

Indigenous mobility in rural and remote Australia

Appendix 4: Figures

authored by

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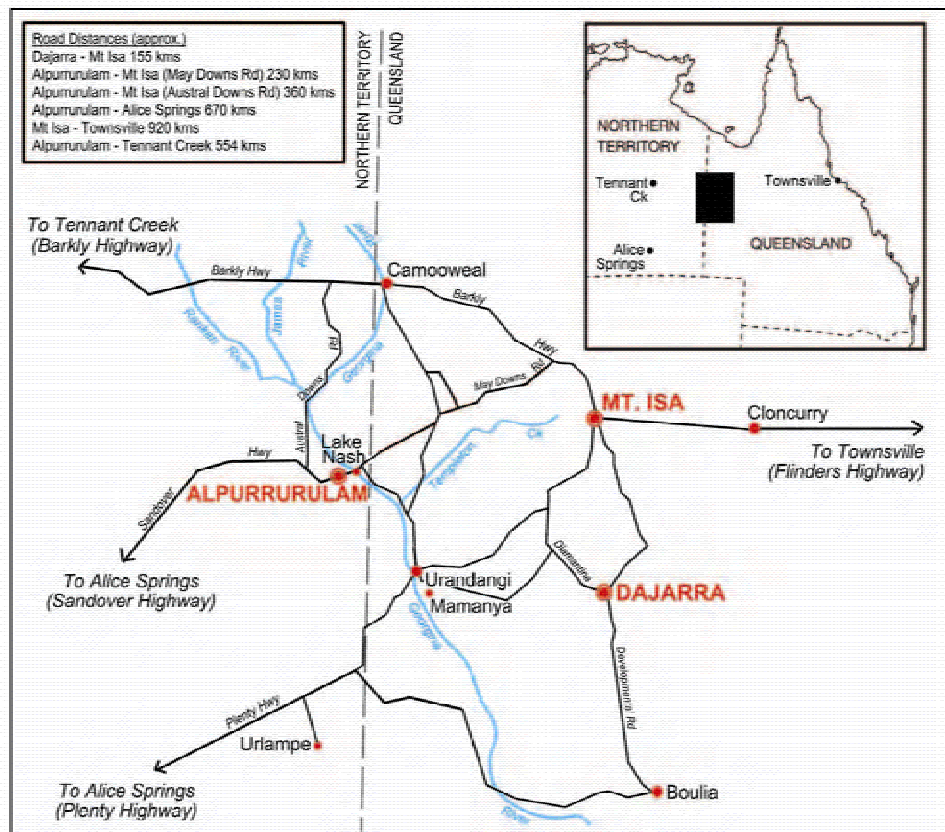


Figure 1: Schematic map showing study region in north-west Queensland and central-east Northern Territory for the AHURI study on Indigenous Mobility in Remote and Rural Australia. Fieldwork was carried out at Dajarra, Alpururulam and Mt Isa.

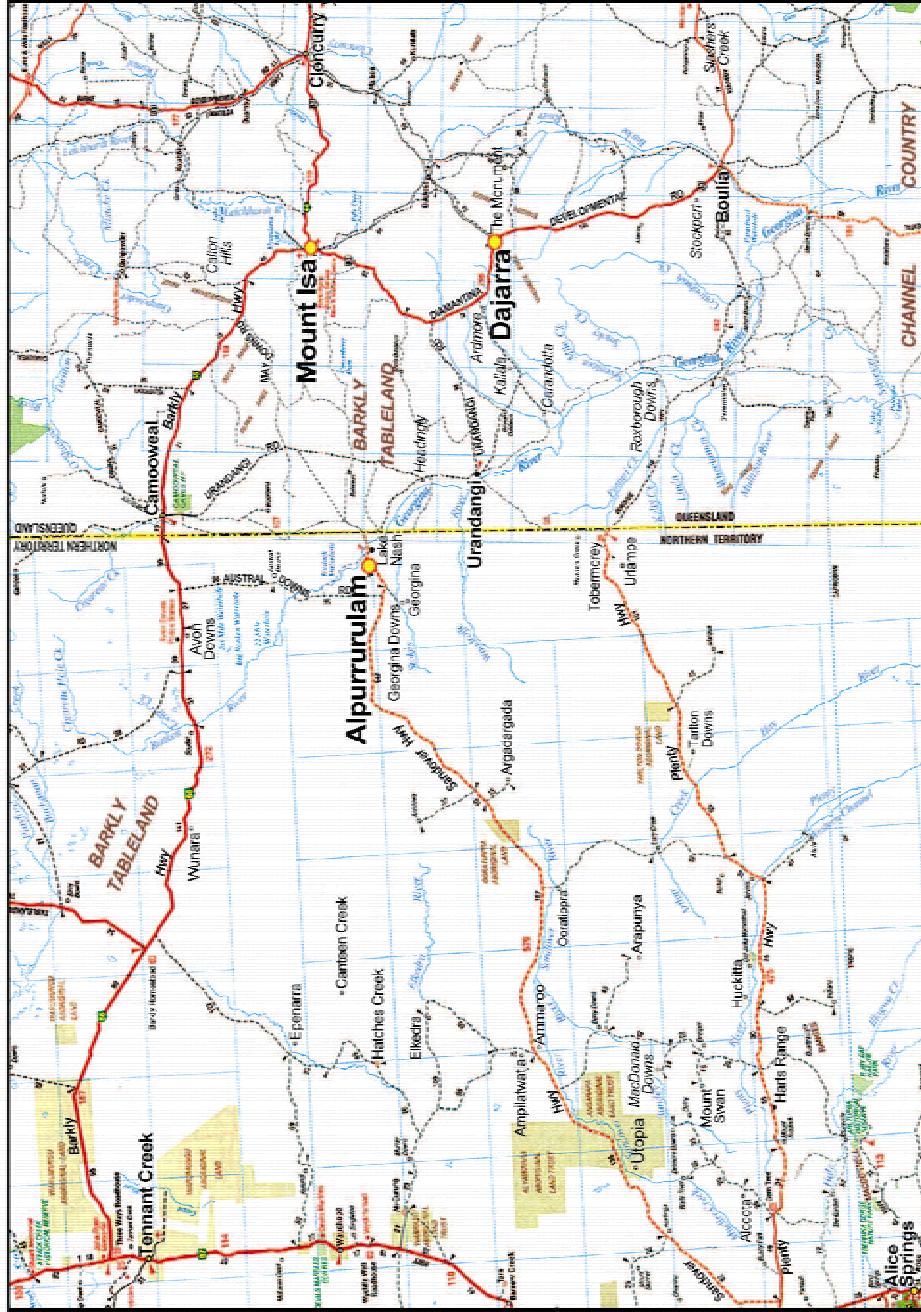


Figure 2: Compilation of road maps indicating the three study locations in north-west Queensland and central-east Northern Territory and their major road connections. (Note: map not to scale.) (Source: Base map taken from Hema Maps Pty Ltd 2003.)

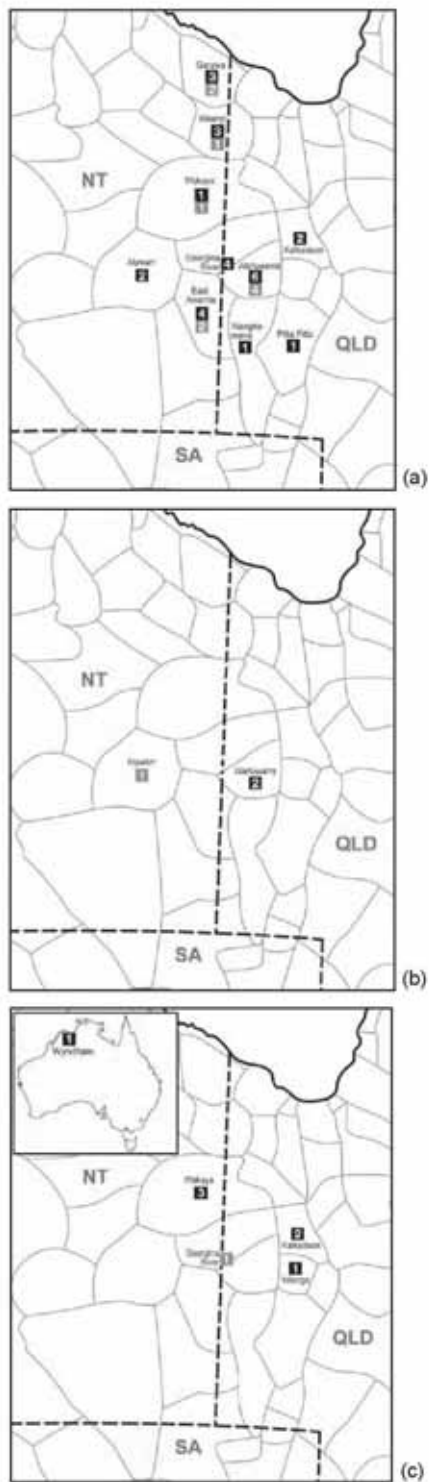


Figure 3: Language Group identity of householder interviewees and their partners or spouses in Dajarra, divided into (a) householders, (b) young women interviewees, and (c) young men interviewees.

- Country/Language Group of the survey's householder participants.
- Country/Language Group of the partners of survey participants.

N.B. The language group territories are taken from AIATSIS's 'The Encyclopedia of Aboriginal Australia', but no claims are made by the current authors for the accuracy of the AIATSIS maps (see Horton 1994).

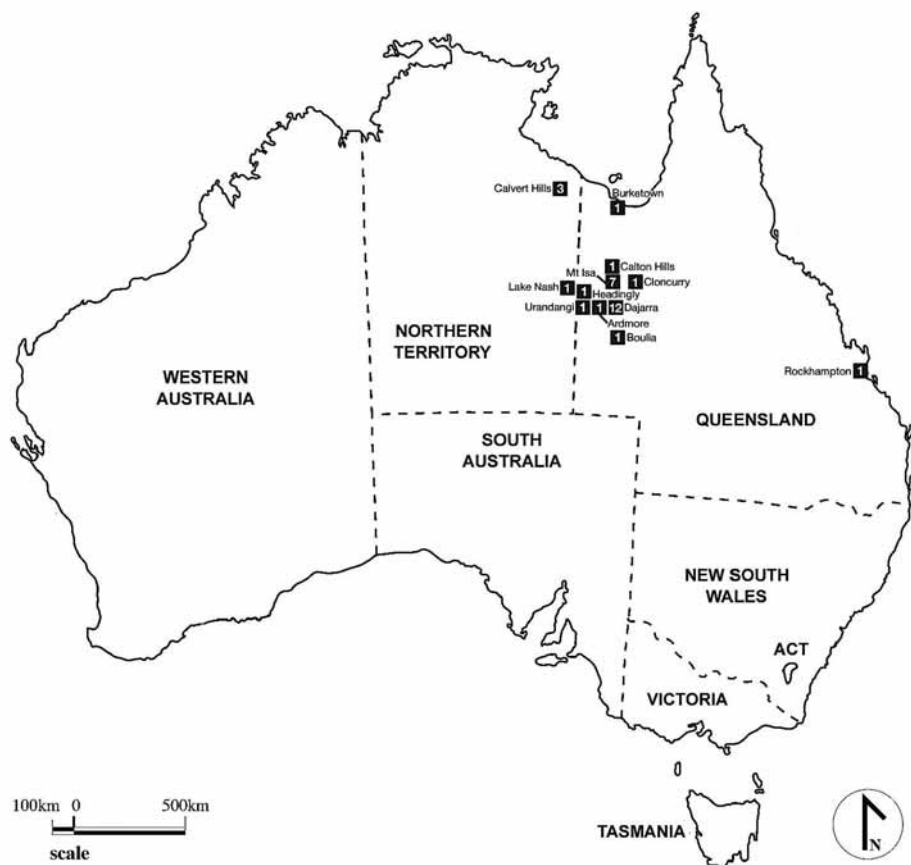
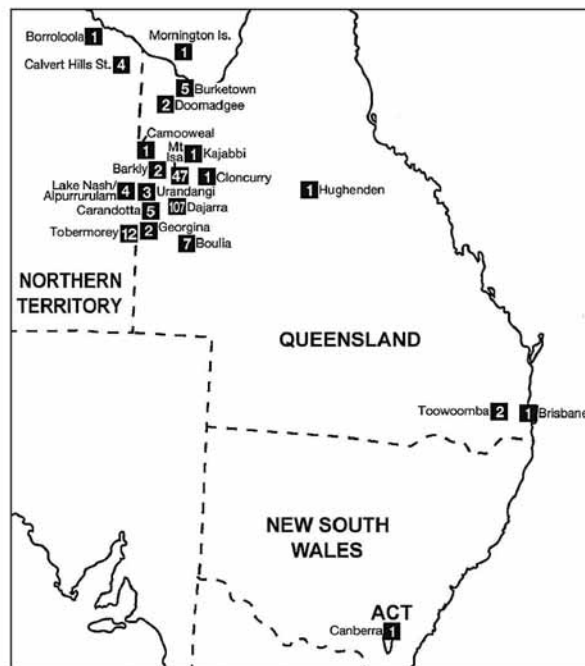
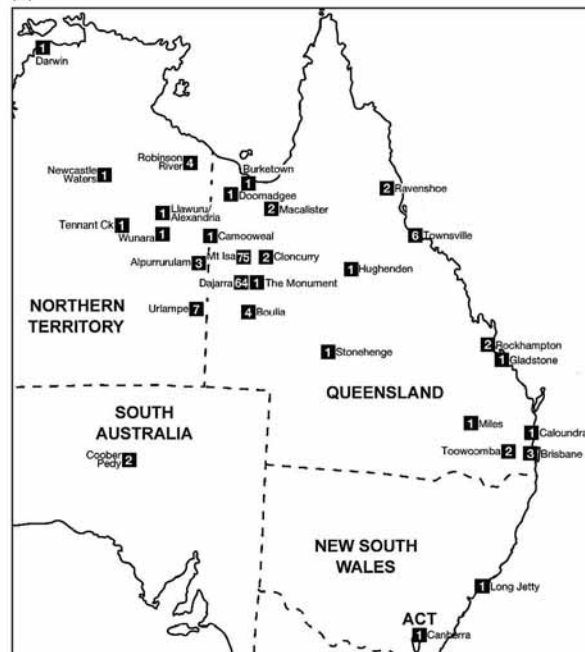


Figure 4: Locations given by Dajarra household participants as to where they were reared. Numbers indicate how many participants were reared in each location (26 participants). Note: Five participants gave multiple locations to this question - all locations have been recorded.

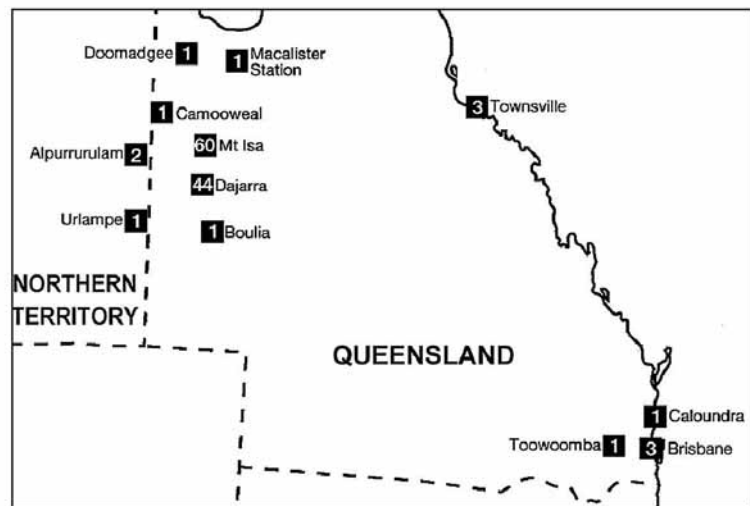


(a)

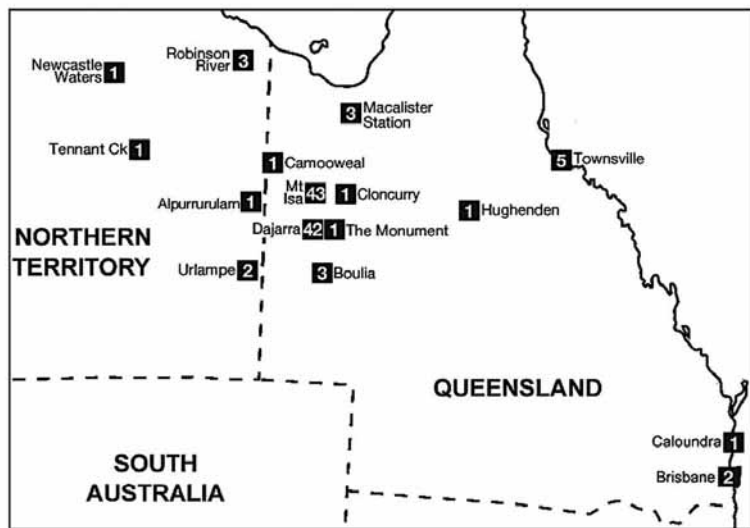


(b)

Figure 5: Locations given by Dajarra householders as to where each of their ten closest relatives (a) was reared, and (b) resided at the time of the survey. (Note: For simplification Ardmore Station has been included with Dajarra, and Thorne Station has been included with Urundangi.)

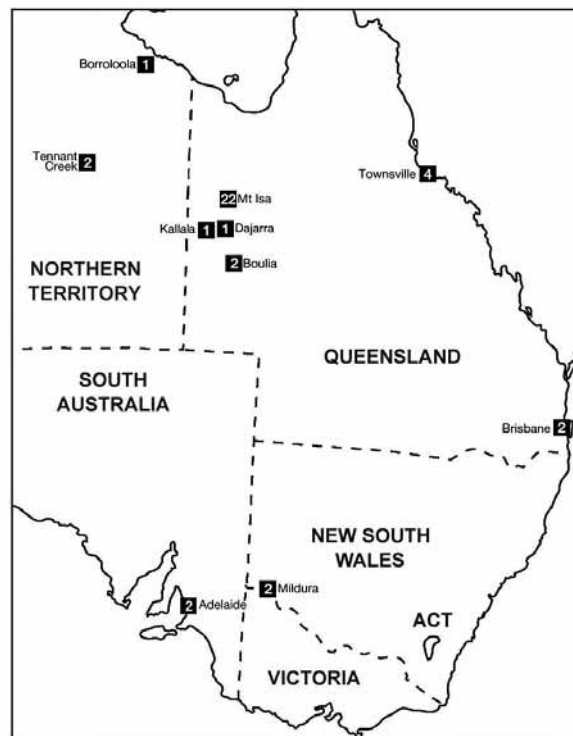


(a)

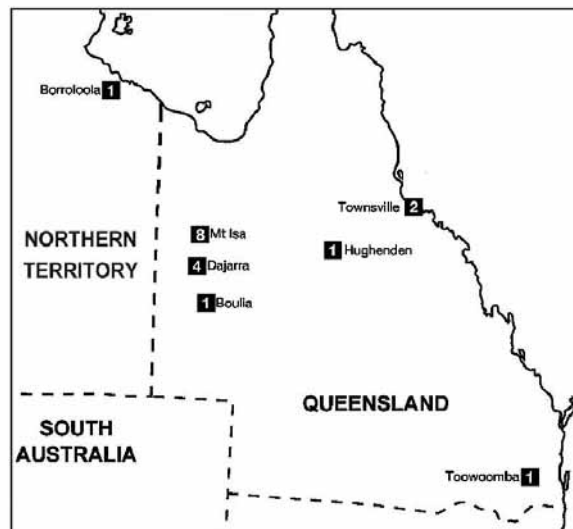


(b)

Figure 6: Travel during the year previous to the survey between Dajarra households and the households of their closest relatives (defined as the householder's ten closest cognatic living adult relatives). (a) Destinations of travel by the Dajarra householders to visit their closest relatives in the last year. (b) Home town or community origins of the ten closest relatives of each of the Dajarra householders, who visited those householders in Dajarra during the last year. (Numbers indicate how many visits were made to each location in the last year.)



(a)



(b)

Figure 7: Out-movement from Dajarra. Responses given by Dajarra householders when asked (a) where their visitors had moved to, and (b) where members of their own households had moved to, both during the last year. (Numbers indicate number of people moving to other locations.)

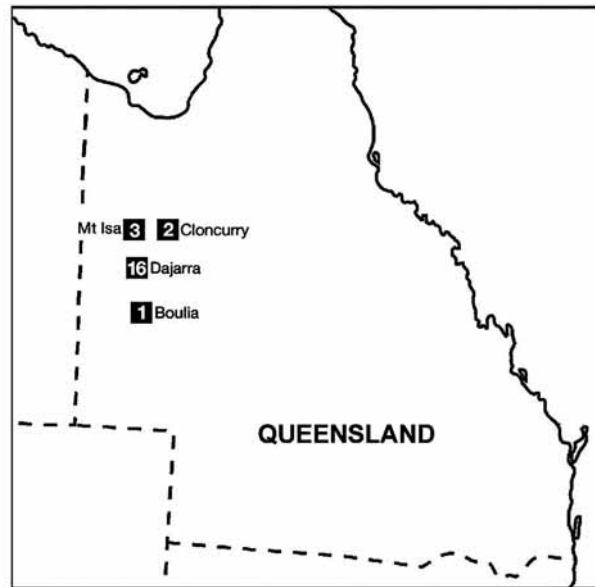


Figure 8: Locations given by Dajarra household survey participants (21 participants) when asked where they were living in the last three years. (Note: One participant had lived in two locations during this time period. All locations have been recorded.)

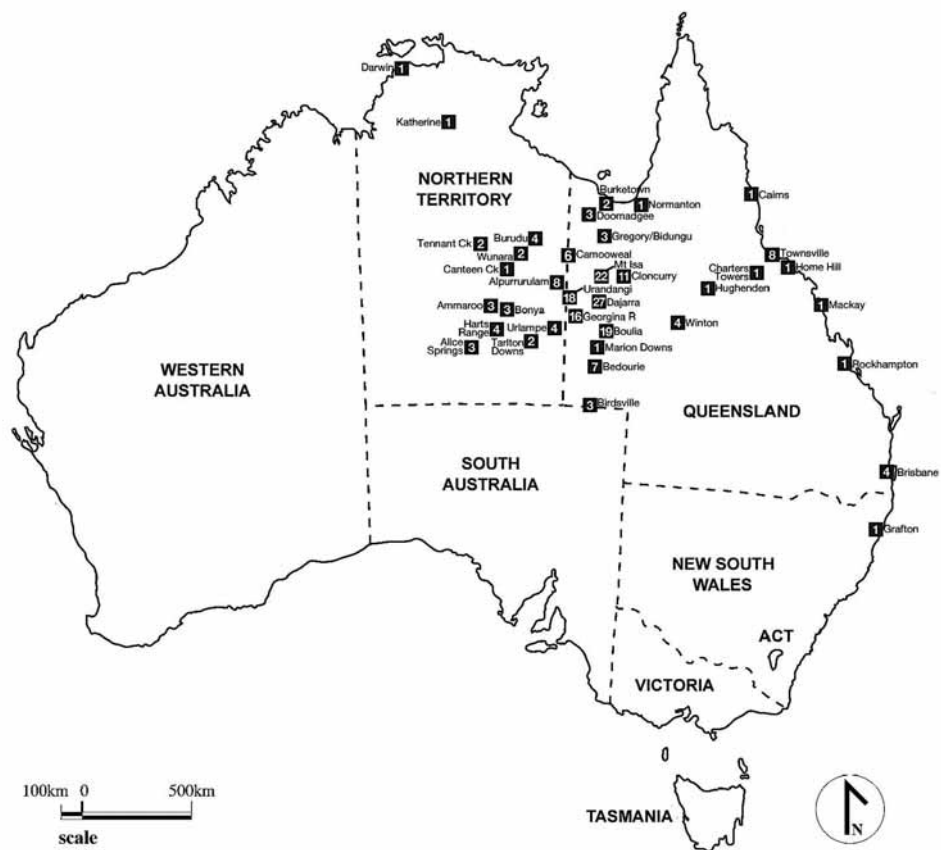
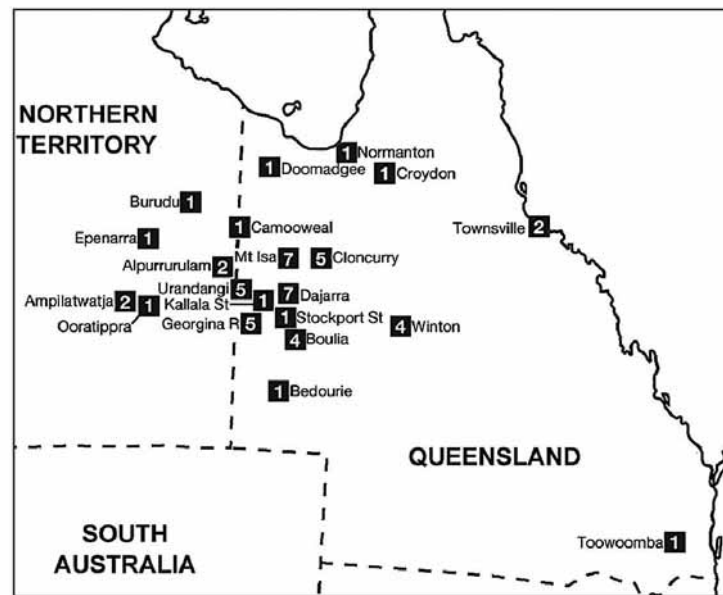
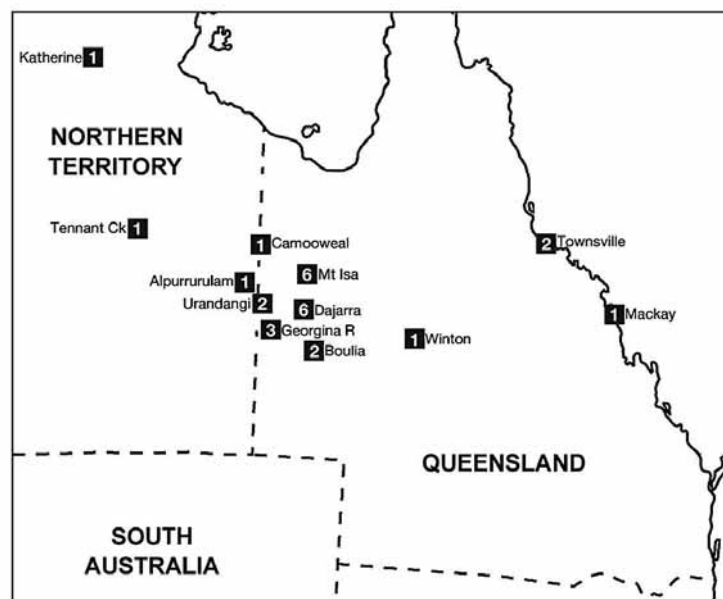


Figure 9: Travel destinations in the last year by Dajarra Aboriginal householders who took part in the survey (27 participants). (Numbers indicate how many participants visited a location in the last year. Note that the map does not indicate how many times each individual participant visited the location.)



(a)



(b)

Figure 10: Travel destinations in the last year by (a) Dajarra Male Focus Group participants, and (b) Dajarra Female Focus Group participants, who took part in the survey. (Numbers indicate how many times a location was visited by participants in the last year.)

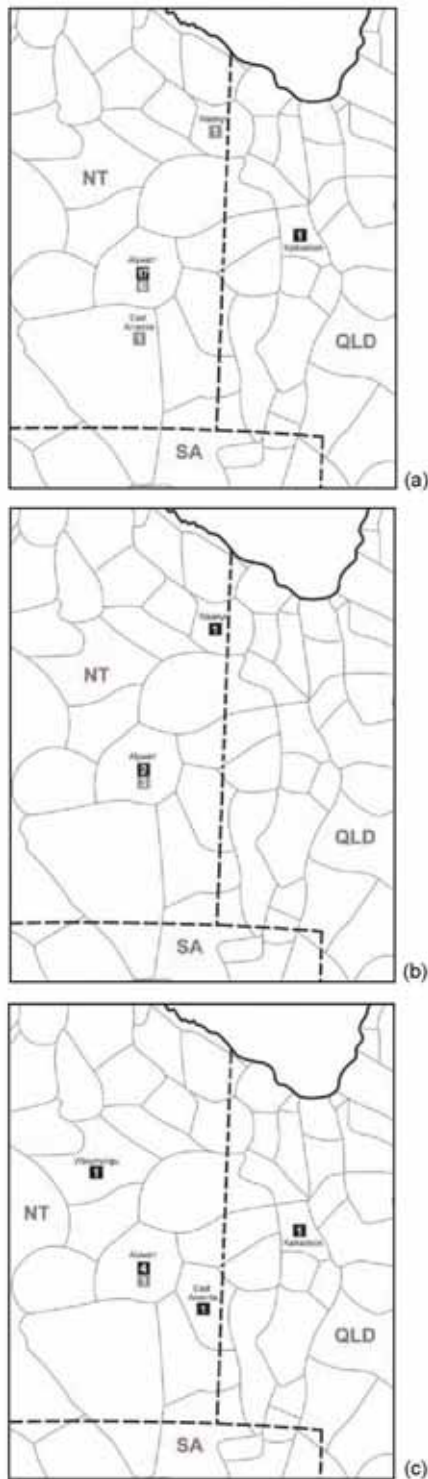


Figure 11: Language Group identity of householder interviewees and their partners or spouses in Alpururulam, divided into (a) householders, (b) young women interviewees, and (c) young men interviewees.

■ Country/Language Group of the survey's householder participants.
 ■ Country/Language Group of the partners of survey participants.

N.B. The language group territories are taken from AIATSIS's 'The Encyclopedia of Aboriginal Australia', but no claims are made by the current authors for the accuracy of the AIATSIS maps (see Horton 1994).

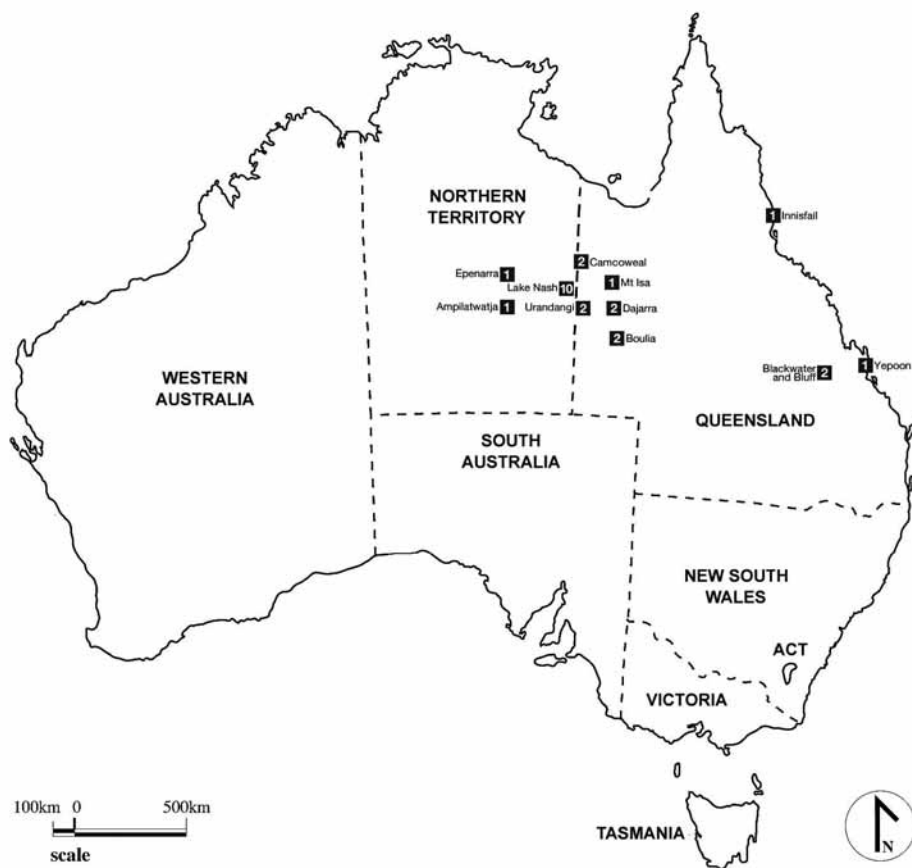
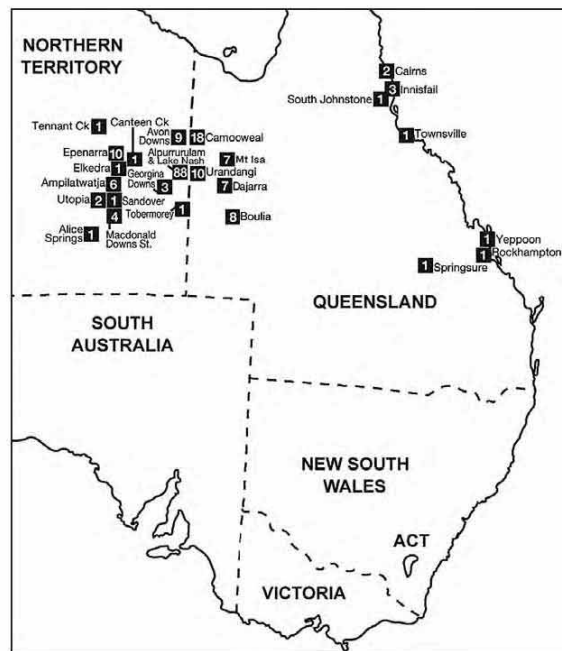
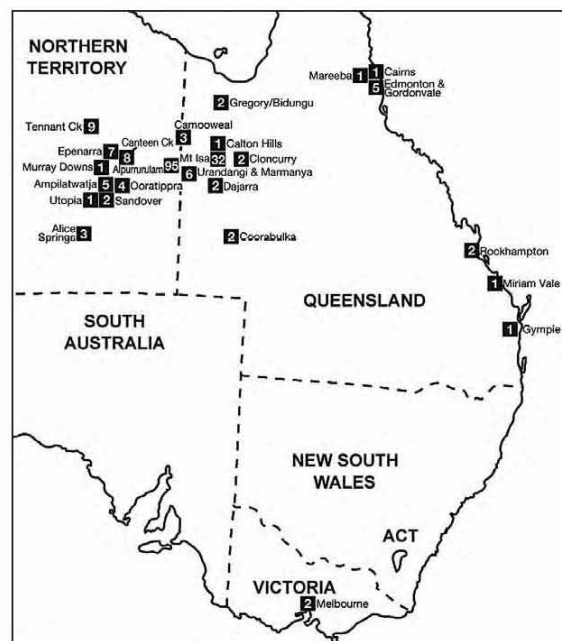


Figure 12: Locations given by Alpururulam household participants as to where they were reared. Numbers indicate how many participants were reared in each location (20 participants). Note: Three participants gave multiple locations to this question - all locations have been recorded.

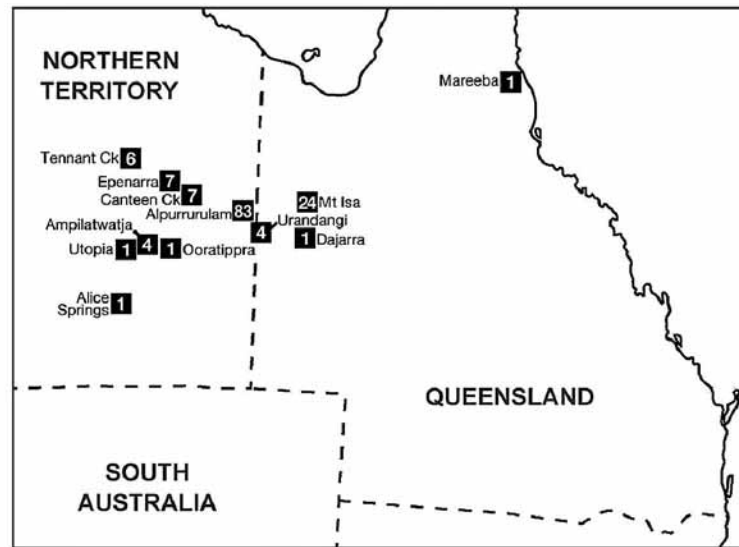


(a)

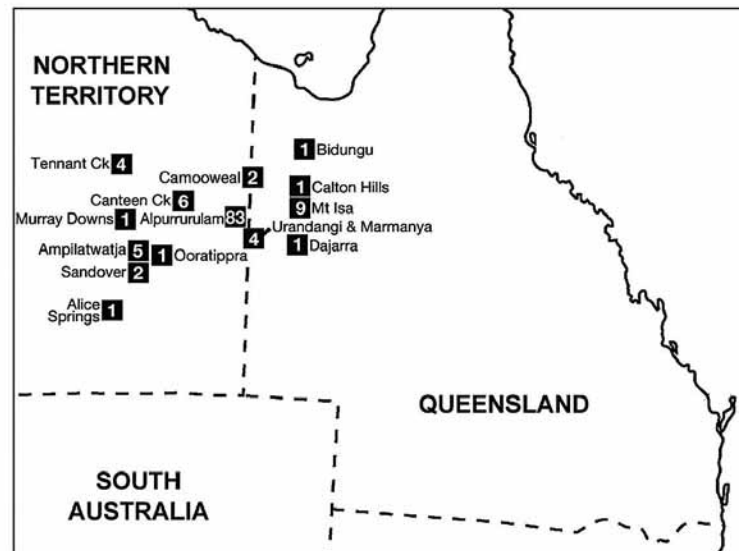


(b)

Figure 13: Locations given by Alpururulam householders as to where each of their ten closest relatives (a) was reared, and (b) resided at the time of the survey.

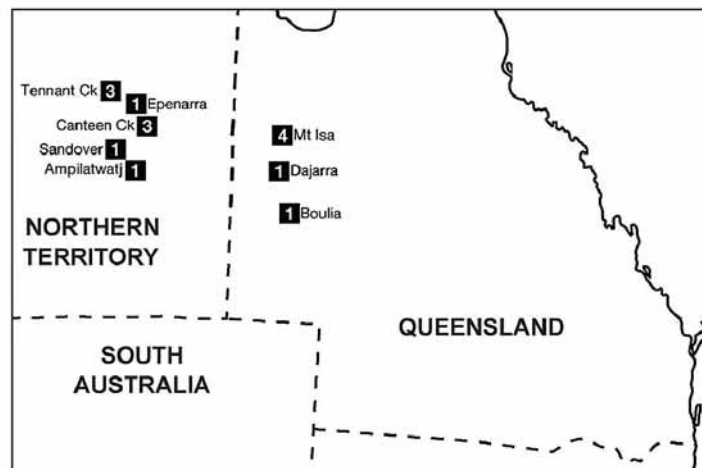


(a)

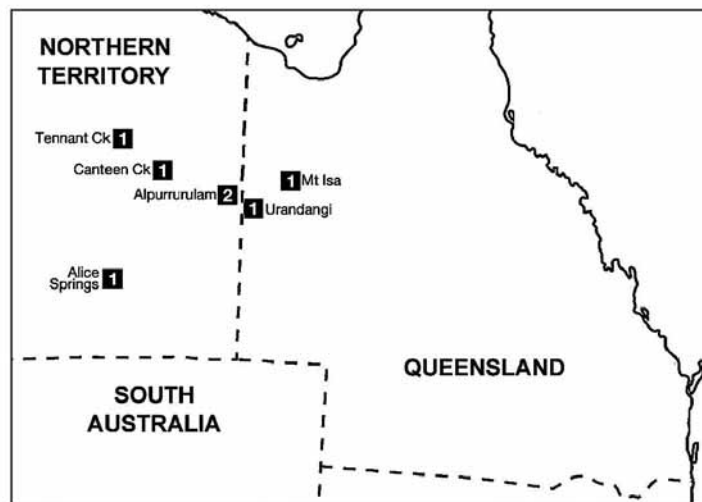


(b)

Figure 14: Travel during the year previous to the survey between Alpururulam households and the households of their closest relatives (defined as the householder's ten closest cognatic living adult relatives). (a) Destinations of travel by the Alpururulam householders to visit their closest relatives in the last year. (b) Home town or community origins of the ten closest relatives of each of the Alpururulam householders, who visited those householders in Alpururulam during the last year. (Numbers indicate how many visits were made to each location in the last year.)



(a)



(b)

Figure 15: Out-movement from Alpururulam. Responses given by Alpururulam householders when asked (a) where their visitors had moved to, and (b) where members of their own households had moved to, both during the last year. (Numbers indicate number of people moving to other locations.)

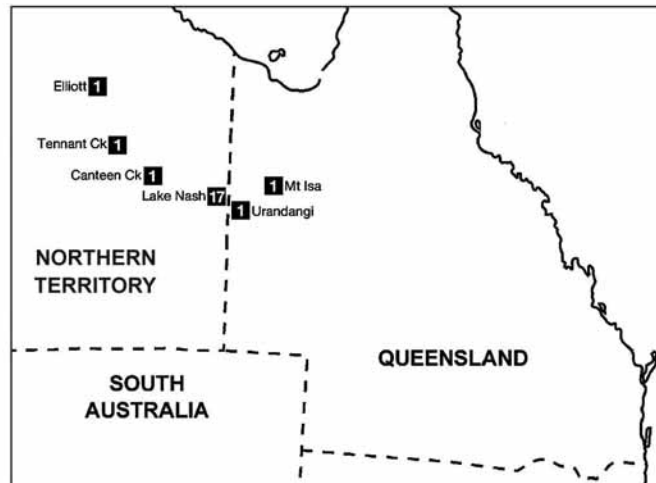
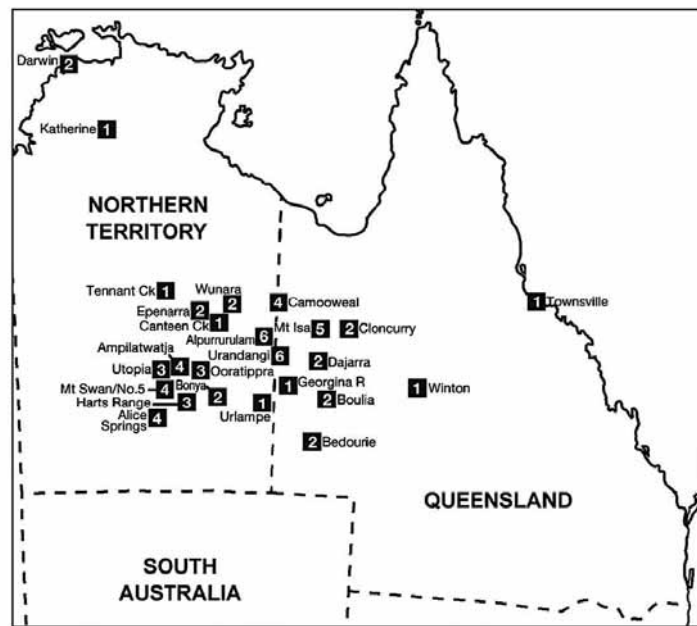
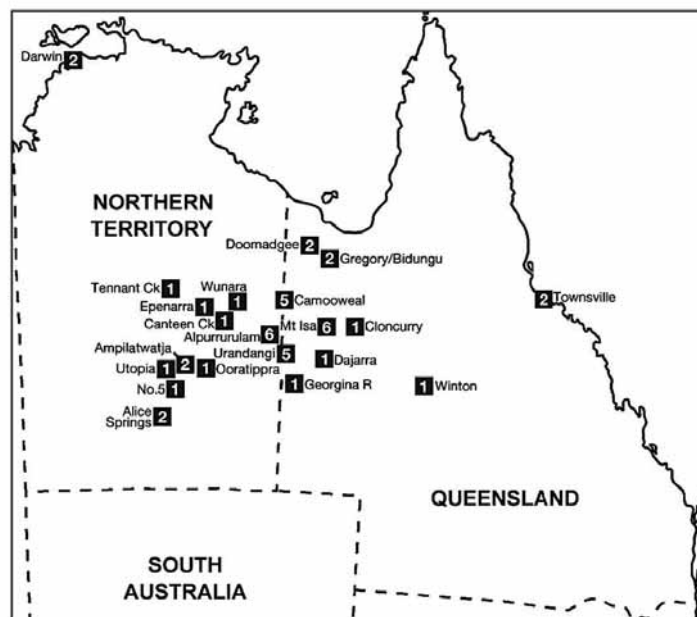


Figure 16: Locations given by Alpururulam household survey participants (20 participants) when asked where they were living in the last three years. (Note: One participant had lived in three locations during this time period. All locations have been recorded.)



(a)



(b)

Figure 18: Travel destinations in the last year by (a) Alpururulam Male Focus Group participants, and (b) Alpururulam Female Focus Group participants, who took part in the survey. (Numbers indicate how many times a location was visited by participants in the last year.)

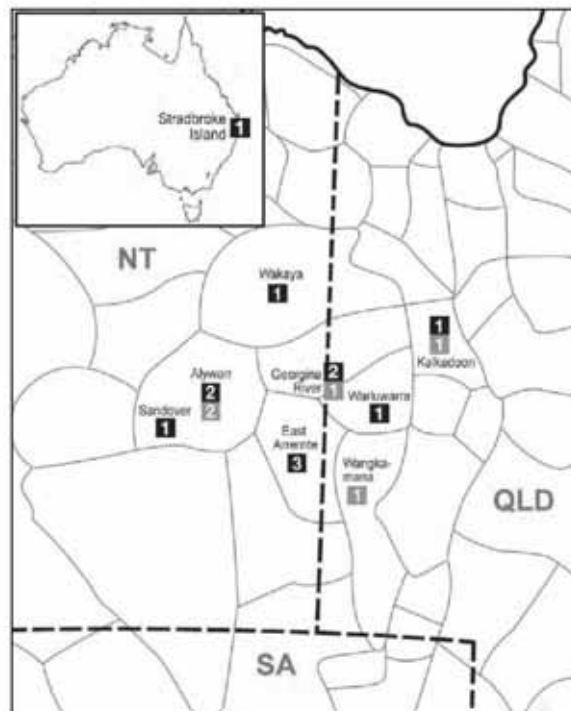


Figure 19: Language Group identity of householder interviewees and their partners or spouses in Mt Isa.

- Country/Language Group of the survey's householder participants.
- Country/Language Group of the partners of survey participants.

N.B. The language group territories are taken from AIATSIS's 'The Encyclopedia of Aboriginal Australia', but no claims are made by the current authors for the accuracy of the AIATSIS maps (see Horton 1994).

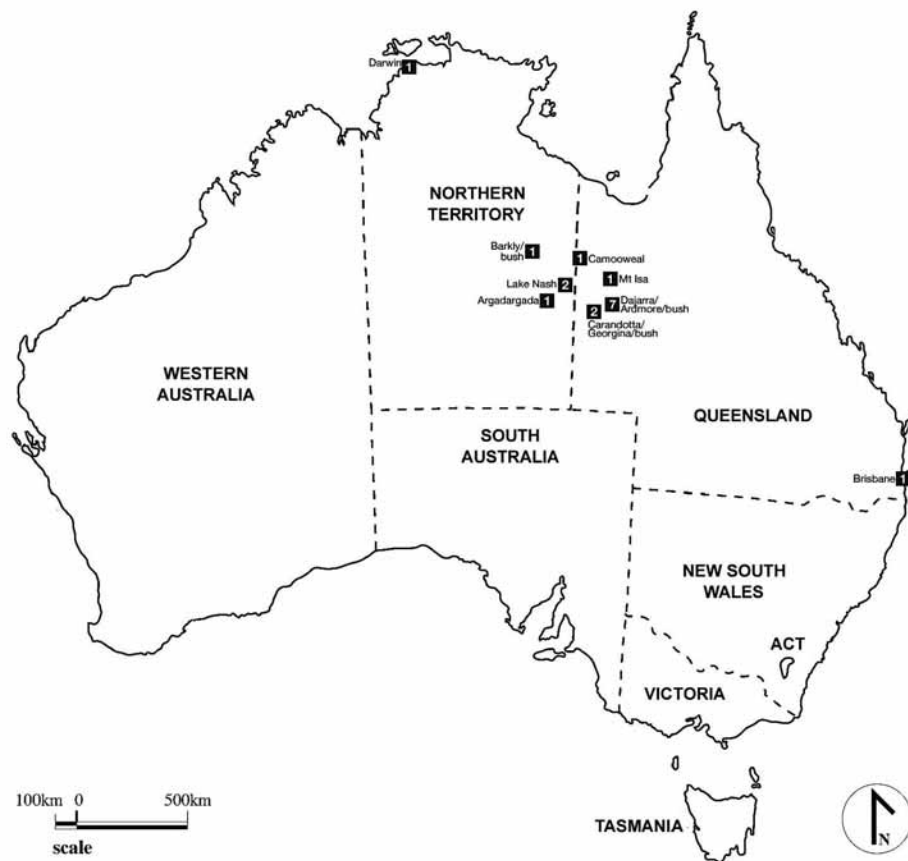
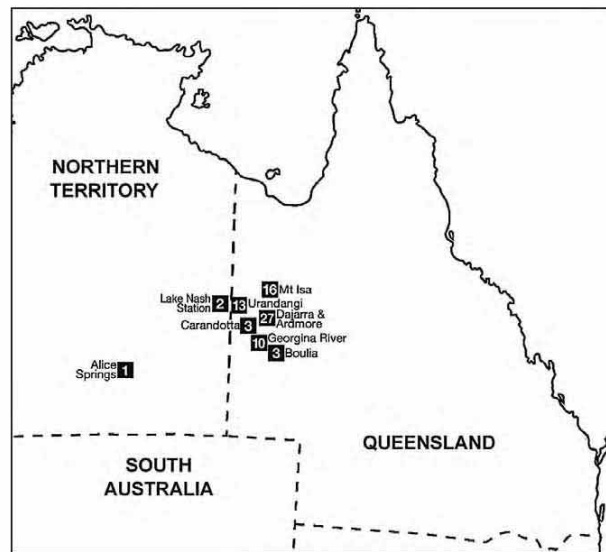
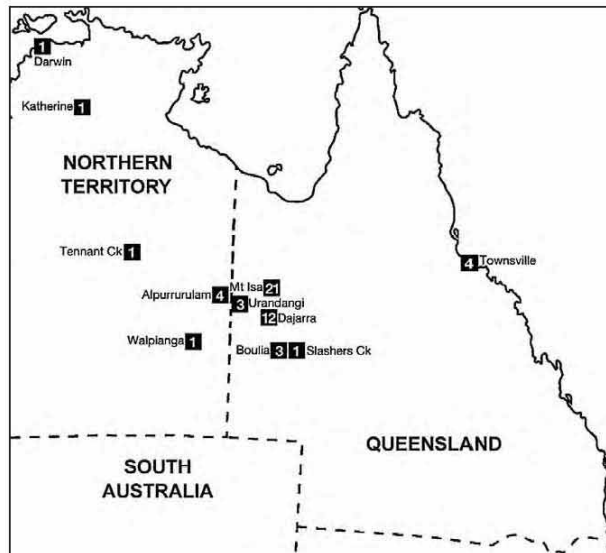


Figure 20: Locations given by Mt Isa household participants as to where they were reared. Numbers indicate how many participants were reared in each location (10 participants). (Note: For simplification Ardmore Station has been included with Dajarra.)

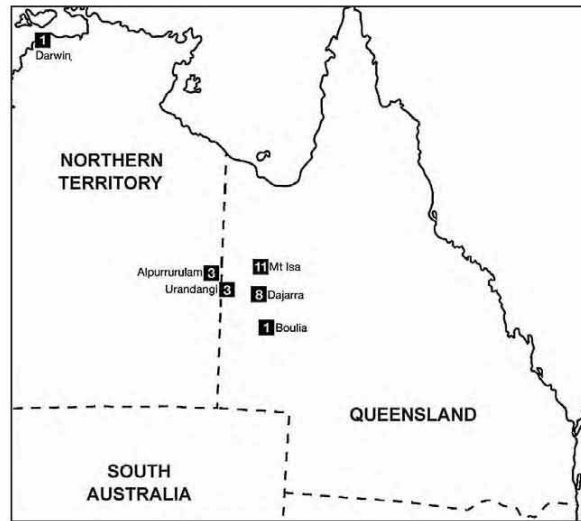


(a)

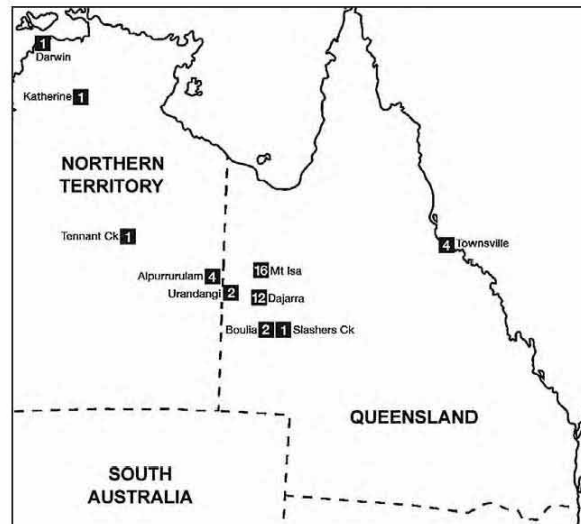


(b)

Figure 21: Locations given by Mt Isa householders as to where each of their ten closest relatives (a) was reared, and (b) resided at the time of the survey.



(a)



(b)

Figure 22: Travel during the year previous to the survey between Mt Isa households and the households of their closest relatives (defined as the householder's ten closest cognatic living adult relatives). (a) Destinations of travel by the Mt Isa householders to visit their closest relatives in the last year. (b) Home town or community origins of the ten closest relatives of each of the Mt Isa householders, who visited those householders in Mt Isa during the last year. (Numbers indicate how many visits were made to each location in the last year.)

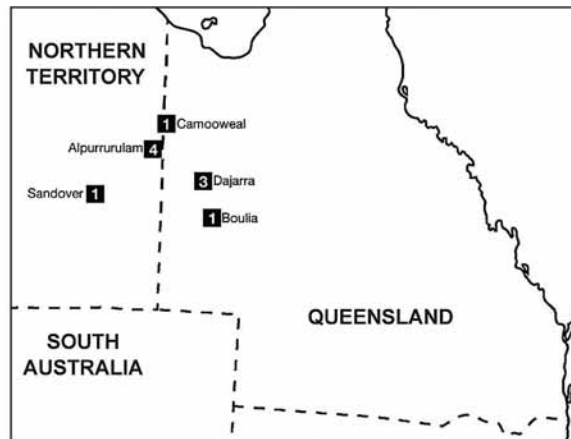


Figure 23 : Out-movement from Mt Isa. Responses given by Mt Isa householders when asked where their visitors had moved to. (Numbers indicate number of people moving to other locations.)

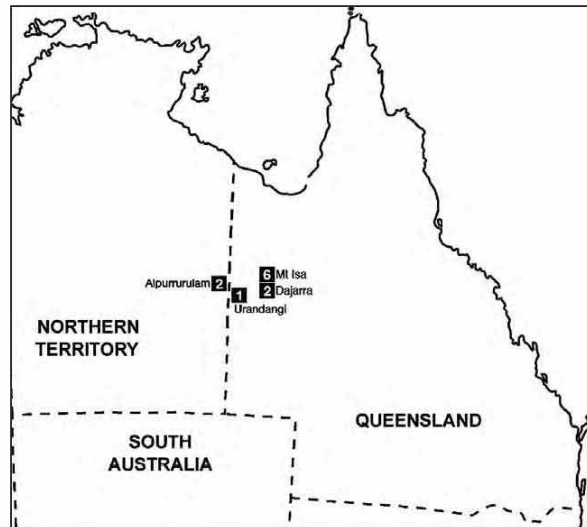


Figure 24: Locations given by Mt Isa household survey participants (10 participants) when asked where they were living in the last three years.

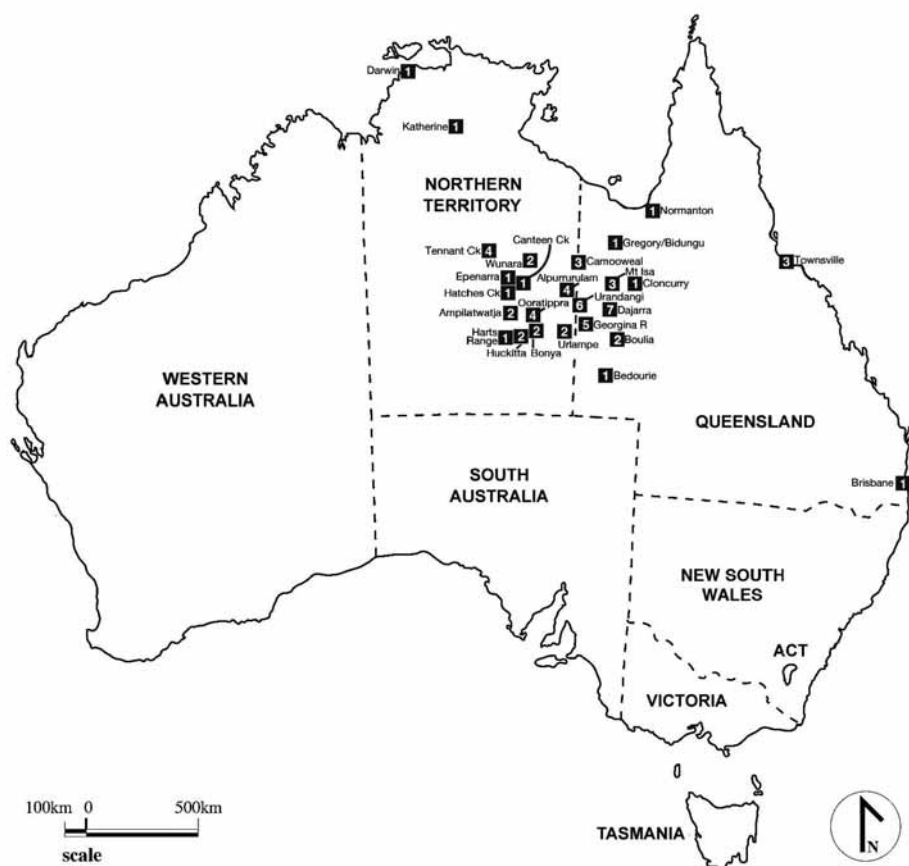


Figure 25: Travel destinations in the last year by Mt Isa Aboriginal householders who took part in the survey (10 participants). (Numbers indicate how many participants visited a location in the last year. Note that the map does not indicate how many times each individual participant visited the location.)

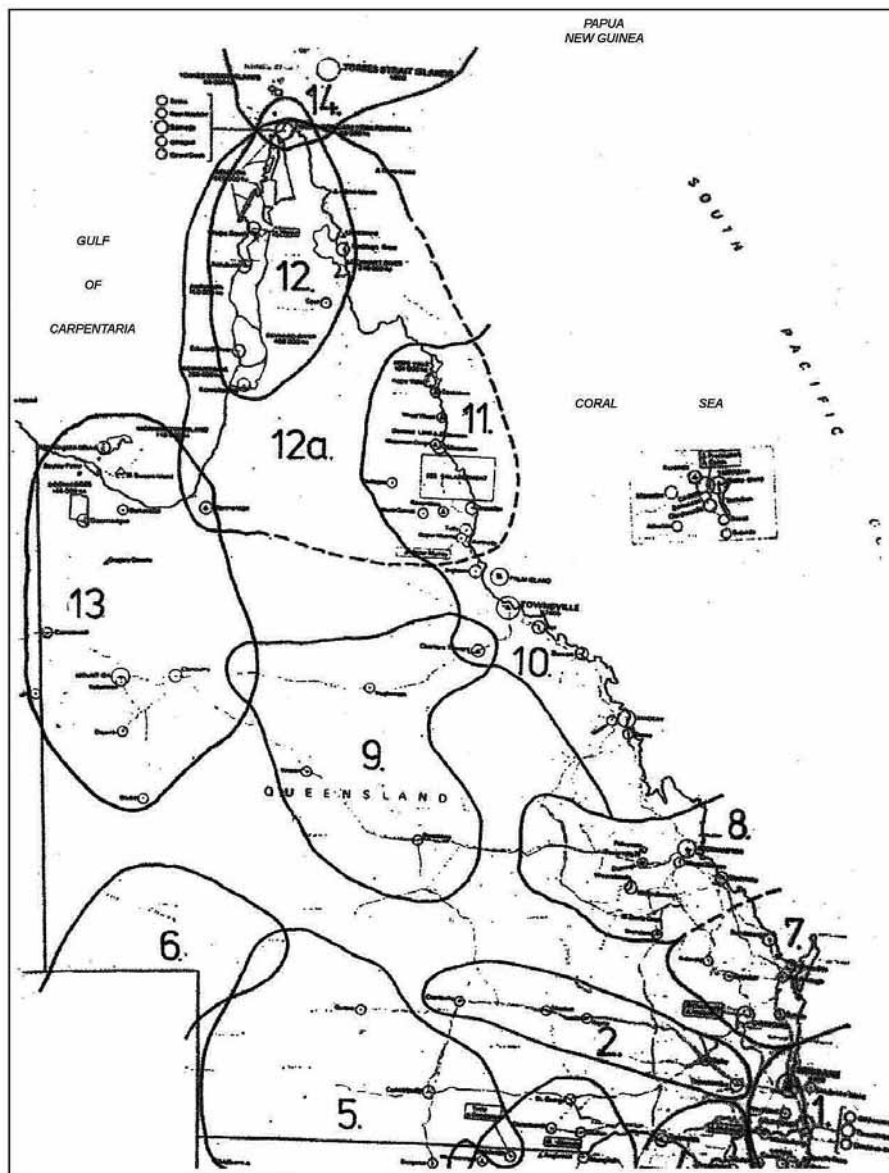


Figure 26: Contemporary Cultural Regions of Queensland (by Memmott 1991).

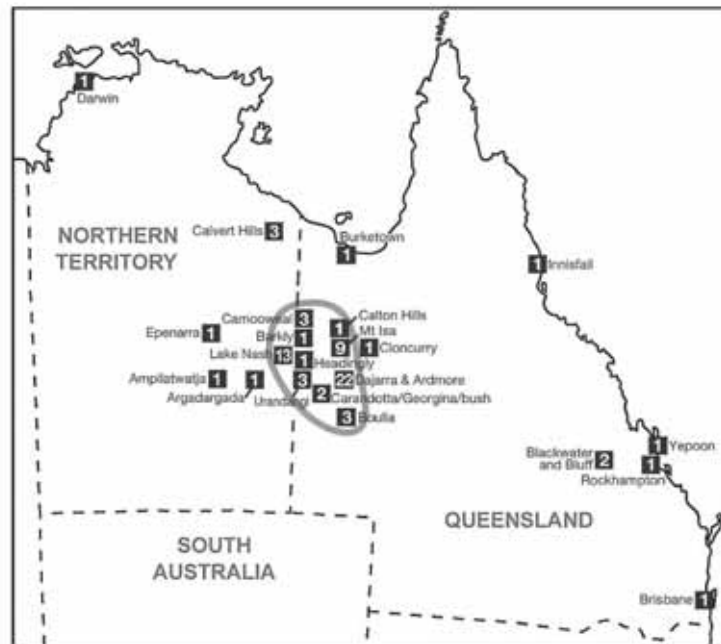


Figure 27 : Locations given by household participants from Dajarra, Alpururulam and Mt Isa as to where they were reared. Numbers indicate how many participants were reared in each location.



Figure 28: Locations given by householders as to where each of their ten closest relatives was reared. Numbers indicate how many relatives were reared in each location. Symbols represent the town from which the household interviewee came from.

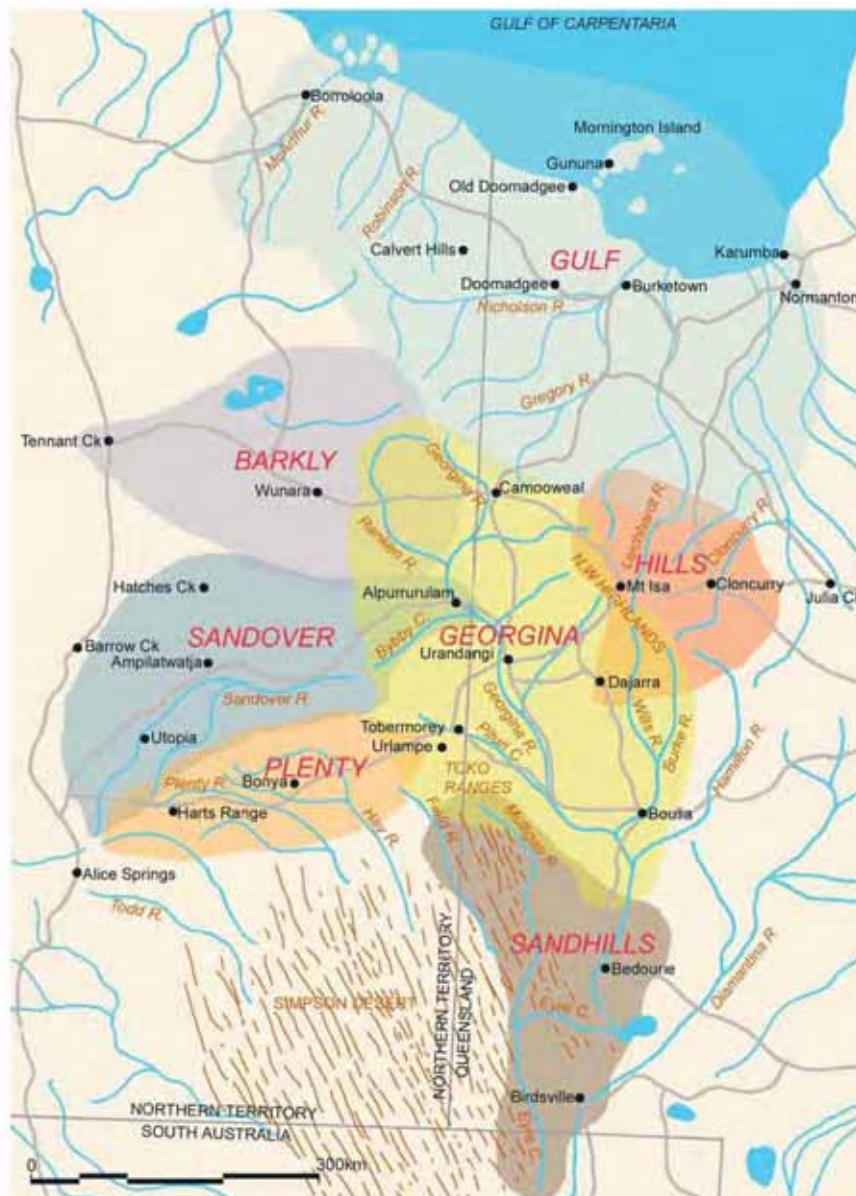


Figure 29: Map of the 'beats' of the Northwest Queensland/Northern Territory border region (by Long 2005:359).

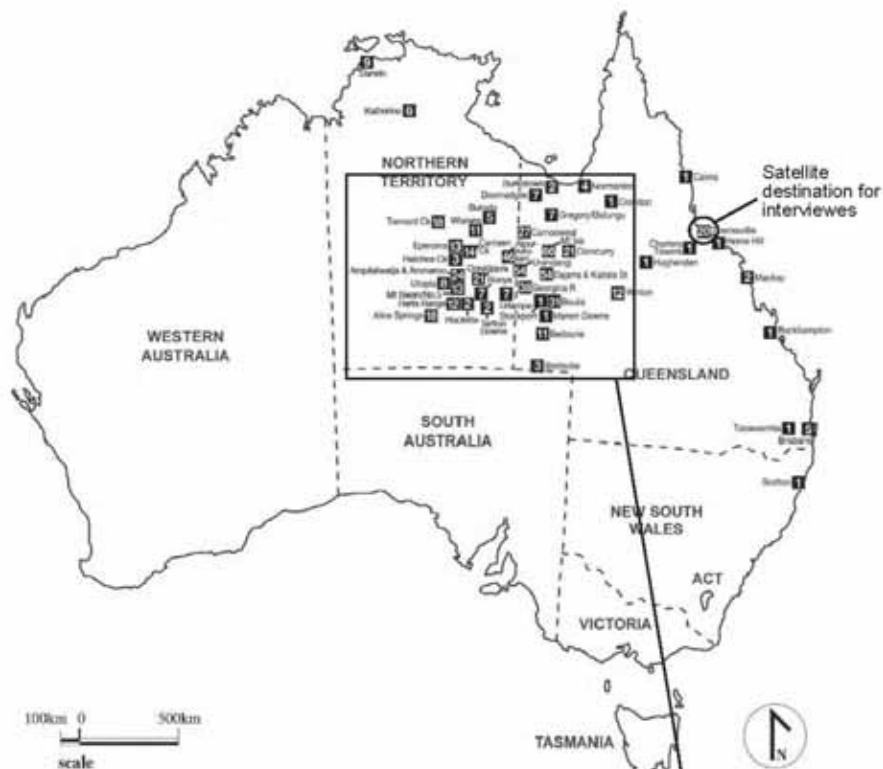
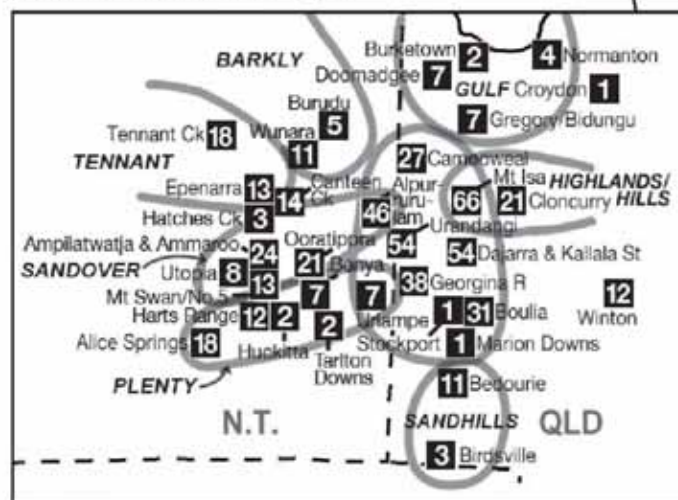


Figure 30: Travel destinations in the last year by the Dajarra, Alpururulam and Mt Isa householders and the male and female interview groups (Dajarra and Alpururulam only) who took part in the survey. Numbers indicate how many participants visited the locations in the year prior to the survey. In the figure below, grey lines indicate Aboriginal mobility regions.



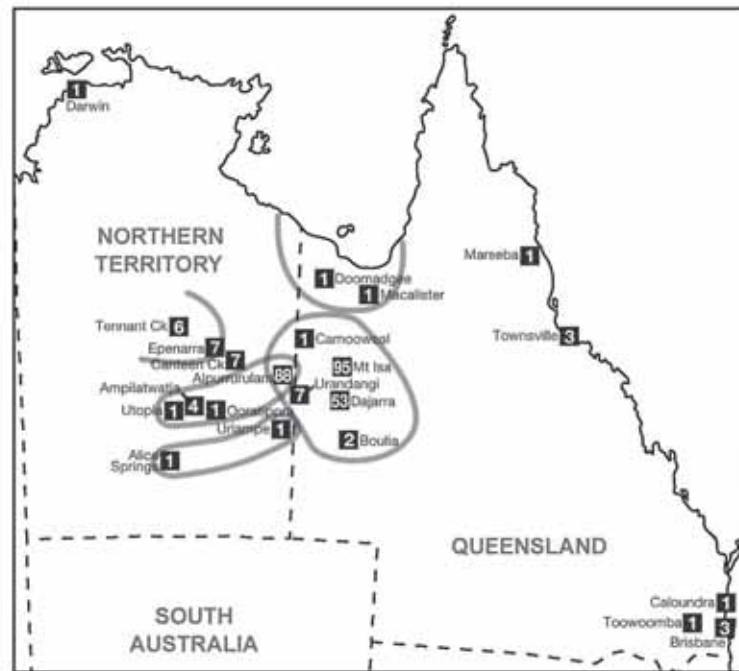


Figure 31: Destinations of travel by householders in Dajarra, Alpururulam and Mt Isa to visit their closest relatives (defined as the householder's ten closest cognatic living adult relatives). Numbers indicate how many visits were made by all of the household survey participants to each destination in the year previous to the survey.

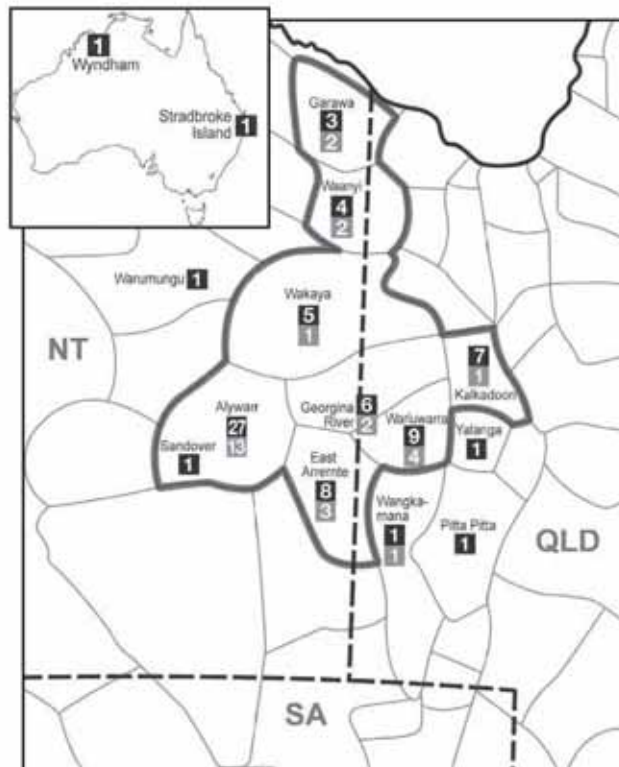


Figure 32: Aggregated language group identities of householder interviewees, male and female group interviewees and their partners or spouses in the three fieldwork locations (Dajarra, Alpururulam and Mt Isa).

- Country/Language Group of the survey's householder, male and female group participants.
- Country/Language Group of the partners of survey participants.

If the language groups to which only one partner belongs are eliminated, there remains a clear clustering pattern indicated by the shaded line. This is a pattern of regional endogamy for the three study groups, involving marriage partners being largely drawn from within neighbouring groups within the region.

N.B. The language group territories are taken from ALATSIS's 'The Encyclopedia of Aboriginal Australia', but no claims are made by the current authors for the accuracy of the ALATSIS maps (see Horton 1994).

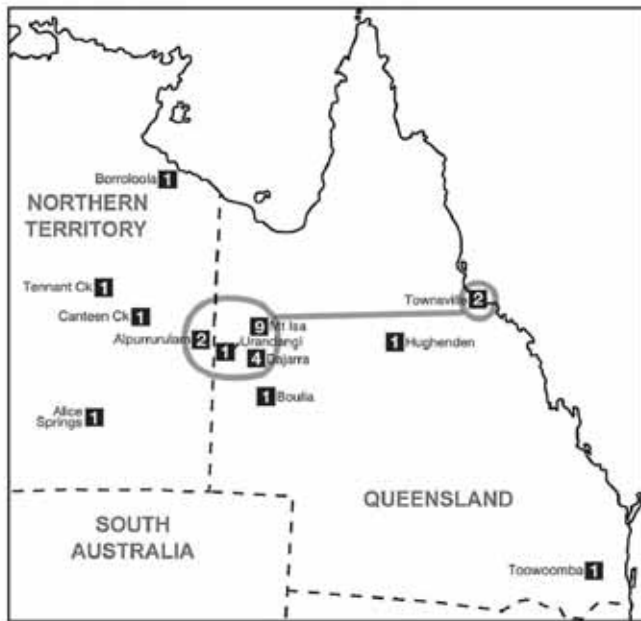


Figure 33: Out-movement of household members from Dajarra and Alpururulam during the last year. Responses given by householder participants when asked where members of their own household had moved to. Numbers indicate number of people moving to other locations. (Mt Isa data not available for this question.)

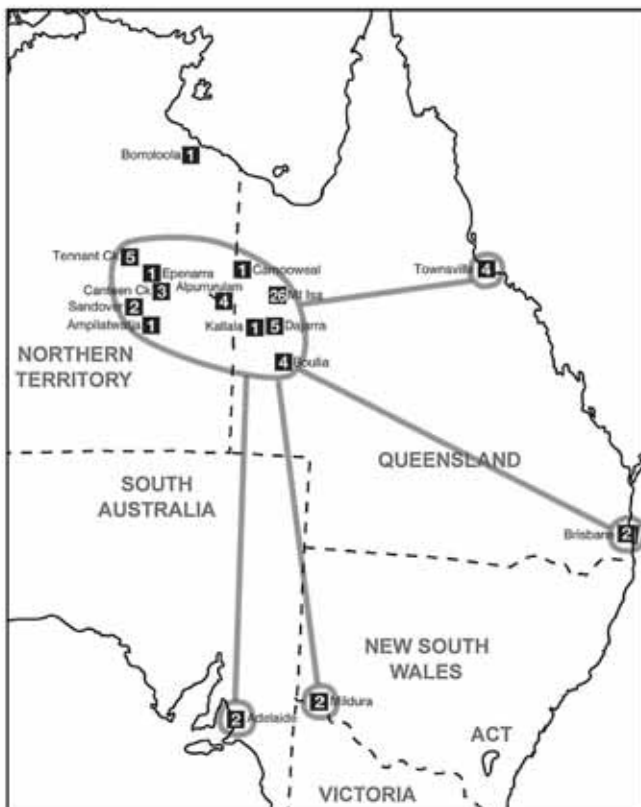


Figure 34: Out-movement of visitors from Dajarra, Alpururulam and Mt Isa during the last year according to householder participants in the survey. Numbers indicate number of people moving to other locations.

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