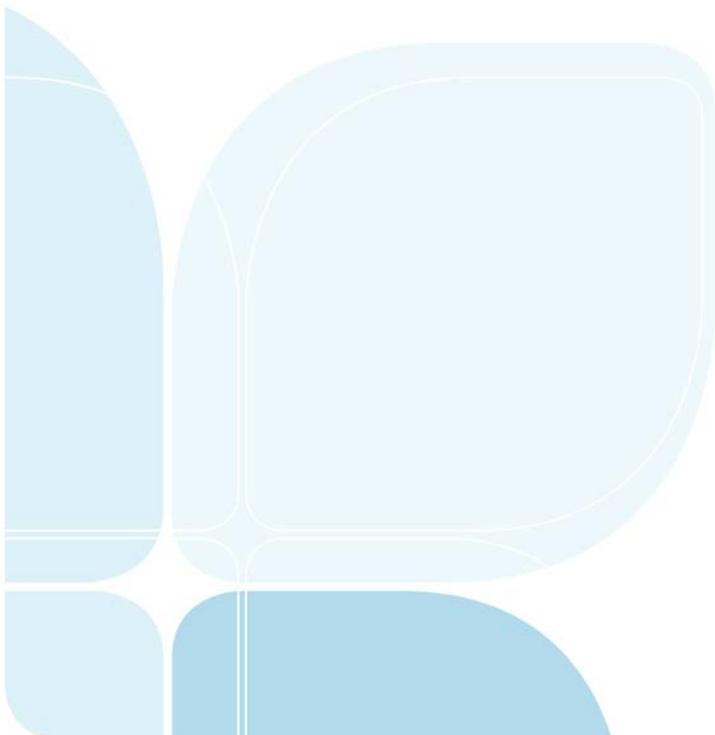




Local Land
Services
Western

Social benchmarking project round 4: A survey of Aboriginal people

Western Local Land Services



Published by the Local Land Services

Title

First published October 2017

ISBN

More information

Western Local Land Services, PO Box 307, Cobar, NSW 2835

www.lls.nsw.gov.au

Acknowledgments

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WN01041

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Disclaimer: The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing October 2017. However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that information upon which they rely is up to date and to check currency of the information with the appropriate officer of Local Land Services or the user's independent adviser.

Executive Summary

This report presents the findings of a survey of Aboriginal people in the Western Local Land Services region.

The objectives of the survey were to (i) inform Western Local Land Services about Aboriginal issues in relation to Country; (ii) understand the awareness of Local Land Services amongst Aboriginal people and identify preferred methods of engagement with Aboriginal people; and (iii) provide a benchmark for key performance indicators identified in the Western Local Land Services Strategic Plan

Characteristics of Aboriginal people completing the survey

Sixty percent of people completing the survey were male, the average age was 44 years and 70% of people lived in Brewarrina or Bourke.

People had lived in their local area for an average of 35 years, with two thirds (65%) of all people living in their local area all their life.

Thirty-nine percent of people reported they were currently employed.

Knowledge and access to Country

Three-quarters of all people (74%) knew who the Traditional Owners were of the Country on which they lived.

In addition, 93% of people also indicated that they knew of Aboriginal sites in their local area.

A third of all people completing the survey (65%) indicated they had access to Country.

Those people with access to Country were more likely to be females (80%) than males (55%). In addition, relatively older people with an average age of 46 years were more likely to have access to country than younger people with an average age of 38 years.

Seventy-one percent of people, if they were given access to rural properties, indicated they would want to know more about Country. Older people were interested in knowing more about Country (average age of 45 years) when compared to relatively younger people (average age of 37 years).

Looking after Country through employment and training

Of those people who were employed, 54% indicated their work involved looking after Country.

Only 13% of people had undertaken any training in the last three years which involved looking after Country.

Involvement in looking after Country

Fifty-four percent of all people indicated that in the last 12 months they had undertaken activities which involved looking after Country. Those who had been involved in looking after country were relatively older (average age of 48 years) than those who had not been involved in looking after Country (average age of 37 years).

The four most common activities through which people had been involved in looking after Country were through NAIDOC activities; community events; Traditional Owner groups; and fishing competitions.

Amongst those people who had *not* been involved in looking after Country in the last 12 months, the most commonly reported reasons for *not* being involved in looking after Country were that they hadn't 'heard of any activities'; that 'nothing ever happens'; that they did not have enough time or were too busy; or that they didn't have any transport.

When people were asked if they thought "the level of involvement by Aboriginal people in caring for Country in this area was very good", 46% agreed with the statement and 31% disagreed.

In addition, although 36% of people believed the level of involvement with Aboriginal people in caring for Country in the area was better than it was three years ago; 33% also disagreed with this statement and 31% expressed no opinion.

Sharing traditional land management practices

Forty-one percent of people had been involved in sharing traditional land management practices in the last 12 months, with the two most commonly reported practices being 'sharing yarns' and collecting bush tucker.

Issues affecting Country

People identified issues related to water, including fish populations and the use and quality of water as the most important issues affecting Country. This included the occurrence of carp, loss of fish populations, lack of water, the over use of water and water quality.

Engagement with Local Land Services

Half of those people completing the (50%) survey had heard of Local Land Services.

Those people who were currently employed were more likely to have heard of Local Land Services than those who were not employed, as were older people when compared to relatively younger people.

Of those people who had heard of Local Land Services, a third (34%) did not know what Local Land Services did. Two-thirds believed Local Land Services undertook Aboriginal site protection (63%) and 41% believed they managed pest animals and weeds.

People completing the survey believed the best way for Local Land Services to 'yard up' with Aboriginal people was through community events, meet with elders and hold community meetings.

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Introduction

Local Land Services brings together agricultural production advice, biosecurity, natural resource management and emergency management into a single organisation. As a regional organisation they are responsible for delivering services that add value to local industries, enhance natural resources, protect industries from pests and disease and help communities respond to emergencies such as flood, fire and drought. Western Local Land Services has undertaken a survey of Aboriginal people to help inform the delivery of projects and programs within the region.

Objectives

The core objectives of the project were to:

- To inform Western Local Land Services about Aboriginal issues in relation to Country;
- To understand the awareness of Local Land Services amongst Aboriginal people and identify preferred methods of engagement with Aboriginal people; and
- To provide a benchmark for key performance indicators identified in the Western Local Land Services Strategic Plan.

Methodology

There were two core components to the project methodology which included (i) questionnaire design and (ii) the implementation of the survey.

Questionnaire design

The questionnaire was developed through discussions with Western Local Land Services staff.

The questionnaire was designed for use as a self-completion questionnaire, although an equivalent web based questionnaire was also developed if people chose to complete the questionnaire online.

The questionnaire focused on several core areas of interest which included:

1. The characteristics of survey respondents;
2. Knowledge of and access to Country;
3. Looking after Country through employment and training;
4. Aboriginal involvement in looking after Country;
5. Sharing traditional land management practices;
6. Identifying issues affecting Country; and
7. Engagement with Local Land Services.

The questionnaire used in the current survey is presented in Appendix A.

Survey sampling and implementation

The sampling frame consisted of all Aboriginal people within the Western Local Land Services region.

The questionnaire was distributed by Local Land Services staff to Aboriginal people in the region between mid-March and the end of August 2017.

The final sample included 70 completed questionnaires

Analysis of survey data

The analysis of survey data included frequency tables which were used to describe responses to all survey questions.

The questionnaire included several questions which allowed people to provide multiple answers or responses. For instance, in identifying what Local Land Services does, people may have identified one or any number of specific activities. Similarly, in identifying the best way for Aboriginal people to engage with Local Land Services several different methods of engagement may have been identified.

Tables based on the analysis of multiple responses have been identified in the footnote of each table. In these tables a single person may be included in multiple rows of the table if they have provided multiple responses to the question being analysed. In these tables it is important not to sum across the rows of the table so as to avoid double counting of individuals who may be reported in multiple rows.

Although the total sample included 70 respondents, the analysis of specific questions may be based on a sample which is somewhat lower than the total sample size. This is due to people being unable or unwilling to answer the question or people refusing or omitting to answer the question.

Characteristics of Aboriginal people completing the survey

Table 1 indicates that 60% of all people completing the survey were male and 40% were female.

Table 1: "Please identify your gender?"

Response	Count	Percent
Male	41	60.3
Female	27	39.7
Total respondents	68	100.0

Source: EBC (2017).

Town of residence

Brewarrina (39%) and Bourke (30%) were the two towns in which the majority of people completing the survey were located (Table 2).

Table 2: "What is the name of the town in which you live?"

Response	Count	Percent
Brewarrina	27	39.1
Bourke	21	30.4
Goodooga	8	11.6
Balranald	4	5.8
Menindee	2	2.9
Mildura	2	2.9
Euston	1	1.4
Ivanhoe	1	1.4
Pooncarie	1	1.4
Red Cliffs	1	1.4
Weilmoringle	1	1.4
Total number of people	69	100.0

Source: EBC (2017).

Age of people completing the survey

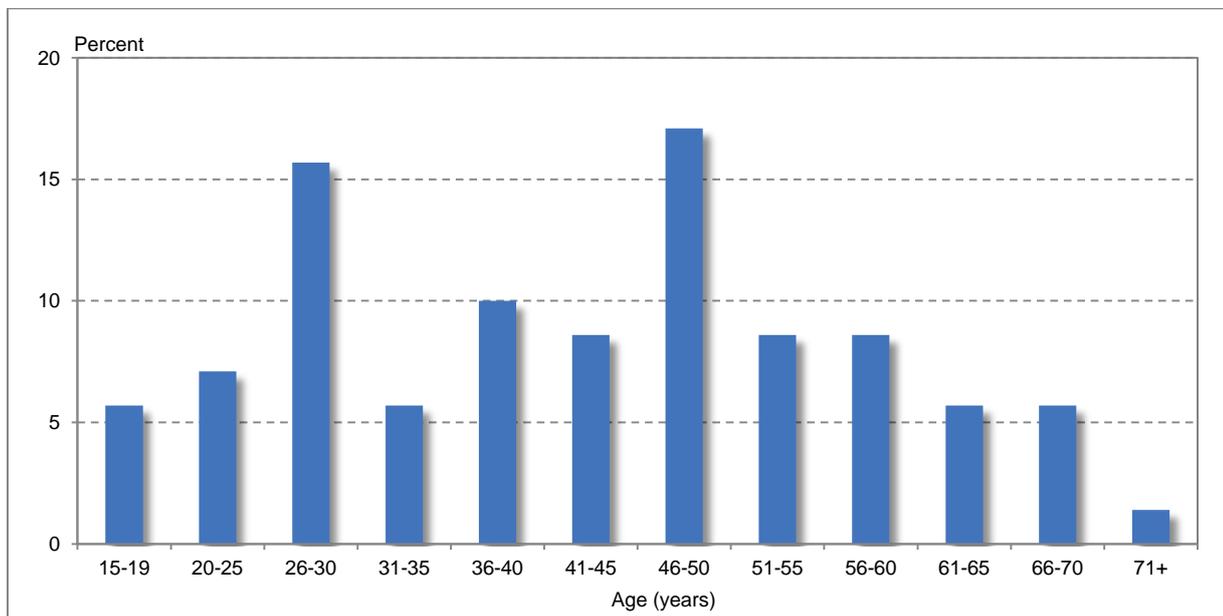
The age of all people completing the survey varied between 16 and 82 years, with the average age being 44 years (Table 3 and Figure 1).

Table 3: "In what year were you born?"

Age (years)	Count	Percent	Cumulative Percent
15-19	4	5.7	5.7
20-25	5	7.1	12.8
26-30	11	15.7	28.6
31-35	4	5.7	34.3
36-40	7	10.0	44.3
41-45	6	8.6	52.8
46-50	12	17.1	70.0
51-55	6	8.6	78.6
56-60	6	8.6	87.1
61-65	4	5.7	92.8
66-70	4	5.7	98.6
71+	1	1.4	100.0
Total number of people	70	100.0	
Median years			43.5

Source: EBC (2017).

Figure 1: age of people completing the survey



Source: EBC (2017).

Years lived in the local area

Table 4 and Figure 2 shows that over half of all people (53%) had lived in their local area for 35 years or less.

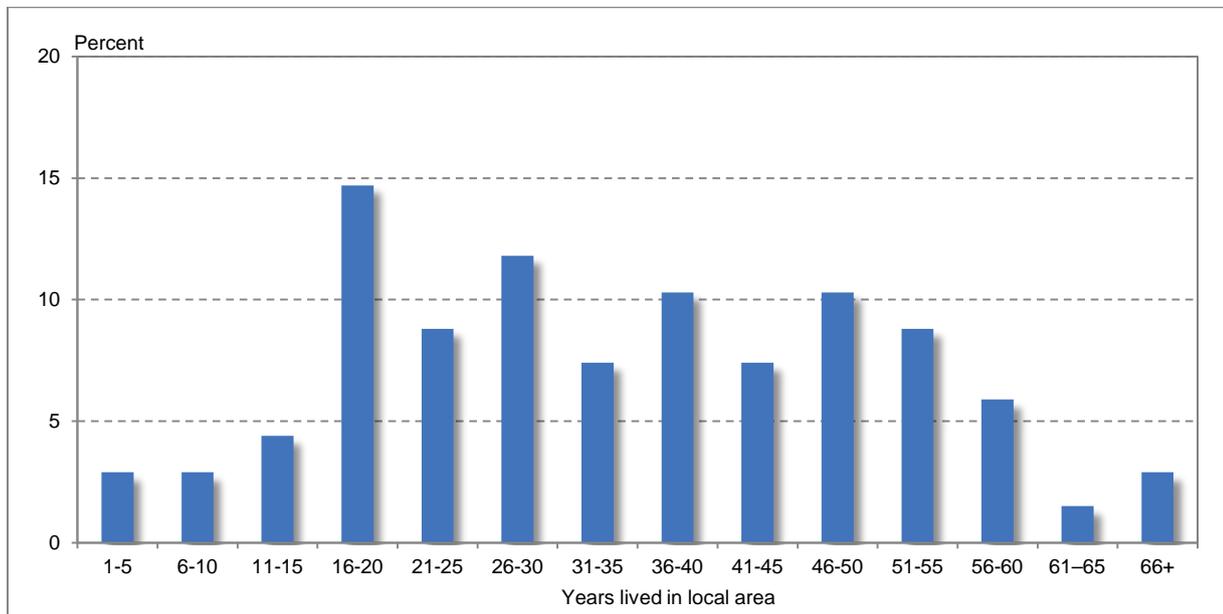
A comparison of a person's age (Table 4) with how long they had lived in the local area (Table 3) showed that two thirds (65%) of all people had lived in their local area all their life.

Table 4: "How many years have you lived in your local area?"

Years in local area	Count	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1-5	2	2.9	2.9
6-10	2	2.9	5.8
11-15	3	4.4	10.3
16-20	10	14.7	25.0
21-25	6	8.8	33.8
26-30	8	11.8	45.5
31-35	5	7.4	52.9
36-40	7	10.3	63.2
41-45	5	7.4	70.5
46-50	7	10.3	80.8
51-55	6	8.8	89.7
56-60	4	5.9	95.5
61-65	1	1.5	97.0
66+	2	2.9	100.0
Total number of people	68	100.0	
Median years			34.5

Source: EBC (2017).

Figure 2: length of time lived in the local area



Source: EBC (2017).

Current employment

Table 5 shows that 39% of people were currently employed.

There was no difference in the age or gender of those who were and were not employed. In addition, there was no relationship between how long they had lived in the local area and whether they were currently employed or not.

Table 5: "Are you currently employed?"

Response	Count	Percent
Yes	27	39.1
No	42	60.9
Total number of people	69	100.0

Source: EBC (2017).

Of the 27 people who were employed, 20 people described the type of job they had. Table 6 shows the range of jobs held by people completing the survey.

Table 6: "Please describe your job"

Response	Count	Percent
Supervisor	3	15.0
Co-Director/CEO	2	10.0
Carer	1	5.0
Caretaker	1	5.0
Cleaning	1	5.0
Employment mentor	1	5.0
Guard	1	5.0
Guide	1	5.0
Hospital assistant	1	5.0
Lawn mowing	1	5.0
Local Aboriginal Land Council	1	5.0
Self employed	1	5.0
Shearer	1	5.0
Shire Council	1	5.0
Taxi Driver	1	5.0
Work for the dole	1	5.0
Yard maintenance	1	5.0
Total number of people	20	100.0

Source: EBC (2017).

Knowledge and access to Country

Table 7 shows that three-quarters of all people (74%) knew who the Traditional Owners were of the Country on which they lived.

Table 7: "Do you know who the Traditional Owners are of the Country you now live on?"

Response	Count	Percent
Yes	56	74.3
No	6	8.6
Don't know	12	17.1
Total number of people	70	100.0

Source: EBC (2017).

Ninety-three percent of people (93%) also indicated that they knew of Aboriginal sites in their local area (Table 8).

Table 8: "Do you know of any Aboriginal sites in your local area?"

Response	Count	Percent
Yes	65	92.9
No	5	7.1
Total number of people	70	100.0

Source: EBC (2017).

A third of all people completing the survey (65%) indicated they had access to Country (Table 9).

Those with access to Country were significantly more likely to be females (80%) than males (55%). In addition relatively older people with an average age of 46 years were significantly more likely to have access to country than younger people with an average age of 38 years.

The length of time they had lived in the local area and whether they were employed or not were unrelated to whether they had access to Country.

Table 9: "Do you have access to Country?"

Response	Count	Percent
Yes	44	64.7
No	24	35.3
Total number of people	68	100.0

Source: EBC (2017).

Table 10 shows that 71% of people, if they were given access to rural properties, would want to know more about Country.

A comparison of those who responded 'yes' with those who responded 'maybe' showed that significantly more older people were interested in knowing more about Country (average age of 45 years) compared to relatively younger people (average age of 37 years).

Table 10: "Given the opportunity to access rural properties, would you want to know more about country?"

Response	Count	Percent
Yes	50	71.4
No	1	1.4
Maybe	19	27.1
Total number of people	70	100.0

Source: EBC (2017).

Looking after Country through employment and training

Of those people who were employed (Table 5), 54% indicated their work involved looking after Country (Table 11).

Table 11: "Does your work involve looking after Country?"

Response	Count	Percent
Yes	14	53.8
No	12	46.2
Total number of people	26	100.0

Note: Based on those people who were employed (Table 5)

Source: EBC (2017).

As shown in Table 12, only 13% of people had undertaken any training in the last three years which involved looking after Country.

Table 12: "In the past 3 years have you done any training in relation to looking after Country?"

Response	Count	Percent
Yes	9	13.4
No	58	86.6
Total number of people	67	100.0

Note: Only three respondents identified the type of training which included 'Aboriginal studies', 'learning to look after Country' and 'workshops'.

Source: EBC (2017).

Involvement in looking after Country

Fifty-four percent of all people completing the survey indicated that in the last 12 months they had undertaken activities which involved looking after Country (Table 13).

The age of the person again distinguished between those who had been involved and those who had not been involved in looking after country. Those who had been involved in looking after country were relatively older (average age of 48 years) than those who had not been involved in looking after Country (average age of 37 years).

Table 13: "In the last 12 months have you been involved in looking after Country?"

Response	Count	Percent
Yes	38	54.3
No	32	45.7
Total number of people	70	100.0

Source: EBC (2017).

Table 14 and Figure 3 show the four most common activities through which people had been involved in looking after Country were NAIDOC activities (42%); community events (40%); through Traditional Owner groups (40%); and through fishing competitions (37%).

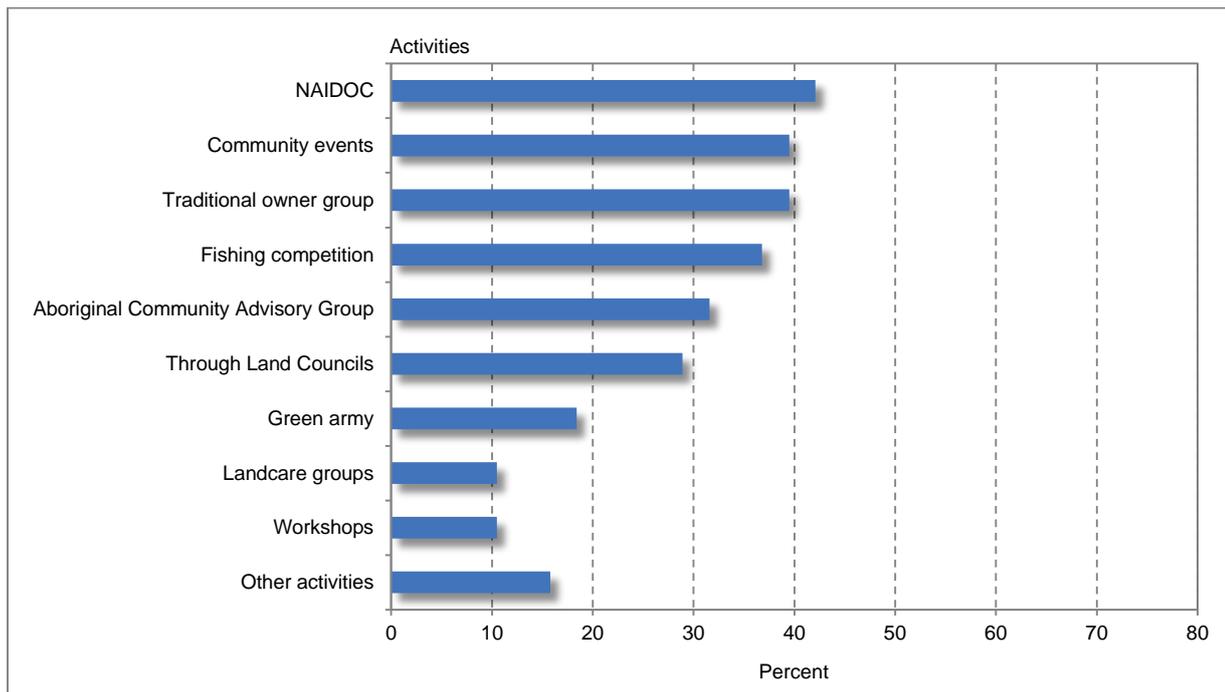
Table 14: “In the last 12 months have you been involved in looking after Country? Yes, it included...”

Response	Count	Percent
NAIDOC activities	16	42.1
Community events	15	39.5
Traditional owner group	15	39.5
Fishing competition	14	36.8
Aboriginal Community Advisory Group	12	31.6
Through Land Councils	11	28.9
Green army	7	18.4
Through Landcare groups	4	10.5
Workshops (inc. property management)	4	10.5
Other activities	6	15.8
Total number of people	38	100.0

Note: Based on those respondents who had been involved in looking after country in the last 12 months (Table 5). Other activities included work for the dole, cultural tours (2), Aboriginal Corporation, as a guide to protect new sites and Festival of Baiame’s Ngunnhu

Source: EBC (2017).

Figure 3: activities through which people had been involved in looking after Country



Source: EBC (2017).

Amongst those people who had *not* been involved in looking after Country in the last 12 months (Table 15 and Figure 4), the most commonly reported reasons for *not* being involved in looking after Country were that they hadn't 'heard of any activities' (50%); that 'nothing ever happens' (30%); that they did not have enough time or were too busy (27%); or that they didn't have any transport (20%).

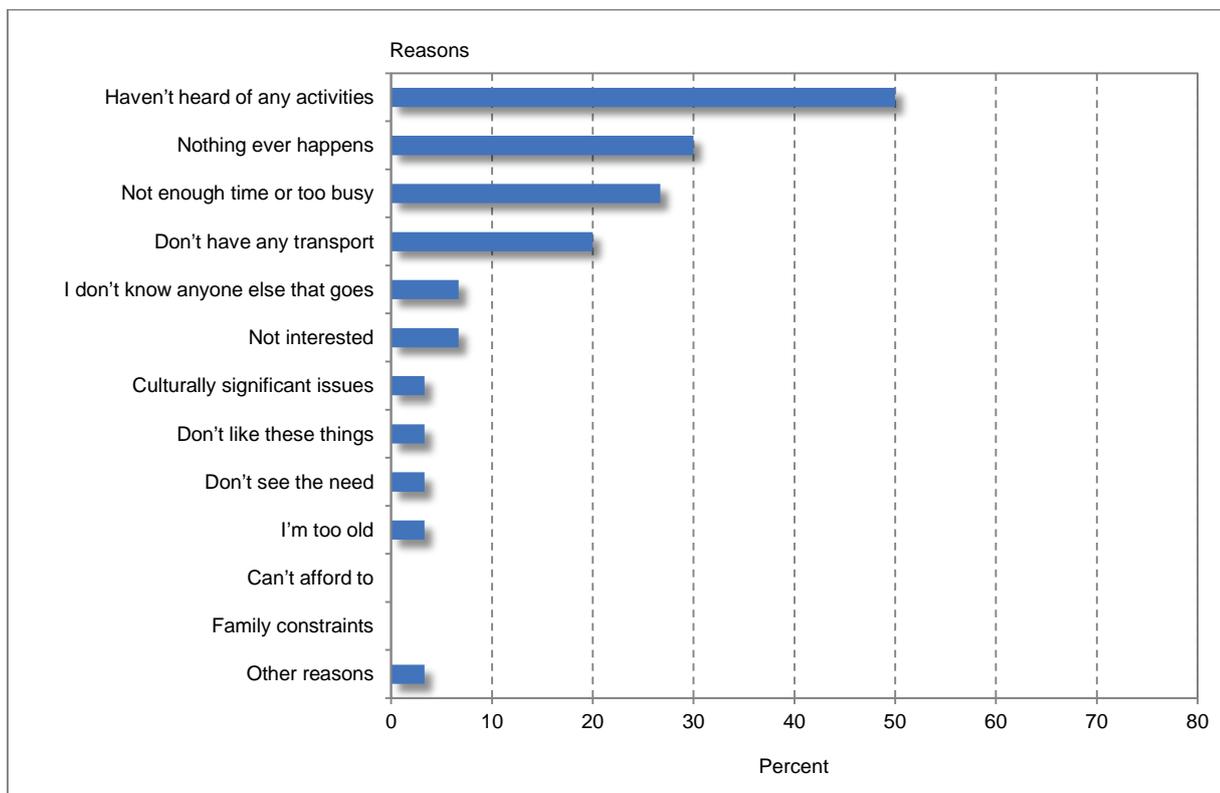
Table 15: "In the last 12 months have you been involved in looking after Country? No, because...."

Response	Count	Percent
Haven't heard of any activities	15	50.0
Nothing ever happens	9	30.0
Not enough time or too busy	8	26.7
Don't have any transport	6	20.0
I don't know anyone else that goes	2	6.7
Not interested	2	6.7
Culturally significant issues	1	3.3
Don't like these things	1	3.3
Don't see the need	1	3.3
I'm too old	1	3.3
Can't afford to	0	0.0
Family constraints	0	0.0
Other reasons	1	3.3
Total number of people	38	100.0

Note: Based on those respondents who had not been involved in looking after country in the last 12 months (Table 5). Other reasons included 'not many programs'.

Source: EBC (2017).

Figure 4: reasons given for *not* being involved in looking after Country



Source: EBC (2017).

When people were asked if they thought “the level of involvement by Aboriginal people in caring for Country in this area was very good” (Table 16), 46% agreed with the statement and 31% disagreed.

Table 16: “Would you say...the level of involvement with Aboriginal people in caring for Country in this area is very good?”

Response	Count	Percent
Agree	32	45.7
Disagree	22	31.4
No opinion	16	22.9
Total number of people	70	100.0

Source: EBC (2017).

Table 17 shows that although 36% of people believed the level of involvement with Aboriginal people in caring for Country in the area was better than it was three years ago; 33% also disagreed with this statement and 31% expressed no opinion.

Table 17: “Would you say...the level of activities with Aboriginal people in caring for Country in this area is better than it was three years ago?”

Response	Count	Percent
Agree	25	35.7
Disagree	23	32.9
No opinion	22	31.4
Total number of people	70	100.0

Source: EBC (2017).

Sharing traditional land management practices

Table 18 shows that 41% of people had been involved in sharing traditional land management practices in the last 12 months.

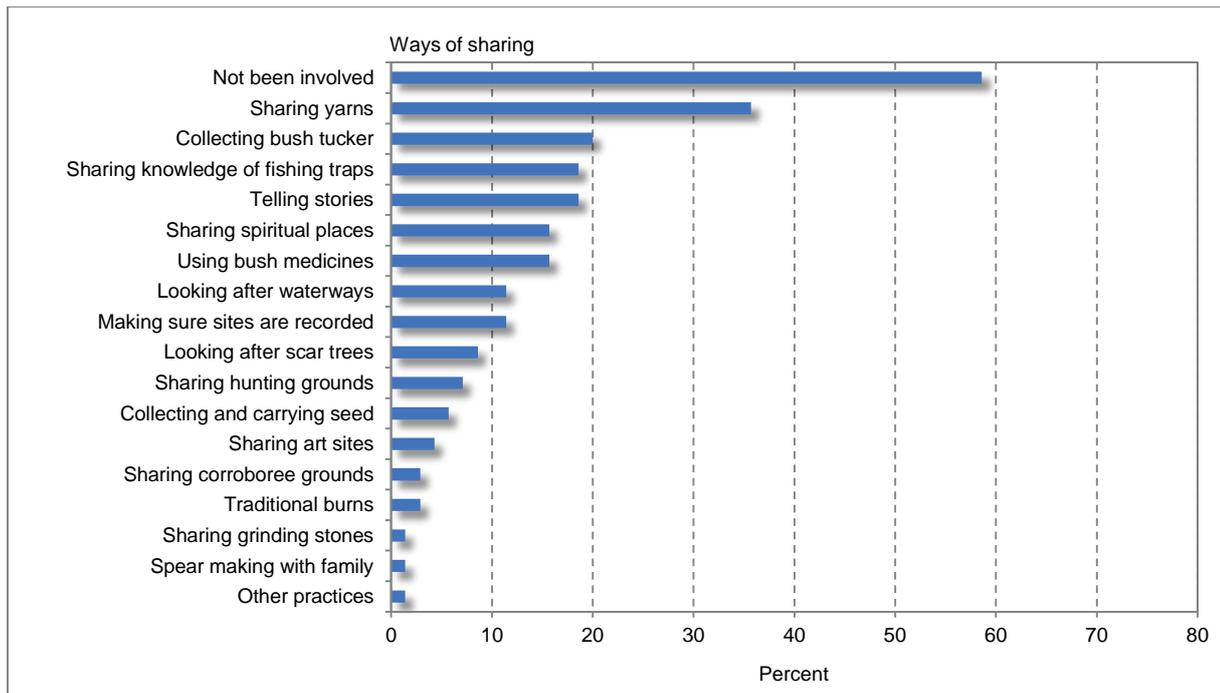
The two most common practices (Table 18) were ‘sharing yarns’ (36%) and collecting bush tucker (20%).

Table 18: “In the last 12 months have you been involved in sharing any of the following traditional land management practices?”

Response	Count	Percent
Have not been involved in sharing any traditional land management practices	41	58.6
Sharing yarns	25	35.7
Collecting bush tucker	14	20.0
Sharing knowledge of fishing traps	13	18.6
Telling stories (ecological cultural knowledge)	13	18.6
Sharing spiritual places	11	15.7
Using bush medicines	11	15.7
Looking after waterways	8	11.4
Making sure sites are recorded	8	11.4
Looking after scar trees	6	8.6
Sharing hunting grounds	5	7.1
Collecting and carrying seed	4	5.7
Sharing art sites	3	4.3
Sharing corroboree grounds	2	2.9
Traditional burns	2	2.9
Sharing grinding stones	1	1.4
Spear making with family	1	1.4
Other practices	1	1.4
Total number of people	70	100.0

Note: Other reasons included ‘celebrating Baime’s Ngunnhu’.
 Source: EBC (2017).

Figure 5: ways of sharing traditional land management practices



Source: EBC (2017).

Issues affecting Country

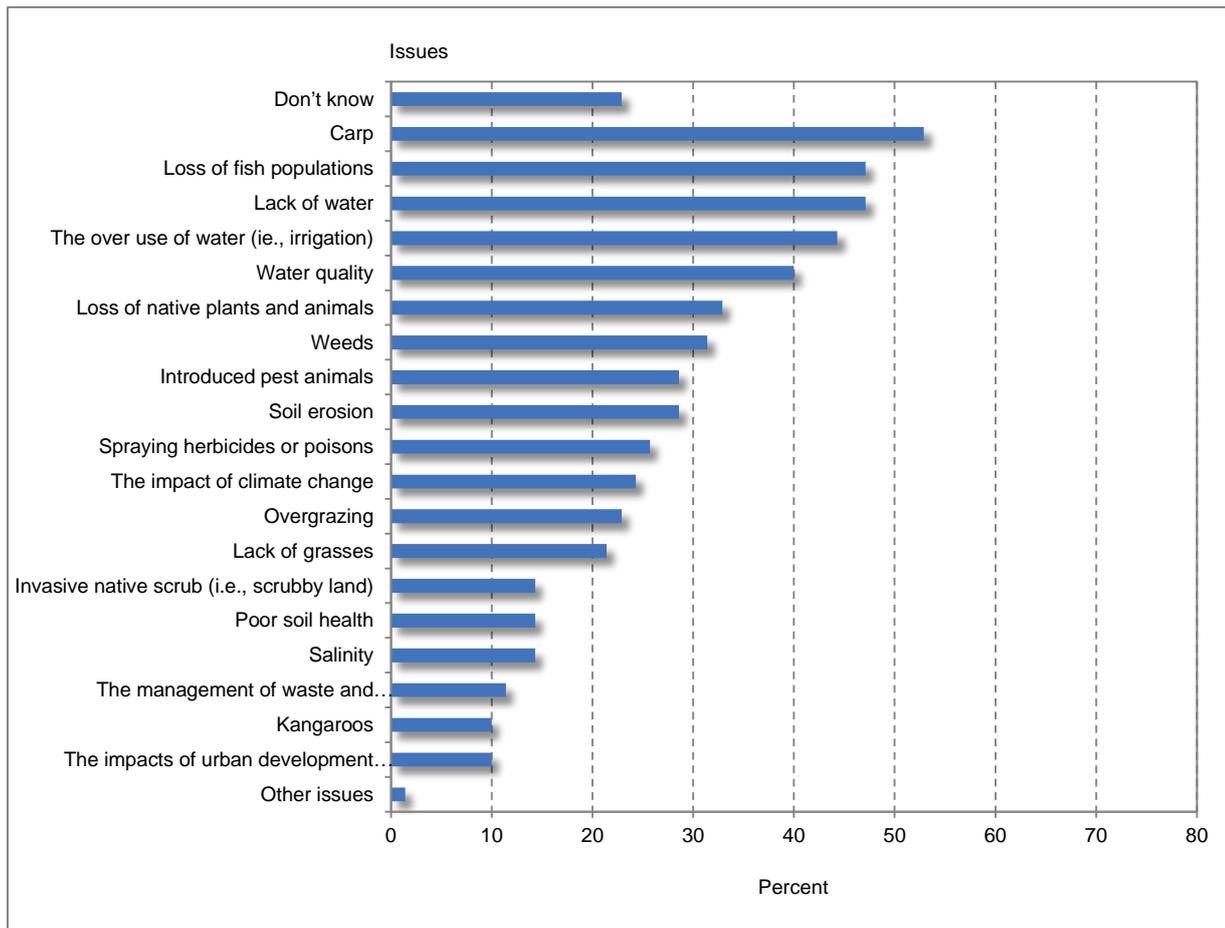
People identified issues related to water, including fish populations and the use and quality of water as the most important issues affecting Country (Table 19). This included the occurrence of carp (53%), loss of fish populations (47%), lack of water (47%), the over use of water (44%) and water quality (40%).

Table 19: "Which of the following do you think are most important in affecting Country around where you live?"

Response	Count	Percent
Don't know	16	22.9
Carp	37	52.9
Loss of fish populations	33	47.1
Lack of water	33	47.1
The over use of water (i.e., irrigation)	31	44.3
Water quality	28	40.0
Loss of native plants and animals	23	32.9
Weeds	22	31.4
Introduced pest animals	20	28.6
Soil erosion	20	28.6
Spraying herbicides or poisons	18	25.7
The impact of climate change	17	24.3
Overgrazing	16	22.9
Lack of grasses	15	21.4
Invasive native scrub (i.e., scrubby land)	10	14.3
Poor soil health	10	14.3
Salinity	10	14.3
The management of waste and pollutants	8	11.4
Kangaroos	7	10.0
The impacts of urban development (i.e., stormwater)	7	10.0
Other issues	1	1.4
Total number of people	70	100.0

Note: Other issues included 'over clearing'.
Source: EBC (2017).

Figure 6: issues affecting Country



Source: EBC (2017).

Engagement with Local Land Services

Half of those people completing the survey (50%) had heard of Local Land Services (Table 20).

Those people who were currently employed were significantly more likely to have heard of Local Land Services (70%) than those who were not employed (38%).

In addition, relatively older people (average age of 49 years) were more likely to have heard of Local Land Services than relatively younger people (average age 37 years).

Table 20: "Had you heard of Local Land Services prior to receiving this survey?"

Response	Count	Percent
Yes	35	50.0
No	35	50.0
Total number of people	70	100.0

Source: EBC (2017).

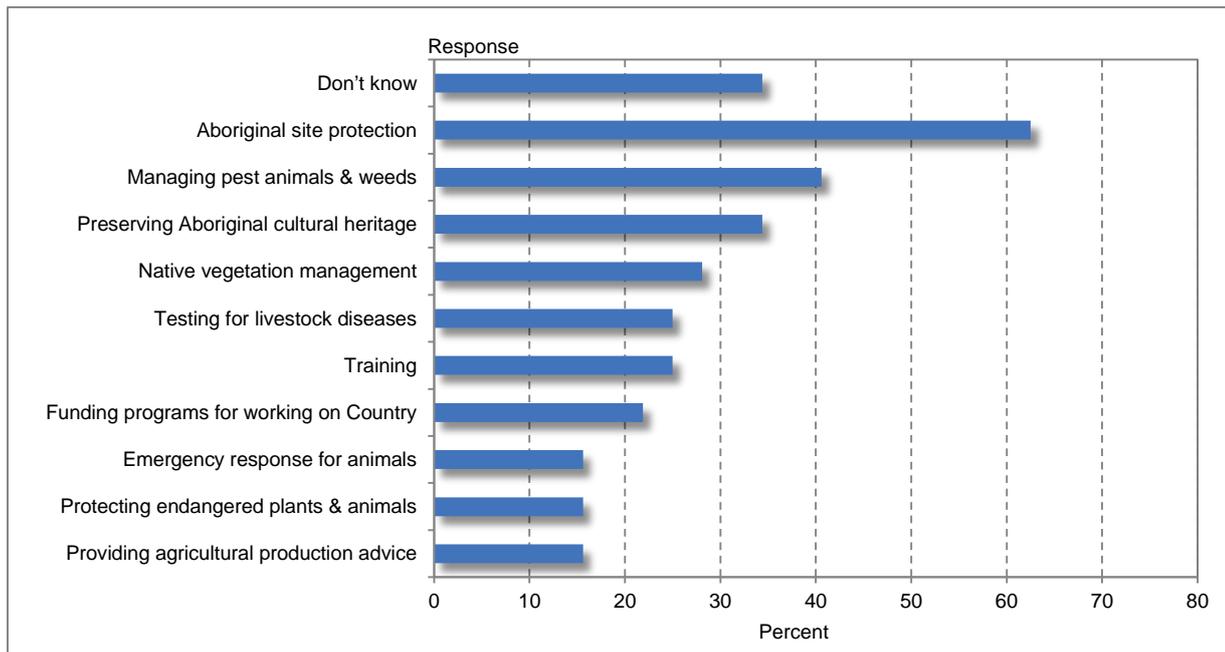
Of those people who had heard of Local Land Services, a third (34%) did not know what Local Land Services did. Two-thirds believed Local Land Services undertook Aboriginal site protection (63%) and 41% believed they managed pest animals and weeds (Table 21 and Figure 7).

Table 21: "Do you know what Local Land Services does?"

Response	Count	Percent
Don't know	11	34.4
Aboriginal site protection	20	62.5
Managing pest animals and weeds	13	40.6
Preserving Aboriginal cultural heritage	11	34.4
Native vegetation management	9	28.1
Testing for livestock diseases	8	25.0
Training	8	25.0
Funding programs for working on Country	7	21.9
Emergency response for animals	5	15.6
Protecting endangered plants and animals	5	15.6
Providing agricultural production advice	5	15.6
Total number of people	32	100.0

Source: EBC (2017).

Figure 7: beliefs about the role of Local Land Services



Source: EBC (2017).

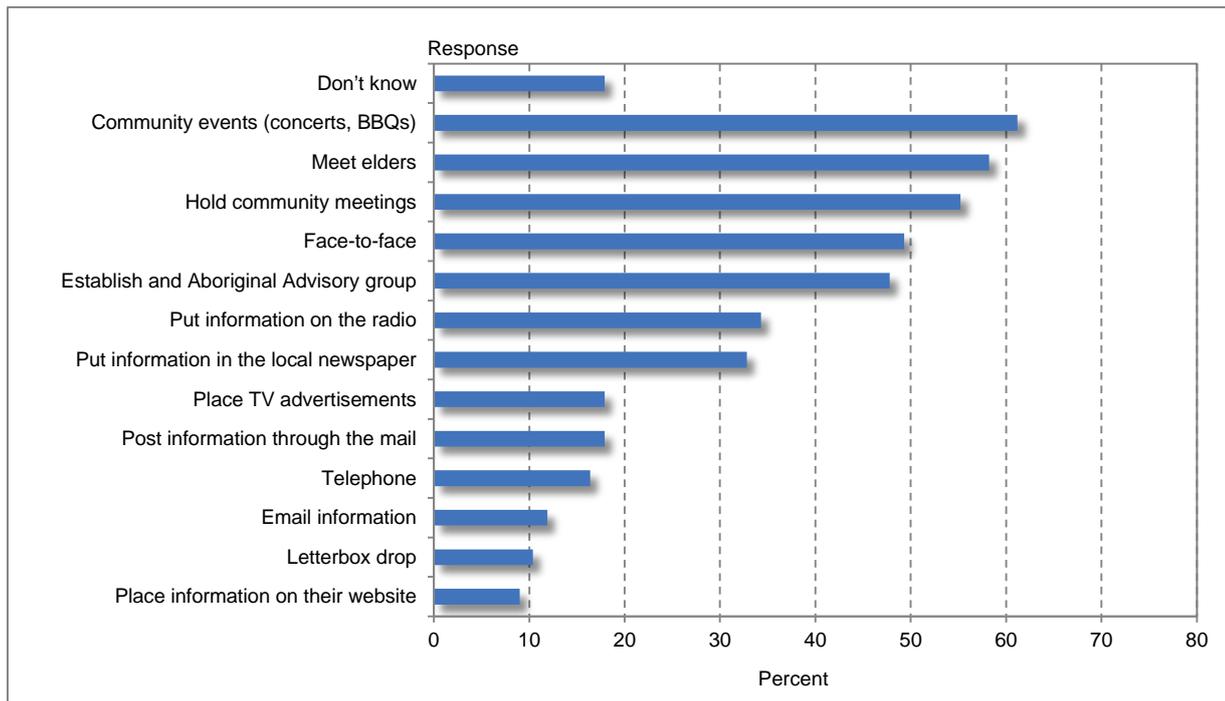
People completing the survey believed the best way for Local Land Services to ‘yarn up’ with Aboriginal people was through community events (61%), meet with elders (58%) and hold community meetings (55%).

Table 22: “What do you think is the best way for the Local Land Services to yarn up with Aboriginal people?”

Response	Count	Percent
Don't know	12	17.9
Community events (concerts, BBQs)	41	61.2
Meet elders	39	58.2
Hold community meetings	37	55.2
Face-to-face	33	49.3
Establish and Aboriginal Advisory group	32	47.8
Put information on the radio	23	34.3
Put information in the local newspaper	22	32.8
Place TV advertisements	12	17.9
Post information through the mail	12	17.9
Telephone	11	16.4
Email information	8	11.9
Letterbox drop	7	10.4
Place information on their website	6	9.0
Total number of people	67	100.0

Source: EBC (2017).

Figure 8: beliefs about the best way for Local Land Services to engage with Aboriginal people



Source: EBC (2017).

Appendix A
Aboriginal community questionnaire



Local Land
Services
Western

Aboriginal community survey within Local Land Services Western Region



_____ Questionnaire Number

Aboriginal community survey for Local Land Services Western Region

The survey is being done to monitor the number of Aboriginal people involved in programs

1. which encourage connection to country; and
2. which facilitate the sharing of traditional land management practices.

This information is used by Local Land Services to develop new programs and monitor current programs.

The questionnaire should take you no longer than 10 minutes to complete.

You are not required to give your name or address and all information is confidential.

The questionnaire can also be completed on line, by accessing the following web page:

<http://wlls.aboriginal.sgizmo.com/s3/>

Please note that if you are using the NBN Skymuster satellite service the questionnaire may not be able to be viewed online.

If you have any questions about the survey please contact:

South of Broken Hill and Cobar:
Ronni O'Donnell
Senior Land Services Officer (Aboriginal Communities)
t: 03 5021 9429
e: ronni.odonnell@lls.nsw.gov.au

North of Broken Hill and Cobar:
Blackie Gordon
Senior Land Services Officer (Aboriginal Communities)
t: 0428 607 536
e: blackie.gordon@lls.nsw.gov.au

1. **What is the name of the town in which you live?**

2. **In what year were you born?**

3. **Please identify your gender**

4. **How many years have you lived in your local area?**

_____ years

5. **Do you know who the Traditional Owners are of the Country you now live in?**

Yes

No

Don't know

6. **Do you know of any Aboriginal sites in your local area?**

Yes

No

7. **Do you have access to Country?**

Yes

No

8. **Given the opportunity to access rural properties, would you want to know more about Country?**

Yes

No

Maybe

9. **Are you currently employed?**

Yes

No → **Go to Question 12**

10. **Please describe your job**

11. Does your work involve looking after Country?

Yes

No

12. In the past 3 years have you done any training in relation to looking after Country?

Yes

No → Go to Question 14

13. What was that training? (please describe)

14. In the last 12 months have you been involved in looking after Country?

Yes, it included... (you may tick more than one box)

Traditional owner group

Community events

Green army

Fishing competition

NAIDOC activities

Through Landcare group

Workshops (inc. property management)

Through Land Councils

Aboriginal Community Advisory Group

Other (please specify) _____

No, because... (you may tick more than one box)

Not enough time or too busy

Nothing ever happens

Not interested

Don't have any transport

Don't like these things

Don't see the need

I'm too old

I don't know anyone else that goes

Haven't heard of any activities

Culturally significant issues

Can't afford to

Family constraints

Other reasons (please specify) _____

15. Would you say...the level of involvement with Aboriginal people in caring for Country in this area is very good

Agree

Disagree

No opinion

16. Would you say...the level of activities with Aboriginal people in caring for Country in this area is better than it was three years ago

Agree

Disagree

No opinion

17. Which of the following do you think are *most important* in affecting Country around where you live? (You may tick more than one box).

Don't know

OR

Salinity

Soil erosion

Weeds

Invasive native scrub, i.e. scrubby land

The impacts of urban development, i.e. stormwater

Overgrazing

Loss of native fish populations

Introduced pest animals

Kangaroos

The management of waste and pollutants

Other (please describe) _____

Water quality

Poor soil health

Lack of grasses

The impacts of climate change

Over use of water, i.e. irrigation

Carp

Lack of water

Loss of native plants and animals

Spraying herbicides or poisons

18. In the last 12 months have you been involved in sharing any of the following traditional land management practices?

Have not been involved in sharing any traditional land management practices

OR

Traditional burns

Sharing yarns

Collecting and carrying seed

Sharing hunting grounds

Sharing grinding stones

Telling stories (ecological cultural knowledge)

Looking after waterways

Sharing spiritual places

Using bush medicines

Looking after scar trees

Sharing knowledge of fishing traps

Making sure sites are recorded

Spear making with family

Sharing art sites

Sharing corroboree grounds

Collecting bush tucker

Other practices _____

19. Had you heard of Local Land Services prior to receiving this survey?

Yes

No → **Go to Question 21**

20. Do you know what Local Land Services does? (You may tick more than one box)

Don't know

OR

Aboriginal site protection

Managing pest animals and weeds

Training

Protecting endangered plants and animals

Preserving Aboriginal cultural heritage

Providing agricultural production advice

Funding programs for working on country

Testing for livestock diseases

Native vegetation planning

Emergency response for animals

21. What do you think is the best way for the Local Land Services to yarn up with Aboriginal people? (You may tick more than one box).

Don't know

OR

Put information in the local newspaper

Hold community meetings

Put information on the radio

Post information through the mail

Place information on their website

Email information

Place TV advertisements

Letterbox drop

Establish an Aboriginal Advisory group

Face-to-face

Telephone

Meet elders

Community events (concerts, BBQs)

Other ways _____

22. Do you want to be on our mailing list?

Yes

No → **Finish Questionnaire**

23. What is your email address or postal address

Email address _____

Postal address _____

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT AND HELP IN COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE
