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Australia, Poverty and Health

Poverty within Indigenous Australian

Located in the southern hemisphere between the Indian and the Pacific ocean, south of maritime southeast Asia and north of the Antarctic. Its area of 7,67,90 km² it also as large as the continental USA. Is also the sixth largest country on the globe and the smallest of the seven continents with a population of 25.7 million habitants. Australia is most known for its wide variety of flora and fauna, Australian ecosystems are very different from other parts of the world. There are more than 24,000 species of native plants and marsupials which is an infraclass of metatherian mammals.

As vast and varied are the plants and animals of Australia, the situation of the economic and health status of minorities and the impacts on food security is of fundamental importance. I believe it's necessary to address the background of the country economically and how diverse households are, plus each role taken by the family members.

The size of Australian families and the structures they take have changed in significant ways across the years. Numerous factors interact to produce these trends; for model, the rising size and maturing of the populace, alongside a lengthy time of "solid maturing"; advancements in technology; migration designs and social changes; monetary movements and the changing monetary limits of families; postpones in achievements that a great many people experience over their lives (like venturing out from home, wedding and having kids); alterations in fertility; relationship instability worsens; expanded family versatility and scattering; what's more, the rising cooperation of ladies in the labor force.

The Australian economy in the long run was taken as an initial point of reference for the open economy model. It was viewed as having been shaped fundamentally by its international economic relations. Last year Australia spent more and saved less. The household saving rate continued to fall reaching pre-pandemic levels.

The unemployment rate for the month of September was 3.5 per cent. Compensation of employees rose 3.2 per cent, which was the highest quarterly rise since December quarter 2006. The private sector wage price index rose 1.2 per cent in the September quarter 2022, the highest rate of growth since September quarter 2010. Compared to a year ago, private sector wages rose 3.4 per cent, the highest annual rate of growth since December quarter 2012.

Now, what does the economic state of the country have to do with this essay specifically? I mentioned that this was causing an unequal situation referring to indigenous groups descending from Australia, in this case them being aboriginal people.

Aboriginal people are the most distinct group of indigenous people residing in Australia. Australia is the only continent in which the entire indigenous population has maintained a single kind of adaptation. Some background information of Australian aboriginal people is that they originate from Asia and have been in Australia for at least 50,000 years.

Throughout Australian history these people have faced a tremendous amount of discrimination and alienation from other residents in the area. They have been restricted from their freedom on political, social and economic opinion. It has even progressed to genocide, forced removals and massacres.

Currently in its eighth year and headed by University of Newcastle historian Emeritus Professor Lyndall Ryan, the study has increased its previous estimate of 8,400 deaths in 302 massacres to more than 10,000 deaths in more than 400 massacres.

This issue is not discussed enough or at all, which is why this paper contributes to a more nuanced understanding of everyday discrimination in remote Australia through an exploration of the phenomenon across settlements in Central Australia. It is better to understand the implications of levels of discrimination and the role of community cohesion in the relationship between settlement type and discrimination.

Researchers have stated that discrimination against minority and indigenous groups is on the rise, partly due to COVID-19, and with implications for the health and wellbeing of indigenous populations. We have to remember that discrimination is grounded in a cause that seeks to exclude, disadvantage and create conflict between and within groups of people in this case, the aboriginals. Violence and epidemic disease caused an immediate loss of life, and the occupation of land by settlers and the restriction of Aboriginal people to 'reserves' disrupted their ability to support themselves.

Only 3.1% of the Australian population is indigenous as of right now. However, despite making up such a small portion of the population, 19.3% of Aboriginal Australians and just 12.4% of all Australians live in poverty. In Australia, just 4.8% of Aboriginal people are employed at the highest pay levels.

This low number is the result of widespread racism in the nation. Australians make up 19% of those who acknowledge their occasional racism but do little to stop. Approximately 26% of Australians are anti-Aboriginal. Meanwhile, 11% of Australians disagree that all races are created equal. However, the tide does appear to be turning as 86 percent of Australians think that action must be taken to combat the endemic racism in the nation.

People today frequently discover that Aboriginal tribes live in overcrowded homes and rely on welfare in non-rural locations. In 2014 and 2015, almost 20% of Aboriginal Australians who resided in non-rural locations did so in overcrowded housing. Australia's

distant or extremely remote regions had an overpopulation rate of about 40%. In these areas, overcrowding frequently contributes to a quicker spread of sickness. The spread of illness in crowded areas places a heavy financial load on families who subsequently have to pay for medical care for their sick loved ones.

Between the ages of 5 and 17, Aboriginal Australian children commit suicide at a rate that is five times greater than that of non-Indigenous Australians. The poverty level in these communities and the inadequate government-funded humanitarian services are directly related to the suicide rate. Many people have urged the Australian government to either increase funding for help to indigenous peoples or even completely rethink its strategies.

The same solutions above apply for these levels of inequality surrounding minorities but creating a stable community with opportunities for people, which are supported by organizations would actually make the situation better. Racism is an organized social system in which the dominant racial group divides people into social groups called "races" based on a hierarchy of human value and then uses its power to undervalue, disempower, and unequally distribute societal resources and opportunities among groups it deems inferior [8,9]. Racism interacts with other social institutions including the political, legal, and economic institutions as an organized system, influencing and being influenced by these institutions' values, policies, and practices. Racism is a key factor in the disparities in access to resources and opportunities that affect racial groups differently.

Racism is the root cause of the underlying inequities that exist today, and we see the development of communities of opportunity as a systematic, all encompassing, and well coordinated national effort to eradicate racism from various society institutions' policies, processes, and everyday operations.

I have always been passionate in defending these groups of people who really don't get enough attention and effective help on their day to day struggles. I do not tolerate inequality in any kind of situation regarding physical or cultural differences between one and other. Racism aimed at indigenous groups is severe and cannot be linked to any particular risk factors from a particular lifestyle. A human rights-based approach to policy making for the eradication of systemic and interpersonal racism presents a chance and a workable alternative to existing policy making, which is still largely controlled by a paternalistic approach that feeds racism and the ensuing disparities.

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