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Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities

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CONTENTS	Page
	iv
	v
	vi
CHAPTER 1	Overview
	1
	3
CHAPTER 2	A profile of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing organisations
	4
	4
	6
CHAPTER 3	A profile of discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities
	11
	11
	12
	14
	16
	18
	20
	21
	22
	22
	23
	24
CHAPTER 4	Detailed tables
	27
	27
	34
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
	60
	66
	Maps
	72
	73

PREFACE

This publication presents a summary of results from the Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) enumerated from August to October 1999. The survey collected data in respect of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing organisations and discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in Australia.

The ABS conducted the CHINS on behalf of, and with funding from, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC). The survey was conducted under the authority of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Act 1989*.

Information collected includes:

- details of the current housing stock, management practices and financial arrangements of Indigenous organisations that provide housing to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people; and
- details of housing and related infrastructure such as water, power and sewerage systems, as well as other facilities such as education and health services, available in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

The information from the CHINS is intended to assist in the evaluation of policies and programs designed to improve housing and infrastructure services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in discrete communities and other community managed housing. This publication, in conjunction with more detailed information available from the survey, also provides a basis for the design of these policies and the targeting of programs to areas of identified need.

The success of the survey has been dependent upon the very high level of cooperation received from communities and housing organisations. ABS wishes to thank those who gave their time to provide the survey information. Each community and housing organisation involved in the survey is being provided with a profile containing the details collected from it.

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

ABBREVIATIONS	ABC	Australian Broadcasting Commission
	ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
	ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
	BRACS	Broadcasting Remote Aboriginal Community Services
	CAAMA	Central Australian Aboriginal Media Association
	CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects
	CHFA	Community Housing Federation of Australia
	CHINS	Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (1999)
	HCINS	Housing and Community Infrastructure Needs Survey (1992)
	IHANT	Indigenous Housing Authority of the Northern Territory
	SBS	Special Broadcasting Service
	URF	unit record file
SYMBOLS	—	nil value

LIST OF TABLES AND GRAPHS

CHAPTER 1	INTRODUCTION	
	1.1 Indigenous housing organisations and discrete communities (chart)	2
CHAPTER 2	A PROFILE OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER HOUSING ORGANISATIONS	
	2.1 Organisation type (table)	4
	2.2 Proportion of housing organisations and permanent dwellings by State/Territory (graph)	5
	2.3 Dwelling condition, by housing stock location (table)	5
	2.4 Dwelling condition, by weekly rent in the financial year prior to the survey (graph)	6
	2.5 Unoccupied dwellings (table)	6
	2.6 Source of income in the financial year prior to the survey, by organisation type (table)	7
	2.7 Source of income in the financial year prior to the survey, by organisation size (graph)	7
	2.8 Weekly rent in the financial year prior to the survey, by organisation type (graph)	8
	2.9 Housing grants received in the financial year prior to the survey, by organisation type (table)	8
	2.10 Types of running costs (graph)	9
	2.11 Maintenance expenditure in the financial year prior to the survey, by organisation size (table)	9
	2.12 Organisations' own funds for housing, by organisation type (table)	10
CHAPTER 3	A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES	
	3.1 Community size (table)	11
	3.2 Community population increases (table)	12
	3.3 Permanent and temporary (occupied) dwellings, by community size (table)	13
	3.4 Dwelling condition, by community size (graph)	13
	3.5 Persons living in temporary dwellings, by community size (graph)	14

CHAPTER 3

A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

3.6	Main source of drinking water, by community size (table)	14
3.7	Water restrictions in the 12 months prior to the survey, by community size (table)	15
3.8	Reasons for water restrictions in the 12 months prior to the survey (graph)	15
3.9	Water testing, by community size (table)	16
3.10	Main source of electricity supply, by community size (table)	17
3.11	Power interruptions in the 12 months prior to the survey, by community size (table)	17
3.12	Reasons for power interruptions in the 12 months prior to the survey (graph)	18
3.13	Main type of sewerage system (table)	19
3.14	Sewage overflows or leakages in the 12 months prior to the survey (table)	19
3.15	Reasons for sewage overflows or leakages in the 12 months prior to the survey (graph)	20
3.16	Frequency of ponding in the 12 months prior to the survey (table)	21
3.17	Frequency of organised rubbish collection (table)	21
3.18	Road access in the 12 months prior to the survey (table)	22
3.19	Type of broadcasts received (table)	23
3.20	Distance to nearest school (table)	24
3.21	Distance to nearest hospital (table)	24
3.22	Access to selected health professionals (table)	25
3.23	Health promotion programs (graph)	26

CHAPTER 4

DETAILED TABLES

Housing organisations	4.1	Organisation type and size (table)	27
	4.2	Dwelling characteristics, by type of organisation (table)	28
	4.3	Dwelling condition (table)	28
	4.4	Organisation type and size, by dwelling condition (table)	29
	4.5	Weekly rent in the financial year prior to the survey, by dwelling condition (table)	29
	4.6	Maintenance expenditure in the financial year prior to the survey, by dwelling condition (table)	30

CHAPTER 4

DETAILED TABLES *continued*

Housing organisations <i>continued</i>	4.7	Source of income received in the financial year prior to the survey (table)	30
	4.8	Housing grants received in the financial year prior to the survey (table)	31
	4.9	Weekly rent received in the financial year prior to the survey (table)	31
	4.10	Organisation type and size, by types of running costs (table)	32
	4.11	Maintenance expenditure in the financial year prior to the survey (table)	32
	4.12	Dwellings maintained in the financial year prior to the survey (table)	33
	4.13	Maintenance expenditure and rental income in the financial year prior to the survey (table)	33
Discrete Communities	4.14	Reported population (table)	34
	4.15	Reasons for largest increase in population in the 12 months prior to the survey (table)	34
	4.16	Community owned or managed dwellings, by community size (table)	35
	4.17	Characteristics of community owned or managed dwellings, by community size (table)	35
	4.18	Community owned or managed dwellings, by dwelling condition (table)	36
	4.19	Occupied temporary dwellings (table)	37
	4.20	Main source of drinking water (table)	38
	4.21	Dwellings connected to water supply (table)	39
	4.22	Water restrictions in the 12 months prior to the survey (table)	39
	4.23	Water treatment (table)	40
	4.24	Water testing (table)	40
	4.25	Main source of electricity supply (table)	41
	4.26	Dwellings connected to electricity supply (table)	42
	4.27	Interruptions to electricity supply in the 12 months prior to the survey (table)	42
	4.28	Main type of sewerage system (table)	43
	4.29	Dwellings connected to sewerage system (table)	44
	4.30	Sewage overflows or leakages in the 12 months prior to the survey (table)	44

Discrete Communities <i>continued</i>	4.31 Dwellings affected by sewage overflows or leakages in the 12 months prior to the survey (table)	45
	4.32 Type of grey water disposal (table)	45
	4.33 Frequency of ponding in the 12 months prior to the survey (table)	46
	4.34 Frequency of flooding in the 12 months prior to the survey (table)	46
	4.35 Type of rubbish disposal (table)	47
	4.36 Travel time to nearest major service centre, by usual mode of transport (table)	48
	4.37 Duration of the longest period of road inaccessibility in the 12 months prior to the survey (table)	48
	4.38 Access to public telephones (table)	49
	4.39 Type of broadcasts received (table)	49
	4.40 Postal delivery (table)	49
	4.41 Frequency of postal service (table)	50
	4.42 Distance to nearest primary school (table)	50
	4.43 Distance to nearest secondary school (to Year 10) (table)	51
	4.44 Distance to nearest secondary school (to Year 12) (table)	52
	4.45 Other types of educational services (table)	52
	4.46 Distance to nearest hospital (table)	53
	4.47 Distance to nearest community health centre (table)	54
	4.48 Distance to nearest first aid clinic (table)	55
	4.49 Distance to nearest chemist or dispensary (table)	56
	4.50 Access to health professionals (table)	56
	4.51 Health professionals by length of time worked in community (table)	57
	4.52 Indigenous health workers attending training courses, by community size (table)	57
	4.53 Conduct of health promotion programs (table)	58
	4.54 Environmental health workers (table)	58
	4.55 Environmental health worker activities (table)	59

CHAPTER 1

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOUSING ORGANISATIONS AND DISCRETE COMMUNITIES

OVERVIEW

The 1999 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) collected housing and management information from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing organisations and a range of community infrastructure information for those locations identified as discrete communities.

In 1999, there were 707 Indigenous housing organisations enumerated in CHINS, which owned or managed a total of 20,424 dwellings. A total of 1,291 discrete Indigenous communities were enumerated. These communities reported a total dwelling stock of 16,281 dwellings and a total population of 109,994.

There were a number of different arrangements existing between housing organisations and discrete communities enumerated in CHINS.

In relation to housing organisations, there were:

- 296 urban housing organisations which provided housing scattered through towns and other locations but not within discrete communities;
- 279 discrete community housing organisations which provided housing in one discrete community (with or without housing stock in any other location); and
- 132 discrete community housing organisations which provided housing in two or more discrete communities (with or without housing stock in any other location).

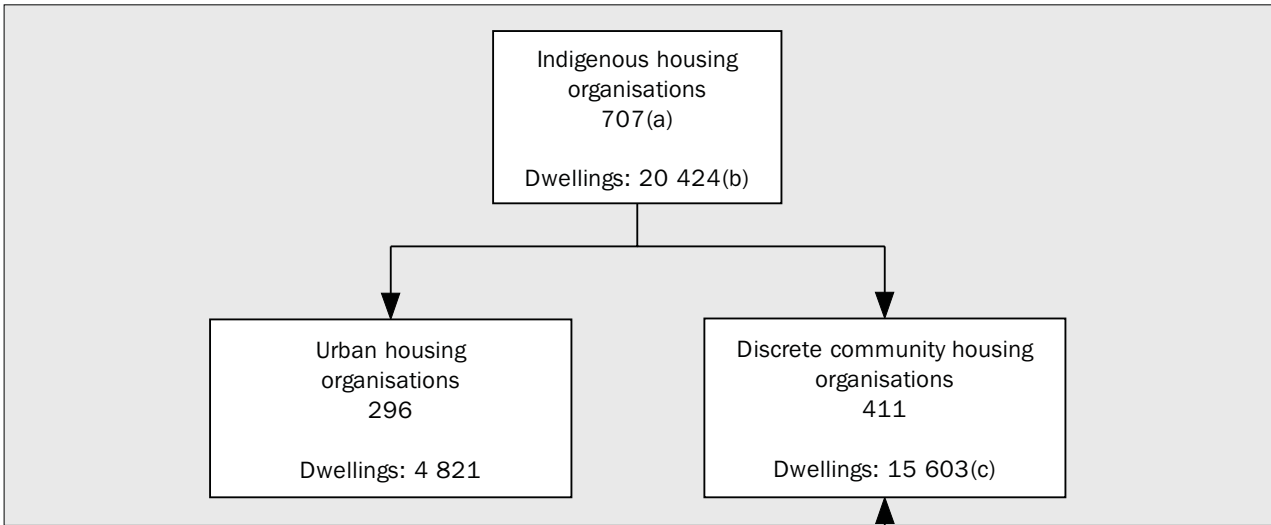
In relation to discrete communities, there were:

- 202 communities with no permanent dwellings or no identified housing organisation (179 of these communities had no permanent dwellings);
- 1,065 communities with one Indigenous housing organisation having stock located in the community; and
- 24 communities with two or more Indigenous housing organisations having stock located in the community.

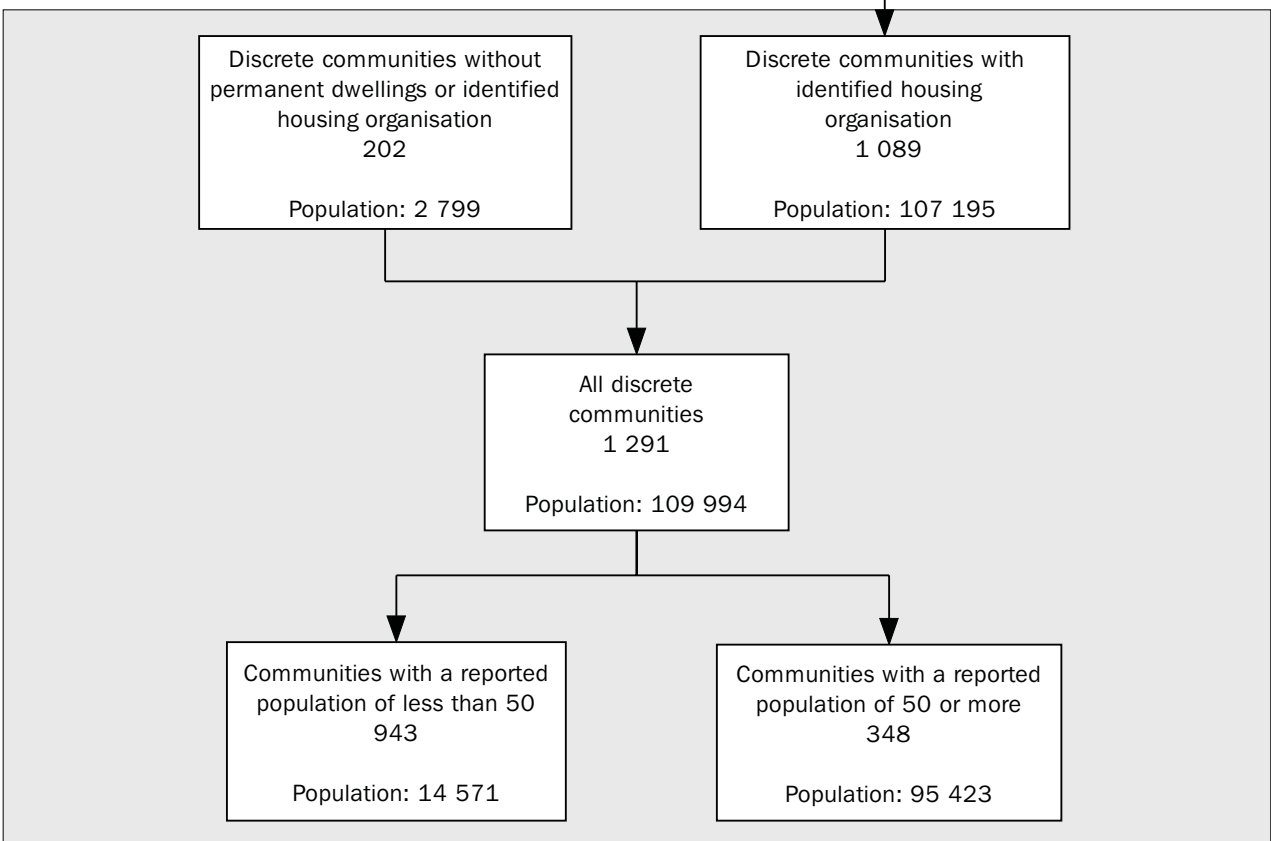
The following chart provides information about the number of housing organisations enumerated and the dwellings they manage. It also provides information about the number of discrete communities and their reported populations.

1.1 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS AND DISCRETE COMMUNITIES

Housing Organisations



Discrete Communities



- (a) Excludes a number of smaller organisations where dwelling management was undertaken by larger Indigenous housing organisations.
- (b) Includes permanent dwellings only. See Glossary for definition of permanent dwellings.
- (c) Includes 826 dwellings that are located outside of discrete communities.

MAIN FINDINGS

- Housing organisations Main findings in relation to housing organisations and their housing stock were:
- 29% of stock was reported to be in need of major repair or replacement;
 - the total reported maintenance expenditure for the financial year prior to the survey was \$39.0 million;
 - the average maintenance expenditure per dwelling in the financial year prior to the survey was \$1,942;
 - repairs and maintenance were undertaken on 69% of dwellings during the financial year prior to the survey;
 - the total reported rental income collected for the financial year prior to the survey was \$36.5 million;
 - across all organisations the average weekly rent per dwelling was \$35 in the financial year prior to the survey;
 - 88% of housing organisations collected rent during the financial year prior to the survey, with 30% of organisations collecting an average of \$50 per week or more; and
 - 56% of housing organisations received a government housing grant in the financial year prior to the survey.

- Discrete communities Main findings in relation to discrete communities were:
- 943 (73%) communities reported a usual population of less than 50;
 - 149 (12%) communities reported a usual population of 200 or more. The combined population of these larger communities represented 69% of people living in discrete communities;
 - 33% of housing managed by an Indigenous housing organisation was reported to be in need of major repair or replacement;
 - 87% of people living in discrete communities had a primary school located less than 10 kilometres from their community; and
 - 90% of people living in discrete communities had a first aid clinic located less than 25 kilometres from their community.
- In relation to the 348 communities with a population of 50 or more:
- no water quality testing was undertaken in 64 of the 233 communities not connected to town water, and the water supply failed testing in a further 58 communities in the 12 months prior to the survey;
 - power interruptions occurred on at least twenty occasions during the 12 months prior to the survey in 57 communities with a total population of 18,490 people; and
 - leakages in sewerage systems in the 12 months prior to the survey occurred in 204 communities affecting 2,428 dwellings.

CHAPTER 2

A PROFILE OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER HOUSING ORGANISATIONS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the main characteristics of organisations which provide community housing to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Included is summary information on the number and type of housing organisations in Australia, the characteristics and condition of permanent dwellings owned or managed by these organisations as well as summary details on housing organisations' funding arrangements and running costs.

HOUSING ORGANISATION CHARACTERISTICS

In 1999, there were 707 housing organisations enumerated in the Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS). For the purpose of presenting the results of CHINS, housing organisations have been categorised into:

- urban housing organisations that own or manage stock outside of discrete Indigenous communities; and
- discrete community housing organisations that own or manage stock in discrete Indigenous communities (with or without stock in other locations).

Urban housing organisations, of which there were 296, were located primarily in New South Wales (57%) and Queensland (26%). The more numerous discrete community housing organisations, of which there were 411, were located primarily in the Northern Territory (33%) and Western Australia (27%).

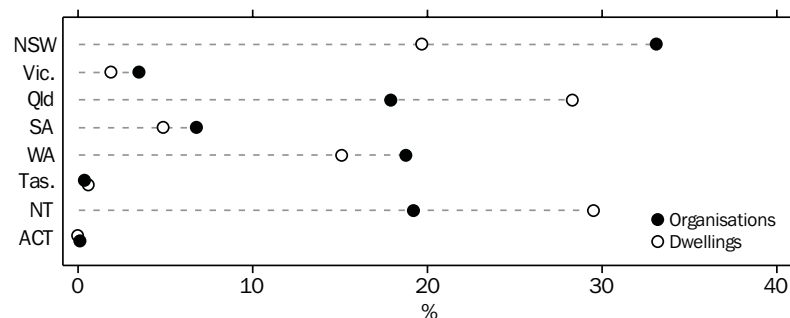
2.1 ORGANISATION TYPE

	<i>Urban housing organisations</i>	<i>Discrete community housing organisations</i>	<i>Total</i>
New South Wales	170	64	234
Victoria	22	3	25
Queensland	76	51	127
South Australia	1	47	48
Western Australia	23	110	133
Tasmania	2	1	3
Northern Territory	1	135	136
Australian Capital Territory	1	—	1
Australia	296	411	707

Dwelling counts

Housing organisations owned or managed a total of 20,424 dwellings across Australia. While New South Wales had the largest proportion of housing organisations (33%), the Northern Territory and Queensland had the largest proportion of dwellings—29% and 28% respectively.

2.2 PROPORTION OF HOUSING ORGANISATIONS AND PERMANENT DWELLINGS(a), BY STATE/TERRITORY



(a) See Glossary for definition of permanent dwellings.

Dwelling condition Of the 20,424 dwellings owned or managed by housing organisations, the majority of dwellings (70%) were reported as needing minor or no repair while 29% were reported as needing major repairs or replacement. Stock in discrete communities were more likely to be in need of major repairs or replacement (33%) than that in towns or other locations (18%). The proportion of stock in need of major repairs or replacement varied between the States (and the Northern Territory), ranging from 9% in Tasmania to 35% in South Australia.

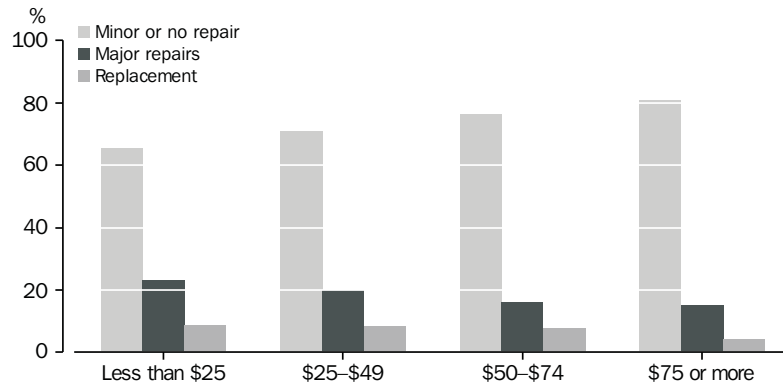
2.3 DWELLING CONDITION, BY HOUSING STOCK LOCATION

	<i>Discrete community</i>		<i>Town or other location</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Minor or no repair	9 696	65.6	4 568	80.9	14 264	69.8
Major repairs	3 468	23.5	783	13.9	4 251	20.8
Replacement	1 407	9.5	233	4.1	1 640	8.0
All dwellings(a)	14 777	100.0	5 647	100.0	20 424	100.0

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

The level of average weekly rents collected by housing organisations showed some relationship to dwelling condition with organisations collecting more rent generally having dwellings in better condition. As shown in graph 2.4, the proportion of dwellings needing minor or no repair ranged from 66% for organisations which collected an average weekly rent of less than \$25 in the financial year prior to the survey to 81% for those organisations which collected \$75 or more. Conversely, dwellings requiring replacement ranged from 9% for organisations which collected an average weekly rent of less than \$25 to 4% for organisations which collected \$75 or more.

2.4 DWELLING CONDITION, BY WEEKLY RENT IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR PRIOR TO THE SURVEY



Dwelling occupancy In total there were 1,561 dwellings (8%) which, at the time of the survey, had been unoccupied for two weeks or more. There was little difference between the proportion of unoccupied dwellings reported for urban housing organisations (7%) and for discrete community housing organisations (8%). The main reasons reported for dwellings being unoccupied were that new tenants were yet to move in or that the dwelling was being repaired or uninhabitable. Just over half (54%) of housing organisations had one or more dwellings which, at the time of the survey, had been unoccupied for two weeks or more.

2.5 UNOCCUPIED DWELLINGS(a)

	<i>Unoccupied dwellings</i>	<i>Total dwellings</i>	<i>Proportion unoccupied</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Urban housing organisations	337	4 821	7.0
Discrete community housing organisations	1 224	15 603	7.8
All organisations	1 561	20 424	7.6

(a) See Glossary for definition of permanent dwellings.

HOUSING MANAGEMENT DETAILS

Income In the financial year prior to the survey, 50 housing organisations (7%) had not collected rents or received any other source of income. The most common sources of income reported for housing organisations were rental income (88%) and housing grants (56%).

2.6 SOURCE OF INCOME IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, BY ORGANISATION TYPE

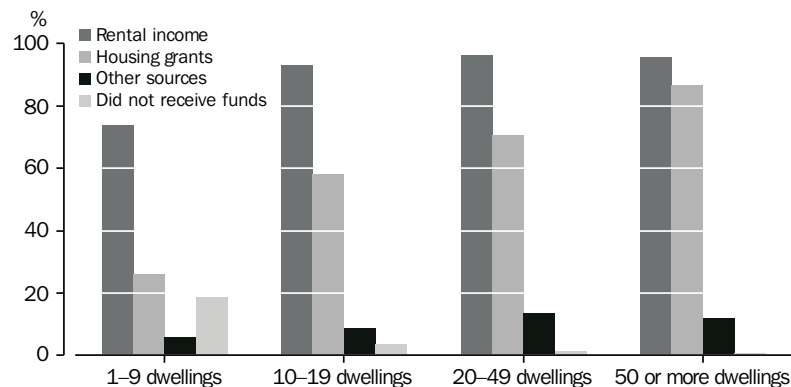
	Urban housing organisation	Discrete community housing organisation	Total
Received income			
Housing grants	140	259	399
Rents	284	342	626
Business enterprises	11	32	43
Other sources	7	19	26
All organisations that received income(a)	287	365	652
Did not receive income	9	41	50
All organisations(b)	296	411	707

(a) Totals may not equal the sum of items in each column as organisations may specify more than one source of income.

(b) Includes 'not stated'.

The number of dwellings owned or managed by an organisation gives an indication of the size of that organisation. Graph 2.7 shows that all income sources tended to increase with organisation size. It also shows that smaller organisations were more likely to have no source of funds in the financial year prior to the survey.

2.7 SOURCE OF INCOME IN FINANCIAL YEAR PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, BY ORGANISATION SIZE

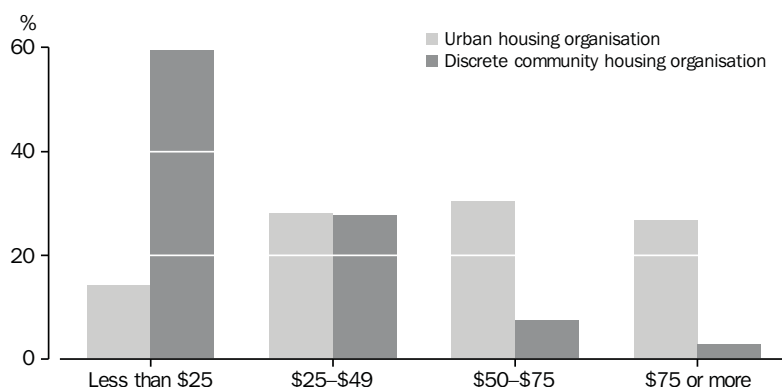


Rental income

The total rental income reported for the financial year prior to the survey was \$36.5 million, with an average weekly rent for all housing organisations of \$35 per dwelling. Most housing organisations reported collecting rent, with only 78 organisations (11%) reporting no rental income.

Graph 2.8 illustrates that higher rents are likely to be collected by urban housing organisations than by discrete community housing organisations. While 16% of discrete community housing organisations did not collect rent for the financial year prior to the survey, only 4% of urban housing organisations reported no rental income.

2.8 WEEKLY RENT IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, BY ORGANISATION TYPE



Housing grants

Housing grants were received by 399 housing organisations (56%) during the financial year prior to the survey. While 63% of discrete community housing organisations received housing grants, only 47% of urban housing organisations received such grants.

The main providers of these housing grants were ATSIC (which provided grants to 36% of organisations), State or Territory Governments (22%) and joint State or Territory and Commonwealth funding agencies (9%). Of the 66 organisations who reported joint State or Territory and Commonwealth funding, 62 were located in the Northern Territory, where the joint funding agency is the Indigenous Housing Authority of the Northern Territory (IHANT). Only 21% of organisations who received housing grants reported having more than one housing grant provider.

2.9 HOUSING GRANTS RECEIVED IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, BY ORGANISATION TYPE

	<i>Urban housing organisation</i>	<i>Discrete community housing organisation</i>	<i>Total</i>
Received housing grants from			
ATSIC	116	135	251
State or Territory Government	35	122	157
Local Government	—	19	19
Joint State/ Commonwealth	2	64	66
Other provider	4	4	8
<i>All organisations that received housing grants(a)</i>	140	259	399
Did not receive housing grants	156	146	302
All organisations(b)	296	411	707

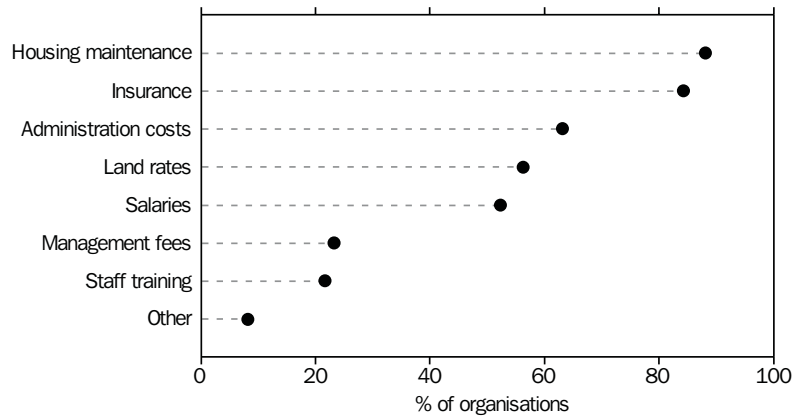
(a) Totals may not equal the sum of items in each column as organisations may specify more than one source of housing grant.
(b) Includes 'not stated'.

Expenditure

Running costs

The most common running costs reported by organisations were housing maintenance (88%), insurance (84%), administration costs (63%) and land rates (56%). Just over half (52%) of organisations reported salaries and 22% reported staff training as one of their running costs.

2.10 TYPES OF RUNNING COSTS



Housing maintenance expenditure

The total reported maintenance expenditure for the financial year prior to the survey was \$39.0 million with an average maintenance expenditure of \$1,942 per dwelling. There were 90 organisations (13%) that reported no maintenance expenditure, of which 65 were small organisations which managed or owned less than 10 dwellings. A quarter of organisations (25%) reported maintenance expenditure of \$50,000 or more.

2.11 MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, BY ORGANISATION SIZE

Maintenance expenditure (\$ per dwelling)	Organisations with				Total
	1-9 dwellings	10-19 dwellings	20-49 dwellings	50 or more dwellings	
0	65	13	11	1	90
1-499	28	35	51	17	131
500-999	35	35	47	23	140
1 000-1 999	38	48	45	27	158
2 000 or more	38	32	51	36	157
All organisations(a)	215	172	210	110	707

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

Expenditure *continued*

Organisations' own funding

Organisations were also asked to report whether they had set aside any of their own funds, such as rents or business income, for future improvements to housing stock. Overall, 64% of organisations reported they had set funds aside, with 96% of these organisations indicating that some of these funds would be used for repairs and maintenance and 36% indicating money had been set aside for upgrading the housing stock.

2.12 ORGANISATIONS' OWN FUNDS FOR HOUSING, BY ORGANISATION TYPE

	<i>Urban housing organisations</i>	<i>Discrete community housing organisations</i>	<i>Total</i>
Had own funds for			
Repair or maintenance	192	247	439
Upgrade of existing stock	61	103	164
Purchase or construction of additional stock	19	26	45
Other	14	21	35
<i>Organisations with own funds(a)</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>455</i>
Did not have own funds	100	146	246
All organisations(b)	296	411	707

(a) Totals may not equal the sum of items in each column as organisations may specify more than one use of funds.

(b) Includes 'not stated'.

CHAPTER 3

A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the main characteristics of discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. It includes summary information on the number and population of these communities, as well as details of their housing and related infrastructure such as water supply, power, sewerage systems, drainage and solid waste disposal. Information is also presented on the education, communication and health services available to these communities.

POPULATION

A total of 1,291 discrete Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander communities were identified in the 1999 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS). Of these, 81 communities were discrete areas within a larger, predominantly non-Indigenous population centre and 1,210 communities were geographically separate from other population centres.

Slightly over half of all discrete communities were located in the Northern Territory (53%), with Western Australia accounting for the next highest concentration (22%). The Northern Territory also accounted for the highest proportion of the estimated 109,994 people living in discrete communities (44%), with Queensland next (27%) reflecting the high proportion of larger communities in that State. Table 3.1 shows that the majority of communities were relatively small, with 73% of all discrete communities reporting a usual population of less than 50. Communities with a reported population of 200 or more accounted for only 12% of communities, but 69% of all people living in discrete communities.

3.1 COMMUNITY SIZE, ALL COMMUNITIES

	<i>Communities with a population of</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Less than 20</i>	<i>20-49</i>	<i>50-99</i>	<i>100-199</i>	<i>200 or more</i>	
New South Wales	2	7	18	19	21	67
Victoria	—	—	—	2	—	2
Queensland	82	23	4	5	35	149
South Australia	64	15	12	6	9	106
Western Australia	127	73	30	35	20	285
Tasmania	—	—	1	—	—	1
Northern Territory	369	181	37	30	64	681
Australia	644	299	102	97	149	1 291
Persons (no.)	5 682	8 889	6 765	12 779	75 879	109 994
Community population (%)	5.2	8.1	6.2	11.6	69.0	100.0

POPULATION *continued*

Community infrastructure often needs to cater for visitors, in addition to the community's usual population. Many discrete communities reported population increases due to visitors staying in the community for two weeks or more. Of communities with a reported population of 50 or more, 79% reported population increases of this kind in the 12 months prior to the survey, with 25% of these communities reporting increases of a size similar to, or greater than, their usual population. The most common reasons reported for these visitors were cultural or ceremonial reasons (72% of communities experiencing visitors) and visiting during holiday periods (41%).

3.2 COMMUNITY POPULATION INCREASES, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

<i>Population increase</i>	<i>Communities with a population of</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>50-99</i>	<i>100-199</i>	<i>200 or more</i>	
0	27	18	28	73
1-19	17	13	9	39
20-49	33	30	38	101
50-99	13	12	30	55
100-199	4	11	23	38
200 or more	8	13	21	42
All communities	102	97	149	348

HOUSING

Adequate housing is a basic need, both in terms of having sufficient housing as well as the quality and condition of that housing. This section provides information on the number and condition of permanent dwellings located in discrete communities. It also includes information on the number of occupied temporary dwellings in discrete communities.

Permanent dwellings

In 1999, there were a total of 16,281 permanent dwellings located in the 1,291 discrete Indigenous communities enumerated in CHINS. Community owned or managed dwellings accounted for 91% of these dwellings, with State owned and managed dwellings representing 6%. The remaining 3% of dwellings were either privately owned, or owned and managed by non-Indigenous organisations.

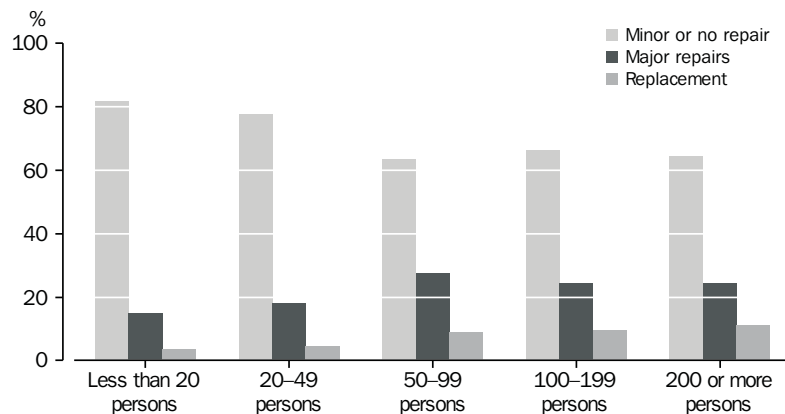
3.3 PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY (OCCUPIED) DWELLINGS, BY COMMUNITY SIZE—ALL COMMUNITIES

	Communities with a population of					Total
	Less than 20	20–49	50–99	100–199	200 or more	
Permanent dwellings						
Community owned or managed(a)	1 072	1 235	1 175	2 173	9 134	14 789
State owned and managed	—	5	34	91	882	1 012
Privately owned	—	3	39	14	190	246
Owned and managed by other organisation	—	—	1	7	226	234
<i>All permanent dwellings</i>	<i>1 072</i>	<i>1 243</i>	<i>1 249</i>	<i>2 285</i>	<i>10 432</i>	<i>16 281</i>
Occupied temporary dwellings	615	524	273	229	643	2 284
All dwellings	1 687	1 767	1 522	2 514	11 075	18 565

(a) See Glossary for definition of community owned or managed dwellings.

Dwelling condition Of the 14,789 community owned or managed dwellings located in discrete communities, 67% were reported as needing minor or no repair, 23% major repairs and 10% requiring replacement. The proportion of dwellings needing replacement was higher in larger communities, increasing from 3% for communities with a population of less than 20, to 11% for communities with a population of 200 or more (graph 3.4).

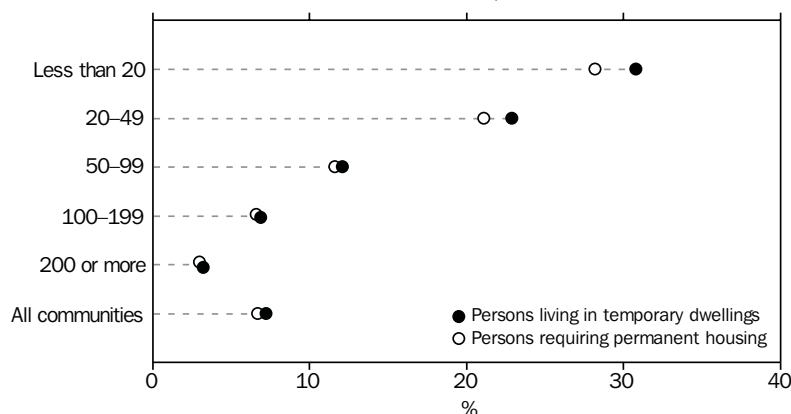
3.4 DWELLING CONDITION, BY COMMUNITY SIZE



Temporary dwellings A total of 2,284 occupied temporary dwellings were reported within discrete communities. This represented 12% of total dwellings. For smaller communities with a reported population of less than 50, occupied temporary dwellings represented 33% of total dwellings. For larger communities of 200 or more, occupied temporary dwellings represented a lower proportion of all dwellings (6%).

There were 7,954 people living in temporary dwellings, 7% of the reported population of discrete communities. Of these, 7,351 (92%) were in need of permanent housing. Smaller communities had a higher proportion of their population living in temporary dwellings and also a higher proportion requiring permanent housing (graph 3.5), than larger communities.

3.5 PERSONS LIVING IN TEMPORARY DWELLINGS, BY COMMUNITY SIZE



WATER

Good quality water is a basic requirement for any community. Safe water supply, and frequent treatment and testing of water, are important considerations in the health and well being of people in communities. This section presents information on the main sources of drinking water, identifies the number of communities which had experienced water restrictions, and the extent of water treatment and water testing.

Water supply

As indicated in table 3.6, bore water was reported as the main source of drinking water for 791 communities (61%), with a combined population of 63,942 people. Smaller communities with a population of less than 50 accounted for most of the communities using bore water. Town water was the main source of drinking water for 184 communities with a combined population of 19,814 people. Only 16 smaller communities (or about 1% of all communities) reported they had no organised water supply.

Almost all permanent dwellings were reported to be connected to their community's water supply, with only 216 dwellings (1%) not connected.

3.6 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER, BY COMMUNITY SIZE—ALL COMMUNITIES

Type of water supply	Communities with a population of					Total(a)	Reported population
	Less than 20	20-49	50-99	100-199	200 or more		
Town supply	26	43	30	52	33	184	19 814
Bore water	407	204	58	38	84	791	63 942
Rain water tank	73	20	11	3	12	119	5 961
River or reservoir	59	14	3	4	18	98	18 571
Well or spring	48	14	—	—	2	64	1 363
Other organised supply	11	1	—	—	—	12	148
<i>All communities with an organised supply</i>	624	296	102	97	149	1 268	109 799
No organised supply	14	2	—	—	—	16	115
All communities(a)	644	299	102	97	149	1 291	109 994

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

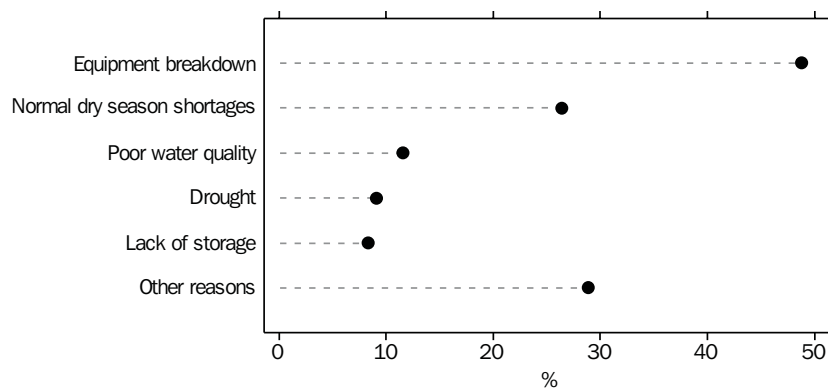
Water restrictions Information on water restrictions was collected from the 348 communities with a population of 50 or more.

More than one in three communities (35%) with a population of 50 or more, reported they had experienced water restrictions in the 12 months prior to the survey. Equipment breakdown was reported as the main contributing factor for water restrictions, and was more commonly reported than climatic reasons, such as normal dry season shortages and drought. Of the 121 communities reporting water restrictions, 43 reported restrictions on five or more occasions in the 12 months prior to the survey. The duration of water restrictions was usually less than two weeks, although there were 22 communities where water restrictions lasted three months or more.

3.7 WATER RESTRICTIONS IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, BY COMMUNITY SIZE—COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	Communities with a population of			Total	Reported population
	50-99	100-199	200 or more		
Experienced water restrictions					
Once	7	10	20	37	9 189
Twice	9	2	11	22	6 001
Three times	4	3	7	14	3 584
Four times	1	1	3	5	1 480
Five or more times	15	10	18	43	13 596
All communities experiencing water restrictions	36	26	59	121	33 850
Did not experience water restrictions	66	71	90	227	61 573
All communities	102	97	149	348	95 423

3.8 REASONS FOR WATER RESTRICTIONS IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE



Water quality Information about water treatment and testing was collected from 233 communities with a population of 50 or more not connected to a town water supply. Just over half of these communities (55%) reported their water was treated, with chlorination the most common type of water treatment.

Regarding testing, water samples from 169 communities (73%), were tested by water testing agencies. Of these communities, 58 (34%), with a combined population of 25,322 people, provided samples which failed testing at least once in the 12 months prior to the survey. Where the water was tested, it was most commonly conducted on a monthly basis.

3.9 WATER TESTING, BY COMMUNITY SIZE—COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE NOT CONNECTED TO A TOWN WATER SUPPLY

	<i>Communities with a population of</i>			<i>Total</i>	<i>Reported population</i>
	<i>50–99</i>	<i>100–199</i>	<i>200 or more</i>		
Water tested					
Failed testing	8	6	44	58	25 322
Not failed testing	29	18	53	100	36 918
<i>All communities with water testing(a)</i>	40	28	101	169	65 829
Water not tested	32	18	14	64	11 135
All communities	72	46	115	233	76 964

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

ELECTRICITY

This section presents information on the main sources of electricity, as well as the incidence, frequency and reasons for power interruptions. Of the 1,291 communities enumerated in the 1999 CHINS, 133 (10%) indicated they had no electricity supply. The total reported population of communities without an electricity supply was 1,378, or 1% of the total reported population of discrete communities. The communities with no electricity supply were mainly small, with only 15 communities with a population of 20 or more persons reporting no electricity supply. A further 142 communities reported having an electricity supply, but with one or more permanent dwellings not connected to this supply. In total, 314 permanent dwellings (2%) were found not to be connected to an electricity supply.

Main types of electricity supply The main sources of electricity supply were domestic generators (26% of all communities), community generators (23%) and the State grid (22%). Domestic generators were the main source for 35% of communities with a reported population of less than 50. Larger communities, with populations of 50 or more, were more likely to be connected to the State grid or use community generators.

3.10 MAIN SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, BY COMMUNITY SIZE—ALL COMMUNITIES

	Communities with a population of					Total	Reported population
	Less than 20	20–49	50–99	100–199	200 or more		
Type of electricity supply							
State grid	44	61	50	60	66	281	47 408
Community generators	85	70	30	33	81	299	50 990
Domestic generators	241	89	12	—	—	342	5 615
Solar	83	43	4	1	—	131	2 321
Solar hybrid	62	21	5	1	2	91	1 994
Other source	2	2	—	1	—	5	212
<i>All communities with electricity supply</i>	<i>517</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>1 149</i>	<i>108 540</i>
No electricity supply	118	13	1	1	—	133	1 378
All communities(a)	644	299	102	97	149	1 291	109 994

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

Power interruptions Information on power interruptions was collected from the 348 communities with a population of 50 or more.

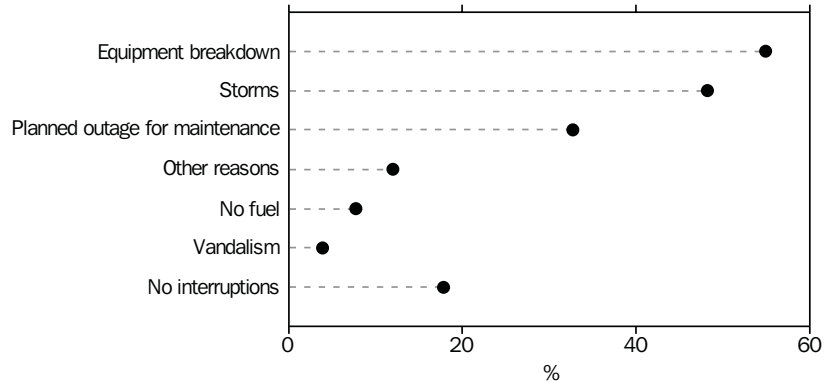
Interruptions to power supply occurred in 280 discrete communities with a population of 50 or more (80%) in the 12 months prior to the survey. Interruptions were often infrequent, with 43% of affected communities experiencing less than five interruptions. However, 57 communities (20% of those with power interruptions) reported 20 or more interruptions. Equipment breakdown, storms and planned outage for maintenance were among the main contributing factors reported for power interruptions.

3.11 POWER INTERRUPTIONS IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, BY COMMUNITY SIZE—COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	Communities with a population of			Total	Reported population
	50–99	100–199	200 or more		
Experienced power interruptions					
1–4 times	37	34	49	120	25 159
5–9 times	13	11	31	55	25 812
10–14 times	6	11	16	33	10 345
15–19 times	3	5	8	16	4 221
20 or more times	16	10	31	57	18 490
<i>All communities experiencing power interruptions</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>83 677</i>
Did not experience power interruptions	24	24	14	62	10 897
All communities(a)	102	97	149	348	95 423

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

3.12 REASONS FOR POWER INTERRUPTIONS IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE



SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

This section presents information on the methods of sewage and grey water disposal. The proper disposal of sewage is recognised as one of the most important environmental health issues in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. Of the 1,291 communities enumerated in the 1999 CHINS, 71 indicated that they had no sewerage system. However, communities with no sewerage system were predominantly small, with 69 of these communities having a reported population of less than 50. The total reported population of communities without a sewerage system was 749, or 1% of the total reported population of discrete communities. A further 89 communities reported having a sewerage system, but with one or more dwellings not connected to this system. In total, 232 dwellings were identified as having no sewerage system, less than 2% of community dwellings.

Main types of sewerage systems

Septic systems with a leach drain were by far the most common type of sewage disposal system in discrete communities, being the main system used by 44% of communities (table 3.13). Use of pit toilets was also relatively common, being the main system for 23% of communities. Community maintained full water-borne systems were used by 25% of larger communities with a population of 50 or more, with septic systems with a leach drain also used by 25% of these communities. Pit toilets were used as the main system by 7% of communities with a reported population of 50 or more.

3.13 MAIN TYPE OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM, ALL COMMUNITIES

	Communities with a population of					Total
	Less than 20	20-49	50-99	100-199	200 or more	
Type of sewerage system						
Town system	4	13	16	28	27	88
Community waterborne	2	4	10	14	64	94
Septic—common effluent	33	22	19	22	26	122
Septic—leach drain	320	160	33	28	26	567
Pit toilet	195	81	20	3	—	299
Other systems	7	7	—	2	6	22
<i>All communities with a sewerage system</i>	561	287	98	97	149	1192
No sewerage system	60	9	2	—	—	71
All communities(a)	644	299	102	97	149	1291

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

Sewage overflows and leakages

While almost all communities and dwellings had some form of sewerage system, a high proportion of communities reported problems with their system. Of the 348 communities with a reported population of 50 or more, 204 (59%) reported overflows or leakages of their sewerage system in the 12 months prior to the survey. Dwellings were affected by the overflows or leakages in 181 of these communities. Almost 10% of communities with a population of 50 or more reported 20 or more overflows in the last 12 months, indicating chronic sewerage problems. Sewage overflows or leakages were experienced by communities of all sizes, but were more prevalent in larger communities. Overflows or leakages affected a reported 2,428 dwellings, or 15% of all community dwellings.

3.14 SEWAGE OVERFLOWS OR LEAKAGES IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

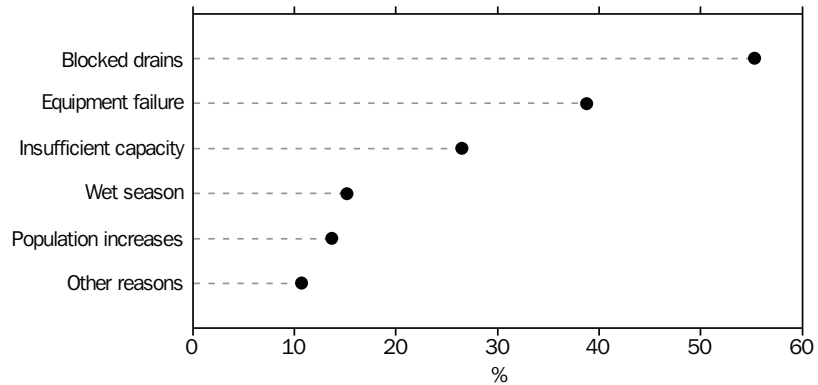
	Communities with a population of			Total
	50-99	100-199	200 or more	
Had sewage overflows or leakages				
No dwellings affected	2	5	16	23
1-4 dwellings affected	24	19	18	61
5-9 dwellings affected	11	15	16	42
10 or more dwellings affected	7	13	52	72
<i>All communities with sewage overflows or leakages(a)</i>	46	55	103	204
Had no sewage overflows or leakages	52	42	46	140
All communities(b)	102	97	149	348

(a) Includes 'not stated' for number of dwellings affected. Also includes communities with no permanent dwellings.
(b) Includes 'not stated' for whether communities experienced overflows or leakages.

Sewage overflows and leakages *continued*

Reasons reported by communities for these sewage overflows or leakages were blocked drains (55%), equipment failure (39%) and insufficient capacity of the septic system (26%).

3.15 REASONS FOR SEWAGE OVERFLOWS OR LEAKAGES IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, COMMUNITIES WITH POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE



Grey water disposal

Disposal of waste water from bathrooms, laundries and kitchens is also an important environmental health consideration. Information on the disposal of grey water was collected for 206 communities with a population of 50 or more, which were not connected to a town sewerage system or a community maintained full water-borne sewerage system.

The 1999 CHINS identified 41 communities where the method of grey water disposal is one which is considered to be undesirable by Australian public health authorities. These systems were:

- the use of a soak pit, used by 30 communities; and
- surface run-off, used by 11 communities.

DRAINAGE

Having an adequate drainage system is important to reduce exposure to flooding and ponding problems which can lead to environmental health concerns.

In the 12 months prior to the survey, flooding occurred in 176 communities (14% of all communities) although in most cases dwellings were not directly affected. A total of 303 dwellings in 55 communities were directly affected by flooding.

DRAINAGE *continued*

In the same one year period, ponding occurred in 141 communities (41%) with a population of 50 or more. Ponding occurred more than five times over that period in 40% of these communities. Of the communities experiencing ponding problems, 44 (31%) reported the longest duration of ponding to be less than one month while 18 communities (13%) reported the longest duration to be six months or more. Ponding occurred near permanent dwellings in 107 communities with a population of 50 or more, with a total of 1,414 permanent dwellings affected. The more common causes of ponding reported by affected communities were rain (87%), overflow from blocked drains (27%) and sewage overflows and leakages (17%).

3.16 FREQUENCY OF PONDING IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	<i>Communities with a population of</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>50-99</i>	<i>100-199</i>	<i>200 or more</i>	
Had ponding				
Once	10	5	41	56
Twice	1	3	4	8
Three times	1	5	7	13
Four times	2	—	6	8
Five times or more	14	18	24	56
<i>All communities with ponding</i>	28	31	82	141
Did not have ponding	74	66	67	207
All communities	102	97	149	348

SOLID WASTE

Organised rubbish collections were carried out in 322 communities with a population of 50 or more (93%). Of the 26 communities without an organised rubbish collection 65% had a population of less than 100. Rubbish was collected weekly in 122 communities (38% of communities with an organised rubbish collection), with only 2% of communities having their rubbish collected on a less frequent basis.

3.17 FREQUENCY OF ORGANISED RUBBISH COLLECTION, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	<i>Communities with a population of</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>50-99</i>	<i>100-199</i>	<i>200 or more</i>	
Organised rubbish collection				
Daily	7	5	26	38
Three times a week	12	16	42	70
Twice a week	21	25	40	86
Once a week	43	41	38	122
Less often than once a week	2	4	—	6
<i>All communities with an organised rubbish collection</i>	85	91	146	322
No organised rubbish collection	17	6	3	26
All communities	102	97	149	348

TRANSPORT

An indicator of a community's remoteness and isolation is the need to use air or sea transport to travel to the nearest town for banking and major shopping services. For communities with access to these services by road, the usual travel time is an important indicator. In 1999, there were 81 communities (6%) that were located in towns that provided banking and major shopping services. The most common means of travel for the remaining communities was by road (88%), followed by air (8%) and sea transportation (3%). Of the communities where the usual means of travel was by road, the most frequent travel time by motor vehicle was between one and four hours (49%), while 16% of communities reported a travel time of five hours or more.

Road access into and out of the community had been cut for a period of one day or more in the previous 12 months for 140 (40%) communities with a population of 50 or more. This was usually attributable to naturally occurring events such as floods or bushfires. Twenty-six communities reported that road access had been cut five times or more in the last 12 months, with most of these communities having a population of 200 or more. In most cases the longest continuous period during which communities were cut off by road was less than one week. For 37 communities, road access had been cut for a continuous period of three months or more in the previous 12 months.

3.18 ROAD ACCESS IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	<i>Communities with a population of</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>50-99</i>	<i>100-199</i>	<i>200 or more</i>	
Communities accessible by road				
Road access cut				
Once	18	9	36	63
Twice	9	10	9	28
Three times	5	5	7	17
Four times	1	2	3	6
Five or more times	4	5	17	26
<i>Total</i>	37	31	72	140
Road access not cut	61	63	54	178
Communities only accessible by air or sea	4	3	22	29
All communities(a)	102	97	149	348

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

COMMUNICATION

Of the 348 communities with a population of 50 or more, there were 214 communities (61%) where mail was delivered to a central point in the community and 86 communities (25%) where mail was delivered to a post office outside of the community. Only 11 (3%) communities with a population of 50 or more had mail delivered to each dwelling in the community.

COMMUNICATION *continued*

No radio or television broadcasts could be received in 11 communities with a population of 50 or more (3%). The most common broadcasts received by the remaining 337 communities were ABC radio and television and commercial television. Indigenous radio, such as BRACS and CAAMA, was received by 56% of discrete communities with a population of 50 or more, while Indigenous television, for example Imparja, was received by 51%.

3.19 TYPE OF BROADCASTS RECEIVED, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

Type of broadcasts	<i>Communities with a population of</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>50–99</i>	<i>100–199</i>	<i>200 or more</i>	
Radio				
ABC	80	89	138	307
Commercial	70	75	94	239
Indigenous	42	48	105	195
Television				
ABC	84	91	138	313
Commercial	83	90	133	306
SBS	53	53	69	175
Indigenous	39	41	96	176
<i>All communities who receive broadcasts(a)</i>	92	96	149	337
No broadcasts	10	1	—	11
All communities	102	97	149	348

(a) Totals may not equal the sum of items in each column as communities may specify more than one type of broadcast.

EDUCATION FACILITIES

Of the 1,291 communities there were 505 communities (39%) with a primary school located in or within 10 kilometres of the community. There were 149 communities (12%) where the nearest primary school was 100 kilometres or more from the community with 98% of these being small communities with a population of less than 50. On a reported population basis, 87% of people living in communities had access to a primary school located in or within 10 kilometres of their community.

Only a small proportion of communities had a secondary school located in or within 10 kilometres of the community, with 18% having a school to Year 10 and 12% having a school to Year 12. For 48% of communities, the nearest secondary school to Year 10 was 100 kilometres or more away. For 69% of communities, the nearest secondary school to Year 12 was located 100 kilometres or more away. On a reported population basis, 46% of people living in communities had access to a school to Year 10 located in or within 10 kilometres, while 21% had access to a school to Year 12 located in or within 10 kilometres of the community.

3.20 DISTANCE TO NEAREST SCHOOL, ALL COMMUNITIES

	Primary school	Secondary school to	
		Year 10	Year 12
Located within community	257	63	19
Distance from community (kilometres)			
Less than 10	248	166	136
10–24	238	123	69
25–49	209	160	84
50–99	182	151	83
100–249	127	267	295
250 or more	22	350	597
<i>All communities with schools not located in community</i>	1 026	1 217	1 264
All communities(a)	1 291	1 291	1 291

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

HEALTH FACILITIES

Access to medical services on a regular or continuing basis is important to ensure that health care can be readily obtained and prevention of serious health problems facilitated. This section presents information on distances of communities to health facilities and the frequency of visits by health professionals to communities. It also examines the extent to which communities have access to environmental health workers and health promotion programs, both recognised as important for the promotion of a healthy living environment and living practices.

Access to services Table 3.21 shows a high proportion of communities (69%) are located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital. Smaller communities are more likely than larger ones to be distant from hospitals. On a reported population basis, 54% of people living in communities were located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital.

3.21 DISTANCE TO NEAREST HOSPITAL, ALL COMMUNITIES

	Communities with a population of					Total	Reported population
	Less than 20	20–49	50–99	100–199	200 or more		
Located within community	—	—	—	1	9	10	15 350
Distance from community (kilometres)							
Less than 10	21	23	28	33	23	128	14 182
10–24	33	18	5	6	9	71	5 597
25–49	37	18	6	8	17	86	8 112
50–99	32	29	9	10	10	90	7 576
100–249	187	89	20	18	34	348	23 149
250 or more	324	121	34	21	47	547	35 907
<i>All communities with a hospital not located in community</i>	634	298	102	96	140	1 270	94 523
All communities(a)	644	299	102	97	149	1 291	109 994

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

Access to services *continued*

Of the 895 communities located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital, 53% reported having access to emergency air medical services. However, on a reported population basis, access to emergency air medical services was reported for over 50,000 (86%) of the 59,056 people living in communities 100 kilometres or more from a hospital.

Community health clinics and first aid clinics were more likely to be located near or within communities than were hospitals with 41% of communities being located less than 25 kilometres from a community health centre and 53% located less than 25 kilometres from a first aid clinic. On a population basis, 90% of people in communities were located less than 25 kilometres from the nearest first aid clinic.

While distance to various health services provides one measure of access, lack of transport can often mean that comparatively short distances are an impediment to service usage. For communities with a reported population of 50 or more which were located 10 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital, the survey examined the frequency with which various health workers visited the community.

For the selected health professionals shown in table 3.22, communities were more likely to have daily access to female Indigenous health workers, with 60% of communities having such access. Male Indigenous health workers were the least accessible health workers, with 47% of communities having no access to them at all. Nurses were available to 52% of discrete communities on a daily basis, and to a further 24% on a weekly or fortnightly basis. While a high proportion of communities had some form of regular access to a doctor (64% fortnightly or more frequently), only 9% had such access on a daily basis.

3.22 ACCESS TO SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE LOCATED 10 KILOMETRES OR MORE FROM THE NEAREST HOSPITAL

	Daily	Weekly/ fortnightly	Monthly	3 monthly	Less than 3 monthly	No access in community	Total(a)
Male Indigenous health worker	76	23	19	4	12	120	254
Female Indigenous health worker	152	27	13	3	10	48	254
Registered nurse	132	61	21	3	5	32	254
Doctor	24	138	46	5	4	37	254

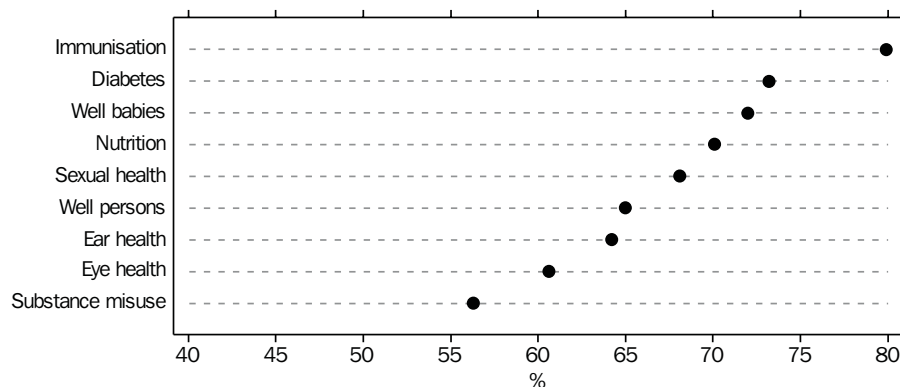
(a) Includes 'not stated'.

Health promotion There were 98 communities (28%) with a population of 50 or more that reported having an environmental health worker either working or training in the community. In 22 of these communities the environmental health worker was undergoing training and had not commenced duties. While larger communities were slightly more likely to have an environmental health worker, a substantial majority of communities of all sizes were without their services.

Environmental health workers were most likely to undertake dog control programs and be involved with rubbish disposal. They were less likely to be involved in education programs concerned with personal and domestic hygiene and food storage and preparation.

Information was also collected on a range of other health promotion programs in communities with a reported population of 50 or more which were located 10 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital. Most communities reported one or more programs being conducted on a regular basis, with immunisation programs reported by 80%, diabetes programs by 73% and well babies programs by 72% of communities. The frequency of conducting health promotion programs varied by program, from 77% for well babies programs conducted on a monthly or more frequent basis, to 46% for eye health programs conducted on this basis.

3.23 HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAMS, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE LOCATED 10 KM OR MORE FROM THE NEAREST HOSPITAL



CHAPTER 4

DETAILED TABLES

HOUSING ORGANISATIONS

4.1 ORGANISATION TYPE AND SIZE

	Organisations with				Total
	1–9 dwellings	10–19 dwellings	20–49 dwellings	50 or more dwellings	
URBAN HOUSING ORGANISATIONS					
New South Wales(a)	79	59	32	1	171
Victoria	7	11	4	—	22
Queensland	16	17	37	6	76
South Australia	1	—	—	—	1
Western Australia	16	4	—	3	23
Tasmania	—	—	1	1	2
Northern Territory	—	—	1	—	1
<i>Australia</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>296</i>
DISCRETE COMMUNITY HOUSING ORGANISATIONS					
New South Wales(a)	11	13	32	8	64
Victoria	1	1	1	—	3
Queensland	9	2	16	24	51
South Australia	16	13	15	3	47
Western Australia	26	38	29	17	110
Tasmania	—	—	1	—	1
Northern Territory	33	14	41	47	135
<i>Australia</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>411</i>
ALL HOUSING ORGANISATIONS					
New South Wales(a)	90	72	64	9	235
Victoria	8	12	5	—	25
Queensland	25	19	53	30	127
South Australia	17	13	15	3	48
Western Australia	42	42	29	20	133
Tasmania	—	—	2	1	3
Northern Territory	33	14	42	47	136
Australia	215	172	210	110	707

(a) Australian Capital Territory included with New South Wales for confidentiality reasons.

4.2 DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS, BY TYPE OF ORGANISATION

	<i>Number of dwellings</i>		
	<i>Urban housing organisations</i>	<i>Discrete community housing organisations</i>	<i>All housing organisations</i>
<i>Dwelling structure</i>			
Separate house	4 036	14 504	18 540
Semi-detached, row or terrace house	106	343	449
Flat, unit or apartment	637	721	1 358
House or flat attached to shop or office	10	13	23
Total(a)	4 821	15 603	20 424
<i>Number of bedrooms</i>			
One	113	790	903
Two	668	2 981	3 649
Three	3 120	8 906	12 026
Four	749	2 366	3 115
Five or more	95	318	413
Total(a)	4 821	15 603	20 424

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

4.3 DWELLING CONDITION

	<i>Number of dwellings</i>			
	<i>Minor or no repair</i>	<i>Major repairs</i>	<i>Replacement</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
New South Wales(b)	3 060	735	204	4 029
Victoria	319	52	18	389
Queensland	3 915	1 295	517	5 785
South Australia	647	239	114	1 000
Western Australia	2 023	706	330	3 075
Tasmania	112	8	3	123
Northern Territory	4 188	1 216	454	6 023
Australia	14 264	4 251	1 640	20 424

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

(b) Australian Capital Territory included with New South Wales for confidentiality reasons.

4.4 ORGANISATION TYPE AND SIZE, BY DWELLING CONDITION

Organisation Size (dwellings)	Number of dwellings			
	Minor or no repair	Major repairs	Replacement	Total(a)
URBAN HOUSING ORGANISATIONS				
1-9	456	65	38	564
10-19	1 087	151	52	1 290
20-49	1 816	345	77	2 265
50 or more	623	24	23	702
Total	3 982	585	190	4 821
DISCRETE COMMUNITY HOUSING ORGANISATIONS				
1-9	324	96	22	453
10-19	822	208	103	1 165
20-49	3 185	945	375	4 534
50 or more	5 951	2 417	950	9 451
Total	10 282	3 666	1 450	15 603
ALL HOUSING ORGANISATIONS				
1-9	780	161	60	1 017
10-19	1 909	359	155	2 455
20-49	5 001	1 290	452	6 799
50 or more	6 574	2 441	973	10 153
Total	14 264	4 251	1 640	20 424

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

4.5 WEEKLY RENT IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, BY DWELLING CONDITION

Weekly rent(\$)	Number of dwellings			
	Minor or no repair	Major repairs	Replacement	Total(a)
0	672	191	94	973
1-24	5 099	1 925	658	7 859
25-49	4 475	1 263	515	6 312
50-74	2 478	519	244	3 247
75 or more	1 434	267	76	1 777
Total(a)	14 264	4 251	1 640	20 424

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

4.6 MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, BY DWELLING CONDITION

Maintenance expenditure (\$ per dwelling)	Number of dwellings			
	Minor or no repair	Major repairs	Replacement	Total(a)
0	466	219	126	811
1-499	2 571	752	202	3 730
500-999	3 376	806	248	4 435
1 000-1 999	3 426	1 125	410	4 994
2 000 or more	3 970	1 151	557	5 693
Total(a)	14 264	4 251	1 640	20 424

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

4.7 SOURCE OF INCOME RECEIVED IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR PRIOR TO THE SURVEY

	Organisations that received income					Organisations that did not receive income	Total(b)
	Source of income						
	Housing grants	Rents	Business enterprises	Other source	Total(a)		
New South Wales(c)	92	227	9	9	228	7	235
Victoria	16	24	—	1	24	1	25
Queensland	87	115	6	2	118	8	127
South Australia	22	41	1	—	43	5	48
Western Australia	86	114	19	5	124	9	133
Tasmania	3	3	—	—	3	—	3
Northern Territory	93	102	8	9	112	20	136
Australia	399	626	43	26	652	50	707

(a) Totals may not equal the sum of items in each row as organisations may specify more than one source of income.

(b) Includes 'not stated'.

(c) Australian Capital Territory included with New South Wales for confidentiality reasons.

4.8 HOUSING GRANTS RECEIVED IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR PRIOR TO THE SURVEY

	<i>Organisations that received grants</i>						<i>Organisations that did not receive grants</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>
	<i>Source of grants</i>					<i>Total(a)</i>		
	<i>ATSI</i>	<i>State or Territory Government</i>	<i>Local Government</i>	<i>Joint State/Commonwealth</i>	<i>Other provider</i>			
New South Wales(c)	65	40	—	2	3	91	142	235
Victoria	16	2	—	—	—	16	9	25
Queensland	61	34	1	1	—	87	39	127
South Australia	11	14	—	1	—	22	26	48
Western Australia	63	39	11	—	4	86	47	133
Tasmania	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Northern Territory	32	28	7	62	1	93	39	136
Australia	251	157	19	66	8	399	302	707

(a) Totals may not equal the sum of items in each row as organisations may specify more than one source of grants.

(b) Includes 'not stated'.

(c) Australian Capital Territory included with New South Wales for confidentiality reasons.

4.9 WEEKLY RENT RECEIVED IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR PRIOR TO THE SURVEY

	<i>Organisations that received rent</i>				<i>Total(a)</i>	<i>Organisations that did not receive rent</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>
	<i>Level of rent</i>						
	<i>\$1-\$24</i>	<i>\$25-\$49</i>	<i>\$50-\$74</i>	<i>\$75 or more</i>			
New South Wales(c)	52	69	63	39	227	8	235
Victoria	4	6	8	6	24	1	25
Queensland	22	33	29	31	115	11	127
South Australia	30	9	—	1	41	7	48
Western Australia	46	36	18	12	114	19	133
Tasmania	—	2	1	—	3	—	3
Northern Territory	54	42	2	2	102	32	136
Australia	208	197	121	91	626	78	707

(a) Includes 'not stated' for amount of rent received.

(b) Includes 'not stated' for whether received rent.

(c) Australian Capital Territory included with New South Wales for confidentiality reasons.

4.10 ORGANISATION TYPE AND SIZE, BY TYPES OF RUNNING COSTS

Organisation size (dwellings)	Organisations with running costs for								
	Salaries	Staff training	House maintenance	Land rates	Insurance	Adminis- tration costs	Manage- ment fees	Other	Total(a)(b)
URBAN HOUSING ORGANISATIONS									
1-9	34	6	106	105	102	51	30	4	119
10-19	43	14	88	85	89	58	38	2	91
20-49	51	19	71	69	70	63	26	5	75
50 or more	11	2	11	11	11	11	2	0	11
Total	139	41	276	270	272	183	96	11	296
DISCRETE COMMUNITY HOUSING ORGANISATIONS									
1-9	14	5	49	26	58	37	16	12	96
10-19	38	21	72	30	64	48	18	6	81
20-49	95	38	128	53	121	98	22	21	135
50 or more	84	48	98	18	81	80	12	7	99
Total	231	112	347	127	324	263	68	46	411
ALL HOUSING ORGANISATIONS									
1-9	48	11	155	131	160	88	46	16	215
10-19	81	35	160	115	153	106	56	8	172
20-49	146	57	199	122	191	161	48	26	210
50 or more	95	50	109	29	92	91	14	7	110
Total	370	153	623	397	596	446	164	57	707

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

(b) Totals may not equal the sum of items in each row as organisations may specify more than one type of running cost.

4.11 MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR PRIOR TO THE SURVEY

	Organisations that had expenditure						Organisations that did not have expenditure	Total(a)
	Level of expenditure					Total		
	\$1-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1 000-\$ 1 999	\$2 000 or more	Total			
New South Wales(b)	58	55	44	47	204	24	235	
Victoria	3	4	9	8	24	1	25	
Queensland	13	19	33	38	103	18	127	
South Australia	11	9	15	4	39	8	48	
Western Australia	20	30	29	27	106	20	133	
Tasmania	—	1	1	1	3	—	3	
Northern Territory	26	22	27	32	107	19	136	
Australia	131	140	158	157	586	90	707	

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

(b) Australian Capital Territory included with New South Wales for confidentiality reasons.

4.12 DWELLINGS MAINTAINED IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR PRIOR TO THE SURVEY

	<i>Dwellings</i>		
	<i>Maintained</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Maintained</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
New South Wales(a)	2 869	4 029	71.2
Victoria	228	389	58.6
Queensland	3 808	5 785	65.8
South Australia	700	1 000	70.0
Western Australia	1 942	3 075	63.2
Tasmania	104	123	84.6
Northern Territory	4 509	6 023	74.9
Australia	14 160	20 424	69.3

(a) Australian Capital Territory included with New South Wales for confidentiality reasons.

4.13 MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE AND RENTAL INCOME IN FINANCIAL YEAR PRIOR TO THE SURVEY

	<i>Total maintenance expenditure</i>	<i>Average maintenance expenditure(a)</i>	<i>Total rental income</i>	<i>Average weekly rent(b)</i>
	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$</i>
	New South Wales(c)	5 895	1 516	8 283
Victoria	861	2 213	972	48
Queensland	13 877	2 400	13 887	46
South Australia	1 096	1 113	913	18
Western Australia	4 326	1 442	4 972	32
Tasmania	225	1 829	326	51
Northern Territory	12 755	2 150	7 146	23
Australia	39 035	1 942	36 499	35

(a) Calculation includes dwellings with no maintenance expenditure. Excludes organisations where maintenance expenditure 'not stated'.

(b) Calculation includes dwellings with no rental income. Excludes organisations where rental income 'not stated'.

(c) Australian Capital Territory included with New South Wales for confidentiality reasons.

DISCRETE COMMUNITIES

4.14 REPORTED POPULATION, ALL COMMUNITIES

	<i>Communities with a population of</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Less than 20</i>	<i>20-49</i>	<i>50-99</i>	<i>100-199</i>	<i>200 or more</i>	
New South Wales	22	186	1 186	2 343	5 366	9 103
Queensland	609	649	253	670	27 259	29 440
South Australia	502	391	791	840	2 730	5 254
Western Australia	1 274	2 160	2 023	4 725	6 979	17 161
Northern Territory	3 275	5 503	2 442	3 951	33 545	48 716
Australia(a)	5 682	8 889	6 765	12 779	75 879	109 994

(a) Victoria and Tasmania included in Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.15 REASONS FOR LARGEST INCREASE IN POPULATION IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	<i>Communities with a population of</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>50-99</i>	<i>100-199</i>	<i>200 or more</i>	
Reasons for population increase				
Cultural reason	49	62	87	198
Wet season	9	13	31	53
Dry season	3	2	7	12
Sporting or recreational event	11	22	31	64
Holidays or visiting	35	35	44	114
Other reasons	14	7	15	36
<i>All communities with population increase(a)</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>275</i>
No population increase	27	18	28	73
All communities	102	97	149	348

(a) Totals may not equal the sum of items in each column as communities may specify more than one type of reason.

4.16 COMMUNITY OWNED OR MANAGED DWELLINGS, BY COMMUNITY SIZE—ALL COMMUNITIES

	Number of dwellings					
	Communities with a population of					Total
	Less than 20	20–49	50–99	100–199	200 or more	
New South Wales	2	61	224	381	638	1 306
Queensland	57	28	17	253	3 492	3 847
South Australia	125	65	160	197	418	965
Western Australia	223	288	399	794	966	2 670
Northern Territory	665	793	352	506	3 620	5 936
Australia(a)	1 072	1 235	1 175	2 173	9 134	14 789

(a) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.17 CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMUNITY OWNED OR MANAGED DWELLINGS, BY COMMUNITY SIZE—ALL COMMUNITIES

	Number of dwellings					
	Communities with a population of					Total
	Less than 20	20–49	50–99	100–199	200 or more	
Permanent dwelling structure						
Separate house	1 024	1 200	1 102	2 036	8 394	13 756
Semi-detached, row or terrace house	7	4	37	27	209	284
Flat, unit or apartment	25	27	34	86	509	681
House or flat attached to shop or office	1	3	2	1	5	12
Total(a)	1 072	1 235	1 175	2 173	9 134	14 789
Number of bedrooms						
One	64	77	92	128	426	787
Two	337	401	286	433	1 463	2 920
Three	537	615	632	1 161	5 480	8 425
Four	100	123	139	333	1 553	2 248
Five or more	16	18	26	40	186	286
Total(a)	1 072	1 235	1 175	2 173	9 134	14 789

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

4.18 COMMUNITY OWNED OR MANAGED DWELLINGS, BY DWELLING CONDITION—ALL COMMUNITIES

	<i>Number of dwellings</i>			
	<i>Minor or no repair</i>	<i>Major repairs</i>	<i>Replacement</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50				
New South Wales	53	7	3	63
Queensland	69	9	4	85
South Australia	135	49	6	190
Western Australia	390	74	31	511
Northern Territory	1 156	237	46	1 458
<i>Australia(b)</i>	<i>1 803</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>2 307</i>
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE				
New South Wales	771	364	108	1 243
Queensland	2 393	933	411	3 762
South Australia	493	177	105	775
Western Australia	1 266	610	283	2 159
Northern Territory	3 083	986	409	4 478
<i>Australia(b)</i>	<i>8 051</i>	<i>3 087</i>	<i>1 319</i>	<i>12 482</i>
ALL COMMUNITIES				
New South Wales	824	371	111	1 306
Queensland	2 462	942	415	3 847
South Australia	628	226	111	965
Western Australia	1 656	684	314	2 670
Northern Territory	4 239	1 223	455	5 936
Australia(b)	9 854	3 463	1 409	14 789

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

(b) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.19 OCCUPIED TEMPORARY DWELLINGS, ALL COMMUNITIES

	Occupied temporary dwellings			Persons living in temporary dwellings	
	Caravans, tin sheds or cabins	Improvised shelters	Total	Persons requiring permanent housing	Total
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50					
New South Wales	7	9	16	18	18
Queensland	88	132	220	815	815
South Australia	31	15	46	68	133
Western Australia	326	55	381	1 195	1 277
Northern Territory	306	170	476	1 390	1 545
<i>Australia(a)</i>	758	381	1 139	3 486	3 788
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE					
New South Wales	62	34	96	242	248
Queensland	172	87	259	708	731
South Australia	43	46	89	137	216
Western Australia	150	46	196	671	713
Northern Territory	370	131	501	2 104	2 253
<i>Australia(a)</i>	801	344	1 145	3 865	4 166
ALL COMMUNITIES					
New South Wales	69	43	112	260	266
Queensland	260	219	479	1 523	1 546
South Australia	74	61	135	205	349
Western Australia	476	101	577	1 866	1 990
Northern Territory	676	301	977	3 494	3 798
Australia(a)	1 559	725	2 284	7 351	7 954

(a) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.20 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER, ALL COMMUNITIES

	<i>Town water</i>	<i>Bore water</i>	<i>Rain water tank</i>	<i>River or reservoir</i>	<i>Well or spring</i>	<i>Other organised supply</i>	<i>No organised supply</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
New South Wales	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
Queensland	2	20	29	18	31	—	5	105
South Australia	2	42	34	—	—	—	1	79
Western Australia	18	159	2	10	2	7	2	200
Northern Territory	39	390	28	44	29	5	8	550
<i>Australia(b)</i>	69	611	93	73	62	12	16	943
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
New South Wales	43	8	3	4	—	—	—	58
Queensland	8	11	11	13	1	—	—	44
South Australia	3	13	10	1	—	—	—	27
Western Australia	25	55	1	4	—	—	—	85
Northern Territory	34	93	—	3	1	—	—	131
<i>Australia(b)</i>	115	180	26	25	2	—	—	348
ALL COMMUNITIES								
New South Wales	51	8	3	5	—	—	—	67
Queensland	10	31	40	31	32	—	5	149
South Australia	5	55	44	1	—	—	1	106
Western Australia	43	214	3	14	2	7	2	285
Northern Territory	73	483	28	47	30	5	8	681
Australia(b)	184	791	119	98	64	12	16	1 291

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

(b) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.21 DWELLINGS CONNECTED TO WATER SUPPLY, ALL COMMUNITIES

	<i>Communities with</i>			<i>Total(a)</i>
	<i>All dwellings connected</i>	<i>Not all dwellings connected</i>	<i>No permanent dwellings</i>	
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50				
New South Wales	8	—	1	9
Queensland	45	8	52	105
South Australia	71	4	4	79
Western Australia	131	20	49	200
Northern Territory	410	53	71	550
Australia(b)	665	85	177	943
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE				
New South Wales	58	—	—	58
Queensland	42	2	—	44
South Australia	27	—	—	27
Western Australia	84	1	—	85
Northern Territory	123	6	2	131
Australia(b)	337	9	2	348
ALL COMMUNITIES				
New South Wales	66	—	1	67
Queensland	87	10	52	149
South Australia	98	4	4	106
Western Australia	215	21	49	285
Northern Territory	533	59	73	681
Australia(b)	1 002	94	179	1 291

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

(b) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.22 WATER RESTRICTIONS IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	<i>Experienced water restrictions</i>						<i>No restrictions</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Once</i>	<i>Twice</i>	<i>Three times</i>	<i>Four times</i>	<i>Five or more times</i>	<i>Total</i>		
New South Wales	7	7	5	—	—	19	39	58
Queensland	9	2	2	1	11	25	19	44
South Australia	1	3	1	—	3	8	19	27
Western Australia	12	4	2	1	15	34	51	85
Northern Territory	7	6	4	3	14	34	97	131
Australia(a)	37	22	14	5	43	121	227	348

(a) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.23 WATER TREATMENT, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE NOT CONNECTED TO TOWN SUPPLY

	<i>Water treated</i>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Water not treated</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
	<i>Chlorination</i>	<i>Disinfectants</i>	<i>Direct filtration</i>	<i>Sedimentation or filtration</i>	<i>Other</i>			
New South Wales	4	1	3	2	1	7	8	16
Queensland	25	1	3	4	7	25	11	36
South Australia	8	—	—	2	2	9	15	24
Western Australia	31	20	3	1	7	47	13	60
Northern Territory	33	3	5	4	5	39	55	96
Australia(b)	101	25	14	13	22	127	103	233

(a) Total may not equal the sum of components as communities may have more than one type of treatment.

(b) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.24 WATER TESTING, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE NOT CONNECTED TO TOWN WATER SUPPLY

	<i>Water tested</i>			<i>Water not tested</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Failed testing(a)</i>	<i>Not failed testing</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>		
New South Wales	3	6	10	6	16
Queensland	11	15	26	10	36
South Australia	3	8	11	13	24
Western Australia	16	27	43	17	60
Northern Territory	24	44	78	18	96
Australia(c)	58	100	169	64	233

(a) Water failed testing at least once in the 12 months prior to the survey.

(b) Includes 'not stated'.

(c) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.25 MAIN SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, ALL COMMUNITIES

	<i>State grid</i>	<i>Community generators</i>	<i>Domestic generators</i>	<i>Solar</i>	<i>Solar hybrid</i>	<i>Other source</i>	<i>No electricity</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
New South Wales	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Queensland	7	17	49	3	1	—	27	105
South Australia	27	2	17	19	7	—	7	79
Western Australia	23	45	96	3	18	1	14	200
Northern Territory	39	91	168	101	57	3	83	550
<i>Australia(b)</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>943</i>
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
New South Wales	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	58
Queensland	20	23	—	—	1	—	—	44
South Australia	14	11	—	—	1	1	—	27
Western Australia	30	52	2	—	—	—	1	85
Northern Territory	52	57	10	5	6	—	1	131
<i>Australia(b)</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>348</i>
ALL COMMUNITIES								
New South Wales	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
Queensland	27	40	49	3	2	—	27	149
South Australia	41	13	17	19	8	1	7	106
Western Australia	53	97	98	3	18	1	15	285
Northern Territory	91	148	178	106	63	3	84	681
Australia(b)	281	299	342	131	91	5	133	1 291

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

(b) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.26 DWELLINGS CONNECTED TO ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, ALL COMMUNITIES

	Communities with			Total(a)
	All dwellings connected	Not all dwellings connected	No permanent dwellings	
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50				
New South Wales	8	—	1	9
Queensland	45	8	52	105
South Australia	68	7	4	79
Western Australia	133	17	49	200
Northern Territory	372	95	71	550
Australia(b)	626	127	177	943
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE				
New South Wales	58	—	—	58
Queensland	41	3	—	44
South Australia	27	—	—	27
Western Australia	82	3	—	85
Northern Territory	120	9	2	131
Australia(b)	331	15	2	348
ALL COMMUNITIES				
New South Wales	66	—	1	67
Queensland	86	11	52	149
South Australia	95	7	4	106
Western Australia	215	20	49	285
Northern Territory	492	104	73	681
Australia(b)	957	142	179	1 291

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

(b) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.27 INTERRUPTIONS TO ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	Experienced power interruptions						Total	No interruptions	Total(a)
	1-4 times	5-9 times	10-14 times	15-19 times	20 or more times				
New South Wales	19	9	3	2	4	37	21	58	
Queensland	12	8	8	1	13	42	2	44	
South Australia	8	3	3	2	4	19	7	27	
Western Australia	33	15	9	2	15	74	10	85	
Northern Territory	48	19	10	8	21	106	21	131	
Australia(b)	120	55	33	16	57	280	62	348	

(a) Includes 'not stated'. Also includes communities with no electricity supply.

(b) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.28 MAIN TYPE OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM, ALL COMMUNITIES

	Town system	Community water-borne	Septic tanks—common effluent	Septic tanks—leach drain	Pit toilet	Other systems	No sewerage system	Total(a)
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
New South Wales	6	—	1	—	—	1	—	9
Queensland	2	—	9	22	57	5	9	105
South Australia	—	—	6	40	27	3	3	79
Western Australia	3	4	12	155	17	—	6	200
Northern Territory	6	2	27	263	175	5	51	550
<i>Australia(b)</i>	17	6	55	480	276	14	69	943
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
New South Wales	30	11	11	5	—	1	—	58
Queensland	5	10	8	17	—	4	—	44
South Australia	—	5	8	10	4	—	—	27
Western Australia	7	22	19	32	1	3	1	85
Northern Territory	28	38	21	23	18	—	1	131
<i>Australia(b)</i>	71	88	67	87	23	8	2	348
ALL COMMUNITIES								
New South Wales	36	11	12	5	—	2	—	67
Queensland	7	10	17	39	57	9	9	149
South Australia	—	5	14	50	31	3	3	106
Western Australia	10	26	31	187	18	3	7	285
Northern Territory	34	40	48	286	193	5	52	681
Australia(b)	88	94	122	567	299	22	71	1 291

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

(b) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.29 DWELLINGS CONNECTED TO SEWERAGE SYSTEM, ALL COMMUNITIES

	<i>Communities with</i>			<i>Total(a)</i>
	<i>All dwellings connected</i>	<i>Not all dwellings connected</i>	<i>No permanent dwellings</i>	
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50				
New South Wales	8	—	1	9
Queensland	53	—	52	105
South Australia	72	3	4	79
Western Australia	138	13	49	200
Northern Territory	402	59	71	550
Australia(b)	673	75	177	943
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE				
New South Wales	57	1	—	58
Queensland	44	—	—	44
South Australia	26	1	—	27
Western Australia	81	4	—	85
Northern Territory	121	8	2	131
Australia(b)	332	14	2	348
ALL COMMUNITIES				
New South Wales	65	1	1	67
Queensland	97	—	52	149
South Australia	98	4	4	106
Western Australia	219	17	49	285
Northern Territory	523	67	73	681
Australia(b)	1 005	89	179	1 291

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

(b) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.30 SEWAGE OVERFLOWS OR LEAKAGES IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	<i>Experienced overflows or leakages</i>						<i>No overflows or leakages</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
	<i>1-4 times</i>	<i>5-9 times</i>	<i>10-14 times</i>	<i>15-19 times</i>	<i>20 or more times</i>	<i>Total</i>		
New South Wales	19	5	3	—	5	32	26	58
Queensland	15	7	2	1	8	33	11	44
South Australia	5	4	1	—	4	14	13	27
Western Australia	42	4	1	1	10	58	26	85
Northern Territory	40	10	6	3	7	66	62	131
Australia(b)	122	30	13	5	34	204	140	348

(a) Includes communities with no sewerage system and no permanent dwellings.

(b) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.31 DWELLINGS AFFECTED BY SEWAGE OVERFLOWS OR LEAKAGES IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	<i>Communities with overflows or leakages</i>					<i>No overflows or leakages</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>
	<i>No dwellings</i>	<i>1-4 dwellings</i>	<i>5-9 dwellings</i>	<i>10 or more dwellings</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>		
New South Wales	2	12	8	10	32	26	58
Queensland	4	11	5	13	33	11	44
South Australia	1	3	5	4	14	13	27
Western Australia	8	16	12	18	58	26	85
Northern Territory	8	19	12	26	66	62	131
Australia(c)	23	61	42	72	204	140	348

(a) Includes 'not stated' for number of dwellings affected.

(b) Includes 'not stated' for whether experienced overflows or leakages. Also includes communities with no permanent dwellings.

(c) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.32 TYPE OF GREY WATER DISPOSAL, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	<i>Same septic system used for sewage</i>	<i>Separate septic system</i>	<i>Ground or surface run off</i>	<i>Soak pit</i>	<i>Not applicable(a)</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>
New South Wales	15	2	1	1	39	58
Queensland	22	—	2	9	10	44
South Australia	20	—	—	2	5	27
Western Australia	53	—	3	2	23	85
Northern Territory	38	12	5	16	59	131
Australia(c)	151	14	11	30	136	348

(a) Includes communities connected to town or community maintained sewerage system.

(b) Includes 'not stated'.

(c) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.33 FREQUENCY OF PONDING IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	<i>Experienced ponding</i>					<i>Total</i>	<i>No ponding</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Once</i>	<i>Twice</i>	<i>Three times</i>	<i>Four times</i>	<i>Five or more times</i>			
New South Wales	3	—	2	—	26	31	27	58
Queensland	17	1	—	3	6	27	17	44
South Australia	2	1	—	1	1	5	22	27
Western Australia	11	3	5	—	13	32	53	85
Northern Territory	23	2	6	4	9	44	87	131
Australia(a)	56	8	13	8	56	141	207	348

(a) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.34 FREQUENCY OF FLOODING IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	<i>Experienced flooding</i>					<i>Total</i>	<i>No flooding</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Once</i>	<i>Twice</i>	<i>Three times</i>	<i>Four times</i>	<i>Five or more times</i>			
New South Wales	7	3	2	2	4	18	40	58
Queensland	6	1	1	—	6	14	30	44
South Australia	3	1	—	—	1	5	22	27
Western Australia	14	4	3	1	4	26	59	85
Northern Territory	15	5	2	2	6	30	101	131
Australia(a)	45	15	8	5	21	94	254	348

(a) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.35 TYPE OF RUBBISH DISPOSAL, ALL COMMUNITIES

	<i>Rubbish disposal</i>							<i>Total(a)</i>
	<i>Fenced community</i>	<i>Unfenced community</i>	<i>Rubbish tip outside of community land</i>	<i>Burnt</i>	<i>Other type of rubbish disposal</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>No organised rubbish disposal</i>	
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
New South Wales	1	—	7	—	1	9	—	9
Queensland	10	56	13	12	—	91	14	105
South Australia	38	9	20	8	2	77	2	79
Western Australia	13	113	25	30	—	181	9	200
Northern Territory	9	346	36	80	23	494	38	550
<i>Australia(b)</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>524</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>852</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>943</i>
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
New South Wales	3	2	50	—	1	56	1	58
Queensland	9	23	12	—	—	44	—	44
South Australia	17	3	7	—	—	27	—	27
Western Australia	8	48	26	1	2	85	—	85
Northern Territory	12	79	39	1	—	131	—	131
<i>Australia(b)</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>348</i>
ALL COMMUNITIES								
New South Wales	4	2	57	—	2	65	1	67
Queensland	19	79	25	12	—	135	14	149
South Australia	55	12	27	8	2	104	2	106
Western Australia	21	161	51	31	2	266	9	285
Northern Territory	21	425	75	81	23	625	38	681
Australia(b)	120	680	237	132	29	1 198	64	1 291

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

(b) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.36 TRAVEL TIME TO NEAREST MAJOR SERVICE CENTRE, BY USUAL MODE OF TRANSPORT—ALL COMMUNITIES

	Communities with a population of					Total
	Less than 20	20-49	50-99	100-199	200 or more	
Time taken to travel by road (motor vehicle) to nearest major service centre						
Less than 1 hour	193	81	29	29	33	365
1-4 hours	272	147	34	21	44	518
5-9 hours	87	25	10	12	18	152
10 hours or more	8	3	2	1	2	16
<i>All communities by road(a)</i>	563	256	75	63	97	1 054
Time taken to travel by air or sea to nearest major service centre						
Less than 1 hour	30	19	6	1	13	69
1-4 hours	36	7	2	2	19	66
5-9 hours	2	1	1	—	—	4
10 hours or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>All communities by air or sea</i>	68	27	9	3	32	139
Time taken to travel by usual mode of transport to nearest major service centre(a)						
Less than 1 hour	223	101	35	30	46	435
1-4 hours	310	159	36	23	63	591
5-9 hours	89	26	11	12	18	156
10 hours or more	9	3	2	1	2	17
<i>All communities by all modes</i>	642	289	84	66	129	1 210
Community located within major service centre	2	10	18	31	20	81
All communities	644	299	102	97	149	1 291

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

4.37 DURATION OF THE LONGEST PERIOD OF ROAD INACCESSIBILITY IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	Communities accessible by road					Total	Road access not cut	Communities only accessible by air or sea	Total(a)
	Duration of inaccessibility (weeks)								
	Less than 1	1-3	4-11	12 or more	Total				
New South Wales	6	5	2	2	15	43	—	58	
Queensland	8	4	2	8	22	5	17	44	
South Australia	4	3	—	—	7	19	—	27	
Western Australia	10	11	4	11	36	46	3	85	
Northern Territory	23	12	9	16	60	63	8	131	
Australia(b)	51	35	17	37	140	178	29	348	

(a) Includes 'not stated'.
(b) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.38 ACCESS TO PUBLIC TELEPHONES, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	<i>Public telephones</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>No public telephones</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>One telephone</i>	<i>Two telephones</i>	<i>Three telephones</i>	<i>Four or more telephones</i>			
New South Wales	12	2	1	—	15	43	58
Queensland	17	8	6	4	35	9	44
South Australia	14	3	2	—	19	8	27
Western Australia	46	27	3	2	78	7	85
Northern Territory	75	22	8	10	115	16	131
Australia(a)	166	62	20	16	264	84	348

(a) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.39 TYPE OF BROADCASTS RECEIVED, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	<i>Type of broadcast</i>								<i>Total(a)(b)</i>
	<i>ABC radio</i>	<i>Commercial radio</i>	<i>Indigenous radio</i>	<i>ABC television</i>	<i>Commercial television</i>	<i>SBS television</i>	<i>Indigenous television</i>	<i>No broadcasts</i>	
New South Wales	58	57	10	58	58	41	6	—	58
Queensland	43	21	35	38	39	22	26	—	44
South Australia	24	15	17	24	23	11	21	—	27
Western Australia	72	70	41	76	78	22	12	2	85
Northern Territory	107	73	92	114	105	76	111	9	131
Australia(c)	307	239	195	313	306	175	176	11	348

(a) Totals may not equal the sum of items in each column as communities may specify more than one type of broadcast.

(b) Includes 'not stated'.

(c) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.40 POSTAL DELIVERY, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	<i>Post office box outside the community</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Each house in the community</i>	<i>Central point in the community</i>	<i>Post office box outside the community</i>	<i>Other location outside the community</i>	
New South Wales	11	18	20	9	58
Queensland	—	39	3	2	44
South Australia	—	23	2	2	27
Western Australia	—	48	27	10	85
Northern Territory	—	84	33	14	131
Australia(a)	11	214	86	37	348

(a) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.41 FREQUENCY OF POSTAL SERVICE, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	<i>Daily</i>	<i>Three times a week</i>	<i>Twice a week</i>	<i>Once a week</i>	<i>Less than once a week</i>	<i>Total</i>
New South Wales	49	6	2	1	—	58
Queensland	22	13	7	1	1	44
South Australia	10	4	8	5	—	27
Western Australia	34	11	19	17	4	85
Northern Territory	49	33	19	25	5	131
Australia(a)	166	68	55	49	10	348

(a) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.42 DISTANCE TO NEAREST PRIMARY SCHOOL, ALL COMMUNITIES

	<i>Located within the community</i>	<i>Distance from community (kilometres)</i>						<i>Total(a)</i>
		<i>Less than 10</i>	<i>10–24</i>	<i>25–49</i>	<i>50–99</i>	<i>100–249</i>	<i>250 or more</i>	
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
New South Wales	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	9
Queensland	1	21	20	33	22	8	—	105
South Australia	0	14	32	24	6	3	—	79
Western Australia	9	25	44	41	35	36	10	200
Northern Territory	51	68	117	101	116	77	12	550
<i>Australia(b)</i>	63	134	213	200	179	124	22	943
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
New South Wales	15	38	4	1	—	—	—	58
Queensland	34	7	2	—	—	1	—	44
South Australia	14	6	3	3	1	—	—	27
Western Australia	50	22	7	3	1	2	—	85
Northern Territory	80	41	7	2	1	—	—	131
<i>Australia(b)</i>	194	114	25	9	3	3	—	348
ALL COMMUNITIES								
New South Wales	17	44	4	2	—	—	—	67
Queensland	35	28	22	33	22	9	—	149
South Australia	14	20	35	27	7	3	—	106
Western Australia	59	47	51	44	36	38	10	285
Northern Territory	131	109	124	103	117	77	12	681
Australia(b)	257	248	238	209	182	127	22	1 291

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

(b) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.43 DISTANCE TO NEAREST SECONDARY SCHOOL (TO YEAR 10), ALL COMMUNITIES

	<i>Located within the community</i>	<i>Distance from community (kilometres)</i>						<i>Total(a)</i>
		<i>Less than 10</i>	<i>10–24</i>	<i>25–49</i>	<i>50–99</i>	<i>100–249</i>	<i>250 or more</i>	
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
New South Wales	—	5	1	2	1	—	—	9
Queensland	—	18	12	13	15	10	37	105
South Australia	—	12	14	26	7	2	18	79
Western Australia	—	21	41	44	30	53	11	200
Northern Territory	—	17	24	51	75	161	211	550
<i>Australia(b)</i>	—	73	92	136	128	226	277	943
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
New South Wales	6	31	9	5	5	2	—	58
Queensland	8	10	2	4	6	11	3	44
South Australia	4	4	4	4	2	2	7	27
Western Australia	30	21	9	5	2	5	13	85
Northern Territory	15	27	6	4	8	21	50	131
<i>Australia(b)</i>	63	93	31	24	23	41	73	348
ALL COMMUNITIES								
New South Wales	6	36	10	7	6	2	—	67
Queensland	8	28	14	17	21	21	40	149
South Australia	4	16	18	30	9	4	25	106
Western Australia	30	42	50	49	32	58	24	285
Northern Territory	15	44	30	55	83	182	261	681
Australia(b)	63	166	123	160	151	267	350	1 291

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

(b) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.44 DISTANCE TO NEAREST SECONDARY SCHOOL (TO YEAR 12), ALL COMMUNITIES

	Located within community	Distance from community (kilometres)						Total(a)
		Less than 10	10-24	25-49	50-99	100-249	250 or more	
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
New South Wales	—	5	1	2	1	—	—	9
Queensland	—	4	1	5	9	8	78	105
South Australia	—	11	7	8	3	2	48	79
Western Australia	—	17	21	21	17	88	36	200
Northern Territory	—	9	13	26	27	143	324	550
Australia(b)	—	46	43	62	57	241	486	943
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
New South Wales	3	30	10	6	7	2	—	58
Queensland	1	10	2	5	7	12	7	44
South Australia	2	3	4	3	1	3	11	27
Western Australia	10	20	5	4	2	14	30	85
Northern Territory	3	27	5	3	8	22	63	131
Australia(b)	19	90	26	22	26	54	111	348
ALL COMMUNITIES								
New South Wales	3	35	11	8	8	2	0	67
Queensland	1	14	3	10	16	20	85	149
South Australia	2	14	11	11	4	5	59	106
Western Australia	10	37	26	25	19	102	66	285
Northern Territory	3	36	18	29	35	165	387	681
Australia(b)	19	136	69	84	83	295	597	1291

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

(b) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.45 OTHER TYPES OF EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	Other types of educational services in community					Total(a)	No other educational services in community	Total(b)
	Pre-primary	Homework centre	TAFE courses	Other educational services	Total(a)			
New South Wales	25	15	18	6	36	22	58	
Queensland	29	13	23	6	34	10	44	
South Australia	11	2	13	3	17	10	27	
Western Australia	41	14	23	11	50	34	85	
Northern Territory	43	17	27	33	65	66	131	
Australia(c)	151	63	105	59	206	142	348	

(a) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column as communities may specify more than one type of other educational services.

(b) Includes 'not stated'.

(c) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.46 DISTANCE TO NEAREST HOSPITAL, ALL COMMUNITIES

	Located within community	Distance from community (kilometres)						Total(a)
		Less than 10	10-24	25-49	50-99	100-249	250 or more	
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
New South Wales	—	5	—	3	1	—	—	9
Queensland	—	13	12	14	10	19	37	105
South Australia	—	6	2	4	2	2	63	79
Western Australia	—	13	20	13	20	105	29	200
Northern Territory	—	7	17	21	28	150	316	550
Australia(b)	—	44	51	55	61	276	445	943
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
New South Wales	1	29	6	13	6	3	—	58
Queensland	8	7	1	6	7	12	3	44
South Australia	1	4	2	2	2	3	13	27
Western Australia	—	19	7	5	5	28	21	85
Northern Territory	—	25	4	3	8	26	65	131
Australia(b)	10	84	20	31	29	72	102	348
ALL COMMUNITIES								
New South Wales	1	34	6	16	7	3	—	67
Queensland	8	20	13	20	17	31	40	149
South Australia	1	10	4	6	4	5	76	106
Western Australia	—	32	27	18	25	133	50	285
Northern Territory	—	32	21	24	36	176	381	681
Australia(b)	10	128	71	86	90	348	547	1291

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

(b) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.47 DISTANCE TO NEAREST COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE, ALL COMMUNITIES

	Located within community	Distance from community (kilometres)						Total(a)
		Less than 10	10-24	25-49	50-99	100-249	250 or more	
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
New South Wales	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	9
Queensland	1	18	20	33	22	10	—	105
South Australia	—	9	23	32	3	6	—	79
Western Australia	1	20	44	34	48	34	12	200
Northern Territory	—	72	109	105	131	109	18	550
Australia(b)	2	119	196	207	205	159	30	943
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
New South Wales	15	3	5	2	3	—	—	58
Queensland	25	1	1	1	—	1	—	44
South Australia	13	0	4	3	0	2	—	27
Western Australia	47	4	4	4	1	5	1	85
Northern Territory	74	15	4	4	5	4	—	131
Australia(b)	177	23	18	14	9	12	1	348
ALL COMMUNITIES								
New South Wales	15	3	5	5	4	—	—	67
Queensland	26	19	21	34	22	11	—	149
South Australia	13	9	27	35	3	8	—	106
Western Australia	48	24	48	38	49	39	13	285
Northern Territory	74	87	113	109	136	113	18	681
Australia(b)	179	142	214	221	214	171	31	1291

(a) Includes 'not stated'. Also includes 'not collected' for communities with a population of 50 or more that have a hospital located in or within 10 kilometres of the community.

(b) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.48 DISTANCE TO NEAREST FIRST AID CLINIC, ALL COMMUNITIES

	Located within community	Distance from community (kilometres)						Total(a)
		Less than 10	10-24	25-49	50-99	100-249	250 or more	
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
New South Wales	—	6	1	1	1	—	—	9
Queensland	1	19	20	33	22	10	—	105
South Australia	—	16	23	33	4	3	—	79
Western Australia	3	30	47	36	45	28	11	200
Northern Territory	—	79	112	111	132	93	16	550
Australia(b)	4	150	203	214	204	134	27	943
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
New South Wales	16	34	5	—	3	—	—	58
Queensland	33	8	1	1	—	1	—	44
South Australia	16	4	3	3	—	1	—	27
Western Australia	52	23	4	3	—	3	—	85
Northern Territory	84	32	4	2	5	4	—	131
Australia(b)	204	101	17	9	8	9	—	348
ALL COMMUNITIES								
New South Wales	16	40	6	1	4	—	—	67
Queensland	34	27	21	34	22	11	—	149
South Australia	16	20	26	36	4	4	—	106
Western Australia	55	53	51	39	45	31	11	285
Northern Territory	84	111	116	113	137	97	16	681
Australia(b)	208	251	220	223	212	143	27	1 291

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

(b) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.49 DISTANCE TO NEAREST CHEMIST OR DISPENSARY, ALL COMMUNITIES

	Located within community	Distance from community (kilometres)						Total(a)
		Less than 10	10-24	25-49	50-99	100-249	250 or more	
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
New South Wales	—	6	1	1	1	—	—	9
Queensland	—	19	20	33	22	10	—	105
South Australia	—	8	6	9	4	4	48	79
Western Australia	—	16	27	21	21	96	19	200
Northern Territory	—	56	81	70	77	88	172	550
Australia(b)	—	105	135	134	125	198	239	943
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
New South Wales	2	37	7	4	6	2	—	58
Queensland	17	9	1	3	4	10	—	44
South Australia	7	4	2	2	2	1	9	27
Western Australia	17	20	7	4	5	23	9	85
Northern Territory	43	36	6	3	6	14	22	131
Australia(b)	87	106	23	18	23	50	40	348
ALL COMMUNITIES								
New South Wales	2	43	8	5	7	2	—	67
Queensland	17	28	21	36	26	20	—	149
South Australia	7	12	8	11	6	5	57	106
Western Australia	17	36	34	25	26	119	28	285
Northern Territory	43	92	87	73	83	102	194	681
Australia(b)	87	211	158	152	148	248	279	1 291

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

(b) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

4.50 ACCESS TO HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE LOCATED 10 KILOMETRES OR MORE FROM THE NEAREST HOSPITAL

	Daily	Weekly/ fortnightly	Monthly	3 monthly	Less than 3 monthly	No access in community	Total(a)
Dentist	1	6	25	27	90	105	254
Obstetrician or Gynaecologist	—	3	4	22	33	191	254
Ear, Nose or Throat Specialist	—	2	2	12	45	191	254
Eye Specialist	—	—	1	10	101	140	254
Dietician	—	4	17	14	65	151	254
Physiotherapist	—	5	10	11	58	168	254
Drug and Alcohol worker	9	10	13	20	50	149	254
Mental Health worker	3	15	18	20	53	143	254

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

Note: See table 3.22 for access to other health professionals.

4.51 HEALTH PROFESSIONALS BY LENGTH OF TIME WORKED IN COMMUNITY, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE LOCATED 10 KILOMETRES OR MORE FROM THE NEAREST HOSPITAL

	<i>Length of time worked in community (months)</i>				<i>No access in the community</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
	<i>Less than 6</i>	<i>6-11</i>	<i>12-23</i>	<i>24 or more</i>		
Male Indigenous health worker	18	6	12	97	120	254
Female Indigenous health worker	14	9	22	160	48	254
Registered nurse	36	16	28	141	32	254
Doctor	61	30	20	103	37	254

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

4.52 INDIGENOUS HEALTH WORKERS ATTENDING TRAINING COURSES, BY COMMUNITY SIZE—COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE LOCATED 10 KILOMETRES OR MORE FROM THE NEAREST HOSPITAL

	<i>Communities with a population of</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>50-99</i>	<i>100-199</i>	<i>200 or more</i>	
Indigenous health worker				
Attended training courses				
Clinical medicine	36	25	70	131
Health education	42	37	84	163
Cultural education or promotions	25	29	55	109
Environmental health	24	20	48	92
Other training courses	8	1	12	21
All who attended training(a)	48	41	93	182
Did not attend training courses	10	9	11	30
No Indigenous health worker	16	13	12	41
All communities(b)	75	63	116	254

(a) Totals may not equal the sum of items in each column as communities may specify more than one training course.
(b) Includes 'not stated'.

4.53 CONDUCT OF HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAMS, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE LOCATED 10 KILOMETRES OR MORE FROM THE NEAREST HOSPITAL

	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly	3 monthly	Less than 3 monthly	Not conducted	Total(a)
Well babies	99	18	26	8	32	71	254
Well persons	50	13	34	12	55	89	254
Sexual health	37	7	43	24	62	81	254
Substance misuse	25	9	35	19	55	111	254
Immunisation	105	13	30	17	38	51	254
Eye health	42	7	22	17	65	100	254
Ear health	58	9	26	20	50	91	254
Nutrition	61	10	45	17	45	76	254
Diabetes	74	12	40	23	37	68	254

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

4.54 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH WORKERS, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	<i>Communities with environmental health worker</i>			<i>No environmental health worker</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Working</i>	<i>Training</i>	<i>Total</i>		
New South Wales	—	—	—	58	58
Queensland	16	10	26	18	44
South Australia	5	—	5	22	27
Western Australia	40	7	47	38	85
Northern Territory	15	4	19	112	131
Australia(a)	76	22	98	250	348

(a) Victoria and Tasmania included with Australia for confidentiality reasons.

Note: Community based environmental health workers do not operate in all States, with New South Wales and Victoria relying on regionally based environmental health officers.

4.55 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH WORKER ACTIVITIES, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	Communities with a population of			Total
	50—99	100—199	200 or more	
Has environmental health worker				
Quality of water supply	12	10	33	55
Drainage	13	17	31	61
Sewerage system	16	18	37	71
Rubbish disposal	14	22	41	77
Personal and domestic hygiene	12	16	27	55
Food storage and preparation	9	12	18	39
Dog control program	14	24	42	80
Other pest control	9	19	28	56
None of these activities	—	—	3	3
<i>All communities with an environmental health worker(a)</i>	18	28	52	98
No environmental health worker	84	69	97	250
All communities	102	97	149	348

(a) Totals may not equal the sum of items in each column as communities may specify more than one type of activity.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

- 1** The 1999 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) was conducted throughout Australia from 2 August to 31 October 1999.
- 2** The survey aimed to provide information which could be used to:
 - identify and assess community and housing related infrastructure in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, and to make basic assessments of other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community housing;
 - contribute to the process of planning future development in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities;
 - provide a basis for evaluating future need in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities; and
 - facilitate the development of databases on discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community housing in each State and Territory.
- 3** The survey collected information from:
 - Indigenous housing organisations, including the number and condition of their housing stock, the number of bedrooms, amount of rent collected and expenditure on repairs and maintenance; and
 - discrete Indigenous communities, including housing and related infrastructure, such as water and power supply, sewerage systems, drainage and roads. Access to health, education and other services was also included.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

- 4** Although called a survey, the CHINS was a complete enumeration of all Indigenous housing organisations and discrete Indigenous communities. This included organisations and communities located in urban and sparsely settled areas in all States and Territories.
- 5** In cases where a small housing organisation had dwellings managed by a larger Indigenous housing organisation, such as a resource agency, information was collected from the larger organisation. The smaller organisation was then considered to be out of scope with the dwellings involved being included in the dwelling counts for the larger housing organisations.

SURVEY FRAME

- 6** The survey frame, specifically developed for CHINS, is comprised of two related lists:
 - Indigenous housing organisations; and
 - discrete Indigenous communities.

- 7** To contact and interview all Indigenous housing organisations and discrete Indigenous communities, ABS first had to develop a comprehensive list of these housing organisations and discrete communities. Substantial effort was made to ensure complete coverage of both types of units.
- Indigenous housing organisations
- 8** ABS utilised a list of Indigenous housing organisations compiled by the Community Housing Federation of Australia (CHFA) under contract to the Department of Family and Community Services. This list was prepared from administrative data held by ATSIIC and State/Territory housing authority records.
- 9** Due to inadequacies in the administrative data used to compile this initial list, ABS assisted the CHFA to undertake further checks against other data sources to ensure that as far as possible new housing organisations were included, and organisations that no longer operated or were out of scope were removed. Sources for this validation included ATSIIC Regional offices, the regional offices of various State and Territory agencies involved in the provision of services to Indigenous communities and the Registrar of Aboriginal Corporations.
- 10** The list of housing organisations was further updated during the CHINS enumeration with the use of local knowledge. As part of the CHINS interview, organisations were requested to provide the names of any new or other Indigenous housing organisations that owned or managed housing stock in the local area. All organisations identified in this process were followed up and included in the survey if found to be in scope. Organisations which did not manage housing for Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people or which were in liquidation or receivership were considered out of scope.
- Discrete Indigenous communities
- 11** The initial list of discrete Indigenous communities was compiled from a variety of sources such as government and private mapping agencies, State and Territory agencies involved in the delivery of services to Indigenous communities, and records from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing.
- 12** In some cases, a number of agencies within the same State/Territory provided different community lists for their jurisdiction. To assist in resolving these cases, location information such as latitude and longitude were used to compare the different sources and to remove duplicate records generated through the widespread use of alternative names and spellings. The initial list was also validated against information on the location of housing stock owned or managed by Indigenous housing organisations. ABS then allocated a unique national identifier to each community to enable consistent referencing.

Discrete Indigenous
communities *continued*

13 The list of discrete communities was further updated during CHINS enumeration with the use of local knowledge. As part of the CHINS interview, respondents were requested to provide the names of communities in the area which were not identified on the ABS list. All communities identified in this process were included in the survey if found to be in scope. Communities found to be unoccupied and which were not expected to be reoccupied in the next 12 months were considered out of scope.

DATA COLLECTION METHOD

14 Data for the survey were collected through personal interviews with key members of Indigenous housing organisations and communities who were knowledgeable about housing and infrastructure issues. Such people included community council chairpersons, administrators, coordinators, clerks, housing officers, water and essential service officers. Information regarding health services was generally collected from health clinic administrators.

15 The interviews were conducted by trained interviewers, some of whom had worked on previous ABS surveys while others were specially recruited for the CHINS. All interviewers were required to demonstrate a knowledge of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander societies and cultures and an ability to communicate effectively with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations and people. Extensive training was provided to interviewers in both classroom and on-the-job situations.

DATA QUALITY

16 The CHINS was the first survey the ABS has undertaken through personal interview with key members of Indigenous communities and housing organisations. Extensive testing and validation was undertaken to confirm the suitability of this survey methodology.

17 Three trial surveys were conducted from September to November 1998 to determine the ability and willingness of respondents to provide the information sought and to evaluate the questionnaires, documentation and field procedures developed for the CHINS. A Dress Rehearsal, or final test run for the survey, was conducted in March 1999.

18 During this testing program, 158 discrete Indigenous communities and 60 Indigenous housing organisations with housing outside of communities were enumerated. Large and small communities and organisations, in both urban and sparsely settled areas, were selected in each of the tests to ensure that the questions, documentation and field procedures were suitable in all situations.

19 Information collected during testing was validated against other sources such as Community Development Plans, assessments undertaken under the National Aboriginal Health Strategy, housing organisation annual reports and data available from other collections such as the 1997 Western Australia Environmental Health Survey, the 1998 New South Wales Water and Sewerage Survey, the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. As a result of this comparison with other sources, some data items were considered not to be of an acceptable standard and were excluded from the final survey.

20 Data collected in the final survey were also validated through comparison with other data sources at both the aggregate and individual community and organisation levels. Comparisons were made with data collected during the Dress Rehearsal to provide an indication of the consistency of responses. Preliminary survey results were also returned to communities and organisations for their use and verification, and any substantial variations were resolved. In addition, field staff indicated where respondents had difficulty providing accurate information.

21 Results from this validation process have indicated that aggregate data, as presented in this publication, are considered to be fit for the purpose intended. For a number of housing organisations and communities, however, some items were found to be associated with substantial reporting error due to, for example, the respondent having inadequate knowledge of the subject matter, the extent of the detail required, and financial documents not being available. Therefore, reliance should not be placed on the following items at a fine level of geographic detail, or at the individual organisation or community level.

Housing organisation items:

- Total dwellings owned or managed
- Condition of dwellings
- Total rent collected
- Total maintenance expenditure
- Number of dwellings maintained
- Number of bedrooms

Community items:

- Population
- Total dwellings owned or managed
- Condition of dwellings
- Grey water disposal
- Incidence of ponding

RELATED SURVEYS

22 ATSIIC commissioned a similar survey, the Housing and Community Infrastructure Needs Survey (HCINS), in 1992. Apart from the CHINS, HCINS is the most recent national survey which collected information on housing and infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. The HCINS did not include Indigenous housing organisations unless their stock was located within discrete Indigenous communities. Due to differing methodologies and definitions, comparisons between the 1992 and 1999 surveys should be treated with caution and have not been published in this report.

23 A number of collections have also been undertaken on a State or Territory basis which have collected information on housing and/or infrastructure in discrete Indigenous communities, for example, the 1998 New South Wales Water and Sewerage Survey and the 1997 Western Australian Environmental Health Needs Survey. Similar surveys have also been conducted on a regional basis from time to time.

OTHER PRODUCTS AVAILABLE FROM CHINS

24 The CHINS was conducted on behalf of, and with funding from, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC). The ABS has entered into an agreement with ATSIC to manage the CHINS dataset and provide access to aggregate information. In addition to this publication, the following products and services are available from the ABS:

- Data Dictionary—The CHINS data dictionary includes a complete listing of the data available from the CHINS, as well as definitional material and the questionnaires used to collect the information.
- Special tabulations—Subject to confidentiality constraints, ABS can provide tabulations from the survey incorporating data items, populations and geographic areas selected to meet individual requirements. These can be provided in printed or electronic form. A charge will be made for any tabulations of this kind in accordance with ABS pricing policy at the time.

25 For users who wish to undertake more detailed analysis of the CHINS data, a unit record file (URF) has been prepared for ATSIC. Requests for a CHINS URF should be directed through ATSIC to the Assistant General Manager; Housing, Infrastructure, Health and Heritage Branch; ATSIC; PO Box 17; WODEN ACT 2606.

RELATED ABS PUBLICATIONS

26 ABS publications which may be of interest include:

Census of Population and Housing: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, Australia, 1996 (Cat. no. 2034.0)

Census of Population and Housing: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, each State and Territory, 1996
(Cat. nos. 2034.1–2034.8)

Experimental Estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 30 June 1991 to 30 June 1996 (Cat. no. 3230.0)

Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 30 June 1996 to 30 June 2006 (Cat. no. 3231.0)

Indigenous Profiles, 1996 Census 1996 (Cat. no. 2020.0)

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Detailed Findings, 1994 (Cat. no. 4190.0)

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: each State and Northern Territory, 1994 (Cat. nos. 4190.1–4190.7)

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Regional Statistics, each ATSI region, 1994
(Cat. nos. 4196.0.00.001–4196.0.00.036)

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Housing Characteristics and Condition, 1994 (Cat. no. 4187.0)

National Health Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results, 1995 (Cat. no. 4806.0)

Population Distribution, Indigenous Australians, 1996 (Cat. no. 4705.0)

The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, 1999 (Cat. no. 4704.0)

Australian Housing Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results, 1999 (Cat. no. 4712.0) (Expected release in December 2000).

GLOSSARY

Average weekly rent	Calculated by dividing the total amount of rent reported for all organisations for last financial year, by the total number of dwellings owned or managed by all organisations, excluding dwellings of organisations where rental income was 'not stated'. This was then further divided by 52 to provide a weekly amount.
Chemist or dispensary	An outlet where a person can buy or receive prescription medication. While a chemist is often owned privately, a dispensary is usually part of a hospital or clinic. Both are serviced by a pharmacist.
Community health centre	A facility that provides a range of medical and health related services to the community. The centre can also be active in preventive medicine, providing advice to people on issues such as sexually transmitted diseases, immunisation and family planning. In remote areas not all of these services may be available, but the centre generally would have nurses, health workers and doctors in regular attendance.
Community owned or managed dwellings	Permanent dwellings located in discrete communities which are either owned or managed by an Indigenous housing organisation. 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 Indigenous organisation. Also included are a small number of community dwellings where no housing organisation was identified.
Community population increases	The number of people staying in the community for two weeks or more who are not usual residents. The number relates to the date on which there was the largest increase in population within the 12 months prior to the survey being conducted.
Discrete Indigenous community	<p>A geographic location, bounded by physical or cadastral (legal) boundaries, and inhabited or intended to be inhabited predominantly by Indigenous people, with housing or infrastructure that is either owned or managed on a community basis.</p> <p>It is recognised that in some cases there is a degree of subjectivity in deciding whether a particular location meets the definition of a discrete Indigenous community. In cases of doubt, locations were included as discrete communities.</p> <p>Locations were not included as communities if they had no usual population at the time of the survey, and were not expected to be reoccupied within the next 12 months.</p>

Dwelling condition	<p>The condition of permanent dwellings owned or managed by an Indigenous housing organisation at the time of enumeration. The condition of permanent dwellings has been categorised according to the extent of repairs required in the following way:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ minor or no repair—defined as repairs of less than \$20,000 in low cost areas, \$27,000 in medium cost areas, and \$33,000 in high cost areas; ■ major repairs—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—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>Low, medium and high cost areas were defined according to ATSI Region and the Torres Strait area based on relative building costs provided in <i>Rawlinsons Australian Construction Handbook 1999</i> (Perth, Rawlhouse Publishing).</p>
Dwellings affected by flooding	<p>Permanent dwellings 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.</p>
Dwellings affected by overflows or leakages	<p>Permanent dwellings where sewage overflows or leakages have occurred either inside the dwelling or nearby, such as in the yard.</p>
Dwellings owned or managed by Indigenous housing organisations	<p>Permanent dwellings that are owned or managed by an Indigenous housing organisation for the purpose of providing long term residential accommodation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. It also includes State owned permanent dwellings that are managed by an Indigenous housing organisation.</p>
Electricity supply	<p>The type of electricity supply used by the community for servicing community dwellings and facilities. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ State grid; ■ large community generators; ■ small domestic generators (usually provides power for one or two dwellings); ■ solar; and ■ solar hybrid.
Financial year	<p>An organisation's last financial year from the date of the enumeration. For those housing organisations whose financial year is from July to June this refers to the period July 1998 to June 1999. For housing organisations whose financial year is from January to December this refers to the period January to December 1998.</p>

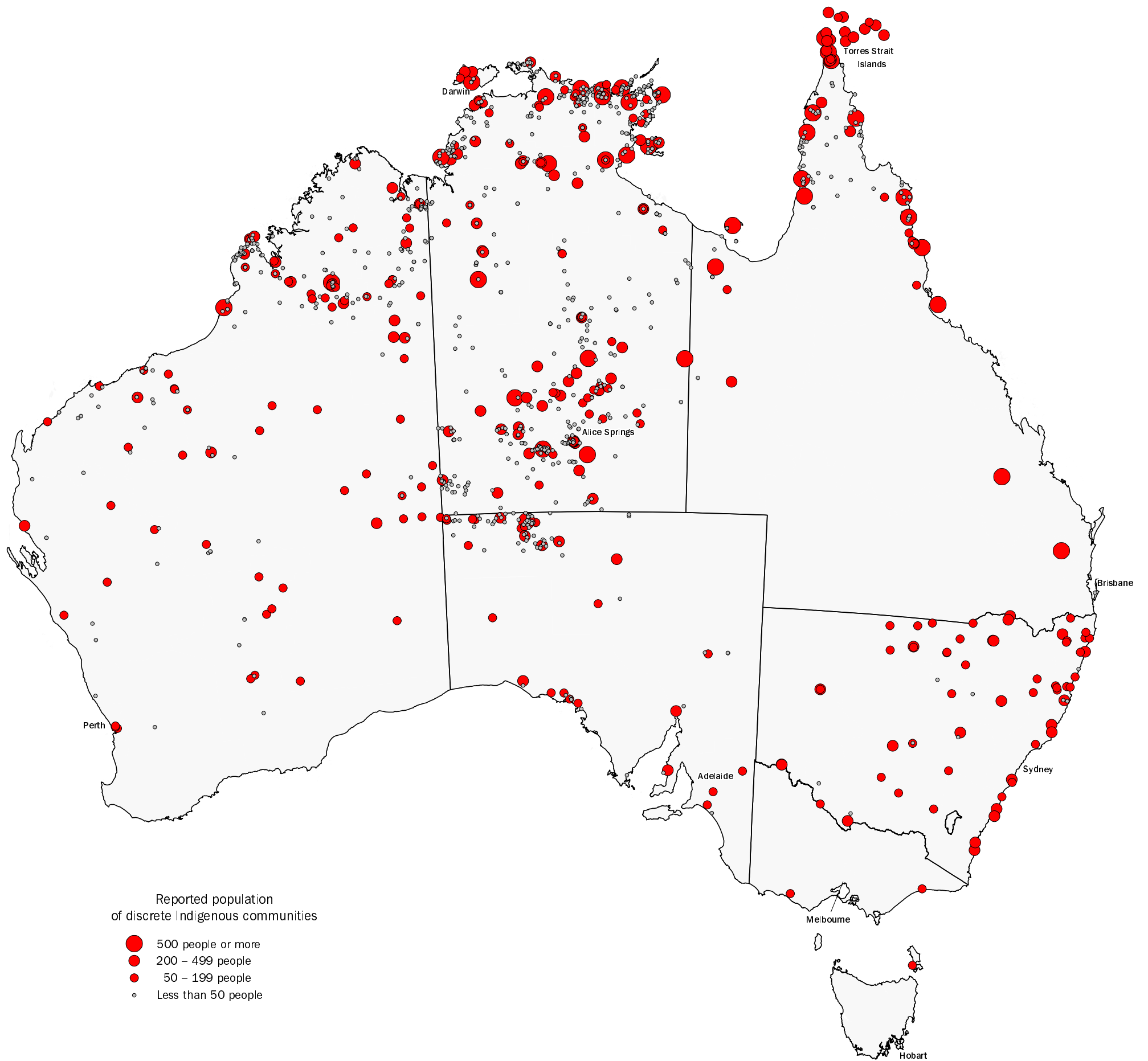
First aid box	Consists of medicines such as paracetamol, antiseptics, methyl-salicylate (rubbing medicine) and oral re-hydration salts, bandages and other primary aid supplies. A first aid box can be held by anyone in the community.
First aid clinic	A facility where an individual can receive life saving or pain relieving primary aid.
Flooding	Instances where water courses overflow and inundate either part or all of a community. It includes the overflow of natural swamps, lagoons or creeks which discharge water through residential, administration or recreational areas of the community.
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.
Health promotion program	<p>A series of group activities conducted by a health professional within the community. They are designed to promote primary or secondary health through education, mass screening or immunisation. A program covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ screening in early detection and intervention; ■ a display of promotional and educational material with fliers being made available; and ■ a referral process for patients.
Hospital	A building in which doctors or nurses provide medical assistance and people can be admitted to stay overnight if necessary. A hospital does not need to have surgical facilities to be included.
Indigenous Housing Organisation	<p>Any Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander organisation which owns or is responsible for managing community housing. Managing includes at least one of the following functions: tenancy arrangements, rent collection or housing maintenance. This includes community organisations that have a range of functions such as Resource Agencies and Land Councils, provided that they own or manage Indigenous community housing.</p> <p>Excluded were housing organisations in receivership or liquidation at the time of enumeration.</p> <p>For the purposes of presenting CHINS results, Indigenous housing organisations were classified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Urban housing organisation</i>—refers to an organisation managing housing only outside of discrete Indigenous communities; and ■ <i>Discrete community housing organisation</i>—refers to an organisation managing housing in one or more discrete Indigenous communities, with or without housing in other locations.
Main sewerage system	See Sewerage system.

Maintenance expenditure per dwelling	Calculated by dividing the total maintenance expenditure reported for all organisations for the last financial year, by the total number of dwellings owned or managed by all organisations, excluding dwellings of organisations where maintenance expenditure was 'not stated'.
Other educational services	<p>Educational services, other than primary or secondary schools, that are based within the community. This includes services such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ pre-primary schooling; ▪ homework centres; ▪ TAFE courses; and ▪ University or other tertiary courses.
Permanent dwellings	Buildings designed for people to live in, with fixed walls, roof and doors. They usually have kitchen and bathroom facilities, although this is not necessary, provided 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.
Ponding	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 are not considered ponding.
Power interruptions	Disruptions to the electricity supply for a period of one hour or more.
Rent (average weekly)	See Average weekly rent.
Reported usual population	The number of people residing in a discrete Indigenous community 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 6 months. This includes non-Indigenous residents who meet the above criteria.
Road inaccessibility	The extent to which road access into or out of a community has been cut for a period of one or more days in the 12 months prior to the survey. Road access can be cut due to naturally occurring events such as floods or bushfires which prevent the usual community population from accessing major shopping and banking services in the nearest town.
Rubbish collection	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.

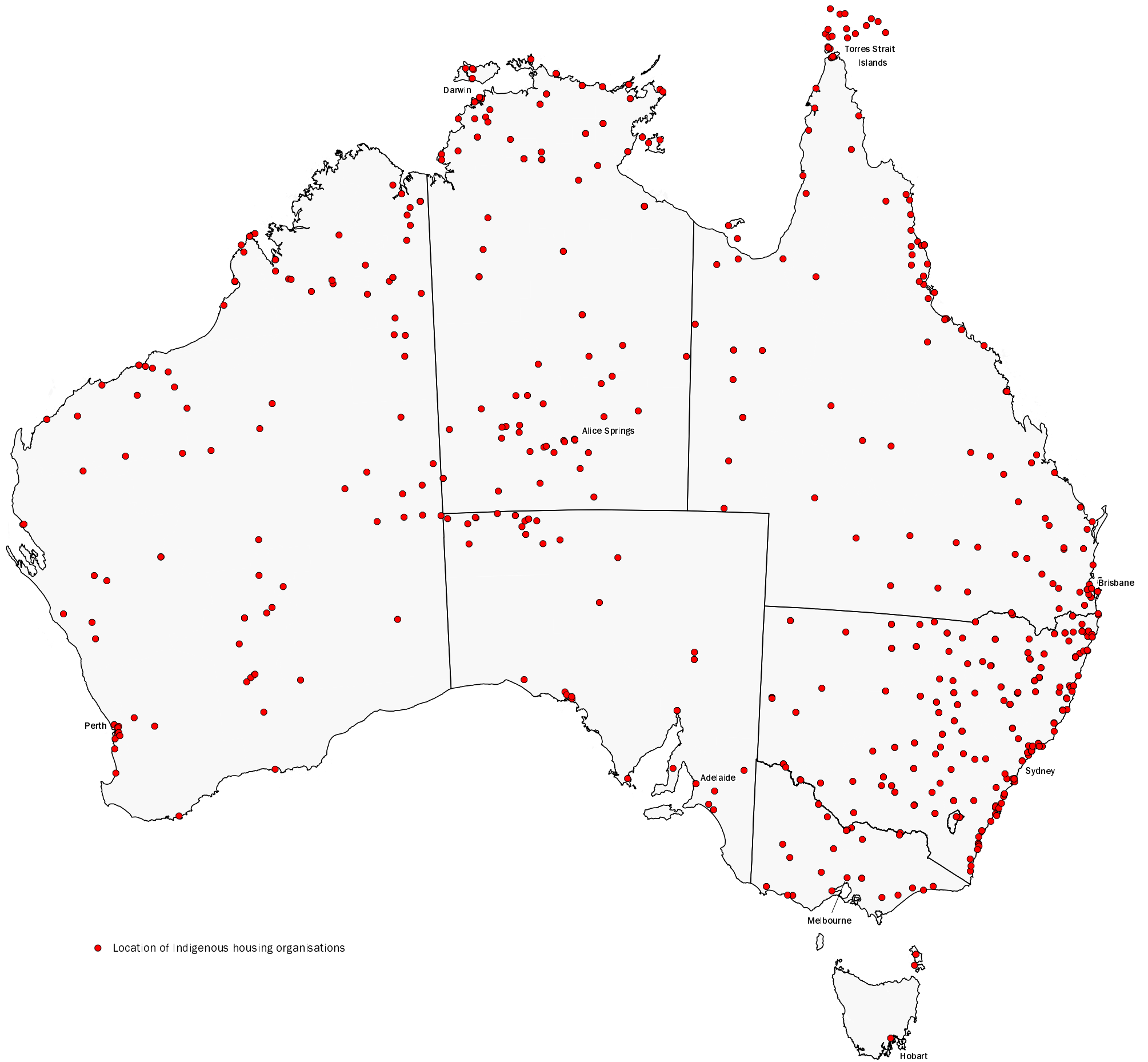
Sewerage system	<p>A water based or dry system used for the disposal of human waste. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ waterborne systems; ▪ septic tanks with common effluent disposal; ▪ septic tanks with leach drain; ▪ pit toilets; ▪ pan toilets; or ▪ other sewage disposal systems. <p>A main sewerage system refers to the sewerage system that services the greatest number of dwellings in a community.</p>
State owned and managed dwellings	<p>Permanent dwellings located in discrete 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 organisation.</p>
Temporary dwellings	<p>A structure used as a place of residence, which does not meet the building requirements to be considered a permanent dwelling (see Permanent dwellings). Types of structures included as temporary dwellings are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ caravans; ▪ tin sheds without internal dividing walls; ▪ humpies; ▪ dongas; or ▪ other makeshift shelters.
Total maintenance expenditure	<p>The total expenditure incurred by Indigenous housing organisations for the last financial year for maintenance or repair done on housing stock owned or managed. It excludes costs associated with new additions, such as adding a pergola, verandah or garage.</p>
Total rental income	<p>The total amount of rent collected by Indigenous housing organisations for the last financial year.</p>
Usual population	<p>See Reported usual population.</p>
Water source	<p>An organised supply or source of water that is used to supply the community with water for drinking purposes. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ connected to town supply; ▪ bore water; ▪ rain water tank; ▪ catchments reservoir, river water, lagoon, dam or weir; ▪ soak, well, or spring; and ▪ other organised supply.

- Water restrictions** One or a combination of the following types of restrictions:
- the amount of water used;
 - the purpose for which water can be used;
 - the method of water usage (e.g. fixed sprinklers); and
 - the specified period when water can be used.
- Water testing** Water samples sent away for laboratory testing to conduct chemical, physical, and microbiological tests of the water. Excluded are water tests conducted on site.
- Water treatment** Treatments undertaken to the community water supply to improve water quality. This includes treatments such as:
- chlorination;
 - disinfectant;
 - direct filtration;
 - sedimentation/filtration;
 - aeration; and
 - activated carbon.

Discrete communities



Housing organisations



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