ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER MOBILITY IN CENTRAL AUSTRALIA:
## SURVEY REFERENCE GUIDE

Volume 1: Baseline Survey

AN OVERVIEW OF THE METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS FROM THE MOBILITY SURVEY, POPULATION MOBILITY AND LABOUR MARKETS PROJECT

CRC FOR REMOTE ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION

Alfred Michael Dockery & Maria Julieta Rottemberg

Project Partners

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1. Introduction

Introduction

The Cooperative Research Centre for Remote Economic Participation (CRC-REP) was a 'public good' CRC established in 2010 to address challenges facing economic development in remote Australia, with a view to strengthening regional communities and economies across the approximately 86 per cent of the Australian land mass that is classified as 'remote' or 'very remote'.

The CRC-REP's research activities were organised under three overarching programs: enterprise development, investing in people and regional economies, though the knowledge and innovations arising from the research typically applies across those themes. The need for a better understanding of patterns of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mobility and the implications these have for service delivery and socio-economic outcomes was identified as a priority for developing solutions to promote economic participation and livelihoods in remote Aboriginal communities, and consequently the Population Mobility and Labour Markets projects was established as one of the key projects within the Regional Economies program.

Following a process of consultation with representatives of relevant policy agencies, service providers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations and academics, and a comprehensive literature review (Colquhoun & Dockery 2012), a research methodology was developed based around surveys of a sample of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in remote communities in central Australia. The methodology developed included an initial survey collecting baseline data and then a series of follow-up surveys conducted with those same individuals collecting detailed information on recent trips. The fieldwork was undertaken between May of 2014 and late September 2015, and resulted in 1,075 individuals responding to the initial survey and 924 of those completing at least one follow-up survey, making it the largest survey ever undertaken focusing specifically on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mobility.

This report provides a detailed overview of the methodology and survey results. A brief background to the motivation for the survey is provided in the following section, however, the objective of this report is to provide a reference guide to the survey data and descriptive summary of the results, rather than detailed analyses of issues. Papers that have drawn on the data in analysing a range of issues include Dockery & Hampton (2015), Dockery & Lovell (2016) and Rottemberg (2020). Following the background, Sections 3 and 4 provide an overview of the survey methodology and sampling frame. The remainder of the Report presents descriptive statistics for responses to the key questions asked in the baseline survey and structured to generally follow the ordering of the items in the questionnaire.

The project received ethics approval from Curtin University's Human Research Ethics Committee (approval number HR-166/2013), the Central Australian Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC-14-220) and the Aboriginal Health Research Ethics Committee (04-14-552).

2. Background

Background

For many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, living in remote communities provides connection to traditional country and to kinship networks which are intrinsic to their wellbeing and identity. In turn, temporary mobility is pivotal to the maintenance of those connections and to fulfilling cultural obligations, as well as to traditional means of production. However, there has been considerable debate surrounding socio-economic outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples living in remote communities and the additional costs of providing infrastructure and services (Commonwealth Grants Commission 2015; Dockery and Hampton 2015).

The combination of the geographical distribution across remote communities and the fluidity of those populations creates friction with mainstream models of economic participation, service delivery and planning. Indeed, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mobility practices have persistently been seen as 'problematic', and since colonisation there have been many attempts to curtail the movement of Aboriginal and Torres Islander peoples, including permit systems (see, for example, Colquhoun and Dockery 2012, Dockery 2016, Morphy 2010, Prout 2008).

Yet there is in fact very limited evidence on the extent and drivers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander temporary mobility. The major statistical collections, such as the Census, are beset with significant problems in terms of the inappropriateness of the survey constructs for measuring short-term mobility and significant under-enumeration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Only a handful of studies have been undertaken based on methodologies and data that are well suited to the analysis of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander temporary mobility, and these have limited geographical coverage (see Colquhoun and Dockery (2012) for a review).

An understanding of the drivers and nature of temporary mobility for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents of remote communities is clearly essential for the effective delivery of services and the development of policies and practices to enhance employment opportunity in remote Australia. The CRC-REP Mobility Project sought to build a more complete statistical picture of short-term mobility and an enhanced understanding of the drivers of that mobility that would assist in service delivery planning, as well as the formulation of policies consistent with the aspirations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians living in remote communities.

3. Methodology

Methodology

At first blush the idea of 'mobility' may seem a relatively simple notion, but to develop a construct that is measureable and will generate data that can be used to address the key research and policy questions is, in fact, very challenging.

The literature distinguishes between multiple types of mobility, including longer term 'migration', temporary mobility, and 'micro-mobility' such as how a person moves around within a community during the day. Given the research questions motivating the Mobility Project, notably those relating to service provision/access and labour market engagement, the appropriate focus of the Mobility Project was on temporary mobility. The decision was made to define temporary mobility on the basis of 'trips' that involved at least one overnight stay away from the community in which the person usually lives. However, additional information was gathered on whether people leave their community to access a range of services, where they go and how often. Many of these movements would be day trips that would not involve staying overnight away from the community.

Data on mobility were collected via face-to-face surveys conducted in a sample of remote communities. In a perfect world, the collected data would contain information on all overnight trips a person made within a given reference period: where they went, when, why, how they travelled, total time away, transport costs, and so on; plus data on individual demographics and other factors that might affect mobility. Even having decided upon a pragmatic definition of 'trips' as the constituent units underlying mobility, there were many challenges and trade-offs that had to be considered in progressing to the collection of data that, in turn, could provide useful information. These included:

- Collecting readily quantifiable information versus the richness of qualitative data.
- Imposing preconceived constructs versus listening to people's stories and interpretations.
- The benefits of recording mobility over a longer reference period versus recall error.
- The preference for data on many items and in detail versus potential negative impacts upon respondents, including:
  - Time burden.
  - Non-response or compromises to data quality with respondent fatigue.
  - Privacy concerns.
  - Asking culturally or personally sensitive information.
- The cost per survey and, within a fixed budget, broader coverage and larger sample numbers offered by short surveys versus the level of information collected per survey.

It must be remembered that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in remote communities often feel that they are continuously being scrutinised as research subjects by academic researchers and a multitude of government departments and agencies. Unless strong engagement can be maintained between interviewers and respondents, there is an understandable tendency on the part of respondents to simply say what they think will get them through the survey as quickly as possible.

The approach taken was to use a two stage sampling frame, surveying a sample of individuals from a sample of communities around Alice Springs in central Australia. Each individual was to complete a number of surveys: an initial survey collecting demographic and other baseline data, data on where people went to access services, and their most common destination involving overnight stays outside of their community. Those same respondents were then to complete a series of follow-up surveys at roughly three-month intervals that collected information on their two most recent trips, barriers to mobility and visitors they had staying with them from outside of the community.

The intent was to conduct four follow-up surveys at roughly three-month intervals. The rationale behind the repeat surveys was two-fold. First, to capture mobility over a year and any seasonal variation, and second to gain mobility information over a longer reference period while limiting recall error and minimising the duration of each individual survey to avoid respondent fatigue. However, resource and time constraints and sample attrition ultimately meant that the majority of the individuals completed only one to three rounds of follow-up surveys. In total, 2,012 follow-up surveys were completed by 924 individuals (out of 1,075 who completed a baseline survey). Details on the timing and response rates of the follow-up surveys are provided in Volume 2 of this report, along with a comprehensive descriptive overview of the results.

An Initial stakeholder meeting to frame the research project was held in 2011, and community consultations were held in Ntaria (Hermannsburg) in April of 2012 and Ltyentye Apurta (Santa Teresa) in November of 2012 to discuss issues surrounding mobility for people in these remote communities. From these, draft questionnaires were developed and workshopped with Ninti One's Aboriginal Community Researchers and iteratively refined, with questions then programmed into the iSurvey application for use on iPads and repeatedly tested by the research team. A small pilot of the survey using iPads was undertaken in February/March 2013 and further refinements made. Fieldwork for the initial or baseline survey was undertaken over a 17 month period between early May 2014 and late September 2015, with 1,075 respondents completing the survey from 21 communities. Fieldwork for the follow-up surveys commenced at the beginning of October 2014, five months after the first of the baseline surveys were conducted, and continued over a period of almost 2 years concluding at the end of September 2016. In total 2,012 follow-up surveys were completed by 924 individuals.

Aboriginal Community Researchers (ACRs) visited the selected communities and approached people to invite them to participate in the baseline survey. The ACRs explained what the survey was about, what would be involved and made it clear that participation was voluntary. The names of participants were collected in each baseline survey, and a unique identifier number (ID number) was assigned to each individual who participated in a baseline survey. For the follow-up surveys, ACRs were provided with a field sheet providing the names of the individuals due to be surveyed, along with their ID number. When the individual was located and a follow-up survey commenced, the ACR was required to populate a survey field with the individual's ID number. Data output from the iSurvey application was stripped of the names before being made available for analysis to protect confidentiality, while the ID number was retained to enable the baseline and follow-up surveys to be matched to the one respondent while retaining confidentiality.

A printed version of the full baseline survey questionnaire can be found in Appendix 2, and the questionnaire is discussed in more detail below. A printed version of the questionnaire used in the follow-up surveys can be found in the Appendix to the Volume 2 of this report.

4. Sampling frame

Sampling frame

As noted, the survey was to follow a two-stage sampling frame, consisting of a selection of 25 communities stratified by size (as measured by population) and then, within those communities, a sample of residents stratified by age and gender.

The target number of communities and sampling ratios was based on estimates of what could be achieved within the budget available for the fieldwork. A target of gaining a full set of 5 completed surveys (1 baseline survey plus 4 follow-up surveys) from 750 Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander individuals from 25 communities was set. Allowing for a 50 per cent attrition rate among participants from the baseline survey by the time of the fourth follow-up survey, this translated to a target of 1,500 respondents to the initial survey.

The scope of the survey included all communities from which residents would potentially travel to Alice Springs as a major regional service centre. Communities to include in the sample were identified in negotiation with RemoteBiz, who was contracted to undertake the fieldwork. RemoteBiz was a unit within Ninti One that specialised in conducting research with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in remote communities, and employed a network of Aboriginal Community Researchers to conduct surveys. While the selection of communities was made with a view to providing representation of communities by size, distance from Alice Springs, and the key surrounding geographical regions and language groups, the importance of community engagement and relationships in the success of such research meant priority was given to communities with whom RemoteBiz researchers had existing working relationships or contacts.

All the sample communities are located in the Northern Territory. The 25 targeted communities included four communities in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands located in South Australia. However, fieldwork in those communities was delayed after failure to gain formal consent from the APY Board. An initial request put to a meeting of the Board was turned down, and follow-up discussions revealed that there was a misunderstanding on the part of some Board members, who thought the survey was to focus on mobility of persons with a disability. Several subsequent attempts to have the request for approval reconsidered were unsuccessful due to a range of pressing issues facing the Board that prevented the matter being raised on the agenda of a board meeting. By this time it had become apparent that the fieldwork was significantly more resource intensive than had been budgeted for, and plans to conduct surveys in those communities were dropped. Consequently, while there are numerous communities in South Australia from which residents regularly cross the NT border to travel to Alice Springs, these populations are not represented in the sample.

Within each community the ACRs worked towards meeting sample targets by gender and broad age group. A total of 1,075 usable baseline surveys were completed, with those 1,075 individuals then comprising the 'panel' to be interviewed in the follow-up surveys. More details on the sample and response rates for the baseline and follow-up surveys are provided below.

The sample comprises a total of 21 communities which are located in the Northern Territory. Figure 1 shows a general overview of the location of the participating communities. Figure 2 shows the communities' population; with each community labelled by the numbers 1 to 21 corresponding to the details shown Table 1.

FIGURE 1. Location of Northern Territory communities

FIGURE 2. Communities' population
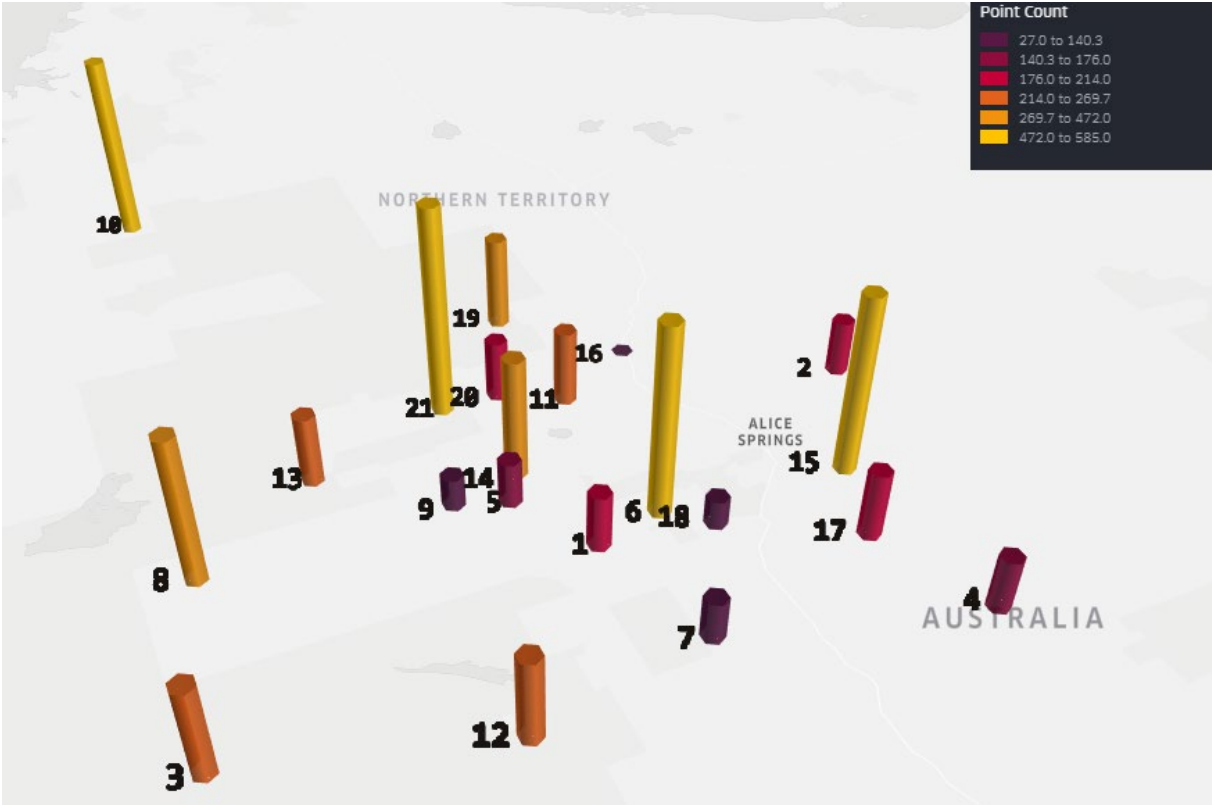
Table 1 shows the total number of survey participants in each community and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of each community according to the 2016 Australian Census of Population and Housing. The sampling ratio is the ratio of the number of people surveyed in each community to the total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of every community according to the ABS Census. The lowest representation is for the community of Willowra, with less than 3 per cent of the population surveyed. The highest representation is for Ti Tree, with over 60 per cent of the population participating in the survey. The sampling ratio for the rest of the communities varies between 10 per cent and 40 per cent.

TABLE 1. Sampling frame

Community	Participants	Population (2016)	Sampling ratio (%)
Areyonga	56	176	31.8
Atitjere	41	176	23.3
Docker River	57	266	21.4
Finke	44	168	26.2
Haasts Bluff	37	147	25.2
Hermannsburg	74	533	13.9
Imanpa	36	137	26.3
Kintore	60	412	14.6
Kunparrka	20	112	17.9
Lajamanu	72	530	13.6
Laramba	73	229	31.9
Mutitjulu	50	250	20.0
Nyirripi	40	214	18.7
Papunya	61	348	17.5
Santa Teresa	91	502	18.1
Ti Tree	17	27	63.0
Titjikala	52	206	25.2
Wallace Rockhole	16	104	15.4
Willowra	6	277	2.2
Yuelamu	75	189	39.7
Yuendumu	97	585	16.6

4.1 Communities' remote classification

Australia is classified into remote and non-remote areas by the Australian Bureau of Statistics on the basis of a measure of relative access to services. Access to services is measured using the Accessibility and Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA+). ARIA+ is a continuous varying index with values ranging from 0 (high accessibility) to 15 (high remoteness). Figure 3 shows the location of the surveyed communities based on ARIA+ classification. The majority of the communities are located in "very remote" areas and a few of them in "remote" areas.

FIGURE 3. Location of communities in Remote areas (ARIA+)
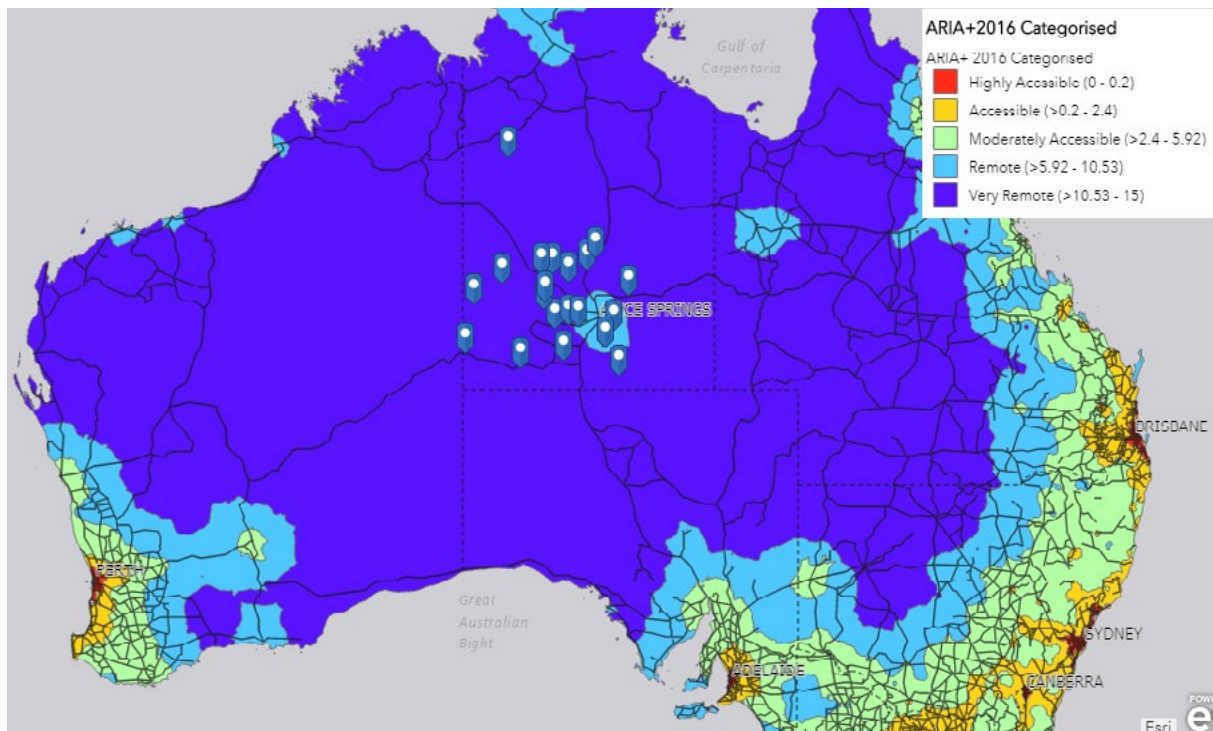
The ARIA+ score of each community is shown in Table 2. Due to their proximity to Alice Springs, Santa Teresa, Titjikala and Wallace Rockhole are the only locations that are classified as being in remote areas. The rest of the communities are located in "very remote" areas.

TABLE 2. Communities ARIA+ score

	Community	Remoteness (ARIA+)	ARIA+ 2016 score
1	Areyonga	Very remote	13
2	Atitjere	Very remote	12
3	Docker River	Very remote	15
4	Finke	Very remote	13
5	Haasts Bluff	Very remote	13
6	Hermannsburg	Very remote	10
7	Imanpa	Very remote	13
8	Kintore	Very remote	15
9	Kunparrka	Very remote	13
10	Lajamanu	Very remote	15
11	Laramba	Very remote	12
12	Mutitjulu	Very remote	12
13	Nyirripi	Very remote	15
14	Papunya	Very remote	13
15	Santa Teresa	Remote	8
16	Ti Tree	Very remote	13
17	Titjikala	Remote	10
18	Wallace Rockhole	Remote	9
19	Willowra	Very remote	14
20	Yuelamu	Very remote	14
21	Yuendumu	Very remote	14

5. Baseline survey

Baseline survey

The baseline survey collected information on respondents' key demographics, presence of children, employment and study status, whether they have a licence and access to a vehicle, their travel to access various services, trips most commonly taken involving an overnight stay and barriers to travel.

Information was solicited by a combination of single-select and multiple-select categories as appropriate, and often with options of 'other' and/or to enter free text where the provided categories did not adequately capture respondents' answers. A printed version of the questionnaire generated from the iSurvey application is provided as Appendix 2.

Following ethical protocols of informed consent, when the Aboriginal Community Researchers approached people to invite them to participate in the baseline survey they explained what the survey was about and made it clear that participation was voluntary. They were also given assurances relating to the confidentiality of the data and were provided with an information sheet with contact numbers of the Project Leader and relevant ethics bodies (see Appendix 1). Persons who agreed to participate were required to provide a signature on the iPad which is captured as an electronic image. For those who declined to participate, the ACR (or individual) could select an "I will not participate" option which would take them directly to the end of the survey. Thus, a survey record would be created for non-participants as well as participants. However, for many non-participants it is likely that refusal occurred without the ACR initiating a new survey in the software. When the questionnaire instrument was loaded onto the iPads and first went to field, an error had found its way into the program to the effect that when the option "I will not participate" was selected, the flow continued on to the following question instead of skipping straight to the end of the survey. Fortunately this was detected quickly and corrected, but as a result there were four sets of survey data from persons who had indicated they did not want to participate – possibly from responses entered solely by the ACRs just to get through to the end of the survey once the persons had declined to answer further questions. These four records have been removed from the data and the individuals were not approached to complete follow-up surveys.

A total of 1,090 baseline surveys were completed by people who agreed to participate in the survey. Fourteen of these were removed as they appeared to be either duplicate records or the same individual having been surveyed twice. One additional survey was completed by a respondent who was not from the sample communities, and this has not been included in any of the following analysis. This left 1,075 usable survey responses to the baseline survey. There was also one respondent whose age was recorded as being 14 years old, when only those aged 15 years and over were to have been included in the sample scope. It could not be ascertained whether the individual was erroneously included, or their age was incorrectly recorded. For the purposes of the current analysis and for generating the dataset that person's age has been recoded as 15.

There were 346 records indicating an individual had declined to participate, including the four flagged above where the program failed to skip to the end of the survey. Taken at face value this indicates a high response rate of 76 per cent. As noted, however, refusals to participate may well have occurred without the ACR activating a survey – people in such communities are reputed to have become adept at avoiding researchers!

In order to ensure representativeness, sample targets were set by gender and broad age group (15 to 24 years, 25 to 44 years and 45 years and older) within each community based on the 2011 Census data on population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons in those communities. The ACRs worked towards meeting those quotas, but it was also made clear that these should be considered as minima for each category, and any additional surveys were still valuable. The respondent numbers by community and broad age group can be seen in Table 3. The final two rows of the table provide a comparison of the sample profile with that of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in very remote areas of the Northern Territory, taken as a reasonable benchmark (strictly speaking, two of our sample communities, Ltyentye Apurte and Titjikala, are remote rather than very remote). This comparison suggests the survey sample under-represents younger males, while females aged 25 to 44 years and 45 and over are over-represented in the survey sample. Recruitment of younger participants is likely to have been made more difficult by the requirement for a parent or guardian to sign the consent form for persons aged under 18.

TABLE 3. Survey sample by community

	Male			Female			Total
	15-24yrs	25-44yrs	45 & over	15-24yrs	25-44yrs	45 & over	
Atitjere (Harts Range)	4	11	1	3	16	6	41
Docker River	4	13	8	9	12	11	57
Finke	3	10	1	4	14	12	44
Haasts Bluff (Ikuntji)	2	6	5	7	9	8	37
Imanpa	0	4	10	5	9	8	36
Kintore (Walungurru)	1	7	10	3	20	19	60
Lajamanu	10	13	6	10	18	15	72
Laramba (Napperby Stn)	12	11	6	15	18	11	73
Ltyentye Apurte (Santa Teresa)	2	26	9	13	30	11	91
Mt Liebig	1	9	1	2	5	2	20
Mutijulu	8	6	5	8	17	6	50
Ntaria [Hermannsburg]	6	8	8	12	26	14	74
Nyirripi	6	4	6	4	10	10	40
Papunya	3	12	3	5	30	8	61
Ti Tree [Anmatjere]	0	4	4	0	3	6	17
Titjikala	3	9	4	8	9	19	52
Utju (Areyonga)	0	11	8	4	18	15	56
Wallace Rockhole	1	4	2	1	7	1	16
Willowra	0	2	0	3	0	1	6
Yuelamu (Mt Allan)	6	13	4	14	27	11	75
Yuendumu	16	22	14	11	28	6	97
Total	**88**	**205**	**115**	**141**	**326**	**200**	**1,075**
Sample proportions	8.2	19.1	10.7	13.1	30.3	18.6	100.0
Benchmark proportions	14.8	21.4	11.1	15.4	23.5	13.8	100.0

This section reports selected results from the 1,075 baseline surveys retained as detailed above. The section is structured broadly following the order of questions in the survey questionnaire which, as noted, is reproduced in Appendix 2.

5.1 Demographics

The profile of respondents by gender and age can be seen in Table 4. For the purposes of comparison, a corresponding profile is presented based on estimates of the usual resident population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 and over living in remote or very remote areas in the Northern Territory. Based on this comparison, there is an over-representation of females within the survey sample: 62 per cent compared to the 52.1 per cent in the Census based population. This is likely due to the two most active and experienced ACRs who worked on the project being female, and for cultural reasons it is easier for them to engage other women as participants than men. Within each gender, persons aged 15 to 24 appear to be under-represented in the survey sample, with corresponding over-representation of 25 to 34 year olds, but generally there is a good match with the wider population profile. The under-representation of younger community residents may reflect young people being absent from their community for purposes of education but who would still be counted in the community population under the ABS' 'usual resident' count. Plus, as noted, there was the additional requirement to solicit consent for a parent or guardian for participants aged under 18.

TABLE 4. Baseline survey: sample by age and gender

Age group	Responding sample – baseline survey					2011 Census – remote and very remote NT	
	Number of participants			Per cent		Per cent	
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male
15-24 years	141	88	229	21.1	21.6	27.9	30.1
25-34 years	209	130	339	31.3	31.9	23.9	25.1
35-44 years	117	75	192	17.5	18.4	20.5	19.6
45-54 years	110	53	163	16.5	13.0	13.9	13.4
55-64 years	49	38	87	7.3	9.3	7.9	7.4
65 years & over	41	24	65	6.1	5.9	5.9	4.4
Total	**667**	**408**	**1,075**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Percent	**62.0**	**38.0**				**52.1**	**47.9**

Overall, the mean age of the participating respondents was 37.4 years (37.6 for females and 37.1 for males). Sixty per cent of females and 69 per cent of males indicated that they had a partner. Of those with partners, 11 per cent of females indicated that their partner did not currently live with them, and in almost a third of those cases the respondent indicated their partner was in prison. This likely underestimates the incidence of partner absences due to incarceration, given there may be a reluctance to offer this information and responses giving the name of towns (e.g. Alice Springs or Tennant Creek) may have also related to persons in prison. In contrast only 2 per cent of partnered males indicated they were not currently living with their partner.

Respondents were asked how many adults lived in their household, and whether any children lived with them that they looked after. On average people reported living in homes with five adult occupants. This figure is arrived at by the following adjustments to the original data. A handful of respondents (6) to this question answered 'zero', which is technically not feasible given the question specifically asked "how many adults including you live in your house?". These were recoded to have a value of 1. Two outliers of 2,000 were recoded as missing, and there were 11 other non-responses. This provided a range of responses from 1 to 23 around the mode and median of 4 adult occupants. Just over three-quarters of respondents reported having children living with them. More detailed information on household composition was collected in the follow-up surveys.

Homelands and language
Eighty-six per cent of respondents indicated that the community they currently lived in was also their homelands, while 13 per cent nominated somewhere else as their homelands and only one per cent did not nominate a place as their homelands. The vast majority of those nominating another place as their homelands indicated another location in the Northern Territory.

When asked what languages they spoke, only 30 persons reported not speaking an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language, representing less than 3 per cent of the sample. Fifty-seven per cent reported speaking only one Aboriginal and Torres Strait language, meaning close to 40 per cent spoke multiple languages: 28 per cent reported speaking two languages and 8 per cent three languages. One respondent indicated they spoke nine different Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages, with the mean number of languages spoken (including non-speakers) at 1.6. The average number of languages spoken increases steadily with age, from 1.41 for persons aged less than 24 to 1.92 for persons aged 55 and over. This is suggestive of a disappearance of knowledge of languages with successive generations, but could potentially be explained by people learning more languages as they age.

Tables 4 and 5 show the pattern of multi-linguistics within the sample. Table 5 shows the cross-matrix in terms of the number of speakers of one language who speak another language. In Table 6, for each language shown in the column heading, the cells report the percentage of persons who also speak the language shown in the row headings. Looking at the column for Allyawarr, for example, 16.3 per cent of Allyawarr speakers also spoke Anmatjere, 7.0 per cent spoke Arranta Central, and so on. Caution should be used in making much of the figures for languages with small sample sizes, such as Kukatja and Ngaanyatjara. With this in mind, the results indicate speakers of the less common language groups within the sample – Pintupi and Arranta Central – were the least likely to speak only that language, while the larger languages tend to be known to many groups. Almost all speakers of Pintupi (97%), for example, also spoke Luritja.

TABLE 5. Matrix of languages spoken - persons who spoke at least one Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language

	Allya-warr	Anmat-jere	Arranta Central	Arrernte Eastern	Arrernte Western	Kukatja	Luritja	Ngaan-yatjara	Pintupi	Pitjat-jantjara	Warlpiri	Yanyk-untjara
Allyawarr												
Anmatjere	7											
Arranta Central	3	12										
Arrernte Eastern	22	20	17									
Arrernte Western	5	17	14	28								
Kukatja	0	3	2	2	2							
Luritja	8	32	27	29	69	9						
Ngaanyatjara	0	2	2	3	4	1	11					
Pintupi	0	4	5	3	10	3	64	6				
Pitjatjantjara	6	11	15	25	47	3	61	12	11			
Warlpiri	5	75	14	19	24	11	110	4	22	22		
Yanykuntjara	2	8	10	26	14	2	29	3	5	50	11	
Other	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	3	0

TABLE 6. Proportion of language speakers (column) who speak a different language (row) - per cent

	Allya-warr	Anmat-jere	Arranta Central	Arrernte Eastern	Arrernte Western	Kukatja	Luritja	Ngaan-yatjara	Pintupi	Pitjat-jantjara	Warlpiri	Yanyk-untjara
This language only	20.9	38.0	0.0	44.5	33.7	18.8	25.1	13.6	1.5	52.1	44.7	33.0
Allyawarr	n.a.	4.4	7.1	13.4	3.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.5	2.0
Anmatjere	16.3	n.a.	28.6	12.2	10.2	18.8	9.9	9.1	6.1	4.1	22.2	8.0
Arranta Central	7.0	7.6	n.a.	10.4	8.4	12.5	8.4	9.1	7.6	5.6	4.1	10.0
Arrernte Eastern	51.2	12.7	40.5	n.a.	16.9	12.5	9.0	13.6	4.5	9.4	5.6	26.0
Arrernte Western	11.6	10.8	33.3	17.1	n.a.	12.5	21.4	18.2	15.2	17.6	7.1	14.0
Kukatja	0.0	1.9	4.8	1.2	1.2	n.a.	2.8	4.5	4.5	1.1	3.3	2.0
Luritja	18.6	20.3	64.3	17.7	41.6	56.3	n.a.	50.0	97.0	22.8	32.5	29.0
Ngaanyatjara	0.0	1.3	4.8	1.8	2.4	6.3	3.4	n.a.	9.1	4.5	1.2	3.0
Pintupi	0.0	2.5	11.9	1.8	6.0	18.8	19.8	27.3	n.a.	4.1	6.5	5.0
Pitjatjantjara	14.0	7.0	35.7	15.2	28.3	18.8	18.9	54.5	16.7	n.a.	6.5	50.0
Warlpiri	11.6	47.5	33.3	11.6	14.5	68.8	34.1	18.2	33.3	8.2	n.a.	11.0
Yanykuntjara	4.7	5.1	23.8	15.9	8.4	12.5	9.0	13.6	7.6	18.7	3.3	n.a.
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.0
Respondents	43	158	42	164	166	16	323	22	66	267	338	100

5.2 Children and school

The survey asked people if there were any children living with them that they looked after. Over three-quarters indicated there were, with a slightly higher proportion of females than males responding affirmatively. Among those with children, 90 per cent indicated that they had children going to the local school, and 18 per cent had children who went to school somewhere else. For children attending the local school, the predominant means for them to get to school was walking (85% of applicable respondents), followed by small bus (24%) and private car (9%). A very small proportion of people indicated their children rode a push bike to school, or were driven in a work car.

For people with children who attend a school somewhere else, there was a wide geographic dispersion of schooling locations, including Adelaide, Darwin, Cairns, Townsville, Perth and a significant number attending Melbourne schools. Accordingly, a wider range of means of transport were used, with (in ascending order) big bus, plane, private car, walking and small bus each reported by between 19 and 28 per cent of applicable respondents (multiple responses were permitted). 'Work car' was also nominated by 9 per cent of this group.

5.3 Study

In general the individuals surveyed had low levels of education in terms of formal (or 'mainstream') schooling and vocational education systems. Just under half of the survey respondents (49%) reported having completed Year 10, with 9 per cent having completed Year 12. There is a clear trend of increasing school attainment for more recent cohorts, with very few of the younger respondents indicating that they didn't attend school or completed only primary school. In contrast, for persons aged 55 and over 28 per cent reported never having gone to school and 45 per cent having attended only primary school. The ACRs reported that it was difficult for some of the older respondents to indicate a level of schooling as they 'just went to the mission school'. People were asked to indicate their best guess if they were unsure of the exact level. Only 14 per cent of the older cohort had completed Year 10 or higher, compared to 65 per cent of the younger cohort completing Year 10 or higher (and some will still be in school).

TABLE 7. Highest level of school completed

Level of school completed	Age group (years)				Total
	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
I didn't go to school	0.4	1.2	4.9	27.8	5.7
Primary school	5.2	10.3	27.2	45.0	18.3
High school to Yr 9 or less	26.2	34.3	28.7	13.2	28.2
Year 10	33.6	28.3	20.4	2.0	23.8
Year 11	25.3	15.9	9.8	4.0	14.7
Year 12	9.2	10.0	9.1	7.9	9.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
(Observations)	**(229)**	**(428)**	**(265)**	**(151)**	**(1,073)**

Notes: school level was not reported for 2 respondents.

In terms of existing post-school qualifications, close to half of the respondents indicated they had no post-school qualifications. For others, by far the most commonly cited qualification was a certificate (38%). Certificates were in fact commonly held irrespective of people's other level of qualification. Table 8 shows the highest level of educational attainment, as best as can be ascertained and without taking into account the holding of certificates, along with the proportion at each level who held a certificate.

TABLE 8. Highest educational attainment and certificate holding

Highest level of education/qualification	Percent of sample	Proportion with a Certificate
Primary school or less	30.9	19.0
High school up to Year 11	60.1	42.6
Completed Year 10	7.1	47.8
Diploma/Trade	1.4	71.0
Degree or higher	< 1.0	50.0
Total	**100.0**	**38.4**

When comparing their education attainment with respect to their work situation, the data shows that the people without formal post-school qualifications were less likely to be in paid employment.

TABLE 9. Education attainment vs. working situation

Level of education	People	Work for wages	
		No	Yes
1. None	528	81%	19%
2. Certificate	412	47%	53%
3. I am not sure	109	65%	35%
4. Diploma	18	28%	72%
5. Trade qualification	18	44%	56%
6. Other	11	64%	36%
7. Degree	7	29%	71%
8. Post-graduate, Doctoral or Postdoctoral	**2**	**50%**	**50%**

5.4 Income

People were asked about their 'money situation' with the potential responses shown in Figure 4. Around one-half indicated they either had just enough money to get by or had to borrow or 'bookdown' to get from one pay to the next (Figure 4).

FIGURE 4. Money situation (n=1068)
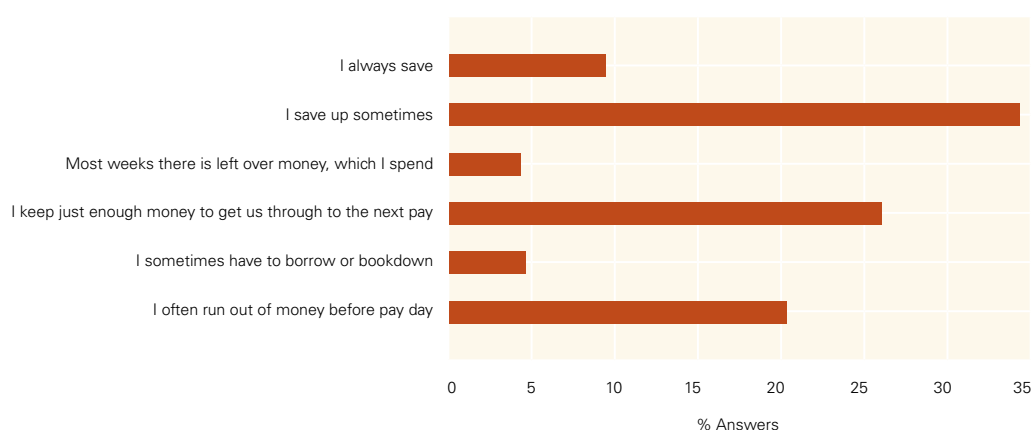
The survey also asked about the origin of people's income, which was recorded as multi-select answers (i.e. people could select more than one possible answer). Figure 25 shows that the most frequent answer was "Government (Centrelink, child and family, pension, etc.)" which accounted for slightly over 40 per cent of the responses. "Wages from work" and 'Casual work' were indicated by almost 45 per cent of respondents, and a further 6 per cent indicated Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) or other community programs as a source of income.

FIGURE 5. Where people get their money from (n=659)
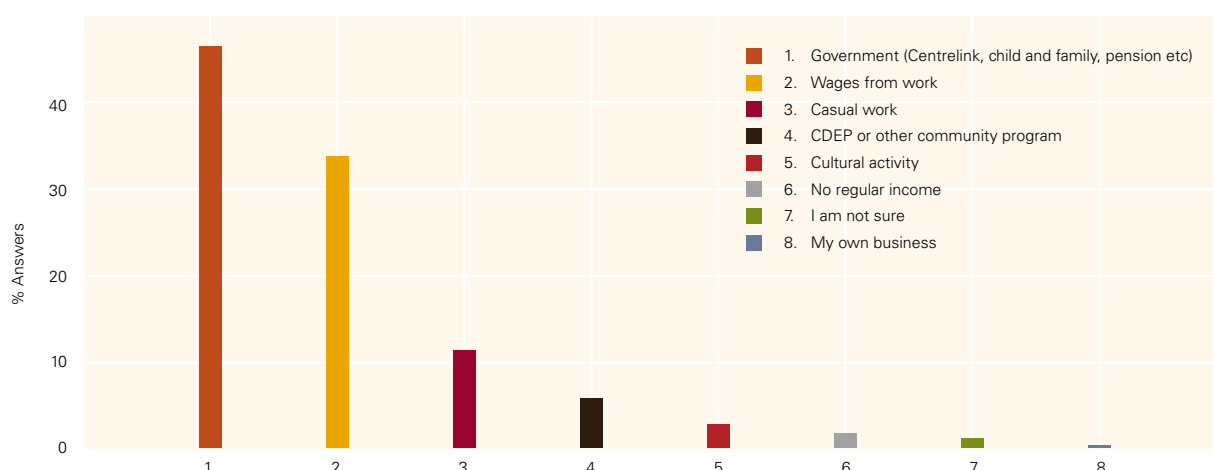
5.5 Working and barriers to work

Only just over a third (34%) of people interviewed reported that they were working for wages. Figure 6 shows the variety of job descriptions provided by those employed people. The two most commonly reported jobs were "Teacher/Teacher's assistant" and "Shop worker", accounting for over 20 per cent of responses.

FIGURE 6. Type of work (n=364)
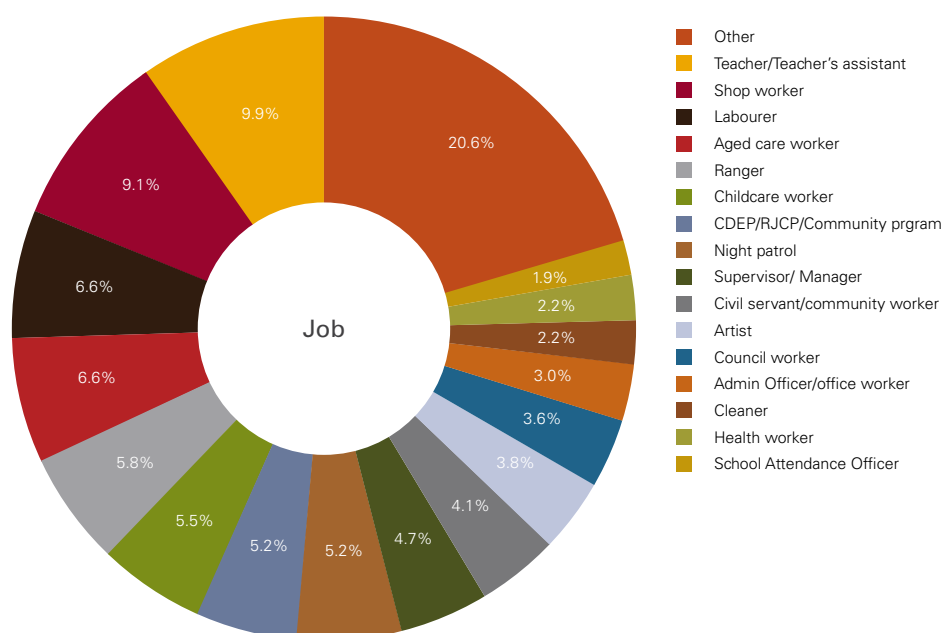
The 'Other' category displayed in the previous pie chart encompasses a total of 40 different job descriptions, including: "Catholic Care", "Cook/Chef", "Tourism", "Day care worker", "Government employee", "Driver" and "Media worker".

Regarding weekly working hours, almost one quarter of participants worked more than 35 hours, and 45 per cent of the respondents worked between 20 and 30 hours. The most common response was 30 hours per week, with 10.6 per cent of responses, followed by 20 weekly hours (10.3%). These results indicate that the majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employment in these communities is on a part-time basis in terms of the classifications used in the ABS Labour Force Survey. Figure 7 represents the histogram with the weekly working hours and at the top of the histogram a box plot provides information such as the minimum value of weekly working hours (1 hour), maximum value (84 hours) and the median (27 hours).

FIGURE 7. Weekly working hours (n=360)
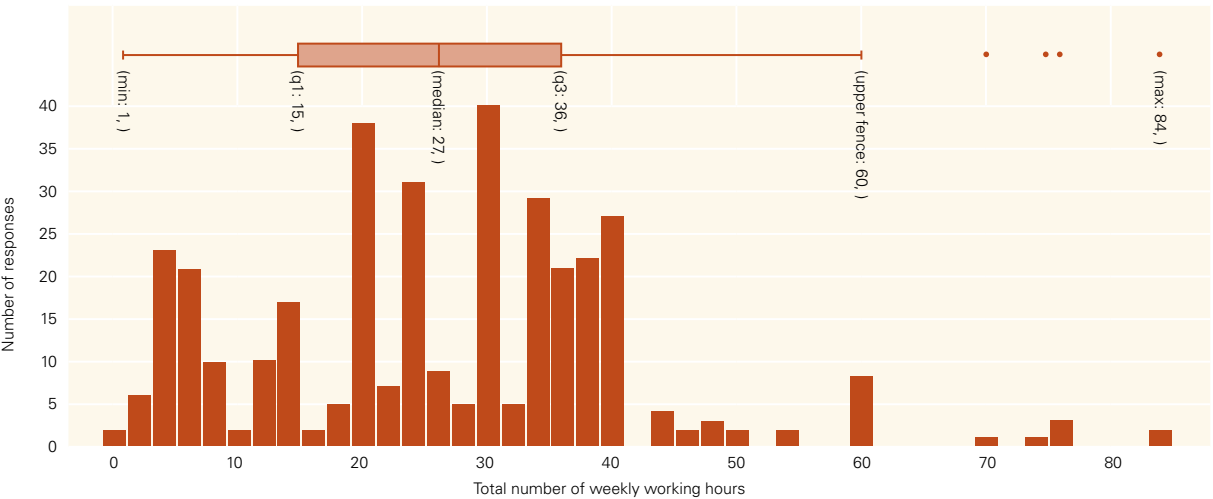
Of the people not working, less than half (45.3%) indicated that they had been looking for work.

FIGURE 8. Have you been looking for work? (n=709)
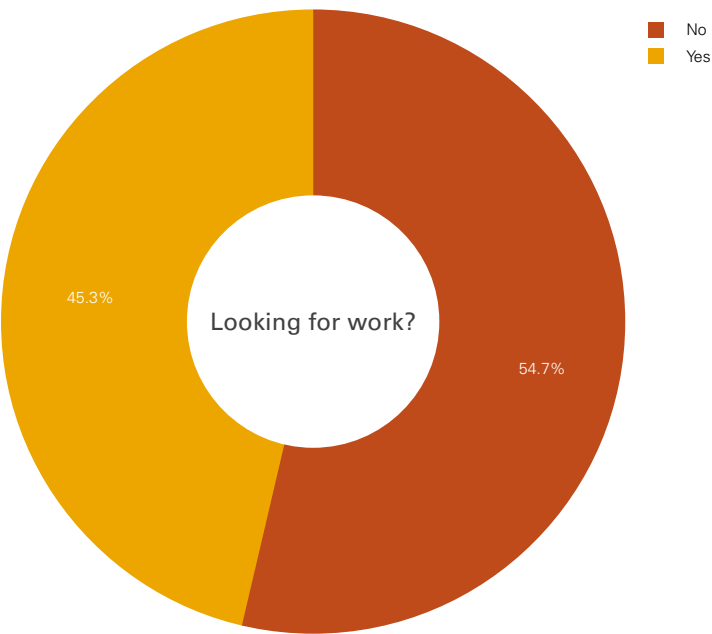
Among the people who were looking for work, by far the most common reported barrier to finding work was 'Not many jobs available here' (27% of those looking for work), with health reasons and looking after children second and third, respectively. The recorded number of answers is larger than the number of people that were actually looking for work (709, see Figure 8) because this question allowed for multiple responses.

FIGURE 9. Barriers to work (n=767)
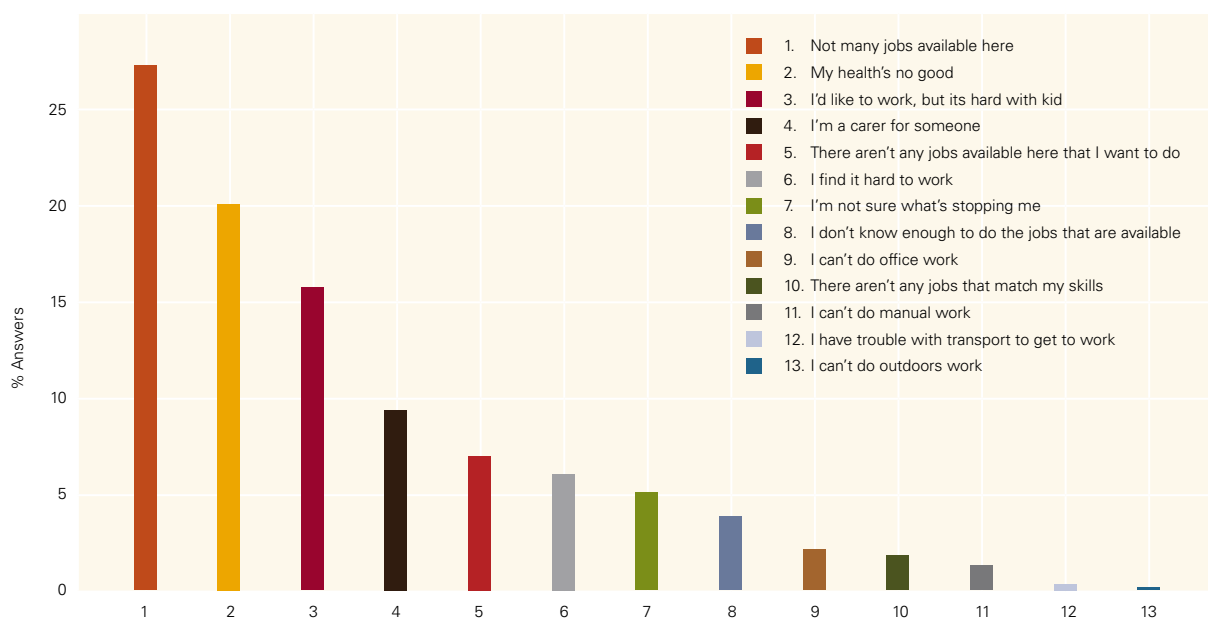
Finally, people were asked about what other activities they usually do apart from working. Figure 10 shows that "Cultural activities" was the most frequent answer, accounting for half of responses (45.6%); followed by "Home duties" which accounted for almost 25 per cent of the responses.

FIGURE 10. Free time (n=780)
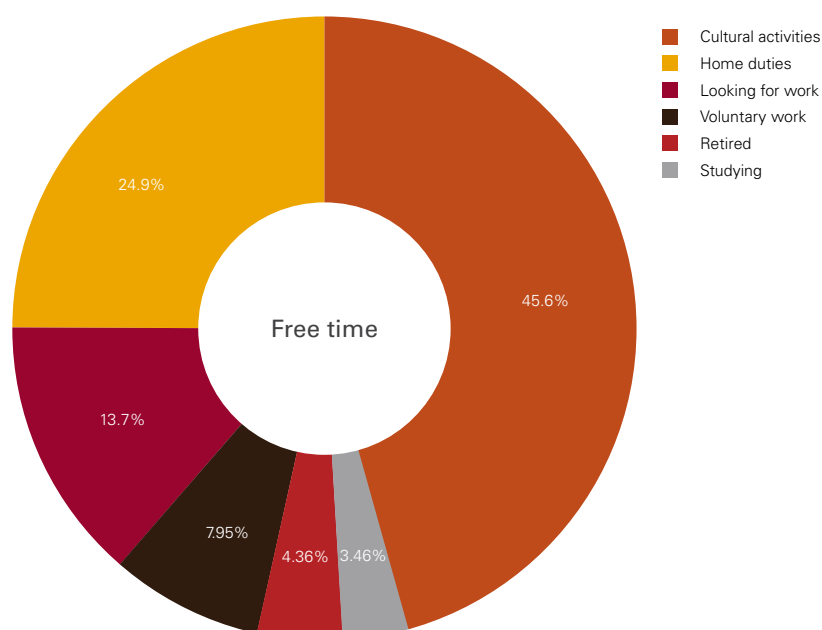
5.6 Driving

The survey asked respondents:
- If they had a current driver's licence.
- The number of other people in their household who had a driver's licence.
- The frequency of access to a vehicle (yes, most of the time, sometimes, not very often, only in emergency, no).

In terms of self-driving, of the people aged 17 and over, less than half (40%) held a current driver's licence.

FIGURE 11. Driver's licence (n=1074)
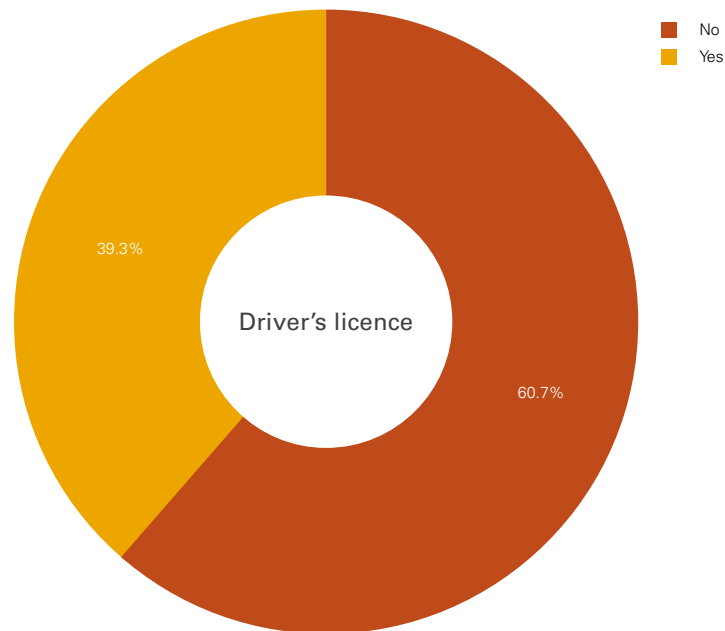
Each surveyed individual was also asked how many other adults (besides herself/himself) in their household held a driver's licence. As shown in Figure 12, for more than 70 per cent of respondents there is at least one other adult in the household with a driver's licence.

FIGURE 12. People in the household have a driver's licence (n=1004)
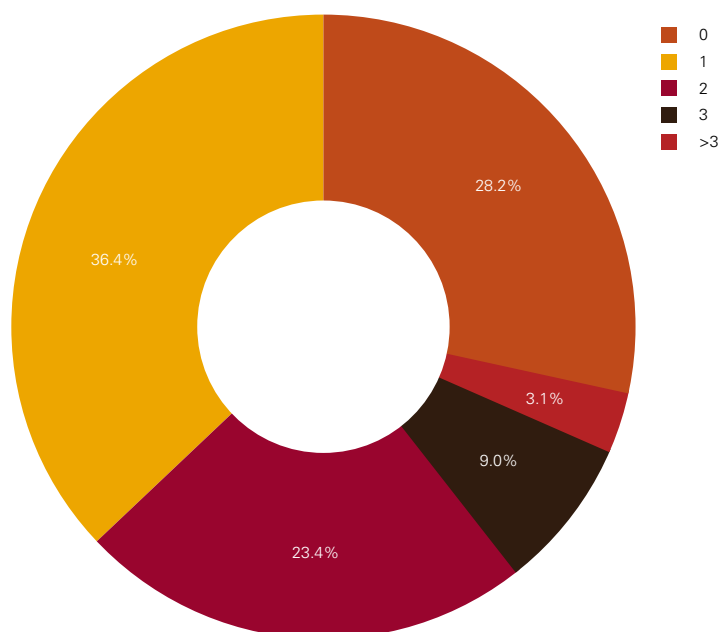
When asked whether they could get access to a vehicle if they needed to (Figure 13), cumulatively, the responses indicating the lowest levels of access of 'No', 'Only in an emergency' and 'Not very often' sum to 31 per cent: effectively a third of respondents expressing substantially limited access to a vehicle relative to their needs. If the category 'Sometimes' is included, the cumulative proportion indicating limited access rises to one in two.

FIGURE 13. Can you always get access to a vehicle if you need one? (n=1065)
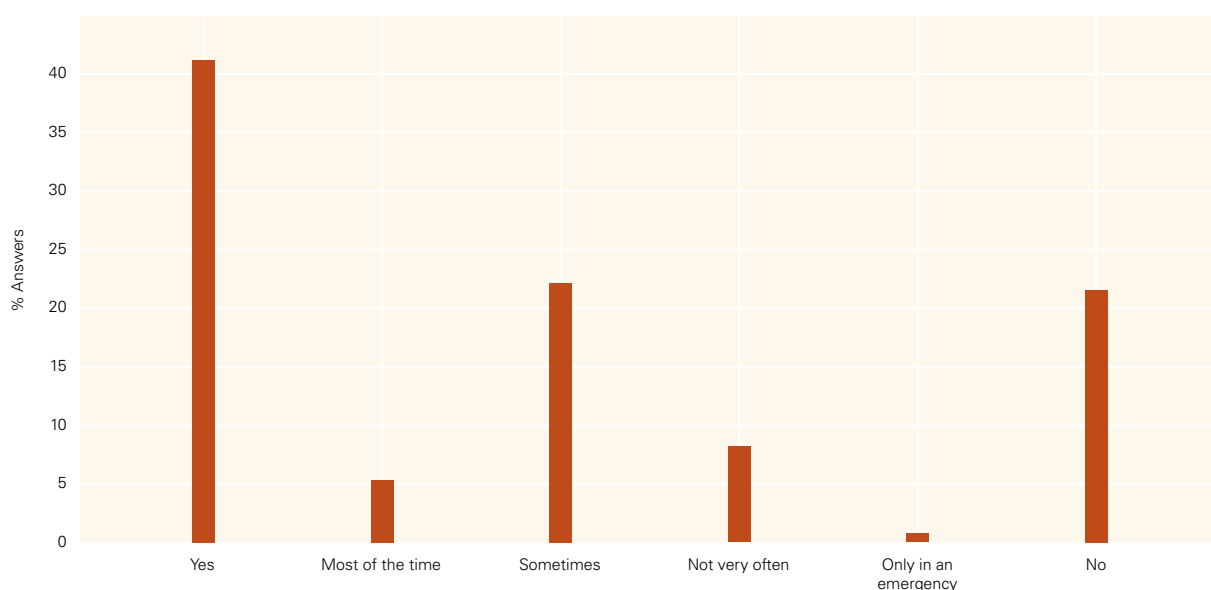
5.7 Accessing services

One of the main purposes of the Mobility Survey was to understand how the need to access basic amenities influences the travel patterns of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples living in remote Australia. As a consequence, people were asked if they travel away from their community for each of the following services:

1. Shopping for food and groceries.
2. Shopping for clothes or household goods.
3. Health (check-ups or treatment).
4. Banking.
5. Applying for Centrelink payments or requesting government welfare.
6. Seeing the government or an agency about housing.
7. Getting cars serviced or purchasing parts.
8. Seeking for help while looking for work.
9. Education or Training courses.

For each of the services listed above, respondents could indicate that they never travelled away for that service, travelled away less than once per year, about once per year or more than once a year. If they indicated more than once per year, they were prompted to indicate the number of times per year. If they confirmed that they did travel away from their community to access the service, they were also asked to indicate where they usually went.

For all the services, the main destination centre nominated by those who travelled away from the community was Alice Springs. There were other destinations mentioned but with a very low number of responses (less than 2%). Consequently, Table 10 summarises how the answers were apportioned for each service between those who reported not travelling away from the community for that service and those who indicated travelling to Alice Springs.

TABLE 10. Main destinations for accessing services (n=1075)

Group	Access to services	Do not travel away from Community (% People)	Alice Springs (% People)
A	Shopping for food and groceries	22.4	74.0
	Shopping for clothes or household goods	17.6	79.1
B	Health (check-ups or treatment)	38.0	57.8
	Banking	47.8	50.1
	Centrelink or government about welfare	68.4	30.5
	To see the government or an agency about housing	84.0	15.6
C	To get cars serviced or buy parts	73.3	25.8
	For help looking for work	85.6	13.9
	Education or Training courses	79.7	18.4

In terms of the degree to which accessing services generates a need for trips away from communities, the services can be categorised in three main groups:

* **Group A**: High number of people travel away from their community to access a service.
* **Group B**: Almost an even distribution between people who travel and do not travel away from their community to access a service.
* **Group C**: Low number of people travel away from their community to access a service.

Group A consists of two services, shopping for food and groceries and shopping for other things, like clothes or household goods. The majority of people travel away from their community to access these two services. Around three-quarters reported travelling to Alice Springs for food and groceries and almost 80 per cent to purchase food, clothes and other goods.

Health services can be found in the second group, where there is a more even distribution between people who do and do not travel to Alice Springs (57.8% compared to 38%). A more even distribution still is apparent for banking, where there is almost a 50-50 distribution.

Finally, Group C consists of services for which only a minority of people reported travelling away from their community to access: applying for Centrelink payments or requesting government welfare; seeing the government or an agency about housing; getting cars serviced or purchasing parts; seeking for help while looking for work; education or training courses.

Respondents were also asked if there were other services they travel for, with the option to specify these in free text. Other services/activities mentioned included holidays, visiting family, funeral services, going to court, casino, sports, carnivals, cultural meetings and ceremonies, and art work/paintings.

Frequency of trips per year

After asking about travel for each individual service, respondents were asked to indicate overall how often they travelled away from the community to access services using the categories shown in Figure 14. More than half of the respondents travelled at least once a month. Less than 20 per cent of the respondents indicated they did not need to leave their community to access basic services.

FIGURE 14. Frequency of travel to access services (n=1064)
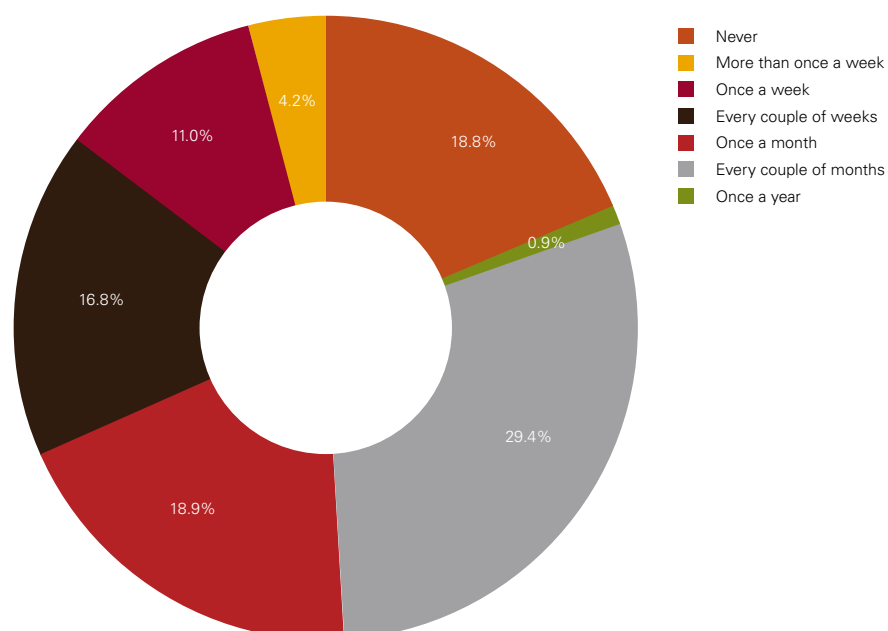
Using the data collected with respect to individual services, it is also possible to impute approximately how often people leave their community to access those services. To do so, responses of 'never', 'less than once a year', and 'about once a year' were taken as 0 trips, 0.5 trips and 1 trip per year, respectively; while the actual number of times per year are recorded for those who indicated 'more than once a year'. Figure 15 shows the resulting average frequency with which people in the survey reported travelling away from the community to access those services asked about. Recall that these trips do not necessarily involve staying away from the community overnight, and many will be day trips only.

As noted, shopping for food and groceries and other shopping (clothes or household goods) were nominated by the highest number of respondents as services for which they travelled away from their community. These were also the services people reported travelling away from their community most frequently to access. On average, people reported travelling almost 10 times a year to shop for food and groceries, and almost 8 times a year for other shopping. One in four reported travelling to access these two services at least every month.

Respondents reported leaving their community around 2 to 3 times per years for banking and health services, and around once a year for Centrelink or other government welfare services. Education and training did not feature highly as a reason for travel. While around one in five reported sometimes leaving the community for education and training, the vast bulk of these indicated they did so at most once per year. Less than 2 per cent of people reported leaving the community for education or training as regularly as monthly.

From the data on the overall frequency of trips, it is possible to estimate that, on average, people leave the community to access services around once every 2 to 3 weeks.

FIGURE 15. Leaving the community to access services: Main services by frequency of trips
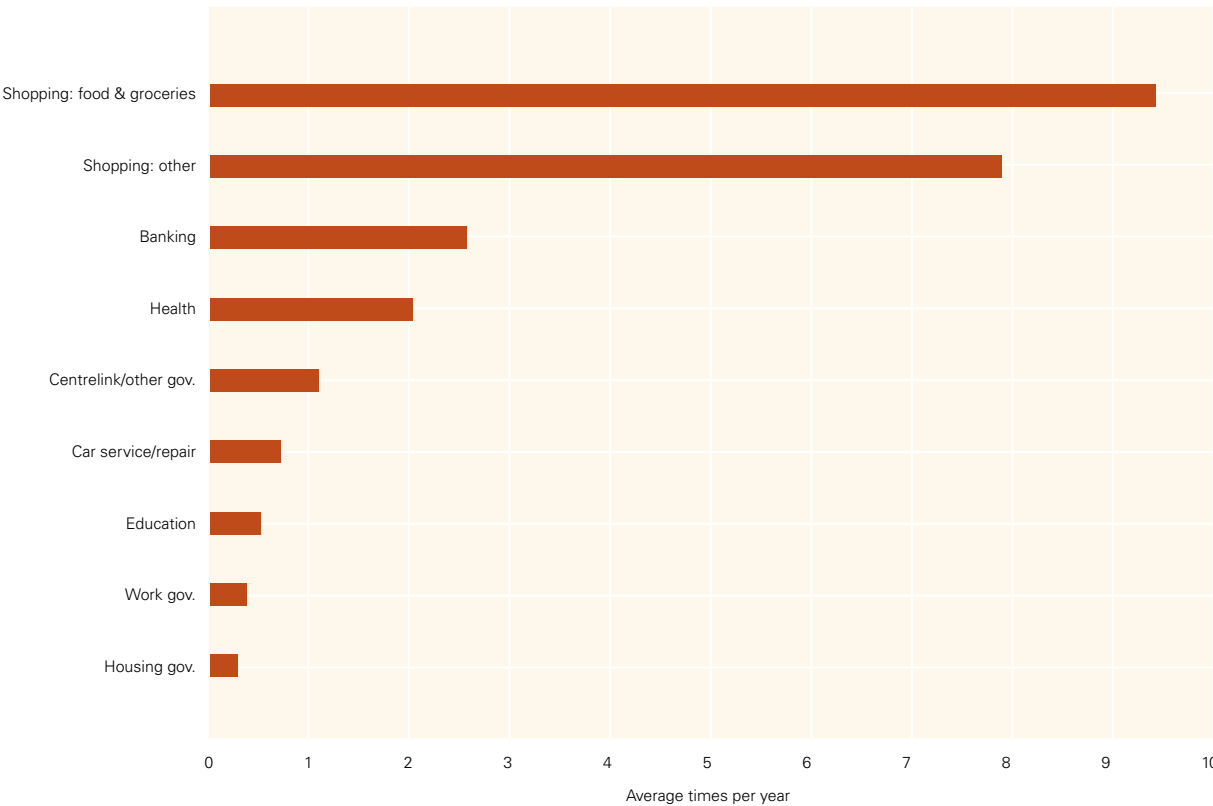
Attitudes toward travel

They survey also asked people to indicate how they felt about making these trips to access services, using the response option shown in Figure 16. The majority of the participants had a positive attitude about travelling, with more than 40 per cent saying they felt good about going and approximately one fifth saying they felt very good about doing the trip. Around one-third were indifferent and less than 10 per cent of the responses indicated a negative feeling about travelling.

FIGURE 16. Travel sentiment (n=866)

Legend:
- Really good
- Good
- Do not mind
- Bad
- Really bad

12.9%
2.5%
7.2%
41.3%
34.3%
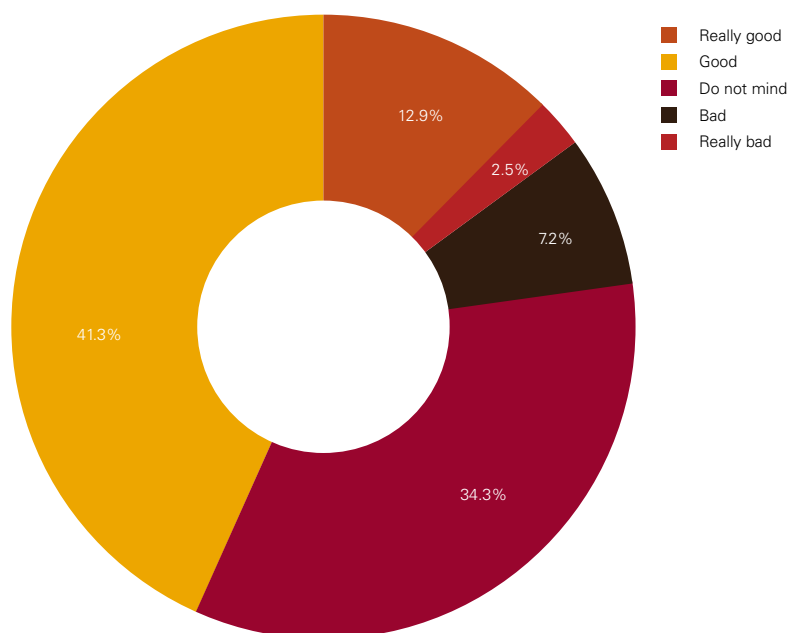
Availability of services in the communities

The initial survey asked respondents whether they felt the things they needed are available in their community, or whether they have to travel to access these. Of the choices provided, the most common response was 'Yes, things are available here or close by', nominated by just over 50 per cent of the respondents, despite the evidence above that people travel extensively to access services. Slightly more than 10 per cent said "Yes, but we prefer to go and get what we need or access services somewhere else". Twenty-six percent indicated 'Most of the things we need are here but sometimes we have to travel to access some things', and only slightly less than 7 per cent selected the category suggesting the lowest level of access: 'No, we need to travel to access most services or to get what we need'.

FIGURE 17. Availability of services (n=1070)

FIGURE 17. Availability of services (n=1070)

Legend:
- No
- Yes
- Yes, but prefer to travel
- Sometimes need to travel

6.6%
26.2%
56.0%
11.2%
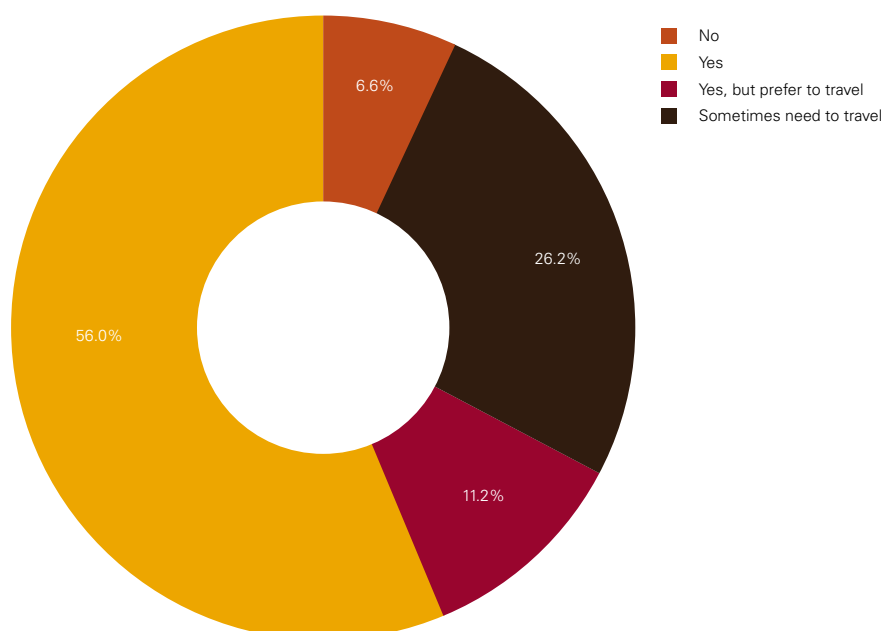
5.8 Overnight trips

To gauge the extent of 'temporary mobility', the definition adopted for the Mobility Project was any trip that involved an overnight stay outside of the community. This is a more restrictive definition than travelling away from the community to access services, which may or may not involve an overnight stay. People were first asked "Do you ever make trips that involve staying overnight outside the community you live in?". Those who indicated they did make trips involving an overnight stay were then asked about their three most frequent destinations for those trips. A series of questions was then asked for each destination, commencing with the most frequently visited (referred to as 'Trip 1'), followed by the second (Trip 2) and third most frequented destination (Trip 3). The information obtained for each trip included:

- Where they went
- How often they visit
- How long it usually takes them to get there
- How they get there
- Reasons for traveling
- How many nights they usually stay, and
- Where they stay.

Almost 60 per cent of the sample reported making such trips. Among female respondents, 54.6 per cent reported making trips involving an overnight stay. Among male respondents, the proportion was markedly higher, at 65.9 per cent.

FIGURE 18. Overnight trips (n=1075)
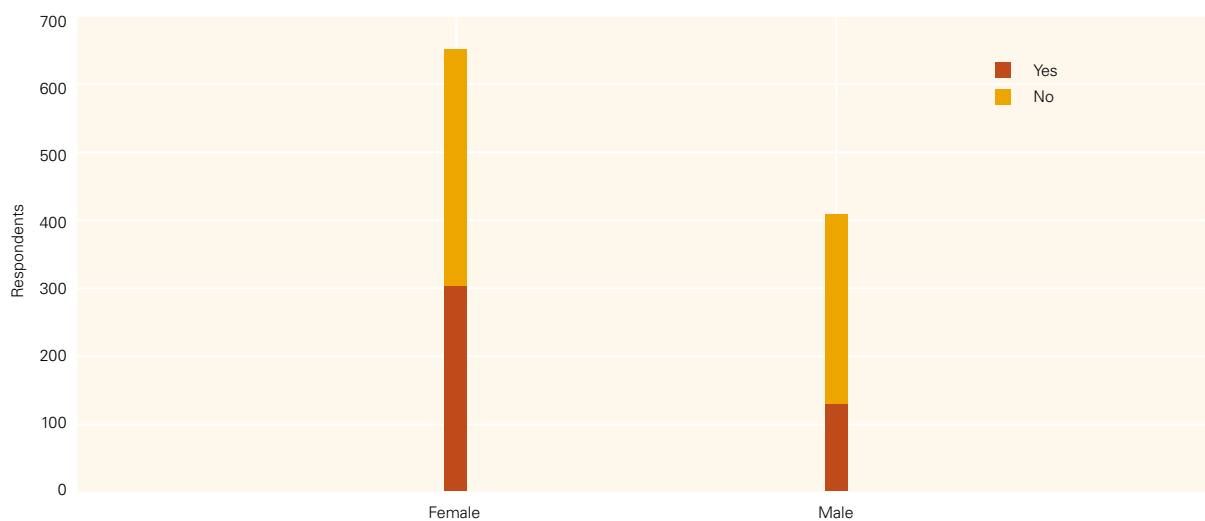
Data were collected for Trip 1 for 613 individuals, for Trip 2 for 103 individuals and for Trip 3 for just 26 individuals. Given the small number of respondents who reported a Trip 3, those results are not further discussed.

Trip 1

People were asked about the town, community or place they most often go to visit and stay overnight. This location was referred to as Trip 1 in the Baseline survey.

Destination

A total of 613 answers were recorded, with Alice Springs as the nominated destination in almost 75 per cent of all the answers.

FIGURE 19. Place most visited (n=613)
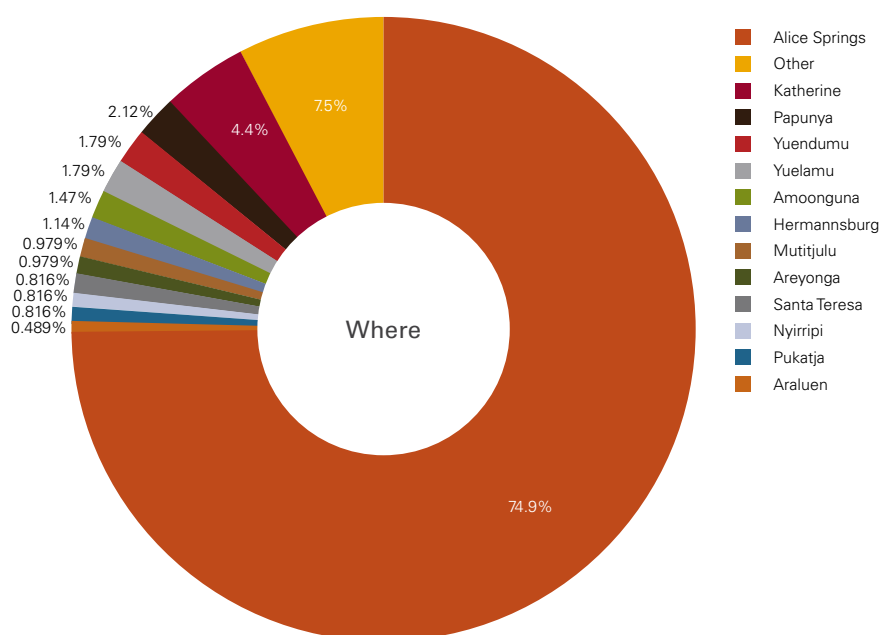
The 'Other' category displayed in Figure 19 encompasses the following destinations: Araluen, Kiwirrkurra, Titjikala, Finke, Docker River, Ti Tree, Warren Creek, Lajamanu, Ampilatwatja, Blackstone, Amata, Darwin, Imanpa, Yulara, Anmatjere, Port Augusta, Brisbane, Adelaide, Mckinlay, Kalkarindji, Ringer Soak, Haasts Bluff, APY lands, Kaltjiti, Warakurna, Broome, Harts Range, Hidden Valley, Kintore, Hart, Laramba, Willowra and Indulkana.

Frequency of overnight trips

Figure 20 shows the frequency with which respondents reported visiting their Trip 1 destination in a year. Over 75 per cent of the individuals who reported a Trip 1 indicated they travelled there at least once a year. A substantial proportion of respondents – in the vicinity of one-in-five – indicate they make the trip at least once per month. We can approximate the average frequency with which people in the survey reported visiting their Trip 1 destination as 8.9 trips per year, or around once every six weeks.

FIGURE 20. Trips per year (n=613)

Legend:
- <1
- 1
- 2-6
- 7-14
- 15-30
- >30

5.4%
13.1%
23.8%
20.2%
24.5%
13.1%
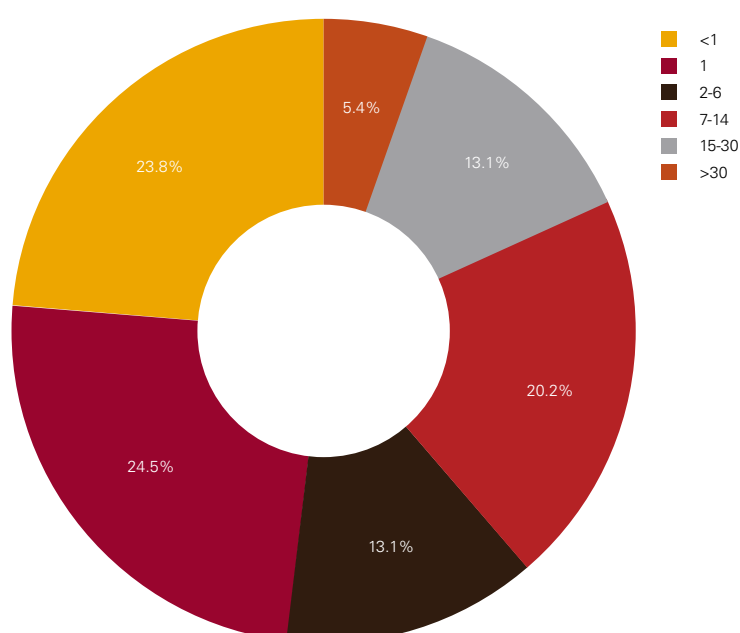
Travel duration

Around two-thirds of the respondents indicate that it takes them a few hours or less to get to their destination. This is related with the fact that Alice Springs is the most common destination, and these communities are primarily located within a few hours' drive to this main service centre of Central Australia.

FIGURE 21. Travel time (n=483)

Legend:
- Few hours or less
- About half a day
- Overnight
- One day
- More than two days

1.4%
18.4%
1.0%
11.2%
67.9%
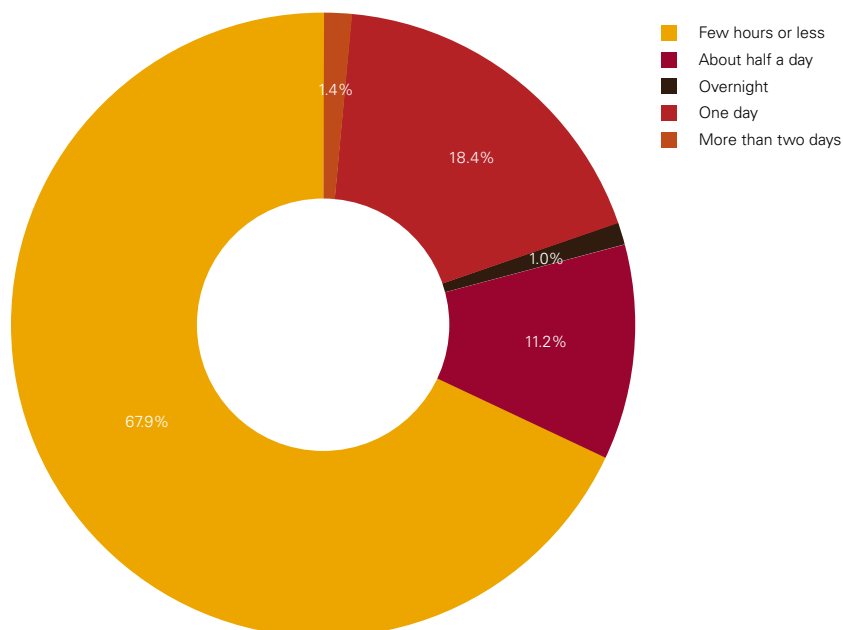
Mode of transportation

Slightly over 80 per cent of the respondents either drive themselves or get a lift in another car (if the responses "Drive myself and others" and "Get a lift with others" are summed) to get to their Trip 1 destination. This shows that there is a strong dependence on the use of cars for personal mobility among the sample population (Figure 22). Consequently, the use of public transportation is relegated to a secondary role.

FIGURE 22. Trip 1: Mode of transport (n=479)

Legend:
- Drive myself and others
- Get a lift with others
- Bus
- Take public transport
- Go in a community service or work vehicle
- Drive myself in a community service or work vehicle
- Plane

Mode

38.4%
43.2%
12.7%
1.88%
1.67%
1.46%
0.626%
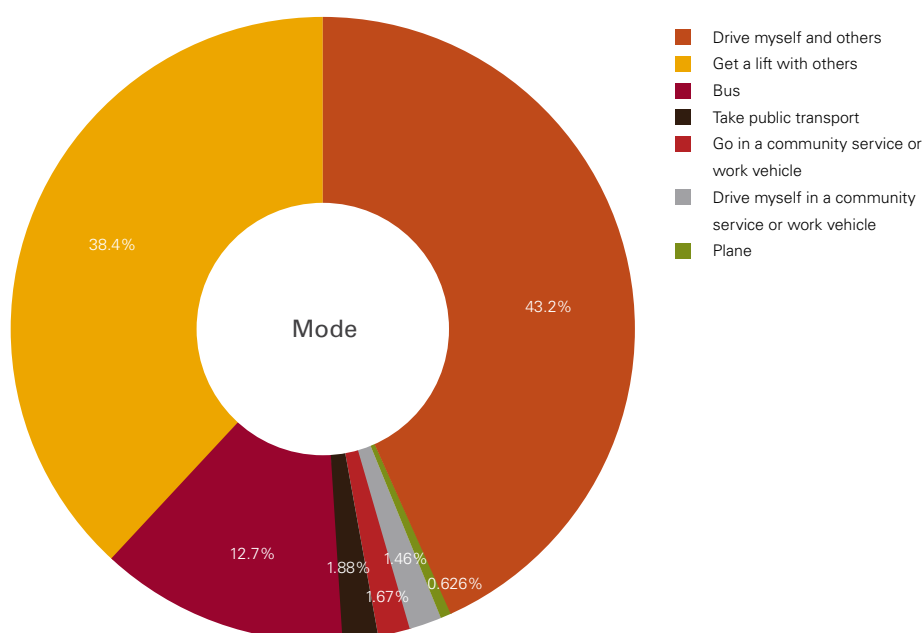
Drivers of mobility

For each one of the trips, respondents were asked the main reason for travelling there and what other activities they did during the trip. Understanding that people are likely to undertake a range of activities when travelling and staying overnight, the logic of the survey was to first present a range of options from which respondents could select only one answer as the main reason for going. Those options were then presented again, but allowing respondents to select multiple answers covering all activities people 'usually do' on those trips.

Primary reasons

Figure 23 shows that the two most frequent primary reasons for travelling are going shopping and visiting relatives and friends, accounting for over 80 per cent of responses. 'Football' was the third most common primary reason for people's 'Trip 1'.

FIGURE 23. Trip 1: Primary reasons (n=472)

Legend:
- Shopping
- Visit family and friends
- Football
- Other
- See a doctor/other health services
- Take a break for myself
- For work
- Bank/finance

Main reason

51.5%
30.3%
5.51%
4.45%
3.39%
1.91%
1.91%
1.06%
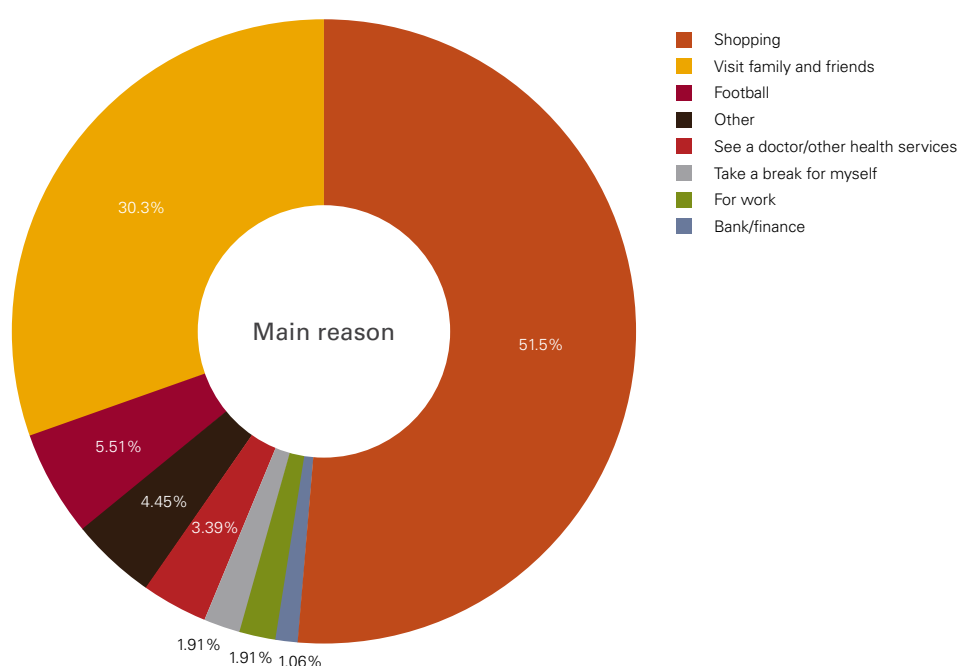
Secondary reasons

The secondary reasons for travelling were recorded as multi-select answers. Figure 24 shows that the most frequent answer was to "Visit family and friends" which accounts for almost 25 per cent of the responses; and "Shopping" is the second most usual answer with more than 20 per cent of the answers. Football again ranked as the third most common activity undertaken.

FIGURE 24. Trip 1: Secondary reasons (n=1754)
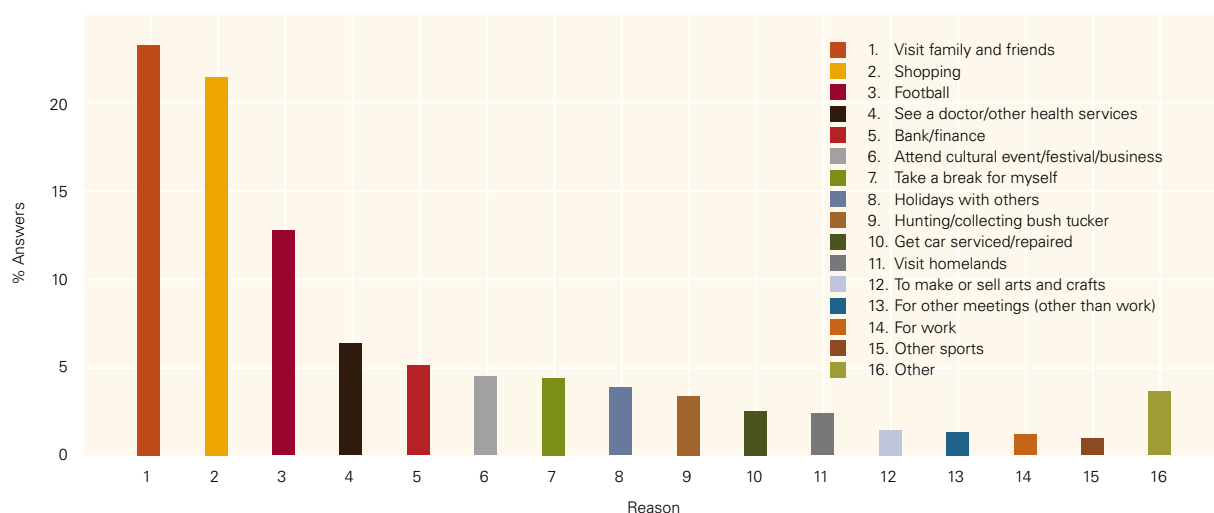
The 'Other' category displayed in the previous bar chart sums the percentages for the following answers: "Welfare agency", "Children – other", "Your own Education/training", "To look for work", "Children's schooling", "Housing services" and "Own or family small business" (each representing less than 1 per cent of responses individually).

Duration of the overnight trips

The survey asked how many nights people usually stay away for on their designated Trip 1. In general, the respondents spent between one and seven nights away from their community during their trips. The most frequent answer is two nights with over one-quarter of the total answers, followed by three nights (23.4%) and one night (14.8%). Figure 25 presents the histogram with the number of the nights that they usually spend away from the community. Additionally, the figure shows a box plot that details information such as the minimum value (1 night), maximum value (60 nights) and the median (3 nights).

The frequency of the answers beyond seven nights is quite low. Allowing for this, clustering is evident in the distribution at seven nights, 14 nights and 21 nights, inactive of rounding to one, two and three weeks respectively. Furthermore, there are a small number of extreme values for respondents saying they leave their community for up to 60 days.

FIGURE 25. Trip 1: Number of nights away from their community (n=484)
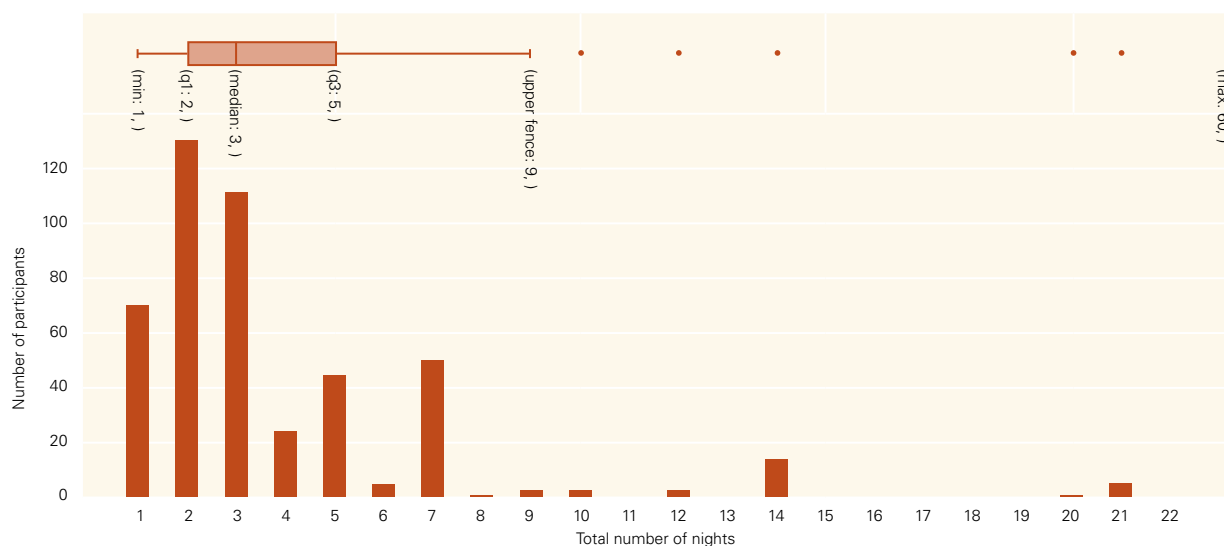
Trip companions

People were asked if they usually travel with someone on their trips. Figure 26 shows that the majority of the people tend to do their trip with at least one other person, with only 16.5 per cent indicating they usually go on their own.

FIGURE 26. Trip 1: With whom they have travelled with (n=575)

Legend:
- All the family
- I go on my own
- A few of us
- Most of us
- Just me and the kids
- Only adults
- Men only
- Women only

47.1%
16.5%
14.6%
7.3%
5.74%
3.65%
3.65%
1.39%
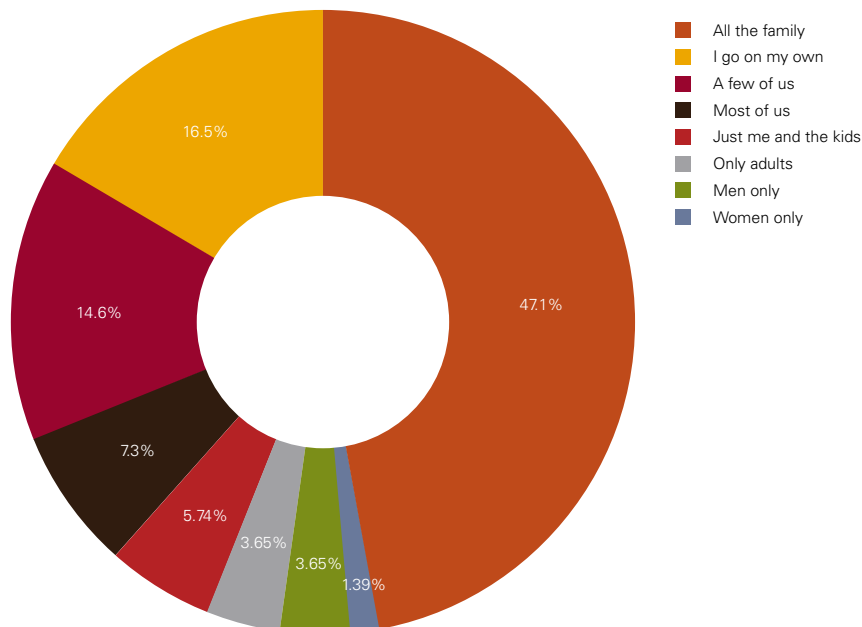
Stay: where and with whom

Slightly over 70 per cent of the individuals surveyed usually stayed with their family during the overnight trips, with a further 8 per cent staying with friends (Figure 27). This leaves a relatively minor role for commercial accommodation. Taken together, the data above on who people travel with and these data on who they stay with, demonstrate a strong inter-relationship between mobility and kinship.

FIGURE 27. Trip 1: Where respondents stay during their trips (n=590)

Legend:
- With family
- Hotel or apartments
- Hostels
- With friends
- Sleeping rough
- Caravan park or camping
- Other

71%
9.83%
8.31%
7.8%
1.53%
0.847%
0.678%
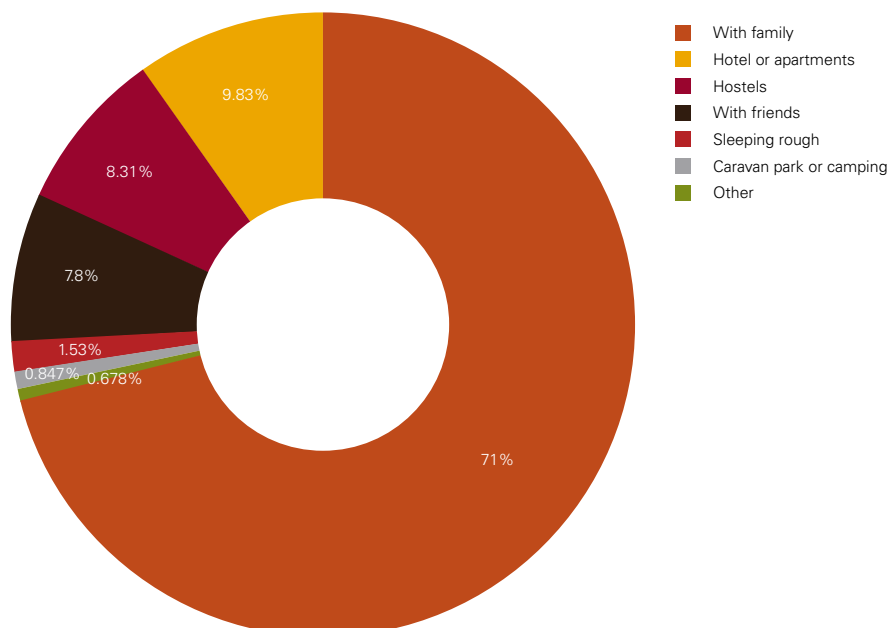
Trip 2

Trip 1 related to the town, community or place people most often visit and stay overnight. The same set of questions was asked about the next most often visited place that people went to and stayed overnight. This was called Trip 2.

A total of 103 people nominated a second destination. By definition, the frequency of Trip 2s will be lower than the frequency of Trip 1's, but with a wider variety of destinations. This section notes some of the key features of the data for Trip 2, and how the characteristics of Trip 2 differ when compared to Trip 1. As noted above, the same set of questions was asked in relation to people's third most common destination involving an overnight stay, but with only 26 respondents nominating a 'Trip 3', these results are not presented.

Destination

The destinations reported for respondents' Trip 2 are shown in Figure 28. Given the dominance of Alice Springs as the destination for Trip 1, there is a wider spread of destinations for people's second most common destination. Alice Springs was the destination for 21.2 per cent of nominated Trip 2s, compared to almost 75 per cent for Trip 1.

FIGURE 28. Place most visited (n=103)
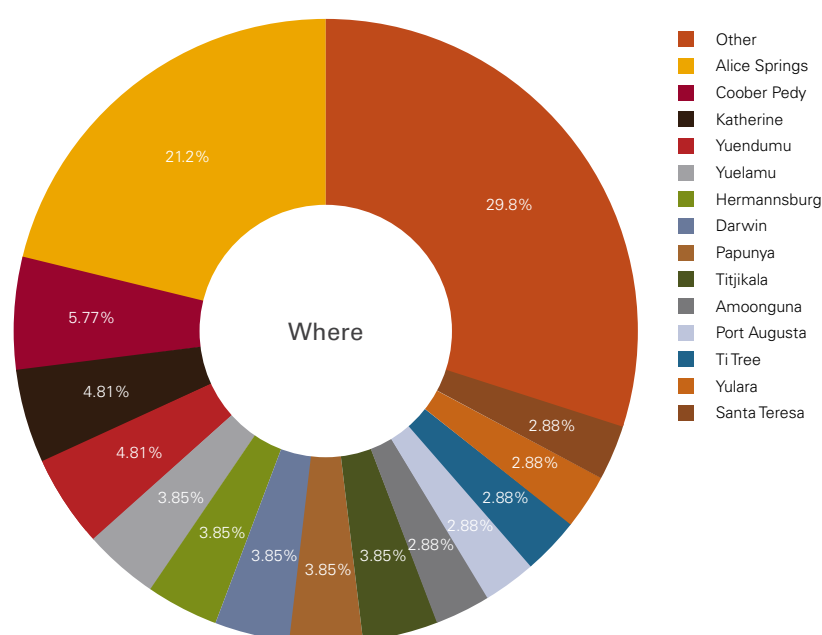
The 'Other' option displayed in the chart encompasses the following destinations: Mutitjulu, Docker River, Oodnadatta, Finke, Kintore, Mount Isa, Adelaide, Tennant Creek, Kiwirrkurra, Lajamanu, Karrinyarra, Groote Eylandt, Nyirripi, Melbourne, Araluen, Laramba, Rainbow Valley, Areyonga, Utopia, Haasts Bluff, Halls Creek, Alpurrurulam and Kaltjiti.

Frequency of overnight trips

Figure 29 shows the number of times in a year that the respondents travel to their nominated Trip 2 destination. The answers indicate that just over 86 per cent of respondents travelled to that destination at least once a year. Compared to Trip 1, for Trip 2 there is a higher proportion of people who indicated they go only once per year or 2-6 times, and a smaller proportion who make the trip regularly (15-30 times and >30 times). The imputed average number of times per year is 6.4 for Trip 2, compared to 8.9 for Trip 1.

FIGURE 29. Trips per year (n=111)

Legend:
- <1
- 1
- 2-6
- 7-14
- 15-30
- >30

(13.5%, 3.6%, 3.6%, 22.5%, 20.7%, 36.0%)
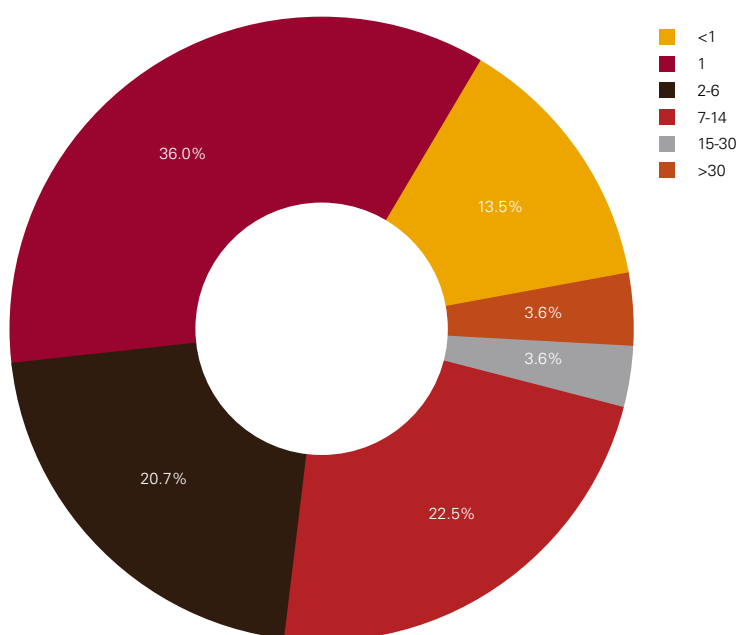
Travel duration

The majority of the answers indicate that it only takes them a few hours or less to get to their destination. Compared to Trip 1, a smaller proportion of Trip 2s are short trips of a few hours or less. This reflects that respondents' Trip 2s involve travel to a wider range of destinations and fewer to Alice Springs.

FIGURE 30. Travel time (n=96)

Legend:
- Few hours or less
- About half a day
- Overnight
- One day
- More than two days

(41.3%, 34.3%, 7.2%, 2.5%, 12.9%)
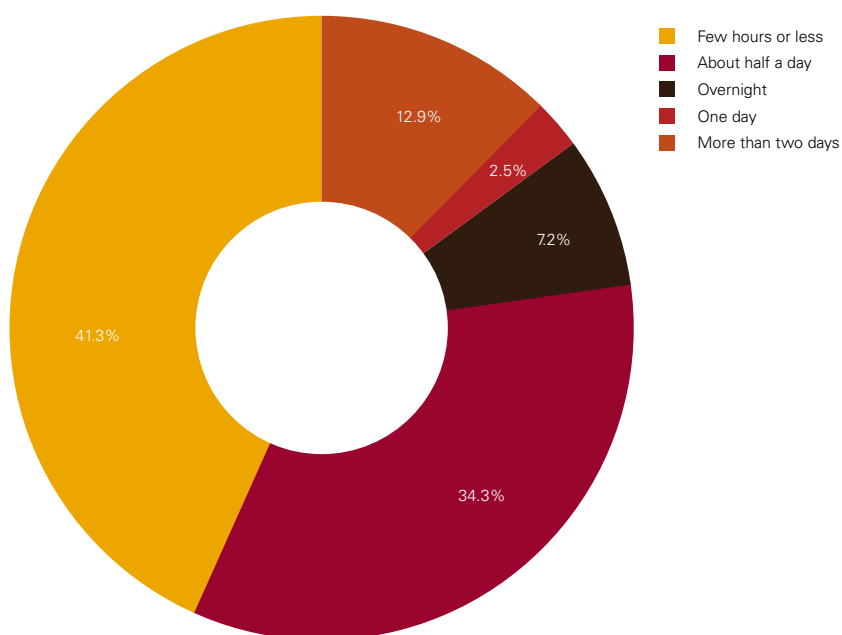
Other characteristics

- **Mode of transportation:** The mode of transport for Trip 2 destinations show a similar pattern as reported for Trip 1. Almost 90 per cent of respondents use their personal vehicle or get a lift with others. However, a higher proportion reported driving themselves (almost 15%) rather than getting a lift with others (8% less) for Trip 2 than for Trip 1.
- **Drivers of mobility:** As with Trip 1, shopping followed by visiting family and friends were most commonly cited primary reasons for travelling (57.6% and 19.6%, respectively). There was a very similar pattern with respect to other activities undertaken on the trips.
- **Duration of the overnight trips:** Similar to Trip 1, respondents tend to spend between one and seven nights away from their community during Trip 2; and again the most frequent answer is spending two nights away from their community.
- **Trip companions:** As with Trip 1: people tend to do their Trip 2 with at least one other person and they tend to travel with their family and friends.
- **Where they stay:** Trip 2 showed a similar pattern as Trip 1, with a high proportion of respondents (80%) reporting that they stay with their family during the overnight trips.

5.9 Trip 1 – distance travelled

As one indicator of the distances travelled by the population of these remote communities, estimates of the distance travelled per trip over the course of a year are derived for people who nominated Alice Springs as their most common destination involving an overnight stay (Trip 1).

Analysing the data for Trip 1 and only the trips which involved travelling to Alice Springs, which is the most frequent destination (almost 75% of the responses), the kilometres each person travelled to and from Alice Springs per year was calculated. This could then be averaged by community. The distance travelled by each person was computed by establishing the trajectories of the trips (origin of trips or where the respondents live and the distance to Alice Springs) and the frequency of trips per year. For the question on how many times they visited the destination, the survey offered three categorical responses: 'Less than once a year', 'About once a year' or 'More than once a year'. If they chose 'More than once a year', they were then asked to enter the number of times per year. We assigned annual frequencies of 0.5 times per year – or once every two years - for respondents who reported travelling "Less than once a year"; and 1 for 'About once per year'.

Consequently, the total kilometres travelled per year getting to and from Alice Springs could be obtained for each individual i from community j as follows:

$$D_{ij} = \text{Driving distance}_j * 2 * \text{Frequency}_i$$

Where:

- *Driving distance$_j$* is the distance from the individual's home community to Alice Springs (there are j =1 to 21 communities). The driving distances were determined from Google maps as the one-way only distance to get from the origin to the destination, and the values doubled to obtain the distance for the round trip from their community to Alice Springs and back.
- *Frequency$_i$* is the individual-specific frequency of trips in a year.

The average distance travelled by those who report making overnight trips to Alice Springs, as their most common destination, is reported in Table 11.

TABLE 11. Trip1: Annual driving distance to Alice Springs and back; by community

Community number	Community	Average frequency (Trips/year)	Driving distance (km – one way)	Average total distance/year (km)	Observations
1	Areyonga	3.3	212.1	1,409	31
2	Atitjere	8.7	213.9	3,707	21
3	Docker River	8.0	692.1	11,073	4
4	Finke	6.8	464.0	6,263	26
5	Haasts Bluff	5.3	229.8	2,430	14
6	Hermannsburg	5.6	126.5	1,421	38
7	Imanpa	9.2	290.3	5,354	18
8	Kintore	2.0	521.5	2,086	18
9	Kunparrka	6.3	295.0	3,701	11
10	Lajamanu	1.0	873.0	1,746	2
11	Laramba	11.5	226.5	5,210	30
12	Mutitjulu	3.0	467.8	2,760	10
13	Nyirripi	5.4	442.8	4,744	21
14	Papunya	11.9	247.3	5,891	33
15	Santa Teresa	18.9	97.1	3,665	55
16	Ti Tree	17.5	198.4	6,960	14
17	Titjikala	13.2	120.3	3,183	22
18	Wallace Rockhole	9.0	107.9	1,942	11
19	Willowra	12.7	341.5	8,652	3
20	Yuelamu	4.8	285.7	2,719	31
21	Yuendumu	8.5	294.7	5,035	46
	Total				**459**

As shown in Figure 31, the averages range from range from around 1,400kms for Areyonga, to 11,073kms for Docker River.

FIGURE 31. Average distance travelled to and from Alice Springs
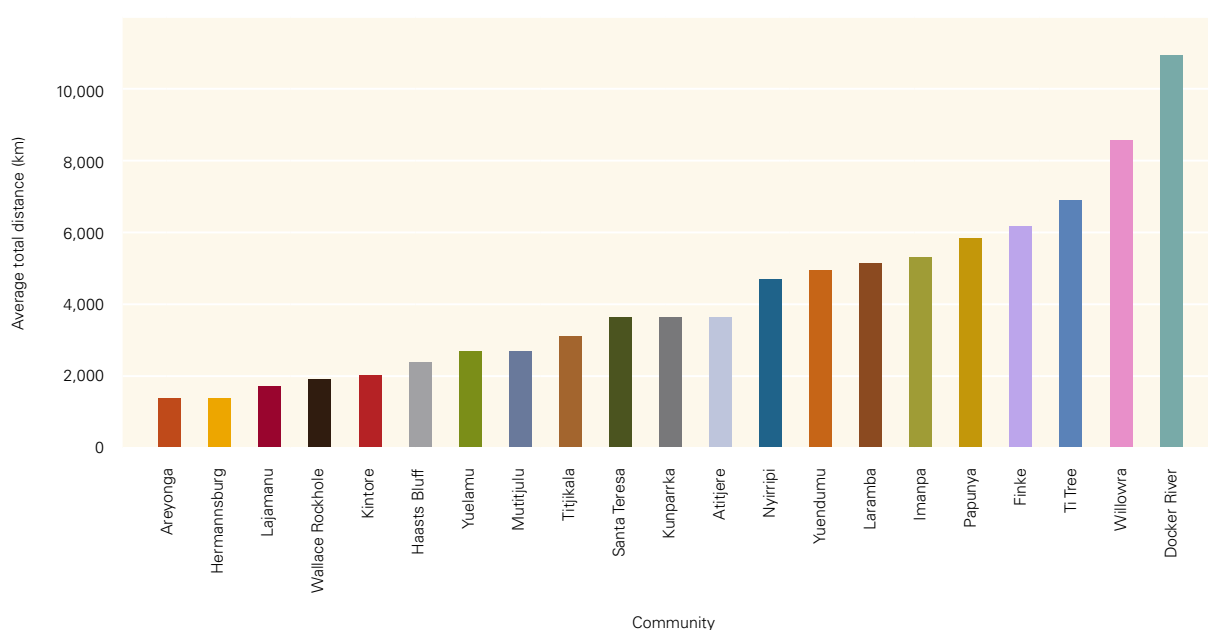
The relationship between kilometres travelled to and from Alice Springs and the distance of the community from Alice Springs is shown in Figure 32. Note that the four of the communities have been omitted from this graph due to the very small number of observations (individuals) available to calculate the average frequency of trips: Docker River (4 observations), Willowra (3) and Lajamanu (2). An 'inverted U' shape relationship seems apparent, where travel to Alice Springs for overnight stays declines for communities further than 300-400 kilometres away. This is likely to reflect several factors. People who live close to Alice Springs are likely to make more trips there, but these will be shorter in distance and less likely to involve an overnight stay, since people can return in the same day. For further afield communities, people will make less trips to Alice Springs, but those trips are more likely to involve an overnight stay.

FIGURE 32. Average distance travelled to and from Alice Springs, by distance from Alice Springs
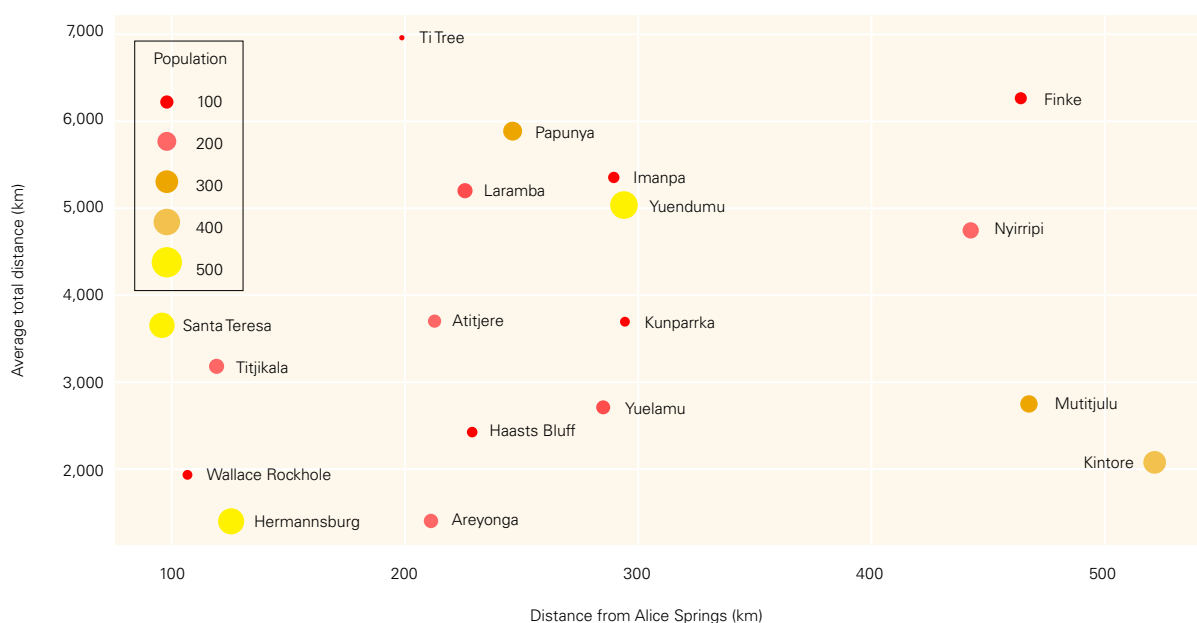
5.10 General questions

After asking specifically about Trips 1, 2 and 3, the survey asked more general questions about travel patterns. These questions included:

• Overall, how many times a year people take trips involving an overnight stay.
• Barriers to travel.
• Seasonal patterns to travel and their reasons.

Times a year participant travel and stay away overnight

The survey asked how many times a year the participant went on overnight trips. Responses could be recorded either in specified categories (e.g. 'more than once per week', 'about once a week', 'every couple of weeks' …) or given as a specific number of times per year. The responses are summarised in Table 12.

TABLE 12. Overall number of trips per year involving an overnight stay

Category	Times per year	Answers	%
	(no. assumed)		
Not sure	n.a.	65	10%
Less than once a year	0.5	36	6%
Every couple of months	6	160	26%
About once a month	12	109	17%
Every couple of weeks	26	112	18%
About once a week	52	80	13%
More than once a week	65	51	8%
	(no. specified)		
About this many times....	1	5	0.8%
About this many times....	2	4	0.6%
About this many times....	3	2	0.3%
About this many times....	5	1	0.2%
About this many times....	9	1	0.2%
About this many times....	27	1	0%
Total		**627**	**100%**

The most frequent response indicated that, overall, individuals make a trip involving an overnight stay 'every couple of months' (or around 6 times per year), accounting for just over one-quarter of the answers, followed by 'every couple of weeks', 'once a month' and 'about once a week'. Using the assumed frequencies for each response category shown in Table 12, on average people indicated that they travel away from the community on a trip involving an overnight stay 23 times a year. This value is significantly higher than the average of nine times per year calculated above for people's most common destination in Trip 1 (Section 5.8, Trip 1, Frequency of overnight trips).

Barriers to travel

A total of 306 people (28.5%) indicated that there were times in the previous year when they wanted to travel but could not do so. Those who indicated that there were times they could not travel were asked to indicate things that prevented them from travelling. Not having enough money (21%) and no vehicle accessibility ("Cannot get a ride", "No safe vehicle" and "No licensed driver" sum to more than 35%) seemed to be the two most frequent reasons that the participants were unable to travel (Figure 33). Cultural reasons was another factor commonly acknowledged as preventing travel.

FIGURE 33. Reasons that stop people from travelling (n=586)
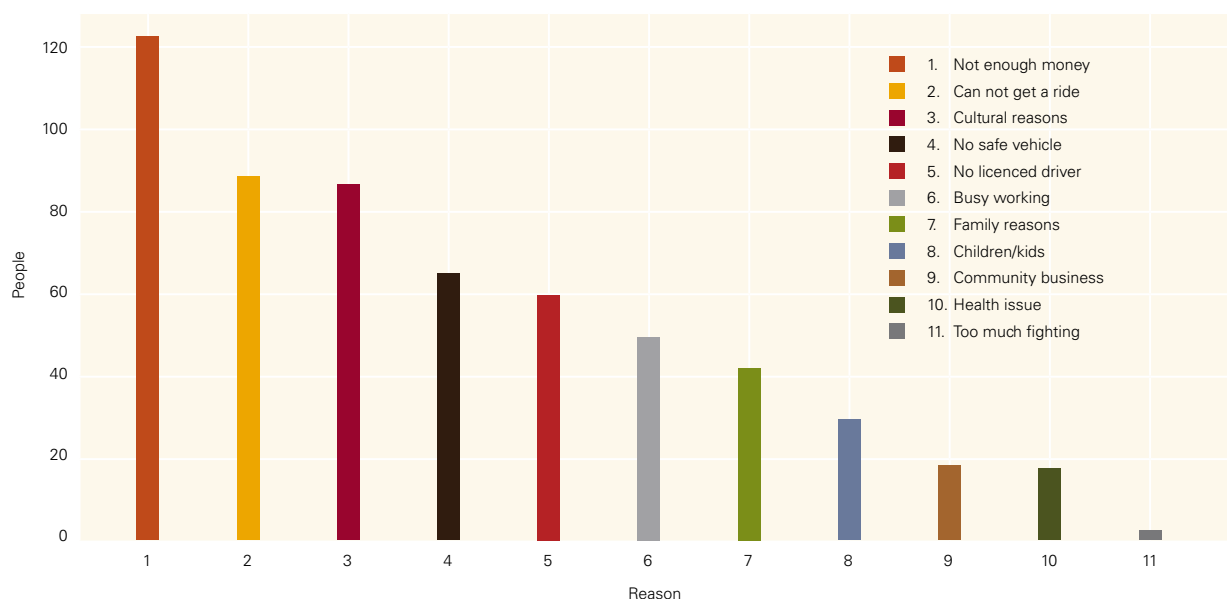
Times people travel more

A total of 930 people (87%) indicated that there was not a particular time in the year that they tend to travel more. Among those who did nominate times of the year, the respondents tended to relate this to activities rather than calendar times of the year, and those free-text responses have been categorised as shown in Figure 34. The most common responses related to cultural events or business. Christmas holidays are identified as a time of greater travel. Some respondents identified summer (10%) and some winter/cool times (6%) as times of heightened travel. Taking responses relating to Christmas/end of year and summer together clearly indicates this as a peak time for travel. The fact that respondents tended to relate times of increased travel to activities rather than calendar times rendered the follow-up question on the reason for travelling more somewhat redundant. Common reasons reported included cultural reasons, visiting family and friends, business or work and funerals.

FIGURE 34. Reasons for travelling more (n=144)
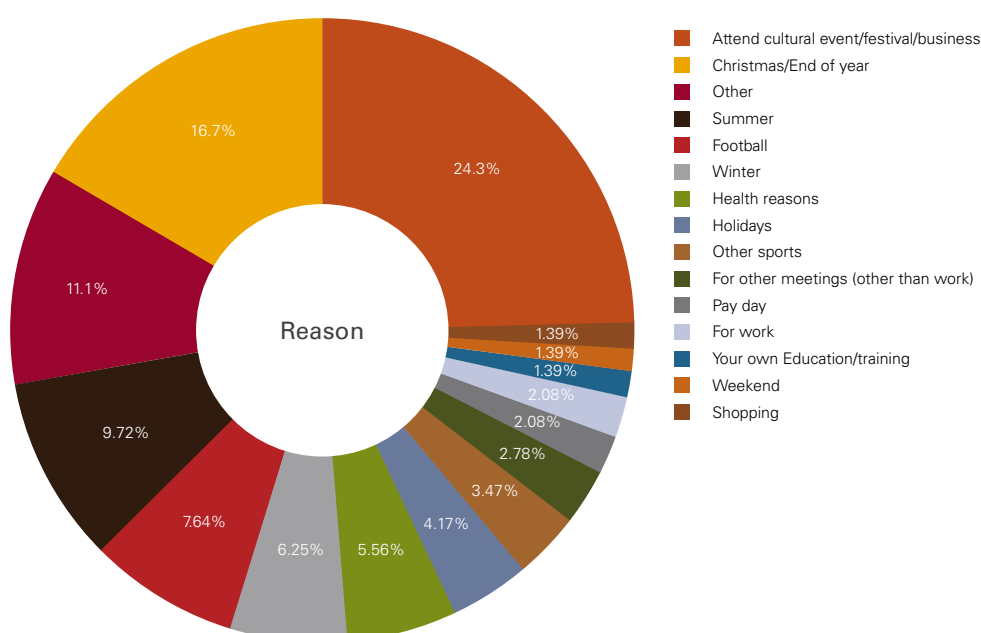
Times people travel less

The majority of the participants (93%) did not nominate a particular time when they don't expect to travel. In other words, participants generally expect to travel throughout the year. Among the small proportion who did acknowledge times when they don't expect to travel, common responses related to cultural activities, including men's business and sorry business, and wet or rain season, which is likely to be associated with roads being in bad condition or flooded.

FIGURE 35. Reasons for travelling less (n=69)
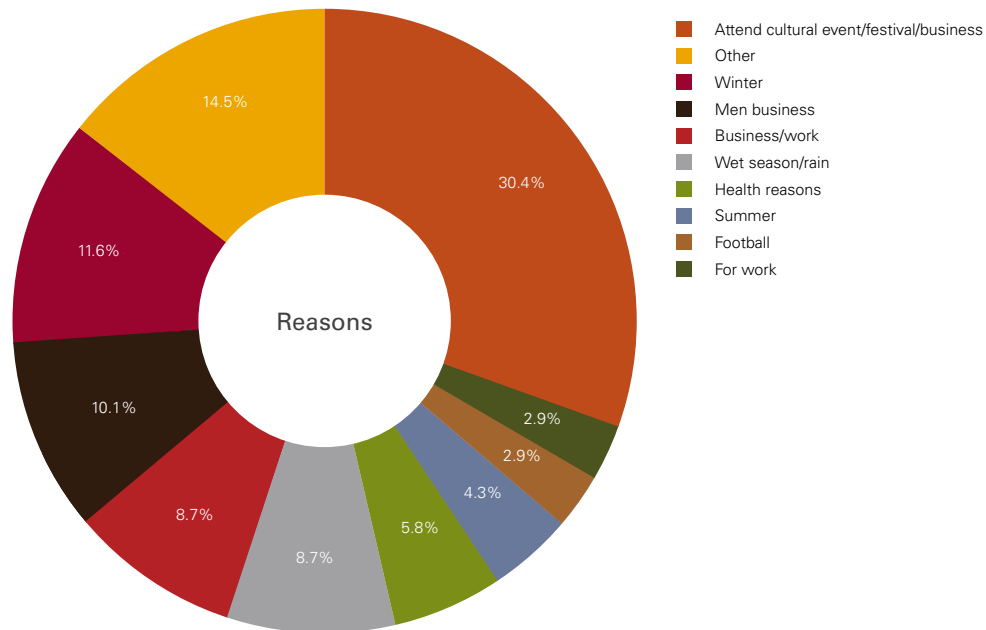
Legend:
- Attend cultural event/festival/business
- Other
- Winter
- Men business
- Business/work
- Wet season/rain
- Health reasons
- Summer
- Football
- For work

Chart values: 30.4%, 2.9%, 2.9%, 4.3%, 5.8%, 8.7%, 8.7%, 10.1%, 11.6%, 14.5%

Center label: Reasons

6. Appendix

You are invited to participate in the
MOBILITY STUDY

WHAT DO WE WANT TO DO?

We want to understand the way people in Central Australia travel around, how far they go, who goes with them, how they get there, for how long, and why they go. We also want to learn about any trips they wanted to make, but weren't able to.

We're calling this a *mobility study*. We want to understand how mobility affects the quality of your life, and the quality of your family's lives. By understanding this we hope to influence what can be done to plan better for the travel people do, or want to do.

HOW ARE WE GOING TO DO IT?

We are going to invite people from a number of communities around Alice Springs, and ask them to tell us about all their travel. This information is called a *sample*.

If you are happy to take part in the mobility study a researcher will come and collect information about the trips you have taken in the past couple of weeks. They will also ask questions about things

that might influence the amount your travel, like your age, where you live what housing you have, and whether you have access to a car or ride with someone else.

Every three months for one year, the researcher will come back and ask the questions about your recent travel. This will show us how, where and why you travelled at different times of the year.

We will also ask you if you have a mobile phone, and if you are happy to give us a list of what trips you made over the phone each month. Because we would like to keep talking to the same people over the whole year the researcher will ask for your name, and the names of the people in your immediate family. This is private information and only the researcher will see it. Names are not given to other people, or used in reports, or in discussions about the patterns of trips people make. They are stored away from the information you provide and will never be reported.

If you don't want to answer any of the things we ask you about, you can choose not to answer those questions.

While we will collect lots of information about mobility patterns, we will not match any information you give us to any other records about you.

You are invited to participate in the
MOBILITY STUDY

WHY DO WE WANT IT?

The information collected from the sample of communities will be used to create a model of travel patterns for all communities in Central Australia. We will use this for a number of things, including:

1. Information on how much people travel to access services, like shopping, banking and government agencies, will be used to help improve the delivery of services for people in remote communities.

2. Knowing how much people travel and the routes they take can be used for planning road upgrades and the provision of transport services, like the Bush Bus.

3. We will ensure your community c-an use the information for their own planning and for dealing with local Shires, Councils and the government. We will ask each community that participates if there is any particular information we can collect in the survey to help them.

4. We will work with employers, such as mining companies, to see how the information and model can be used to increase the employment of Aboriginal people living on remote communities.

WHAT ELSE WILL YOU NEED TO DO?

It is important that you read this information so you can understand what this research project is about. The Aboriginal Community Researcher or another Ninti One staff member will talk to you about the study and make sure that you are provided with any information you feel you need so you can decide about taking part.

Once you understand what the research is about and what it involves, if you agree to take part in it, you will be asked to sign an informed *consent form*. Signing the form means you understand what the research is about, what you will be asked to do, and that you agree to take part. If you change your mind about taking part, you can stop at any stage. We will also provide a form to withdraw your information if you wish.

WHO WILL WE BE SEEING?

We hope to interview people from around 30 remote communities for which Alice Springs is a major service centre.

We will talk to representatives from each community to first get agreement from the community to participate, before we approach any individuals from the community.

Participation is voluntary. You can say YES or NO, and you can stop being involved at any time. If you participate initially but do not wish to continue, you have the right for the information you have already provided to be deleted from the data being used in the study.

CONTACT DETAILS

Please feel free to contact us if you have questions or concerns:

Associate Professor Mike Dockery
Principal Research Leader
Population Mobility and Labour Markets
Cooperative Research Centre for Remote Economic Participation
Phone: (08) 9266 3468
Email: m.dockery@nintione.com.au

Judith Lovell
Senior Researcher etc as per person on the ground
Phone: xxx
Email: xxx

If you have any concerns or complaints you can contact:

The Secretary
Human Research Ethics Committee
Office of Research and Development
Curtin University
Phone: (08) 9266 9223
Email: hrec@curtin.edu.au

CRC for Remote Economic Participation
PO Box 3971, Alice Springs NT 0871
P (08) 8959 6000 **F** (08) 8959 6048
www.crc-rep.com.au

NINTI ONE: CRC REMOTE ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION

An Australian Government Initiative

CRC AUSTRALIA

iSURVEY

Survey Name:	Copy of mobility2askonceV2
Description:	Mobility survey for use with people living in remote communities and outstations who access services in Alice Springs
Introduction:	Ninti One Community Researchers are collecting this survey for the Cooperative Research Centre for Remote Economic Participation (CRC-REP) Population Mobility and Labour Markets Project. We want to understand the way people in Central Australia travel around, like how far you go, who goes with you, how you get there, for how long, and why you go. We also want to learn about any trips you wanted to make, but weren't able to. We're calling this a mobility study. By understanding this we hope to influence what can be done to plan better for the travel people do, or want to do.
Conclusion:	Thank you for helping us with this survey.
Survey Created by:	Ninti One
Survey Created on:	29/05/2013 6:15:44 AM

Survey Questions and Flow

	Question Type	Question	Settings	Statements	Answers/Ratings	Next Question
1 :	Information	We are going to talk to people from a number of communities around Alice Springs, and ask them to tell us about all their travel. If you are happy to take part a community researcher will collect information about trips you've been on recently. They will also ask questions about things which might affect your travel; like where you live, where you shop and whether you have access to a car. We'd like to ask you the same questions a few times in one year. If you don't want to answer any of the questions, you can choose not to. While we will collect lots of information about mobility patterns, we will not match any information you give us to any other records about you or other people.				2
2 :	Information	Because we would like to keep talking to the same people about four times during the year the researcher will ask for your name. This is private information and only the researcher will see it. Names are not given to other people, or used in reports, or in discussions about the patterns of trips people make. They are stored away from the information you provide and will never be reported. The information collected across 25 remote communities will be used to create a model of travel patterns for remote Central Australia. We will use this data to help predict and plan a number of things, including:				3
3 :	Information	1. How much people travel to access services (like shopping, banking and government agencies). This can help with decisions that improve access to services for remote community residents. 2. How often and where people travel can assist planning road upgrades and transport services, like the local Bus. 3. Each community can put a couple of questions into the survey for their own use. Your community can use the information for planning with shires, local boards and governments. 4. Working with employers to see if the information can be used to increase the opportunities for employment of Aboriginal people living in remote communities.				4
4 :	Information	It is important that you understand what this research project is about before you decide. The Ninti One Community Research team will make sure that you are given any information you need before you decide to take part. Once you understand what the research is about and what it involves, if you agree to take part you will be asked to sign or initial the tablet to show that you understand and that you have made your own mind up about doing the survey. If you are under 18 years of age your parent/guardian will be required to sign on your behalf. If you change your mind about taking part, you can stop at any stage and we will provide a form for you to withdraw your information.				5
5 :	Information	Please feel free to contact us if you have questions or concerns: Karl Hampton Senior Researcher Ninti One: 0418 390 351 Judith Lovell Senior Researcher Ninti One: 0408 081 813 or Associate Professor Mike Dockery, Principal Research Leader, Population Mobility and Labour Markets Cooperative Research Centre for Remote Economic Participation: (08) 9266 3468 If you still have any concerns or complaints you can contact The Secretary, Human Research Ethics Committee, Office of Research and Development Curtin University: Phone: (08) 9266 9223; Email: hrec@curtin.edu.au				6
6 :	Single Select	Your participation is voluntary. You can say YES or NO, and you can stop being involved at any time. If you participate but then change your mind, you can stop and withdraw your information.	◦ Answer Required			7
					I will participate	7
					I will not participate	7
7 :	Numeric	How old are you?	◦ Answer Required			8
8 :	Single Select	Please identify what age group respondent is (Interviewer to answer).	◦ Answer Required			9

Question Type	Question	Settings	Statements	Answers/Ratings	Next Question
				Respondent is aged 15-17	9
				Respondent is aged 18 or over	11
9 : Signature	Parent or guardian to sign here if you have decided to participate and are under 18 years of age.				10
10 : Text	Name of parent/guardian if participant is under 18 years of age.				11
11 : Signature	Please sign here if you have decided to participate.				12
12 : Text	Name of participant				13
13 : Text	The number code for the participant in this survey (community initials, name initials, age)		◦ Answer Required		14
14 : Single Select	Gender		◦ Answer Required		15
				male	15
				female	15
15 : Text	Community name or address		◦ Answer Required		16
16 : Single Select	Do you live in this community?		◦ Answer Required ◦ Specify Answer		17
				Yes	17
				No; I live at:	17
17 : Single Select	Is this your homelands?		◦ Specify Answer		18
				Yes	18
				No, my homelands is...	18
18 : Single Select	Does your partner live with you at the moment?		◦ Answer Required ◦ Specify Answer		19
				I don't have a partner	19
				Yes	19
				No, my partner lives	19
19 : Multi Select	How many Aboriginal languages do you speak?		◦ Specify Answer		20
				None	
				Allyawarr	
				Anmatjere	
				Arranta Central	
				Arrernte Eastern	
				Arrernte Western	
				Kukatja	
				Luritja	
				Ngaanyatjara	
				Pintupi	
				Pitjatjantjara	

Question Type	Question	Settings	Statements	Answers/Ratings	Next Question
				Warlpiri	
				Yanykuntjara	
				Other	
20 : Numeric	How many adults including you live in your house?				21
21 : Single Select	Are there any kids you look after staying here?	◦ Answer Required			22
				yes	22
				no	29
22 : Single Select	Do any of the kids go to the local school?	◦ Answer Required			23
				Yes	23
				No	25
23 : Numeric	How many of them go to the local school?				24
24 : Multi Select	How do they get to school and back again?				25
				push bike	
				private car	
				walking	
				work car	
				small bus	
				other	
25 : Single Select	Do any of the kids go to school somewhere else?	◦ Answer Required			26
				Yes	26
				No	29
26 : Numeric	How many go to school somewhere else?				27
27 : Text	Where do they go to school?				28
28 : Multi Select	How do they get there and back?				29
				Bike	
				Private Car	
				Big Bus	
				Motorbike	
				Walk	
				Plane	
				Small Bus	
				Train	
				Tram	
				Work Car	
29 : Single Select	What year did you finish at school? Please guess the nearest you can if you don't know for sure.				30
				I didn't go to school	30
				Primary school	30

Question Type	Question	Settings	Statements	Answers/Ratings	Next Question
				High school to year 9 or less	30
				year 10	30
				year 11	30
				year 12	30
30 : Single Select	Are you doing any study or training?	◦ Answer Required			31
				Yes	31
				No	36
31 : Multi Select	With what sort of organisation?	◦ Specify Answer			32
				highschool	
				trade training centre	
				university or other higher degree	
				training organisation	
				workplace training	
				private college	
				Other	
32 : Single Select	Part-time or full-time?	◦ Specify Answer			33
				part-time	33
				full-time	33
				Other	33
33 : Multi Select	How do you do it?				34
				I do blocks face to face	
				Attend weekly classes	
				Remote or distance education	
				On-line course or tutorials	
				Other	
34 : Single Select	Do you have to travel away from your community to attend your study or training?				35
				Yes	35
				No	36
35 : Multi Select	How do you travel when you do attend training or study?				36
				on foot	
				bicycle	
				private car	
				work vehicle	
				school bus	
				public bus	
				helicopter	
				plane	
				train	
				tram	
				hire car	
				boat	
				other	
36 : Multi Select	Do you have any of the following:				37
				Certificate	
				Diploma	
				Degree	

Question Type	Question	Settings	Statements	Answers/Ratings	Next Question
				Post-graduate, doctoral or post-doctoral	
				Trade qualification	
				No	
				I'm not sure	
				Other	
37 : Single Select	Which one best describes your money situation?				38
				I run out of money before payday	38
				I sometimes have to borrow or bookdown	38
				I keep just enough money to get us through to the next pay	38
				most weeks there is money left over, which I spend	38
				I save up sometimes	38
				I always save	38
38 : Multi Select	Where do you get your money from?	◦ Specify Answer			39
				no regular income	
				casual work	
				wages from work	
				CDEP or other community program	
				government (centrelink, child and family, pension etc)	
				my own business	
				I'm not sure	
				cultural activity	
				Other	
39 : Single Select	Are you currently working for wages?	◦ Answer Required			40
				yes	40
				no	42
40 : Text	What is your job?				41
41 : Numeric	How many hours do you work in a week?				44
42 : Single Select	Have you been looking for work?	◦ Answer Required			43
				Yes	43
				No	43
43 : Multi Select	If you want to work, are any of these things stopping you from working?	◦ Specify Answer			44
				my health's no good	
				I'm a carer for someone	
				I'd like to work, but its hard with kids	
				not many jobs available here	
				there aren't any jobs available here that I want to do	
				I don't know enough to do the jobs that are available	
				I find it hard to work	

Question Type	Question	Settings	Statements	Answers/Ratings	Next Question
				there aren't any jobs that match my skills	
				I can't do manual work	
				I can't do outdoors work	
				I can't do office work	
				I have trouble with transport to get to work	
				I'm not sure what's stopping me	
				Other	
44 : Multi Select	Apart from working, what do you spend most of your time doing?				45
				home duties	
				studying	
				retired	
				looking for work	
				cultural activities	
				voluntary work	
45 : Single Select	Do you have a current driver's licence?				46
				Yes	46
				No	46
46 : Numeric	How many other adults in your household have a current driving licence?				47
47 : Single Select	Can you always get access to a vehicle if you need one?				48
				Yes	48
				most of the time	48
				sometimes	48
				not very often	48
				only in an emergency	48
				No	48
48 : Information	I'd now like to ask you about services such as shopping, banking, doctors or other appointments. Do you ever travel away from the community for any of the following things?				49
49 : Single Select	Shopping for food and groceries?	◦ Answer Required ◦ Specify Answer			50
				Never	51
				Less than once a year	50
				About once a year	50
				More than once a year	50
50 : Single Select	Where do you go?	◦ Specify Answer			51
				Alice Springs	51
				Other	51
51 : Single Select	Other - Shopping, like clothes or household goods	◦ Specify Answer			52
				Never	53
				Less than once a year	52
				About once a year	52
				More than once a year	52

Question Type	Question	Settings	Statements	Answers/Ratings	Next Question
52 : Single Select	Where do you go?	◦ Specify Answer			53
				Alice Springs	53
				Other	53
53 : Single Select	For health reasons, like for check-ups or treatment?	◦ Specify Answer			54
				Never	55
				Less than once a year	54
				About once a year	54
				More than once a year	54
54 : Single Select	Where do you go?	◦ Specify Answer			55
				Alice Springs	55
				Other	55
55 : Single Select	For banking?	◦ Specify Answer			56
				Never	57
				Less than once a year	56
				About once a year	56
				More than once a year	56
56 : Single Select	Where do you go?	◦ Specify Answer			57
				Alice Springs	57
				Other	57
57 : Single Select	To see Centrelink or Government about about welfare?	◦ Specify Answer			58
				Never	59
				Less than once a year	58
				About once a year	58
				More than once a year	58
58 : Single Select	Where do you go?	◦ Specify Answer			59
				Alice Springs	59
				Other	59
59 : Single Select	To see the government or an agency about housing?	◦ Specify Answer			60
				Never	61
				Less than once a year	60
				About once a year	60
				More than once a year	60
60 : Single Select	Where do you go?	◦ Specify Answer			61
				Alice Springs	61
				Other	61

Question Type	Question	Settings	Statements	Answers/Ratings	Next Question
61 : Single Select	To get cars serviced or buy parts?	◦ Specify Answer			62
				Never	63
				Less than once a year	62
				About once a year	62
				More than once a year	62
62 : Single Select	Where do you go?	◦ Specify Answer			63
				Alice Springs	63
				Other	63
63 : Single Select	For help looking for work?	◦ Specify Answer			64
				Never	65
				Less than once a year	64
				About once a year	64
				More than once a year	64
64 : Single Select	Where do you go?	◦ Specify Answer			65
				Alice Springs	65
				Other	65
65 : Single Select	Education or Training courses	◦ Specify Answer			66
				Never	67
				Less than once a year	66
				About once a year	66
				More than once a year	66
66 : Single Select	Where do you go?	◦ Specify Answer			67
				Alice Springs	67
				Other	67
67 : Single Select	Are there any other services you have to travel for that we did not mention? (if yes, record what services).	◦ Specify Answer			68
				No	68
				Yes, I also travel for:	68
68 : Single Select	Overall how often do you choose to travel somewhere else to access services, such as shopping, banking, for health or other appointments?	◦ Specify Answer			69
				More than once a week	69
				Once a week	69
				Every couple of weeks	69
				Once a month	69
				Every couple of months	69
				Never	70
				Other : please specify...	69

	Question Type	Question	Settings	Statements	Answers/Ratings	Next Question
69 :	Single Select	When you travel to access services, how do you usually feel about making those trips?				70
					Really bad	70
					Bad	70
					Don't Mind	70
					Good	70
					Really good	70
70 :	Single Select	Generally would you say the things you need are available in your community?				71
					Yes, things are available here or close by	71
					Yes, but we prefer to go and get what we need or access services somewhere else	71
					Most of the things we need are here but sometimes we have to travel to access some things	71
					No, we need to travel to access most services or to get what we need	71
71 :	Information	Now we'd like to ask about the times you travel and stay somewhere else overnight as a visitor. Knowing this for everyone in the survey will show us what visitors require when they go to other places. I'd like to know about the places you go to most often and stay overnight.				72
72 :	Single Select	Do you ever make trips that involve staying overnight outside the community you live in?	◦ Answer Required			73
					Yes	73
					No	101
73 :	Text	What is the town, community or place you most often go to visit and stay overnight?				74
74 :	Single Select	Trip 1: How many times would you visit?	◦ Specify Answer			75
					Less than once a year	100
					About once a year	75
					More than once per year (record how many visits per year):	75
75 :	Single Select	Trip1: How long does it usually take to get there?				76
					few hours or less	76
					about half a day	76
					one day	76
					overnight	76
					more than two days	76
					more than three days	76
					about a week	76
					more than a week	76
76 :	Multi Select	Trip1: How do you usually get there?	◦ Specify Answer			77
					Drive myself and others	
					Get a lift with others	
					Take public transport	

Question Type	Question	Settings	Statements	Answers/Ratings	Next Question
				Go in a community service or work vehicle	
				Drive myself in a community service or work vehicle	
				Plane	
				Bus	
				Train	
				Walk	
				Other	
77 : Single Select	Trip 1: What is the main reason for going?	◦ Specify Answer			78
				Shopping	78
				Visit family and friends	78
				Football	78
				Other sports	78
				Attend cultural event/festival/business	78
				To make or sell arts and crafts	78
				Visit homelands	78
				Hunting/collecting bush tucker	78
				See a doctor/other health services	78
				Bank/finance	78
				Welfare agency	78
				Housing services	78
				Get car serviced/repaired	78
				For work	78
				Own or family small business	78
				For other meetings (other than work)	78
				To look for work	78
				Your own Education/training	78
				Children's schooling	78
				Children – other	78
				Holidays with others	78
				Take a break for myself	78
				Problems at home	78
				Other	78
78 : Multi Select	Trip 1: What are the things you usually do when you travel there? (Tick all that apply)	◦ Specify Answer			79
				Shopping	
				Visit family and friends	
				Football	
				Other sports	
				Attend cultural event/festival/business	
				To make or sell arts and crafts	
				Visit homelands	
				Hunting/collecting bush tucker	
				See a doctor/other health services	
				Bank/finance	
				Welfare agency	
				Housing services	
				Get car serviced/repaired	
				For work	
				Own or family small business	
				For other meetings (other than work)	
				To look for work	
				Your own Education/training	
				Children's schooling	
				Children – other	
				Holidays with others	
				Take a break for myself	
				Other	

Question Type	Question	Settings	Statements	Answers/Ratings	Next Question
79 : Numeric	Trip 1: How many nights do you usually stay away?				80
80 : Multi Select	Trip 1: Who usually goes with you?				81
				I go on my own	
				All the family	
				Most of us	
				A few of us	
				Only adults	
				Just me and the kids	
				Men only	
				Women only	
81 : Multi Select	Trip 1: Where do you usually stay?	◦ Specify Answer			82
				With family	
				With friends	
				Hotel or appartments	
				Hostels	
				In vehicle	
				Caravan park or camping	
				Sober up shelter	
				Watchouse	
				Sleeping rough	
				Other	
				Town camp (which one?)	
82 : Single Select	After trip 1 what is the next town, community or place you go to most often and stay overnight?	◦ Specify Answer			83
				None	100
				Another (name place)	83
83 : Single Select	Trip 2: How many times would you visit?	◦ Specify Answer			84
				Less than once a year	100
				About once a year	84
				More than once a year (record how many visits per year):	84
84 : Single Select	Trip 2: How long does it usually take to get there?				85
				few hours or less	85
				about half a day	85
				one day	85
				overnight	85
				more than two days	85
				more than three days	85
				about a week	85
				more than a week	85
85 : Multi Select	Trip 2: How do you usually get there?	◦ Specify Answer			86
				Drive myself and others	
				Get a lift with others	
				Take public transport	
				Go in a community service or work vehicle	
				Drive myself in a community service or work vehicle	

Question Type	Question	Settings	Statements	Answers/Ratings	Next Question
				Plane	
				Bus	
				Train	
				Walk	
				Other	
86 : Single Select	Trip 2: What is the main reason for going?	◦ Specify Answer			87
				Shopping	87
				Visit family and friends	87
				Football	87
				Other sports	87
				Attend cultural event/festival/business	87
				To make or sell arts and crafts	87
				Visit homelands	87
				Hunting/collecting bush tucker	87
				See a doctor/other health services	87
				Bank/finance	87
				Welfare agency	87
				Housing services	87
				Get car serviced/repaired	87
				For work	87
				Own or family small business	87
				For other meetings (other than work)	87
				To look for work	87
				Your own Education/training	87
				Children's schooling	87
				Children – other	87
				Holidays with others	87
				Take a break for myself	87
				Problems at home	87
				Other	87
87 : Multi Select	Trip 2: What are the things you usually do when you travel there? (Tick all that apply)	◦ Specify Answer			88
				Shopping	
				Visit family and friends	
				Football	
				Other sports	
				Attend cultural event/festival/business	
				To make or sell arts and crafts	
				Visit homelands	
				Hunting/collecting bush tucker	
				See a doctor/othe health services	
				Bank/finance	
				Welfare agency	
				Housing services	
				Get car serviced/repaired	
				For work	
				Own or family small business	
				For other meetings (other than work)	
				To look for work	
				Your own Education/training	
				Children's schooling	
				Children – other	
				Holidays with others	
				Take a break for myself	
				Other	
88 : Numeric	Trip 2: How many nights do you usually stay?				89

Question Type	Question	Settings	Statements	Answers/Ratings	Next Question
89 : Multi Select	Trip 2: Who usually goes with you?				90
				I go on my own	
				All of the family	
				Most of us	
				A few of us	
				Only adults	
				Just me and the kids	
				Men only	
				Women only	
90 : Multi Select	Trip 2: Where did you usually stay?	◦ Specify Answer			91
				With family	
				With friends	
				Hotel or apartment	
				Hostel	
				In vehicle	
				Caravan park or camping ground	
				Sober up shelter	
				Watchouse	
				Sleeping rough	
				Other	
				Town camp (which one?)	
91 : Single Select	After trip 2 what is the next town, community or place you go to most often and stay overnight?	◦ Specify Answer			92
				None	100
				Other (name place)	92
92 : Single Select	Trip 3: How many times would you visit?	◦ Specify Answer			93
				Less than once a year	100
				About once a year	93
				More than once a year (record how many visits per year):	93
93 : Single Select	Trip 3: How long does it usually take to get there?				94
				few hours or less	94
				about half a day	94
				one day	94
				overnight	94
				more than two days	94
				more than three days	94
				about a week	94
				more than a week	94
94 : Multi Select	Trip 3: How do you usually get there?	◦ Specify Answer			95
				Drive myself and others	
				Get a lift with others	
				Take public transport	
				Go in a community service or work vehicle	
				Drive myself in a community service or work vehicle	
				Plane	
				Bus	
				Train	
				Walk	

Question Type	Question	Settings	Statements	Answers/Ratings	Next Question
				Other	
95 : Single Select	Trip 3: What is the main reason for going?	◦ Specify Answer			96
				Shopping	96
				Visit family and friends	96
				Football	96
				Other sports	96
				Attend cultural event/festival/business	96
				To make or sell arts and crafts	96
				Visit homelands	96
				Hunting/collecting bush tucker	96
				See a doctor/other health services	96
				Bank/finance	96
				Housing services	96
				Get car serviced/repaired	96
				For work	96
				Own or family small business	96
				For other meetings (other than work)	96
				To look for work	96
				Your own Education/training	96
				Children's schooling	96
				Children – other	96
				Holidays with others	96
				Take a break for myself	96
				Problems at home	96
				Other	96
96 : Multi Select	Trip 3: What are the things you usually do when you travel there? (Tick all that apply)	◦ Specify Answer			97
				Shopping	
				Visit family and friends	
				Football	
				Other sports	
				Attend cultural event/festival/business	
				To make or sell arts and crafts	
				Visit homelands	
				Hunting/collecting bush tucker	
				See a doctor/other health services	
				Bank/finance	
				Welfare agency	
				Housing services	
				Get car serviced/repaired	
				For work	
				Own or family small business	
				For other meetings (other than work)	
				To look for work	
				Your own Education/training	
				Children's schooling	
				Children – other	
				Holidays with others	
				Take a break for myself	
				Other	
97 : Numeric	Trip 3: How many nights do you usually stay?				98
98 : Multi Select	Trip 3: Who usually goes with you?				99
				I go on my own	
				all of the family	

Question Type	Question	Settings	Statements	Answers/Ratings	Next Question
				most of us	
				a few of us	
				only adults	
				just me and the kids	
				men only	
				women only	
99 : Multi Select	Trip 3: Where do you usually stay?	◦ Specify Answer			100
				With family	
				With friends	
				Hotel or apartments	
				Hostels	
				In vehicle	
				Caravan park or camping	
				Sober up shelter	
				Watchouse	
				Sleeping rough	
				Other	
				Town camp (which one?)	
100 : Single Select	Overall how many times do you think you usually go and stay away overnight?	◦ Specify Answer			101
				more than once a week	101
				about once a week	101
				every couple of weeks	101
				about once a month	101
				every couple of months	101
				less than once a year	101
				not sure	101
				About this many times....	101
101 : Single Select	Have there been times you would like to travel but couldn't in the last year?	◦ Answer Required			102
				Yes	102
				No	103
102 : Multi Select	What are the things that most often stop you and your family from travelling?	◦ Specify Answer			103
				cultural reasons	
				no safe vehicle	
				no licenced driver	
				health issue	
				not enough money	
				community business	
				can't get a ride	
				busy working	
				too much fighting	
				family reasons	
				Children/kids	
				Other	
103 : Single Select	Are there particular times when you expect to travel a lot?	◦ Specify Answer			104
				No	105
				Yes (please specify when)	104
104 : Text	Reason for travelling more				105

Question Type	Question	Settings	Statements	Answers/Ratings	Next Question
105 : Single Select	Are there particular times when you don't expect to travel?	◦ Specify Answer			106
				No	108
				Yes (please specify when)	106
106 : Text	Reason for travelling less				107
107 : Information	Thank you for your time and we will come back and do another survey in a few months.				108
108 : Time	Time survey completed				Conclusion

7. References

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