection Model, T. Mulholland).**

The number of apprenticeships taken up by Indigenous people in Port Hedland may have increased slightly in previous years as shown in Table 12, although it is difficult to tell exactly, due to 38% of apprenticeships not having the Indigenous status of the recipient recorded. Completion rates for people who began apprenticeships in Port Hedland between 1995 to 1998 (and hence would have finished by the end of 2003) were 74% for apprentices who indicated they were non-Indigenous, 50% for those indicating they were Indigenous, and 68% for people whose Indigenous status was not stated.<sup>4</sup> A breakdown of apprenticeships by industry is provided in the Appendix.

<sup>4</sup> Western Australian Department of Education and Training

<b>Year</b>	<b>Non-Indigenou s</b>	<b>Indigenou s</b>	<b>Not Stated</b>	<b>% Indigenou s of stated</b>
1995	33	4	9	10.8%
1996	6	10	43	62.5%
1997	11	5	32	31.3%
1998	34	3	2	8.1%
1999	33	4	4	10.8%
2000	34	2	11	5.6%
2001	23	7	13	23.3%
2002	47	9	2	16.1%
2003	28	9	0	24.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>17.5%</b>

**Table 12. Number of commencements of apprenticeships in Port Hedland by Indigenous status and calendar year, 1995 to 2002 (Source: WA Department of Education and Training).**

The Indigenous status of people taking up traineeships in Port Hedland is better recorded than for apprenticeships, with only 11% not stating their Indigenous status. Approximately a third of people who participated in traineeships in Port Hedland between 1995 and 2003 were Indigenous, as shown in Table 13. Completion rates for people who began traineeships in Port Hedland between 1995 to 2001 (and hence would have finished by the end of 2003), were 46% for non-Indigenous people, 56% for Indigenous people and 81% for people whose Indigenous status was not stated.<sup>5</sup> A breakdown of traineeships by industry has been provided in the Appendix.

<sup>5</sup> Western Australian Department of Education and Training

Year	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Not Stated	% Indigenous of stated
1995	4	2	0	33.3%
1996	2	30	6	93.8%
1997	13	29	4	69.0%
1998	17	21	7	55.3%
1999	6	12	18	66.7%
2000	48	7	5	12.7%
2001	89	22	9	19.8%
2002	75	20	1	21.1%
2003	26	28	0	51.9%
Total	280	171	50	37.9%

**Table 13. Number of traineeships in Port Hedland by Indigenous status and year, 1995 to 2002 (Source: WA Department of Education and Training).**

## 2.7 Housing

In Port Hedland, the overall dwelling types seem to be quite similar for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous households, with a slightly larger proportion of Indigenous households residing in separate houses than non-Indigenous households. The main differences in the dwellings of Indigenous and non-Indigenous households are in the tenure type, the value of the dwelling and in the number of bedrooms in relation to the number of people in the household.

Dwelling Structure	% Indigenous Households	% Non-Indigenous Households
Separate house	72%	61%
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse	20%	17%
Flat, unit or apartment	7%	10%
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	0%	5%
House or flat attached to shop, office, etc	1%	1%

**Table 14. Dwelling structure for Port Hedland households who stated their dwelling structure, 2003 (Source: Demographic Projection Model, T. Mulholland).**

Non-Indigenous households in Port Hedland are more than twice as likely to own the home they live in, and over three times more likely to currently be purchasing their home (Table 15). Renting is by far the most common tenure type for Indigenous households in Port Hedland (84%) and Indigenous persons are also more likely to be Homeswest clients than non-Indigenous persons.

<b>Tenure Type</b>	<b>% Indigenous Households</b>	<b>% Non-Indigenous Households</b>
Fully owned	5%	11%
Being purchased	10%	33%
Being rented	84%	51%
Other tenure type (rent-free or under a lifetime tenure scheme)	1%	5%

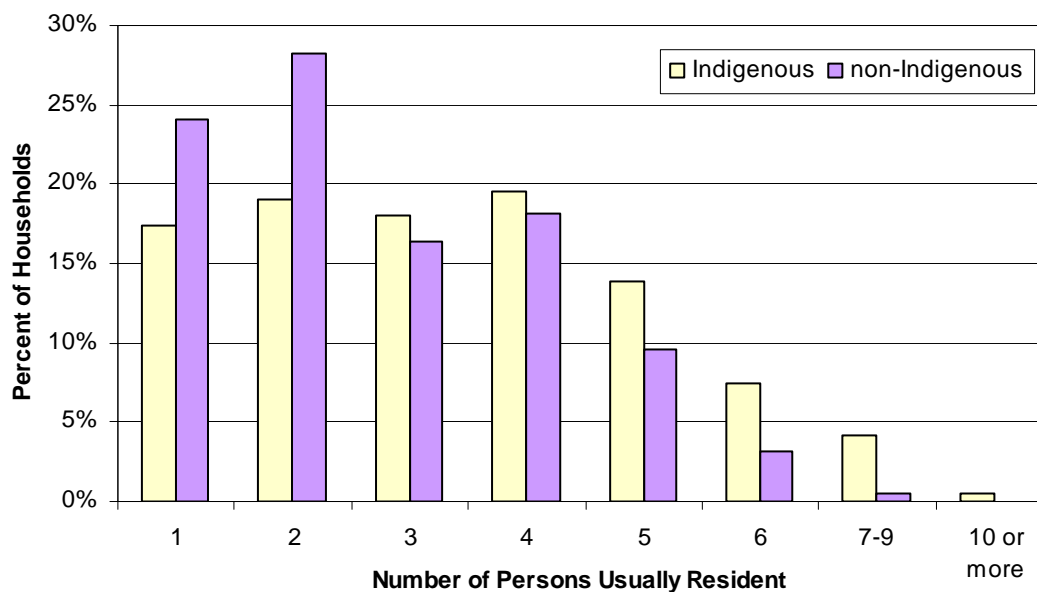
**Table 15. Tenure type for Port Hedland households who stated their tenure type, 2003 (Source: Demographic Projection Model, T. Mulholland).**

The impact of Indigenous households renting (in particular from Homeswest) is discussed in a Tenant's Advice Service submission<sup>6</sup> to the Equal Opportunity Commission. The submission states that the poor health status and high mortality rates of Indigenous people can contribute to difficulties in maintaining premises to a landlord's standards due to a physical inability to complete the required duties, or emotional pressures due to grief over the death of family or friends.

<b>Dwelling Structure</b>	<b>% Indigenous Households</b>	<b>% Non-Indigenous Households</b>
Separate house	72%	61%
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse	20%	17%
Flat, unit or apartment	7%	10%
Caravan, cabin, houseboat	0%	5%
House or flat attached to shop, office, etc	1%	1%

**Table 16. Dwelling structure for Port Hedland households who stated their dwelling structure, 2003 (Source: Demographic Projection Model, T. Mulholland).**

<sup>6</sup> Submission to the Equal Opportunity Commission's Investigation into the Provision of Public Housing To Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples in Western Australia (May 2003), Tenant's Advice Service.



**Figure 4. Household size by Indigenous status in Port Hedland, 2003 (Source: Demographic Projection Model, T. Mulholland).**

Figure 4 shows that Indigenous households are generally larger than non-Indigenous households in Port Hedland. The most common household size for Indigenous households is 4 whilst for non-Indigenous households it is only 2. There are also 3 times as many Indigenous households with 6 or more members (12%) than for non-Indigenous households (4%).

Number of Bedrooms per Dwelling	% Indigenous Household	% Non-Indigenous Household
None (includes bedsitters)	0%	1%
1 bedroom	4%	7%
2 bedrooms	20%	13%
3 bedrooms	64%	54%
4 bedrooms	12%	23%
5 or more bedrooms	0%	2%

**Figure 5. Number of bedrooms per dwelling for households who stated the number of bedrooms in their home by Indigenous status in Port Hedland, 2003 (Source: Demographic Projection Model, T. Mulholland).**

Twelve percent of Indigenous households in Port Hedland have six or more members, yet no Indigenous households stated that they had more than four bedrooms in their dwelling. Figure 5 indicates that there is clearly more non-Indigenous households with a large number of bedrooms in their dwelling, yet we know that Indigenous households have more members.

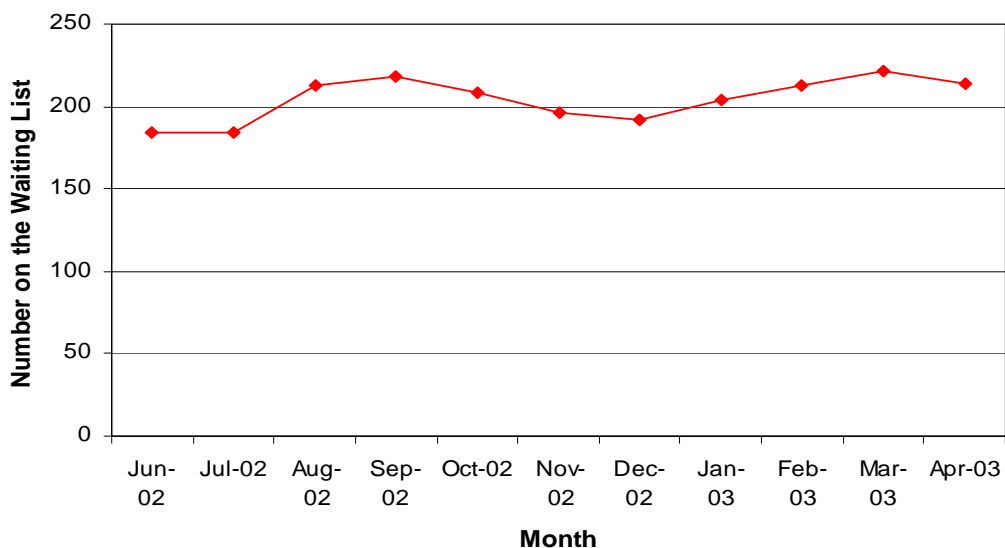
### 2.7.1 Homeswest

There are around 776 Homeswest accommodation units in Port Hedland, of which 134 are specifically designated as Indigenous housing. Applicants awaiting Homewest accommodation in all types of accommodation are predominantly Indigenous (Table 17).

Type of Accommodation	Total Applicants	Number Indigenous Clients	% Indigenous Clients
Singles accommodation	43	31	72%
Pensioner accommodation	2	1	50%
Two bedroom family accommodation	27	20	74%
Three bedroom family accommodation	11	5	45%
Four bedroom family accommodation	3	3	100%

**Table 17. Number of applicants awaiting Homeswest accommodation, August 2003 (Source: Department of Housing and Works).**

The number of applicants on the Homeswest Housing Waiting List hovers around 200 households, as shown in Figure 6. The perception of staff of the Department of Housing and Works (DHW) is that the waiting lists are falling. However, the figures were only available up to April 2003, hence it is difficult to draw conclusions about recent trends.



**Figure 6. Homeswest Housing Waiting List, Port Hedland 2002-2003 (Source: SaferWA Port Hedland).**

In August 2003, the Department of Housing and Works (DHW) was in the process of assisting clients that applied for DHW Homeswest accommodation in the following months/years:

<b>Type of Accommodation</b>	<b>Clients applied in</b>
Singles accommodation	January 2002
Pensioner accommodation	June 2003
Two bedroom family accommodation	April 2002
Three bedroom family accommodation	May 2002
Four bedroom family accommodation	June 2002

**Table 18. Homeswest waiting list by type of accommodation applied for (as at August 2003).**

Most of the Homewest housing stock in Port Hedland (shown by location in Table 19) is located in the districts of Koombana (257 accommodation units), Walnut Grove (136 accommodation units) and Lawson (126 accommodation units). Under 20% of Homeswest's housing stock is specifically designated as Indigenous housing, whilst the rest of the stock can be utilised by all clients as shown in Table 19. The Indigenous housing stock is split evenly between Port and South Hedland and most suburbs have a similar ratio of Indigenous housing to general use housing, except for Tjalka Boorda, which is entirely designated as Indigenous housing.

<b>District within Port Hedland</b>	<b>Indigenous Housing</b>	<b>General Use Housing</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cassia	17	57	74
Cooke Point	4	22	26
Koombana	32	225	257
Lawson	19	107	126
Port Hedland	9	17	26
Shellborough	8	64	72
Spinifex Hill	1	30	31
Tjalka Boorda	28	0	28
Walnut Grove	16	120	136
<i>Total</i>	134	642	776

**Table 19. Number of properties within districts by Indigenous status, August 2003 (Source: Department of Housing and Works).**

DHW provides housing support to clients through two programs: Aboriginal Tenants Support Service (ATSS) and Supported Housing Assistance Program (SHAP). The number of participants on the ATSS program at August 2003 was 25 and all participants on SHAP and ATSS are Indigenous. There has only been one eviction between January 2003 to August 2003, and it was for an Indigenous client.

## 2.8 Health

A study by the Department of Health<sup>7</sup> determined that the largest rates in Indigenous deaths across the State were in circulatory disease, cancer, respiratory disease, endocrine (diabetes in particular), and injury and poisoning. Looking at hospitalisation rates, the highest for Indigenous people were a result of respiratory disease, injury and poisoning, complications due to pregnancy, circulatory disease and mental disorders.

### 2.8.1 Causes of Indigenous Mortality and Hospitalisation

In Western Australia, 75% of all Indigenous deaths can be attributed to circulatory disease, cancer, respiratory disease, endocrine disorders (eg diabetes) and injury and poisoning. Of these, circulatory disease is the largest cause of death (30%), followed by injury and poisoning (15%), cancer (11%), respiratory disease (10%) and diabetes (8%).

Indigenous hospitalisations were due primarily to respiratory disease, injury and poisoning, complications due to pregnancy, circulatory disease and mental disorders. In Western Australia, Indigenous males were hospitalised at 2.5 times the rate of non-Indigenous males, and Indigenous females were hospitalised at 2.9 times the rate of non-Indigenous females. Significant health issues for Indigenous people in the Pilbara Health Service are discussed in the following sub-sections.

- In Western Australia, 30.3% of Indigenous deaths were caused by circulatory disease in 1990-1999 and the rate of death due to circulatory disease was 3.9 times higher for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people in the East Pilbara region.
- Indigenous standardised mortality rate ratios for 1990 to 1999 by gender in the Pilbara region are not statistically significantly different to WA's Indigenous people in general, however the Pilbara has the worst Indigenous to non-Indigenous mortality ratio of 4.3 times greater for Indigenous people.
- The Indigenous rate of hospitalisation due to circulatory disease was 2.7 times higher than the non-Indigenous rate in the East Pilbara region between 1994 and 2000. Indigenous males in the Pilbara region had a significantly higher rate of hospitalisation than WA Indigenous males in general but there was no corresponding difference with females.
- In the East Pilbara region, the rate ratio for cancer between the mortality of Indigenous people and non-Indigenous people was not

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<sup>7</sup> A Comparative Overview of Aboriginal Health in Western Australia, Department of Health Western Australia, December 2001.

statistically significant. However Indigenous females in the Pilbara region have significantly higher rates of hospitalisation due to cancer than WA's Indigenous people on the whole.

- East Pilbara's Indigenous population had a mortality rate due to respiratory disease that was 4.3 times higher than its non-Indigenous population in 1990 – 1999. However, Pilbara's Indigenous standardised mortality rate by gender was not found to be significantly different than the rest of WA's Indigenous population.
- The rate ratio between Indigenous people and non-Indigenous people for hospitalisation due to respiratory disease in the East Pilbara was 5.3 for 1994-2000. Hospitalisation rates due to respiratory disease for Indigenous people in the East Pilbara were significantly higher for both females and males than for WA's Indigenous people in general from 1994 to 2000.
- Indigenous people in the East Pilbara had a mortality rate 4.5 times higher than non-Indigenous people for injury and poisoning between 1990 and 1999. This may be due to Indigenous people having significantly higher rates of interpersonal violence, drowning and poisoning fatalities<sup>8</sup>.
- The East Pilbara region had a Indigenous to non-Indigenous hospitalisation rate ratio due to injury and poisoning of 4.4, compared to a West Australian average of 3.6 over 1994-2000.
- The rate of death due to diabetes in the East Pilbara was 3.6 times higher for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people, compared to a state rate ratio of 11.3. The mortality rate of Indigenous people in the Pilbara region was not found to be significantly different to the rest of WA's Indigenous people when split by gender.

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<sup>8</sup> Western Australian Injuries 1991-2000: Counts, costs, services and targets, Health Department of Western Australia.

- In the East Pilbara region, hospitalisation due to diabetes was 8.4 times more common amongst the Indigenous population than in the non-Indigenous population (the overall WA rate ratio was 12.0 between 1994 and 2000). The Indigenous hospitalisation rates due to diabetes were significantly higher in the Pilbara than in WA generally.

## 2.8.2 Port Hedland Regional Hospital

Indigenous people are over-represented in Accident and Emergency admissions according to statistics supplied by Port Hedland Regional Hospital (see Table 20).

Category	Number
Total Emergency Department Episodes (all ages)	13,730
Total Indigenous Emergency Department Episodes (all ages)	4,216
% Indigenous Emergency Department Episodes (all ages)	31%
% Port Hedland population which is Indigenous	17%

**Table 20. Port Hedland Regional Hospital's Accident and Emergency Department summary report 01/07/2002 to 30/06/2003. (Source: Port Hedland Regional Hospital).**

## 2.8.3 Hospital Admissions for Alcohol Related Conditions

Hospital Admission for alcohol related conditions have been increasing in Port Hedland over the period 1990-1998, for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, but at a greater rate for Indigenous people in Port Hedland. Table 21 uses estimates based on the aetiological fraction method, which involves attributing a certain fraction of each hospital admission as being caused by alcohol.

Year	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
1990-91	59.2	49.4
1991-92	55.4	42.7
1992-93	58.7	36.2
1993-94	57.1	47.0
1994-95	81.8	32.7
1995-96	61.5	41.6
1996-97	61.1	59.8
1997-98	73.5	67.2

**Table 21. The number of hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions in Port Hedland 1990-91 to 1997-98. (Source: Health Department of Western Australia).**

## 2.8.4 Community Services

### 2.8.4.1 *Domestic / Family Violence Program*

Port Hedland has a Prevention and Intervention Program for Family Violence that is funded by the Justice department, which is designed to assist perpetrators with breaking the cycle of violence. Clients are referred to the program by mandate (required to complete the program by court order) and by non-mandate (voluntary attendance). The mandated program requires that the perpetrator attend twenty sessions of the program. Most sessions are 2-3 hours once a week and although the program was originally designed for group sessions, they have found that they have to be held on a one-to-one basis to be most effective. In the two years that the program has been running, three of the people in the program have gone back into the justice system in Port Hedland (others may have moved and be in the justice system elsewhere). Table 22 shows the total clients in the program each month, most of which will be following on from the previous month.

Indigenous clients comprise 67% of the participants on the program, but are 92% of the participants required to participate in the program by mandate. Most non-Indigenous people came to the program voluntarily. Indigenous people alternatively have one-off advice discussions with the program coordinator through the Outreach program run by the Sobering Up Centre.

Month	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	Mandated	Non-Mandated	Mandated	Non-Mandated
March 2003	13	0	0	5
April 2003	17	0	2	6
May 2003	8	0	2	6
June 2003	17	0	2	6
July 2003	13	0	0	5
<i>Total</i>	68	0	6	28

**Table 22. Family/domestic violence program clients by month and Indigenous status (Source: Program Co-coordinator of the Prevention and Intervention Program for Family Violence).**

### 2.8.4.2 *Pilbara's Community Drug Service*

Table 23 indicates that a very high proportion of Pilbara Community Drug Service's clients are Indigenous (59% of people whose Indigenous status was known). Males are more likely to be clients of the drug services than females and this difference is more pronounced in the Indigenous population than the non-Indigenous population.

<b>Indigenous Status</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Total</b>
Indigenous	48	149	197
Non-Indigenous	48	87	135
Not stated	2	4	6
<i>Total clients</i>	98	240	338

**Table 23. Pilbara Community Drug Service client Indigenous status by gender 01/07/02 and 31/08/03. (Source: Pilbara CDST).**

### 2.8.5 Department of Community Development

The Department of Community Development operates a number of services in Port Hedland for different segments of the population that tend to offer assistance for people in need or crisis. While not intending to target any particular ethnic group, the client mix of a couple of the services – Hedland Support Service for Homeless People and the Lawson Street Youth Centre – is 99% Indigenous. The Hedland Women’s Refuge and Youth Crisis Accommodation also have a high ratio of Indigenous clients (80% each), as does the Hedland Financial Counselling Service (62% Indigenous clients). Family Counselling Service has the lowest representation of Indigenous people (25% of their total clients)<sup>9</sup> of the services provided.

The main reasons for people contacting the Port Hedland or South Hedland Department of Community Development offices are for family support, financial problems, child maltreatment allegations and child concern reports as shown in Table 24.

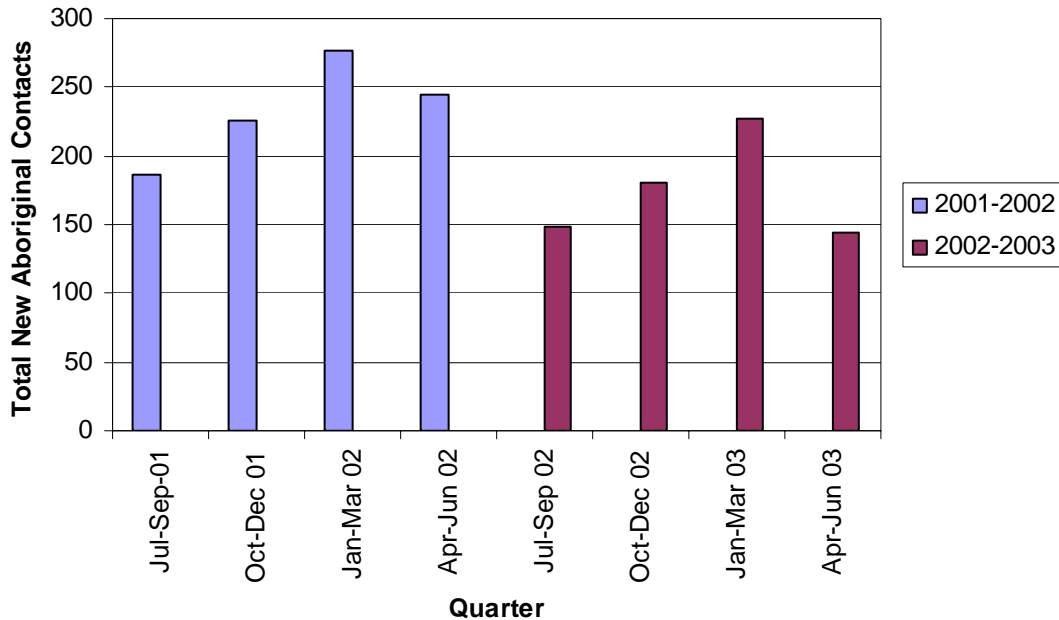
<b>Reason for Contact</b>	<b>% Indigenous Clients</b>	<b>% Non-Indigenous Clients</b>
Child Concern Report	3.4%	7.4%
Child Maltreatment Allegation	4.6%	10.9%
Financial Problem	77.8%	62.3%
Other Crisis Reasons	2.0%	2.1%
Family Support	12.2%	17.3%
<i>Total Clients</i>	1,633	486

**Table 24. Key new reasons for contact at Port Hedland or South Hedland offices by Indigenous status for July 2001 to June 2003 (Source: Department of Community Development).**

Overall, new Indigenous contacts with the Department of Community Development seem to have decreased in the 2002-2003 financial year, compared to the previous financial year (Figure 7). The January to March

<sup>9</sup> Department of Community Development

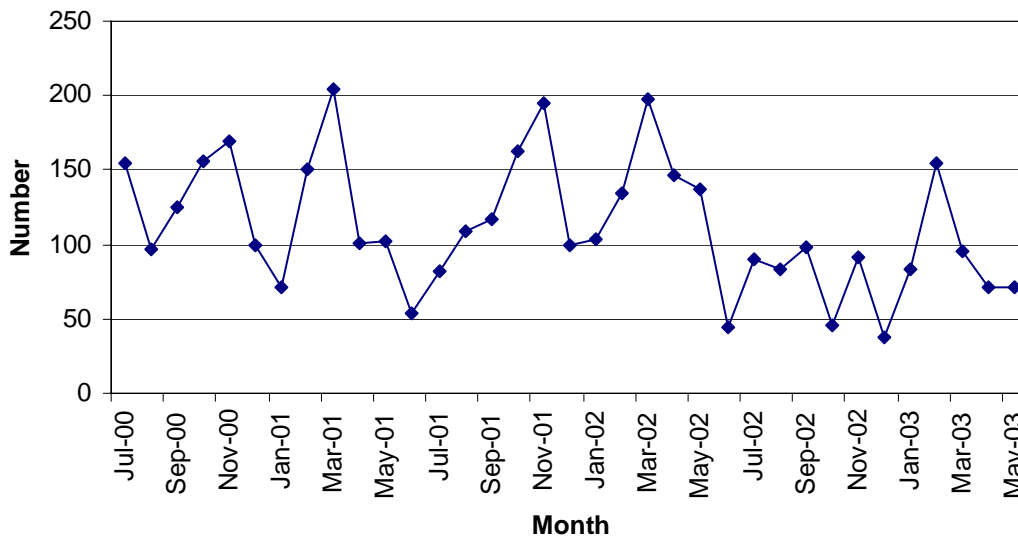
quarter is the period of strongest demand from Indigenous clients, with July to September being the least busy.



**Figure 7. Total new contacts at Port Hedland or South Hedland offices for Indigenous clients for July 2001 to June 2003 (Source: Department of Community Development).**

2.8.5.1.1 Sobering Up Centre

Port Hedland’s Sobering Up Centre recorded a slight overall decline in the number of persons admitted in 2002-2003, compared to the previous two financial years (Figure 8).



**Figure 8. Persons admitted to Sobering Up Shelter July 2000 to May 2003 (Source: Drug and Alcohol Office)**

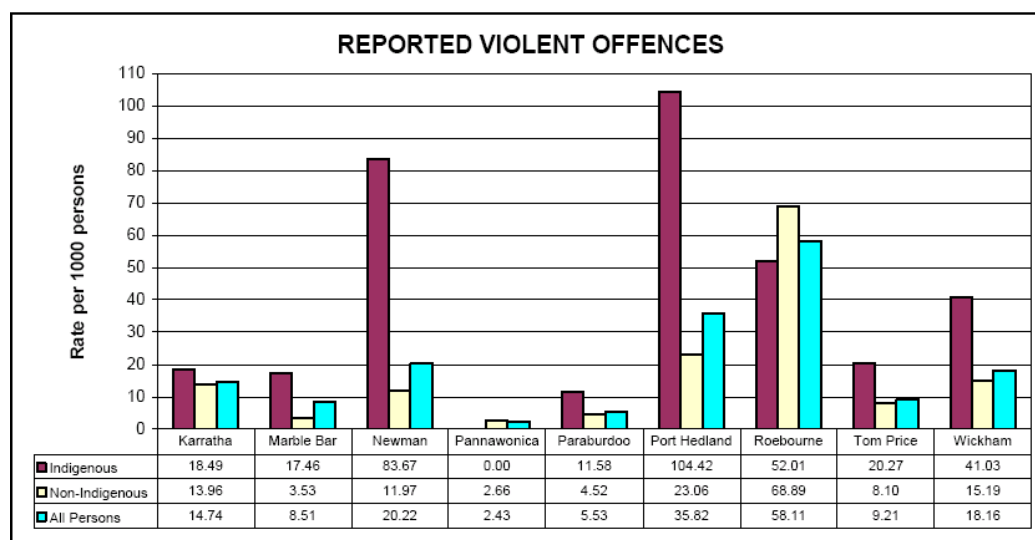
Indigenous people made up 99% of the clients admitted to Port Hedland’s Sobering Up Shelter between July 2002 and May 2003 (Table 25).

Client admitted	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Indigenous Males	836	948	546
Indigenous Females	613	565	364
Other Males	26	14	10
Other Females	11	2	1
Unknown race and sex	0	0	1
<i>Total</i>	1486	1529	922

**Table 25. Persons admitted to Sobering Up Shelter by sex and Indigenous status July 2000 to May 2003 (Source: Drug and Alcohol Office). The 2002-2003 figures exclude June.**

## 2.9 Justice, Safety and Security

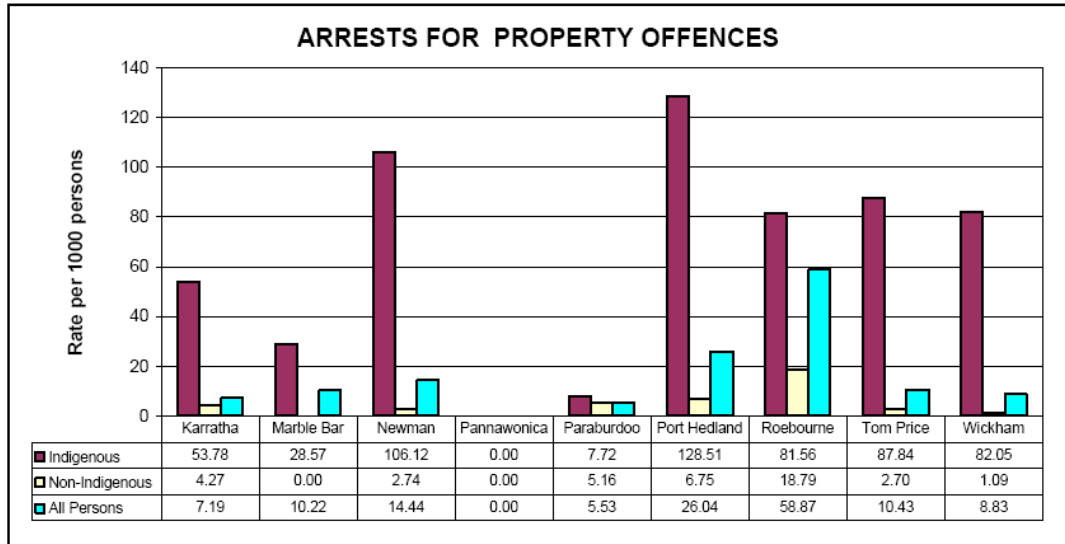
Port Hedland had a very high level of reported violent offences committed by both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in 2001, compared to other WA towns. There were 104.42 reported property offences per 1000 Indigenous persons, compared to 23.06 property offences per 1000 non-Indigenous persons (Figure 9).



**Figure 9. Reported Violent Offences for WA towns by Indigenous status, 2001. (Source: Regional Chart Supplement to Aboriginal Involvement in the West Australian Criminal Justice System: A Statistical Review 2001, Crime Research Centre).**

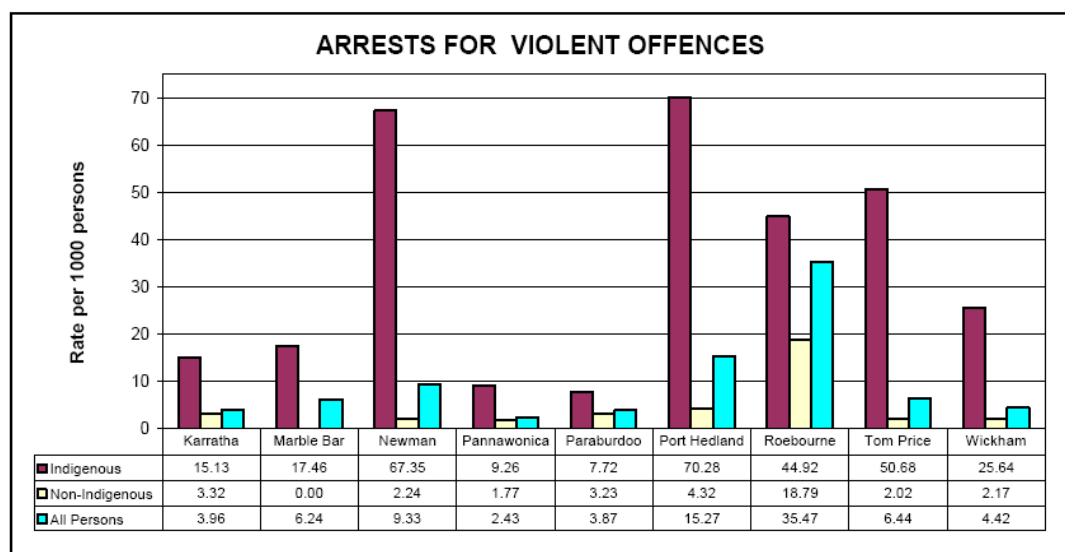
Arrests for property offences in Port Hedland were more than 19 times more common amongst Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people in 2001 (Figure 10). There were 128.51 arrests for property offences committed by

Indigenous people, per 1000 Indigenous residents of Port Hedland, and only 6.75 arrests per 1000 non-Indigenous people for property offences in 2001.



**Figure 10. Arrests for Property Offences for WA towns by Indigenous status, 2001 (Source: Regional Chart Supplement to Aboriginal Involvement in the West Australian Criminal Justice System: A Statistical Review 2001, Crime Research Centre).**

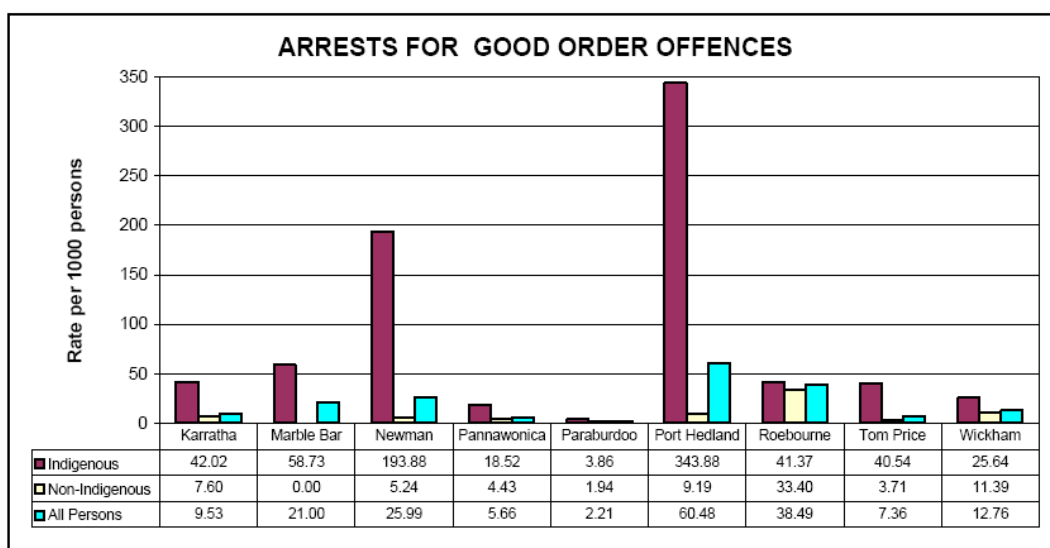
Arrests for violent offences were more than 16 times more frequent amongst Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people in Port Hedland in 2001 (Figure 11). There were 70.28 arrests per 1000 Indigenous people and 4.32 arrests per 1000 non-Indigenous people for violent offences in 2001.



**Figure 11. Arrests for Violent Offences for WA towns by Indigenous status, 2001 (Source: Regional Chart Supplement to Aboriginal**

**Involvement in the West Australian Criminal Justice System: A Statistical Review 2001, Crime Research Centre).**

Arrests for good order offences were very frequent for Indigenous persons in Port Hedland, in 2001 there were 343.88 arrests per 1000 Indigenous persons (Figure 12). Indigenous persons in Port Hedland were over 37 times more likely to be arrested for good order offences in Port Hedland than non-Indigenous persons.



**Figure 12. Arrests for Good Order Offences for WA towns by Indigenous status, 2001 (Source: Regional Chart Supplement to Aboriginal Involvement in the West Australian Criminal Justice System: A Statistical Review 2001, Crime Research Centre).**

**2.9.1 Victims of Crime**

Based on crimes reported to police in WA in 2001, the rate of victimisation of Indigenous people for violent offences was 5517 per 100000 persons, which is roughly 5 times the rate for non-Indigenous people in WA. Women accounted for 71% of Indigenous victims of violent crimes, compared to women accounting for 46% of non-Indigenous victims.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Source: Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia: 2001, Crime Research Centre.

### 3. Discussion and Interpretations

The statistics gathered in the process of compiling this report present a clear picture of the Port Hedland community and the status of its Indigenous residents. Statistics on the Pilbara are also particularly relevant for Port Hedland because it is one of the main population centres of the Pilbara region.

It is worth mentioning that many of the issues facing the Indigenous people in Port Hedland are not unique to the area. For example, the poor health and welfare of Indigenous people across Australia is well documented. Some of these concerns however may be more apparent in Port Hedland due to the higher representation of Indigenous people in its population.

If we were to generalise, the status of an Indigenous person in Port Hedland is lower than a non-Indigenous person on many fronts. In comparison to non-Indigenous people in Port Hedland, Indigenous people in Port Hedland have:

- Higher levels of unemployment and a smaller proportion of the population of working age;
- Very low levels of participation in the labour force;
- Lower levels of household income needing to provide for larger households;
- Qualifications in trade and skill related employment (that typically generate low wages);
- Employment in fields that do not typically attract high wages;
- Larger households on average, typically in dwellings that don't accommodate them comfortably;
- Higher proportions of households renting.

This has a flow-on effect on the health, welfare and social wellbeing of Indigenous people in Port Hedland. In particular health statistics for the East Pilbara region (of which Port Hedland is a major part) indicated that:

- Rates of death of Indigenous people due to circulatory disease, injury and poisoning, respiratory disease and diabetes are all about 4 times higher than for non-Indigenous people.
- Rates of hospitalisation are about 8.5 times more likely for diabetes, 5 times more likely for respiratory disease, 4.5 times more likely for injury and poisoning and 2.5 times more likely for circulatory disease.

Other health statistics for Port Hedland show that Indigenous people have high rates of hospitalisation due to alcohol related conditions.

In the justice area, Indigenous people in Port Hedland are more likely to come into contact with the justice system than non-Indigenous people. Indigenous

people appear before the Courts particularly in regard to good order offences (37 times more likely than non-Indigenous people), but also for property (19 times more likely) and violent offences (16 times more likely).

The statistics on community services suggest that Indigenous people access these services for social and family problems once they have emerged, and may access this assistance in a different way to non-Indigenous people:

- The majority of the Department of Community Development's clients in Port Hedland are Indigenous (77%). Of the Indigenous clients, 78% contact the service seeking financial counselling.
- Indigenous people comprise 99% of admissions to the Sobering Up Centre in Port Hedland.
- A very high proportion of Pilbara Community Drug Service's clients are Indigenous (59% of people whose Indigenous status was known).
- Indigenous clients comprise 92% of the participants that are required to complete the Prevention and Intervention Program for Family Violence in Port Hedland.

While much of Western Australia is gearing up to accommodate an ageing population, Port Hedland will soon experience just the opposite. The population statistics show a large cohort of Indigenous youth in Port Hedland, who in about five to ten years will be exiting the school system and looking for gainful employment and a place in the community.

## 4. Key Indicators of Progress

A draft two tiered set of benchmarks and measures have been developed under the auspices of MCATSIA. It has now been endorsed by the IAAC and Cabinet and is ready to be applied at the State and regional level. These indicators could be applied to measure the achievement of priority outcomes to improve the status of Australia's Indigenous population. The indicators are all relevant for Port Hedland and possible statistics for measuring them are given in the following table.

There is a risk in selecting indicators that might be easy measures to obtain but are inappropriate as indicators. Crime statistics is an example of this, where counts of reported crime and arrest rates are readily available (the police collect this information as part of their operational procedures), but changes in the figures can be influenced by police campaigns and activities. Increases in reported crime might be that more crime is happening, or that through a raised awareness people are now reporting crime when they might not have before. If such measures are used as key indicators, the possible external influences on the indicators such as police activity should be considered as well.

<b>Strategic Areas for Action</b>	<b>Strategic Change Indicators</b>	<b>Possible Measure(s)</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Early child development and growth (prenatal to age 3)	<p>Life expectancy at birth</p> <p>Rates of disability and/or core activity restrictions</p> <p>Year 10 and 12 retention and attainment</p> <p>Post secondary education participation and attainment</p>	<p>Births and Deaths, ABS</p> <p>Proportion of people accessing assistance or funding for disability and/or functioning of the population</p> <p>Department of Education, Catholic Education Commission and Independent Schools Association – retention rates, attainment figures (number graduating).</p> <p>ABS Census – Highest Non-school Qualifications Achieved Tertiary Institutions (TAFE and Private Providers) statistics on completion of studies and apprenticeships</p>	<p>Long term monitoring would be required to measure any real changes</p> <p>Interactive Disability Data (AIHW) allows exploration of national functioning and disability statistics for people accessing services or funding, including Indigenous status. Some State reports available via AIHW.</p> <p>Direct retention rates should be available, or alternatively could be calculated from enrolment figures.</p> <p>Census statistics are updated every five years. Annual figures by Indigenous status might be available.</p>

<b>Strategic Areas for Action</b>	<b>Strategic Change Indicators</b>	<b>Possible Measure(s)</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Early school engagement and performance (pre-school to year 3)	<p>Pre-school and school attendance</p> <p>Year 3 literacy and numeracy</p> <p>Primary school children with dental caries</p>	<p>Government School Census results, Semester 1 and Semester 2.</p> <p>WA Literacy and Numeracy Assessment (WALNA) statistics</p> <p>School Dental Health Service statistics, if available.</p> <p>Child Dental Health Survey Reports, WA (AIHW Dental Statistics &amp; Research Unit)</p>	<p>Department of Education, Catholic Education Commission and Independents Schools Association</p> <p>District reports (includes measures by Indigenous status and district comparisons) available on DET website</p> <p>School Dental Service records are not computerised.</p> <p>Possibly not available for Port Hedland, and unsure of availability by Indigenous status.</p>

Strategic Areas for Action	Strategic Change Indicators	Possible Measure(s)	Comment
Positive childhood and transition to adulthood	<p>Years 5 and 7 literacy and numeracy</p> <p>Retention at year 9</p> <p><i>Indigenous cultural studies in school curriculum and involvement of Indigenous people in development and delivery of Indigenous studies*</i></p> <p>Participation in organised sport, arts or community group activities</p> <p>Juvenile diversions as a proportion of all juvenile offenders</p> <p>Transition from school to work</p>	<p>WALNA statistics</p> <p>Department of Education, Catholic Education Commission and Independents Schools Association</p> <p>Program-specific measures, perhaps number of Indigenous children accessing the program, level of involvement of Indigenous people in development and delivery, outcomes of the program(s)</p> <p>Number of people involved, number of first timers</p> <p>Department of Justice Court juvenile court statistics, program statistics</p> <p>DEWR Studies</p>	<p>District reports (includes measures by Indigenous status and district comparisons) available on DET website</p> <p>Direct retention rates should be available, or alternatively could be calculated from enrolment figures.</p> <p>Require sporting organisations, arts or community groups keep records of involvement by Indigenous status.</p> <p>Unlikely to provide local information, unless Port Hedland features in the study.</p>

<b>Strategic Areas for Action</b>	<b>Strategic Change Indicators</b>	<b>Possible Measure(s)</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Substance use and misuse	Alcohol and tobacco consumption Alcohol related crime and statistics  Drug and other substance use	Good order and violence arrest rates and conviction rates (Department of Justice, WA Police Service) Measure of effort to target problem (eg focus on enforcement of Alcohol Accord) Detentions due to drunk and disorderly (Drug and Alcohol Office)  Aboriginal Health Surveys, ABS Hospital Admissions Sobering Up Centre Statistics Pilbara Community Drug Service – client statistics Drug and Alcohol Office statistics	Statistics not available by Indigenous status.

<b>Strategic Areas for Action</b>	<b>Strategic Change Indicators</b>	<b>Possible Measure(s)</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Functional and resilient families and communities	<p>Children in long term care and protection orders</p> <p>Repeat offending</p> <p>Access to the nearest hospital</p> <p>Proportion of Indigenous people with access to their traditional lands</p>	<p>Department of Community Services statistics on Counselling Services, Department of Justice Court Orders</p> <p>Department of Community Services statistics on Counselling Services, Department of Justice statistics on recidivism</p> <p>Mandated and non-Mandated participation rates in Domestic and Family Violence Programs (DCD)</p> <p>Distance and time measures from Department of Health</p>	<p>All tend to be available by Indigenous status for Port Hedland.</p> <p>ABS's Areas of Remoteness are also an indicator of access to hospitals, schools and other community facilities.</p>
Effective environmental health systems	<p>Rates of diseases associated with poor environmental health (including water and food borne diseases, trachoma, tuberculosis and rheumatic heart disease)</p> <p>Overcrowding in housing</p> <p>Access to clean water and functional sewerage</p>	<p>Department of Health reports on morbidity and hospital admissions</p> <p>Department of Housing and Works – Homeswest Tenancy statistics on housing stock and tenants. ABS average persons per household.</p> <p>Department of Indigenous Affairs' 1997 Environmental Health Needs Survey</p>	<p>Should be considered in context with wider statistics on housing.</p> <p>Limited to discrete communities. Now an annual or biannual collection.</p>

<b>Strategic Areas for Action</b>	<b>Strategic Change Indicators</b>	<b>Possible Measure(s)</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Economic participation and development	<p>Employment (full-time/part-time) by sector (public/private), industry and occupation</p> <p>CDEP participation</p> <p>Long term unemployment</p> <p>Self-employment</p> <p>Indigenous owned /controlled land</p> <p>Accredited training in leadership, finance or management</p> <p><i>Case studies of governance arrangements*</i></p>	<p>Labour Force Survey results, ABS Labour Force participation rates, ABS Census</p> <p>Number of Indigenous Person on CDEP, number of CDEP employers.</p> <p>Department of Education and Training Completion rates, drop-out rates. Post-qualifications outcomes from Graduate Destination Survey.</p>	Would need a special report for Port Hedland

## 5. Appendix

### 5.1 2001 Census Data

Demographic data was extracted from the ABS's 2001 Census of Population and Housing for:

- Port Hedland (T) – Town of Port Hedland, Local Government Area.
- Pilbara Region (SD) – ABS Statistical Division of Pilbara.
- Regional WA – all but the Perth Statistical Division (referred to as “Balance of WA”).

Category	Port Hedland (T)	Pilbara Region (SD)	Regional WA
<b>Demography</b>			
Total Persons	13,099	42,747	511,259
Males ( <i>% total persons</i> )	55%	56%	52%
Females ( <i>% total persons</i> )	45%	44%	48%
Indigenous Persons	1,991	5,736	38,481
Indigenous Persons ( <i>% total persons</i> )	15%	13%	8%
Persons aged 15 years and over	9,846	32,384	392,558
% Aged 15 years and over of Total Persons	75%	76%	77%
Males aged 15+ ( <i>% total persons 15+</i> )	56%	57%	52%
Females 15+ ( <i>% total persons 15+</i> )	44%	43%	48%
Indigenous Persons 18+ ( <i>% indigenous persons</i> )	58%	59%	56%
<b>Age Profile</b> ( <i>as % of people who stated their age</i> )			
Aged 0 to 4	9%	8%	7%
Aged 5 to 9	8%	8%	8%
Aged 10 to 14	8%	8%	8%
Aged 15 to 19	6%	6%	6%
Aged 20 to 24	7%	7%	6%
Aged 25 to 29	10%	9%	7%
Aged 30 to 34	10%	10%	8%
Aged 35 to 39	9%	10%	8%
Aged 40 to 44	8%	9%	8%
Aged 45 to 49	7%	7%	7%
Aged 50 to 54	6%	6%	7%
Aged 55 to 59	4%	4%	5%
Aged 60 to 64	3%	3%	5%
Aged 65 to 69	2%	2%	4%
Aged 70 to 74	1%	1%	3%
Aged 75 to 79	1%	1%	2%
Aged 80 to 84	0%	0%	1%
Aged 85 to 89	0%	0%	1%
Aged 90 to 94	0%	0%	0%
Aged 95 to 99	0%	0%	0%
Aged 100 and over	0%	0%	0%

<b>Category</b>	<b>Port Hedland (T)</b>	<b>Pilbara Region (SD)</b>	<b>Regional WA</b>
<b>Highest Level of Schooling Completed (for 15+ persons) as a % of persons who stated their highest level of schooling completed</b>			
Year 8 or below	7%	7%	10%
Year 9 or equivalent	7%	7%	9%
Year 10 or equivalent	32%	33%	34%
Year 11 or equivalent	15%	15%	13%
Year 12 or equivalent	34%	34%	31%
Still at school	3%	3%	3%
Did not go to school	2%	2%	1%
<b>Highest Non - school qualification (for 15+ persons) as a % of total persons 15+</b>			
Postgraduate Degree	1%	1%	1%
Graduate Diploma / Graduate Certificate	1%	1%	1%
Bachelor Degree	7%	7%	6%
Advanced Diploma / Diploma	5%	5%	5%
Certificate	21%	23%	18%
Not stated	18%	15%	12%
Not applicable	47%	49%	57%
<b>Employment Industry (as % of employed persons who stated their industry)</b>			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1%	2%	14%
Mining	18%	24%	8%
Manufacturing	7%	6%	8%
Electricity, Gas and Water	1%	1%	1%
Construction	10%	11%	8%
Wholesale Trade	5%	4%	4%
Retail Trade	11%	10%	13%
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	5%	5%	5%
Transport and Storage	5%	4%	4%
Communication Services	1%	1%	1%
Finance and Insurance	1%	1%	1%
Property and Business Services	10%	8%	7%
Government Administration and Defence	5%	5%	5%
Education	7%	6%	7%
Health and Community Services	8%	6%	8%
Cultural and Recreational Services	1%	1%	1%
Personal and Other Services	4%	4%	4%
Non-classifiable economic units	2%	1%	1%
Total Number of Employed Persons	6,065	21,062	222,380
<b>Occupation (as % of employed persons who stated their occupation)</b>			
Managers and Administrators	6%	6%	13%
Professionals	15%	14%	13%
Associate Professionals	14%	13%	12%
Tradespersons and related workers	18%	20%	15%
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	2%	2%	3%
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	12%	11%	13%
Intermediate Production and Transport workers	14%	16%	11%
Elementary Clerical, sales and service workers	8%	7%	8%
Labourers and related workers	10%	11%	12%
Total Number of Employed Persons	6,065	21,062	222,380

<b>Category</b>	<b>Port Hedland (T)</b>	<b>Pilbara Region (SD)</b>	<b>Regional WA</b>
<b>Employment</b>			
Fulltime Employed ( <i>% of labour force</i> )	67%	67%	59%
Part-time Employed ( <i>% of labour force</i> )	24%	25%	31%
Labour force ( <i>% of total persons 15+</i> )	71%	74%	65%
Not in Labour Force ( <i>% of total persons 15+</i> )	29%	26%	35%
Unemployment rate	5.41%	4.73%	7.17%
<b>Household Size</b>			
1 person usually resident	22%	20%	23%
2 persons usually resident	29%	29%	35%
3 persons usually resident	17%	16%	15%
4 persons usually resident	18%	20%	16%
5 persons usually resident	10%	10%	8%
6 or more persons usually resident	5%	5%	4%
Total households (occupied private dwellings)	5,100	17,166	220,772
<b>Weekly Household Income</b> ( <i>% of households that stated their income</i> )			
Negative nil income	0%	0%	1%
\$1 - \$199	3%	2%	5%
\$200 - \$299	3%	2%	8%
\$300 - \$399	4%	4%	11%
\$400 - \$499	3%	3%	9%
\$500 - \$599	3%	3%	6%
\$600 - \$699	4%	4%	8%
\$700 - \$799	3%	3%	6%
\$800 - \$999	9%	8%	11%
\$1000 - \$1199	14%	14%	9%
\$1200 - \$1499	9%	11%	9%
\$1500 - \$1999	22%	24%	10%
\$2000 or more	22%	21%	6%
<b>Household Tenure Type Income</b> ( <i>% of households that stated their tenure type</i> )			
Fully Owned	13%	15%	38%
Being Purchased	22%	18%	25%
Being Purchased under a Rent - Buy scheme	5%	9%	1%
Rent by state housing authority (Homeswest)	14%	9%	5%
Rent Other	40%	41%	24%
Rent – Type Not Stated	1%	1%	0%
Other tenure type	5%	7%	5%
<b>Motor Vehicles per Household Income</b> ( <i>% of households that stated the number of vehicles at their home</i> )			
Households with no motor vehicles	8%	8%	8%
Households with 1 motor vehicle	42%	44%	39%
Households with 2 motor vehicles	36%	35%	36%
Households with 3 motor vehicles	14%	13%	17%

<b>Category</b>	<b>Port Hedland (T)</b>	<b>Pilbara Region (SD)</b>	<b>Regional WA</b>
<b>Monthly Housing Loan Repayments Income</b> ( <i>% of households that stated their monthly housing repayment, given they have a mortgage</i> )			
\$1 - \$199	3%	3%	3%
\$200 - \$399	27%	46%	12%
\$400 - \$599	13%	11%	18%
\$600 - \$799	13%	7%	20%
\$800 - \$999	16%	9%	18%
\$1000 - \$1199	11%	9%	12%
\$1200 - \$1399	7%	6%	7%
\$1400 - \$1599	4%	3%	3%
\$1600 - \$1799	2%	2%	2%
\$1800 - \$1999	1%	1%	1%
\$2000 or over	4%	3%	4%
<b>Weekly Rental Payments</b> ( <i>% of households that stated their weekly rental payment, given they rent</i> )			
\$1 - \$49	13%	24%	12%
\$50 - \$99	36%	30%	28%
\$100 - \$149	15%	14%	33%
\$150 - \$199	16%	14%	16%
\$200 - \$249	7%	8%	5%
\$250 - \$299	5%	4%	2%
\$300 - \$349	4%	2%	1%
\$350 - \$399	1%	1%	1%
\$400 - \$499	1%	1%	1%
\$500 or over	2%	1%	1%
<b>Individual Weekly Income</b> ( <i>% of individuals that stated their weekly income</i> )			
Nil	7%	7%	7%
\$1 - \$39	1%	1%	2%
\$40 - \$79	2%	2%	3%
\$80 - \$119	2%	3%	3%
\$120 - \$159	3%	4%	6%
\$160 - \$199	6%	6%	11%
\$200 - \$299	9%	8%	14%
\$300 - \$399	7%	7%	10%
\$400 - \$499	7%	6%	9%
\$500 - \$599	7%	6%	8%
\$600 - \$699	5%	5%	6%
\$700 - \$799	6%	5%	5%
\$800 - \$999	9%	9%	7%
\$1000 - \$1499	15%	16%	8%
\$1500 or more	13%	14%	4%

## 5.2 Apprenticeships and Traineeships

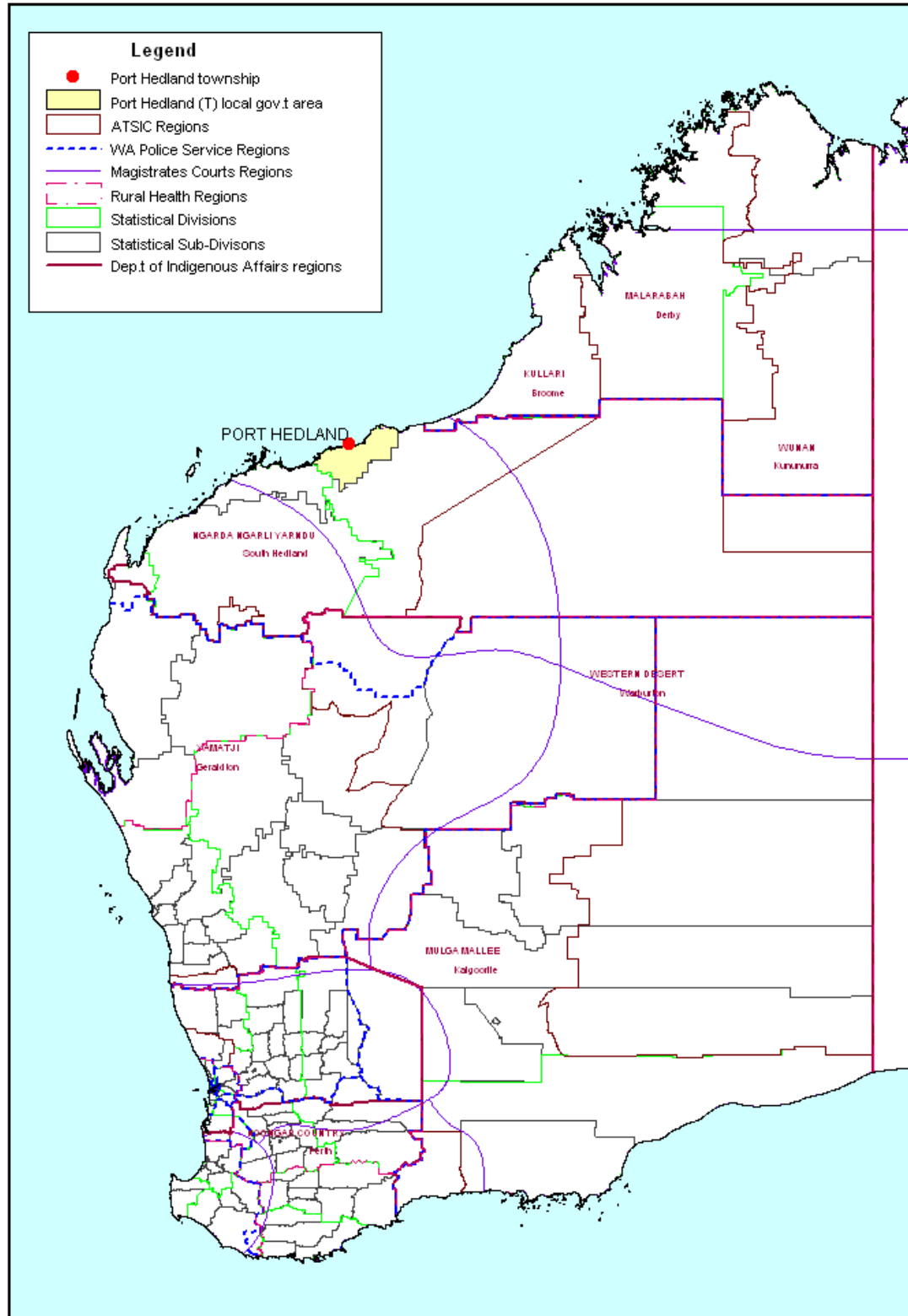
<b>Apprenticeship industry area</b>	<b>Non-Indigenous</b>	<b>Indigenou s</b>	<b>Not stated</b>	<b>% Indigenou s of stated</b>
Arts, Sport & Recreation	0	0	0	-
Automotive	40	8	13	16.7%
Building & Construction	22	4	5	15.4%
Community Services, Health & Education	0	0	0	-
Electrical	49	6	27	10.9%
Finance, Property & Business Services	0	0	0	-
Food	7	0	2	0.0%
Hospitality & Tourism	17	1	4	5.6%
Light Manufacturing	5	0	2	0.0%
Metals, Manufacturing & Services	93	33	52	26.2%
Mining Industry	0	0	0	-
Primary Industry	0	0	3	-
Process Manufacturing	0	0	0	-
Public Administration	0	0	0	-
Small Business	0	0	0	-
Transport & Storage	0	0	0	-
Utilities, Electrotechnology & Printing	0	0	0	-
Wholesale, Retail & Personal Services	16	1	8	5.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>17.5%</b>

**Table 26. Number of commencements of apprenticeships in Port Hedland by Indigenous status and industry area, 1995 to October 2003 (Source: Western Australian Department of Education and Training).**

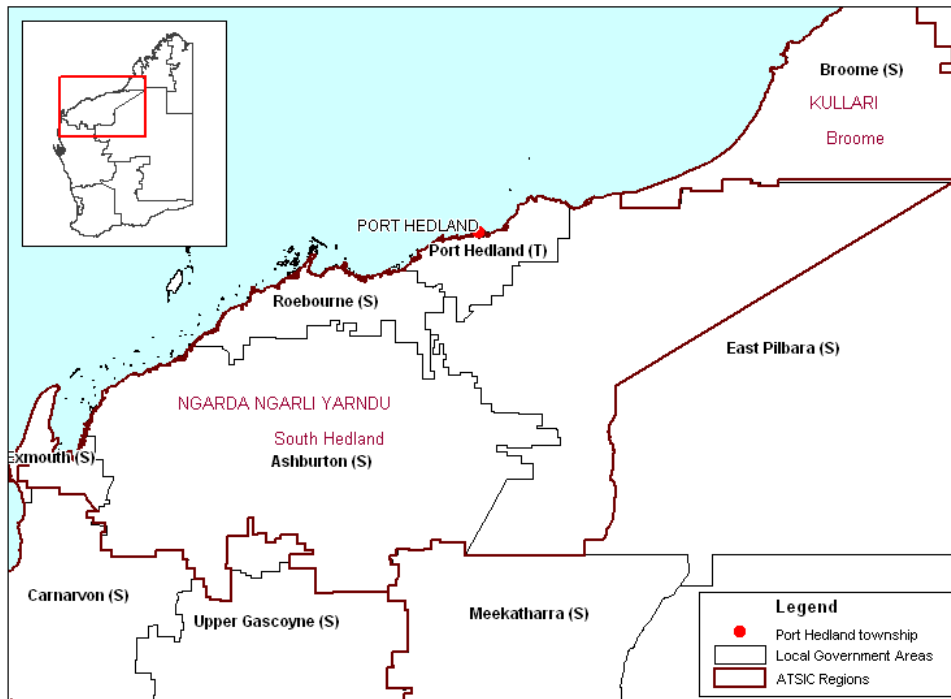
<b>Traineeship industry area</b>	<b>Non-Indigenous</b>	<b>Indigenous</b>	<b>Not stated</b>	<b>% Indigenous of stated</b>
Arts, Sport & Recreation	2	4	1	66.7%
Automotive	12	2	0	14.3%
Building & Construction	2	49	0	96.1%
Community Services, Health & Education	18	10	0	35.7%
Electrical	0	0	0	-
Finance, Property & Business Services	46	46	40	50.0%
Food	0	0	0	-
Hospitality & Tourism	11	1	1	8.3%
Light Manufacturing	0	0	0	-
Metals, Manufacturing & Services	2	2	0	50.0%
Mining Industry	1	17	0	94.4%
Primary Industry	5	2	0	28.6%
Process Manufacturing	16	2	0	11.1%
Public Administration	93	9	4	8.8%
Small Business	9	18	4	66.7%
Transport & Storage	17	0	0	-
Utilities, Electrotechnology & Printing	5	5	0	50.0%
Wholesale, Retail & Personal Services	41	4	0	8.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>37.9%</b>

**Table 27. Number of commencements of traineeships in Port Hedland by Indigenous status and industry area, 1995 to October 2003 (Source: Western Australian Department of Education and Training).**

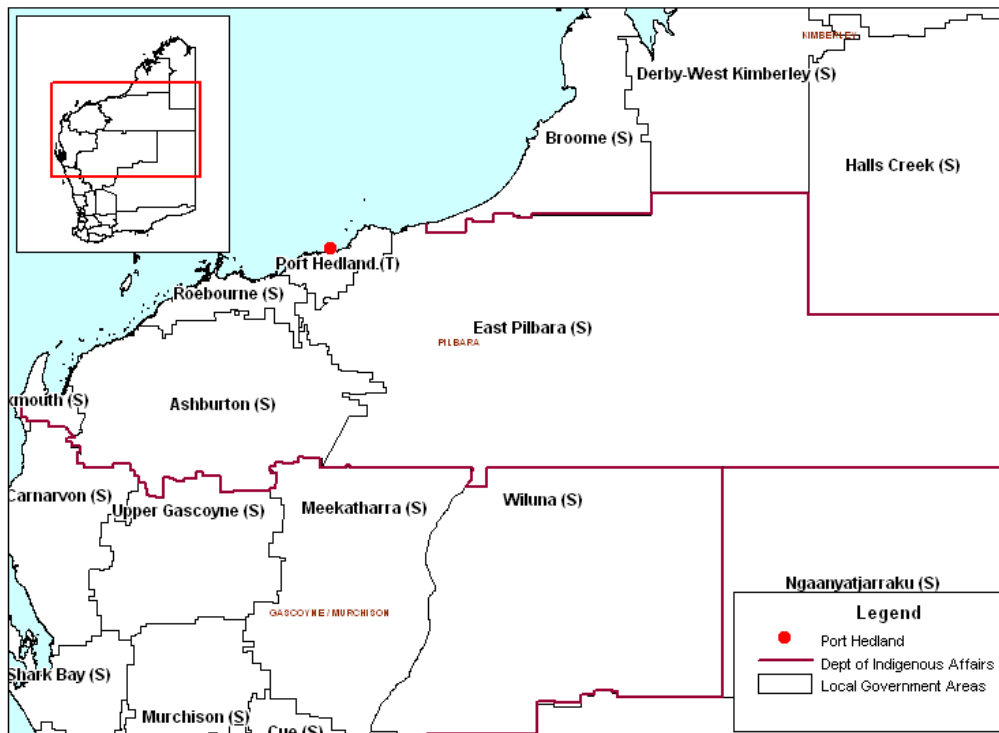
### 5.3 Administrative Boundaries



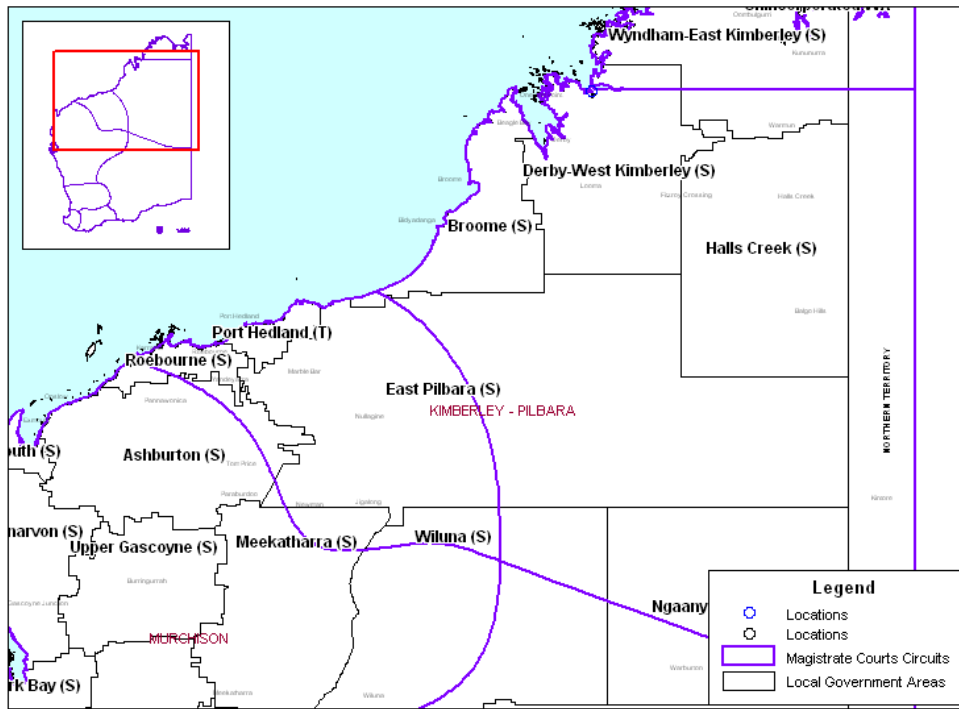
**Figure 13. Administrative boundaries (health, police, justice, statistical, ATSIC and Indigenous Affairs) across Western Australia.**



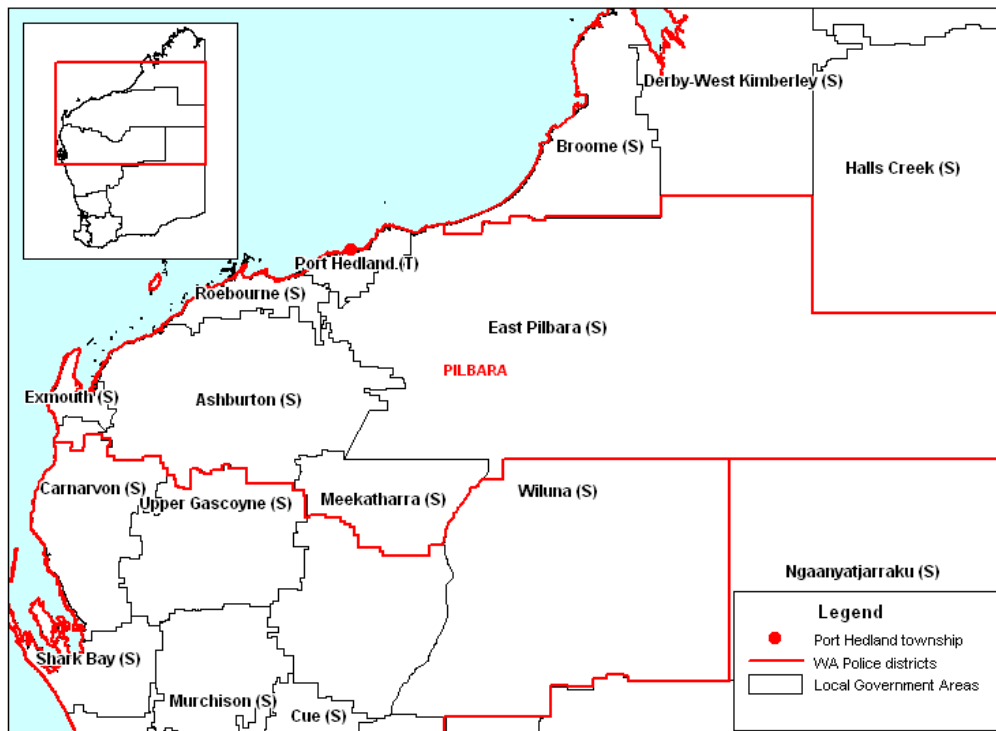
**Figure 14. ATISIC Regions around Port Hedland (Source: Department of Indigenous Affairs).**



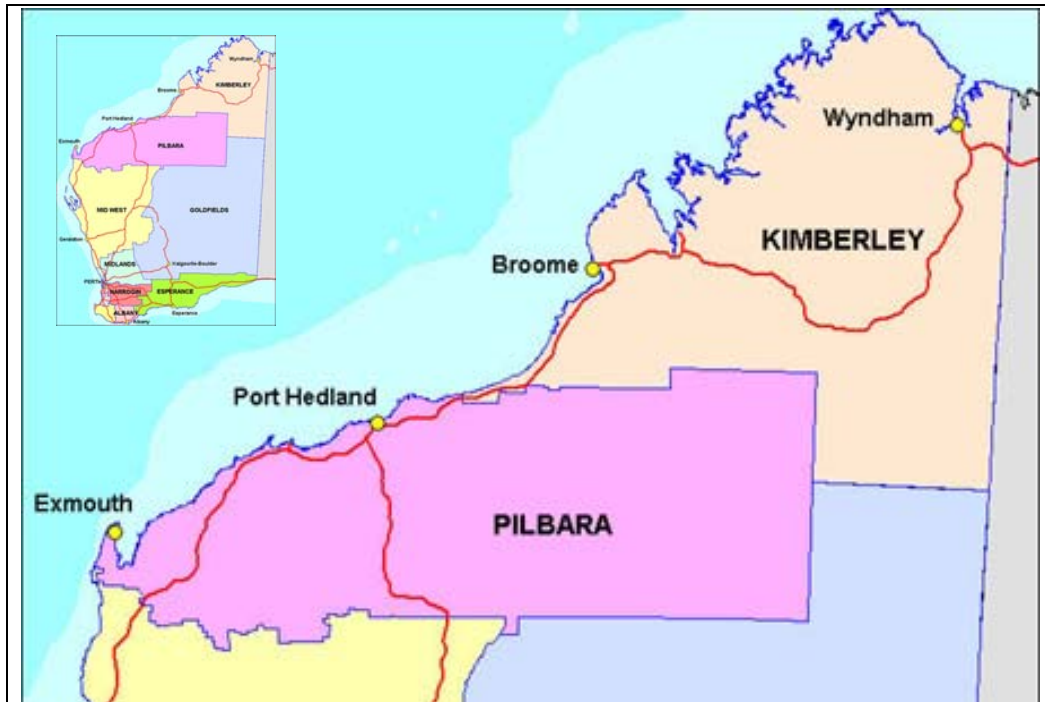
**Figure 15. Department of Indigenous Affairs Regions around Port Hedland (Source: Department of Indigenous Affairs).**



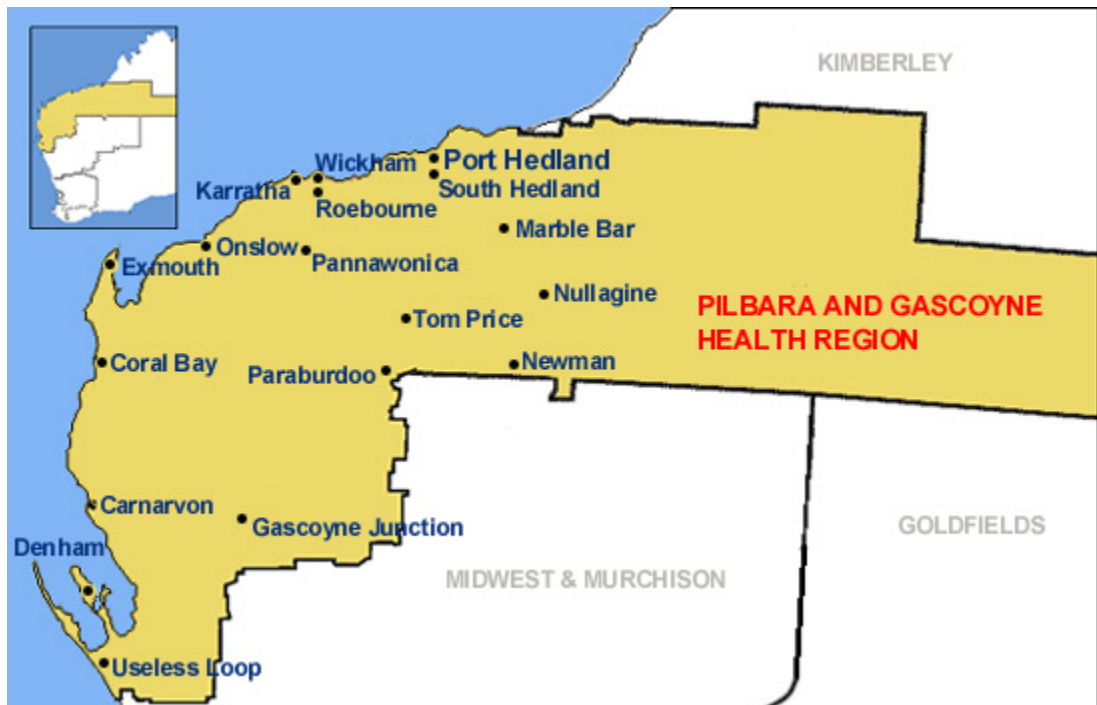
**Figure 16. Magistrates Courts Circuits around Port Hedland (Source: Department of Indigenous Affairs).**



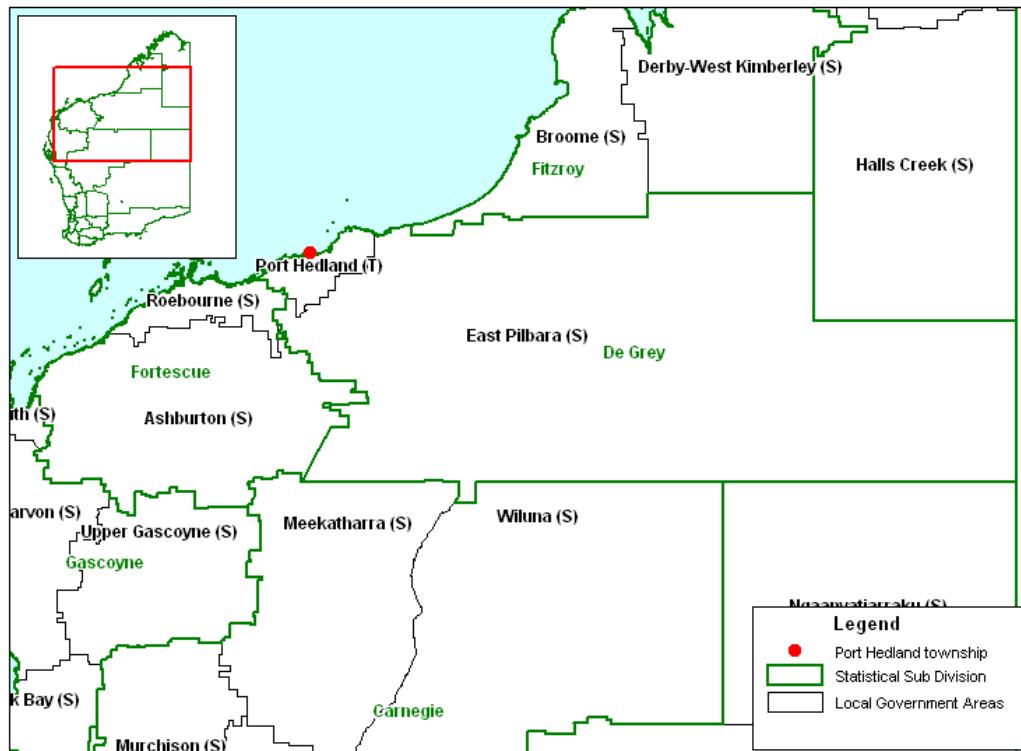
**Figure 17. WA Police districts around Port Hedland (Source: Department of Indigenous Affairs).**



**Figure 18. Education Districts around Port Hedland (Source: Department of Education and Training, WA).**



**Figure 19. Pilbara Health Region, incorporating Port Hedland (Source: Department of Health).**



**Figure 20. Statistical Sub Divisions (SSD), which the Health Service boundaries are based on. East Pilbara Health Service is equivalent to the De Grey SSD and West Pilbara with Fortescue SSD. (Source: ABS).**



## 5.4 Contacts and Data Sources

### 5.4.1 Data Sources

Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Births 2001*, 2002.

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Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Deaths Australia 2001*, 2002.

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Tenant's Advice Service, *Journey to Justice: Submission to the Equal Opportunity Commission's Investigation into the Provision of Public Housing To Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples in Western Australia*, May 2003.

Urban Transport Policy and Planning, *Better Public Transport for Port Hedland*, (prepared by Hugo Wildermuth for the Town of Port Hedland), November 2002.

#### 5.4.2 Websites Accessed

Australian Indigenous HealthInfoNet

([www.healthinfonet.ecu.edu.au/html/html\\_health/health\\_deaths.htm](http://www.healthinfonet.ecu.edu.au/html/html_health/health_deaths.htm))

Education Department of Western Australia ([www.eddept.wa.edu.au](http://www.eddept.wa.edu.au))

Pilbara Division of General Practice

([www.pilbdivgp.com.au/towns/hedland/default.asp](http://www.pilbdivgp.com.au/towns/hedland/default.asp))

Pilbara TAFE (<http://pilbaratafe.wa.edu.au>)

St Cecilia's College,

([www.cspa.wa.edu.au/schools/country\\_schools/st\\_cecilia.html](http://www.cspa.wa.edu.au/schools/country_schools/st_cecilia.html))

Strelley Community School,

([www.aics.wa.edu.au/content/theschools/info/strelley\\_community\\_school.shtm?7](http://www.aics.wa.edu.au/content/theschools/info/strelley_community_school.shtm?7))

#### 5.4.3 Contacts

Data Analysis Australia would like to thank the following people for their assistance:

- James Hunter, WA Drug and Alcohol Office
- Lee Vallance, Town of Port Hedland
- Diane Seneque, Department of Community Development
- Natasha Haffenden, Department of Housing and Works
- Robert Becker, Department of Community Development Port Hedland
- Richard Hancock, Department for Community Development Port Hedland
- Runga Pillay, Pilbara Community Drug Service Team
- Alistair Hutchison, Education Department of WA
- Tom Mulholland, WA Department of Indigenous Affairs
- Helen Shanks, SaferWA Port Hedland
- Jennifer Ross, Health Department of WA
- Elizabeth Morgan, Port Hedland Regional Hospital
- Sonia McKenzie, Department for Community Development Port Hedland
- Tony Ford, Town of Port Hedland
- Alan Scott, TAFE
- Julie Walker, Wirraka Maya Aboriginal Medical Service
- Ray Fisher, Prevention and Intervention Program for Family Violence
- Sue Millard, WA Department of Education and Training