## Children in Stolen Generations households

The Stolen Generations refers to the tens of thousands of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who were forcibly removed from their families and communities as part of deliberate assimilation policies adopted by all Australian governments. The children were sent to institutions or adopted by non-Indigenous families. They were separated from their culture, family, land and identity and many of them suffered abuse and neglect.

While the Stolen Generations are an ageing population sub-group, there is a current generation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who live in the same households as the Stolen Generations. A new report shows that children in Stolen Generations households are more likely to experience adverse outcomes than other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, demonstrating a transfer of poverty and Intergenerational Trauma. This report data shows the direct impact of removal and Intergenerational Trauma on the descendants and children who live with Stolen Generations survivors, who experience complex disadvantage across a range of health and education outcomes.



## Education \_\_\_

In 2018 there were an estimated 17,150 Stolen Generations survivors

91% never completed Year 12

In 2014-15 there were an estimated 114,800 adults aged 18 and over who reported to be Stolen Generations descendants

68% had not completed Year 12

Health

In 2014–15 there were an estimated 7,900 children (aged 0-14) who lived in the same household as an adult Stolen Generations family member

had experienced stress in the last 12 months (aged 4-14) In 2014-15 there were an estimated 13.800 Stolen Generations survivors who were aged 50 and over

56% had poor self-assessed 2 times as likely to not have 'good health'

In 2014-15 there were an estimated 114,800 adults aged 18 and over who reported to be Stolen Generations descendants

1.6 times as likely not to have 'good health'

2014–15 there were an estimated 7.900 children (aged 0-14) who lived in the same household as an adult Stolen Generations family member

had missed school without permission in the last 12 months

In 2014-15 there were an estimated 7,900 children (aged 0-14) who lived in the same household as an adult Stolen Generations family member

40% lived in a household where there was a cash flow problem in the last 12 months

In 2014-15 there were an estimated 13.800 Stolen Generations survivors who were aged 50 and over

14% had experienced homelessness in the past 10 years

Home in

In 2018 there were an estimated 17,150 Stolen Generations survivors

**62**% lived in households with income in the bottom 30%



rom a report prepared by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). It provides a new perspective on the intergenerational impact of removal, by looking at outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged under 15 who live in households with members of the Stolen Generations. It is the first time children have been connected to adults in the same household who were removed from their families to uncover direct evidence of the intergenerational effects of removal. This report looks at five outcome areas for children, including health, life stressors, school attendance, language and culture, and some household measures. This new report extends the analyses from two previous reports on the Stolen Generations prepared by AIHW for The Healing Foundation. For more information visit; healingfoundation.org.au