



4710.0.55.001

Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey

Data Dictionary

Australia

2006



Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey

Data Dictionary

Australia

2006

Peter Harper
Acting Australian Statistician

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 31 MAY 2007

ABS Catalogue No. 4710.0.55.001

ISBN 0 642 48257 8

© Commonwealth of Australia 2007

This work is copyright. Apart from any use as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968*, no part may be reproduced by any process without prior written permission from the Commonwealth. Requests and inquiries concerning reproduction and rights in this publication should be addressed to The Manager, Indigenous Housing and Infrastructure Policy, Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, or email: <data.requests@facsia.gov.au>.

In all cases FACSIA must be acknowledged as the source when reproducing or quoting any part of this product.

Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics on behalf of FaCSIA

Cover painting: 'A Brighter Future' by Katrina Clark

INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.
- Requests for a 2006 CHINS Unit Record File should be directed through FaCSIA to: The Manager, Indigenous Housing and Infrastructure Policy, Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, or email: <data.requests@facsia.gov.au>.

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Introduction	iv
Data quality issues	1
Unit Record File technical notes	4
 CHAPTER 1	
About the Data Dictionary	7
 CHAPTER 2	
Mnemonic Index	11
 CHAPTER 3	
Indigenous Housing Organisation data items	23
 CHAPTER 4	
Housing Location data items	49
 CHAPTER 5	
Discrete Indigenous Community data items	56
 SAMPLE INSTRUMENTS	
Indigenous Housing Organisation instrument	178
Long community instrument	184
Short community instrument	206
 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Glossary	213

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The 2006 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) was enumerated from 1 March to 30 June 2006. The survey collected information on all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities throughout Australia.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted the 2006 CHINS on behalf of, and with full funding from, the Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaCSIA).

Information collected includes:

- details of current housing stock, dwelling management practices and selected income and expenditure arrangements of Indigenous organisations that provide housing to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples; and
- details of housing and related infrastructure such as water, electricity, sewerage, drainage, rubbish collection and disposal as well as other facilities such as transport, communication, education, sport and health services, available in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

CHINS Content Changes

One of the principal requirements of the 2006 CHINS was to maintain comparability with the 2001 CHINS so that the progress of programs implemented since the 2001 collection could be assessed. Accordingly, most of the questions asked in the 2001 collection were also asked in 2006.

The main differences between the collections are that the 2006 CHINS:

- includes new questions in the housing questionnaire on housing management, income and expenditure, permanent dwellings and acquisitions and disposals
- includes new questions in the community questionnaire on population increases, community needs, public facilities, water supply, electricity and gas supply, transport and communication facilities
- includes enhancements to a number of modules to improve data quality and provide more detailed information
- includes additional categories to questions on health programs, medical facilities and professionals to reflect current policies and programs
- excludes questions on Indigenous housing organisations' incorporation status, providers and number of housing grants, and own funds used to improve housing stock
- excludes, for discrete Indigenous communities, selected water supply questions, and questions on postal services, environmental health workers, first aid clinic/box and chemist/dispensary.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

DATA COLLECTION

The 2006 CHINS data were collected in conjunction with field preparations for the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Data collection was undertaken by Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census Field Officers during their public relations visits to Indigenous communities and Indigenous Housing Organisations (IHOs) over the period March to June 2006 and through telephone follow-up in the subsequent months.

The 2006 CHINS data were collected at the discrete Indigenous community and IHO level. Personal interviews were conducted with key community and IHO representatives knowledgeable about housing and infrastructure issues. These data providers included community council chairpersons, council clerks, housing officers, water and essential service officers, and health clinic administrators.

The interviews were conducted by trained ABS officers. All interviewers were required to demonstrate a knowledge and understanding of the social and cultural issues affecting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and their communities, and an ability to communicate effectively and sensitively with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations and peoples. Extensive reference documentation was developed for the field enumeration and intensive training was provided to interviewers in both classroom and on-the-job environments.

The inability to obtain data from all in scope units can be an important source of non-sampling error; however, the high response rates observed in the 2006 CHINS mean that this source of error has had a relatively minor effect on data.

LIMITATIONS OF CHINS DATA

The 2006 CHINS was designed as a complete enumeration of all in scope units. Data from this collection are therefore not subject to sampling error. However, CHINS data are subject to non-sampling sources of error and this should be taken into account when interpreting the results.

Three sources of non-sampling error are:

- the inability to obtain data from all in scope units included in a collection;
- errors in reporting on the part of both respondents and interviewers. These reporting errors may arise through a lack of knowledge of the data required, unwillingness to provide accurate information, or mistakes in recording answers to questions. For instance, a community's usual population was generally estimated by the community representative without reference to community records. This methodology is considered to be less reliable than a population count as undertaken in the Census of Population and Housing; and,
- errors arising during data processing. These processing errors may arise through mistakes in coding, data entry, editing or the derivation of estimates.

Non-sampling errors are difficult to measure in any collection; however, every effort was made to minimise these errors. In particular, the effect of reporting and processing errors described above was minimised by clear and concise questionnaire design, extensive supporting documentation such as data item definitions, the training and supervision of interviewers, encouraging respondents to refer to administrative records whenever possible, and by extensive editing and quality control checking at all stages of data collection and processing.

DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

LIMITATIONS OF CHINS

DATA *continued*

In addition to the survey instrument and methodology testing conducted prior to the 2006 CHINS, aggregate data from the 2006 CHINS have been compared with that collected in 2001 CHINS. This comparison indicated that at the national and State/Territory levels, aggregate data between the two collections are highly consistent.

For a number of key items, a comparison of 2001 and 2006 data was also made at the community or IHO unit record level. Where significantly different responses were observed, a selected number of organisations and communities were re-contacted to determine whether the data were the result of a difference in interpretation by different key respondents or whether the 2006 survey was measuring real change. This process has revealed a degree of misunderstanding in either the 2006 CHINS, the 2001 CHINS, or both, regarding the meaning of some items and response categories.

Results from the validation processes have also indicated that although comparisons are satisfactory at a broad level of geography (including most ICC regions), caution should be exercised in making data comparisons for most CHINS items at a fine level of geographic detail, or when only small numbers of discrete Indigenous communities or IHOs are involved.

Results from the 2006 and 2001 validation processes have indicated that aggregate data are considered to be fit for the purpose intended; however, caution in analysing data for the following:

IHO items

- IHO income and expenditure data – degree of estimation involved as respondents did not always refer to financial records. Also, data was collected on a voluntary basis and no adjustment has been made to account for any under reporting.
- Number of permanent dwellings maintained – degree of estimation involved as maintenance records were often not available;
- Number of bedrooms – degree of estimation involved for larger organisations as records were often not available; and,
- Condition of permanent dwellings – degree of estimation involved as no dwelling inspections were undertaken for the CHINS.

Community items

- Usual community population – degree of estimation involved as records were usually not available;
- Main source of drinking water – misunderstanding in field collection between main source and other source has meant that aggregate data for use of rain water tanks are not comparable between 2006 and 2001. Misunderstandings in the field have also affected the distinction between connected to town water and other supply;
- Main source of electricity supply – the distinctions between state grid and community generators, between community and domestic generators and between solar and solar hybrid have not been clear;
- Sewerage systems – the distinctions between town system and community maintained full water-borne system and between septic tanks with common effluent disposal and septic tanks with leach drain have not been clear;
- Incidence of ponding – reporting affected by difficulty applying a precise definition in the field;
- Distance to schools up to Year 10 and Year 12 – reporting was affected by misunderstandings in the field as to what constitutes a school to that level; and,

DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

Community items continued

- Distance to Aboriginal Primary Health Centres and Other (state funded) community health centres – the distinction between Aboriginal Primary Health Centres and Other (state funded) community health centres have not been clear.

UNIT RECORD FILE TECHNICAL NOTES

INTRODUCTION

These technical notes describe the structure and content of the Unit Record Files (URFs) from the 2006 CHINS and includes validation tables for key data items. They also summarise the methods and procedures underlying the collection of the data and provide information relating to the quality of the information collected.

Clients who wish to gain access to the 2006 CHINS URFs should contact: the Manager, Indigenous Housing and Infrastructure Policy, Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, by email to <data.requests@facsia.gov.au>.

SCOPE ISSUES

All IHOs which managed housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were in scope for CHINS 2006. IHOs which were either no longer operating or in liquidation, or did not manage housing stock were out of scope.

All discrete Indigenous communities in Australia which were occupied at the time of the collection were in scope for CHINS 2006. Communities which were not occupied at the time of the collection, but were expected to be reoccupied within 12 months were also in scope. These communities were surveyed so that information relating to infrastructure and facilities could be retained for future planning purposes. Communities which were not occupied and not expected to be reoccupied in the 12 months after the survey were out of scope.

ABOUT THE UNIT RECORD FILE

The IHO URF is a hierarchical file containing numeric and text fields. The header records on the IHO URF contain information about the housing organisation. The second level of the hierarchy contains information about housing stock managed by the IHO for each geographic location in which stock is situated. As many IHOs manage housing stock in a number of locations, the 2006 IHO URF may contain numerous location records under an organisation header.

At the IHO header level, the housing URF contains data items which relate to the housing organisation itself or summarise information regarding its total housing stock. These items include:

- Administrative details
- Housing management
- Geography
- Permanent dwelling details
- Income
- Expenditure

At the location level the housing URF contains data items which relate to housing stock in each location in which the IHO manages stock. These items include:

- Administrative details
- Geography
- Permanent dwelling details

The discrete Indigenous community URF is a flat file containing numeric and text fields. The community URF contains data items such as:

- Community Details
- Geography
- Water
- Electricity

ABOUT THE UNIT RECORD
FILE *continued*

- Sewerage
- Drainage
- Solid Waste
- Transport
- Communication
- Sporting Facilities
- Education
- Health
- Community Housing

Some amendments have been made to the main CHINS data file since the release of the summary publication as a result of further processing and validation. While each of these changes have been relatively minor, collectively they mean that estimates produced from the URF files may differ from those published in *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006* (cat. no. 4710.0) or released in tables available electronically from the ABS web site. To assist those users of the data who are like to compare estimates they produce with published data (for example, to confirm that appropriate populations are being used), tables showing selected populations have been compiled from the URF files and are listed below.

VALIDATION TABLES

*Indigenous Housing
Organisations*

INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS—2006

All IHOs

NUMBER OF IHOs (no.)

State or territory	
New South Wales(a)	169
Victoria	22
Queensland	91
South Australia	37
Western Australia	92
Tasmania	3
Northern Territory	82
Australia	496
Remoteness	
Non-remote	232
Remote	55
Very remote	209

NUMBER OF PERMANENT
DWELLINGS (no.)

IHO managed	21 854
-------------	--------

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

Income	
Total income	142 150
Rental income	47 546
Expenditure	
Total expenditure	130 244
Repairs and maintenance expenditure	37 401

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory

UNIT RECORD FILE TECHNICAL NOTES *continued*

Discrete Indigenous communities

DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES—2006

*All
communities*

NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.)

State or territory	
New South Wales	57
Victoria/Tasmania	3
Queensland	124
South Australia	91
Western Australia	271
Northern Territory	641
Australia	1 187
Remoteness	
Non-remote	75
Remote	104
Very remote	1 008
Reported usual population	
Population of less than 50	865
Population of 50 or more	322
Utilities	
Connected to town water supply	209
Connected to state grid/transmitted electricity supply	274
Connected to town sewerage system	121
Education facilities	
Communities with primary school located in community	245
Health facilities	
Communities with a hospital located in community	10

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS (no.)

IHO managed	15 655
Other	1 522
Total	17 177

NUMBER OF PEOPLE (no.)

Population of communities with less than 50 people	10 701
Population of communities with 50 people or more	82 259
Total reported usual population	92 960

CHAPTER 1 ABOUT THE DATA DICTIONARY

ABOUT THE DATA DICTIONARY

The 2006 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) Data Dictionary is designed to assist users of 2006 CHINS data to determine and specify their output requirements. Chapter 2 contains a complete listing of the 2006 CHINS data items, while Chapters 3 to 5 provide a detailed explanation of each data item, listing the applicable population, categories and/or ranges, and a definition for each item. Selected data items include quality statements to highlight any cautions that should be considered with that data item. A Glossary contains additional definitions of terms and concepts used in the survey.

A section discussing the quality of CHINS data has been included to help users interpret results. Technical notes describing the structure of the Unit Record Files (URFs) have been provided for users who have been granted access to these files by FaCSIA.

To assist analysis, questions asked in the 2006 CHINS have been included in the appendixes.

Data collection and the instruments

The 2006 CHINS data were collected at the discrete Indigenous community and Indigenous housing organisation (IHO) level. Personal interviews were conducted with key community and IHO representatives knowledgeable about housing and infrastructure issues. These data providers included community council chairpersons, council clerks, housing officers, water and essential service officers, and health clinic administrators.

- The *Housing Instrument* was used to collect information about Indigenous organisations that manage housing provided for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in discrete Indigenous communities, towns or other localities. Data were collected on a range of topics, including income sources, repair and maintenance expenditure, and the number and condition of housing stock. For Indigenous Housing Organisations (IHOs) that manage housing only outside of discrete Indigenous communities, the housing instrument was the only instrument used.
- The *Long Community Instrument* was used to collect detailed infrastructure information for all discrete Indigenous communities with a reported usual population of 50 persons or more. The community instrument was also used for communities which had a reported usual population of less than 50 persons but were not administered by a larger discrete Indigenous community or Resource Agency. The infrastructure information collected included details of the water supply and quality, electricity supply, sewerage systems, drainage, and rubbish collection and disposal. Information on transport and telecommunications, as well as access to education, health, sport and other community facilities was also collected.
- The *Short Community Instrument* was used to collect information about discrete Indigenous communities with a reported population of less than 50 persons and which were administered by a larger discrete Indigenous community or Resource Agency. Information for these small communities was collected from the Indigenous Housing Organisation responsible for the provision and maintenance of services. The short community instrument was used to reduce the reporting load on respondents and contained a subset of the questions from the community instrument.

2006 CHINS data items

Each of the data items listed in this dictionary has a six to eight character mnemonic associated with it. These mnemonics are a shorthand method of describing the data items when specifying output requirements. Each mnemonic relates to either an IHO, a housing stock location linked to an IHO or a discrete Indigenous community. In most instances the first character(s) of the mnemonic indicates which of these units the data item relates to, for example:

- H indicates a data item that records a characteristic of an IHO
- HL indicates a data item that records a characteristic of a housing stock location and is linked to an IHO
- C indicates a data item that records a characteristic of a discrete Indigenous community.
- D indicates a derived data item
- R indicates a data item that is repeat item.

The following three or four characters relates to the module in which the data was collected in the instrument. In most instances, the next two digits relates to the question number in the instrument. A character on the end indicates the item is part of a group of repeat items of the same group.

Supplementary codes

In addition to the categories and associated codes applicable to each data item, the following supplementary codes were used:

- Not applicable – this code appears in data items where a question did not apply to the IHO or discrete Indigenous community and there is no other appropriate category. For example, Whether electricity connected to all permanent dwellings (CELS06) was not applicable to communities with no permanent dwellings. The codes assigned for Not applicable are:
 - 7 for one-digit fields
 - 97 for two-digit fields
 - 997 for three-digit fields
- Not collected – this code appears in data items where a question was not collected for a discrete Indigenous community. For example, communities that completed the short community form answered only a subset of questions from the community instrument (refer to Appendix 2 and 3 for a list of questions asked in each instrument), therefore these communities have a not collected code for the items that were not included in the short instrument, such as information on water restrictions and electricity interruptions. In addition, there were questions that were only collected for communities that completed the short community instrument, such as Whether community unoccupied (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months (SOCC01). The codes assigned for Not collected are:
 - 8 for one-digit fields
 - 98 for two-digit fields
 - 998 for three-digit fields
- Not stated – this code appears in data items where a question was applicable to the IHO or discrete Indigenous community, however no response was provided. The codes assigned for Not stated are:
 - 9 for one-digit fields
 - 999 for two-digit fields
 - 999 for three-digit fields

Supplementary codes continued

- Other supplementary codes – there are several other supplementary codes used in addition to 'not applicable', 'Not collected' and 'Not stated'. These codes have a specific meaning when used within an individual data item, and are clarified within the 'Categories' section of each data item listing in Chapters 3 to 5. For example, Number of permanent dwellings affected by sewerage system overflow or leakage in last 12 months (XXX) has supplementary codes of '995 for Did not experience sewerage system overflow or leakage' and '996 for No organised sewerage system'.

Multiple response questions

The 2006 CHINS instrument contained some questions which allowed for multiple responses. There are two ways in which repeat items have been treated in the unit record file. They are as follows:

Method 1: In instances where multiple response questions had repeated (non-zero) values, question categories have been converted to individual items. Therefore each separated item will relate to something specific. For example, in *Total income received from specified source in the last financial year* (RINC02), the IHO could specify more than one source of income up to a total of six sources in HINC02 and then in this example they were asked to specify the amount of income from the source specified. Therefore this item is a repeat item of six, where potentially non-zero values could be repeated. The data are represented in the following manner:

Category

- RINC02A Rent
- RINC02B Grants
- RINC02C Royalties
- RINC02D Business enterprises
- RINC02E Property sales
- RINC02F Other

Classification

Numerical response

Method 2: In instances where multiple response questions did not have repeated (non-zero) values, question categories have not been converted to individual items and responses in each of the categories will relate to the order in which the information was entered. For example, in *Source of total income in the last financial year* (HINC02), the IHO could specify more than one source of income up to a total of six sources. Therefore this item is a repeat item of six. The data are represented in the following manner:

Category

HINC02A–HINC02F

Classification

1. Rent
2. Grants
3. Royalties
4. Business enterprises
5. Property sales
6. Other

CHAPTER 1 ABOUT THE DATA DICTIONARY *continued*

Multiple response questions continued

Following Method 2, if the respondent provided responses in the following order:

1. Grants
2. Property sales
3. Rent

The data are represented as:

HINC02A = 2

HINC02B = 5

HINC02C = 1

Index

In order to assist users in identifying the data item(s) of interest, a mnemonic index is provided. The data items are sorted by topic groups within the three data item units, Indigenous Housing Indigenous (H), housing locations lined to an Indigenous housing Organisation (HL), and discrete Indigenous communities (C).

CHAPTER 2 MNEMONIC INDEX

page

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS	23
HADM01	Name of Indigenous Housing Organisation (IHO) 23
IHOIDF	Identification number of IHO 23
HADM06	Title of primary contact 23
HADM04	Residential address of IHO 23
HADM05	Postal address of IHO 23
HABN	Australian Business Number (ABN) 24
RHLOC01	Number of locations of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings by type of location 24
HOUSING MANAGEMENT	25
HMGT03	Type(s) of housing stock management conducted by IHO 25
HMGT04	Whether IHO owns housing stock that it does not manage 25
HMGT07	Whether IHO has a Board 25
HMGT08	Whether Board members are the same as elected community council members 26
HMGT09	Frequency of Board meetings 26
HMGT10	Whether IHO has a housing management plan 27
HMGT11	Employment status of primary property manager 27
HMGT13	Indigenous status of the primary property manager 28
HMGT14	Training status of primary property manager 29
IHO GEOGRAPHY	29
HSTATE	State or Territory of IHO 29
HICC	Indigenous Coordination Centre (ICC) of IHO 30
HREGN	Indigenous Region of IHO 31
HREMT	Remoteness Area (RA 2001) 32
DHREMT	Remoteness Area 32
LATI	Latitude of IHO 32
LONI	Longitude of IHO 33
PERMANENT DWELLINGS	33
DHLSTK01	Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings 33
DWELLING DETAILS	33
RLSTK02	Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings by structure 33
RLSTK03	Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings by number of bedrooms 34
HLCDN01	Whether permanent dwellings condition assessment undertaken at one or more locations in last 12 months 35
HLCDN02	Whether condition assessment is planned for the next 12 months 35
DCDN03	Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings by condition 35
DWELLING OCCUPANCY	36
HLOCC01	Whether there were any IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings unoccupied at time of enumeration 36

CHAPTER 2 MNEMONIC INDEX *continued*

page

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS *continued*

HLOCC02	Number of IHO managed dwellings in locality unoccupied for two weeks or more	36
RDLOC01	Reason(s) IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings were unoccupied for two weeks or more	37
HLOCC05	Average time taken to allocate permanent dwellings to new tenants	38
INCOME	38
HINC01	Total IHO housing income received in last financial year	38
HINC02A – F	Total income received from specified income in the last financial year	39
RINC04	Total income received from specified income in the last financial year	40
HINC05	Basis for rent calculation in last financial year	40
HINC07	Main basis for rent calculation in last financial year	41
HINC08	Additional charges included in rent charges	42
HINC10	Total rent charged to all tenants in last financial year	42
DRENT01	Average weekly rent collected by IHO in last financial year	43
EXPENDITURE	43
HEXP01	Total IHO housing expenditure in last financial year	43
HEXP02A – H	Type of running cost of IHO in last financial year	43
REXP04	IHO housing expenditure in last financial year by type of running cost	45
HEXP05	How many IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings had repair / maintenance in last financial year	45
HEXP06	Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings with repair / maintenance in last financial year	46
DMAIN01	Average expenditure on permanent dwelling repairs or maintenance in last financial year	46
ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS	47
HACQU01	Number of permanent dwellings built in last 12 months	47
HACQU02	Number of permanent dwelling purchased in last 12 months	47
DACQ01	Total number of new acquisitions in last 12 months	47
HDIS01	Number of permanent dwelling demolished or written off in last 12 months	48
HDIS02	Number of permanent dwelling sold in last 12 months	48
HDIS03	Number of properties sold to former tenants in the last 12 months	48
DDIS01	Total number of new disposals in the last 12 months	48

CHAPTER 4 HOUSING LOCATION DATA ITEMS

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS	49
DNAM01	Name of housing stock location	49
COMMID	Housing location ID	49
COMID	Community ID of housing stock location	49

CHAPTER 2 MNEMONIC INDEX *continued*

page

CHAPTER 4 HOUSING LOCATION DATA ITEMS *continued*

COMIND	Discrete Indigenous community indicator for housing stock location	49
IHOIDF	Identification number of IHO	49
HOUSING STOCK LOCATION GEOGRAPHY		50
HLSTATE	State or Territory of housing stock location	50
HLICC	Indigenous Co-ordination Centre (ICC) region of the housing stock location	50
HLREGN	Indigenous Region of the housing stock location	50
HLREMT	Remoteness Area (RA 2001)	51
DHLREMT	Remoteness Area	51
PERMANENT DWELLINGS		51
HLSTK01	Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in locality	51
HLLOC01	Type of locality	51
DWELLING DETAILS		51
HLSTK02	Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in locality by structure	52
RLSTK03	Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in locality by number of bedrooms	52
HLADM02	Reason organisation no longer owns stock in community that it previously managed	52
HLCDN01	Whether permanent dwelling condition assessment was undertaken in locality in last 12 months	53
RLCDN03	Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in locality by condition	53
DWELLING OCCUPANCY		53
HLOCC01	Whether any IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in locality unoccupied at time of enumeration	53
RDLOC01	Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in locality unoccupied due to specified reason	54
HLOCC05	Average time taken to allocate dwelling to new tenants	55

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

COMMUNITY DETAILS		56
CNAM01	Name of community	56
COMID	Community identification number	56
CADM02	Title of primary contact	56
CADP01	Postal address of community: Street number/name	56
CADP02	Postal address of community: Locality/city	56
CADP03	Postal address of community: State/postcode	57
CAREA	The community area code	57
CIHO01	Number of IHOs that own or manages housing in the community	57
CIHO02	Identification number of other IHO that owns or manages housing in the community	57

CHAPTER 2 MNEMONIC INDEX *continued*

page

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS *continued*

IHOIDF	Identification number of IHO that own or manages housing in the community	58
HLCDN01	Whether housing condition assessment was undertaken by at least one IHO in last 12 months	58
DFORM	Whether long or short community form completed	58
COMMUNITY GEOGRAPHY		59
CSTATE	State or Territory of community	59
CREGN	Indigenous Co-ordination Centre (ICC) Region of community	59
CICC	Indigenous Region of the community	60
CREMT	Remoteness Area (RA 2001)	61
DREMT	Remoteness Area (RA2001)	62
CD2001	Discrete community collection district (CD)	62
LATC	Latitude of community	62
LONC	Longitude of community	62
POPULATION		63
HPOP01	Reported usual population of community	63
COMMUNITY OCCUPANCY		63
CPOP02	Whether there was an increase in reported usual population (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months	63
CPOP03	Whether reported usual population increase (for two weeks or more) occurred more than once during last 12 months	64
CPOP04	Reason(s) for largest increase in reported usual population (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months	64
CPOP06	Number of people the reported usual population increased by (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months	65
CPOP07	Number of weeks of largest increase in reported usual population	66
CPOP08	Month(s) in which largest increase in population occurred	66
SOCC01	Whether community unoccupied (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months	67
SOCC02	Main reason community unoccupied (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months	67
SOCC04	Number of weeks community was unoccupied (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months	68
SOCC05	Main destination when community unoccupied (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months	69
DSOCC05	Identification of main destination when community unoccupied (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months	69
COMMUNITY NEEDS PLAN		70
CNEED01	Whether community has or is developing a written plan that identifies community needs over the next few years	70
CNEED02	Main planning priorities identified in plan	70
EMPLOYMENT		71

CHAPTER 2 MNEMONIC INDEX *continued*

page

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS *continued*

CEMP01	Existence of Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP)	71
CEMP02	CDEP maintenance services provided in the community	71
PUBLIC FACILITIES		72
ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES		72
CPFA01	Whether community has accommodation facilities	72
CPFA02A – J	Community accommodation facilities	72
GENERAL FACILITIES		73
CPFG01	Whether any general community facilities	74
CPFG02A – K	General community facilities	74
SPORTING FACILITIES		75
CPFS01	Whether any community sporting facilities	75
CPFS02A – F	Community sporting facilities	75
CPFS04A – F	Frequency of community use of sports facilities by type	76
CPFS05A – F	Reason for non-use of sporting facilities	77
CPFS07	Organisation responsible for maintaining sporting facilities	78
PUBLIC TOILETS		78
CPWC01	Whether the community has public toilets	78
CPWC02	Condition of public toilets in community	79
CPWC03	Reasons public toilets are not in working order	79
CPWC05	Organisation responsible for maintaining public toilets	80
WATER		80
WATER SUPPLY		80
CWAS01	Whether water is connected to town supply	80
CWAS02	Main source of drinking water	81
CWAS04	Distance from community to main drinking water supply	82
CWAS05	Whether community has any other source(s) of water	82
CWAS06	Other source(s) of water	83
CWAS08	Whether water supply is connected to all permanent dwellings	83
CWAS09	How many permanent dwellings do not have water piped to them	83
CWAS10	Number of permanent dwellings not connected to community water supply	84
CWAS11	Water supply maintenance responsibility	84
CWAS13	Whether any charges levied for the water	85
CWAS14	Basis of water levy	86
CWAS15	Basis of water charge	86
WATER RESTRICTIONS		87
CWAR01	Whether water restriction(s) occurred in last 12 months	87
CWAR02	Reason(s) for water restrictions	87
WATER INTERRUPTIONS		88
CWAR04	Whether water interruption(s) occurred in last 12 months	88
CWAR05	Reason(s) for water interruptions	88

CHAPTER 2 MNEMONIC INDEX *continued*

page

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS *continued*

CWAR07	Number of times water interruptions occurred in last 12 months	89
CWAR08	Duration of longest period of water interruption in last 12 months	89
DWAR01	Number of days the longest period of water interruptions lasted	90
CWAR10	Number of dwellings affected by longest interruption to water supply	90
CWAR11	Number of dwellings affected by longest interruption to water supply (numerical)	91
WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT		91
CWAM01	Whether community has a water management plan	91
CWAM02	Whether all permanent dwellings are fitted with water meters	92
CWAM03	Whether all permanent dwellings are fitted with isolation valves	92
TREATMENT AND TESTING		93
CWAX01	Whether the community used any water treatments to treat the drinking water	93
CWAX02	Type(s) of drinking water treatment	93
CWAX04	Whether water is sent away for testing	94
CWAX05	Organisation responsible for testing water	95
CWAX06	Frequency of water testing	95
CWAX07	Type(s) of water testing	96
CWAX09	Whether community's water failed testing in last 12 months	97
CWAX10	Type(s) of water test failures in last 12 months	97
CWAX12	Whether water testing results required corrective action	98
CWAX13	Action(s) taken as a result of drinking water test failures in last 12 months	99
COMMUNITY ELECTRICITY		99
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY		99
CELS01	Main source of electricity	99
CELS03	Whether community has any other source(s) of electricity	100
CELS04	Other source(s) of electricity	101
CELS06	Whether electricity supply is connected to all permanent dwellings	101
CELS07	Number of permanent dwellings not connected to electricity supply	101
DELS01	Number of permanent dwellings not connected to community electricity supply (numerical)	102
CELS09	Reason permanent dwellings not connected to electricity supply	102
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY MANAGEMENT		103
CELM01	Metered supply of electricity	103
CELM02	Electricity supply maintenance responsibility	104

CHAPTER 2 MNEMONIC INDEX *continued*

page

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS *continued*

CELM04	Whether individual households are charged for electricity . . .	105
CELM05	Organisation responsible for electricity administration charges to households	105
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INTERRUPTIONS		106
CELI01	Whether community experienced interruptions to the electricity supply in last 12 months	106
CELI02	Number of electricity interruptions in last 12 months	106
CELI03	Duration of longest electricity interruption in last 12 months	107
DELI01	Number of hours the community was without power	107
CELI06	Whether electricity interruptions occur at a particular time of year	108
CELI07	Month(s) when electricity interruptions most often occur . . .	108
CELI08	Reason(s) for electricity interruptions	109
CELI10	Number of permanent dwellings affected by electricity interruptions	109
DELI02	Number of permanent dwellings affected by electricity interruptions (numerical)	110
ALTERNATE POWER SUPPLY		110
CGAS01	Whether community has a gas supply	110
CGAS02	Source of gas supply	111
COMMUNITY SEWERAGE		111
SEWERAGE SYSTEM		111
CSES01	Whether all permanent dwellings have a sewerage system	111
CSES02	How many permanent dwellings don't have a sewerage system	111
DSES01	Number of permanent dwellings that don't have a sewerage system (numerical)	112
CSES04	Main type of sewerage system	112
DSES07A	Number of permanent dwellings with septic tanks with leach drains as main sewerage system	113
DSES07B	Number of permanent dwellings with pit toilets as main sewerage system	113
DSES07C	Number of permanent dwellings with pan toilets as main sewerage system	114
DSES07D	Number of permanent dwellings with other type of disposal system as main sewerage system	114
CSES08	Frequency septic tank is pumped out	114
CSES09	Whether waste water from laundry or kitchen is disposed into the septic tank used for sewerage	115
CSES10	How waste water is disposed of	115
CSES12	Method waste water from laundry/kitchen is disposed of for households with pit/pan toilets	116
SEWERAGE SYSTEM MANAGEMENT		116

CHAPTER 2 MNEMONIC INDEX *continued*

page

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS *continued*

CSEO10	Sewerage system maintenance responsibility	117
OVERFLOWS OR LEAKAGES		118
CSEO01	Whether community experienced sewerage system overflows or leakages in last 12 months	118
CSEO02	Number of sewerage system overflows or leakages in last 12 months	118
CSEO03	Duration of sewerage system overflows or leakages in the last 12 months	119
DSEO01	Number of days the longest sewerage system overflow or leakage in the last 12 months	119
CSEO06	Reason(s) for sewerage system overflows or leakages	120
CSEO08	Whether any permanent dwellings were affected by overflows or leakages in last 12 months	120
DSEO02	Number of permanent dwellings affected by overflows or leakages in last 12 months	121
DRAINAGE		121
PONDING		121
CDRP01	Whether community experienced ponding	121
CDRP02	Number of times ponding has occurred in last 12 months	122
CDRP03	Number of weeks the longest period of ponding occurred in last 12 months	122
CDRP04	Reason(s) for ponding	123
CDRP06	Number of permanent dwellings affected by ponding in last 12 months	123
FLOODING		124
CDRF01	Whether community experienced flooding in last 12 months	124
CDRF02	Number of times flooding has occurred in last 12 months	124
CDRF03	Duration of longest period of flooding in last 12 months	125
DDRF01	Number of days longest period of flooding occurred in last 12 months	125
CDRF06	Number of permanent dwellings affected by flooding in last 12 months	126
WASTE MANAGEMENT		126
CRUB01	Whether community has organised rubbish collection	126
CRUB02	Frequency of organised rubbish collection	127
CRUB03	Extent of organised rubbish collection	127
RUBBISH COLLECTION MANAGEMENT		128
CRUB05	Organised rubbish collection responsibility	128
RUBBISH DISPOSAL		129
CRUB07	Whether the community has own rubbish tip	129
CRUB08	Whether any part of the tip is fenced	129
DRUB01	Type of rubbish disposal	130
COMMUNITY TRANSPORT		131

CHAPTER 2 MNEMONIC INDEX *continued*

page

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS *continued*

ACCESS TO NEAREST SERVICE CENTRE	131
CTRA01	Name of nearest town with major services 131
CTRA02	Whether community located in town with major services 131
CTRA03	Main form of transport to nearest town with major services . . . 131
CTRA04	Usual method of transport to nearest town with major services 132
CTRA06	Time taken to travel to nearest town with major services 132
DTRA01	Number of minutes to nearest town with major services 132
CTRA09	Whether public transport to nearest town with major services is available 133
CTRA10	Frequency of weekday public transport 133
CTRA11	Whether community transport to nearest town with major services is available 133
CTRA12	Frequency of weekday community transport 134
ACCESS	134
CTRA13	Whether community has an airstrip 134
CTRA14	Whether community has air access all year 135
CTRA15	Whether community was cut off by road in last 12 months . . . 135
CTRA16	Number of times community was cut off by road in last 12 months 136
CTRA17	Longest period the community has been inaccessible by road in last 12 months 136
DTRA02	Longest period in days that community was cut off by road in last 12 months 137
CTRA20	Whether any permanent dwellings located on unsealed roads 137
DTRA03	Number of permanent dwellings located on unsealed roads . . . 138
ROAD MAINTENANCE	138
CTRA22	Road maintenance responsibility 138
COMMUNICATIONS	139
PUBLIC TELEPHONES	139
CTEL01	Whether the community has a public telephone 139
CTEL02	Number of public telephones located in the community 140
CTEL03	Whether public telephones are in working order 140
DTEL01	Number of public telephones located in the community in working order 141
CTEL05	How long to repair public telephones 141
DTEL02	Number of days taken to repair public telephones (numerical) 142
BROADCASTING	142
CBRD01	Types of broadcasts received 142
SATELLITE	143
CSAT01	Whether community has satellite dish 143
INTERNET	143
CINT01	Whether community has public Internet access 143

CHAPTER 2 MNEMONIC INDEX *continued*

page

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS *continued*

CINT02	Number of public Internet access points in community	144
CINT03	Whether public Internet access points are in working order . . .	144
DINT01	Number of public Internet access points located in the community in working order	145
CINT05	Location of public Internet access points	145
CINT07	Type of Internet access technology	146
EDUCATION		147
CEDU01	Whether secondary school up to Year 12 located in community	147
CEDU03	Whether secondary school up to Year 12 located in community	147
CEDU05	Whether primary school located in community	147
DEDU04	Distance to nearest secondary school (up to Year 12)	148
DEDU03	Distance to nearest secondary school (up to Year 10)	148
CEDU06	Distance to nearest primary school	149
CEDU07	Whether community has any other educational services	149
CEDU08	Types of other educational services in community	150
HEALTH FACILITIES		151
ACCESS		151
CHEA01	Whether community has any of the specified health facilities	151
DRHEA01	Distance to nearest hospital	153
DRHEA02	Distance to nearest Aboriginal Primary Health Centre	153
DRHEA03	Distance to nearest Other (state funded) community health centre	153
RHEA02D –H	Distance to nearest General Practice, Substance Use Service, Dental Service, Allied Health Professional Clinic, Palliative Care Facility	153
CHEA03	Whether community has access to a medical emergency air service	154
HEALTH WORKFORCE		154
INDIGENOUS HEALTH WORKERS		154
CHIN01	Whether any Indigenous health worker(s) visit or work in community	154
CHIN02	Whether Indigenous health worker(s) attended training course(s) in last 12 months	155
CHIN03	Training courses attended by Indigenous health worker(s) in last 12 months	155
RHIN05M	Frequency of community access to a male Indigenous health worker	156
RSHEA03A	Frequency of community access to a male Indigenous health worker	156
RHIN06M	Length of time male Indigenous health worker has been working in the community	157

CHAPTER 2 MNEMONIC INDEX *continued*

page

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS *continued*

RHIN05F	Frequency of community access to a female Indigenous health worker	157
RSHEA03B	Frequency of community access to a female Indigenous health worker	158
RHIN06F	Length of time female Indigenous health worker has been working in the community	158
OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONALS		159
CHPR01A – R	Health professional(s) who visit or work in the community . . .	159
RHPR03	Frequency of community access to selected health professionals	162
RSHEA03C	Frequency of community access to a registered nurse	163
RSHEA03D	Frequency of community access to a doctor	163
HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAMS		164
CHPG01A –O	Selected health promotion programs conducted in the community	164
RHPG02	Frequency of conduct of selected health promotion programs	165
HOUSING		167
TEMPORARY DWELLINGS		167
CHTE01	Whether any people in community live in temporary dwellings	167
RHTE02A	Number of occupied caravans, tin sheds, or cabins in community	167
RHTE02B	Number of occupied humpies, tents or sleepouts in community	167
DHTE02	Number of occupied temporary dwellings in community	168
CHTE03	Number of people usually living in temporary dwellings	168
DHTE04	Number of people usually living in temporary dwellings requiring permanent housing	168
PERMANENT DWELLINGS		169
CHPE03	Whether any state or government owned permanent dwellings in community	169
RHPE04A – E	Number of state or government owned permanent provided for community members/staff	169
CHPE05	Whether any state or government owned permanent dwellings managed by an Indigenous organisations	170
CHPE07	Number of state or government owned permanent dwellings managed by Indigenous organisations	170
CHPE08	Whether any privately owned permanent dwellings in community	171
CHPE09	Number of privately owned permanent dwellings in community	171
CHPE10	Whether any other organisation owns permanent dwellings in the community	172

CHAPTER 2 MNEMONIC INDEX *continued*

page

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS *continued*

CHPE12	Number of permanent dwellings owned by other organisation	172
HLSTK01	Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in community	172
DCSTK01	Number of permanent dwellings in community (IHO managed and other dwellings)	173
DCSTK03	Number of non-IHO managed permanent dwellings in community	173
DWELLING FACILITIES		173
CCWT01	Whether all permanent dwellings in community have their own cooking, washing and toilet facilities	173
CCWT02	Number of permanent dwellings without own cooking, washing and toilet facilities	174
CCWT03	Whether all permanent dwellings without own cooking, washing and toilet facilities have access to shared facilities	174
CCWT04	Number of permanent dwellings without own cooking, washing and toilet facilities, without access to shared facilities	175
RLSTK02	Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in community by structure	175
RHLSTK03	Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in community by number of bedrooms	176
RLCDN03	Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in community by condition	176
DWELLING OCCUPANCY		177
RDLOC01	Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in community unoccupied due to specified reasons	177
HLOCC02	Number of permanent dwellings that have been unoccupied for two weeks or more	177

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

HADM01

NAME OF INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION (IHO)

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	Textual response
Definition	This item identifies the name of the Indigenous Housing Organisation (IHO), enumerated in the 2006 CHINS. An IHO refers to any Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander organisation which manages long term housing provided for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Managing includes at least one of the following functions: tenancy arrangements; rent collection, which includes rent collection from a third party (such as a real estate agency); or housing maintenance. See Glossary for further information on IHOs.
2001 Concordance	H001.

IHOIDF

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF IHO

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	Textual response
Definition	This item is a unique national identifier allocated by the ABS to each IHO. It is a 5 digit numerical and 1 alpha character code.
2001 Concordance	H002.

HADM06

TITLE OF PRIMARY CONTACT

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	Textual response
Definition	This item identifies the title of the primary contact of the IHO.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

HADM05

POSTAL ADDRESS OF IHO

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories	HADM05A Street/PO Box HADM05B Locality HADM05C State/Postcode
Classification	Textual response 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the postal address of the IHO. There may be instances where the actual IHO office is located in a different community or locality to the postal address.
2001 Concordance	H006.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HABN

AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS NUMBER (ABN)

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 999999997. Not applicable 999999998. Not collected 999999999. Not stated
Definition	The Australian Business Number (ABN) is a single identifier for all business dealings with the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) and for future dealings with other government departments and agencies. It is an 11 digit number formed from a 9 digit unique identifier and 2 prefix check digits.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

RHLLOC01

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS OF IHO OWNED OR MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS BY TYPE OF LOCATION

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories	RHLLOC01A Number of main communities RHLLOC01B Number of outstations or homelands RHLLOC01C Number of towns or localities RHLLOC01D Number of other locations RHLLOC01E Number of locations not stated
Classification	Numerical response 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies the total number of locations in which the IHO's owned or managed permanent dwellings were located by type of location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Number of main communities – identifies the number of discrete Indigenous communities (excluding outstations or homelands) in which the IHO's permanent dwellings were located. For this item, a discrete Indigenous community is defined as: a community that has a population of 50 or more; or a community with a population of less than 50 which is not linked to a larger parent discrete Indigenous community or a Resource Agency for the provision and maintenance of services (generally referred to as self administered communities). See Glossary for the definition of a discrete Indigenous community. ■ Number of outstations or homelands – identifies the number of outstations or homelands in which the IHO's permanent dwellings were located. An outstation or homeland is defined as a discrete Indigenous community that has a population of less than 50 and is linked to a larger parent discrete Indigenous community or a Resource Agency. ■ Number of towns or localities – identifies the number of towns or localities in which the IHO's permanent dwellings were located (excluding discrete Indigenous communities located within town centres). ■ Number of other locations – identifies the number of locations, other than those specified above, in which the IHO's permanent dwellings were located. ■ Number of locations not stated – identifies the number of locations, which the location of the IHOs permanent dwellings were not stated.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

Quality statement May include IHO owned but not managed permanent dwellings, for example, an IHO may own housing stock that is managed on their behalf by a real estate agent. Where an IHO manages housing stock on behalf of another IHO, the stock is included in the count for the managing IHO only.

2001 Concordance H020 – H023.

HOUSING MANAGEMENT

HMGTO3

TYPE OF HOUSING STOCK MANAGEMENT CONDUCTED BY IHO

Population All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

Categories/Classification

1. Managing tenants
2. Collects or receives rent
3. Repairs and maintenance
4. None of the above
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

Definition This item identifies the activities undertaken by IHOs in regard to the management of housing stock. An IHO may undertake one or more of these activities.

2001 Concordance H030.

HMGTO4

WHETHER IHO OWNS HOUSING STOCK THAT IT DOES NOT MANAGE

Population All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

Categories/Classification

1. Owns housing stock that it does not manage
5. Does not own housing stock that it does not manage
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

Definition This item identifies whether the IHO owns any housing stock that is managed by another organisation.

2001 Concordance H031.

HMGTO7

WHETHER IHO HAS A BOARD

Population All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

Categories/Classification

1. IHO has a Board
5. IHO does not have a Board
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

Definition A Board may have two or more people. In the context of Indigenous housing a Board refers to either a group of persons elected by community members or representatives of relevant agencies.

The Board coordinates housing affairs and establishes policies within an organisation managing Indigenous housing for a region containing an Indigenous community or communities. Members of the Board are responsible for collectively making decisions in regards to the management of housing activities within the community or region.

Incorporated organisations are recognised as having their own legal identity and are usually required by law to have a Board established under their constitution.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

Definition *continued* Organisations may be incorporated under Commonwealth, State or Territory legislation or registered with the Commonwealth Registrar of Aboriginal Corporations. Such a Board may be called by a different name, such as a committee, but if the organisation is incorporated this body is a Board under the law. These organisations may also be responsible for a number of other community development programs in the same regions.

Unincorporated organisations may only have a manager of some description and not a formal Board; however, if such an organisation has a committee or a group that meets together for managing it, show it as having a Board.

2001 Concordance New data item.

HMGTO8

WHETHER BOARD MEMBERS ARE THE SAME AS ELECTED COMMUNITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Population IHOs that have a Board coordinating housing affairs.

Categories/Classification

1. The Board members are the same as the elected community council members
5. The Board members are not the same as the elected community council members
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

Definition This item determines whether the members of the Board are the same as the elected community council members. Refer to HMGTO7 for a definition of a Board.

2001 Concordance New data item.

HMGTO9

FREQUENCY OF BOARD MEETINGS

Population IHOs that have a Board coordinating housing affairs.

Categories/Classification

1. At least once a fortnight
2. At least once a month
3. At least once a quarter
4. At least once every 6 months
5. Less often
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

Definition This item identifies the regularity at which Board meetings are held. Respondents assessed the 12 months prior to being surveyed to determine the frequency.

Incorporated organisations will have a minimum number of Board meetings per year, as set out in their constitution; however, they may meet more frequently if they so decide. The Board of an unincorporated organisation may meet as they decide, or may not meet at all.

2001 Concordance New data item.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HMGT10

WHETHER IHO HAS A HOUSING MANAGEMENT PLAN

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completed 2. Under development 5. No housing management plan 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies the completion status of the IHO's housing management plan. A housing management plan is a written document used by the IHO in outlining strategies and activities by which the objectives of the IHO will be achieved. The document could be referred to as either a management plan or a business plan.</p> <p>The plan should include at least some of following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Objectives – of the organisation in relation to the provision of housing and related infrastructure and its links to other activities. ■ Needs assessment – a process for determining the incidence and type of housing need as reflected by a waiting list, reviews, number of dwellings available and required, and repair and maintenance requirements. ■ Financial management – a process of managing financial operations to ensure the most effective and efficient use of resources. ■ Assets (property) management – involves insurance of assets, maintenance and repair strategies and other planning to make best use of total assets. ■ Tenancy management – written guidelines on rental policies for tenancy arrangements, for example, rent setting, rent collection, or managing arrears. ■ Human resources management – a plan for staffing which includes salaries, duties and training plans.
Quality statement	Out dated housing management plans under review or in the process of being updated were reported as 'under development'.
2001 Concordance	H019.

HMGT11

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PRIMARY PROPERTY MANAGER

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paid employee 2. Volunteer 3. Employee of a property management company 4. Other individual 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

- Definition** This item identifies the employment status of the person primarily managing the housing stock of the IHO.
- The categories are defined as follows:
- Paid employee – a person receiving a wage or salary who manages the day to day operations of the housing stock including rent collection and arranging for maintenance.
 - Volunteer – a person who manages the day to day operations of the housing stock, including rent collection and arranging for maintenance, without pay.
 - Employee of a property management company – a staff member of a Real Estate Agent or other company who manages the day to day operations of the housing stock, including rent collection and arranging for maintenance, on behalf of the IHO.
 - Other individual – includes types that cannot be classified in the categories listed above, such as a private contractor or accountant.

2001 Concordance H017.

HMGT13

INDIGENOUS STATUS OF THE PRIMARY PROPERTY MANAGER

Population All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

- Categories/Classification**
1. Aboriginal
 2. Torres Strait Islander
 3. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
 4. Non-Indigenous
 5. Do not know the Indigenous status of the primary property manager
 7. Not applicable
 8. Not collected
 9. Not stated

Definition This item identifies the Indigenous status of the person primarily managing the housing stock of the IHO.

The categories are defined as follows:

- Aboriginal people – those who identify or are identified as being of Aboriginal origin.
- Torres Strait Islanders – people who are the descendants of the Indigenous people of the Torres Strait, between the tip of Cape York and Papua New Guinea.
- Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders – people who identify themselves as being of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.
- Non-Indigenous – people who do not identify themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.
- Do not know the Indigenous status of the primary property manager – in the instance where the person completing the survey is unsure of the Indigenous status of the primary property manager.

2001 Concordance New data item.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HMGT14

TRAINING STATUS OF PRIMARY PROPERTY MANAGER

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Has received training on dwelling management provided by an external training agency5. Has not received training on dwelling management provided by an external training agency7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	<p>For this question, training includes all training that enables the primary housing manager to more effectively complete their job and is provided by an organisation external to the IHO. The training may or may not lead to a recognised qualification. The training may have been provided by a recognised educational institution, a Housing Authority, or by any other agency. This includes all courses (including those at tertiary institutions) which do not lead to an accredited award such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Non-award courses■ Adult Community Education■ Employer provided training courses■ Industry-related agencies (e.g. State Housing Authorities)■ Seminars and Conferences
Quality statement	Excludes on-the-job training provided by the IHO.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

IHO GEOGRAPHY

HSTATE

STATE OR TERRITORY OF IHO

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. New South Wales2. Victoria3. Queensland4. South Australia5. Western Australia6. Tasmania7. Northern Territory8. Australian Capital Territory
Definition	<p>This item identifies the State or Territory of Australia in which the IHOs office is located. IHOs located in Other Territories are included in the State or Territory that is geographically closest.</p>
2001 Concordance	H012.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HICC

INDIGENOUS COORDINATION CENTRE (ICC) OF IHO

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	<p>New South Wales</p> <p>01. Queanbeyan</p> <p>02. Bourke</p> <p>03. Coffs Harbour</p> <p>04. Sydney</p> <p>05. Tamworth</p> <p>06. Wagga Wagga</p> <p>38. Dubbo</p> <p>Victoria</p> <p>07. Victoria</p> <p>Queensland</p> <p>09. Brisbane</p> <p>10. Cairns</p> <p>11. Mt Isa</p> <p>13. Rockhampton</p> <p>14. Roma</p> <p>15. Torres Strait Area</p> <p>16. Townsville</p> <p>South Australia</p> <p>17. Adelaide</p> <p>18. Ceduna</p> <p>19. Port Augusta</p> <p>Western Australia</p> <p>20. Perth</p> <p>21. Broome</p> <p>22. Kununurra</p> <p>25. South Hedland</p> <p>26. Derby</p> <p>27. Kalgoorlie</p> <p>28. Geraldton</p> <p>Tasmania</p> <p>29. Tasmania</p> <p>Northern Territory</p> <p>30. Alice Springs</p> <p>32. Katherine</p> <p>34. Nhulunbuy</p> <p>35. Tennant Creek</p> <p>36. Darwin</p> <p>99. Not stated</p>
Definition	This item provides the statutory Indigenous Coordination Centre (ICC) for the location of the IHOs office.
2001 Concordance	H008.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HREGN

INDIGENOUS REGION OF IHO

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	New South Wales
	01. Queanbeyan
	02. Bourke
	03. Coffs Harbour
	04. Sydney
	05. Tamworth
	06. Wagga Wagga
	38. Dubbo
	Victoria
	07. Melbourne
	08. Non-metropolitan Victoria
	Queensland
	09. Brisbane
	10. Cairns
	11. Mt Isa
	12. Cape York
	13. Rockhampton
	14. Roma
	15. Torres Strait Area
	16. Townsville
	South Australia
	17. Adelaide
	18. Ceduna
	19. Port Augusta
	Western Australia
	20. Perth
	21. Broome
	22. Kununurra
	24. Narrogin
	25. South Hedland
	26. Derby
	27. Kalgoorlie
	28. Geraldton
	Tasmania
	29. Tasmania
	Northern Territory
	30. Alice Springs
	31. Jabiru
	32. Katherine
	33. Apatula
	34. Nhulunbuy
	35. Tennant Creek
	36. Darwin
	Australian Capital Territory
	37. Australian Capital Territory
	99. Not stated

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

	Definition	This item provides the Indigenous Region (formerly known as the statutory ATSIC region or Torres Strait Area) for the location of the IHOs office.
	2001 Concordance	H008.
HREMT REMOTENESS AREA (RA 2001)		
	Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
	Categories/Classification	0. Urban Centre of Australia 1. Inner Regional Australia 2. Outer Regional Australia 3. Remote Australia 4. Very Remote Australia 5. Migratory
	Definition	This item classifies the IHO office location into one of six different categories of accessibility and remoteness categories. There are six RAs in the structure, however only five RAs are presented in CHINS, with migratory excluded as not being applicable to CHINS.
	2001 Concordance	H044.
DHREMT REMOTENESS AREA		
	Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
	Categories/Classification	1. Non-remote 2. Remote Australia 3. Very remote Australia
	Definition	This item classifies the IHO office location into one of three different categories of remoteness. This classification is the same as HREMT except that Non-remote Australia combines those IHOs located in Urban Centres of Australia, Inner Regional Australia and Outer Regional Australia.
	2001 Concordance	H044.
LATI LATITUDE OF IHO		
	Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
	Categories/Classification	Numerical response -99.9999 Not stated
	Definition	This item identifies the geographic location of the IHO in latitude. Where possible latitude readings were taken outside the entrance to the office or building.
	Quality statement	Collected by Census Field Officers using hand held GPS readers doing CHINS field enumeration.
	2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

LONI

LONGITUDE OF IHO

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 999.9999 Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the geographic location of the IHO in longitude. Where possible longitude readings were taken outside the entrance to the office or building.
Quality statement	Collected by Census Field Officers using hand held GPS readers doing CHINS field enumeration.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

PERMANENT DWELLINGS

DHLSTK01

NUMBER OF IHO OWNED OR MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 999. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings provided for residence predominantly by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Managing includes conducting at least one of the following functions - tenancy arrangements, rent collection or housing maintenance. This item includes permanent dwellings which are owned by State or Territory housing authorities, but managed by an IHO. See Glossary for definition of permanent dwellings.
2001 Concordance	H016.

DWELLING DETAILS

RLSTK02

NUMBER OF IHO OWNED OR MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS BY STRUCTURE

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories	RLSTK02A Separate houses RLSTK02B Semi-detached, row or terrace houses RLSTK02C Flats, units or apartments RLSTK02D Houses or flats attached to a shop or office
Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

- Definition** These items identify the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings, according to structure.
- The items are defined as follows:
- Separate houses – a house separated from other houses (or other building structures) to allow access on all sides (at least half a metre). This category also includes houses which have an attached flat (e.g. a granny flat). The attached flat is included in the 'flats, units or apartments' category.
 - Semi-detached, row or terrace houses – covers dwellings with their own private grounds and no dwelling above or below. A key feature of these dwellings is that they are either attached in some structural way to one or more dwellings or are separated from neighbouring dwellings by less than half a metre.
 - Flats, units or apartments – covers all dwellings in blocks of flats, units or apartments. These dwellings do not have their own private grounds and usually share a common entrance foyer or stairwell.
 - Houses or flats attached to a shop or office – includes all houses or flats that are attached to a non-residential building. Examples of these dwellings are manses attached to a church, a flat or apartment over a shop, and a caretaker's house or flat attached to a school, factory or storage facility.

2001 Concordance H100 – H103.

RLSTK03

NUMBER OF IHO OWNED OR MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS

Population All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

Categories

RLSTK03A	One bedroom
RLSTK03B	Two bedrooms
RLSTK03C	Three bedrooms
RLSTK03D	Four bedrooms
RLSTK03E	Five or more bedrooms

Classification

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

998. Not collected

999. Not stated

Definition These items identify the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings according to their number of bedrooms. A bedroom refers to a room sectioned off by internal walls from the living areas of the dwelling designed for the purpose of sleeping in. Other rooms such as lounge, family or dining rooms which are used as bedrooms are excluded.

2001 Concordance H104 – H108.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HLCDN01

WHETHER PERMANENT DWELLINGS CONDITION ASSESSMENT UNDERTAKEN IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	1. Completed 2. Being completed 3. No condition assessment 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to the completion status of a condition assessment of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in the 12 months prior to the survey. A condition assessment is usually a report or audit of housing stock to assess the condition of the permanent dwellings managed by the IHO. The assessment should provide a report outlining the repairs, maintenance or improvements required. The assessment can be conducted by the IHO itself or an external organisation.
2001 Concordance	H109.

HLCDN02

WHETHER CONDITION ASSESSMENT IS PLANNED FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	1. Housing condition assessment planned in next 12 months 5. No housing condition assessment planned in next 12 months 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies if there is a housing condition assessment planned in the next 12 months. A condition assessment is defined in HLCDN01 above.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

DCDN03

NUMBER OF IHO OWNED OR MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS BY CONDITION

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories	DCDN03A Minor or no repairs DCDN03B Major repairs DCDN03C Replacement
Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	These items identify the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings, according to their condition. See Glossary for definition of dwelling condition categories.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when comparing condition of dwellings over the various time periods. Condition of dwelling has been assessed according to the cost required for repairs and maintenance. Cost of repairs are valued on a current basis, that is values are at the time data were collected. When comparing the 2006 data with 1999 and 2001 results, no attempt has been made to adjust the cost of repairs and maintenance to a constant price basis. Refer to <i>Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006</i> (cat. no. 4710.0) paragraphs 25 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes for further details.
2001 Concordance	H110-H113.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

DWELLING OCCUPANCY

HLOCC01

WHETHER THERE WERE ANY IHO OWNED OR MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS UNOCCUPIED AT TIME OF ENUMERATION

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	1. IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings unoccupied at time of enumeration 5. No IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings unoccupied at time of enumeration 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether any IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings were unoccupied at the time of the survey enumeration.
2001 Concordance	H118.

HLOCC02

NUMBER OF IHO MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS IN LOCALITY UNOCCUPIED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	<p>These items identify the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings according to occupancy.</p> <p>The items are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Occupied – identifies the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings which were occupied at the time of enumeration. A permanent dwelling was considered occupied if people were living in the dwelling at the time of the survey, or had been living in the dwelling within two weeks of the time of the survey.■ Unoccupied for two weeks or more – identifies the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings that were unoccupied at the time of the survey. A permanent dwelling was considered unoccupied if people had not been living in the dwelling for two weeks or more at the time of the survey.■ Occupancy not stated – identifies the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings where the status of dwelling occupancy was not reported.
2001 Concordance	H118.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

RDLOC01

REASON(S) IHO OWNED OR MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS WERE UNOCCUPIED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE

Population	All IHOs which own or manage permanent dwellings that had at least one permanent dwelling unoccupied for two weeks or more at the time of enumeration	
Categories	RDLOC01A	1. Between tenants
	RDLOC01B	2. Cultural reasons
	RDLOC01C	3. Uninhabitable
	RDLOC01D	4. Wet season
	RDLOC01E	5. Being repaired
	RDLOC01F	6. Water equipment failure
	RDLOC01G	7. Tenant away
	RDLOC01H	8. Lack of facilities / services
	RDLOC01I	9. Lack of transport / road access
	RDLOC01J	10. Awaiting approval / certification for occupancy
	RDLOC01K	11. Other reason
Classification	1. Unoccupied because of [specified reason] 5. Not unoccupied 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated	
Definition	<p>This item identifies the reasons why IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings were unoccupied for two weeks or more at the time of enumeration. In instances where more than one dwelling was unoccupied, the IHO could provide more than one reason for permanent dwellings being unoccupied.</p> <p>The categories are defined as follows:</p> <p>Between tenants – a dwelling was not occupied while waiting for new tenants to take residence.</p> <p>Cultural reasons – includes cultural or ceremonial business (e.g. "Sorry business" such as funerals or mourning rites), and rituals associated with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture.</p> <p>Uninhabitable – the dwelling was not considered fit for human habitation.</p> <p>Wet season – in tropical climates, the period between October and April when the monsoon is active, is characterised by persistent rain and some heavy showers or storms, interspersed with drier conditions.</p> <p>Being repaired – the dwelling was having repairs undertaken on it.</p> <p>Water equipment failure – includes the break down of any pumps, pipes or treatment equipment that stops the supply of safe drinking water.</p> <p>Tenant away – the tenant had left the dwelling for more than two weeks for reasons that are usually temporary such as travel, visiting family or attending medical facilities, but intended to return.</p> <p>Lack of facilities / services – the lack of available infrastructure in the community such as inadequate or non-existent electricity, water, and sewerage services, or community health and shopping facilities.</p>	

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

Definition <i>continued</i>	Lack of transport / road access – the lack of transport in and access to the community, such as having no access to a motor vehicle or boat, and poor, unusable roads or airstrips. Awaiting approval / certification for occupancy – the dwelling is complete but a certificate to allow occupancy has not yet been issued. Other reason – such as social problems, tenants abandoning the community/dwelling, unwanted dwellings and non-seasonal flooding.
2001 Concordance	H116 and H150 – H159.

HLOCC05

AVERAGE TIME TAKEN TO ALLOCATE PERMANENT DWELLINGS TO NEW TENANTS

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock, and have at least one permanent dwelling being unoccupied for two weeks or more at the time of enumeration.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 9997. Not applicable 9998. Not collected 9999. Not stated
Definition	This refers to the average number of working/ business days to allocate a permanent dwelling during the previous 12 months. It is the time period from when an IHO was notified of the requirement to allocate a dwelling up to the time the allocation is completed and the tenant notified the dwelling is available. The tenant does not need to have actually occupied the dwelling for the allocation process to be considered complete.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

INCOME

QUALITY STATEMENT

Financial data was collected on a voluntary basis, (i.e. IHOs did not have to provide this information when completing the CHINS). No adjustments from non-response have been made to the income data.

HINC01

TOTAL IHO HOUSING INCOME RECEIVED IN LAST FINANCIAL YEAR

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 999999995. Refusal 999999996. Don't know 999999997. Not applicable 999999999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the total income of the IHO in the last financial year. For 2006, the data are reported for the 2004–05 financial year.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HINC02A–HINC02F

TOTAL INCOME RECEIVED FROM SPECIFIED INCOME IN THE LAST FINANCIAL YEAR

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock and received income.
Category/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rent 2. Grants 3. Royalties 4. Business enterprises 5. Property sales 6. Other source(s) 92. Do not know 93. Refusal 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies value of various income sources received by the IHO in the 2004-05 financial year. The IHO could identify more than one source of income.</p> <p>The categories are defined as follows:</p> <p>Rent – included only if rent was received from tenants of the properties managed by the IHO.</p> <p>Grants – a grant is an amount of money provided to the organisation for the purpose of purchasing, building or maintaining rental housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. The grant does not need to be repaid but a set of conditions are established with the grant.</p> <p>Royalties – this refers to the sum paid to the organisation for the use of Aboriginal land. This is often connected with mining leases or tourism.</p> <p>Business Enterprises – commercial activities undertaken by the IHO such as: renting office space; community vehicles; laundromats; repair & maintenance activity on behalf of another housing organisation; or rental income paid to an IHO who manages dwellings on behalf of another IHO.</p> <p>Property Sales – a sale occurs when the property is disposed of for a value (usually monetary) and the ownership is transferred (usually by way of title transfer). All money received from sales of any housing property by the IHO, including those to former tenants, should be included here.</p> <p>Other Sources – includes: service charges; donations that are not made as a specific grant; any bond money forfeited as a result of property damage; borrowed funds requiring repayment such as loans, interest, dividends and insurance claim payments.</p>
Quality statement	Care should be exercised when analysing the results relating to financial years. In the 2006 CHINS, IHOs reported data for the financial year 2004–05. However, in 2001, some IHOs reported their financial arrangements on a calendar year basis while others reported on a financial year basis. As a result, 'financial year' data in the 2001 CHINS is variously based on periods January to December 2000, and July 1999 to June 2000.
2001 Concordance	In 2001, total income received from rent was reported – H206. From 2006, data are collected for all income sources.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

RINC04

TOTAL INCOME RECEIVED FROM SPECIFIED INCOME IN THE LAST FINANCIAL YEAR

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock and received income.	
Categories	RINC04A	Rent
	RINC04B	Grants
	RINC04C	Royalties
	RINC04D	Business enterprises
	RINC04E	Property sales
	RINC04F	Other source(s)
Classification	Numerical response	
	99999992. Do not know	
	99999993. Refusal	
	99999996. Did not receive income	
	99999997. Not applicable	
	99999999. Not stated	
Definition	This item identifies the amount of income received by the IHO for the various sources of income identified in HINC02A–HINC02F for the financial year 2004–05.	
Quality statement	Care should be exercised when analysing the results relating to financial years. In the 2006 CHINS, IHOs reported data for the financial year 2004–05. However, in 2001, some IHOs reported their financial arrangements on a calendar year basis while others reported on a financial year basis. As a result, 'financial year' data in the 2001 CHINS is variously based on periods January to December 2000, and July 1999 to June 2000. Care should also be exercised when comparing 2001 and 2006 rental income as values presented are valued in current prices at the time they were collected. For more details on current prices refer to paragraphs 25 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes in <i>Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006</i> (cat.no. 4710.0).	
2001 Concordance	In 2001, total income received from rent was reported – H206. In 2006, data are collected for all income sources.	

HINC05

BASIS FOR RENT CALCULATION IN LAST FINANCIAL YEAR

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock, and received rent from housing in the 2004–05 financial year.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flat rate per person / adult 2. Flat rate per dwelling 3. Number of bedrooms 4. Age / standard of dwelling 5. Proportion of tenant's income 6. Number of employed tenants 7. What tenant can afford 8. Market rental value 9. Government guidelines 10. Other basis 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

- Definition** This item refers to how the IHO calculates the level of rent charges. The IHO could identify more than one rent basis.
- The categories are defined as follows:
- Flat rate per person/adult – the setting of rent is determined by council or IHO members and all persons/adults have the same value of rent charged.
 - Flat rate per dwelling – the setting of rent is determined by council or IHO members and all houses have the same value of rent charged.
 - Number of bedrooms – this rate of rent is based on the number of bedrooms in each dwelling. Usually the more bedrooms the higher the rent charged.
 - Age/ standard of dwelling – the rent charged is calculated by the quality, condition or age of the dwelling. For example some IHOs may charge one rate for new houses and less for older houses within the same community.
 - Proportion of tenant's income – this rate of rent is based on the level of income earned by the tenants.
 - Number of employed tenants – this rate of rent is based on the number of employed people, or the number of people on the Community Development Employment Program, living in the house.
 - What tenant can afford – this rate of rent may vary from week to week and is based on what the council or Indigenous Housing Organisation members feel the residents can afford to pay at that time.
 - Market rental value – rent is charged at the same rate as private rental properties in the town or community.
 - Government guidelines – this rate of rent is set by government funding agencies such as the Indigenous Housing Authority of the Northern Territory, Department of Housing, etc.
 - Other – a method not included above.

2001 Concordance H204.

HINC07

MAIN BASIS FOR RENT CALCULATION IN LAST FINANCIAL YEAR

Population All IHOs that own or manage housing stock, received rent from housing in the 2004–05 financial year and indicated more than one type of method for calculating rent in HINC05.

Categories/Classification

1. Flat rate per person / adult
2. Flat rate per dwelling
3. Number of bedrooms
4. Age / standard of dwelling
5. Proportion of tenant's income
6. Number of employed tenants
7. What tenant can afford
8. Market rental value
9. Government guidelines
10. Other basis
97. Not applicable
98. Not collected
99. Not stated

Definition This item identifies the main basis for the collection of rent.

2001 Concordance New data item.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HINC08

ADDITIONAL CHARGES INCLUDED IN RENT CHARGES

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock, and received rent from housing in the 2004–05 financial year.
Categories/Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Water rates2. Electricity charges3. Malicious damage charges4. Rental arrears5. Garbage collection6. Other97. Not applicable98. Not collected99. Not stated
Definition	<p>Water rates – water rates may be made up of a number of components. They may include some or all of the following: a basic connection or supply charge, a distribution charge, an abstraction charge, a per unit of usage charge, an excess usage charge.</p> <p>Electricity charges – electricity charges may be made up of a number of components: a basic connection or supply charge; a distribution charge; a 'Green Energy' charge; a per unit of usage charge; and an excess usage charge.</p> <p>Malicious damage charges – malicious damages charges may be a specific charge in the rent to recoup the cost of damage to dwellings.</p> <p>Rental arrears – a charge may be included in the rent where there are current or past rental arrears.</p> <p>Garbage collection – a separate charge may be included in the rent for garbage collection.</p> <p>Other – a charge not included above.</p>
2001 Concordance	New data item.

HINC10

TOTAL RENT CHARGED TO ALL TENANTS IN LAST FINANCIAL YEAR

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock, and received rent from housing in the 2004–05 financial year.
Categories/Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Numerical response99999992. Don't know99999993. Refusal99999997. Not applicable99999998. Not collected99999999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the total amount of rent charged to the tenant in the 2004–05 financial year.
Quality statement	This may differ from the amount given at RINC04A. This is because RINC04A may include additional payments such as payments in advance or rental arrears from previous financial years, or exclude payments, that is the account is in arrears.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

DRENT01

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT COLLECTED BY IHO IN LAST FINANCIAL YEAR

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock, and received rent from housing in the 2004–05 financial year.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response
Definition	This is a derived item calculated by dividing the total amount of rent reported by the IHO for the last financial year, by the total number of permanent dwellings managed by the IHO, and then further dividing this by 52 to provide an average weekly amount.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing this data item, as no adjustment has been made to account for any under reporting or where rent has not been collected due to unoccupancy or rental arrears. Care should also be exercised when comparing 2001 and 2006 rental income as values presented are valued in current prices at the time they were collected. For more details on current prices refer to paragraphs 25 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes in Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006 (cat.no. 4710.0).
2001 Concordance	H207.

EXPENDITURE

QUALITY STATEMENT

Financial data was collected on a voluntary basis, (i.e. IHOs did not have to provide this information when completing the CHINS). No adjustments from non-response have been made to the expenditure data.

HEXP01

TOTAL IHO HOUSING EXPENDITURE IN LAST FINANCIAL YEAR

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 999999992. Don't know 999999993. Refusal 999999997. Not applicable 999999998. Not collected 999999999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the total expenditure of the IHO in the 2004–05 financial year. The dates for 'last financial year' may vary between organisations.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

HEXP02A–HEXP02H

TYPE OF RUNNING COST OF IHO IN LAST FINANCIAL YEAR

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	1. Salaries 2. Staff training 3. Repairs and maintenance 4. Land rates 5. Insurance 6. Administration costs 7. Management fees 8. Other costs

Definition	<p>This item identifies the type of running costs incurred by the IHO in the 2004–05 financial year. The IHO could identify more than one type of running cost.</p> <p>The categories are defined as follows:</p> <p>Salaries – this is the full cost of salaries and wages to the organisation as distinct from the payment made directly to the employee. Salaries should cover all payments made by the organisation as part of the salaries of employees. This should include superannuation guarantee payments, any fringe benefits as part of the salary packages, and salary sacrificing payments. Salaries and wages consist of payments made to employees for services rendered. They cover income received in cash, allowances, commissions, bonuses, tips, gratuities, consultation fees, honoraria, termination, redundancy and other payments for services. Allowances and other earnings may include car, travel or transport allowances, allowances for tools, clothing or laundry and dirt, risk, meal or entertainment allowances, etc., and payment in kind as well as supplementary benefits. Supplements are additional employers' contributions to pension and superannuation funds and separately constituted long service boards; direct payments of pensions and retiring gratuities by employers. If applicable, payroll tax and workers compensation insurance should be included in this cost.</p> <p>Staff training – this is all of the costs to the IHO for training of staff and includes travel and accommodation.</p> <p>Repairs and maintenance – for the purpose of this survey, repairs and maintenance work will be considered as work conducted on existing items that warrant a need for repair or replacement rather than the addition of new items. This covers work intended to restore the house or some features of the house to its original condition. If work was done which included both upgrades (e.g. building an extra room or adding a garage, pergola or verandah) and maintenance, ask for an estimate of the maintenance component only. If any upgrades and/or additions of new items were done, note this under the 'other' category. Include plumbing work to unplug blocked drains within the property, minor patch up work in the gyprock by a plasterer, clearing out blocked roof gutters, more major maintenance, such as new kitchen and bathrooms, re-roofing or restumping. Exclude adding a pergola, verandah or garage changing light globes and changing blown fuses.</p> <p>Land rates – taxes paid as rates to government at any level for the use of, or government services to, the land. This includes land tax if applicable.</p> <p>Insurance – refers to insurance of the dwelling and not the contents. Ask if public liability cover is paid by the IHO as a separate item for this dwelling and if so include it here.</p> <p>Administration costs – the cost of any administrative expenses incurred for managing the housing stock, such as stationery, office rental, purchase of equipment or computers, telephone charges, office electricity, gas and water, equipment leasing or hire charges, office furnishings, office equipment repairs and maintenance, and other general administrative costs not covered in the other categories listed here. Payroll tax, if applicable, should be included under salary costs at item Salaries above.</p> <p>Management fees – fees paid to another organisation such as a real estate agent specifically for the day to day management of the housing stock.</p> <p>Other – note here all other expenses including any upgrades and/or additions that were done.</p>
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

REXP04

IHO HOUSING EXPENDITURE IN LAST FINANCIAL YEAR BY TYPE OF RUNNING COST

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.	
Categories	REXP04A	Salaries
	REXP04B	Staff training
	REXP04C	House maintenance
	REXP04D	Land rates
	REXP04E	Insurance
	REXP04F	Administration costs
	REXP04G	Management fees
	REXP04H	Other costs
Classification	Numerical response 99999992. Don't know 99999993. Refusal 99999997. Not applicable 99999999. Not stated	
Definition	This item identifies the value of expenditure incurred by the IHO on various type(s) of running costs identified in HEXP02A–HEXP02H in the 2004–05 financial year. The IHO could identify more than one type of running cost.	
Quality statement	Care should be exercised when comparing 2001 and 2006 repairs and maintenance expenditure as values presented are valued in current prices at the time they were collected. For more details on current prices refer to paragraphs 25 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes in <i>Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006</i> (cat.no. 4710.0).	
2001 Concordance	In 2001, total expenditure on repairs and maintenance was reported – H301. In 2006, data are collected for all types of expenditure.	

HEXP05

HOW MANY IHO OWNED OR MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS HAD REPAIRS OR MAINTENANCE IN LAST FINANCIAL YEAR

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock and undertook repairs and maintenance on the permanent dwellings.	
Categories/Classification	1. A number of permanent dwellings had repairs/maintenance	
	2. All permanent dwellings had repairs/maintenance	
	3. No permanent dwellings had repairs/maintenance	
	7. Not applicable	
	8. Not collected	
	9. Not stated	
Definition	This item determines whether any of the IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings had maintenance or repairs conducted on them in the financial year prior to the survey. Maintenance covers work conducted on items that need repair or replacement rather than the addition of new items. This covers work intended to restore the dwelling, or some features of the dwelling, to its original condition.	
2001 Concordance	New data item.	

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HEXP06

NUMBER OF IHO OWNED OR MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS WITH REPAIRS OR MAINTENANCE CONDUCTED ON THEM IN LAST FINANCIAL YEAR

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock and undertook repairs and maintenance on the permanent dwellings.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings which had maintenance or repairs conducted on them in the financial year prior to the survey. Maintenance covers work conducted on items that need repair or replacement rather than the addition of new items. This covers work intended to restore the dwelling, or some features of the dwelling, to its original condition.
2001 Concordance	H300.

DMAIN01

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON PERMANENT DWELLING REPAIRS OR MAINTENANCE IN LAST FINANCIAL YEAR

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock which manage permanent dwellings.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 99997. Not applicable 99998. Not collected 99999. Not stated
Definition	This is a derived item calculated by dividing the total maintenance expenditure incurred by the IHO in the 2004-05 financial year, by the total number of permanent dwellings managed by the IHO.
Quality statement	Care should be exercised when comparing 2001 and 2006 repairs and maintenance expenditure as values presented are valued in current prices at the time they were collected. For more details on current prices refer to paragraphs 25 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes in <i>Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006</i> (cat.no. 4710.0).
2001 Concordance	H302.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS

HACQU01

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS BUILT IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	Built means the construction was completed and the house or flat is either occupied or ready to be occupied. Ready to be occupied may mean a certificate of occupancy has been issued if this is required by the appropriate authority.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

HACQU02

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLING PURCHASED IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock in town or other localities only.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This identifies how many additional houses or flats became available to the IHO during the past year. Purchase includes acquisition by normal buying process, newly leased, deeding or gifting of property. Leasing also includes those dwellings made available to the IHO through a government agency for the use of Indigenous housing but which the IHO does not own. Includes houses or flats which the IHO does not own but where the IHO commenced a lease or gained the use of houses made available to the IHO through a government agency for the use of Indigenous housing.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

DACQ01

TOTAL NUMBER OF NEW ACQUISITIONS IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This is a derived item calculated by adding the total number of dwellings built (HACQU01) and the total number of dwellings purchased (HACQU02) in the last 12 months.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HDIS01

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLING DEMOLISHED OR WRITTEN OFF IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This identifies how many permanent houses used by the IHO were lost to the community during the previous year by some means other than sale. It includes permanent houses where the lease or right of occupancy expired and the dwelling was no longer available to the IHO. Expiry of leasing includes those houses that had been made available to the IHO through a government agency for the use of Indigenous housing but which have been returned to or withdrawn by the agency and are no longer available to the IHO. Also include any houses that may have been gifted or deeded to any person or organisation outside of the IHO.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

HDIS02

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLING SOLD IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock in town or other localities only.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of houses or flats disposed of by the IHO through a normal property sale process.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

HDIS03

NUMBER OF PROPERTIES SOLD TO FORMER TENANTS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock in town or other localities only.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of properties that have been sold to former tenants in the past 12 months.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

DDIS01

TOTAL NUMBER OF NEW DISPOSALS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This is a derived item calculated by adding the total number of permanent dwellings written-off or demolished (HDIS01) and the total number of permanent dwellings sold (HDIS02) in the last 12 months.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 4 HOUSING LOCATION DATA ITEMS

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

DNAM01

NAME OF HOUSING STOCK LOCATION

Population	All Indigenous housing stock locations.
Categories/Classification	Textual response 9997. Not applicable 9998. Not collected 9999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the name of the community, town, or locality where Indigenous housing stock is located.
2001 Concordance	HL001.

COMMID

HOUSING LOCATION ID

Population	All housing stock locations.
Categories/Classification	Textual response
Definition	This item uses the unique national identifier allocated by the ABS to each discrete Indigenous community. It provides a relationship between each housing location and the IHO (parent record). It is a 15 digit character code consisting of: the first three digits are the state in which the collection of the data took place; the next five digits are the Indigenous Housing Organisation ID; the next character is a check digit for survey processing; the next three digits are a sequential number that has been allocated for each IHO; the final three digits are a sequential number that has been allocated for each housing stock location. An example of a Housing stock location ID is 10036010F001001.
2001 Concordance	HL001A.

COMID

COMMUNITY ID OF HOUSING STOCK LOCATION

Population	All housing stock locations.
Categories/Classification	Textual response
Definition	This item uses the unique national identifier allocated by the ABS to each discrete Indigenous community. It is an 8 digit numerical and 1 alpha character code.
2001 Concordance	HL003.

COMIND

DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY INDICATOR FOR HOUSING STOCK LOCATION

Population	All housing stock locations.
Categories/Classification	1. Discrete Indigenous community 5. Other location
Definition	This item identifies which of the housing locations are discrete Indigenous communities.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

IHOIDF

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF IHO

Population	All IHOs that owns or manages housing stock the particular location.
Categories/Classification	Textual response
Definition	This item is a unique national identifier allocated by the ABS to each IHO. It is a 5 digit numerical and 1 alpha character code.
2001 Concordance	H002.

CHAPTER 4 HOUSING LOCATION DATA ITEMS *continued*

HOUSING STOCK LOCATION GEOGRAPHY

HLSTATE

STATE OR TERRITORY OF HOUSING STOCK LOCATION

Population	All housing stock locations.
Categories/Classification	1. New South Wales 2. Victoria 3. Queensland 4. South Australia 5. Western Australia 6. Tasmania 7. Northern Territory 8. Australian Capital Territory
Definition	This item identifies the State or Territory in which the housing stock is located. Housing stock located in Other Territories are included in the State or Territory that is geographically the closest.
2001 Concordance	HL009.

HLICC

INDIGENOUS CO-ORDINATION CENTRE (ICC) REGION OF THE HOUSING STOCK LOCATION

Population	All housing stock locations.
Categories/Classification	Refer to HICC.
Definition	<p>This item provides the statutory Indigenous Coordination Centre(ICC), formally known as ATSIC Region, for the housing stock location. For most IHOs, their housing stock will be in the same ICC region as the IHO's office, but there may be cases where they are not in the same region.</p> <p>IHOs located in the Australian Capital Territory are included in the Queanbeyan ICC region. IHOs located in Other Territories are included in their geographically closest ICC region.</p>
2001 Concordance	HL007.

HLREGN

INDIGENOUS REGION OF THE HOUSING STOCK LOCATION

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	Refer to HREGN.
Definition	<p>This item provides the Indigenous Region, formerly known as the statutory ATSIC Region or Torres Strait Area, for the housing stock location. For most IHOs, their housing stock will be in the same Indigenous Region as the IHO's office, but there may be cases where they are not in the same region.</p> <p>IHOs located in the Australian Capital Territory are included in the Queanbeyan Indigenous Region. IHOs located in Other Territories are included in the Indigenous Region that is geographically closest.</p>
2001 Concordance	H008.

CHAPTER 4 HOUSING LOCATION DATA ITEMS *continued*

HLREMT

REMOTENESS AREA (RA 2001)

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	Refer to HREMT.
Definition	This item classifies the IHO office location into one of six different categories of accessibility and remoteness categories. There are six RAs in the structure, however only five RAs are presented in CHINS, with migratory excluded as not being applicable to CHINS.
2001 Concordance	H044.

DHLREMT

REMOTENESS AREA

Population	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	Refer to DHREMT.
Definition	This item classifies the IHO office location into one of three different categories of remoteness. This classification is the same as HLREMT, except that Non-remote Australia combines those IHOs located in Urban Centres of Australia, Inner Regional Australia and Outer Regional Australia.
2001 Concordance	H044.

PERMANENT DWELLINGS

HLSTK01

NUMBER OF IHO OWNED OR MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS IN LOCALITY

Population	All IHO that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings at each location.
2001 Concordance	HL016.

HLLOC01

TYPE OF LOCALITY

Population	All housing stock locations.
Categories/Classification	1. Discrete Indigenous community 2. Outstation or homeland 3. Town or locality 4. Other location 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the type of location in which the IHO housing stock was located. See H020 – H023 for definition of each location type.
2001 Concordance	HL008.

CHAPTER 4 HOUSING LOCATION DATA ITEMS *continued*

DWELLING DETAILS

HLSTK02

NUMBER OF IHO OWNED OR MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS IN LOCALITY BY STRUCTURE

Population All housing stock locations with IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings.

Categories

HLSTK02A	Separate houses
HLSTK02B	Semi-detached, row or terrace houses
HLSTK02C	Flats, units or apartments
HLSTK02D	Houses or flats attached to a shop or office
HLSTK02E	Structure not stated

Classification

Numerical response

996. No IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings

997. Not applicable

999. Not stated

Definition These items identify, for each location, the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings according to structure. See H100-H103 for definitions.

2001 Concordance HL100 – HL103.

RLSTK03

NUMBER OF IHO OWNED OR MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS IN LOCALITY BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS

Population All housing stock locations with IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings.

Categories

RLSTK03A	One bedroom
RLSTK03B	Two bedrooms
RLSTK03C	Three bedrooms
RLSTK03D	Four bedrooms
RLSTK03E	Five or more bedrooms

Classification

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

998. Not collected

999. Not stated

Definition These items identify, for each location, the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings according to number of bedrooms. A bedroom refers to a room sectioned off by internal walls from the living areas of the dwelling designed for the purpose of sleeping in. Other rooms such as lounge, family or dining rooms which are used as bedrooms are excluded.

2001 Concordance HL104-HL108.

HLADM02

REASON ORGANISATION NO LONGER OWNS STOCK IN COMMUNITY THAT IT PREVIOUSLY MANAGED

Population Housing stock locations identified as discrete communities.

Classification

1. Taken over by another IHO

2. Abandoned

3. Other

7. Not applicable

8. Not collected

9. Not stated

Definition This item identifies the reason the organisation no longer owns stock that it previously managed.

2001 Concordance New data item.

CHAPTER 4 HOUSING LOCATION DATA ITEMS *continued*

HLCDN01

WHETHER PERMANENT DWELLING CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS UNDERTAKEN IN LOCALITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All IHO that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	1. Completed 2. In progress 3. No condition assessment undertaken 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to the completion status of a condition assessment of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in the 12 months prior to the survey, for each location. A condition assessment is usually a report or audit of housing stock to assess the condition of the permanent dwellings managed by the IHO. The assessment should provide a report outlining the repairs, maintenance or improvements required. The assessment can be conducted by the IHO itself or an external organisation.
2001 Concordance	HL109.

RLCDN03

NUMBER OF IHO OWNED OR MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS IN LOCALITY BY CONDITION

Population	All housing stock locations with IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings.	
Categories	RLCDN03A	Minor or no repair
	RLCDN03B	Major repairs
	RLCDN03C	Replacement
Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated	
Definition	These items identify, for each location, the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings according to dwelling condition. See Glossary for definition of dwelling condition categories.	
2001 Concordance	HL110 – HL113.	

DWELLING OCCUPANCY

HLOCC01

WHETHER ANY IHO OWNED OR MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS IN LOCALITY UNOCCUPIED AT TIME OF ENUMERATION

Population	All IHO that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	1. IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings unoccupied at time of enumeration 5. No IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings unoccupied at time of enumeration 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether any IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in the locality were unoccupied at the time of the survey enumeration.
2001 Concordance	HL118.

CHAPTER 4 HOUSING LOCATION DATA ITEMS *continued*

RDLOC01

NUMBER OF IHO OWNED OR MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS IN LOCALITY UNOCCUPIED DUE TO SPECIFIED REASON

Population	All housing stock locations with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings; ■ with at least one permanent dwelling unoccupied for two weeks or more at the time of enumeration. 	
Categories	RDLOC01A	Between tenants
	RDLOC01B	Cultural reasons
	RDLOC01C	Uninhabitable
	RDLOC01D	Wet season
	RDLOC01E	Being repaired
	RDLOC01F	Water equipment failure
	RDLOC01G	Tenant away
	RDLOC01H	Lack of facilities/services
	RDLOC01I	Lack of transport/road access
	RDLOC01J	Other reason
	RDLOC01L	All permanent dwellings occupied
	RDLOC01M	No permanent dwellings
	RDLOC01K	Not stated
Classification	Numerical response 95. All permanent dwellings occupied 96. No permanent dwellings 97. Not applicable 99. Not stated	
Definition	<p>These items identify, for each location, the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings which were unoccupied for two weeks or more due to the reason specified. The reason they could specify are defined as follows:</p> <p>Between tenants – a dwelling was not occupied while waiting for new tenants to take residence.</p> <p>Cultural reasons – includes cultural or ceremonial business (e.g. "Sorry business" such as funerals or mourning rites), and rituals associated with Indigenous culture.</p> <p>Uninhabitable – the dwelling was not considered fit for human habitation.</p> <p>Wet season – in tropical climates, the period between October and April when the monsoon is active, is characterised by persistent rain and some heavy showers or storms, interspersed with drier conditions.</p> <p>Being repaired – the dwelling was having repairs undertaken on it.</p> <p>Water equipment failure – includes the break down of any pumps, pipes or treatment equipment that stops the supply of safe drinking water.</p> <p>Tenant away – the tenant had left the dwelling for more than two weeks for reasons such as study or travel.</p> <p>Lack of facilities / services – the lack of available infrastructure in the community such as inadequate or non-existent electricity, water, and sewerage services, or community health and shopping facilities.</p> <p>Lack of transport / road access – the lack of transport in and access to the community, such as having no access to a motor vehicle or boat, and poor, unusable roads or airstrips.</p> <p>Other reason –such as social problems, tenants abandoning the community/dwelling, unwanted dwellings and non-seasonal flooding.</p>	
2001 Concordance	HL150 – HL159.	

CHAPTER 4 HOUSING LOCATION DATA ITEMS *continued*

HLOCC05

AVERAGE TIME TAKEN TO ALLOCATE DWELLING TO NEW TENANTS

Population	All IHO that own or manage housing stock.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of working/business days to allocate a permanent dwelling. It is the time period from when the IHO was notified of the requirement up to the time the allocation is completed and the tenant notified the dwelling is available.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

COMMUNITY DETAILS

CNAM01

NAME OF COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	Textual response
Definition	This item identifies the name of the discrete Indigenous community as reported at the time of the interview. A discrete Indigenous community is defined as a geographic location, bounded by physical or cadastral (legal) boundaries, and inhabited or intended to be inhabited predominantly by Indigenous people (i.e. greater than 50% of usual residents), with housing or infrastructure that is managed on a community basis. See Glossary for further information on discrete Indigenous communities.
2001 Concordance	C001.

COMID

COMMUNITY IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	Textual response
Definition	This item is a unique national identifier allocated by the ABS to each discrete Indigenous community. It is an 8 digit numerical and 1 alpha character code.
2001 Concordance	C002.

CADM02

TITLE OF PRIMARY CONTACT

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	Textual response
Definition	This item identifies the title of the primary contact.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CADP01

POSTAL ADDRESS OF COMMUNITY: STREET NUMBER/NAME

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	Textual response 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the street number and name of the community.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CADP02

POSTAL ADDRESS OF COMMUNIT: LOCALITY/CITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	Textual response 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the locality or city of the community.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CADP03

POSTAL ADDRESS OF COMMUNITY: STATE/POSTCODE

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	Textual response 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the state and postcode of the community.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CAREA

THE COMMUNITY AREA CODE

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response
Definition	The community area codes are aggregates of Collection Districts (CDs) which represent a population of at least 300 Indigenous persons. CAREAs aggregate to Indigenous Regions and cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.
2001 Concordance	New data classification, similar to HL006.

CIH001

NUMBER OF IHOS THAT OWN OR MANAGE HOUSING IN THE COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 97. Not applicable 99. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of IHOs which manage permanent dwellings in the community.
2001 Concordance	C538.

CIH002

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF OTHER IHO THAT OWNS OR MANAGES HOUSING IN THE COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with housing or services provided by an IHO.
Categories	A Name of 1st organisation
Classification	Textual response 9997. Not applicable 9999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the name of any additional IHO which managed permanent dwellings in the community.
2001 Concordance	C539.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

IHOIDF

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF IHO THAT OWN OR MANAGES HOUSING IN THE COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with housing or services provided by an IHO.
Categories	A Identification number of 1st organisation
Classification	Textual response
Definition	<p>This item is a unique national identifier allocated by the ABS to each IHO. It identifies the 6 digit unique national identifier of each IHO which managed permanent dwellings in the community. It consists of 5 digits and 1 alpha character.</p> <p>If multiple IHOs manage permanent dwellings in the community, the IHOs are listed in descending order according to the number of permanent dwellings they manage in the community.</p>

2001 Concordance C539.

HLCDN01

WHETHER HOUSING CONDITION ASSESSMENT WAS UNDERTAKEN BY AT LEAST ONE IHO IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with permanent dwellings.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Completed2. Being completed3. No condition assessment7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies the completion status of condition assessments of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in the community. A condition assessment is usually a report or audit of housing stock to assess the condition of the permanent dwellings managed by the IHO. The assessment should provide a report outlining the repairs, maintenance or improvements required. The assessment can be conducted by the IHO itself or an external organisation.</p> <p>If more than one IHO manages housing in the community and any have completed a condition assessment then the appropriate category is Completed. If no IHO has completed a condition assessment but any one has begun a condition assessment the category is 'Being completed'. Only if no IHO with housing in the community has begun or completed a condition assessment does the community fall into the category 'No condition assessment'.</p>

2001 Concordance C541.

DFORM

WHETHER LONG OR SHORT COMMUNITY FORM COMPLETED

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">10. Long community form20. Short community form30. No community form
Definition	This item identifies the type of form completed: a long questionnaire or a short questionnaire. Refer to the Appendix A for samples of the questionnaires.

2001 Concordance C038.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

COMMUNITY GEOGRAPHY

CSTATE

STATE OR TERRITORY OF COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	1. New South Wales 2. Victoria 3. Queensland 4. South Australia 5. Western Australia 6. Tasmania 7. Northern Territory 8. Australian Capital Territory
Definition	This item provides the State or Territory in which the discrete Indigenous community is located. Note: There are no discrete Indigenous communities located in the Australian Capital Territory.
2001 Concordance	C006.

CREGN

INDIGENOUS CO-ORDINATION CENTRE (ICC) REGION OF COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	New South Wales 01. Queanbeyan 02. Bourke 03. Coffs Harbour 04. Sydney 05. Tamworth 06. Wagga Wagga 38. Dubbo Victoria 07. Melbourne 08. Non-metropolitan Victoria Queensland 09. Brisbane 10. Cairns 11. Mt Isa 12. Cape York 13. Rockhampton 14. Roma 15. Torres Strait Area 16. Townsville South Australia 17. Adelaide 18. Ceduna 19. Port Augusta

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

Categories/Classification <i>continued</i>	Western Australia
	20. Perth
	21. Broome
	22. Kununurra
	24. Narrogin
	25. South Hedland
	26. Derby
	27. Kalgoorlie
	28. Geraldton
	Tasmania
	29. Tasmania
	Northern Territory
	30. Alice Springs
	31. Jabiru
	32. Katherine
	33. Apatula
	34. Nhulunbuy
	35. Tennant Creek
	36. Darwin
	Australian Capital Territory
	37. Australian Capital Territory
	99. Not stated

Definition This item provides the statutory Indigenous Coordination Centre (ICC), formally known as ATSIC Region, in which the community is located. For most communities, their housing stock will be in the same ICC region as the IHO's office, but there may be cases where they are not in the same region.

Communities located in the Australian Capital Territory are included in the Queanbeyan ICC region. Communities located in Other Territories are included in their geographically closest ICC region.

2001 Concordance New data classification, similar to C007.

CICC

INDIGENOUS REGION OF THE COMMUNITY

Population All discrete Indigenous communities.

Categories/Classification	New South Wales
	01. Queanbeyan
	02. Bourke
	03. Coffs Harbour
	04. Sydney
	05. Tamworth
	06. Wagga Wagga
	38. Dubbo
	Victoria
	07. Melbourne

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

Categories/Classification	Queensland
<i>continued</i>	09. Brisbane
	10. Cairns
	11. Mt Isa
	13. Rockhampton
	14. Roma
	15. Torres Strait Area
	16. Townsville
	South Australia
	17. Adelaide
	18. Ceduna
	19. Port Augusta
	Western Australia
	20. Perth
	21. Broome
	22. Kununurra
	25. South Hedland
	26. Derby
	27. Kalgoorlie
	28. Geraldton
	Tasmania
	29. Tasmania
	Northern Territory
	30. Alice Springs
	32. Katherine
	34. Nhulunbuy
	35. Tennant Creek
	36. Darwin
	Australian Capital Territory
	37. Australian Capital Territory
	99. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item provides the Indigenous Region, formerly known as the statutory ATSIC Region or Torres Strait Area, for the communities. For most communities, their housing stock will be in the same Indigenous Region as the IHO's office, but there may be cases where they are not in the same region.</p> <p>Communities located in the Australian Capital Territory are included in the Queanbeyan Indigenous Region. Communities located in Other Territories are included in the Indigenous Region that is geographically closest.</p>
2001 Concordance	H008.
CREMT	
REMTENESS AREA (RA 2001)	
Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	<p>1. Non-remote</p> <p>2. Remote</p> <p>3. Very Remote Australia</p>
Definition	<p>This item classifies the community into one of six different categories of accessibility and remoteness ranging from major cities (0) to very remote (4). See the Glossary for further information on Remoteness Areas.</p>
2001 Concordance	C041.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DREMT

REMOTENESS AREA (RA 2001)

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	1. Non-remote 2. Remote 3. Very Remote Australia
Definition	This item classifies the community into one of six different categories of accessibility and remoteness ranging from major cities (0) to very remote (4). See the Glossary for further information on Remoteness Areas.
2001 Concordance	C041.

CD2001

DISCRETE COMMUNITY COLLECTION DISTRICT (CD)

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Definition	The Census Collection District (CD) is the smallest geographic area defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). For further information see Collection District (CD) in the Glossary.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

LATC

LATITUDE OF COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response -99.9998 Town or other locality -99.9999 Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the geographic location of the discrete Indigenous community in latitude. Where possible latitude readings were taken outside of the main administration building of the community.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

LONG

LONGITUDE OF COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 999.9998 Town or other locality 999.9999 Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the geographic location of the discrete Indigenous community in longitude. Where possible longitude readings were taken outside of the main administration building of the community.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

POPULATION

HPOP01

REPORTED USUAL POPULATION OF COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 9997. Not applicable 9999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of people who usually reside in the discrete Indigenous community. The usual population of the community is the number of people whose only or main residence is that community. In this context 'residence' means the community in which a person resides or intends to reside for at least six months. This includes non-Indigenous residents who meet the above criteria.
2001 Concordance	C015.

COMMUNITY OCCUPANCY

CPOP02

WHETHER THERE WAS AN INCREASE IN REPORTED USUAL POPULATION (FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE) DURING LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories/Classification	1. Community experienced increase in population in last 12 months 5. Community did not experience increase in population in last 12 months 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether there were people staying in the community for two weeks or more in the 12 months prior to the survey, who were not usual residents.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C020.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CPOP03

WHETHER REPORTED USUAL POPULATION INCREASE (FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE) OCCURRED MORE THAN ONCE DURING LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency, and which had: an increase in population (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months.
Categories/Classification	1. Occurred more than once 5. Did not occur more than once 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether an increase in population (people staying in the community for two weeks or more who were not usual residents) occurred more than once during the 12 months prior to the survey.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C610.

CPOP04

REASON(S) FOR LARGEST INCREASE IN REPORTED USUAL POPULATION (FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE) DURING LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency, and which had: an increase in population (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months.
Categories/Classification	1. Cultural reasons 2. Wet season 3. Dry season 4. Sporting / recreational events 5. Holidays / visiting 6. Seasonal work 7. Better facilities 8. Meetings 9. Other reason 10. No increase in population 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

Definition	<p>This item identifies the reason(s) for the largest increase in the population in the 12 months prior to the survey. The community could identify more than one reason for the largest increase in population if those reasons occurred in the same period.</p> <p>The categories are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cultural reasons– cultural or ceremonial events including 'sorry business' (such as funerals or mourning rites), rituals associated with Indigenous culture. ■ Wet season – in tropical climates, the period between October and April is characterised by persistent rain and some heavy showers or storms, interspersed with drier conditions. Visitors may come into the community during the wet season due to access problems in their own communities. ■ Dry season – characteristics of dry season weather are low humidity and low rainfall. The months affected by the dry season can vary in the north depending on the year and location. Generally, the dry season occurs between May and October. ■ Sporting or recreational event – includes events such as sporting meetings and agricultural shows. ■ Holidays or visiting – includes people visiting family and friends during Christmas, Easter, school holidays and any other major break. ■ Seasonal work – seasonal work occurs at certain times during the year when people move into the community in order to find work. Types of work include cotton and fruit picking, and cattle station work. ■ Better facilities – includes better roads, health, education and accommodation facilities. ■ Meetings – refers to people coming into the community for meetings, for example Native Title meetings. ■ Other reason – includes reasons not stated in the above categories. For example, construction workers in the community, emergency housing, employment, religious events or tourism.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C017.
CPOP06 NUMBER OF PEOPLE THE REPORTED USUAL POPULATION INCREASED BY (FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE) DURING LAST 12 MONTHS	
Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency, and which had: an increase in population (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Less than 20 people 2. 20 – 49 people 3. 50 – 99 people 4. 100 – 199 people 5. 200 or more people 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

Definition	This item identifies the number of people staying in the community for two weeks or more who were not usual residents. The number relates to the period in which there was the largest increase in population in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C016.

CPOP07

NUMBER OF WEEKS LARGEST INCREASE IN REPORTED USUAL POPULATION (FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE) DURING LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency, and which had: an increase in population (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated
Definition	This item records the duration (in weeks) of the largest increase in the population in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C019.

CPOP08

MONTH(S) IN WHICH LARGEST INCREASE IN REPORTED USUAL POPULATION OCCURRED

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency, and which had: an increase in population (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months.	
Categories	CPOP08A	1. January
	CPOP08B	2. February
	CPOP08C	3. March
	CPOP08D	4. April
	CPOP08E	5. May
	CPOP08F	6. June
	CPOP08G	7. July
	CPOP08H	8. August
	CPOP08I	9. September
	CPOP08J	10. October
	CPOP08K	11. November
	CPOP08L	12. December
Classification	97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated	

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

Definition	This identifies the month or months for the period over which the increase in usual reported population (if only one) or the largest increase in usual reported population (if more than one) occurred.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

SOCC01

WHETHER COMMUNITY UNOCCUPIED (FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE) DURING LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50, and were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories/Classification	1. Community occupied all year 5. Community not occupied all year 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies community occupancy in the 12 months prior to the survey. A community was considered to have been occupied all year if there had been no times in the 12 months prior to the survey when the community was unoccupied for two weeks or more.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C030.

SOCC02

MAIN REASON COMMUNITY UNOCCUPIED (FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE) DURING LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50, and were not linked to a parent community or resource agency, and were unoccupied for two weeks or more in the 12 months prior to the survey. 																		
Categories/Classification	<table> <tr> <td>SOCC02A</td><td>1. Cultural reasons</td></tr> <tr> <td>SOCC02B</td><td>2. Wet season</td></tr> <tr> <td>SOCC02C</td><td>3. Water equipment failure</td></tr> <tr> <td>SOCC02D</td><td>4. Establishing community/outstation</td></tr> <tr> <td>SOCC02E</td><td>5. Being repaired</td></tr> <tr> <td>SOCC02J</td><td>6. Other reason</td></tr> <tr> <td>SOCC02K</td><td>7. Not applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>SOCC02L</td><td>8. Not collected</td></tr> <tr> <td>SOCC02M</td><td>9. Not stated</td></tr> </table>	SOCC02A	1. Cultural reasons	SOCC02B	2. Wet season	SOCC02C	3. Water equipment failure	SOCC02D	4. Establishing community/outstation	SOCC02E	5. Being repaired	SOCC02J	6. Other reason	SOCC02K	7. Not applicable	SOCC02L	8. Not collected	SOCC02M	9. Not stated
SOCC02A	1. Cultural reasons																		
SOCC02B	2. Wet season																		
SOCC02C	3. Water equipment failure																		
SOCC02D	4. Establishing community/outstation																		
SOCC02E	5. Being repaired																		
SOCC02J	6. Other reason																		
SOCC02K	7. Not applicable																		
SOCC02L	8. Not collected																		
SOCC02M	9. Not stated																		

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

Definition This item identifies the main reason why the community was unoccupied for two weeks or more in the 12 months prior to the survey.

The categories are defined as follows:

- Cultural reasons – cultural or ceremonial events including 'sorry business' (such as funerals or mourning rites), rituals associated with Indigenous culture.
- Wet season – in tropical climates, the period between October and April is characterised by persistent rain and some heavy showers or storms, interspersed with drier conditions. Visitors may vacate the community during the wet season due to access problems.
- Water equipment failure – this includes the break down of any pumps, pipes or treatment equipment that stops supply of drinking water.
- Establishing community/outstation – the community was in the process of establishing housing or infrastructure services.
- Being repaired – the dwelling was having repairs undertaken on it.
- Other reason – includes reasons such as tenant away, lack of facilities, awaiting approval, family or health reasons, flooding, and studying or working in another town or community.

Quality statement Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.

2001 Concordance C031.

SOCC04

NUMBER OF WEEKS COMMUNITY WAS UNOCCUPIED (FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE) DURING LAST 12 MONTHS

Population All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50, and were not linked to a parent community or resource agency, and were:
unoccupied for two weeks or more in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Categories/Classification Numerical response
97. Not applicable
98. Not collected
99. Not stated

Definition This item identifies the number of weeks (two or more) that the community was unoccupied during the 12 months prior to the survey.

Quality statement Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.

2001 Concordance C033.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

SOCC05

MAIN DESTINATION WHEN COMMUNITY UNOCCUPIED (FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE) DURING LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50, and were not linked to a parent community or resource agency, and were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> unoccupied for two weeks or more in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	Textual response
Definition	This item identifies the name of the community or locality to which the majority of people moved to during times when the usual community was unoccupied during the 12 months prior to the survey.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C034.

DSOCC05

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF MAIN DESTINATION WHEN COMMUNITY UNOCCUPIED (FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE) DURING LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50, and were not linked to a parent community or resource agency, and were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> unoccupied for two weeks or more in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	Textual response 99999997. Not applicable 99999999. Not stated
Definition	This item numerically identifies the community or locality to which the majority of people moved to during times when the usual community was unoccupied during the 12 months prior to the survey. It is an 8 digit numerical and 1 alpha character code. The item refers to the 2001 CHINS Community identification number (see COMID) when the main destination was a discrete Indigenous community; however when the main destination was a town or other locality a generic code of 99999995 was applied.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C035.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

COMMUNITY NEEDS PLAN

CNEED01

WHETHER COMMUNITY HAS OR IS DEVELOPING A WRITTEN PLAN THAT IDENTIFIES COMMUNITY NEEDS OVER THE NEXT FEW YEARS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50, and were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories/Classification	1. Plan completed 2. Plan being developed 5. No plan developed 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies if the community has a written plan to identify community needs.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CNEED02

MAIN PLANNING PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED IN PLAN

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50, and were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which indicated they had a completed community development plan.
Categories/Classification	10. More housing 11. Upgrade to water supply 12. Upgrade to electricity supply 13. Upgrade sewerage 14. Rubbish collection/disposal 15. Transport 16. Communication facilities 17. Education facilities 18. Sports facilities 19. Health care facilities 20. Animal control 21. Broadcasting capabilities 22. Other 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the main planning priorities in the community (multiple responses were allowed).
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

EMPLOYMENT

CEMP01

EXISTENCE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT EMPLOYMENT PROJECTS (CDEP)

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50, and were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories/Classification	1. Community has CDEP 5. Community does not have CDEP 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether there were CDEP within the community. See Glossary for definition of CDEP.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C022.

CEMP02

CDEP MAINTENANCE SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50, and were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had a CDEP program.
Categories/Classification	1. Rubbish collection 2. Housing maintenance 3. Public facility maintenance 4. Road maintenance 5. Sewerage system maintenance 6. Water maintenance 7. Airstrip / helicopter pad maintenance 8. Electricity maintenance 9. Vehicle / machinery maintenance 10. Other maintenance 11. None of these maintenance services provided 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to any maintenance programs conducted CDEP in the community. The community could identify more than one maintenance program. See Glossary for definition of CDEP.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C023.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

PUBLIC FACILITIES ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES

CPFA01

WHETHER COMMUNITY HAS ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50, and were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories	1. Community has accommodation facilities 5. Does not have community accommodation facilities 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether there were any accommodation facilities available in the community at the time of enumeration. See CPFA02 for types of accommodation facilities.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C036.

CPFA02

COMMUNITY ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50, and were not linked to a parent community or resource agency, and which had: community accommodation facilities.
Categories	CPFA02A CPFA02B CPFA02C CPFA02D CPFA02E CPFA02F CPFA02G CPFA02H CPFA02I CPFA02J
Classification	1. Visitor accommodation 2. Camping facilities 3. Single men's accommodation 4. Single women's accommodation 5. Hostel accommodation 6. Accommodation for contract workers 7. Accommodation for people with a disability 8. Aged accommodation 9. Women's refuge 10. Other accommodation facilities 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

Definition	This item identifies the types of accommodation facilities available in the community. The community could identify more than one accommodation facility. The categories are defined as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Visitor accommodation – accommodation that is set aside specifically for the use of visitors to the community.■ Camping facilities – an area of land that has been set aside specifically for tents or caravans. Some camping grounds may have facilities such as laundry, showers, toilets and electricity.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C028.

GENERAL FACILITIES

CPFG01

WHETHER ANY GENERAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories/Classification	1. Community has general community facilities 5. Community does not have general community facilities 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether there were any general community facilities available in the community at the time of enumeration. See CPFG02 for types of general community facilities.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C039.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CPFG02

GENERAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency, and which had: general community facilities.
Categories	CPFG02A CPFG02B CPFG02C CPFG02D CPFG02E CPFG02F CPFG02G CPFG02H CPFG02I CPFG02J CPFG02K
Classification	1. Hall/meeting area 2. Administration building 3. Store 4. Library 5. Arts/cultural centre 6. Women's centre 7. Child care centre 8. Youth centre 9. Canteen 10. Broadcasting facilities 11. Other 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies buildings in the community which can be used for community functions and administration, but excludes accommodation facilities. The community could identify more than one type of community facility.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C026.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

SPORTING FACILITIES

CPFS01

WHETHER ANY COMMUNITY SPORTING FACILITIES

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories/Classification	1. Community has community sporting facilities 5. Community does not have community sporting facilities 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether there were any community sporting facilities available in the community at the time of enumeration. See CPFS02 for types of community sporting facilities.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C608.

CPFS02

COMMUNITY SPORTING FACILITIES

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: community sporting facilities.
Categories	CPFS02A CPFS02B CPFS02C CPFS02D CPFS02E CPFS02F
Classification	1. Sports grounds 2. Outdoor basketball/netball courts 3. Indoor or covered sporting facilities 4. Swimming pool(s) 5. Other buildings used for sport 6. Other community sporting facilities 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

Definition This item identifies the types of sporting facilities available in the community at the time of enumeration. These facilities must be purpose-built to enable sport and physical activity participation and exclude general community facilities such as a park or playground.

The categories are defined as follows:

- Sports ground – a cleared, flat area of ground which has been modified in some way (such as the construction of goal posts or a cricket pitch) to make the area suitable for the conduct of sport. For example a football field, cricket pitch or athletics track. Excluded are areas of open space that may be used for recreation but which have not been modified for the purpose of sport.
- Outdoor courts – a rectangular court, located outdoors and not under cover, with fixtures such as elevated rings or a net. The court should have an artificial hard surface such as concrete or asphalt, and should have visible boundary markings. For example basketball, netball or tennis courts.
- Indoor or covered sporting facilities – a building or structure which is used primarily as a place where sport or physical activities are undertaken. For example indoor sports centres, gymnasia and fitness centres.
- Swimming pool(s) – a permanent facility that was built for the express purpose of allowing participation in recreational aquatic activities. Excluded are privately owned 'backyard' pools and naturally occurring swimming places.
- Other buildings used for sport – a building or structure which is not primarily used for sport or physical activities, but which has been used for the purpose of sport in the last 12 months. For example a community hall used occasionally for sport.
- Other community sporting facilities – includes other sports facilities in the community not covered in the above categories such as a golf course, horse training grounds, or a BMX track.

Quality statement Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.

2001 Concordance C600.

CPFS04

FREQUENCY OF COMMUNITY USE OF SPORTS FACILITIES BY TYPE

Population All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which:

reported in CPFS02 as having the applicable community sports facility.

Categories	CPFS04A	Sports ground(s)
	CPFS04B	Outdoor court(s)
	CPFS04C	Indoor or covered sporting facilities
	CPFS04D	Swimming pool(s)
	CPFS04E	Other sport building(s)
	CPFS04F	Other sports facilities

Classification

1. Daily
2. Weekly or fortnightly
3. Monthly
4. Less than monthly
5. Not at all
97. Not applicable
98. Not collected
99. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

Definition	This item identifies the frequency by which each of the selected community sports facilities was used. If there was more than one of a particular type of sports facility then the greater frequency by which each was used was recorded.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C601-C606.

CPFS05

REASON FOR NON-USE OF SPORTING FACILITIES

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: community sporting facilities.
Categories	CPFS04A CPFS04B CPFS04C CPFS04D CPFS04E CPFS04F
Classification	1. Run down and in need of repair 2. Run down and non repairable 3. Lack of equipment 4. Do not meet community needs 5. Other 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies why sporting facilities within the community are not used. More than one response is possible.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CPFS07

ORGANISATION RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING SPORTING FACILITIES

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: community sporting facilities.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. State or Territory Authority2. Local Government3. Community Council4. Resource Agency5. Private Contractor6. Other Organisation7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies who is responsible for maintaining sporting facilities in the community.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

PUBLIC TOILETS

CPWC01

WHETHER THE COMMUNITY HAS PUBLIC TOILETS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Community has public toilets5. Community does not have public toilets7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether there were any public toilets in the community at the time of enumeration. Public toilets are defined as those available for use by the general community and visitors.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C044.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CPWC02

CONDITION OF PUBLIC TOILETS IN COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: public toilets.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All public toilets in working order 2. Some public toilets in working order 3. No public toilets in working order 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the working order of public toilets in the community. Public toilets are defined as those available for use by the general community and visitors.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C025.

CPWC03

REASONS PUBLIC TOILETS ARE NOT IN WORKING ORDER

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: public toilets that were not in working order.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Run down, awaiting repair 2. Awaiting replacement 3. Funds unavailable for repair/replacement 4. Contractors/labourers unavailable 5. Other 6. Don't know 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies why public toilets within the community are not used. More than one response is possible.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CPWC05

ORGANISATION RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING PUBLIC TOILETS

Population	Communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: public toilets.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. State or Territory Authority2. Local Government3. Community Council4. Resource Agency5. Private Contractor7. Other organisation97. Not applicable98. Not collected99. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the body that is responsible for maintaining public toilets in the community.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

COMMUNITY WATER WATER SUPPLY

CWAS01

WHETHER WATER IS CONNECTED TO TOWN SUPPLY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Community connected to water supply5. Community not connected to water supply7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies if the community's water is connected to a town supply. A town supply is a water supply which is shared with a nearby town. The community is not responsible for the water supply, it is normally maintained by a Water Authority or Shire Council.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAS02

MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Connected to town supply 2. Bore water 3. Rain water tank(s) 4. River or reservoir 5. Well or spring 6. Carted water 7. Other organised water supply 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies the main source of drinking water for the community. It refers only to those sources that are used for human consumption, and excludes those that are used only for other purposes, such as gardening water.</p> <p>The categories are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Connected to town supply – a water supply which is shared with a nearby town. The community is not responsible for the water supply which is often maintained by a water authority or shire council. This category does not refer to communities with a reticulated supply (water piped to a household) from a dam or river, for which the community is responsible and maintains. ■ Bore water – deep underground water that is pumped to the surface through pipe(s) running down hole(s) drilled in the ground to tap this deep source of water. This category also includes artesian bores, where the water gushes out of the bore hole under its own pressure. ■ Rain water tank(s) – a storage tank that receives rain water falling on roofs of structures (houses, buildings, sheds) via guttering and pipes. ■ River or reservoir – surface water which may be pumped directly from a river or from storage such as a dam or reservoir. This water source is not shared with a nearby town. ■ Well or spring – a well is a hole (of larger diameter than a bore) dug in the ground to reach a shallow source of permanent underground water. A spring is a shallow underground source which reaches the surface under its own pressure. ■ Carted water – water is collected from another source and delivered to the community using transportation e.g. water tankers and trucks. Exclude: Water that is reticulated or piped to the community. ■ Other organised water supply – includes other sources of water to the community that are organised on a community basis. This does not include individuals bringing water into the community for personal consumption.
2001 Concordance	C050.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAS04

DISTANCE FROM COMMUNITY TO MAIN DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: a surface water supply (such as a river, reservoir, well or spring) as their main water supply.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Less than 1 kilometre 2. 1–4 kilometres 3. 5–9 kilometres 4. 10 kilometres or more 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the distance between the community and the surface water supply, such as a reservoir, river, dam, weir, well, soak, lagoon or spring.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C059.

CWAS05

WHETHER COMMUNITY HAS ANY OTHER SOURCE(S) OF WATER

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: a main organised water supply that is not 'connected to town supply' in CWAS02.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community has at least one other source of water 5. Community does not have an other source of water 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether there is an alternative source of water in the community in addition to the main organised water supply, for communities not connected to a town supply.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C060.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAS06

OTHER SOURCE(S) OF WATER

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: a main organised water supply that is not 'connected to town supply'.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bore water 2. Rain water tank(s) 3. River or reservoir 4. Well or spring 5. Other organised water supply 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item refers to water sources other than the main supply indicated in CWAS02, which were used by communities not connected to town water as their main supply. The community could identify more than one other water source. See CWAS02 for definition of each category.</p>
Quality statement	<p>Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.</p>
2001 Concordance	<p>C054.</p>

CWAS08

WHETHER WATER SUPPLY IS CONNECTED TO ALL PERMANENT DWELLINGS

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ permanent dwellings; and an organised water supply.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Connected to all dwellings 5. Not connected to all dwellings 6. No organised water supply 7. Not applicable 9. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item refers to whether there was an organised drinking water supply connected to all permanent dwellings in the community. Permanent dwellings with water piped to the exterior of the dwelling or to a tap in the yard were considered to be connected.</p>
2001 Concordance	<p>C052.</p>

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAS09

HOW MANY PERMANENT DWELLINGS DO NOT HAVE WATER PIPED TO THEM

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ permanent dwellings; and■ an organised water supply.
Categories/Classification	1. A number of dwellings 2. All of the dwellings 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to whether there was an organised drinking water supply connected to all permanent dwellings in the community. Permanent dwellings with water piped to the exterior of the dwelling or to a tap in the yard were considered to be connected.
2001 Concordance	C053.

CWAS10

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS NOT CONNECTED TO COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ permanent dwellings;■ an organised water supply; and all permanent dwelling are not connected to water supply.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to the number of permanent dwellings which were not connected to the community drinking water supply.
2001 Concordance	C053.

CWAS11

WATER SUPPLY MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised drinking water supply.
Categories/Classification	1. State or Territory water authority 2. Local Government 3. Community Council 4. Resource Agency 5. Private contractor 6. Other organisation 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

Definition	<p>This item identifies the responsible organisation which has authority, usually given by law or legal agreement, to provide water to the community.</p> <p>The categories are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ State or Territory water authority – includes Government departments which are responsible for the supply of water.■ Local Government – includes Local Governments and Shire Councils. Community Councils that also act as Local Governments are excluded.■ Community Council – a local Indigenous organisation which is elected by community members and is responsible for housing and related services, representing the local community in dealings with government and other agencies. This category also includes Community Government Councils in the Northern Territory as well as the Deed of Grant in Trust Councils in Queensland.■ Resource Agency – an Indigenous agency set up to provide a range of services for people living in small remote communities.■ Private contractor – includes companies or people who are hired privately by communities.■ Other organisation – includes other organisations not covered in the above categories.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C076.

CWAS13

WHETHER ANY CHARGES LEVIED FOR THE WATER

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: permanent dwellings; and an organised water supply.
Categories/Classification	<p>1. Charges are levied for the water 5. No charges are levied for the water 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated</p>
Definition	<p>This item identifies whether any charges are levied for the drinking water supply connected to permanent dwellings in the community.</p>
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C078.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAS14

BASIS OF WATER LEVY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:<ul style="list-style-type: none">permanent dwellings;an organised water supply; andcharges levied for the water.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Dwelling based2. Community based3. Community and dwelling based5. No water rates7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to the basis of the collection of payment for water usage. Community and dwelling based refers to situations where some permanent dwellings are charged individually, and others in a group.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C056.

CWAS15

BASIS OF WATER CHARGE

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:<ul style="list-style-type: none">permanent dwellings;an organised water supply; andcharges levied for the water.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Fixed charge2. Usage based charge3. Other basis7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the method used to charge for water usage. Other basis includes charges based partly on a fixed charge and partly on a usage charge, such as 'excess water rates'.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C057.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

WATER RESTRICTIONS

CWAR01

WHETHER WATER RESTRICTION(S) OCCURRED IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised water supply.
Categories/Classification	1. Water restriction(s) occurred in last 12 months 5. Water restriction(s) did not occur in last 12 months 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether water restriction(s) occurred in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. This refers to restrictions on the amount of water used and/or the purpose for which water can be used. Also includes periods where water may only be supplied or used at specified times during the day.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C079.

CWAR02

REASON(S) FOR WATER RESTRICTIONS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised water supply; and water restriction(s) in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	1. Drought 2. Normal dry season 3. Lack of storage containment 4. Poor water quality 5. Other reason 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the reason(s) for water restrictions in the 12 months prior to the survey. The community could identify more than one reason for water restrictions. See CWAR01 for definition of a water restriction.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C061.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

WATER INTERRUPTIONS

CWAR04

WHETHER WATER INTERRUPTION(S) OCCURRED IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised water supply.
Categories/Classification	1. Water interruption(s) occurred in last 12 months 5. Water interruption(s) did not occur in last 12 months 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	Water interruptions refer to situations where water supply to a community or permanent dwelling is reduced or stops due to infrastructure related reasons, such as equipment breakdown, lack of power or when water is turned off to undertake maintenance work or non payment of accounts.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CWAR05

REASON(S) FOR WATER INTERRUPTIONS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised water supply water interruption(s) in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	1. Equipment breakdown 2. Ran out of water 3. Poor water quality 4. Lack of power 5. Planned interruption 6. Other 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the reasons for water interruptions within the community.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAR07

NUMBER OF TIMES WATER INTERRUPTIONS OCCURRED IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: <p style="padding-left: 40px;">an organised water supply water interruption(s) in the 12 months prior to the survey.</p>
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Once 2. Twice 3. Three times 4. Four times 5. Five times or more 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of times the community experienced water interruptions in the last 12 months.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CWAR08

DURATION OF LONGEST PERIOD OF WATER INTERRUPTION IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: <p style="padding-left: 40px;">an organised water supply water interruption(s) in the 12 months prior to the survey.</p>
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Less than one week 2. More than one week 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the duration of the longest period of water interruption within the community.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DWAR01

NUMBER OF DAYS THE LONGEST PERIOD OF WATER INTERRUPTIONS LASTED

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an organised water supply water interruption(s) in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the duration, in days, of the longest period of water interruption within the community.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CWAR10

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS AFFECTED BY LONGEST INTERRUPTION TO WATER SUPPLY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an organised water supply water interruption(s) in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	1. A number of dwellings 2. All of the dwellings 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of dwellings affected by the longest interruption to the water supply within the community.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAR11

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS AFFECTED BY LONGEST INTERRUPTION TO WATER SUPPLY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an organised water supply water interruption(s) in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of dwellings affected by the longest interruption to the water supply within the community.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

CWAM01

WHETHER COMMUNITY HAS A WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories/Classification	1. The community has a water management plan 5. The community does not have a water management plan 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	A Water Management Plan is a document prepared by community representatives which outlines strategies, activities and guidelines for current and future water usage for that community.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAM02

WHETHER ALL PERMANENT DWELLINGS ARE FITTED WITH WATER METERS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised water supply.
Categories/Classification	1. All permanent dwellings are fitted with water meters 5. Not all permanent dwellings are fitted with water meters 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	A water meter measures water consumption of a particular dwelling.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CWAM03

WHETHER ALL PERMANENT DWELLINGS ARE FITTED WITH ISOLATION VALVES

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised water supply.
Categories/Classification	1. All permanent dwellings are fitted with isolation valves 5. Not all permanent dwellings are fitted with isolation valves 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	An isolation valve is a mechanism that can be used to turn off the water supply to a particular dwelling.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

TREATMENT AND TESTING

CWAX01

WHETHER THE COMMUNITY USED ANY WATER TREATMENTS TO TREAT THE DRINKING WATER

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised drinking water supply that is not 'connected to town supply'.
Categories/Classification	1. Drinking water is treated 5. Drinking water is not treated 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether the community used any water treatments to treat the drinking water supply. Water treatment is any process whereby raw water is made safer and more pleasant to drink. This may occur in a special treatment plant, or simply involve boiling water or adding disinfection tablets to the drinking water.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C080.

CWAX02

TYPE(S) OF DRINKING WATER TREATMENT

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised drinking water supply that is not 'connected to town supply'; and the drinking water treated.
Categories/Classification	1. Chlorination 2. Disinfectants 3. Direct filtration 4. Sedimentation or filtration 5. Aeration 6. Activated carbon 7. Other treatments 96. No drinking water treatment 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

Definition	<p>This item refers to treatments conducted on the community drinking water supply to improve water quality. The community could identify more than one type of water treatment.</p> <p>The categories are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Chlorination – chlorination includes chloramination where anhydrous ammonia is added to the chlorine, and chlorine dioxide where chlorine dioxide gas is manufactured on site and pumped through the water by the addition of hydrochloric acid to the liquid sodium hypochlorite. ■ Disinfectants – the process of treating water with disinfectants such as hypochlorite, ozone and UV radiation, to kill any microbes and parasites. ■ Direct filtration – a water filtration plant where a chemical and polymer are added to the incoming raw water for the purpose of trapping small particles and creating larger ones (flocs). The flocs are not settled in a sedimentation tank or clarifier prior to filtration. ■ Sedimentation/filtration – where a chemical is added to the incoming raw water for the purpose of trapping small particles and creating larger ones (flocs) which will readily settle. The flocs are settled in a sedimentation tank or clarifier prior to filtration. ■ Aeration – the oxygen content of water is increased by various means such as bubbling air through the water. This process can be used to help treat bore water with a high iron content. It is also used to help control the growth of blue-green algae in dams. ■ Activated carbon – a method of water treatment used in addition to Direct Filtration. The addition of activated carbon to a conventional treatment process is for the removal of taste and odours from a water source caused by dissolved organic materials. Also used for the removal of toxins potentially created by blue-green algae blooms. ■ Other treatments – this includes other drinking water treatments such as lime dosing and desalination.
-------------------	--

Quality statement Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.

2001 Concordance C074.

CWAX04

WHETHER WATER IS SENT AWAY FOR TESTING

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised drinking water supply that is not 'connected to town supply'.
Categories/Classification	<p>CWAX04A 1. Drinking water sent away for testing</p> <p>CWAX04B 2.. Drinking water not sent away for testing</p> <p>CWAX04C 6. No organised water supply</p> <p>CWAX04X 7. Not applicable</p> <p>CWAX04Y 8. Not collected</p> <p>CWAX04Z 9. Not stated</p>
Definition	<p>This item identifies whether the community's drinking water supply was sent away for testing.</p>
Quality statement	<p>Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.</p>
2001 Concordance	C081.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAX05

ORGANISATION RESPONSIBLE FOR TESTING WATER

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised drinking water supply that is not 'connected to town supply'; and drinking water sent away for testing.
Categories/Classification	Textual response 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the organisation responsible for testing the water.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CWAX06

FREQUENCY OF WATER TESTING

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised drinking water supply that is not 'connected to town supply'; and drinking water sent away for testing.
Categories/Classification	1. Every week or more 2. Monthly 3. Every three to six months 4. Every year or less 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to the frequency of water samples being sent away for laboratory testing in the 12 months prior to the survey, to conduct chemical, physical or microbiological tests. Responses which were not specified by the categories above were coded to the nearest category. Excluded were water tests conducted on site.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C066.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAX07

TYPE(S) OF WATER TESTING

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an organised drinking water supply that is not 'connected to town supply'; and drinking water sent away for testing.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chemicals 2. Physical qualities such as solid particles in water 3. Micro organisms 4. Radiological 5. Other test 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies the water quality factors which the community drinking water is tested for when sent away. The community could identify more than one type of test.</p> <p>The categories are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Chemical – a chemical test of water quality can detect and measure various substances in water such as inorganic chemicals (e.g. dissolved salts such as carbonates, chlorides, sulphates, nitrates, fluoride, iron, magnesium, copper, arsenic, asbestos, etc), and organic chemicals (for example, various natural organic chemicals such as tannins, blue-green algae toxins, by-products of disinfectants [usually chlorination], and pesticides). ■ Physical – a physical test of water quality can measure things like true colour (the colour which remains after any suspended particles have been removed), taste and odour, temperature, hardness (reduced ability to get a lather using soap), acidity or alkalinity (pH), turbidity cloudiness due to suspended matter), and dissolved oxygen. ■ Micro-organisms – a micro-biological test of water quality usually measures only two simple indicator organisms (total coliforms and thermotolerant coliforms or E. Coli), and sometimes heterotrophic plate counts (colony counts). Together these tests only indicate if the water is possibly contaminated with pathogenic microbes, and the general bacterial content of the water. There are other specific (and expensive) tests for specific micro-organisms, such as the virus hepatitis A, and protozoa such as cryptosporidium and giardia which are done when their presence is suspected to be causing health problems. ■ Radiological – a radionuclide is an isotope of an element that is unstable and undergoes radioactive decay. Radiological water tests that can be conducted might include special tests for radionuclides such as uranium, radium, radon, and other beta-emitting and gamma-emitting radioisotopes. These are usually not done routinely. ■ Other test – other water tests can include special tests for radionuclides such as uranium, radium, radon, ■ and other beta-emitting and gamma-emitting radioisotopes, however, these are not routinely performed.
Quality statement	<p>Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.</p>
2001 Concordance	<p>C067.</p>

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAX09

WHETHER COMMUNITY'S WATER FAILED TESTING IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:<ul style="list-style-type: none">an organised drinking water supply that is not 'connected to town supply'; anddrinking water sent away for testing.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Drinking water failed testing2. Don't know if drinking water failed testing5. Drinking water did not fail testing7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether the community's drinking water failed testing in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C082.

CWAX10

TYPE(S) OF WATER TEST FAILURES IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:<ul style="list-style-type: none">an organised drinking water supply that is not 'connected to town supply';the drinking water sent away for testing;drinking water which failed testing in the 12 months prior to the survey; andnotification of type of drinking water test failure.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Chemicals2. Physical3. Micro-organisms4. Radiological5. Other7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

Definition	<p>This item identifies the type(s) of water test failures which occurred in the 12 months prior to the survey. The community could identify more than one type of water test failure.</p> <p>The categories are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Chemical – refers to the discovery of various substances in the community drinking water such as inorganic chemicals (e.g. dissolved salts such as carbonates, chlorides, sulphates, nitrates, fluoride, iron, magnesium, copper, arsenic, asbestos, etc), and organic chemicals (e.g. various natural organic chemicals such as tannins, blue-green algae toxins, by-products of disinfectants [usually chlorination], and pesticides). ■ Physical – indicates that the water's true colour (the colour that remains after any suspended particles have been removed), taste and odour, temperature, hardness (reduced ability to get a lather using soap), acidity or alkalinity (pH), turbidity (cloudiness due to suspended matter), or dissolved oxygen, are of a low standard. ■ Micro-organisms – usually indicates the presence of either of two simple organisms, total coliforms and thermotolerant coliforms, or E.Coli, or the presence of heterotrophic plate counts (colony counts). A failure of this test can only indicate whether the water is possibly contaminated with pathogenic microbes, and general bacteria. There are other specific tests that could be failed indicating specific micro-organisms in the water such as the virus hepatitis A, and protozoa such as cryptosporidium and giardia. ■ Radiological – a radionuclide is an isotope of an element that is unstable and undergoes radioactive decay. Radiological water tests that can be conducted might include special tests for radionuclides such as uranium, radium, radon, and other beta-emitting and gamma-emitting radioisotopes. These are usually not done routinely. ■ Other type of failure – includes discovery of radionuclides such as uranium, radium, radon, and other beta-emitting radioisotopes.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C070.
CWAX12 WHETHER WATER TESTING RESULTS REQUIRED CORRECTIVE ACTION	
Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an organised drinking water supply that is not 'connected to town supply'; the drinking water sent away for testing; and drinking water which failed testing in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	<p>1. Corrective action was required on water that failed testing</p> <p>5. No corrective action was required on water that failed testing</p> <p>7. Not applicable</p> <p>8. Not collected</p> <p>9. Not stated</p>
Definition	This item identifies if corrective action was required on water that failed testing.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAX13

ACTION(S) TAKEN AS A RESULT OF DRINKING WATER TEST FAILURES IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:<ul style="list-style-type: none">an organised drinking water supply that is not 'connected to town supply';the drinking water sent away for testing; anddrinking water which failed testing in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Alternative water supply provided/used2. Boil water notice3. Other7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to the type(s) of action taken as a result of the failed drinking water test(s) in the 12 months prior to the survey. The community could identify more than one form of action taken.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C072.

COMMUNITY ELECTRICITY ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

CELS01

MAIN SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. State grid / transmitted supply2. Community generators3. Domestic generators4. Solar5. Solar hybrid6. Other organised electricity supply7. No organised electricity supply97. Not applicable98. Not collected99. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

Definition	<p>This item identifies the main source of electricity supply for the community.</p> <p>The categories are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ State grid / transmitted supply – this form of electricity supply is generated by a large power station which transmits electricity to the community or urban centre through a network of high voltage powerlines. Electricity generation can be produced in a number of ways such as hydro-electric, coal and natural gas. Also includes where a community receives its electricity supply from a nearby town or community with their own electricity supply. ■ Community generators – this type of power generator is usually fuelled by diesel or natural gas and typically has the capacity to generate enough power for 20 or more dwellings. A community generator can produce approximately 80 kilowatts. An average dwelling can use up to 2.4 kilowatts. ■ Domestic generators – this type of power generator can be either run off diesel, fuel or petrol. A domestic generator is designed to provide power to one dwelling but could support two dwellings. Typically, a domestic generator output is approximately 5 kilowatts. ■ Solar – this method of power generation captures the heat of the sun and converts this heat into electricity, or uses the heat directly. Solar power used only to provide hot water was excluded. ■ Solar hybrid – these are a mix of two power generators. One generator is fuelled by the heat of the sun. The other system is a backup for overcast days. This could be a generator fuelled by diesel or hydro electricity (powered by water). ■ Other organised electricity supply – the other category is used if a source of power other than the options listed was mentioned. Examples of other power sources are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hydro electric – using water flow to generate power. ■ Wind – uses the wind flow to generate power. ■ Biomass – the conversion of biomass, such as wood or decomposing materials to a fuel such as ethanol. ■ Methane – gas tapped from a landfill site for electricity generation.
-------------------	---

2001 Concordance C100.

CELS03

WHETHER COMMUNITY HAS ANY OTHER SOURCE(S) OF ELECTRICITY

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised electricity supply that is not 'state grid / transmitted supply'.
Categories/Classification	<p>1. Community has at least one other source of electricity 5. Community does not have an other source of electricity 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated</p>
Definition	<p>This item identifies whether there is an alternative source of electricity in the community in addition to the main organised electricity supply, for communities not connected to State grid / transmitted supply.</p>
Quality statement	<p>Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.</p>
2001 Concordance	C114.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CELS04

OTHER SOURCE(S) OF ELECTRICITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised electricity supply that is not 'state grid / transmitted supply'.
Categories/Classification	1. Domestic generators 2. Solar 3. Solar hybrid 4. Other organised electricity supply 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to electricity sources, other than the main source indicated in CELS01, which was used by communities not connected to the state grid / transmitted supply as their main supply. The community could identify more than one other source of electricity. See CELS01 for category definitions.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C104.

CELS06

WHETHER ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IS CONNECTED TO ALL PERMANENT DWELLINGS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with permanent dwellings and an organised electricity supply.
Categories/Classification	1. Electricity supply is connected to all permanent dwellings 5. Electricity supply is not connected to all permanent dwellings 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether there was a supply of electricity to all permanent dwellings in the community.
2001 Concordance	C102.

CELS07

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS NOT CONNECTED TO ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities permanent dwellings with an organised electricity supply.
Categories/Classification	1. Electricity supply is connected to a number of dwellings 2. Electricity supply is connected to all dwellings 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether there was a supply to all permanent dwellings in the community.
2001 Concordance	C103.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DELS01

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS NOT CONNECTED TO COMMUNITY ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with permanent dwellings and an organised electricity supply.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to the number of permanent dwellings which were not connected to the community electricity supply.
2001 Concordance	C103.

CELS09

REASON PERMANENT DWELLINGS NOT CONNECTED TO ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with permanent dwellings and an organised electricity supply.
Categories/Classification	1. Funds unavailable 2. Contractors / labourers unavailable 3. Other 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the reason permanent dwellings are not connected to the electricity supply.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

CELM01

METERED SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: permanent dwellings; and an organised electricity supply.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Dwelling based (including pre-paid cards)2. Community based3. Community and dwelling based4. Electricity not metred7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item refers to the method by which the community electricity supply was metered. Metered supply of electricity refers to the number of kilowatts of electricity being used by a dwelling, measured by a kilowatt hour meter.</p> <p>The categories are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Dwelling based – dwellings have their own meter and are charged for the use of the electricity per kilowatt hour. This also includes the use of prepaid electricity cards.■ Community based – refers to electricity that is provided to individual dwellings, however there is only one meter box for the entire community. This meter box is used to determine the charge for the community for the use of electricity per kilowatt hours.■ Community and dwelling based – refers to cases where a mixture of electricity monitoring is used. Usually this occurs in communities where the original older dwellings share the same meter box, while newer dwellings have individual supply.
Quality statement	<p>Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.</p>
2001 Concordance	<p>C106.</p>

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CELM02

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised electricity supply.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. State or Territory power authority2. Local Government3. Community Council4. Resource Agency5. Private contractor6. Other organisation7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies the responsible organisation which has authority, usually given by law or legal agreement, to provide electricity to the community.</p> <p>The categories are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ State or Territory power authority – includes Government departments which are responsible for the supply of electricity.■ Local Government – includes Local Governments and Shire Councils. Community Councils that are also Local Governments are excluded.■ Community Council – a local Indigenous organisation which is elected by community members and is responsible for housing and related services, representing the local community in dealings with government and other agencies. This category also includes Community Government Councils in the Northern Territory as well as the Deed of Grant in Trust Councils in Queensland.■ Resource Agency – an Indigenous agency set up to provide a range of services for people living in small remote communities.■ Private contractor – includes companies or people who are hired privately by communities.■ Other organisation – includes other organisations not covered in the above categories.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C112.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CELM04

WHETHER INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLDS ARE CHARGED FOR ELECTRICITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised electricity supply.
Categories/Classification	1. Individual households are charged for electricity 5. Individual households are not charged for electricity 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies if individual households are charged for electricity. It includes the purchase of prepaid electricity cards and also where electricity is included in rent charges.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CELM05

ORGANISATION RESPONSIBLE FOR ELECTRICITY ADMINISTRATION CHARGES TO HOUSEHOLDS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised electricity supply.
Categories/Classification	1. State or Territory power authority 2. Local Government 3. Community Council 4. Resource Agency 5. Private contractor 6. Other organisation 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the organisation responsible for the administration of electricity charges.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INTERRUPTIONS

CELI01

WHETHER COMMUNITY EXPERIENCED INTERRUPTIONS TO THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised electricity supply.
Categories/Classification	1. Experienced interruptions to the electricity supply 5. Did not experience interruptions to the electricity supply 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether the community experienced interruptions to the electricity supply in the 12 months prior to the survey. An interruption to the electricity supply is where the continuous supply of electricity to a community or permanent dwelling is stopped. Information was only collected for interruptions lasting one hour or more. Cases where householders are restricted in their use of electrical appliances due to poor or low electricity supply (i.e. brown outs) were excluded.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C115.

CELI02

NUMBER OF ELECTRICITY INTERRUPTIONS IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised electricity supply.
Categories/Classification	1. 1–4 times 5. 5–9 times 10. 10–14 times 15. 15–19 times 20. 20 times or more 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to the frequency of interruptions to the electricity supply within the community in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C107.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CELI03

DURATION OF LONGEST ELECTRICITY INTERRUPTION IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:<ul style="list-style-type: none">an organised electricity supplyelectricity interruption in last 12 months
Categories/Classification	1. Less than one day 2. One day or more 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to the length of the longest interruption to the electricity supply within the community in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C111.

DELI01

NUMBER OF HOURS THE COMMUNITY WAS WITHOUT POWER

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:<ul style="list-style-type: none">an organised electricity supplyelectricity interruption in last 12 months
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to the number of hours the community was without power.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CELI06

WHETHER ELECTRICITY INTERRUPTIONS OCCUR AT A PARTICULAR TIME OF YEAR

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:<ul style="list-style-type: none">an organised electricity supply ; andinterruptions to the electricity supply in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	1. Interruptions occur at a particular time of year 5. Interruptions do not occur at a particular time of year 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether the community usually experiences interruptions to the electricity supply at a particular time of the year.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C116.

CELI07

MONTH(S) WHEN ELECTRICITY INTERRUPTIONS MOST OFTEN OCCUR

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:<ul style="list-style-type: none">an organised electricity supply ; andinterruptions to the electricity supply in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	1. January 2. February 3. March 4. April 5. May 6. June 7. July 8. August 9. September 10. October 11. November 12. December 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated
Definition	This item indicates the months of the year in which interruptions to the electricity supply usually occur.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C108.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CELI08

REASON(S) FOR ELECTRICITY INTERRUPTIONS

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an organised electricity supply; and interruptions to the electricity supply in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Storms 2. Equipment breakdown 3. No fuel 4. Planned outage for maintenance 5. Vandalism 6. System overload 7. Other reason 92. Don't know why the electricity supply was interrupted 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies the reason(s) for interruptions to the electricity supply in the 12 months prior to the survey. One reason for an interruption to the electricity supply is a planned outage for maintenance. A planned outage is usually conducted by the organisation responsible for the supply of power to the community and is used to stop the electricity supply so maintenance on existing equipment can be undertaken. The community is normally notified of any planned outages. System overload refers to the inadequate capacity of the electricity supply to cope with the demand for power causing interruptions to the supply.</p>
Quality statement	<p>Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.</p>
2001 Concordance	<p>C109.</p>

CELI10

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS AFFECTED BY ELECTRICITY INTERRUPTIONS

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an organised electricity supply; interruptions to the electricity supply in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of houses or flats 5. All of the houses or flats 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies if a number of houses or all of the houses were affected by electricity interruptions in the last 12 months.</p>
Quality statement	<p>Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.</p>
2001 Concordance	<p>New data item.</p>

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DELI02

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS AFFECTED BY ELECTRICITY INTERRUPTIONS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:<ul style="list-style-type: none">an organised electricity supply;interruptions to the electricity supply in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings affected by electricity interruptions in the last 12 months.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

ALTERNATE POWER SUPPLY

CGAS01

WHETHER COMMUNITY HAS A GAS SUPPLY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories/Classification	1. Community has a gas supply 5. Community does not have a gas supply 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether the community has a gas supply.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CGAS02

SOURCE OF GAS SUPPLY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: a gas supply.
Categories/Classification	1. Connected to main gas line 2. Bottled gas 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	<p>Connected to the main gas supply refers to gas piped directly to dwellings from an external source usually shared with a nearby town. The community is not responsible for the gas supply which is often maintained by a utility authority.</p> <p>Bottled gas refers to gas piped into the dwelling from a gas bottle attached to the dwelling. It includes large community gas bottles (bulk storage), from which gas is piped to dwellings.</p>
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

COMMUNITY SEWERAGE

SEWERAGE SYSTEM

CSES01

WHETHER ALL PERMANENT DWELLINGS HAVE A SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Population	Communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ permanent dwellings; andan organised sewerage system.
Categories/Classification	1. All permanent dwellings have a sewerage system 5. All permanent dwellings do not have a sewerage system 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether all permanent dwellings in the community were connected to an organised sewerage system.
2001 Concordance	C158.

CSES02

HOW MANY PERMANENT DWELLINGS DON'T HAVE A SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with permanent dwellings.
Categories/Classification	1. A number of permanent dwellings 2. All of the permanent dwelling 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings in the community which were not connected an organised sewerage system.
2001 Concordance	C159.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DSES01

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS THAT DON'T HAVE A SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with permanent dwellings.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings in the community which were not connected an organised sewerage system.
2001 Concordance	C159.

CSES04

MAIN TYPE OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories/Classification	1. Connected to town system 2. Community water-borne system 3. Septic tanks with common effluent disposal 4. Septic tanks with leach drain 5. Pit toilets 6. Pan toilets 7. Other disposal 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies the main type of sewerage system used in the community. The main sewerage system refers to the sewerage system that serviced the greatest number of permanent dwellings in the community. In cases where two or more sewerage systems serviced a community with an equal number of permanent dwellings connected, the higher order system was determined to be the main system. A sewerage system includes both water based and dry systems for the disposal of human waste.</p> <p>The categories are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Connected to town system – a water-borne system (i.e. a water carrying system) shared with a nearby town, with a typical domestic cistern, where water is used to flush and transport wastes away from the community for treatment and disposal.■ Community water-borne system – a water-borne system with a typical domestic cistern, where water is used to flush and transport wastes for nearby treatment and disposal. This is a complete system only serving the community, and is not connected to any other town or community.■ Septic tank with common effluent disposal – a water borne system in which individual houses have a septic tank for initial treatment of the sewerage, and where water from the septic tanks is piped to a common effluent pond for final treatment and disposal. The septic tanks in this system do not have a leach drain.■ Septic tank with leach drain – a water-borne system in which individual houses have a septic tank connected to a leach drain for local disposal of waste water adjacent to each dwelling. This also includes cases where two dwellings may be connected to the one septic tank and/or leach drain.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

- Definition** *continued*
- Pit toilet – a dry toilet comprising of a simple hole in the ground. No water is used for disposal of the human waste. There are several types including the simple shallow drop-hole toilet, the deeper bore-hole toilet, and the shallow vented improved pit latrine.
 - Pan toilet – a dry toilet. Human waste is collected in pans and these pans are collected and transported away from the community for disposal at another site.
 - Other organised sewerage system – includes chemical toilets, biological systems or any other system not classified under the above categories.

Quality statement Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.

2001 Concordance C150.

DSES07A

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS WITH SEPTIC TANKS WITH LEACH DRAINS AS MAIN SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Population All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- permanent dwellings; and
- an organised sewerage system.

Categories/Classification Numerical response
997. Not applicable
998. Not collected
999. Not stated

Definition This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings in the community which had septic tanks with leach drains as the main sewerage system. See DSES03 for definition of septic tanks with leach drains.

2001 Concordance C154.

DSES07B

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS WITH PIT TOILETS AS MAIN SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Population All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- permanent dwellings; and
- an organised sewerage system.

Categories/Classification Numerical response
997. Not applicable
998. Not collected
999. Not stated

Definition This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings in the community which had pit toilets as the main sewerage system. See DSES03 for definition of pit toilets.

2001 Concordance C155.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DSES07C

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS WITH PAN TOILETS AS MAIN SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ permanent dwellings; andan organised sewerage system.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings in the community which had pan toilets as the main sewerage system. See DSES03 for definition of pan toilets.
2001 Concordance	C155.

DSES07D

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS WITH OTHER TYPE OF DISPOSAL SYSTEM AS MAIN SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ permanent dwellings; andan organised sewerage system
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings in the community which had a sewage disposal system not covered in other categories. See DSES03 for examples of other type of disposal system.
2001 Concordance	C156.

CSES08

FREQUENCY SEPTIC TANK IS PUMPED OUT

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:<ul style="list-style-type: none">either septic tanks with common effluent disposal or septic tanks with leach drain as main or other sewerage system.
Categories/Classification	1. Every 6 months or more 2. Every year 3. Every 18 months 4. Every 24 months or less 5. Does not need pumping out as yet 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies how often communities with either septic tanks with common effluent disposal or septic tanks with leach drain as main or other sewerage system, had their tanks pumped out (desludged). Responses which were not within the categories above were coded to the nearest category.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C160.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CSES09

WHETHER WASTE WATER FROM LAUNDRY OR KITCHEN IS DISPOSED INTO THE SEPTIC TANK USED FOR SEWERAGE

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories/Classification	1. Waste water is disposed into the septic tank used for sewerage 5. Waste water is not disposed into the septic tank used for sewerage 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether the waste water from the household's laundry or kitchen get emptied into the same septic system used for sewerage.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CSES10

HOW WASTE WATER IS DISPOSED OF

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency and which had: septic tanks with common effluent disposal, septic tanks with leach drain, pit toilets, pan toilets, other sewerage system or no sewerage system.
Categories/Classification	1. Soak pit 2. Ground or surface run off 3. Separate septic system 4. Other type of disposal 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

Definition This item identifies the type of grey water disposal used in communities with septic tanks with common effluent disposal, septic tanks with leach drain, pit toilets, pan toilets, other sewerage system or no sewerage system. Grey water consists of all the waste water that comes from a household's bathroom, shower, laundry and kitchen. Water from the toilet, which is commonly called black water, is not included.

The categories are defined as follows:

Same septic system used for sewage – a septic tank used by a community for the disposal of both grey water and human waste.

Separate septic system – two septic tanks used within the community. One is used for the disposal of grey water and the other for the disposal of human waste.

Ground or surface run off – grey water flows directly onto the ground surface near the household source. Disposal is not controlled, and ponding (refer to definition of ponding in CDRP02) may occur where the ground is not porous, or a crust may develop on the surface from the grey water itself. This may or may not be used with a grease trap.

Soak pit – a simple hole in the ground filled with rocks, gravel and sand, of decreasing size from the surface to the bottom, for the disposal of grey water. This cannot be used for toilet waste. A soak pit can exist with or without a grease trap.

Other type – includes use of a leach drain or tank system.

Quality statement Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.

2001 Concordance C166.

CSES12

METHOD WASTE WATER FROM LAUNDRY/KITCHEN IS DISPOSED OF FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH PIT/PAN TOILETS

Population All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - pit toilets or pan toilets

Categories/Classification

1. Soak pit
2. Ground or surface run off
3. Other
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

Definition This item identifies how waste water from the laundry and kitchen is disposed of in households with pit or pan toilets.

Quality statement Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.

2001 Concordance New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

SEWERAGE SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

CSE010

SEWERAGE SYSTEM MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised sewerage system.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. State or Territory water authority2. Local Government3. Community Council4. Resource Agency5. Private contractor6. Other organisation7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies the responsible organisation which has authority, usually given by law or legal agreement, to provide a sewerage system to the community.</p> <p>The categories are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ State or Territory water authority – includes Government departments which are responsible for the supply of water, which includes responsibility for sewerage maintenance.■ Local Government – includes Local Governments and Shire Councils. Community Councils that also act as Local Governments are excluded.■ Community Council – a local Indigenous organisation which is elected by community members and is responsible for housing and related services, representing the local community in dealings with government and other agencies. This category also includes Community Government Councils in the Northern Territory as well as the Deed of Grant in Trust Councils in Queensland.■ Resource Agency – an Indigenous agency set up to provide a range of services for people living in small remote communities.■ Private contractor – includes companies or people who are hired privately by communities.■ Other organisation – includes other organisations not covered in the above categories.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C169.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

OVERFLOWS OR LEAKAGES

CSE001

WHETHER COMMUNITY EXPERIENCED SEWERAGE SYSTEM OVERFLOWS OR LEAKAGES IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:<ul style="list-style-type: none">permanent dwellings; andan organised sewerage system.
Categories/Classification	1. Experienced sewerage system overflows or leakages 5. Did not experience sewerage system overflows or leakages 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether the community experienced sewerage system overflows or leakages in the 12 months prior to the survey. An overflow or leakage refers to human waste (other than rubbish) that is not properly drained through the normal sewage disposal system.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C168.

CSE002

NUMBER OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM OVERFLOWS OR LEAKAGES IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:<ul style="list-style-type: none">permanent dwellings;an organised sewerage system; andsewerage system overflows or leakages in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	1. 1–4 times 2. 5–9 times 3. 10–14 times 4. 15–19 times 5. 20 times or more 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of sewerage system overflows or leakages experienced by the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CSE001 for definition of sewerage system overflow or leakage.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C161.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CSEO03

DURATION OF LONGEST SEWERAGE SYSTEM OVERFLOWS OR LEAKAGES IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:<ul style="list-style-type: none">permanent dwellings;an organised sewerage system; andsewerage system overflows or leakages in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	1. Less than one week 2. One week or more 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to the length of the longest sewerage system overflow or leakage within the community in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C165.

DSEO01

NUMBER OF DAYS THE LONGEST SEWERAGE SYSTEM OVERFLOW OR LEAKAGE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:<ul style="list-style-type: none">permanent dwellings;an organised sewerage system; andsewerage system overflows or leakages in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to the number of days of the longest sewerage system overflow or leakage in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CSEO01 for definition of sewerage system overflow or leakage.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C165.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CSE006

REASON(S) FOR SEWERAGE SYSTEM OVERFLOWS OR LEAKAGES

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:<ul style="list-style-type: none">permanent dwellings;an organised sewerage system; andsewerage system overflows or leakages.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Blocked drains2. Equipment failure3. Insufficient capacity of septic system4. Wet season5. Population increases6. Design or installation problems7. Inappropriate use8. Other reason97. Not applicable98. Not collected99. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the reason(s) for sewerage system overflows or leakages in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CSEO01 for definition of sewerage system overflow or leakage.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C162.

CSE008

WHETHER ANY PERMANENT DWELLINGS WERE AFFECTED BY OVERFLOWS OR LEAKAGES IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:<ul style="list-style-type: none">permanent dwellings;an organised sewerage system; andsewerage system overflows or leakages.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A number of permanent dwellings2. No permanent dwellings3. All permanent dwellings97. Not applicable98. Not collected99. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies if permanent dwellings were affected by overflows or leakages in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CSEO01 for definition of sewerage system overflow or leakage.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C164.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DSE002

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS AFFECTED BY OVERFLOWS OR LEAKAGES IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> permanent dwellings; an organised sewerage system; and sewerage system overflows or leakages.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings affected by overflows or leakages in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CSEO01 for definition of sewerage system overflow or leakage.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C164.

COMMUNITY DRAINAGE PONDING

CDRP01

WHETHER COMMUNITY EXPERIENCED PONDING

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories/Classification	1. Community experienced ponding 5. Community did not experience ponding 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether the community ever experiences ponding. Ponding refers to pools of water that remain stagnant for a period of one week or more and cover an area of at least 10 square metres. Pooling of water only during heavy rains or wet season are not considered to be ponding if they drain quickly. The pool of stagnant water must occur within the boundary of the discrete community. Naturally occurring swamps or lagoons are not considered to be ponding.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C210.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CDRP02

NUMBER OF TIMES PONDING HAS OCCURRED IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which: experienced ponding in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1–4 times 2. 5–9 times 3. 10–14 times 4. 15–19 times 5. 20 times or more 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the frequency of ponding that occurred in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CDRP01 for definition of ponding.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C200.

CDRP03

NUMBER OF WEEKS THE LONGEST PERIOD OF PONDING OCCURRED IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which: experienced ponding in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to the longest period of consecutive weeks that ponding occurred in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. Only periods of one week or more were included. See CDRP01 for definition of ponding.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C204.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CDRP04

REASON(S) FOR PONDING

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which: experienced ponding in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rain 2. Overflowing or blocked drains 3. Sewage or water leakage 4. Overflow of river / inlet 5. Poor drainage 6. Other reason 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies the reason(s) for ponding in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. The community could identify more than one reason for ponding. See CDRP01 for definition of ponding.</p>
Quality statement	<p>Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.</p>
2001 Concordance	<p>C201.</p>

CDRP06

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS AFFECTED BY PONDING IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: ponding in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	<p>Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated</p>
Definition	<p>This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings affected by ponding in the 12 months prior to the survey. This includes only dwellings where access to the dwelling was not easily obtained or where ponding came within a few metres of the dwelling. See C210 for definition of ponding.</p>
Quality statement	<p>Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.</p>
2001 Concordance	<p>C203.</p>

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

FLOODING

CDRF01

WHETHER COMMUNITY EXPERIENCED FLOODING IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	1. Community experienced flooding 5. Community did not experience flooding 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether the community experienced flooding in the 12 months prior to the survey. Flooding is defined as instances where water courses overflow and inundate either part or all sections of the community. Natural swamps, lagoons or creeks which overflow and discharge water through residential, administration or recreational areas of the community were considered as flooding.
2001 Concordance	C211.

CDRF02

NUMBER OF TIMES FLOODING HAS OCCURRED IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: flooding in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	1. Once 2. Twice 3. Three times 4. Four times 5. Five or more times 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to the number of times flooding occurred in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CDRF01 for definition of flooding.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C205.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CDRF03

DURATION OF LONGEST PERIOD OF FLOODING IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: flooding in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	1. Less than one week 2. More than one week 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to the duration of the longest period of flooding in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CDRF01 for definition of flooding.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C207.

DDRF01

NUMBER OF DAYS LONGEST PERIOD OF FLOODING OCCURRED IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: flooding in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to the duration of the longest period of consecutive days that flooding occurred in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CDRF01 for definition of flooding.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C207.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CDRF06

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS AFFECTED BY FLOODING IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ flooding in the 12 months prior to the survey; andpermanent dwellings.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings affected by flooding in the 12 months prior to the survey. Permanent dwellings affected by flooding include where water damage has occurred to living areas such as the lounge room, dining room, kitchen, bedrooms or hallways. It excludes dwellings where water damage is confined to garage or storage areas.
2001 Concordance	C206.

WASTE MANAGEMENT RUBBISH COLLECTION

CRUB01

WHETHER COMMUNITY HAS ORGANISED RUBBISH COLLECTION

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories/Classification	1. Community has organised rubbish collection 5. Community does not have organised rubbish collection 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether the community had an organised program for the collection and removal of rubbish by an agency rather than individual householders. It includes services which collect household rubbish from each dwelling or a group of dwellings on a regular basis.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C250.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CRUB02

FREQUENCY OF ORGANISED RUBBISH COLLECTION

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised rubbish collection.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Daily2. Three times a week3. Twice a week4. Once a week5. Less often than once a week7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to the frequency of the organised rubbish collection in the community. See CRUB01 for definition of organised rubbish collection.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C253.

CRUB03

EXTENT OF ORGANISED RUBBISH COLLECTION

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised rubbish collection.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Each dwelling in community2. Central point in community3. Other location7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the location within the community from which the rubbish was collected.. See CRUB01 for definition of organised rubbish collection.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C254.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RUBBISH COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

CRUB05

ORGANISED RUBBISH COLLECTION RESPONSIBILITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: an organised rubbish collection.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Local Government2. Community Council3. Resource Agency4. Private contractor5. Other organisation7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies the organisation responsible for collecting the community's rubbish on a regular basis. See CRUB01 for definition of organised rubbish collection.</p> <p>The categories are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Local Government – includes Local Governments and Shire Councils. Community Councils that are also Local Governments are excluded.■ Community Council – a local Indigenous organisation which is elected by community members and is responsible for housing and related services, representing the local community in dealings with government and other agencies. This category also includes Community Government Councils in the Northern Territory as well as the Deed of Grant in Trust Councils in Queensland.■ Resource Agency – an Indigenous agency set up to provide a range of services for people living in small remote communities.■ Private contractor – includes companies or people who are hired privately by communities.■ Other organisation – includes other organisations not covered in the above categories.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C251.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RUBBISH DISPOSAL

CRUB07

WHETHER THE COMMUNITY HAS OWN RUBBISH TIP

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories/Classification	1. Community has own rubbish tip 5. Community does not have own rubbish tip 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to an area of community land set aside for the disposal of rubbish.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CRUB08

WHETHER ANY PART OF THE TIP IS FENCED

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency, and has a rubbish tip.
Categories/Classification	1. Part of the tip is fenced 5. No part of the tip is fenced 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies if any part of the tip is fenced. A fenced tip is one where at least one of the tip's boundaries is fenced.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DRUB01

TYPE OF RUBBISH DISPOSAL

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which: did not have an organised rubbish tip.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fenced community tip 2. Unfenced community tip 3. Rubbish tip outside of community land 4. Burnt 5. Buried 6. Other 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies the type of rubbish disposal used by the community.</p> <p>The categories are defined as follows:</p> <p>Fenced community tip – an area of land set aside for the disposal of rubbish inside the community, which has a fence which separates it either partly or entirely from the rest of the community.</p> <p>Unfenced community tip – an area of land set aside for the disposal of rubbish inside the community, which does not have a fence which separates it from the rest of the community.</p> <p>Rubbish tip outside of community land – a rubbish tip used by the community but is not located within the community boundaries. It includes discrete communities located within town/urban centres that use the town/urban centre tip, as well as communities with a population of less than 50 that use the main community disposal system.</p> <p>Burnt – the rubbish is burnt by a community incinerator or by individual households.</p> <p>Buried – the rubbish is buried by the community or individual households.</p> <p>Other type of rubbish disposal – includes other types not covered in the above categories.</p>
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C256.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

COMMUNITY TRANSPORT ACCESS TO NEAREST SERVICE CENTRE

CTRA01

NAME OF NEAREST TOWN WITH MAJOR SERVICES

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	Textual response
Definition	This item provides the name of the nearest town to which people in the community usually go for major shopping and banking services.
2001 Concordance	C300.

CTRA02

WHETHER COMMUNITY LOCATED IN TOWN WITH MAJOR SERVICE

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were: not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services.
Categories/Classification	1. Community located in town with major services 5. Community not located in town with major services 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether the community was located in the nearest town with major shopping and banking services identified in CTRA01.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C303.

USUAL TRANSPORT METHOD

CTRA03

MAIN FORM OF TRANSPORT TO NEAREST TOWN WITH MAJOR SERVICES

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities which were not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services.
Categories/Classification	1. Road 2. Air 3. Sea 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the type of transport used to travel between the community and the nearest town with major shopping and banking services identified in CTRA01. The main form of transport which contributes to the greatest part of the journey was recorded for communities where more than one type of transport was required. In cases where different modes of transport could be used in dry and wet seasons, the type of transport used during the dry season was recorded as the usual mode.
2001 Concordance	C301.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CTRA04

USUAL METHOD OF TRANSPORT TO NEAREST TOWN WITH MAJOR SERVICES

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities which were not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services.
Categories/Classification	1. Private (included privately owned vehicle, hire cars) 2. Public (included community bus services, taxis) 3. Community (community owned vehicle) 4. Other 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated
Definition	Private Transport – transport owned by a private company or individual for personal use. For example, chartered flights where air service is for private use, not available to the general public and routes are tailored to the needs of the client. Public Transport – Government funded or commercial transport services available for public use, e.g. regular bus, ferry or air services. Community Transport – transport is owned or funded by the community or community council.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CTRA06

TIME TAKEN TO TRAVEL TO NEAREST TOWN WITH MAJOR SERVICES

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities which were not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services.
Categories/Classification	1. Less than one hour 2. One hour or more 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item indicates the time taken to travel between the community and the nearest town with major shopping and banking services identified in CTRA01. If more than one form of transport was used, the total time for the trip was recorded.
2001 Concordance	C302.

DTRA01

NUMBER OF MINUTES TO NEAREST TOWN WITH MAJOR SERVICES

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities which were not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 9997. Not applicable 9998. Not collected 9999. Not stated
Definition	This item indicates the length of time it takes to travel between the community and the nearest town with major shopping and banking services identified in CTRA01. If more than one form of transport was used, the total time for the trip was recorded.
2001 Concordance	C302.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CTRA09

WHETHER PUBLIC TRANSPORT TO NEAREST TOWN WITH MAJOR SERVICES IS AVAILABLE

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities which were not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services.
Categories/Classification	1. Public transport is available to the nearest town with major services 5. Public transport is not available to the nearest town with major services 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies if public transport is available to the nearest town with major services identified in CTRA01.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CTRA10

FREQUENCY OF WEEKDAY PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities which were not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services.
Categories/Classification	1. Daily 2. Three to four times a week 3. Twice a week 4. Once a week 5. Less often 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the frequency of weekday public transport to the nearest town with major services as identified in CTRA01.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CTRA11

WHETHER COMMUNITY TRANSPORT TO NEAREST TOWN WITH MAJOR SERVICES IS AVAILABLE

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities which were not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services.
Categories/Classification	1. Community transport is available to the nearest town with major services 5. Community transport is not available to the nearest town with major services 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether there is community transport to the nearest town with major services as identified in CTRA01.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CTRA12

FREQUENCY OF WEEKDAY COMMUNITY TRANSPORT

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities which were not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daily 2. Three to four times a week 3. Twice a week 4. Once a week 5. Less often 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the frequency of community transport to the nearest town with major services as identified in CTRA01.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

ACCESS

CTRA13

WHETHER COMMUNITY HAS AN AIRSTRIP

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were: <p style="padding-left: 40px;">not located in the nearest town with major shopping and banking services identified in CTRA01.</p>
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community has an airstrip 5. Community does not have an airstrip 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether the community has an airstrip. An airstrip is defined as an area of land where fixed wing aircraft can land and take off. This excludes heli-pad facilities unless the heli-pad is part of the airstrip.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CTRA14

WHETHER COMMUNITY HAS AIR ACCESS ALL YEAR

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were: not located in the nearest town with major shopping and banking services identified in CTRA01.
Categories/Classification	<p>1. Community airstrip open all year round 5. Community airstrip open part year 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated</p>
Definition	<p>This item identifies whether the community has an airstrip and if it can be used throughout the entire year or only part of the year. Airstrips that are closed for short periods only during a storm or bad weather were considered to be open all year.</p>
Quality statement	<p>Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.</p>
2001 Concordance	<p>C304.</p>

CTRA15

WHETHER COMMUNITY WAS CUT OFF BY ROAD IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were: not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services; and accessible by road.
Categories/Classification	<p>1. Road access was cut to the community 5. Road access was not cut to the community 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated</p>
Definition	<p>This item identifies whether the community was cut off by road in the 12 months prior to the survey. This refers to roads into or out of the community which could not be used for more than one day in the 12 months prior to the survey due to naturally occurring events such as floods or bushfires.</p>
Quality statement	<p>Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.</p>
2001 Concordance	<p>C307.</p>

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CTRA16

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMUNITY WAS CUT OFF BY ROAD IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:<ul style="list-style-type: none">not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services; andhad road access cut.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Once2. Twice3. Three times4. Four times5. Five times or more7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of times the community was cut off by road in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CTRA15 for further information.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C306.

CTRA17

LONGEST PERIOD THE COMMUNITY HAS BEEN INACCESSIBLE BY ROAD IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:<ul style="list-style-type: none">not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services; andhad road access cut.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Less than one week2. One week or more7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the longest period of inaccessibility by road in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CTRA15 for further information.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C305.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DTRA02

LONGEST PERIOD IN DAYS THAT COMMUNITY WAS CUT OFF BY ROAD IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services; and had road access cut.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the longest number of consecutive days that the community was cut off by road in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CTRA15 for further information.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C305.

CTRA20

WHETHER ANY PERMANENT DWELLINGS LOCATED ON UNSEALED ROADS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had permanent dwellings.
Categories/Classification	1. A number of houses 2. All houses 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether permanent dwellings in the community were located on unsealed roads. Unsealed roads are those constituting gravel or unformed earth.

QUALITY STATEMENT

Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C309.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DTRA03

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS LOCATED ON UNSEALED ROADS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had permanent dwellings.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings in the community which were located on unsealed roads. Unsealed roads are those constituting gravel or unformed earth.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C309.

ROAD MAINTENANCE

CTRA22

ROAD MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories/Classification	1. State or Territory authority 2. Local Government 3. Community Council 4. Resource Agency 5. Private contractor 6. Other organisation 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

Definition	<p>This item identifies the responsible organisation which has authority, usually given by law or legal agreement, to provide or maintain roads to the community.</p> <p>The categories are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ State or Territory authority – includes Government departments which are responsible for the state's road system.■ Local Government – includes Local Governments and Shire Councils. Community Councils that also act as Local Governments are excluded.■ Community Council – a local Indigenous organisation which is elected by community members and is responsible for housing and related services, representing the local community in dealings with government and other agencies. This category also includes Community Government Councils in the Northern Territory as well as the Deed of Grant in Trust Councils in Queensland.■ Resource Agency – an Indigenous agency set up to provide a range of services for people living in small remote communities.■ Private contractor – includes companies or people who are hired privately by communities.■ Other organisation – includes other organisations not covered in the above categories.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C310.

COMMUNICATIONS PUBLIC TELEPHONES

CTEL01

WHETHER THE COMMUNITY HAS A PUBLIC TELEPHONE

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Community has a public telephone5. Community does not have a public telephone7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to whether there was a telephone located within the community. A public phone is accessible 24 hours a day, is normally in a booth and/or an area of public access.
2001 Concordance	C356.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CTEL02

NUMBER OF PUBLIC TELEPHONES LOCATED IN THE COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: a public telephone.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of public telephones located in the community. A public telephone is defined as a telephone accessible 24 hours a day and it is normally in a booth and an area of public access. This excludes blue or yellow telephones that are not accessible 24 hours a day.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C350.

CTEL03

WHETHER PUBLIC TELEPHONES ARE IN WORKING ORDER

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: a public telephone.
Categories/Classification	1. A number of phones in working order 2. All phones in working order 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of public telephones in the community which were functioning properly at the time of the survey.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DTEL01

NUMBER OF PUBLIC TELEPHONES LOCATED IN THE COMMUNITY IN WORKING ORDER

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: a public telephone.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of public telephones in the community which were functioning properly at the time of the survey.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C351.

CTEL05

HOW LONG TO REPAIR PUBLIC TELEPHONES

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: a public telephone.
Categories/Classification	1. Less than one week 2. One week or more 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the time taken to repair public telephones within the community that are out-of-order.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C352.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DTEL02

NUMBER OF DAYS TAKEN TO REPAIR PUBLIC TELEPHONES

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: a public telephone.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of days taken to repair public telephones within the community that are out-of-order.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

BROADCASTING

CBRD01

TYPES OF BROADCASTS RECEIVED

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories/Classification	1. ABC radio 2. Commercial radio 3. Indigenous radio 4. ABC television 5. Commercial television 6. SBS television 7. Indigenous television 8. Cable television 9. Community did not receive any of the specified broadcasts 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the types of radio and television broadcasts available to the community. The categories 'Indigenous radio' and 'Indigenous television' refer to Indigenous programs specifically broadcast by Indigenous media agencies. The community can identify more than one type of radio and television broadcast.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C353.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

SATELLITE

CSAT01

WHETHER COMMUNITY HAS SATELLITE DISH

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories/Classification	1. Community has a satellite dish 5. Community does not have a satellite dish 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies whether the community has a satellite dish as a community resource – i.e. the satellite dish provides access to telecommunications for all members in the community. A satellite dish is a concave dish-shaped reflector designed to receive and focus electromagnetic energy forming radio, television and microwave signals.</p> <p>Include: Satellite dishes that are used for distributing community television or radio or for community group television or radio purposes. Include dishes that are used for community Internet access.</p> <p>Exclude: Domestic satellite dishes for use only by single dwellings or satellite dishes used only for telephones (e.g. public telephone) etc. by telephone providers. Also exclude dishes used only for civil aviation, or weather radar purposes.</p>
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

INTERNET

CINT01

WHETHER COMMUNITY HAS PUBLIC INTERNET ACCESS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities that had: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories/Classification	1. Community has public Internet access 5. Community does not have public Internet access 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	A public Internet access point is defined as a place equipped with a computer connected to the Internet and available to all members of the community. Access may be for less than 24 hours. These points will usually be located in a library, administrative centre, cultural centre, or similar place. The Internet is a world wide computer network via telephone lines and satellite links, allowing individual users to communicate with each other through e-mail and to gain access to information sites on the World Wide Web and to other electronic archives.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CINT02

NUMBER OF PUBLIC INTERNET ACCESS POINTS IN COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities that had: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: public access at to the Internet.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 96. No public access to the Internet 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of public Internet access points within the community.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CINT03

WHETHER PUBLIC INTERNET ACCESS POINTS ARE IN WORKING ORDER

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities that had: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: public access at to the Internet.
Categories/Classification	1. A number in working order 2. All in working order 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of public Internet access points within the community that are in working order.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DINT01

NUMBER OF PUBLIC INTERNET ACCESS POINTS LOCATED IN THE COMMUNITY IN WORKING ORDER

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities that had <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: public access at to the Internet.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated
Definition	This identifies the number of public Internet access points in working order within the community.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CINT05

LOCATION OF PUBLIC INTERNET ACCESS POINTS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities that had: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: public access at to the Internet.
Categories/Classification	1. Council office/building 2. Education facility (including school library and office) 3. Cultural centre 4. Other 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the location of the public access Internet points within the community.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CINT07

TYPE OF INTERNET ACCESS TECHNOLOGY

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities that had:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: public access at to the Internet.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Satellite 2. Dial-Up 3. XDSL 4. Microwave 5. Other 6. Do not know 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	<p>Satellite – Internet access using a combination of a satellite dish and standard data cabling. Information is beamed up and down to orbiting satellites.</p> <p>Dial-Up – a method of accessing the Internet through a modem over a standard phone line.</p> <p>XDSL – Internet access via the use of existing telephone lines characterised by fast transmission of data and an 'always on' connection. Includes all DSL connection types such as ADSL, SDSL and HDSL</p> <p>Microwave – any wireless Internet connection. High-speed and always-on. No telephone line is required.</p> <p>Other – includes all other types of Internet connection types not covered in the above categories. Include:</p> <p>Cable – via the use of coaxial cables</p> <p>DSNis – via digital telephone lines</p> <p>Fibre Optic – via fibre optic cable connected to the household/ business.</p>
Quality statement	<p>Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.</p>
2001 Concordance	<p>New data item.</p>

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

EDUCATION

CEDU01

WHETHER SECONDARY SCHOOL (UP TO YEAR 12) LOCATED IN COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities that had: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories/Classification	1. Secondary school to Year 12 located in community 5. Secondary school to Year 12 not located in community 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies if there is a secondary school up to Year 12 located within the community.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CEDU03

WHETHER SECONDARY SCHOOL (UP TO YEAR 10) LOCATED IN COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities that had: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories/Classification	1. Secondary school to Year 10 located in community 5. Secondary school to Year 10 not located in community 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies if there is a secondary school up to Year 10 located within the community.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CEDU05

WHETHER PRIMARY SCHOOL LOCATED IN COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	1. Yes 5. No 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies if there is a primary school located within the community.
2001 Concordance	New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DEDU04

DISTANCE TO NEAREST SECONDARY SCHOOL (UP TO YEAR 12)

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Less than 10 kilometres2. 10–24 kilometres3. 25–49 kilometres4. 50–99 kilometres5. 100–249 kilometres6. 250 kilometres or more7. Secondary school up to Year 12 located within community97. Not applicable98. Not collected99. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies the number of kilometres from the community to the nearest secondary school up to Year 12. Secondary school (up to Year 12) education is defined as education which commences after the completion of primary school, at around age 12 and lasts for five or six years according to the State or Territory of the community (see below). A secondary school needed to operate five days per week in the community to be recorded as located in the community.</p> <p>Some States and Territories have different secondary school systems. At the time of the survey they were:</p> <p>New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory, Victoria and Tasmania: Year 7 to Year 12 (or equivalent)</p> <p>Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Northern Territory: Year 8 to Year 12 (or equivalent)</p> <p>The distance to any other secondary school (up to Year 12) which children may attend as a preference was excluded.</p>
2001 Concordance	C402.

DEDU03

DISTANCE TO NEAREST SECONDARY SCHOOL (UP TO YEAR 10)

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Less than 10 kilometres2. 10 to 24 kilometres3. 25 to 49 kilometres4. 50 to 99 kilometres5. 100 to 249 kilometres6. 250 kilometres or more7. Secondary school up to Year 10 located within the community97. Not applicable98. Not collected99. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies the number of kilometres from the community to the nearest secondary school up to Year 10. Secondary school (up to Year 10) is defined as education which typically commences after completion of primary education, at around age 12, and lasts for three or four years according to the State or Territory of the community (see CEDU02 for information). A secondary school needed to operate five days per week in the community to be recorded as located in the community. The distance to any other secondary school which children may attend as a preference was excluded.</p>
2001 Concordance	C401.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CEDU06

DISTANCE TO NEAREST PRIMARY SCHOOL

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Less than 10 kilometres 2. 10 to 24 kilometres 3. 25 to 49 kilometres 4. 50 to 99 kilometres 5. 100 to 249 kilometres 6. 250 kilometres or more 7. Primary school located within the community 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies the number of kilometres from the community to the nearest primary school. Primary school is defined as full-time education which typically commences at around age five and lasts for seven to eight years. A primary school needed to operate five days per week at the community to be recorded as located in the community.</p> <p>Some States and Territories have different primary school systems.</p> <p>At the time of the survey they were:</p> <p>New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory: may extend from Pre Year 1 to Year 6 (or equivalent).</p> <p>South Australia and the Northern Territory: may extend from Pre Year 1 to Year 7 (or equivalent).</p> <p>Queensland and Western Australia: may extend from Year 1 to Year 7 (or equivalent).</p> <p>The distance to any other primary school which children may attend as a preference, and Pre-primary education, was excluded. See CEDU08 for definition of Pre-primary.</p>
2001 Concordance	C400.

CEDU07

WHETHER COMMUNITY HAS ANY OTHER EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community has other educational services 5. Community does not have other educational services 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies whether the community had any educational services, other than primary or secondary schools. See CEDU08 for types of other educational services available.</p>
Quality statement	<p>Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.</p>
2001 Concordance	C405.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CEDU08

TYPES OF OTHER EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN COMMUNITY

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: other educational service(s).
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre-primary 2. Homework centre 3. TAFE courses 4. Other adult courses 5. Other educational services 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies any educational services, other than primary or secondary schools, found within the community. The community could identify more than one education service.</p> <p>The categories are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pre-primary– any schooling that is full-time or sessional, undertaken prior to primary school. Each state has a different naming convention. For example, in New South Wales, Victoria and Northern Territory the common term is Preschool. In Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania they are commonly referred to as Kindergarten. Excludes child care centres. ■ Homework centre – centres funded by the Department of Education and set up by the local school with parental support. The centres are used by Indigenous students requiring educational assistance. ■ TAFE courses – TAFE (Technical and Further Education) courses that are run within the community but may be conducted outside of a TAFE College. ■ Other adult education – includes any courses or sessions designed for the purpose of adult education but which did not constitute a TAFE course. ■ Other educational services – other educational services not included in the above categories, such as University or tertiary education.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C403.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

HEALTH FACILITIES ACCESS

CHEA01

WHETHER COMMUNITY HAS ANY OF THE SPECIFIED HEALTH FACILITIES

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories	CHEA01A CHEA01B CHEA01C CHEA01D CHEA01E CHEA01F CHEA01G CHEA01H CHEA01I
Classification	1. Hospital 2. Aboriginal Primary Health Care Service 3. Other (state funded) Community Health Centre 4. General Practice 5. Substance Use Service 6. Dental Service 7. Allied Health Professional Clinic 8. Palliative Care Facility 9. None of the Above 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies whether the community has any of the health services specified. The community could identify more than one of these specified services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Hospital – a hospital is a building in which nurses or doctors provide medical assistance and people can be admitted, staying overnight, if necessary. It is for the treatment, care and cure of the sick and wounded, for the study of disease, and for the training of physicians, nurses, and allied health personnel. For the purpose of this survey a hospital does not need to have surgical facilities to be included.■ Aboriginal Primary Health Care Service – a community controlled health facility established to provide primary health care services and health care support to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. The most comprehensive definition of Aboriginal community control is that advocated by the National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation (NACCHO), consistent with that adopted by the 1989 National Aboriginal Health Strategy (NAHS). It defines an Aboriginal community controlled health service as:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ An incorporated Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander organisation■ Initiated by an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander community■ Based in a local Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander community■ Governed by an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander body which is elected by the local Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander community■ Delivering a holistic and culturally appropriate health service to the community that controls it.

A variety of governance structures exist and may be considered as stages along a process to develop full community control.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

Definition *continued*

The staffing profile of these services varies with each service. Staff may include Aboriginal Health Workers, nurses, general practitioners, allied health professionals, counsellors etc.

The primary health care services provided by Aboriginal Primary Health Care Services will depend on the staffing of the particular service. These may include:

Clinical care (such as treatment of acute illness, emergency care, provision of essential drugs and management of chronic disease)

Population health/preventative care such as immunisation, antenatal care, screening and early intervention services

Facilitation of access to secondary and tertiary health services and related community services such as aged care and disability services, providing transport and arranging appointments

Client/community assistance and advocacy on health related matters within the health and non-health sectors.

- Other (state funded) community health centre – a Community Health Centre is a type of health centre providing a number of services, such as nursing, medical, dental, nutritional services. The centres can also be active in preventative medicine, providing advice to people on issues such as sexually transmitted diseases, immunisation and family planning. They may include clinical care such as treatment of illness, management of chronic disease, population health/preventative care such as immunisation, antenatal care, screening and early intervention services.
- General Practice – a privately established medical service staffed by one or a group of General Practitioners (GPs) set up to provide services to the general population of the area. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians may access this service but it has not been established as an Aboriginal community controlled service.
- Substance Use Service – service established to provide treatment, rehabilitation, preventative programs, counselling and/or support for people with substance use issues (such as alcohol, drugs, petrol etc.).
- Dental Services – facility providing dentistry services such as cleaning, repairing and removing teeth.
- Allied Health Professional Clinic – a clinic established to provide allied health professional services such as optometry, physiotherapy, podiatry, dietician advice, audiology etc.
- Palliative Care facility – facility, such as a hospice, providing specialised care for people with generally active progressive or advanced disease or illness with little or no prospect of cure. Such illness may not necessarily be terminal. These facilities are aimed at relieving symptoms and pain rather than effecting cure, thus achieving the best possible quality of life for the person, their family, and carers.

2001 Concordance C404.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DRHEA01–DRHEA03, RHEA02D–RHEA02H
DISTANCE TO NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

- Population** All discrete Indigenous communities for:
- hospital
 - Aboriginal Primary Health Centre and
 - Other (state funded) community health centre.
- All discrete Indigenous communities with a reported usual population of 50 or more; or a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency for:
- General Practice
 - Substance Use Service
 - Dental Service
 - Allied Health Professional Clinic
 - Palliative Care Facility

Categories	DRHEA01	Hospital
	DRHEA02	Aboriginal Primary Health Care Service
	DRHEA03	Other (state funded) community health centre
	RHEA02D	General Practice
	RHEA02E	Substance Use Service
	RHEA02F	Dental Service
	RHEA02G	Allied Health Professional Clinic
	RHEA02H	Palliative Care Facility

- Classification**
1. Less than 10 kilometres
 2. 10–24 kilometres
 3. 25–49 kilometres
 4. 50–99 kilometres
 5. 100–249 kilometres
 6. 250 kilometres or more
 7. Facility located within the community
 97. Not applicable
 98. Not collected
 99. Not stated

Definition This item refers to the number of kilometres from the community to the nearest hospital. A hospital is a building in which nurses or doctors provide medical assistance and people can be admitted to stay overnight if necessary. A hospital did not need to have surgical facilities to be included.

2001 Concordance C405.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CHEA03

WHETHER COMMUNITY HAS ACCESS TO A MEDICAL EMERGENCY AIR SERVICE

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital.
Categories/Classification	1. Access to a medical emergency air service 5. No access to a medical emergency air service 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether the community had access to a medical emergency air service. A medical emergency air service can provide either regular clinic services or emergency services to the community, such as the Royal Flying Doctor service or helicopters. Access to an emergency air service was defined as having an airstrip within 10 kilometres and access to a telephone or radio communication system.
2001 Concordance	C454.

HEALTH WORKFORCE INDIGENOUS HEALTH WORKERS

CHIN01

WHETHER ANY INDIGENOUS HEALTH WORKER(S) VISIT OR WORK IN COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were: located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital.
Categories/Classification	1. Indigenous health worker(s) visit or work in community 5. No Indigenous health worker(s) visit or work in community 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether there was an Indigenous health worker visiting or working in the community at the time of enumeration. The role of the Indigenous health worker is viewed differently in most states with the role and functions evolving according to the development of health services to Indigenous people. The role and function is also dependent upon whether the IHW is employed by the community controlled health services or within the government sector. An Indigenous health worker can provide assistance and information on health issues affecting the community, such as alcohol and mental health, diabetes, ear and eye health, sexual health, and hospital education and liaison officers.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C476.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CHIN02

WHETHER INDIGENOUS HEALTH WORKER(S) ATTENDED TRAINING COURSE(S) IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital; and Indigenous health worker(s) visit or work in community.
Categories/Classification	1. Attended training course(s) 5. Did not attend training course(s) 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether any of the Indigenous health worker(s) visiting or working in the community attended training courses in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CHIN01 for definition of Indigenous health worker.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C499.

CHIN03

TRAINING COURSES ATTENDED BY INDIGENOUS HEALTH WORKER(S) IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital; Indigenous health worker(s) visit or work in community; and attended training course(s).
Categories/Classification	1. Clinical medicine 2. Health education 3. Cultural education or promotions 4. Environmental health 5. Other training course(s) 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item refers to the type of training courses undertaken by Indigenous health workers visiting or working in the community during the 12 months prior to the survey. The community could identify more than one training course. See CHIN01 for definition of Indigenous health worker.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C456.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RHIN05M

FREQUENCY OF COMMUNITY ACCESS TO A MALE INDIGENOUS HEALTH WORKER

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:<ul style="list-style-type: none">located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital; andIndigenous health worker(s) visit or work in community.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Daily2. Weekly or fortnightly3. Monthly4. Three monthly5. Less than three monthly7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the frequency of access in the community to a male Indigenous health worker collected in the Long Community Instrument. If the community had more than one male Indigenous health worker, the frequency refers to the most frequent access. See CHIN01 for definition of Indigenous health worker.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C462.

RSHEA03A

FREQUENCY OF COMMUNITY ACCESS TO A MALE INDIGENOUS HEALTH WORKER

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with a population of less than 50, that are not self administered.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. One day a month2. Every three months or less often3. Not at all7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the frequency of access in the community to a male Indigenous health worker collected in the Short Community Instrument. If the community had more than one male Indigenous health worker, the frequency refers to the most frequent access. See CHIN01 for definition of Indigenous health worker.
2001 Concordance	C487.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RHIN06M

LENGTH OF TIME MALE INDIGENOUS HEALTH WORKER HAS BEEN WORKING IN THE COMMUNITY

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital; and Indigenous health worker(s) visit or work in community.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Less than 6 months 2. 6 – 11 months 3. 12 – 23 months 4. 2 years or more 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies the length of time a male Indigenous health worker had been visiting or working in the community at the time of enumeration. If the community had more than one male Indigenous health worker, the length of time of the longest serving worker was recorded. See CHIN01 for definition of Indigenous health worker.</p>
Quality statement	<p>Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.</p>
2001 Concordance	<p>C457.</p>

RHIN05F

FREQUENCY OF COMMUNITY ACCESS TO A FEMALE INDIGENOUS HEALTH WORKER

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital; and Indigenous health worker(s) visit or work in community.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daily 2. Weekly or fortnightly 3. Monthly 4. Three monthly 5. Less than three monthly 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	<p>This item identifies the frequency of access in the community to a female Indigenous health worker collected in the Long Community Instrument. If the community had more than one female Indigenous health worker, the frequency refers to the most frequent access. See CHIN01 for definition of Indigenous health worker.</p>
Quality statement	<p>Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.</p>
2001 Concordance	<p>C463.</p>

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RSHEA03B

FREQUENCY OF COMMUNITY ACCESS TO A FEMALE INDIGENOUS HEALTH WORKER

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with a population of less than 50, that are not self administered.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. One day a month2. Every three months or less often3. Not at all7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the frequency of access in the community to a female Indigenous health worker collected in the Short Community Instrument. If the community had more than one female Indigenous health worker, the frequency refers to the most frequent access. See CHIN01 for definition of Indigenous health worker.
2001 Concordance	C488.

RHIN06F

LENGTH OF TIME FEMALE INDIGENOUS HEALTH WORKER HAS BEEN WORKING IN THE COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:<ul style="list-style-type: none">located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital; andIndigenous health worker(s) visit or work in community.
Categories/Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Less than 6 months2. 6 – 11 months3. 12 – 23 months4. 2 years or more7. Not applicable8. Not collected9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the length of time a female Indigenous health worker had been visiting or working in the community. If the community had more than one female Indigenous health worker, the length of time of the longest serving worker was recorded. See CHIN01 for definition of Indigenous health worker.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C458.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

CHPR01

HEALTH PROFESSIONAL(S) WHO VISIT OR WORK IN THE COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were: located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital.
Categories	CHPR01A CHPR01B CHPR01C CHPR01D CHPR01E CHPR01F CHPR01G CHPR01H CHPR01I CHPR01J CHPR01K CHPR01L CHPR01M CHPR01N CHPR01O CHPR01P CHPR01Q CHPR01R
Classification	10. Registered nurse 11. Doctor 12. Dentist 13. Surgeon 14. Obstetrician or gynaecologist 15. Ear, nose, throat or respiratory specialist 16. Eye specialist (Ophthalmologist) 17. Optometrist 18. Dietitian 19. Physiotherapist 20. Drug and alcohol worker 21. Mental health professional 22. Podiatrist 23. Diabetes specialist 24. Paediatrician 25. Speech pathologist 26. Occupational therapist 27. Other health professional 28. None of the above 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated

Definition This item identifies whether the community had access to selected health professionals at the time of enumeration.

The categories are defined as follows:

- Registered Nurse – a registered nurse provides nursing care for patients in hospitals, nursing homes, extended care facilities or other health care facilities and in the community. Registered Nurses usually have a formal qualification equivalent to a bachelor degree or higher qualification. The role of the registered nurse is to assess, plan, implement and evaluate nursing care for patients according to accepted nursing practice and standards, liaise with other health professionals and members of health teams and assist medical practitioners to examine patients, administer treatment and deliver babies.
- Doctor – Doctors (General Medical Practitioners (GPs)) diagnose and treat physical and mental illnesses, disorders and injuries, recommend preventive action and refer patients to specialist medical practitioners. The entry requirement for this group of professionals is a bachelor degree or higher qualification and one year's hospital-based training. The type of work a General Practitioner would be involved with would be: to conduct examinations and question patients to determine the nature of disorders or illnesses and record patient medical information, order and perform laboratory tests, X-rays and other diagnostic images and procedures and analysis findings, provide overall care for patients and prescribe treatments, etc. Exclude doctors who work for the flying doctor service and medical specialists.
- Dentist – the type of work dental practitioners can perform may include diagnosing diseases, injuries, decay and malformations of teeth, gums, mouth tissue, jaw and other dento-facial structures, and prescribing and administering restorative and preventative procedures, including surgery and other specialist techniques. The entry requirement for this profession is a bachelor degree and higher.
- Surgeon – a surgeon is a specialist doctor that has had additional training and study in an area of medicine related to surgery. This includes generalist surgeons and specialist surgeons who have not been previously listed (for example vascular surgeons, cardio-thoracic surgeons, paediatric surgeons). Usually, the specialist has obtained a bachelor degree or higher, and has undertaken an approved training program and obtained Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons.
- Obstetrician or gynaecologist – these types of physicians specialise in medical services related to disorders of the female genital, urinary, rectal and reproductive organs, and the care of women during pregnancy and childbirth.
- Ear, nose, throat or respiratory specialist – this type of specialist is a doctor that has had additional training and studies in an area of medicine, related to ear, nose and throat treatment. Usually, the specialist has obtained a bachelor degree or higher, has had one year's hospital based training and at least five years specialist study and training.
- Eye specialist (ophthalmologist) – this type of specialist is a doctor that has had additional training and studies in an area of medicine related to eye health. Usually, the specialist has obtained a bachelor degree or higher, has had one year's hospital based training, and at least five years specialist study and training.
- Optometrist – optometrists conduct eye and vision examinations, detect and diagnose eye disease, recommend eye exercises and prescribe glasses and contact lenses. Optometrists also have the option of referring clients to Ophthalmologists. Optometrists complete a four year degree, and must be registered to practice.
- Dietitian – a dietitian promotes healthy eating to individuals, groups and communities by providing diet plans and menus, and instructing people on the requirements and importance of diet and planning and preparation of food. The qualification level of a dietitian is a bachelor degree or higher.
-

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

Definition *continued*

- Physiotherapist – a physiotherapist assesses and treats disorders of movement caused by injury or disease. Physiotherapists treat patients to reduce pain, to restore cardio-vascular and respiratory functions and joint mobility, and to improve balance and coordination. The qualification level of a physiotherapist for this profession is a bachelor degree or higher.
- Drug and alcohol worker – the role of this person is to provide a primary focus on issues arising from the use of any drugs. This can include providing information on alcohol or other drugs, or assistance with any problems resulting from the abuse of drugs.
- Mental health worker – the role of this person is to treat and care for people with mental illnesses, disorders or dysfunctions, or those experiencing emotional difficulties, distress or crisis. This work can be conducted in hospitals, nursing homes or the general community. Mental health workers could include either nurses or trained health workers in this field.
- Podiatrist – podiatrists are health professionals trained to deal with the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of medical and surgical conditions of the feet and lower limbs. Podiatrists have skills in diagnosis and treatment of foot deformity and soft tissue disorders such as corn callus, are able to diagnose lower limb biomechanical problems, advise on choice of footwear, surgically treat soft tissue problems, and design, manufacture and prescribe orthotic devices. Podiatrists complete a three year degree, and must be registered to practice.
- Diabetes specialist – the role of this specialist is to promote prevention of, diagnose, treat and manage diabetes, a disease in which the ability of the body to use sugar is impaired.
- Paediatrician – a physician who specialises in the study and treatment of the diseases of children.
- Speech pathologist – assesses, diagnoses and manages disorders of speech and language in children and adults.
- Occupational therapist – specialises in a method of therapy which uses self-care, work and play activities increase development and independent function, and to prevent disability.
- Indigenous health worker (male/female) – an Indigenous health worker can provide assistance and information on health issues affecting the community, such as alcohol and mental health, diabetes, ear and eye health, sexual health, and hospital education and liaison officers.
- Other health professional(s) – other health professionals not included in the above categories, such as a radiographer or midwife.

Quality statement

Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.

2001 Concordance

C496.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RHPR03

FREQUENCY OF COMMUNITY ACCESS TO SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were: located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital. 																																				
Categories	<p>Frequency of community access to:</p> <table> <tr><td>RHPR03A</td><td>Registered nurse</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPR03B</td><td>Doctor</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPR03C</td><td>Dentist</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPR03D</td><td>Surgeon</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPR03E</td><td>Obstetrician or gynaecologist</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPR03F</td><td>Ear, nose, throat or respiratory specialist</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPR03G</td><td>Optometrist</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPR03H</td><td>Eye specialist (ophthalmologist)</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPR03I</td><td>Dietitian</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPR03J</td><td>Physiotherapist</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPR03K</td><td>Drug and alcohol worker</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPR03L</td><td>Mental health professional</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPR03M</td><td>Podiatrist</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPR03N</td><td>Diabetes specialist</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPR03O</td><td>Paediatrician</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPR03P</td><td>Speech pathologist</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPR03Q</td><td>Occupational therapist</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPR03R</td><td>Other health professional(s)</td></tr> </table>	RHPR03A	Registered nurse	RHPR03B	Doctor	RHPR03C	Dentist	RHPR03D	Surgeon	RHPR03E	Obstetrician or gynaecologist	RHPR03F	Ear, nose, throat or respiratory specialist	RHPR03G	Optometrist	RHPR03H	Eye specialist (ophthalmologist)	RHPR03I	Dietitian	RHPR03J	Physiotherapist	RHPR03K	Drug and alcohol worker	RHPR03L	Mental health professional	RHPR03M	Podiatrist	RHPR03N	Diabetes specialist	RHPR03O	Paediatrician	RHPR03P	Speech pathologist	RHPR03Q	Occupational therapist	RHPR03R	Other health professional(s)
RHPR03A	Registered nurse																																				
RHPR03B	Doctor																																				
RHPR03C	Dentist																																				
RHPR03D	Surgeon																																				
RHPR03E	Obstetrician or gynaecologist																																				
RHPR03F	Ear, nose, throat or respiratory specialist																																				
RHPR03G	Optometrist																																				
RHPR03H	Eye specialist (ophthalmologist)																																				
RHPR03I	Dietitian																																				
RHPR03J	Physiotherapist																																				
RHPR03K	Drug and alcohol worker																																				
RHPR03L	Mental health professional																																				
RHPR03M	Podiatrist																																				
RHPR03N	Diabetes specialist																																				
RHPR03O	Paediatrician																																				
RHPR03P	Speech pathologist																																				
RHPR03Q	Occupational therapist																																				
RHPR03R	Other health professional(s)																																				
Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daily 2. Weekly or fortnightly 3. Monthly 4. Three monthly 5. Less than three monthly 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated 																																				
Definition	<p>This item identifies the frequency of community access to selected health professionals at the time of enumeration. See CHPR01 for a definition of each type of selected health professional.</p>																																				
Quality statement	<p>Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.</p>																																				
2001 Concordance	<p>C466-C473, C492-C495.</p>																																				

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RSHEA03C

FREQUENCY OF COMMUNITY ACCESS TO A REGISTERED NURSE

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with a population of less than 50, that are not self administered.
Categories/Classification	1. One day a month 2. Every three months or less often 3. Not at all 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the frequency of access in the community to a registered nurse collected in the Short Community Instrument.
2001 Concordance	C490.

RSHEA03D

FREQUENCY OF COMMUNITY ACCESS TO A DOCTOR

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with a population of less than 50, that are not self administered.
Categories/Classification	1. One day a month 2. Every three months or less often 3. Not at all 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the frequency of access in the community to a doctor collected in the Short Community Instrument.
2001 Concordance	C491.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAMS

CHPG01A–CHPG01N

SELECTED HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAMS CONDUCTED IN THE COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were: located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital.
Categories	CHPG01A CHPG01B CHPG01C CHPG01D CHPG01E CHPG01F CHPG01G CHPG01H CHPG01I CHPG01J CHPG01K CHPG01L CHPG01M CHPG01N
Classification	10. Well babies 11. Women's health 12. Men's health 13. Youth's health 14. Sexual health 15. Substance misuse 16. Immunisation 17. Trachoma Control 18. Eye health 19. Ear health 20. Nutrition 21. Stop Smoking 22. Domestic and personal hygiene 23. Emotional and social well-being or mental health 24. None of the above 97. Not applicable 98. Not collected 99. Not stated
Definition	<p>A health promotion program refers to a series of group activities and discussions conducted by a health professional within the community. They are designed to promote primary or secondary health through education, mass screening or immunisation. A health promotion program covers screening in early detection and intervention; a display of promotional and educational material with fliers being made available; and a referral process for patients.</p> <p>The types of health programs collected in the survey are defined below:</p> <p>Well babies – provides advice to mothers about their baby's diet (including breastfeeding), weight, immunisation and health concerns, and provides general support.</p>

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

Definition *continued*

Women's health – covers education on women's health issues, family planning, and communicable diseases, and provides regular screening and check-ups for women's health matters such as sexually transmitted infections, blood pressure, sugar and cholesterol levels, weight, breast screening and pap smears.

Men's health – promotion and education of male health issues through prevention, early detection and intervention programs to improve usage and access to health services. For example promotion of men's clinics and men's places and mentoring programs.

Youth's health – promotion and education of good health practises generally through social activities, sport and recreation that is specifically targeted at youth aged between 8 and 24 years.

Sexual health – promotes and educates people about sexually transmitted diseases, family planning, different methods of protection and sexual rights of individuals.

Substance misuse – provides education regarding prescribed medication, alcohol, illegal drugs and other forms of addictive chemicals that can effect the health of the individual.

Immunisation – used for the protection of susceptible individuals from communicable diseases by administration of a living modified agent. This program can cover child immunisation such as measles, mumps and rubella, and adult immunisation such as flu vaccination of the elderly or those in high risk groups.

Trachoma Control – regular screening for trachoma in school aged children, treatment of cases (and sometimes household and community members), education on trachoma prevention and environmental measures to reduce transmission of trachoma. May also include screening for trichiasis in adults.

Eye health (excluding trachoma control) – provides advice and education on eye care, regarding various health concerns, such as infection due to conjunctivitis, sun protection, cataracts and screening of eye sight.

Ear health – provides advice and education on ear care, regarding various health concerns such as ear infections in children and their effects on hearing. The program may also include some screening such as hearing tests.

Emotional and social well – being/mental health – promotes emotional and social well-being mental health through the use of culturally appropriate educational activities and materials (e.g. posters and videos), screening, counselling and other interventions at a community/ group level.

Nutrition – provides advice and education on healthy eating for children and adults. May include information on food sources (e.g. traditional foods), dietary intakes, food preparation, weaning and diet to promote normal growth in children and maintenance of normal weight in adults. May also involve food supply such as store policy or community gardens.

Stop Smoking – program which is designed to reduce smoking rates and exposure to tobacco smoke. Includes smoking reduction or QUIT programs, group education and support sessions, smoke free areas, education and advice on reducing exposure of children to tobacco smoke (e.g. in houses and cars).

Domestic and personal hygiene – community based activity to promote domestic and personal hygiene, with the aim of reducing transmission of communicable diseases. For example, advice and education on hand washing, food preparation and kitchen management. May also include assessment and improvement of "health hardware" (functioning kitchens, bathrooms and laundries, including appliances).

Quality statement

Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.

2001 Concordance

C498.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RHPG02

FREQUENCY OF CONDUCT OF SELECTED HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAMS

Population	<p>All discrete Indigenous communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were: located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital. 																										
Categories	<p>Frequency of conduct of the following health promotion programs:</p> <table> <tr><td>RHPG02A</td><td>Well babies</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPG02B</td><td>Women's health</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPG02C</td><td>Men's health</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPG02D</td><td>Youth's health</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPG02E</td><td>Substance misuse</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPG02F</td><td>Immunisation</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPG02G</td><td>Trachoma control</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPG02H</td><td>Eye health (excluding trachoma control)</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPG02I</td><td>Ear health</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPG02J</td><td>Emotional and social well-being/mental health</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPG02K</td><td>Nutrition</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPG02L</td><td>Stop smoking</td></tr> <tr><td>RHPG02M</td><td>Domestic and personal hygiene</td></tr> </table>	RHPG02A	Well babies	RHPG02B	Women's health	RHPG02C	Men's health	RHPG02D	Youth's health	RHPG02E	Substance misuse	RHPG02F	Immunisation	RHPG02G	Trachoma control	RHPG02H	Eye health (excluding trachoma control)	RHPG02I	Ear health	RHPG02J	Emotional and social well-being/mental health	RHPG02K	Nutrition	RHPG02L	Stop smoking	RHPG02M	Domestic and personal hygiene
RHPG02A	Well babies																										
RHPG02B	Women's health																										
RHPG02C	Men's health																										
RHPG02D	Youth's health																										
RHPG02E	Substance misuse																										
RHPG02F	Immunisation																										
RHPG02G	Trachoma control																										
RHPG02H	Eye health (excluding trachoma control)																										
RHPG02I	Ear health																										
RHPG02J	Emotional and social well-being/mental health																										
RHPG02K	Nutrition																										
RHPG02L	Stop smoking																										
RHPG02M	Domestic and personal hygiene																										
Classification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weekly 2. Fortnightly 3. Monthly 4. Three monthly 5. Less than three monthly 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated 																										
Definition	<p>These items identify how often various health promotion programs were conducted in the community. See CHPG01 for definitions of each type of health promotion program.</p>																										
Quality statement	<p>Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.</p>																										
2001 Concordance	<p>C444-C449, C475, C477-C481.</p>																										

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

HOUSING TEMPORARY DWELLINGS

CHTE01

WHETHER ANY PEOPLE IN COMMUNITY LIVE IN TEMPORARY DWELLINGS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	1, People living in temporary dwellings 5, No people living in temporary dwellings 7, Not applicable 8, Not collected 9, Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether any people are living in temporary dwellings in the community. A temporary dwelling is defined as a structure used as a place of residence, which does not meet the building requirements to be considered a permanent dwelling. Types of structures included as temporary dwellings are caravans, tin sheds without internal dividing walls, humpies, dongas or other makeshift shelters.
2001 Concordance	C519.

RHTE02A

NUMBER OF OCCUPIED CARAVANS, TIN SHEDS, OR CABINS IN COMMUNITY

Population	Discrete Indigenous communities with people living in temporary dwellings, consisting of caravans, tin sheds or cabins.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997, Not applicable 998, Not collected 999, Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of occupied temporary dwellings which were caravans, tin sheds or cabins, located in the community. See CHTe01 for definition of temporary dwellings.
2001 Concordance	C507.

RHTE02B

NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HUMPIES, TENTS OR SLEEPOUTS IN COMMUNITY

Population	Discrete Indigenous communities with people living in temporary dwellings, consisting of humpies, tents or sleepouts.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997, Not applicable 998, Not collected 999, Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of occupied temporary dwellings which were humpies, tents or sleep-outs, located in the community. See CHTe01 for definition of temporary dwellings.
2001 Concordance	C508.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DHTE02

NUMBER OF OCCUPIED TEMPORARY DWELLINGS IN COMMUNITY

Population	Discrete Indigenous communities with people living in temporary dwellings.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the total number of occupied temporary dwellings in the community. See CHTE01 for definition of temporary dwellings.
2001 Concordance	C502.

CHTE03

NUMBER OF PEOPLE USUALLY LIVING IN TEMPORARY DWELLINGS

Population	Discrete Indigenous communities with people living in temporary dwellings.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of people in the community who were living in temporary dwellings at the time of enumeration. See CHTE01 for definition of temporary dwellings.
2001 Concordance	C529.

DHTE04

NUMBER OF PEOPLE USUALLY LIVING IN TEMPORARY DWELLINGS REQUIRING PERMANENT HOUSING

Population	Discrete Indigenous communities with people living in temporary dwellings.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of people in the community, living in temporary dwellings, who required permanent housing at the time of enumeration. See CHTE01 for definition of temporary dwellings.
2001 Concordance	C530.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

PERMANENT DWELLINGS

CHPE03

WHETHER ANY STATE OR GOVERNMENT OWNED PERMANENT DWELLINGS IN COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency.
Categories/Classification	1. State or government owned permanent dwellings in community 5. No state or government owned permanent dwellings in community 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether there were any state or government owned permanent dwellings located in the community at the time of enumeration. It includes permanent dwellings for community members as well as for government staff, such as teachers, health workers and police.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C536.

RHPE04A–RHPE04E

NUMBER OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OWNED PERMANENT DWELLINGS PROVIDED FOR
COMMUNITY MEMBERS/STAFF

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: state or government owned permanent dwellings.	
Categories	CHPE04A	General community members
	CHPE04B	Education staff
	CHPE04C	Health staff
	CHPE04D	Police staff
	CHPE04E	Other government staff
Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated	
Definition	These items identify the number of government owned permanent dwellings in the community according to their use. See CHPE03 for information on government owned permanent dwellings.	
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.	
2001 Concordance	C531-C535.	

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CHPE05

WHETHER ANY STATE OR GOVERNMENT OWNED PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY AN INDIGENOUS ORGANISATION

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had state or government owned permanent dwellings.
Categories/Classification	1. State or government owned permanent dwellings managed by an Indigenous organisation 5. No state or government owned permanent dwellings managed by an Indigenous organisation 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether any of the state or government owned permanent dwellings were managed by an IHO.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C537.

CHPE07

NUMBER OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OWNED PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS ORGANISATIONS

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: state or government owned permanent dwellings.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of state or government owned permanent dwellings in the community which were managed by an IHO.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C543.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CHPE08

WHETHER ANY PRIVATELY OWNED PERMANENT DWELLINGS IN COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: permanent dwellings.
Categories/Classification	1. Privately owned permanent dwellings in community 5. No privately owned permanent dwellings in community 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether there were any privately owned permanent dwellings in the community at the time of enumeration. It refers to ownership by a person in the community rather than an organisation.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C544.

CHPE09

NUMBER OF PRIVATELY OWNED PERMANENT DWELLINGS IN COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: permanent dwellings.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 996. No privately owned permanent dwellings in community 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of privately owned permanent dwellings in the community. It refers to ownership by a person in the community rather than an organisation.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C505.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CHPE10

WHETHER ANY OTHER ORGANISATION OWNS PERMANENT DWELLINGS IN THE COMMUNITY

Population	Communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: permanent dwellings.
Categories/Classification	1. Permanent dwellings in community owned by other organisation 5. No permanent dwellings in community owned by other organisation 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether there were any permanent dwellings in the community which were owned by any other organisation, for example church owned dwellings.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C545.

CHPE12

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS OWNED BY OTHER ORGANISATION

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: permanent dwellings.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings in the community which were owned by any other organisation not already classified under other data items, for example church owned dwellings.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C506.

HLSTK01

NUMBER OF IHO OWNED OR MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS IN COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with permanent dwellings.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 996. No permanent dwellings 997. Not applicable 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings which were owned or managed by an IHO for the purpose of providing residence predominantly for Indigenous people. Managing includes at least one of the following functions: tenancy arrangements, rent collection or housing maintenance. This includes permanent dwellings which are owned by State or Territory housing authorities, but managed by an IHO. See Glossary for definition of permanent dwellings.
2001 Concordance	C503.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DCSTK01

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS IN COMMUNITY (IHO MANAGED AND OTHER DWELLINGS)

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities with permanent dwellings.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 996. No permanent dwellings 997. Not applicable 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the total number of permanent dwellings that were located in the community. The total includes the following components: IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings, all State or government owned and managed permanent dwellings, all privately owned permanent dwellings, and all permanent dwellings owned by other organisations. Where one of the above components is not stated, the total number of permanent dwellings is also not stated for this community.
2001 Concordance	C501.

DCSTK03

NUMBER OF NON-IHO MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS IN COMMUNITY

Population	All discrete Indigenous communities.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 996. No permanent dwellings 997. Not applicable 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the total stated number of permanent dwellings that were located in the community. The total includes the following components: all State or government owned and managed permanent dwellings, all privately owned permanent dwellings, and all permanent dwellings owned by other organisations. Where one of the above components is not stated, the total is the sum of permanent dwellings which are stated for this community. See Glossary for definition of permanent dwellings.
2001 Concordance	C548.

DWELLING FACILITIES

CCWT01

WHETHER ALL PERMANENT DWELLINGS IN COMMUNITY HAVE THEIR OWN COOKING, WASHING AND TOILET FACILITIES

Population	Communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: permanent dwellings.
Categories/Classification	1. All permanent dwellings have own cooking, washing and toilet facilities 5. Not all permanent dwellings have own cooking, washing and toilet facilities 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether all the permanent dwellings in the community have their own cooking, washing and toilet facilities.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C546.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CCWT02

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS WITHOUT OWN COOKING, WASHING AND TOILET FACILITIES

Population	Communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: permanent dwellings.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings in the community which had their own cooking washing and toilet facilities.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C526.

CCWT03

WHETHER ALL PERMANENT DWELLINGS WITHOUT OWN COOKING, WASHING AND TOILET FACILITIES HAVE ACCESS TO SHARED FACILITIES

Population	Communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: permanent dwellings where not all have own facilities.
Categories/Classification	1. All have access to shared facilities 5. Not all have access to shared facilities 7. Not applicable 8. Not collected 9. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies whether all the permanent dwellings in the community without their own cooking, washing and toilet facilities have access to shared facilities. Shared facilities are cooking, washing or toilet facilities which are provided in a separate building that householders can share. Access to these facilities is restricted to households near the facilities which do not have their own. The general public or other community members would not be able to use these facilities.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C547.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CCWT04

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS WITHOUT OWN COOKING, WASHING AND TOILET FACILITIES, WITHOUT ACCESS TO SHARED FACILITIES

Population	Communities with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ reported usual population of 50 or more; or ■ a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> permanent dwellings where not all have own facilities or access to shared facilities.
Categories/Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings in the community which did not have their own for cooking, washing and toilet facilities and did not have access to shared facilities. See CCWT03 for definition of shared facilities.
Quality statement	Care should be taken when analysing reported responses against total communities with consideration given to the number of 'not stated' responses.
2001 Concordance	C528.

RLSTK02

NUMBER OF IHO OWNED OR MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS IN COMMUNITY BY STRUCTURE

Population	Communities including IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings.
Categories	<div>RLSTK02A Separate houses</div> <div>RLSTK02B Semi-detached, row or terrace houses</div> <div>RLSTK02C Flats, units or apartments</div> <div>RLSTK02D Houses or flats attached to a shop or office</div>
Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated
Definition	<p>The items are defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Separate houses – a house separated from other houses (or other building structures) to allow access on all sides (at least half a metre). This category also includes houses which have an attached flat (e.g. a granny flat). The attached flat is included in the 'flats, units or apartments' category. ■ Semi-detached, row or terrace houses – covers dwellings with their own private grounds and no dwelling above or below. A key feature of these dwellings is that they are either attached in some structural way to one or more dwellings or are separated from neighbouring dwellings by less than half a metre. ■ Flats, units or apartments – covers all dwellings in blocks of flats, units or apartments. These dwellings do not have their own private grounds and usually share a common entrance foyer or stairwell. ■ Houses or flats attached to a shop or office – includes all houses or flats that are attached to a non-residential building. Examples of these dwellings are manses attached to a church, a flat or apartment over a shop, and a caretaker's house or flat attached to a school, factory or storage facility. ■ Structure not stated – identifies the number of permanent dwellings where dwelling structure was not reported.
2001 Concordance	C509-C512.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RHLSTK03

NUMBER OF IHO OWNED OR MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS IN COMMUNITY BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS

Population	Communities with IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings.	
Categories	RLSTK03A	One bedroom
	RLSTK03B	Two bedrooms
	RLSTK03C	Three bedrooms
	RLSTK03D	Four bedrooms
	RLSTK03E	Five or more bedrooms
Classification	Numerical response	
	997. Not applicable	
	998. Not collected	
	999. Not stated	
Definition	These items identify the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings according to their number of bedrooms. A bedroom refers to a room sectioned off by internal walls from the living areas of the dwelling designed for the purpose of sleeping in. Other rooms such as lounge, family or dining rooms which are used as bedrooms are excluded.	
2001 Concordance	C513 – C517.	

RLCDN03

NUMBER OF IHO OWNED OR MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS IN COMMUNITY BY CONDITION

Population	Communities with IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings.	
Categories	RLCDN03A	Minor or no repairs
	RLCDN03B	Major repairs
	RLCDN03C	Replacement
Classification	Numerical response	
	997. Not applicable	
	998. Not collected	
	999. Not stated	
Definition	These items identify the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in the community according to their condition. See Glossary for definition of dwelling condition categories.	
2001 Concordance	C518, C520 – C521.	

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DWELLING OCCUPANCY

RDLOC01

NUMBER OF IHO OWNED OR MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS IN COMMUNITY UNOCCUPIED
DUE TO SPECIFIED REASON

Population	Communities with at least one IHO owned or managed permanent dwelling unoccupied.	
Categories/Classification	RDLOC01A	Between tenants
	RDLOC01B	Cultural reasons
	RDLOC01C	Uninhabitable
	RDLOC01D	Wet season
	RDLOC01E	Being repaired
	RDLOC01F	Water equipment failure
	RDLOC01G	Tenant away
	RDLOC01H	Lack of facilities / services
	RDLOC01I	Lack of transport / road access
	RDLOC01J	Awaiting approval/certification for occupancy
	RDLOC01K	Other reason
Classification	Numerical response 997. Not applicable 998. Not collected 999. Not stated	
Definition	These items identify the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in the community which were unoccupied due to the specified reason. See RDLOCC01 for a definition of each reason.	
2001 Concordance	C620 – C629.	

HLOCC02

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS THAT HAVE BEEN UNOCCUPIED FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE

Population	Communities with at least one IHO owned or managed permanent dwelling unoccupied for two weeks or more.	
Categories/Classification	Numerical response	
	997. Not applicable	
	998. Not collected	
	999. Not stated	
Definition	This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings that have been unoccupied for two weeks or more.	
2001 Concordance	C523.	

APPENDIX INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION INSTRUMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE

IHO Geography

Administrative Details

Housing Management

- 1** Confirm latitude (go to question 2)
- 2** Confirm longitude (go to question 3)
- 3** What is the Australian Business Number of the organisation? (go to question 4)
- 4** Can you tell me, if you know of any other Indigenous Organisations providing housing in this area?
 1. Yes (go to question 5)
 5. No (go to question 6)
- 5** Record the name of the other organisation(s) and town where located ... (go to question 6)
- 6** Does your organisation manage any housing stock, such as:
 - Managing tenants? (go to question 7)
 - Collects or receives rent? (go to question 7)
 - Repairs and maintenance? (go to question 7)
 - None of these (Form completed)
- 7** Does your organisation own any housing stock, that it does not manage?
 1. Yes (go to question 8)
 5. No (go to question 10)
- 8** Is that housing stock managed by another Indigenous organisation?
 1. Yes (go to question 9)
 5. No (go to question 10)
- 9** What is the name of that Indigenous organisation(s)? ... (go to question 10)
- 10** Does your organisation have a Board?
 1. Yes (go to question 11)
 5. No (go to question 13)
- 11** Are the board members the same as the elected Community Council members?
 1. Yes (go to question 12)
 5. No (go to question 12)
- 12** How often does the board hold meetings?
 1. At least once a fortnight (go to question 13)
 2. At least once a month (go to question 13)
 3. At least once a quarter (go to question 13)
 4. At least once every 6 months (go to question 13)
 5. Less often (go to question 13)
 6. Does not hold meetings (go to question 13)
- 13** Does the Organisation have a written housing management plan or one that is currently being developed?
 1. Yes, plan completed (go to question 14)
 2. Yes, plan being developed (go to question 14)
 5. No (go to question 14)
- 14** Is the primary property manager:
 1. A paid employee of this organisation? (go to question 16)
 2. A volunteer of this organisation? (go to question 16)
 3. An employee of a property management company? (go to question 16)
 4. Other? (go to question 15)
- 15** Enter details for other type who manages the houses ... (go to question 16)

APPENDIX INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION INSTRUMENT

continued

.....

Housing Management continued

- 16** Is the person looking after the management of the houses:
1. Aboriginal? (go to question 17)
 2. Torres Strait Islander? (go to question 17)
 3. Both Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander? (go to question 17)
 4. Non-Indigenous? (go to question 17)
 5. Don't know (go to question 17)
- 17** Has the person received any training in housing or property management?
1. Yes (go to question 18)
 5. No (go to question 19)
- 18** What was the name of the institution where this training was completed? ... (go to question 19)

Housing Income

- 19** In the last financial year what was the total income your housing organisation received? Enter the amount in whole dollars ... (if \$0, don't know or refusal go to question 29; If \$1 or more go to question 20)
- 20** From which of these sources did the organisation receive money in the last financial year?
1. Rent (go to question 22)
 2. Grants (go to question 22)
 3. Royalties (go to question 22)
 4. Business enterprises (go to question 22)
 5. Property sales (go to question 22)
 6. Other sources (go to question 21)
- 21** Enter the other source of income ... (go to question 22)
- 22** How much money did the organisation receive from [income source selected in question 20]? Enter the amount in whole dollars ...
1. Rent (go to question 23)
 2. Grants (go to question 29)
 3. Royalties (go to question 29)
 4. Business enterprises (go to question 29)
 5. Property sales (go to question 29)
 6. Other sources (go to question 29)
- 23** Which of these were used as the basis for calculating the level of rent? (if more than one response is selected in this question go to question 25, else go to question 26)
1. Flat rate per person/adult
 2. Flat rate per dwelling
 3. Number of bedrooms
 4. Age/standard of dwelling
 5. Proportion of tenant's income
 6. Number of employed tenants
 7. What tenant can afford
 8. Market rental value
 9. Government guidelines
 10. Other (go to question 24)
- 24** Enter the other basis for calculating rent ... (If selected more than one response in question 23 then go to question 25, else go to question 26)
- 25** Which of these is the main basis for calculating rent? List of responses to question 23 is displayed to choose the appropriate response (go to question 26)

APPENDIX INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION INSTRUMENT

continued

.....

Housing Income continued

- 26** Were there any additional charges included in the rent?
1. Water rates (go to question 28)
 2. Electricity charges (go to question 28)
 3. Malicious damage charges (go to question 28)
 4. Rental arrears (go to question 28)
 5. Garbage collection (go to question 28)
 6. Other (go to question 27)
 7. No additional charges (go to question 28)
- 27** Enter the other additional charges included in the rent ... (go to question 28)
- 28** What was the total rent charged to all tenants in the last financial year? Enter the amount in whole dollars (go to question 29)

Housing Expenditure

- 29** In the last financial year what was the total expenditure of your housing organisation? Enter the amount in whole dollars ... (if \$0, don't know or refusal go to question 35; if more than \$1 go to question 30)
- 30** In the last financial year, what type of running costs did the organisation have in relation to housing?
1. Salaries (go to question 32)
 2. Staff training (go to question 32)
 3. Repairs & Maintenance (go to question 32)
 4. Land rates (go to question 32)
 5. Insurance (go to question 32)
 6. Administration costs (go to question 32)
 7. Management fees (go to question 32)
 8. Other (go to question 31)
- 31** Enter the other expenditure ... (go to question 32)
- 32** In the last financial year how much did the organisation spend on [expenditure type selected in question 30]? Enter the amount in whole dollars ...
1. Salaries (go to question 33)
 2. Staff training (go to question 33)
 3. Repairs & Maintenance (go to question 33)
 4. Land rates (go to question 33)
 5. Insurance (go to question 33)
 6. Administration costs (go to question 33)
 7. Management fees (go to question 33)
 8. Other specified (go to question 33)
- 33** How many permanent houses or flats have had repairs or maintenance work conducted on them in the last financial year?
1. Number (go to question 34)
 2. All (go to question 35)
 3. None (go to question 35)
- 34** Enter number of houses or flats that have had repairs or maintenance ... (go to question 35)

Housing Stock Administration

- 35** List of known housing stock locations is provided. Select 'Yes' if still current, otherwise select 'No'
1. Yes (go to question 45)
 5. No (go to question 36)

APPENDIX INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION INSTRUMENT

continued

Housing Stock Administration *continued*

- 36** Why does your organisation no longer own stock in [location name]?
1. Housing stock has been taken over by a different Indigenous housing organisation (go to question 37)
2. Other (go to question 38)
- 37** What is the name of that Indigenous organisation? ... (go to question 35 if there are still location names, else go to question 39)
- 38** Enter other reason why organisation no longer owns stock in this community? (go to question 35 if there are further locations, else go to question 39)
- 39** Are there any other locations where your organisation owns or manages housing stock?
1. Yes (go to question 40)
5. No (go to question 41)
- 40** What are the names of the communities, towns or suburbs where the organisation's housing is located? Enter one name per line; enter a blank name when finished (go to question 41)
- 41** Select 'Yes' if housing locations listed are still current, otherwise select 'No':
1. Yes (go to question 48)
5. No (go to question 42)
- 42** Why does your organisation no longer own stock in [location name]?
1. Housing activity has been taken over by a different Indigenous housing organisation (go to question 43)
2. Other (go to question 44)
- 43** What is the name of that Indigenous housing organisation? (go to question 45)
- 44** Enter other reason why organisation no longer owns stock in this community ... (go to question 45)
- 45** Is [location name] known by any other names?
1. Yes (go to question 46)
5. No (go to question 47)
- 46** What is [location name]'s alternative name? Specify ... (go to question 41 if there are further locations, else go to question 47)
- 47** Mark where housing stock is located in [location name].
1. Main discrete Indigenous community (go to question 48)
2. Outstation/homeland (go to question 48)
3. Town or locality (go to question 49)
4. Other location (go to question 49)

Population

- 48** What is [location name]'s usual population? Enter ... (go to question 49)

Dwelling Details

- 49** How many permanent houses or flats does the organisation own or manage at [location name]? Enter the number ... (if there are 1 or more permanent dwelling go to question 50; if there are no permanent dwellings go to question 52)
- 50** Of the [number] permanent houses or flats you own or manage at [location name] how many are:
Separate Houses? Enter the number ... (go to question 51)
Semi detached, row or terrace houses? Enter the number ... (go to question 51)
Flats, units or apartments? Enter the number ... (go to question 51)
Houses or flats attached to a shop or office? Enter the number ... (go to question 51)

APPENDIX INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION INSTRUMENT

continued

.....

Dwelling Details continued

51 Of the [number] permanent houses or flats you own or manage at [location name] how many are:

- 1 bedroom? Enter the number ... (go to question 52)
- 2 bedroom? Enter the number ... (go to question 52)
- 3 bedroom? Enter the number ... (go to question 52)
- 4 bedroom? Enter the number ... (go to question 52)
- 5 bedrooms or more? Enter the number ... (go to question 52)

Dwelling Condition

52 In the last 12 months, has a housing condition assessment been undertaken at [location name]?

- 1. Completed (go to question 53)
- 2. In progress (go to question 53)
- 3. No condition assessment undertaken (go to question 53)

53 For the permanent houses or flats in [location name] has a condition assessment been planned for the next 12 months?

- 1. Yes (go to question 54)
- 5. No (go to question 54)

54 Of the [number] of houses or flats at [location name] how many need?

Minor or no repairs? Enter the number ... (go to question 55)

Major repairs? Enter the number ... (go to question 55)

Replacement? Enter the number ... (go to question 55)

Dwelling Occupancy

55 Are any of the permanent houses or flats at (this location) unoccupied at the moment)?

- 1. Yes (go to question 56)
- 5. No (go to question 60)

56 How many of these permanent houses or flats have been unoccupied for 2 weeks or more? Enter the number (if there is more than 1 permanent dwelling unoccupied go to question 57; if there is 1 permanent dwelling unoccupied go to question 58)

57 Of those [number] permanent houses or flats unoccupied for two weeks or more, how many are unoccupied due to:

Being between tenants (Include dwellings occupied by a temporary caretaker).

Enter the number ... (go to question 60)

Cultural reasons. Enter the number ... (go to question 60)

Being uninhabitable. Enter the number ... (go to question 60)

The wet season. Enter the number ... (go to question 60) (go to question 60)

Being repaired. Enter the number ... (go to question 60)

Water equipment failure. Enter the number ... (go to question 60)

Tenant away. Enter the number ... (go to question 60)

Lack of facilities/services. Enter the number ... (go to question 60)

Lack of transport/road access. Enter the number ... (go to question 60)

Awaiting approval/certification for occupancy. Enter the number ... (go to question 60)

Other reason. Enter the number ... (go to question 59)

APPENDIX INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION INSTRUMENT

continued

.....

Dwelling Occupancy continued

- 58** Is it unoccupied for two weeks or more, due to:
- Being between tenants (include dwellings occupied by a temporary caretaker) (go to question 60)
 - Cultural reasons (go to question 60)
 - Being uninhabitable (go to question 60)
 - The wet season (go to question 60)
 - Being repaired (go to question 60)
 - Water equipment failure (go to question 60)
 - Tenant away (go to question 60)
 - Lack of facilities/services (go to question 60)
 - Lack of transport/road access (go to question 60)
 - Awaiting approval/certification for occupancy (go to question 60)
 - Other reason (go to question 59)
- 59** What is the other reason? (go to question 60)
- 60** What is the average number of days taken to allocate a permanent dwelling to new tenants? ... (go to question 61)

Acquisitions and Disposals

- 61** How many permanent houses or flats were built in the last 12 months? Enter the number ... (Note: this question was only asked where an IHO had housing stock in town localities – that is if question 47 = 1 or 2 go to question 63; if question 47 = 3 or 4 go to question 62)
- 62** How many permanent houses or flats were purchased in the last 12 months? Enter the number ... (go to question 63)
- 63** How many permanent houses or flats were written off or demolished in the last 12 months? Enter the number ... (Note: this question was only asked where an IHO had housing stock in town localities – that is if question 47 = 1 or 2 then form completed; if question 47 = 3 or 4 then go to question 64)
- 64** How many permanent houses or flats were sold in the last 12 months? Enter the number ... (if there were no permanent dwellings sold then form completed; if there was one or more permanent dwellings sold then go to question 65)
- 65** Of those properties sold, how many were sold to former tenants? Enter the number ... (form completed)

END OF INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION INSTRUMENT

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE

Geography

- 1** Record the latitude of the community ... (go to question 2)
- 2** Record the longitude of the community ... (go to question 3)
- 3** Record the community ID ... (go to question 4)
- 4** Record the Census Collection District ID ... (go to question 5)
- 5** Record the Mesh Block ID ... (go to question 6)
- 6** What is the residential address of the [community name]? Enter address ... (go to question 7)
- 7** Enter locality ... (go to question 8)
- 8** Enter state and postcode ... (go to question 9)
- 9** What is the postal address of the [community name]? Enter ... (go to question 10)
- 10** Enter locality ... (go to question 11)
- 11** Enter state and postcode ... (go to question 12)
- 12** Enter the community's primary contact ... (go to question 13)
- 13** Enter the position/title of the primary contact ... (go to question 14)
- 14** Enter the phone number of the primary contact ... (go to question 15)
- 15** Enter the fax number of the primary contact ... (go to question 16)
- 16** Enter the email of the primary contact ... (go to question 17)
- 17** Who is the best contact for queries regarding this survey? ... (if different from details given in question 12 go to question 18; if same go to question 21)
- 18** Enter the position/title of the best contact ... (go to question 19)
- 19** Enter the phone number of the best contact ... (go to question 20)
- 20** Enter the fax number of the best contact ... (go to question 21)
- 21** Is the person completing the community instrument the same person who completed the housing instrument?
 1. Yes (go to question 23)
 5. No (go to question 22)

Population

- 22** What is [community name]'s usual population? Enter the number ... (go to question 23)
- 23** In the last 12 months were there times when more people than usual were staying in [community name] for two weeks or more?
 1. Yes (go to question 24)
 5. No (go to question 30)
- 24** Did this happen more than once in the last 12 months?
 1. Yes (go to question 25)
 5. No (go to question 25)
- 25** What caused this (largest) population increase?
 1. Cultural reasons (go to question 27)
 2. Wet season (go to question 27)
 3. Dry season (go to question 27)
 4. Sporting/recreational events (go to question 27)
 5. Holidays/Visiting (go to question 27)
 6. Seasonal work (go to question 27)
 7. Better facilities (go to question 27)
 8. Meetings (go to question 27)
 9. Other (go to question 26)

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Population continued

- 26** Enter other reason for population increase ... (go to question 27)
- 27** What did [community name]'s population increase by during this period?
1. Less than 20 (go to question 28)
 2. 20 to 49 (go to question 28)
 3. 50 to 99 (go to question 28)
 4. 100 to 199 (go to question 28)
 5. 200 or more (go to question 28)
- 28** How many weeks did this increase last? Enter the number ... (go to question 29)
- 29** In the last 12 months which months did this (largest) increase occur?
1. January (go to question 30)
 2. February (go to question 30)
 3. March (go to question 30)
 4. April (go to question 30)
 5. May (go to question 30)
 6. June (go to question 30)
 7. July (go to question 30)
 8. August (go to question 30)
 9. September (go to question 30)
 10. October (go to question 30)
 11. November (go to question 30)
 12. December (go to question 30)

Community Needs Plan

- 30** Does [community name] have a written plan, or is it currently developing a plan, that identifies community needs over the next few years?
1. Yes, plan completed (go to question 31)
 2. Yes, plan being developed (go to question 33)
 5. No (go to question 33)
- 31** What were the main priority needs identified in the plan?
10. More housing (go to question 33)
 11. Upgrade to water supply (go to question 33)
 12. Upgrade to electricity supply (go to question 33)
 13. Upgrade sewerage (go to question 33)
 14. Rubbish collection/disposal (go to question 33)
 15. Transport (go to question 33)
 16. Communication facilities (go to question 33)
 17. Education facilities (go to question 33)
 18. Sports facilities (go to question 33)
 19. Health care facilities (go to question 33)
 20. Animal control (go to question 33)
 21. Broadcasting capabilities (go to question 33)
 22. Other (go to question 32)
- 32** Enter the other main priority need(s) identified ... (go to question 33)

Employment

- 33** Are there any Community Development Employment Programs undertaken in [community name]?
1. Yes (go to question 34)
 5. No (go to question 36)

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Employment continued

34 Which of these maintenance services are provided by CDEP workers in [community name]?

1. Rubbish collection (go to question 36)
2. Housing maintenance (go to question 36)
3. Public facility maintenance (including landscaping and gardening) (go to question 36)
4. Road maintenance (go to question 36)
5. Sewerage system maintenance (go to question 36)
6. Water maintenance (go to question 36)
7. Airstrip/ helicopter pad maintenance (go to question 36)
8. Electricity maintenance (go to question 36)
9. Vehicle/ machinery maintenance (go to question 36)
10. Other maintenance services (go to question 35)
11. None of these (go to question 36)

35 Enter the other maintenance services provided ... (go to question 36)

Temporary housing

36 Do any people in [community name] live in temporary dwellings such as caravans, tin sheds or humpies?

1. Yes (go to question 37)
5. No (go to question 41)

37 How many of these dwellings are:

Caravans, tin sheds or cabins? (go to question 38)

Humpies, tents or sleepouts? (go to question 38)

38 How many people usually live in these temporary dwellings? Enter the number ... (go to question 39)

39 How many of these people require permanent houses?

1. A number (go to question 40)
2. All require permanent housing (go to question 41)
3. None require permanent housing (go to question 41)

40 Enter the number of people requiring permanent housing ... (go to question 41)

Permanent housing

41 Do any other Indigenous organisations own or manage permanent houses or flats in [community name]?

1. Yes (go to question 42)
5. No (go to question 43)

42 What are the names of these organisations? Enter up to three organisations ... (go to question 43)

43 Are there any state or government owned permanent houses in [community name]?

1. Yes (go to question 44)
5. No (go to question 48)

44 How many state/government houses are provided for:

General community members? Enter the number ... (go to question 45)

Education staff? Enter the number ... (go to question 45)

Health staff? Enter the number ... (go to question 45)

Police staff? Enter the number ... (go to question 45)

Other government staff? Enter the number ... (go to question 45)

45 Are any of these houses or flats managed by [community name] or an Indigenous organisation?

1. Yes (go to question 46)
5. No (go to question 47)

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Permanent housing continued

- 46** What are the names of these organisations? Enter up to three organisations ... (go to question 47)
- 47** How many of the state/government houses or flats are managed by an Indigenous organisation(s)? Enter the number ... (go to question 48)
- 48** Are there people in [community name] who own their own permanent house or flat?
1. Yes (go to question 49)
 5. No (go to question 50)
- 49** How many of these private houses or flats are there? Enter the number ... (go to question 50)
- 50** Does anyone else own any permanent houses or flats in [community name]?
1. Yes (go to question 51)
 5. No (go to question 53)
- 51** What are the names of these organisations? Enter up to three organisations ... (go to question 52)
- 52** How many of these houses or flats are there? Enter the number ... (go to question 53)

Accommodation facilities

- 53** Does [community name] have any of these accommodation facilities? (list of accommodation facilities shown)
1. Yes (go to question 54)
 5. No (go to question 56)
- 54** Which ones?
1. Visitor accommodation (go to question 56)
 2. Camping facilities (go to question 56)
 3. Single men's accommodation (go to question 56)
 4. Single women's accommodation (go to question 56)
 5. Hostel accommodation (go to question 56)
 6. Accommodation for contract workers (go to question 56)
 7. Accommodation for people with a disability (go to question 56)
 8. Aged accommodation (go to question 56)
 9. Women's refuge (go to question 56)
 10. Other (go to question 55)
- 55** Enter other accommodation facilities ... (go to question 56)

General facilities

- 56** Does [community name] have any of these facilities? (list of general facilities shown)
1. Yes (go to question 57)
 5. No (go to question 59)
- 57** Which ones?
1. Hall/meeting area (go to question 59)
 2. Administration building (go to question 59)
 3. Store (go to question 59)
 4. Library (go to question 59)
 5. Arts/cultural centre (go to question 59)
 6. Women's centre (go to question 59)
 7. Childcare centre (go to question 59)
 8. Youth centre (go to question 59)
 9. Canteen (go to question 59)
 10. Broadcasting facilities (go to question 59)
 11. Other (go to question 58)

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

General facilities continued

58 Enter other facilities ... (go to question 59)

Sporting facilities

59 Does [community name] have any of these sporting facilities? (list of sporting facilities shown)

1. Yes (go to question 60)
5. No (go to question 67)

60 Which ones?

1. Sports grounds (e.g. football field, cricket pitch or athletics track) (go to question 62)
2. Outdoor basketball/netball courts (go to question 62)
3. Indoor/covered sporting facilities (go to question 62)
4. Swimming pool(s) (go to question 62)
5. Other buildings used for sport (e.g. community hall) (go to question 62)
6. Other sports facilities (go to question 61)

61 Enter other sporting facilities ... (go to question 62)

62 How often are the [sporting facilities selected in question 60] used?

1. Daily (go to question 65)
2. Weekly/Fortnightly (go to question 65)
3. Monthly (go to question 65)
4. Less often (go to question 65)
5. Not at all (go to question 63)

63 What are the reasons for the non-use of the [sporting facilities selected in question 62]?

1. Facilities run down and in need of repair (go to question 65)
2. Facilities run down and non-repairable (go to question 65)
3. Lack of equipment (go to question 65)
4. Facilities do not meet community needs (go to question 65)
5. Other (go to question 64)

64 Enter the other reasons for the non-use of the [sporting facilities selected in question 62] ... (go to question 65)

65 Which organisation is responsible for maintaining sporting facilities?

1. State or Territory authority (go to question 67)
2. Local Government (go to question 67)
3. Community Council (go to question 67)
4. Resource Agency (go to question 67)
5. Private contractor (go to question 67)
6. Other organisation (go to question 66)

66 Enter other organisation ... (go to question 67)

Public cooking, washing and toilet facilities

67 Do all permanent houses or flats in [community name] have their own cooking, washing and toilet facilities?

1. Yes (go to question 71)
5. No (go to question 68)

68 How many houses are without these facilities? Enter number ... (go to question 69)

69 Do they have access to shared facilities?

1. Yes (go to question 71)
5. No (go to question 70)

70 How many do not have access? Enter number ... (go to question 71)

*Public cooking, washing and
toilet facilities continued*

- 71** Does [community name] have any public toilets?
1. Yes (go to question 72)
 5. No (go to question 77)
- 72** Are the public toilets in working order?
1. All in working order (go to question 75)
 2. Some in working order (go to question 73)
 3. None in working order (go to question 73)
- 73** What are the reason(s) the public toilets are not in working order?
1. Facilities run down, awaiting repair (go to question 75)
 2. Facilities awaiting replacement (go to question 75)
 3. Funds unavailable for repair/replacement (go to question 75)
 4. Contractors/labourers unavailable (go to question 75)
 5. Other (go to question 74)
 6. Don't know (go to question 75)
- 74** Enter other reason toilets are not working ... (go to question 75)
- 75** Which organisation is responsible for maintaining public toilets?
1. State or Territory authority (go to question 77)
 2. Local Government (go to question 77)
 3. Community Council (go to question 77)
 4. Resource Agency (go to question 77)
 5. Private contractor (go to question 77)
 6. Other organisation (go to question 76)

Water supply

- 76** Enter other organisation ... (go to question 77)
- 77** Is [community name]'s water connected to town supply?
1. Yes (go to question 84)
 5. No (go to question 78)
- 78** What is [community name]'s main source of drinking water?
1. Bore water (go to question 81)
 2. Rain water tank(s) (go to question 81)
 3. River/reservoir etc. (go to question 80)
 4. Well/spring (go to question 80)
 5. Carted water (go to question 81)
 6. Other organised supply (go to question 79)
 7. No organised supply (go to question 122)
- 79** Enter other main source of drinking water ... (go to question 80)
- 80** How far is [river/reservoir or well/spring] from [community name]?
0. Less than 1 km (go to question 81)
 1. 1–4 km (go to question 81)
 5. 5–9 km (go to question 81)
 10. 10 km or more (go to question 81)
- 81** Is there any other source of water for [community name]?
1. Yes (go to question 82)
 5. No (go to question 84)

Water supply *continued*

- 82** What are these sources?
1. Bore water (go to question 84)
 2. Rain water tank(s) (go to question 84)
 3. River/reservoir etc. (go to question 84)
 4. Well/spring (go to question 84)
 5. Carted water (go to question 84)
 6. Other organised supply (question 83)
- 83** Enter the other source of drinking water ... (go to question 84)
- 84** Is water piped to all of the permanent houses or flats within [community name]?
1. Yes (go to question 87)
 5. No (go to question 85)
- 85** How many don't have water piped to them?
1. Number of houses or flats (go to question 86)
 2. All of the houses or flats (go to question 87)
- 86** Enter the number of houses or flats that do not have water piped to them ... (go to question 87)
- 87** Which organisation is responsible for major repairs and maintenance to [community name]'s water supply?
1. State or Territory authority (go to question 89)
 2. Local Government (go to question 89)
 3. Community Council (go to question 89)
 4. Resource Agency (go to question 89)
 5. Private contractor (go to question 89)
 6. Other organisation (go to question 88)
- 88** Enter other organisation ... (go to question 89)
- 89** Are any charges levied for the water?
1. Yes (go to question 90)
 5. No (go to question 93)
- 90** Are the water charges levied for:
1. All houses separately? (go to question 91)
 2. The community as a whole? (go to question 91)
 3. Part community based with some houses separately? (go to question 91)
- 91** Is the water charge:
1. A fixed charge? (go to question 93)
 2. A usage based charge? (go to question 93)
 3. Other type of charging? (go to question 92)
- 92** Enter the other type of charging ... (go to question 93)

Water restrictions

- 93** In the last 12 months has [community name] experienced water restrictions of any kind?
1. Yes (go to question 94)
 5. No (go to question 96)
- 94** What were the reasons for these water restrictions?
1. Drought (go to question 96)
 2. Normal dry season (go to question 96)
 3. Lack of storage containment (go to question 96)
 4. Poor water quality (go to question 96)
 5. Other (go to question 95)
- 95** Enter the other reason for water restriction ... (go to question 96)

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Water interruptions

96 In the last 12 months has [community name] experienced water interruptions of any kind?

1. Yes (go to question 97)
5. No (go to question 106)

97 What were the reasons for these water interruptions?

1. Equipment breakdown (go to question 99)
2. Ran out of water (go to question 99)
3. Poor water quality (go to question 99)
4. Lack of power (go to question 99)
5. Planned interruption (go to question 99)
6. Other (go to question 98)

98 Enter the other reason for water interruption ... (go to question 99)

99 How many times in the last 12 months have water interruptions occurred?

1. Once (go to question 100)
2. Twice (go to question 100)
3. 3 times (go to question 100)
4. 4 times (go to question 100)
5. 5 times or more (go to question 100)

100 What was the longest period the water interruption lasted?

1. Less than a week (go to question 101)
2. One week or more (go to question 102)

101 Enter the number of days ... (go to question 103)

102 Enter the number of weeks ... (go to question 103)

103 What was the number of dwellings affected by the longest interruption to the water supply?

1. Number (go to question 104)
2. All dwellings in [community name] (go to question 105)

104 Enter the number of dwellings affected by the longest interruption to the water supply ... (go to question 105)

Water management

105 Does [community name] have a water management plan?

1. Yes (go to question 106)
5. No (go to question 106)

106 Do all the permanent houses or flats in [community name] have water meters fitted?

1. Yes (go to question 107)
5. No (go to question 107)

107 Are all the permanent houses or flats in [community name] fitted with isolation valves?

1. Yes (if answered option 1 in question 77 go to question 122; else go to question 108)
5. No (if answered option 1 in question 77 go to question 122; else go to question 108)

Water quality

108 Does [community name] use any of these water treatments to treat the drinking water?

1. Yes (go to question 109)
5. No (go to question 111)

Water quality *continued*

- 109** Which types of water treatment(s) were used to treat the drinking water?
1. Chlorination (go to question 111)
 2. Disinfectants (go to question 111)
 3. Direct filtration (go to question 111)
 4. Sedimentation or filtration (go to question 111)
 5. Aeration (go to question 111)
 6. Activated carbon (go to question 111)
 7. Other (go to question 110)
- 110** Enter the other type of water treatment ... (go to question 111)
- 111** Is [community name]'s drinking water sent away for testing?
1. Yes (go to question 112)
 5. No (go to question 122)
- 112** Which organisation tests the water quality? Enter the name of organisation ... (go to question 113)
- 113** How often is the water sent away for testing?
1. Every week or more often (go to question 114)
 2. Every month (go to question 114)
 3. Every 3 to 6 months (go to question 114)
 4. Every year or less often (go to question 114)
- 114** When the water is sent away, is it tested for:
1. Chemicals? (go to question 116)
 2. Physical qualities? (go to question 116)
 3. Micro organisms? (go to question 116)
 4. Radiological? (go to question 116)
 5. Other test? (go to question 115)
- 115** Enter the other test ... (go to question 116)
- 116** In the last 12 months has the community's drinking water failed testing?
1. Yes (go to question 117)
 5. No (go to question 122)
- 117** Which test(s) did the water fail:
1. Chemicals (go to question 119)
 2. Physical qualities (go to question 119)
 3. Micro organisms (go to question 119)
 4. Radiological (go to question 119)
 5. Other test (go to question 118)
- 118** Enter the other test type that water failed ... (go to question 119)
- 119** Did these water testing results require corrective action?
1. Yes (go to question 120)
 5. No (go to question 122)
- 120** What action was taken as a result of the failed test(s)?
1. Alternative water supply provided (go to question 122)
 2. To 'Boil Water' notice (go to question 122)
 3. Other (go to question 121)
- 121** Enter the other type of corrective action ... (go to question 122)

Electricity supply

- 122** What is the main source of electricity at [community name]?
1. State grid/transmitted supply (go to question 127)
 2. Community generators (go to question 124)
 3. Domestic generators (go to question 124)
 4. Solar (go to question 124)
 5. Solar hybrid (go to question 124)
 6. Other (go to question 123)
- 123** Enter the other electricity supply ... (go to question 124)
- 124** Is there any other source of electricity supplied to houses in [community name]?
1. Yes (go to question 125)
 5. No (go to question 127)
- 125** What are these sources?
1. Domestic generators (go to question 127)
 2. Solar (go to question 127)
 3. Solar hybrid (go to question 127)
 4. Other organised electricity supply (go to question 126)
- 126** Enter the other electricity supply ... (go to question 127)
- 127** Are all of the permanent houses or flats connected to the electricity supply?
1. Yes (go to question 132)
 5. No (go to question 128)
- 128** How many are not connected?
1. Number of houses or flats (go to question 129)
 2. All houses or flats (go to question 130)
- 129** Enter the number of houses (go to question 130)
- 130** What are the reasons permanent houses/flats in [community name] are not connected to an electricity supply?
1. Funds unavailable (go to question 132)
 2. Contractors/labourers unavailable (go to question 132)
 3. Other (go to question 131)
- 131** Enter the other reason electricity not connected ... (go to question 132)
- 132** Is the electricity metered to:
1. All houses separately (including pre-paid cards)? (go to question 133)
 2. The community as a whole? (go to question 133)
 3. Part community based with some houses separate? (go to question 133)
 4. Not metered at all? (go to question 133)
- 133** Which organisation is responsible for major repairs and maintenance to [community name]'s electricity supply?
1. State or Territory authority (go to question 135)
 2. Local Government (go to question 135)
 3. Community Council (go to question 135)
 4. Resource Agency (go to question 135)
 5. Private contractor (go to question 135)
 6. Other organisation (go to question 134)
- 134** Enter the other organisation ... (go to question 135)
- 135** Are individual households charged for electricity?
1. Yes (go to question 136)
 5. No (go to question 138)

Electricity supply *continued*

136 Which organisation is responsible for electricity administration charges to households?

1. State or Territory authority (go to question 138)
2. Local Government (go to question 138)
3. Community Council (go to question 138)
4. Resource Agency (go to question 138)
5. Private contractor (go to question 138)
6. Other organisation (go to question 137)

137 Enter the other organisation ... (go to question 138)

Electricity interruptions

138 In the last 12 months have there been any interruptions to the electricity supply?

1. Yes (go to question 139)
5. No (go to question 149)

139 How many times has this happened in the last 12 months?

1. 1 to 4 times (go to question 140)
5. 5 to 9 times (go to question 140)
10. 10 to 14 times (go to question 140)
15. 15 to 19 times (go to question 140)
20. 20 times or more (go to question 140)

140 What was the [longest] period [community name] was without power?

1. Less than a day (go to question 141)
2. One day or more (go to question 142)

141 Enter the number of hours ... (go to question 143)

142 Enter the number of days ... (go to question 143)

143 Do these interruptions occur at a particular time of year?

1. Yes (go to question 144)
5. No (go to question 145)

144 In what months do these interruptions most often occur?

1. January (go to question 145)
2. February (go to question 145)
3. March (go to question 145)
4. April (go to question 145)
5. May (go to question 145)
6. June (go to question 145)
7. July (go to question 145)
8. August (go to question 145)
9. September (go to question 145)
10. October (go to question 145)
11. November (go to question 145)
12. December (go to question 145)

145 What were the reasons for the interruptions to the electricity supply?

1. Storms (go to question 147)
2. Equipment breakdown (go to question 147)
3. No fuel (go to question 147)
4. Planned outage for maintenance (go to question 147)
5. Vandalism (go to question 147)
6. System overload (go to question 147)
7. Other (go to question 146)

146 Enter the other reason for the interruption to the electricity supply ... (go to question 147)

Electricity interruptions *continued*

147 How many permanent houses or flats in [community name] were affected by these interruptions?

1. Number of houses or flats (go to question 148)
2. All of the houses or flats (go to question 149)

148 Enter the number of houses ... (go to question 149)

Gas Supply

149 Does [community name] have a gas supply?

1. Yes (go to question 150)
5. No (go to question 151)

150 Is this gas supply:

1. Connected to the main gas line? (go to question 151)
2. Bottled gas? (go to question 152)

Sewerage System

151 Do all of the permanent houses or flats in [community name] have one of these sewerage systems?

1. Yes (go to question 154)
5. No (go to question 164)

152 How many don't have any sewerage system?

1. Number of houses (go to question 153)
2. All of the houses (go to question 154)

153 Enter the number of houses ... (go to question 154)

154 What is the main type of sewerage system which each of the permanent houses or flats in [community name] have?

1. Connected to town system (go to question 166)
2. Community water-borne system (go to question 166)
3. Septic tanks with common effluent disposal (go to question 158)
4. Septic tanks with leach drain (go to question 156)
5. Pit toilets (go to question 156)
6. Pan toilets (go to question 156)
7. Other disposal system (go to question 155)

155 Specify other disposal system ... (go to question 156)

156 How many permanent houses or flats have [specified below] as their main sewerage system:

- Septic tanks with leach drains?
 1. Number of houses (go to question 157)
 2. All of the houses (go to question 158)
- Pit?
 1. Number of houses (go to question 157)
 2. All of the houses (go to question 162)
- Pan?
 1. Number of houses (go to question 157)
 2. All of the houses (go to question 162)
- [Other disposal system]?
 1. Number of houses (go to question 157)
 2. All of the houses (go to question 164)

157 Enter the number of houses with:

- Septic tanks with leach drains ... (go to question 158)
- Pit ... (go to question 162)
- Pan ... (go to question 162)
- [Other disposal system] ... (go to question 164)

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Sewerage System continued

158 How often are the septic tanks pumped out or de-sludged?

1. Every 6 months or more often (go to question 159)
2. Every year (go to question 159)
3. Every 18 months (go to question 159)
4. Every 2 years or less often (go to question 159)
5. Does not need pumping out as yet (go to question 159)

159 Does the waste water from a household's laundry and kitchen get emptied into the same septic tank(s) used for sewerage?

1. Yes (go to question 166)
5. No (go to question 160)

160 How is the waste water disposed of?

1. Soak pit (go to question 166)
2. Ground or surface run off (go to question 166)
3. Separate septic system (go to question 166)
4. Other (go to question 161)

161 Enter the other waste disposal ... (go to question 166)

162 For households with [pit or pan] toilets how is the waste water from the laundry and kitchen disposed of?

1. Soak pit (go to question 166)
2. Ground or surface run off (go to question 166)
3. Other (go to question 163)

163 Enter other waste water disposal ... (go to question 166)

164 For households with other disposal systems, how is the waste water from a household's laundry and kitchen disposed of?

1. Soak pit (go to question 166)
2. Ground surface (go to question 166)
3. Other (go to question 165)

165 Enter other disposal system ... (go to question 166)

Sewerage system overflows

166 In the last 12 months have there been any leakages or overflows from the sewerage system?

1. Yes (go to question 167)
5. No (go to question 177)

167 How many times has this happened in the last 12 months?

1. 1 to 4 times (go to question 168)
5. 5 to 9 times (go to question 168)
10. 10 to 14 times (go to question 168)
15. 15 to 19 times (go to question 168)
20. 20 times or more (go to question 168)

168 What was the [longest] period the leaks or overflows lasted?

1. Less than a week (go to question 169)
2. One week or more (go to question 170)

169 Enter the number of days ... (go to question 171)

170 Enter the number of weeks ... (go to question 171)

Sewerage system overflows *continued*

171 What caused the leakages or overflows?

1. Blocked drains (go to question 173)
2. Equipment failure (go to question 173)
3. Insufficient capacity of septic system (go to question 173)
4. Wet season (go to question 173)
5. Population increases (go to question 173)
6. Design or installation problems (go to question 173)
7. Inappropriate use (go to question 173)
8. Other (go to question 172)

172 Enter other cause ... (go to question 173)

173 In total, how many permanent houses or flats were affected by the leakages or overflows in the last 12 months?

1. Number of houses (go to question 174)
2. No permanent houses (if answered option 3 or 4 in question 154 go to question 175; else go to question 177)
3. All permanent houses (if answered option 3 or 4 in question 154 go to question 175; else go to question 177)

174 Enter the number of houses ... (if answered option 3 or 4 in question 154 go to question 175; else go to question 177)

175 How many septic tanks in [community name] overflowed?

1. Number of houses (go to question 176)
2. None (go to question 177)

176 Enter number ... (go to question 177)

177 Which organisation is responsible for major repairs and maintenance to [community name]'s sewerage system?

1. State or Territory authority (go to question 179)
2. Local Government (go to question 179)
3. Community Council (go to question 179)
4. Resource Agency (go to question 179)
5. Private contractor (go to question 179)
6. Other organisation (question 178)

178 Enter other organisation ... (go to question 179)

Drainage

179 Are there any areas within [community name] where large pools of stagnant water collect and remain for a week or more?

1. Yes (go to question 180)
5. No (go to question 185)

180 How many times has this happened in the last 12 months?

1. Not at all (go to question 185)
2. Once (go to question 181)
3. Twice (go to question 181)
4. 3 times (go to question 181)
5. 4 times (go to question 181)
6. 5 times or more (go to question 181)

181 What was the [longest] period the stagnant pools lasted? Enter the number of weeks ... (go to question 182)

Drainage continued

182 What caused these pools to form?

1. Rain (go to question 184)
2. Overflowing/blocked drains (go to question 184)
3. Sewerage or water leakage (go to question 184)
4. Overflow of river/inlet (go to question 184)
5. Poor drainage (go to question 184)
6. Other (go to question 183)

183 Enter other cause ... (go to question 184)

184 In total how many permanent houses or flats had stagnant pools forming within a few metres of them in the last 12 months? Enter the number of houses ... (go to question 185)

Flooding

185 In the last 12 months have any areas within [community name] been flooded?

1. Yes (go to question 186)
5. No (go to question 191)

186 How many times has this happened in the last 12 months?

1. Once (go to question 187)
2. Twice (go to question 187)
3. 3 times (go to question 187)
4. 4 times (go to question 187)
5. 5 times or more (go to question 187)

187 What was the [longest] period the flooding lasted?

1. Less than a week (go to question 188)
2. One week or more (go to question 189)

188 Enter the number of days ... (go to question 190)

189 Enter the number of weeks ... (go to question 190)

190 In total how many permanent houses or flats had flood water coming inside in the last 12 months? Enter the number... (go to question 191)

Rubbish Collection

191 Does [community name] have an organised rubbish collection?

1. Yes (go to question 192)
5. No (go to question 197)

192 How often is the rubbish collected?

1. Daily (go to question 193)
2. Three times a week (go to question 193)
3. Twice a week (go to question 193)
4. Once a week (go to question 193)
5. Less often (go to question 193)

193 Is the rubbish collected from:

1. Each house in the community? (go to question 195)
2. A central point in the community? (go to question 195)
3. Some other location? (go to question 194)

194 Enter the other collection point ... (go to question 195)

195 Which organisation is responsible for managing [community name]'s rubbish collection?

1. Local Government (go to question 197)
2. Community Council (go to question 197)
3. Resource Agency (go to question 197)
4. Private contractor (go to question 197)
5. Other organisation (go to question 196)

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Rubbish Collection continued

196 Enter other organisation responsible for managing [community name]'s garbage collection ... (go to question 197)

197 Does [community name] have its own rubbish tip?

1. Yes (go to question 198)
5. No (go to question 199)

198 Is any part of the tip fenced at all?

1. Yes (go to question 201)
5. No (go to question 201)

199 How is the rubbish disposed of?

1. Rubbish tip outside of community land (go to question 201)
2. Burnt (go to question 201)
3. Buried (go to question 201)
4. Other (go to question 200)

200 Enter the other type of disposal method ... (go to question 201)

Transport

201 What is the nearest town where people usually go for banking and major shopping services? Enter the name ... (go to question 202)

202 Is [community name] located in the [town name]?

1. Yes (go to question 220)
5. No (go to question 203)

203 What is the main mode of transport used to get to [community name]?

1. Road (go to question 204)
2. Air (go to question 204)
3. Sea (go to question 204)

204 What is the usual method of transport to the nearest town with major services?

1. Private (includes privately owned vehicles, hire cars) (go to question 206)
2. Public (includes commercial bus services, taxis) (go to question 206)
3. Community (community owned vehicles) (go to question 206)
4. Other (go to question 205)

205 Enter the other method of transport ... (go to question 206)

206 How long does it usually take?

1. Less than an hour (go to question 207)
2. One hour or more (go to question 208)

207 Enter the number of minutes ... (go to question 209)

208 Enter the number of hours ... (go to question 209)

Public transport

209 Is public transport available from [community name] to the nearest town with major services?

1. Yes (go to question 210)
5. No (go to question 211)

210 How often is the weekday public transport system available?

1. Daily (go to question 211)
2. Three to four times a week (go to question 211)
3. Twice a week (go to question 211)
4. Once a week (go to question 211)
5. Less often (go to question 211)

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Community transport

211 Is community transport available from [community name] to the nearest town with major services?

1. Yes (go to question 212)
5. No (go to question 213)

212 How often is the weekday community transport system available?

1. Daily (go to question 213)
2. Three to four times a week (go to question 213)
3. Twice a week (go to question 213)
4. Once a week (go to question 213)
5. Less often (go to question 213)

Access to airstrip

213 Does [community name] have an airstrip?

1. Yes (go to question 214)
5. No (go to question 215)

214 Can the airstrip be used all year round?

1. Yes (go to question 215)
5. No (go to question 215)

Road accessibility

215 In the last 12 months has [community name] been cut off by road?

1. Yes (go to question 216)
5. No (go to question 220)
6. Not applicable (go to question 220)

216 How many times has the community been cut off?

1. Once (go to question 217)
2. Twice (go to question 217)
3. 3 times (go to question 217)
4. 4 times (go to question 217)
5. 5 times or more (go to question 217)

217 What was the [longest] period the [community name] was cut off?

1. Less than a week (go to question 218)
2. One week or more (go to question 219)

218 Enter the number of days community was cut off ... (go to question 220)

219 Enter the number of weeks the community was cut off ... (go to question 220)

220 How permanent houses or flats in [community name] are located on unsealed roads?

1. Number of houses (go to question 221)
2. All houses (go to question 222)
3. None (go to question 222)

221 Enter the number of houses ... (go to question 222)

222 Which organisation is responsible for the repairs and maintenance to [community name]'s roads?

1. State or Territory authority (go to question 224)
2. Local Government (go to question 224)
3. Community Council (go to question 224)
4. Resource Agency (go to question 224)
5. Private contractor (go to question 224)
6. Other organisation (go to question 223)

223 Enter other organisation ... (go to question 224)

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Public telephone

- 224** Does [community name] have any public phones?
1. Yes (go to question 225)
 5. No (go to question 231)
- 225** How many are there in [community name]? Enter the number ... (go to question 226)
- 226** Of these, how many are in working order?
1. Number in working order (go to question 227)
 2. All phones (go to question 228)
- 227** Enter the number of working phones ... (go to question 228)
- 228** When the public phones are not working, how long does it usually take to fix them?
1. Less than a week (go to question 229)
 2. One week or more (go to question 230)
 6. Public phones do not get repaired (go to question 231)
- 229** Enter the number of days ... (go to question 231)
- 230** Enter the number of weeks ... (go to question 231)

Broadcasts

- 231** Does [community name] receive any of these broadcasts?
1. ABC radio (go to question 232)
 2. Commercial radio (go to question 232)
 3. Indigenous radio (Including BRACS, CAAMA) (go to question 232)
 4. ABC television (go to question 232)
 5. Commercial television (go to question 232)
 6. SBS television (go to question 232)
 7. Indigenous television (including IMPARJA, BAMA) (go to question 232)
 8. Cable television (go to question 232)
 9. None of these (go to question 232)

Satellite

- 232** Does [community name] have a satellite dish?
1. Yes (go to question 233)
 5. No (go to question 233)

Internet

- 233** Does [community name] have public access to the Internet?
1. Yes (go to question 234)
 5. No (go to question 241)
- 234** How many public access points are there in [community name]? Enter the number ... (go to question 235)
- 235** Of these, how many are in working order?
1. Number in working order (go to question 236)
 2. All working (go to question 237)
- 236** Enter the number of working order ... (go to question 237)
- 237** Where are the public Internet access points located?
1. Council office/ building (go to question 239)
 2. Education facility (including school library and office) (go to question 239)
 3. Cultural centre (go to question 239)
 4. Other (go to question 238)
- 238** Enter the other Internet access point ... (go to question 239)

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Internet continued

239 What type of Internet access technology does [name of community] have?

1. Satellite (go to question 241)
2. Dial-Up (go to question 241)
3. XDSL (go to question 241)
4. Microwave (go to question 241)
5. Other (go to question 240)
6. Don't know (go to question 241)

240 Enter the other Internet access technology ... (go to question 241)

Education

241 Is there a secondary school up to Year 12 located in [community name]?

1. Yes (go to question 245)
5. No (go to question 242)

242 How far away is the nearest secondary school up to Year 12?

1. Less than 10 km (go to question 243)
2. 10–24 km (go to question 243)
3. 25–49 km (go to question 243)
4. 50–99 km (go to question 243)
5. 100–249 km (go to question 243)
6. 250 km and over (go to question 243)

243 Is there a secondary school up to Year 10 located in [community name]?

1. Yes (go to question 245)
5. No (go to question 244)

244 How far away is the nearest secondary school up to Year 10?

1. Less than 10 km (go to question 245)
2. 10–24 km (go to question 245)
3. 25–49 km (go to question 245)
4. 50–99 km (go to question 245)
5. 100–249 km (go to question 245)
6. 250 km and over (go to question 245)

245 Is there a primary school located in [community name]?

1. Yes (go to question 247)
5. No (go to question 246)

246 How far away is the nearest primary school?

1. Less than 10 km (go to question 247)
2. 10–24 km (go to question 247)
3. 25–49 km (go to question 247)
4. 50–99 km (go to question 247)
5. 100–249 km (go to question 247)
6. 250 km and over (go to question 247)

247 Does [community name] have any of these other educational services?

1. Yes (go to question 248)
5. No (go to question 250)

248 Which ones?

1. Pre-primary (go to question 250)
2. Homework centre (go to question 250)
3. TAFE courses (go to question 250)
4. Other adult education (go to question 250)
5. Other educational services (go to question 249)

249 Enter the other educational services ... (go to question 250)

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Health facilities

250 Are any of the following health facilities located in [community name]?

1. Hospital
2. Aboriginal Primary Health Care Service
3. Other (state funded) community health centre
4. General practice
5. Substance use service
6. Dental service
7. Allied health professional clinic
8. Palliative care facility
9. None of the above

(More than one response is allowed: if option 1 is selected then go to question 262; else go to question 251 for all health facilities not selected)

251 How far away is the nearest [health facility not selected in question question 250]?

1. Less than 10 km (go to question 252)
2. 10–24 km (go to question 252)
3. 25–49 km (go to question 252)
4. 50–99 km (go to question 252)
5. 100–249 km (go to question 252)
6. 250 km and over (go to question 252)

252 Does [community name] have access to a medical emergency air service, such as the Royal Flying Doctor Service?

1. Yes (go to question 253)
5. No (go to question 253)

Indigenous health workers

253 Do any Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health workers visit or work in the community?

1. Yes (go to question 254)
5. No (go to question 259)

254 Have any of them attended training courses in the last 12 months?

1. Yes (go to question 255)
5. No (go to question 257)

255 Did they attend training courses on:

1. Clinical medicine? (go to question 257)
2. Health education? (go to question 257)
3. Cultural education or promotions? (go to question 257)
4. Environmental health? (go to question 257)
5. Any other training courses? (go to question 256)

256 Enter the other training course ... (go to question 257)

257 How often does a [male/female] Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker visit or work in [community name]?

1. Every day (go to question 258)
2. Weekly/fortnightly (go to question 258)
3. Monthly (go to question 258)
4. Every 3 months (go to question 258)
5. Less often (go to question 258)
6. Not at all (go to question 259)

258 How long has [he/she] worked in [community name]?

1. Less than 6 months (go to question 259)
2. 6 to 11 months (go to question 259)
3. 12 to 23 months (go to question 259)
4. 2 years or more (go to question 259)

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Health professionals

259 Do any of the following health professionals visit or work in [community name]?

10. Registered Nurse
11. Doctor
12. Dentist
13. Surgeon
14. Obstetrician/Gynaecologist
15. Ear, Nose, Throat/Respiratory specialist
16. Optometrist
17. Eye specialist (Ophthalmologist)
18. Dietitian
19. Physiotherapist
20. Drug and alcohol worker
21. Mental health professional
22. Podiatrist
23. Diabetes specialist
24. Paediatrician
25. Speech pathologist
26. Occupational therapist
27. Other (go to question 260)
28. None of the above (go to question 262)

(More than one response is allowed: go to question 261 for all health professionals selected)

260 Enter the other health professional ... (go to question 261)

261 How often does a [health professional selected in question 259] visit or work in [community name]?

1. Every day (go to question 262)
2. Weekly/fortnightly (go to question 262)
3. Monthly (go to question 262)
4. Every 3 months (go to question 262)
5. Less often (go to question 262)
6. As needed/required (go to question 262)

Health promotion programs

262 Are any of the following health promotion programs conducted in [community name]?

10. Well babies
11. Women's health
12. Men's health
13. Youth's health
14. Sexual health
15. Substance misuse
16. Immunisation
17. Trachoma control
18. Eye health (excluding Trachoma control)
19. Ear health
20. Emotional and social well-being/mental health
21. Nutrition
22. Stop smoking
23. Domestic and personal hygiene
24. None of the above (Form completed)

(More than one response is allowed: go to question 263 for all health promotion programs selected)

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

.....

Health promotion programs
continued

263 How often does a [health promotion program selected in question 262] visit or work in [community name]?

1. Weekly (Form completed)
2. Fortnightly (Form completed)
3. Monthly (Form completed)
4. Every 3 months (Form completed)
5. Less often (Form completed)

END OF LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT

APPENDIX SHORT COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE

Administrative Details

1 Enter the discrete Community Collection District ID (go to question 2)

2 Enter the Mesh Block ID (go to question 3)

3 Enter the Discrete Community ID (go to question 4)

Geography

4 Confirm latitude (go to question 5)

5 Confirm longitude (go to question 6)

6 Is the person completing the community instrument the same person who completed the housing instrument?

1. Yes (go to question 10)

5. No (go to question 7)

Population

7 How many permanent houses are there at the community? Specify ... (go to question 8)

8 What is the community's usual population? Specify ... (If population is zero go to question 9, else go to question 10)

Occupancy

9 Is [community name] expected to be occupied in the next 12 months?

1. Yes (go to question 11)

5. No (Form completed)

6. Don't know (Form completed)

10 In the last 12 months, were there any times when [community name] was unoccupied for two weeks or more?

1. Yes (go to question 11)

5. No (go to question 15)

11 What was the main reason the [community name] was unoccupied?

1. Cultural reasons (go to question 13)

2. Wet season (go to question 13)

3. Water equipment failure (go to question 13)

4. Establishing outstation/community (go to question 13)

5. Other reasons (go to question 12)

12 Specify the other reason [community name] was unoccupied ... (go to question 13)

13 How many weeks was [community name] unoccupied in the last 12 months? Specify ... (go to question 14)

14 Which community did the majority of people at [community name] move to during this period? Specify ... (go to question 15)

Housing management

15 Do any other Indigenous organisations own or manage permanent houses at [community name]?

1. Yes (go to question 16)

5. No (go to question 17)

6. Not applicable (go to question 17)

16 What are the name of these organisation(s) Specify ... (go to question 17)

17 Do any people in [community name] live in temporary dwellings such as caravans, tin sheds or humpies?

1. Yes (go to question 18)

5. No (go to question 22)

18 How many of these dwellings are:

Caravans, tin sheds or cabins? Enter the number ...

Humpies, tents or sleepouts? Enter the number ... (go to question 19)

APPENDIX SHORT COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Housing management continued

19 How many people at [community name] usually live in these temporary dwellings?
Enter the number ... (go to question 20)

20 How many of these people require permanent houses?

1. A number (go to question 21)
2. All require permanent housing (go to question 22)
3. None require permanent housing (go to question 22)

21 Enter the number of people requiring permanent housing ... (go to question 22)

Public facilities

22 Do all the permanent houses or flats in [community name] have their own cooking, washing and toilet facilities?

1. Yes (go to question 26)
5. No (go to question 23)

23 How many houses are without these facilities? Enter the number ... (go to question 24)

24 Do they all have access to shared facilities?

1. Yes (go to question 26)
5. No (go to question 25)

25 How many do not have access? Enter the number ... (go to question 26)

Water supply

26 What is [community name]'s main source of drinking water?

1. Connected to town supply (go to question 28)
2. Bore water (go to question 28)
3. Rain water tank(s) (go to question 28)
4. River/reservoir etc. (go to question 28)
5. Well/spring (go to question 28)
6. Carted water (go to question 28)
7. Other organised supply (go to question 27)
8. No organised supply (go to question 28)

27 Enter other main supply of drinking water ... (go to question 28)

28 Again, referring to what we mean by permanent houses. How many have water piped into them?

1. Number of houses (go to question 29)
2. All houses (go to question 30)
3. None (go to question 30)

29 Enter the number of houses ... (go to question 30)

Electricity supply

30 What is the main source of electricity at [community name]?

1. State grid/transmitted supply (go to question 31)
2. Community generators (go to question 31)
3. Domestic generators (go to question 31)
4. Solar (go to question 31)
5. Solar hybrid (go to question 31)
6. Other (go to question 31)
7. No organised electricity supply (go to question 33)

31 How many permanent houses have electricity supplied to them?

1. Number of houses (go to question 32)
2. All houses (go to question 33)
3. None (go to question 33)

32 Enter the number ... (go to question 33)

APPENDIX SHORT COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Sewerage system

Sewerage system continued

- 33** Which of these sewerage systems are in use in [community name]?
1. Connected to town system (go to question 34)
 2. Community water-borne system (go to question 34)
 3. Septic tanks with common effluent disposal (go to question 34)
 4. Septic tanks with leach drain (go to question 34)
 5. Pit toilets (go to question 34)
 6. Pan toilets (go to question 34)
 7. Other disposal system (go to question 34)
 8. No sewerage system (go to question 37)
- 34** How many permanent houses at [community name] have a sewerage system?
1. Number of houses (go to question 35)
 2. All houses (go to question 36)
 3. None (go to question 37)
- 35** Enter number of houses ... (go to question 36)
- 36** How many permanent houses or flats at [community name] have:
- Sewerage connected to town system? Enter ... (go to question 37)
- Community water-borne system? Enter ... (go to question 37)
- Septic tanks with common effluent disposal? Enter ... (go to question 37)
- Septic tanks with leach drain? Enter ... (go to question 37)
- Pit toilets? Enter ... (go to question 37)
- Pan toilets? Enter ... (go to question 37)
- Other disposal system? Enter ... (go to question 37)

Drainage

- 37** In the last 12 months, has [community name] been flooded?
1. Yes (go to question 38)
 5. No (go to question 40)
- 38** In total, how many permanent houses had flood water coming inside?
1. Number of houses (go to question 39)
 2. All houses (go to question 40)
 3. None (go to question 40)
- 39** Enter number of houses ... (go to question 40)

Rubbish collection

- 40** Do they have their own rubbish tip at [community name]?
1. Yes (go to question 41)
 5. No (go to question 42)
- 41** Is any part of the tip fenced at all?
1. Yes (go to question 44)
 5. No (go to question 44)
- 42** How is the rubbish disposed of?
1. Rubbish tip outside of community land (go to question 44)
 2. Burnt (go to question 44)
 3. Other (go to question 43)
- 43** Enter the other type of rubbish disposal method ... (go to question 44)

Transport

- 44** What is the nearest town to [community name] where people usually go for banking and major shopping services? Enter the name ... (go to question 45)
- 45** What is the main mode of transport used to get to [town with nearest services]?
1. Road (go to question 46)
 2. Air (go to question 46)
 3. Sea (go to question 46)

APPENDIX SHORT COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Transport continued

- 46** How long does it usually take?
1. Less than an hour (go to question 47)
 2. One hour or more (go to question 48)
- 47** Enter the number of minutes ... (go to question 49)
- 48** Enter the number of hours ... (go to question 49)

Telephone

- 49** Is there a telephone at [community name]?
1. Yes (go to question 50)
 5. No (go to question 50)

Education

- 50** Is there a primary school located in [community name]?
1. Yes (go to question 52)
 5. No (go to question 51)
- 51** How far away is the nearest primary school?
1. Less than 10 km (go to question 52)
 2. 10–24 km (go to question 52)
 3. 25–49 km (go to question 52)
 4. 50–99 km (go to question 52)
 5. 100–249 km (go to question 52)
 6. 250 km and over (go to question 52)
- 52** How far away from [community name] is the nearest secondary school up to Year 10?
1. Less than 10 km (go to question 53)
 2. 10–24 km (go to question 53)
 3. 25–49 km (go to question 53)
 4. 50–99 km (go to question 53)
 5. 100–249 km (go to question 53)
 6. 250 km and over (go to question 53)
- 53** How far away from [community name] is the nearest secondary school up to Year 12?
1. Less than 10 km (go to question 54)
 2. 10–24 km (go to question 54)
 3. 25–49 km (go to question 54)
 4. 50–99 km (go to question 54)
 5. 100–249 km (go to question 54)
 6. 250 km and over (go to question 54)

Health facilities

- 54** Does [community name] have access to a medical emergency air service, such as the Royal Flying Doctor Service?
1. Yes (go to question 55)
 5. No (go to question 55)
- 55** How far away is the nearest hospital?
1. Less than 10 km (go to question 58)
 2. 10–24 km (go to question 56)
 3. 25–49 km (go to question 56)
 4. 50–99 km (go to question 56)
 5. 100–249 km (go to question 56)
 6. 250 km and over (go to question 56)

APPENDIX SHORT COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Health facilities continued

- 56** How far away is the nearest Aboriginal Primary Health Care Service?
1. Less than 10 km (go to question 57)
 2. 10–24 km (go to question 57)
 3. 25–49 km (go to question 57)
 4. 50–99 km (go to question 57)
 5. 100–249 km (go to question 57)
 6. 250 km and over (go to question 57)
- 57** How far away is the nearest other (state funded) community health centre?
1. Less than 10 km (go to question 58)
 2. 10–24 km (go to question 58)
 3. 25–49 km (go to question 58)
 4. 50–99 km (go to question 58)
 5. 100–249 km (go to question 58)
 6. 250 km and over (go to question 58)

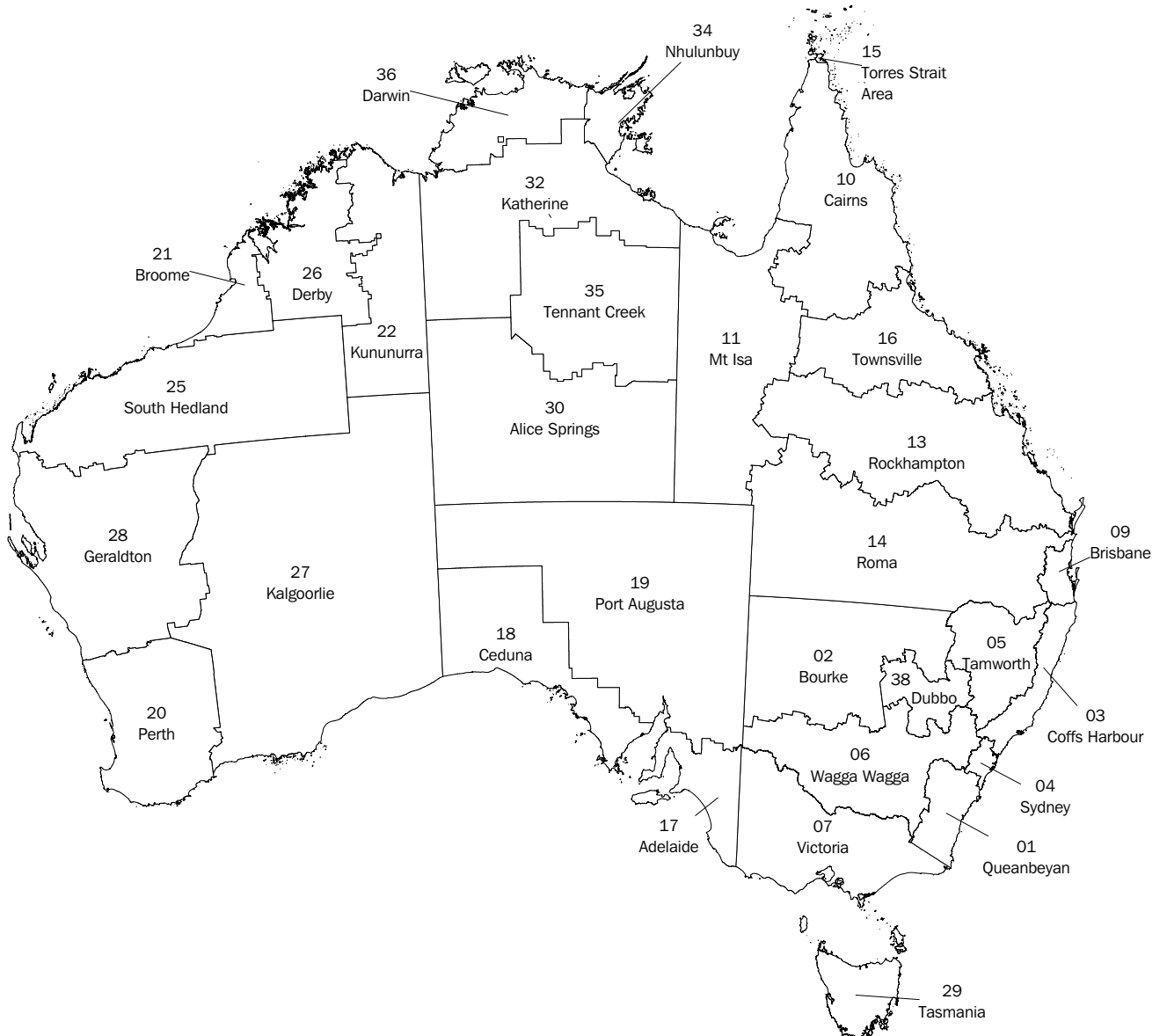
Health professionals

- 58** How often does a male Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander worker visit or work in [community name]?
1. 1 day a month (go to question 59)
 2. Every three months or less often (go to question 59)
 3. Not at all (go to question 59)
- 59** How often does a female Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander worker visit or work in [community name]?
1. 1 day a month (go to question 60)
 2. Every three months or less often (go to question 60)
 3. Not at all (go to question 60)
- 60** How often does a Registered Nurse visit or work in [community name]?
1. 1 day a month (go to question 61)
 2. Every three months or less often (go to question 61)
 3. Not at all (go to question 61)
- 61** How often does a Doctor visit or work in [community name]?
1. 1 day a month (Form completed)
 2. Every three months or less often (Form completed)
 3. Not at all (Form completed)

END OF SHORT COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT

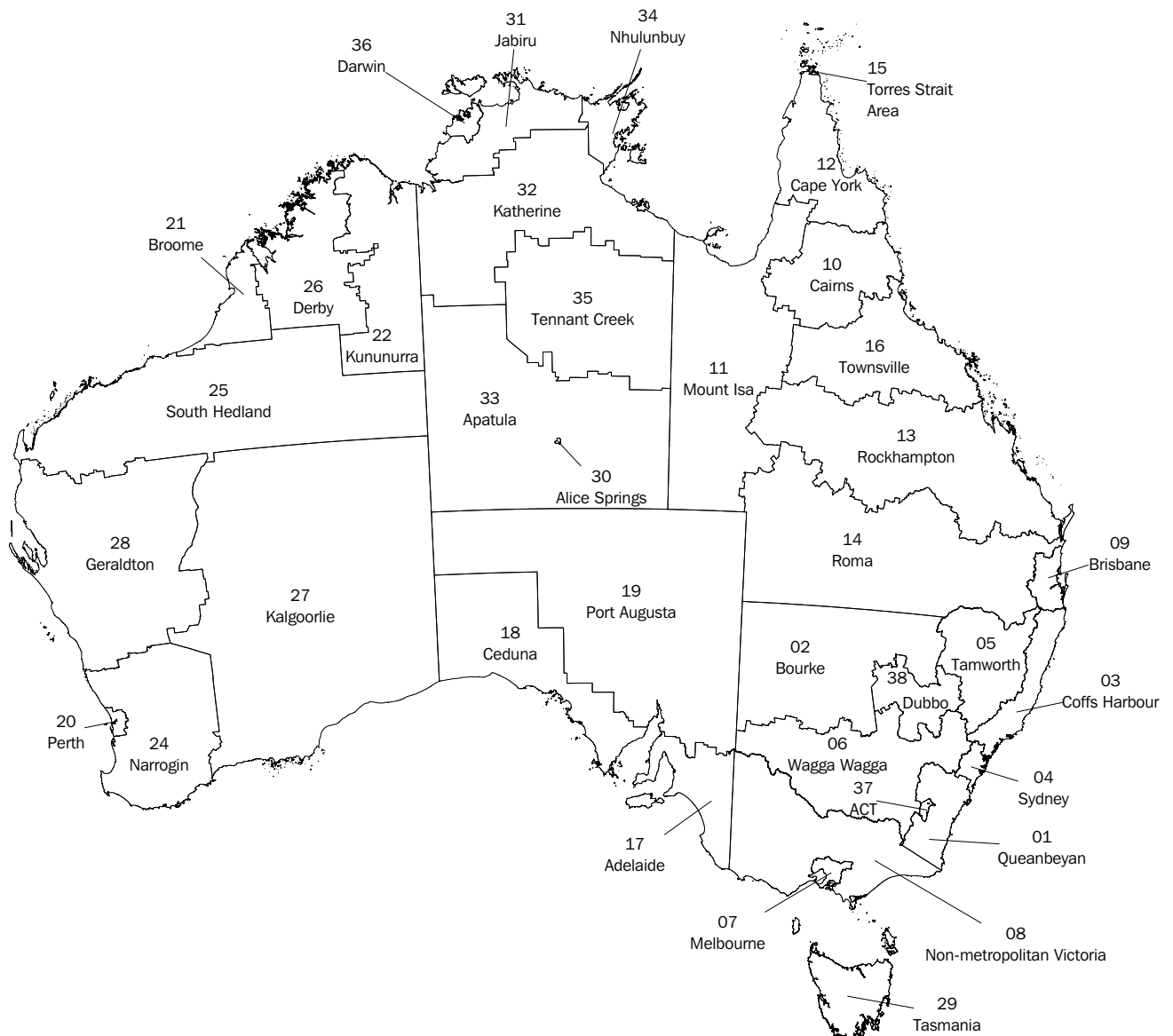
Indigenous Coordination Centre (ICC) Region Map

Data item – HICC



Indigenous Region Map

Data item – HREGN



GLOSSARY

Aboriginal health worker See Female Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker; Indigenous health worker; Male Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker.

Aboriginal people People who identify or are identified as being of Aboriginal origin. May also include people identified as being of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.
See also Indigenous people; Torres Strait Islander people.

Aboriginal Primary Health Care Service A community controlled health facility established to provide primary health care services and health care support to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. The most comprehensive definition of Aboriginal community control is that used by the National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation (NACCHO), consistent with that adopted by the 1989 National Aboriginal Health Strategy (NAHS). It defines an Aboriginal community controlled health service as:

- an incorporated Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander organisation;
- initiated by an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander community;
- based in a local Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander community;
- governed by an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander body which is elected by the local Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander community; and
- delivering a holistic and culturally appropriate health service to the community that controls it.

A variety of governance structures exist and may be considered as stages along a process to develop full community control.

The staffing profile of these services varies with each service. Staff may include Aboriginal health workers, nurses, general practitioners, allied health professionals, counsellors etc.

The primary health care services provided by Aboriginal Primary Health Care Services will depend on the staffing of the particular service. These may include:

- Clinical care (such as treatment of acute illness, emergency care, provision of essential drugs and management of chronic disease)
- Population health/preventative care such as immunisation, ante natal care, screening and early intervention services
- Facilitation of access to secondary and tertiary health services and related community services such as aged care and disability services, providing transport and arranging appointments
- Client/community assistance and advocacy on health related matters within the health and non-health sectors.

Acquisitions See Permanent dwelling acquisitions.

Allied Health Professional Clinic A clinic established to provide allied health professional services such as optometry, physiotherapy, podiatry, dietitian advice, audiology.

Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification (AIGC) Aims to provide a geographical standard for the publication of statistics about the Indigenous population of Australia.

The first edition of this classification was produced for the 1996 Census. The classification comprises four levels of geographic units in a single hierarchy, the smallest unit being the Census Collection District (CD). CDs aggregate to form Indigenous Locations (ILOCs) which in turn aggregate to form Indigenous Areas (IAREs) which then aggregate to form Indigenous Regions (IREGs). At each level of the hierarchical structure, the component spatial units collectively cover the whole of geographic Australia without gaps or overlaps.

See also Collection District (CD); Indigenous Area (IARE); Indigenous Location (ILOC); Indigenous Region (IREG).

Average weekly rent Calculated by dividing the total amount of rent received for the financial year prior to the survey, by the total number of permanent dwellings managed. This figure was then divided by 52 to provide an average weekly amount. Excluded from these calculations

GLOSSARY *continued*

Average weekly rent <i>continued</i>	were any rents reported by IHOs which did not manage any permanent dwellings and any permanent dwellings managed by IHOs which did not report their total rent received.
Average maintenance expenditure	Calculated by dividing the total amount of maintenance expenditure reported for the financial year prior to the survey, by the total number of permanent dwellings managed. Excluded from these calculations were any permanent dwellings managed by IHOs which did not report their total maintenance expenditure.
Average time taken to allocate permanent dwellings to new tenants	Refers to the average number of working/ business days to allocate a permanent dwelling during the previous 12 months. It is the time period from when an IHO was notified of the requirement to allocate a dwelling up to the time the allocation is completed and the tenant notified the dwelling is available. The tenant does not need to have actually occupied the dwelling for the allocation process to be considered complete.
Board	See IHO Board.
Business enterprises	See Income.
Collection District (CD)	<p>The Census Collection District (CD) is the smallest geographic area defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). The CD has been designed for use in the Census of Population and Housing as the smallest unit for collection and processing. For the 2006 Census, CDs will also be the basis of output for most data. For 2006, CDs also serve as the basic building block in the ASGC and are used for the aggregation of statistics to larger Census geographic areas.</p> <p>For the 2006 Census, there is an average of about 225 dwellings in each CD. In rural areas, the number of dwellings per CD generally declines as population densities decrease.</p> <p>CDs are defined for each Census and are current only at Census time. For the 2006 Census, there are about 38,200 CDs throughout Australia (this includes the other territories of Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay).</p> <p>For more detailed information, refer to <i>2006 Census Dictionary</i> (cat.no.2901.0); <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006</i> (cat.no.1216.0).</p>
Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP)	<p>The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme was developed in 1976 as a response to remote Aboriginal communities' requests for local employment to be created, with a particular focus on community development. The CDEP enables members of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander communities to exchange unemployment benefits for opportunities to undertake work and training in activities which are managed by a local Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community organisation.</p> <p>In 1985, CDEP was expanded to include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities living in rural and urban areas. CDEP is funded and supported by the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR).</p>
Community health centre	See Other (state funded) community health centre.
Community plan	A written plan created by community members which identifies and lists the community's priority needs such as housing, water upgrades, communication facilities, health care facilities, education facilities.
Community transport	Transport services owned or funded by the community or community council and made available to transport community members.
Computer Assisted Interviewing (CAI)	Describes the use of a computer to aid the interview process in a survey. CAI involves the use of a notebook computer to record, store, manipulate and transmit the data collected during interviews. Responses are recorded directly onto electronic questionnaires on a notebook computer.
Dental service	Facility providing dentistry services such as cleaning, repairing and removing teeth.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Dentist	A health professional who diagnoses diseases, injuries, decay and malformations of teeth, gums, mouth tissue, jaw and other dento-facial structures, prescribes and administer restorative and preventative procedures, including surgery and other specialist techniques. The entry requirement for this profession is a bachelor degree or higher qualification.
Dietitian	A health professional who studies diet and how it can affect the health of individuals. Dietitians assist individuals, groups and communities by promoting healthy eating by providing diet plans and menus, instructing people on the requirements and importance of diet, and on the planning and preparation of food. The qualification levels of a Dietitian is a bachelor degree or higher qualification.
Discrete community IHO	An Indigenous Housing Organisation that manages housing in one or more discrete Indigenous communities. These IHOs may also manage housing in other locations.
Discrete Indigenous community	A geographic location, bounded by physical or cadastral (legal) boundaries, and inhabited or intended to be inhabited predominantly (i.e. greater than 50% of usual residents) by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander peoples, with housing or infrastructure that is managed on a community basis. In some cases there was a degree of subjectivity in deciding whether a location met the definition of a discrete Indigenous community. In cases of doubt, locations were included as discrete communities. Locations which had no usual population at the time of the survey, and were not expected to be reoccupied within the 12 months following enumeration, were not included.
Disposals	<i>See</i> Permanent dwelling disposals.
Doctor	<i>See</i> General Medical Practitioner.
Domestic and personal hygiene	A community based activity to promote domestic and personal hygiene, with the aim of reducing transmission of communicable diseases. For example, advice and education on hand washing, food preparation and kitchen management. May also include assessment and improvement of 'health hardware' (functioning kitchens, bathrooms and laundries, including appliances).
Drug and alcohol worker	The worker's primary focus is on issues arising from the use of any drugs. This includes providing information on alcohol or other drugs, or assistance with these problems. The services may be delivered in a setting designated specifically as a drug service, such as methadone unit, or by identified drug workers in a more generalist setting such as a community health centre. The service may be residential or non-residential.
Dwelling acquisitions	<i>See</i> Permanent dwelling acquisitions.
Dwelling condition	<i>See</i> Permanent dwelling condition.
Dwelling disposals	<i>See</i> Permanent dwelling disposals.
Ear health	A health program that provides advice and education on ear care, regarding various health concerns such as ear infections in children and their effects on hearing. The program may also include screening such as hearing tests.
Ear, nose, throat/respiratory specialist	A doctor who has had additional training, usually at least five years, in this particular area of specialisation.
Electricity charges	Includes purchase of prepaid electricity cards and also situations where electricity is included in rent charges. This data item identifies whether individual households are charged for their electricity use.
Electricity interruptions	Interruptions to the supply of electricity to an Indigenous community for a period of one hour or more. Excludes cases where the use of electrical appliances is restricted due to poor/low electricity supply.
Electricity supply	The type of electricity supply used to service discrete Indigenous community dwellings and facilities. The main source of electricity refers to the electricity supply that serviced the greatest number of dwellings in the community.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Emotional and social well-being /mental health	A health program that promotes emotional and social well-being mental health through the use of culturally appropriate educational activities and materials (e.g. posters and videos), screening, counselling and other interventions at a community/group level.
Expenditure	Details the various housing cost components associated with running each IHO, such as salaries, staff training, repairs and maintenance, based on expenditure in the last financial year. The reference period reported as the financial year prior to the 2006 CHINS was July 2004 to June 2005.
Eye health	A health program that provides advice and education on eye health care, regarding various health concerns, such as infection due to conjunctivitis, sun protection, cataracts, trachoma, diabetic retinopathy and screening of eye sight. Excludes Trachoma control which is a separate health promotion program.
Eye specialist (or Ophthalmologist)	A doctor who has had additional training, usually at least five years, in this particular area of specialisation.
Female Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker	A female person identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and working in the community as a health worker. This person may be required in some communities for cultural or sensitivity reasons.
Financial year	Financial year has been taken as the period for which each IHO produces financial statements. The reference period reported as the financial year prior to the 2006 CHINS was July 2004 to June 2005.
Flooding	Instances where water courses overflow and inundate either part or all of the community. This includes overflow and discharge water from natural swamps, lagoons or creeks intruding into residential, administration or recreational areas of the community. Floods which cut access roads to the community, but which did not flood the community itself, were excluded.
General Medical Practitioner (GP)	A health professional who diagnoses and treats physical and mental illnesses, disorders and injuries, recommends preventative action and refers patients to specialist medical practitioners. The entry requirement for this group of professionals is a bachelor degree or higher qualification and one year's hospital-based training. The type of work a GP would be involved in includes: conducting examinations and questioning patients to determine the nature of disorders or illnesses and recording patient medical information; ordering and performing laboratory tests, X-rays and other diagnostic images and procedures and analysing findings; providing overall care for patients; and prescribing treatments.
General Practice	A privately established medical service staffed by one or a group of General Medical Practitioners (GPs) set up to provide services to the general population of the area. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians may access this service but it has not been established as an Aboriginal community controlled service.
Government owned and managed permanent dwellings	Permanent dwellings located in discrete Indigenous communities which are owned and managed by a State or Territory housing authority. Excludes State or Territory owned dwellings which are managed by an Indigenous Housing Organisation (IHO). State or Territory owned dwellings managed by IHOs are included in the IHO count of managed permanent dwellings. For further details, see IHO managed permanent dwellings.
Grants	<i>See Income.</i>
Grey water	Waste water from a household's bathroom, shower, laundry and kitchen. Water from the toilet, which is commonly called black water, is not included.
Gynaecologist	<i>See Obstetrician.</i>
Health promotion program	A series of planned group activities conducted by a health professional within the community. They are designed to change knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, behaviours or susceptibility to disease through a combination of educational and environmental measures, screening or immunisation. A program might cover:

GLOSSARY *continued*

Health promotion program <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ displays of educational material, articles in the local media, or use of other communication channels ■ small group educational activities ■ community development ■ environmental measures such as providing healthy food choices in the school canteen or providing safe areas for people to exercise ■ early detection and intervention. <p>Health promotion activities conducted during individual consultations with health professionals were excluded.</p> <p>For more detailed information on individual programs, see also Domestic and personal hygiene; Ear health; Emotional and social well-being/mental health; Eye health (excluding Trachoma control); Immunisation; Men's health; Nutrition; Sexual health; Stop smoking; Substance misuse; Trachoma control; Well babies; Women's health; Youth health.</p>
Health professional	<p><i>See</i> Dentist; Diabetes specialist; Dietitian; Doctor; Drug and alcohol worker; Ear, nose, throat/respiratory specialist; Eye specialist (Ophthalmologist); Female Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker; Indigenous health worker; Male Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker; Mental health professional; Obstetrician /Gynaecologist; Occupational therapist; Optometrist; Paediatrician; Physiotherapist; Podiatrist; Registered nurse; Speech pathologist; Surgeon.</p>
Homeland	<p>An area of land with which Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people have ancestral and/or cultural links. Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people may or may not live there permanently. For the purposes of this survey, where Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people permanently live on a homeland, these homelands have been grouped with outstations. <i>See</i> Outstation for further details.</p>
Hospital	<p>A building in which health professionals provide medical assistance and where people can be admitted to stay overnight if necessary. It is for the treatment, care and cure of the sick and wounded, for the study of disease, and for the training of physicians, nurses, and allied health personnel. For the purpose of this survey, a hospital does not need to have surgical facilities to be included.</p>
IHO Board	<p>A board may have two or more people. In the context of Indigenous housing a board refers to either a group of persons elected by community members or representatives of relevant agencies. The board coordinates housing affairs and establishes policies within an organisation managing Indigenous housing for a region containing an Indigenous community or communities. Members of the board are responsible for collectively making decisions in regards to the management of housing activities within the community or region. Incorporated organisations are recognised as having their own legal identity and are usually required by law to have a board established under their constitution. Organisations may be incorporated under commonwealth, state or territory legislation or registered with the Commonwealth Registrar of Aboriginal Corporations. Such a board may be called by a different name, for example a committee, but if the organisation is incorporated then this body is a board under the law.</p>
IHO managed permanent dwellings	<p>Permanent dwellings located in discrete Indigenous communities, towns or other localities which are managed by an Indigenous organisation that provides housing to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. This includes permanent dwellings which are owned by State or Territory housing authorities, but managed by an Indigenous Housing Organisation (IHO). Excluded are dwellings in discrete Indigenous communities which are not managed by an IHO.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Immunisation	<p>A program to vaccinate children (and adults) against harmful infections before they come into contact with them in the community. This program can cover diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, measles, mumps, tuberculosis, and rubella. Adult immunisation includes influenza and pneumococcal vaccination for those at risk. This could also include education about immunisation programs.</p>
Income	<p>Details the various sources of funds received by each IHO in the last financial year, for the purpose of providing and maintaining housing. The reference period reported as the financial year prior to the 2006 CHINS was July 2004 to June 2005.</p> <p>The sources of housing income collected in the 2006 CHINS were rent, grants, royalties, business enterprises, property sales, and 'other' sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rent – money received from tenants of the properties managed by the IHO. Information was also collected on any additional charges included in the rent, such as water rates, electricity charges, malicious damage charges, rental arrears, garbage collection charges. ■ Grants – an amount of money provided to the organisation for the purpose of purchasing, building or maintaining rental housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. The grant does not need to be repaid but a set of conditions are established with the grant. ■ Royalties – the sum paid to the organisation for the use of Aboriginal land. ■ Business enterprises – commercial activities undertaken by the IHO such as renting office space, community vehicles, laundromats, repair and maintenance activity on behalf of another housing organisation, or rental income paid to an IHO who manages dwellings on behalf of another IHO. ■ Property sales – all money received from sales of any housing property by the IHO, including those to former tenants. ■ Other sources – includes service charges, donations that are not made as a specific grant, any bond money forfeited as a result of property damage, borrowed funds requiring repayment such as loans, interest, dividends and insurance claim payments.
Indigenous Area (IARE)	<p>Indigenous Areas (IAREs) are aggregates of Collection Districts (CDs) which represent a population of at least 300 Indigenous persons. IAREs aggregate to Indigenous Regions (IREGs), and cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.</p> <p>Census statistics, including a range of Indigenous statistics, are available by IAREs.</p> <p>Indigenous Profiles are also produced for IAREs.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Indigenous Location (ILO); Indigenous Region (IREG).</p>
Indigenous Coordination Centre (ICC) Region	<p>Indigenous Coordination Centre (ICC) Regions have replaced the former Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) Regions as the geographic basis for delivering Indigenous specific Commonwealth services. There are 30 ICC offices and the Torres Strait Regional Authority, giving a total of 31 ICC Regions.</p>
Indigenous health worker	<p>The role of the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker is viewed differently in most states and territories, with the role and functions of an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker evolving according to the development of health services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The role and function is also dependent upon whether the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker is employed by the community controlled health services or within the government sector.</p> <p>An Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker can provide assistance and information on health issues affecting the community, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ alcohol and mental health ■ diabetes, ear and eye health ■ sexual health ■ hospital education and liaison officers.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Indigenous Housing Organisation (IHO)	Any Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander organisation which is responsible for managing housing for Indigenous people. This includes community organisations, such as Resource Agencies and Land Councils, that have a range of functions, provided that they manage housing for Indigenous people.
Indigenous Location (ILOC)	<p>Indigenous Locations (ILOCs) are single Collection Districts (CDs) or aggregates of CDs which have a population of at least 80 Indigenous persons. ILOCs aggregate to Indigenous Areas (IAREs). ILOCs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. Summary Census statistics, including a range of Indigenous statistics, are available by ILOC.</p> <p>Indigenous Summary Profiles are also produced for ILOCs.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Indigenous Area (IARE); Indigenous Region (IREG).</p>
Indigenous people	<p>People who identify themselves, or are identified by another household member, as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Aboriginal people; Torres Strait Islander people.</p>
Indigenous Region (IREG)	<p>The Commonwealth Government uses 30 Indigenous Coordination Centres (ICC) and the Torres Strait Regional Authority (TSRA) to manage the delivery of a range of services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people around Australia.</p> <p>For Census purposes, the ABS defines Indigenous Regions (IREGs) based on the ICC and TSRA areas that were in place at the time of Census collection. Some ICC Regions are split into two IREGs based on statistical differences with ICC Regions, and also to allow for the Australian Capital Territory to be a discrete IREG. IREGs are aggregations of Collection Districts which lie mostly or completely within an ICC or TSRA area.</p> <p>IREGs cover in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. (Note: IREGs have replaced ATSIC Regions used to disseminate data from the 1996 and 2001 Censuses, as well as the 1999 CHINS and the 2001 CHINS.)</p> <p><i>See also</i> Indigenous Area (IARE); Indigenous Location (ILOC).</p>
Isolation valve	<i>See</i> Water isolation valve.
Internet	<i>See</i> Public internet access.
Male Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker	A male person identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and working in the community as a health worker. This person may be required in some communities for cultural or sensitivity reasons.
Management of housing	<p>Refers to the performance of one or more of the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ administration of tenancy arrangements ■ rent collection and/or receives rental income ■ housing maintenance.
Men's health	A health program that promotes and provides education of male health issues through prevention, early detection and intervention programs to improve usage and access to health services. For example, promotion of men's clinics and men's places and mentoring programs.
Mental health professional	A health professional who treats and cares for people with mental illnesses, disorders or dysfunctions, or those experiencing emotional difficulties, distress or crisis, in hospitals, nursing homes and the community. For the purpose of this survey, a mental health professional can include either a nurse or trained health worker in this field.
Nutrition	A health program to provide advice and education on healthy eating for children and adults. May include information on food sources (e.g. traditional foods), dietary intakes, food preparation, weaning and diet to promote normal growth in children and maintenance of normal weight in adults. May also involve food supply such as store policy or community gardens.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Obstetrician (or Gynaecologist)	A physician specialising in medical services related to disorders of the female genital, urinary, rectal and reproductive organs, and the care of women during pregnancy and childbirth.
Occupational therapist	A health professional who specialises in a method of therapy which uses self-care, work and play activities to increase development and independent function, and to prevent disability.
Ophthalmologist	<i>See</i> Eye specialist.
Optometrist	A health professional who conducts eye and vision examinations, detects and diagnoses eye disease, recommends eye exercises and prescribes glasses and contact lenses. They also have the option of referring clients to Ophthalmologists. They complete a four year degree and must be registered to practise.
Other educational services	<p>Educational services, other than primary or secondary schools, that are available within the Indigenous community. This includes services such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ pre-primary schooling ■ homework centres ■ Technical and Further Education (TAFE) courses ■ University or other tertiary courses.
Other (state funded) community health centre	A type of health centre providing a number of services, such as nursing, medical, dental, nutritional services. The centres can also be active in preventative medicine, providing advice to people on issues such as sexually transmitted diseases, immunisation and family planning. They may include clinical care such as treatment of illness, management of chronic disease, population health/preventative care such as immunisation, ante natal care, screening and early intervention services.
Outstation	A discrete Indigenous community that has a population of less than 50 AND is linked to a larger parent discrete Indigenous community or a Resource Agency for the provision and maintenance of services, such as housing, water, power supplies and sewerage. For the purpose of this survey, outstations may also include homelands.
Paediatrician	A physician who specialises in the study and treatment of the diseases of children.
Palliative care facility	A facility, such as a hospice, providing specialised care for people with generally active progressive or advanced disease or illness with little or no prospect of cure. Such illness may not necessarily be terminal. These facilities are aimed at relieving symptoms and pain rather than effecting cure, thus achieving the best possible quality of life for both the person, their carers and family.
Permanent dwelling	A building designed for people to live in, with fixed walls, roof and doors. Usually has kitchen and bathroom facilities, although this is not necessary provided that these facilities could be built into the dwelling. These dwellings are made from regular building materials and are intended for long term residential use. Dwellings were not considered as permanent unless they had internal walls dividing the living space into separate rooms.
Permanent dwelling acquisitions	<p>For all IHOs, this provides data on the number of new permanent houses or flats that were actually constructed to the stage they were either occupied or ready to be occupied during the past 12 months. 'Ready to be occupied' may mean a certificate of occupancy has been issued if this is required by the appropriate authority.</p> <p>For all IHOs that owned or managed housing stock in towns or 'other localities', data was also collected on the number of permanent dwellings purchased in the past 12 months. Purchase includes acquisition by normal buying process, newly leased, deeding or gifting of property. Leasing also includes those dwellings made available to the IHO through a government agency, such as FaCSIA, for the use of Indigenous housing but which the IHO does not own.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Permanent dwelling condition	<p>The condition of permanent dwellings managed by an Indigenous Housing Organisation (IHO) at the time of enumeration. Permanent dwelling condition was categorised according to the extent of repairs required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ minor or no repair was defined as repairs of less than \$20,000 in low cost areas, less than \$27,000 in medium cost areas, and less than \$33,000 in high cost areas ■ major repair was defined as repairs of \$20,000 to less than \$60,000 in low cost areas, \$27,000 to less than \$80,000 in medium cost areas, and \$33,000 to less than \$100,000 in high cost areas ■ replacement was defined as repairs of \$60,000 or more in low cost areas, \$80,000 or more in medium cost areas, and \$100,000 or more in high cost areas. <p>Each Indigenous Coordination Centre (ICC) region was defined as a low, medium or high cost area based on relative building costs provided in <i>Rawlinson's Australian Construction Handbook, 1999</i> (Perth, Rowlhouse Publishing). These ranges were not changed between the 2001 and 2006 CHINS. The ranges will be reviewed for the 2011 CHINS.</p>
Permanent dwelling disposals	<p>For all IHOs, this provides data on the number of permanent houses or flats used by the IHO that were no longer available for housing IHO clients during the past 12 months due to being demolished or written-off. This includes permanent dwellings where the lease or right of occupancy expired and the dwelling was no longer available to the IHO. Expiry of leasing includes those dwellings that had been made available to the IHO through a government agency, such as FaCSIA, for the use of Indigenous housing but which have been returned to or withdrawn by the agency and are no longer available to the IHO. Also included are any houses that may have been gifted or deeded to any person or organisation outside of the IHO.</p> <p>Note that for all IHOs that owned or managed housing stock in towns or 'other localities', data was also collected on the number of permanent dwellings sold during the previous year, as well as the number of permanent dwellings that were sold to former tenants.</p>
Permanent dwellings affected by flooding	<p>Permanent dwellings in which floodwaters entered living areas such as the lounge room, dining room, kitchen, bedrooms or hallways. Flooding confined to garage or storage areas was not considered to have affected permanent dwellings. Permanent dwellings which were affected by flooding were counted once, regardless of the number of times they were affected.</p>
Permanent dwellings affected by sewage overflows or leakages	<p>Permanent dwellings in which sewerage system overflows or leakages occurred either inside the dwelling or nearby, such as in the yard. Permanent dwellings which were affected by sewerage system overflows or leakages were counted once, regardless of the number of times they were affected.</p>
Physiotherapist	<p>A health professional who assesses and treats disorders of movement caused by injury or disease. Physiotherapists treat patients to reduce pain, cardiovascular and respiratory functions, restore joint mobility, improve balance and coordination. The educational qualification for this profession is a bachelor degree or higher qualification.</p>
Podiatrist	<p>A health professional trained to deal with the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of medical and surgical conditions of the feet and lower limbs. They have skills in diagnosis and treatment of foot deformity and soft tissue disorders such as corns and calluses, are able to diagnose lower limb biomechanical problems, advise on choice of footwear, surgically treat soft tissue problems, and design, manufacture and prescribe orthotic devices. Podiatrists complete a three year degree, and must be registered to practise.</p>
Ponding	<p>Pools of still water that remain stagnant for a period of one week or more and cover an area of at least ten square metres. The pool of stagnant water must occur within the boundary of the discrete Indigenous community. Naturally occurring swamps or lagoons were not considered to be ponding.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Population	<p>See Reported usual population.</p> <p>See also Population increase.</p>
Population increase	Refers to the largest population increase in the community for a period of two weeks or more in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Private transport	Transport owned by a private company or individual for personal use. For example, private cars and chartered flights where air service is for private use, not available to the general public, and routes are tailored to the needs of the client.
Property sales	See Income.
Public internet access	<p>A place equipped with a computer connected to the Internet and available to all members of the community. Access may be for less than 24 hours. These points will usually be located in a library, administrative centre, cultural centre, or similar place.</p> <p>The Internet is a world wide computer network via telephone lines and satellite links, allowing individual users to communicate with each other through e-mail and to gain access to information sites on the World Wide Web and to other electronic archives.</p> <p>The types of Internet access technology collected in 2006 CHINS were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Satellite - Internet access using a combination of a satellite dish and standard data cabling. Information is beamed up and down to orbiting satellites. ■ Dial-Up - A method of accessing the Internet through a modem over a standard phone line. ■ XDSL - Internet access via the use of existing telephone lines characterised by fast transmission of data and an 'always on' connection. Includes all DSL connection types such as ADSL, SDSL and HDSL. ■ Microwave - Any wireless Internet connection. High-speed and always-on. No telephone line is required. ■ All other types of Internet connection types not covered in the above categories - including Cable (via the use of coaxial cables); IDSN (via digital telephone lines); Fibre Optic (via fibre optic cable connected to the household/ business).
Public transport	Government funded or commercial transport services available for use by the general public, such as regular bus, ferry or air services.
Registered nurse	A health professional who provides nursing care for patients in hospitals, nursing homes, extended care facilities or other health care facilities, and in the community. They usually have a formal qualification equivalent to a bachelor degree or higher qualification. Their role is to assess, plan, implement and evaluate nursing care for patients according to accepted nursing practice and standards, liaise with other health professionals and members of health teams and assist medical practitioners to examine patients, administer treatment and deliver babies.
Remoteness Area	<p>Within the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), the Remoteness classification comprises five categories, each of which identifies a (non-contiguous) region in Australia being a grouping of Collection Districts (CDs) sharing a particular degree of remoteness. The degrees of remoteness range from 'highly accessible' (i.e. major cities) to 'very remote'. The degree of remoteness of each CD was determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). CDs have then been grouped into the appropriate category of Remoteness to form non-contiguous areas within each state.</p> <p>For more information, refer to <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006</i> (cat.no.1216.0) and <i>Information Paper: ABS Views on Remoteness</i> (cat.no.1244.0).</p>
Rent	See Income.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Reported usual population	<p>The estimated resident population of a discrete Indigenous community as reported by an IHO or community representative. In this context a usual resident is a person who resides or intends to reside in a community for six months or more. This includes non-Indigenous residents who meet the above criteria.</p> <p>Reported usual population differs from Usual Resident Population (URP) and Census population counts. The 2006 CHINS reported usual population was provided on behalf of each community by the person with the best knowledge of a particular topic in the community, for example the Chairperson, Housing Officer or Administrator, whereas the data for the 2006 Census of Population and Housing was collected through self-enumeration where householders were required to complete the Census form themselves. For more detailed information, refer to Appendix 2: Population Measures in this publication.</p>
Resource Agency (or Resource Centre)	An Indigenous agency set up to provide a range of services for people living in small remote communities. These services will usually, but not always, include dealings with government agencies, funding applications, banking, housing and other essential services.
Road inaccessibility	Refers to road access between a community and the nearest town with major services. Periods of inaccessibility of one or more days in the 12 months prior to the survey were included. Road access can be cut due to events such as floods or bushfires which prevent the usual community population from accessing the nearest town with major services.
Royalties	<i>See Income.</i>
Rubbish collection	An organised program for the collection and removal of rubbish by an agency rather than individual householders. This includes services which collect household rubbish from each dwelling or a group of dwellings on a regular basis.
Satellite dish	A concave dish-shaped reflector designed to receive and focus electromagnetic energy forming radio, television and microwave signals. In the 2006 CHINS, this item identifies whether the community has a satellite dish as a community resource - i.e. it provides access to telecommunications for all members in the community. Satellites attached to individual dwellings for domestic use only were excluded from this data item.
Sewerage system	<p>A water based or dry system used for the disposal of human waste. The main sewerage system refers to the sewerage system that serviced the greatest number of permanent dwellings in an Indigenous community. In cases where two or more sewerage systems serviced a community with an equal number of permanent dwellings connected, the higher order system was determined to be the main system.</p> <p>Connected to town system is a fully reticulated water-borne system (i.e. a water carrying system) with the typical domestic cistern, where water is used to flush and transport wastes away from the community for nearby treatment and disposal. This is an extension of a town system and is shared with a nearby town.</p> <p>Community water-borne sewerage system is a fully reticulated water-borne system with the typical domestic cistern, where water is used to flush and transport wastes away from the community for nearby treatment and disposal. This is a complete system only serving the community, and is not connected to any other town or community.</p>
Sexual health	A health program that promotes sexual health by providing education and early detection and management of sexually transmitted infections, different methods of protection from sexually transmitted infections, family planning, the sexual rights of individuals and the provision of condoms.
Speech pathologist	A health professional who assesses, diagnoses and manages disorders of speech and language in children and adults.
Sporting facility	Purpose-built facilities that enable sport and physical activity participation within an Indigenous community.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Stop smoking	A health program of community based activity to reduce smoking rates and reduce exposure to tobacco smoke. Includes smoking reduction or QUIT programs, group education and support sessions, smoke free areas, education and advice on reducing exposure of children to tobacco smoke (e.g. in houses and cars).
Substance misuse	A health program which includes education on prescribed medication, alcohol, illegal drugs, petrol sniffing and other forms of addictive chemicals that can affect the health of the individual.
Substance use service	Service established to provide treatment, rehabilitation, preventative programs, counselling and/or support for people with substance use issues (such as alcohol, drugs, petrol).
Surgeon	A specialist doctor who has had additional training and studies in an area of medicine related to surgery. This includes generalist surgeons and specialist surgeons such as vascular surgeons, cardio-thoracic surgeons, paediatric surgeons. Usually, the specialist has obtained a bachelor degree or higher, and has undertaken an approved training program and obtained Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons.
Temporary dwelling	<p>A structure used as a place of residence, which does not meet the building requirements to be considered a permanent dwelling. Types of structures included as temporary dwellings are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ caravans ■ tin shed without internal dividing walls ■ humpies ■ dongas ■ other makeshift shelters.
Torres Strait Islander people	<p>People identified as being of Torres Strait Islander origin. May also include people identified as being of both Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal origin.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Aboriginal people; Indigenous people.</p>
Total maintenance expenditure	The total expenditure incurred by Indigenous Housing Organisations (IHOs) during the financial year prior to the survey for maintenance or repair conducted on managed permanent dwellings. Maintenance expenditure excludes costs associated with dwelling extensions, such as adding a pergola, verandah or garage. IHOs for which maintenance expenditure was not reported, were included in the total count of IHOs for this item with a note of the number of IHOs that had 'not stated' maintenance expenditure.
Total permanent dwellings in communities	<p>Includes all permanent dwellings located in discrete Indigenous communities, comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ permanent dwellings which are managed by an Indigenous Housing Organisation (IHO) ■ permanent dwellings managed by a government agency ■ privately owned permanent dwellings ■ permanent dwellings managed by other organisations.
Total rental income	The total amount of rent collected by Indigenous Housing Organisations (IHOs) in the last financial year prior to the survey. IHOs which did not manage any permanent dwellings, or for which rental income was not reported, were excluded from this item.
Town with major services	This refers to a town to which members of a discrete Indigenous community usually travel to access banking and major shopping services.
Trachoma control	<p>A health program which undertakes regular screening in school aged children for trachoma (a contagious inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eyelids), treatment of cases (and sometimes household and community members), education on trachoma prevention and environmental measures to reduce transmission of trachoma.</p> <p>May also include screening in adults for trichiasis (a state in which the eyelashes grow inwardly).</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Transport	See Community transport; Private transport; Public transport.
Unoccupied permanent dwelling	A permanent dwelling managed by an Indigenous Housing Organisation, which did not have people living in it at the time of the 2006 CHINS enumeration, and had been unoccupied for a period of at least two weeks.
Urban IHO	An Indigenous Housing Organisation that manages housing in towns or other localities only. An urban IHO does not manage any housing stock in discrete Indigenous communities.
Usual population	See Reported usual population.
Water interruptions	Refers to situations where water supply to a community or permanent dwelling is reduced or stops due to infrastructure related reasons, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ equipment breakdown ■ lack of power ■ when water is turned off to undertake maintenance work.
Water isolation valve	A mechanism that can be used to turn off the water supply to a particular dwelling.
Water management plan	A document prepared by community representatives which outlines strategies, activities and guidelines for current and future water usage for that community.
Water meter	Measures water consumption of a particular dwelling.
Water restrictions	One or a combination of the following types of restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the amount of water used ■ the purpose for which water can be used ■ the method of water usage (e.g. fixed sprinklers) ■ the specified period when water can be used.
Water supply	An organised supply or source of water that is used to supply the community with drinking water. The main source of drinking water refers to the water source used by the greatest number of dwellings in the community.
Water testing	Water samples sent to a laboratory external to the community for chemical, physical, and microbiological analysis. Excluded are any water tests conducted on site.
Water treatment	Treatments to the community water supply to improve water quality. This may occur in a treatment plant, or involve boiling water or adding disinfection tablets to drinking water.
Well babies	A health program that provides advice to mothers about their baby's diet (including breast feeding), progress with weight, immunisation, health concerns and general support.
Women's health	A health program that covers education on women's health issues, family planning and communicable diseases, and provides regular screening and check-ups for women's health matters, such as sexually transmitted infections, blood pressure and sugar levels, cholesterol, weight, breast screening, pap smears.
Youth health	A health program that promotes and provides education of good health practices generally through social activities, sport and recreation that is specifically targeted at youth aged between 8 - 24 years.

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

INTERNET

www.abs.gov.au the ABS web site is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.

LIBRARY

A range of ABS publications are available from public and tertiary libraries Australia wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

Our consultants can help you access the full range of information published by the ABS that is available free of charge from our web site, or purchase a hard copy publication. Information tailored to your needs can also be requested as a 'user pays' service. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

PHONE

1300 135 070

EMAIL

client.services@abs.gov.au

FAX

1300 135 211

POST

Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

All statistics on the ABS web site can be downloaded free of charge.

WEB ADDRESS

www.abs.gov.au



2000001549261

ISBN 9780642483225

RRP \$55.00