

# **Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities**

**Australia**

**2001**

Dennis Trewin  
Australian Statistician

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) MON 6 MAY 2002

ABS Catalogue no. 4710.0  
ISBN 0 642 54267 8

© Commonwealth of Australia 2002

This work is copyright. Apart from any use as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968*, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from AusInfo. Requests or inquiries concerning reproduction should be addressed to the Manager, Legislative Services, AusInfo, GPO Box 84, Canberra, ACT 2601.

In all cases the ABS must be acknowledged as the source when reproducing or quoting any part of an ABS publication or other product.

Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics

## INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, or the National Centre for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Statistics in Darwin on 1800 633 216.

<b>CONTENTS</b>	Page
	v
	vi
	vii
CHAPTER 1	Overview
	1
	3
CHAPTER 2	A profile of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing organisations
	5
	5
	7
CHAPTER 3	A profile of discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities
	13
	13
	15
	16
	19
	21
	23
	23
	24
	25
	26
	27
	28
CHAPTER 4	Detailed tables
	33
	33
	41
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	Explanatory notes
	73
	Appendices
	81
	85
	Glossary
	87
	Maps
	93
	95
	97



## PREFACE

This publication presents a summary of results from the 2001 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS), the second CHINS to be conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) on behalf of, and with full 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*. In common with the first CHINS conducted in 1999, the 2001 survey sought to collect data about all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing organisations and discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in Australia.

The 2001 CHINS updates information collected in 1999. Information collected and presented in Chapters 1 to 4 includes:

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

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 peoples living in both discrete communities and in other housing managed by Indigenous organisations. This publication, together with more detailed information available from the survey, provides a basis for the design of future policies and the targeting of programs to areas of identified need.

The Explanatory Notes contain information about the scope of the survey, the methodology employed to collect the information and data quality.

The success of the CHINS has been dependent upon the very high level of cooperation received from key personnel in Indigenous communities and housing organisations. The ABS thanks those who gave their time to provide the survey information. Each Indigenous community and housing organisation involved in the survey will be provided with a profile containing a summary of the data they provided.

D. Trewin  
Australian Statistician

## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

ABBREVIATIONS	ABC	Australian Broadcasting Commission
	ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
	ARIA	Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia
	ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
	CHINS	Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey
	HCINS	Housing and Community Infrastructure Needs Survey
	IHO	Indigenous Housing Organisation
	kms	kilometres
	SBS	Special Broadcasting Service
	URF	Unit Record File

SYMBOLS	. .	not applicable
	—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

## LIST OF TABLES AND GRAPHS

CHAPTER 1	INTRODUCTION	
	<b>1.1</b> Indigenous Housing Organisations and discrete Indigenous communities (chart)	2
CHAPTER 2	A PROFILE OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER HOUSING ORGANISATIONS	
	<b>2.1</b> Type of Indigenous Housing Organisation (table)	5
	<b>2.2</b> Permanent dwellings managed by Indigenous Housing Organisations (table)	6
	<b>2.3</b> Condition of permanent dwellings managed by Indigenous Housing Organisations (table)	6
	<b>2.4</b> Unoccupied permanent dwellings managed by Indigenous Housing Organisations (table)	7
	<b>2.5</b> Sources of income, 1999 and 2001 (table)	8
	<b>2.6</b> Average weekly rent per permanent dwelling, 1999 and 2001 (graph)	8
	<b>2.7</b> Housing grants received (table)	9
	<b>2.8</b> Types of running costs (graph)	9
	<b>2.9</b> Total maintenance expenditure (table)	10
	<b>2.10</b> Indigenous Housing Organisations' own funds for housing improvements (table)	11
CHAPTER 3	A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES	
	<b>3.1</b> Remoteness Area of Australia (table)	13
	<b>3.2</b> Reported usual population, 1999 and 2001 (table)	14
	<b>3.3</b> Community population increases (table)	14
	<b>3.4</b> Permanent and occupied temporary dwellings, 1999 and 2001 (table)	15
	<b>3.5</b> Condition of permanent dwellings managed by Indigenous Housing Organisations (graph)	15
	<b>3.6</b> Persons living in temporary dwellings, 1999 and 2001 (graph)	16
	<b>3.7</b> Main source of drinking water (table)	17
	<b>3.8</b> Water restrictions (table)	17
	<b>3.9</b> Reasons for water restrictions (graph)	18

## CHAPTER 3

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

<b>3.10</b>	Drinking water testing, 1999 and 2001 (table)	19
<b>3.11</b>	Main source of electricity (table)	19
<b>3.12</b>	Electricity interruptions, 1999 and 2001 (table)	20
<b>3.13</b>	Reasons for electricity interruptions (graph)	21
<b>3.14</b>	Main type of sewerage system (table)	21
<b>3.15</b>	Permanent dwellings affected by sewerage system overflows or leakages (table)	22
<b>3.16</b>	Reasons for sewerage system overflows or leakages (graph)	22
<b>3.17</b>	Frequency of ponding (table)	23
<b>3.18</b>	Frequency of rubbish collection (table)	24
<b>3.19</b>	Number of times community inaccessible by road (table)	25
<b>3.20</b>	Types of broadcasts received (table)	26
<b>3.21</b>	Access to sporting facilities (table)	27
<b>3.22</b>	Distance to nearest school (table)	28
<b>3.23</b>	Distance to nearest health facility (table)	29
<b>3.24</b>	Selected health professionals working in the community (table)	30
<b>3.25</b>	Health promotion programs (graph)	31

## CHAPTER 4

## DETAILED TABLES

Indigenous Housing Organisations	<b>4.1</b>	Type of Indigenous Housing Organisation, by number of permanent dwellings managed, 1999 and 2001 (table)	33
	<b>4.2</b>	Selected characteristics of permanent dwellings (table)	34
	<b>4.3</b>	Condition of permanent dwellings (table)	34
	<b>4.4</b>	Condition of permanent dwellings, 1999 and 2001 (table)	35
	<b>4.5</b>	Type of Indigenous Housing Organisation, by condition of permanent dwellings (table)	35
	<b>4.6</b>	Average weekly rent, by condition of permanent dwellings (table)	36
	<b>4.7</b>	Average maintenance expenditure, by condition of permanent dwellings (table)	36
	<b>4.8</b>	Sources of income (table)	37
	<b>4.9</b>	Housing grants received (table)	37
	<b>4.10</b>	Average weekly rent per permanent dwelling (table)	38



## CHAPTER 4

DETAILED TABLES *continued*

Indigenous Housing Organisations <i>continued</i>	<b>4.11</b>	Type of Indigenous Housing Organisation, by types of running costs (table)	38
	<b>4.12</b>	Average maintenance expenditure per permanent dwelling (table)	39
	<b>4.13</b>	Average maintenance expenditure, 1999 and 2001 (table)	39
	<b>4.14</b>	Permanent dwellings maintained, 1999 and 2001 (table)	40
	<b>4.15</b>	Maintenance expenditure and rental income, 1999 and 2001 (table)	40
Discrete Indigenous communities	<b>4.16</b>	Remoteness Area of Australia, by State or Territory (table)	41
	<b>4.17</b>	Reported usual population (table)	41
	<b>4.18</b>	Reasons for largest increase in population (table)	42
	<b>4.19</b>	Duration of largest increase in population (table)	42
	<b>4.20</b>	Number of permanent dwellings managed by Indigenous Housing Organisations (table)	43
	<b>4.21</b>	Selected characteristics of permanent dwellings managed by Indigenous Housing Organisations (table)	43
	<b>4.22</b>	Condition of permanent dwellings managed by Indigenous Housing Organisations, by State or Territory (table)	44
	<b>4.23</b>	Condition of permanent dwellings managed by Indigenous Housing Organisations, 1999 and 2001 (table)	45
	<b>4.24</b>	Occupied temporary dwellings, 1999 and 2001 (table)	46
	<b>4.25</b>	Main source of drinking water, by State or Territory (table)	47
	<b>4.26</b>	Water supply connected to permanent dwellings, 1999 and 2001 (table)	48
	<b>4.27</b>	Water restrictions, by State or Territory (table)	49
	<b>4.28</b>	Drinking water treatment (table)	49
	<b>4.29</b>	Drinking water testing (table)	50
	<b>4.30</b>	Drinking water testing, 1999 and 2001 (table)	50
	<b>4.31</b>	Main source of electricity, by State or Territory (table)	51
	<b>4.32</b>	Electricity supply connected to permanent dwellings, 1999 and 2001 (table)	52
	<b>4.33</b>	Interruptions to the electricity supply, by State or Territory (table)	53
	<b>4.34</b>	Interruptions to the electricity supply, 1999 and 2001 (table)	53
	<b>4.35</b>	Main type of sewerage system, by State or Territory (table)	54
	<b>4.36</b>	Sewerage system connected to permanent dwellings, 1999 and 2001 (table)	55

Discrete Indigenous communities <i>continued</i>	<b>4.37</b>	Sewerage system overflows or leakages (table)	56
	<b>4.38</b>	Sewerage system overflows or leakages, 1999 and 2001 (table)	56
	<b>4.39</b>	Permanent dwellings affected by sewerage system overflows or leakages (table)	57
	<b>4.40</b>	Type of grey water disposal (table)	57
	<b>4.41</b>	Duration of longest period of flooding (table)	58
	<b>4.42</b>	Duration of longest period of ponding (table)	58
	<b>4.43</b>	Type of rubbish disposal (table)	59
	<b>4.44</b>	Travel time to nearest town with major services (table)	60
	<b>4.45</b>	Longest period community inaccessible by road (table)	60
	<b>4.46</b>	Postal delivery (table)	61
	<b>4.47</b>	Frequency of postal delivery (table)	61
	<b>4.48</b>	Types of broadcasts received (table)	62
	<b>4.49</b>	Access to public telephones (table)	62
	<b>4.50</b>	Access to public telephones, 1999 and 2001 (table)	63
	<b>4.51</b>	Access to sporting facilities, by State or Territory (table)	63
	<b>4.52</b>	Distance to nearest primary school (table)	64
	<b>4.53</b>	Distance to nearest secondary school up to Year 10 (table)	65
	<b>4.54</b>	Distance to nearest secondary school up to Year 12 (table)	66
	<b>4.55</b>	Educational services other than schools located in the community (table)	67
	<b>4.56</b>	Distance to nearest hospital (table)	67
	<b>4.57</b>	Distance to nearest community health centre (table)	68
	<b>4.58</b>	Distance to nearest chemist or dispensary (table)	69
	<b>4.59</b>	Access to medical air emergency service (table)	69
	<b>4.60</b>	Length of time selected health professionals worked in community (table)	70
	<b>4.61</b>	Selected health professionals working in the community (table)	70
	<b>4.62</b>	Environmental health workers (table)	71
	<b>4.63</b>	Environmental health workers' activities (table)	71
	<b>4.64</b>	Training courses attended by Indigenous health workers (table)	72
	<b>4.65</b>	Selected health promotion programs (table)	72

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

## OVERVIEW

The 2001 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) collected selected information on Indigenous organisations that provide housing to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The information collected from these organisations, referred to as Indigenous Housing Organisations or IHOs, included details of the housing stock, dwelling management and selected income and expenditure arrangements. The 2001 CHINS also collected information on the status of housing, infrastructure, education, health and other services available in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities throughout Australia.

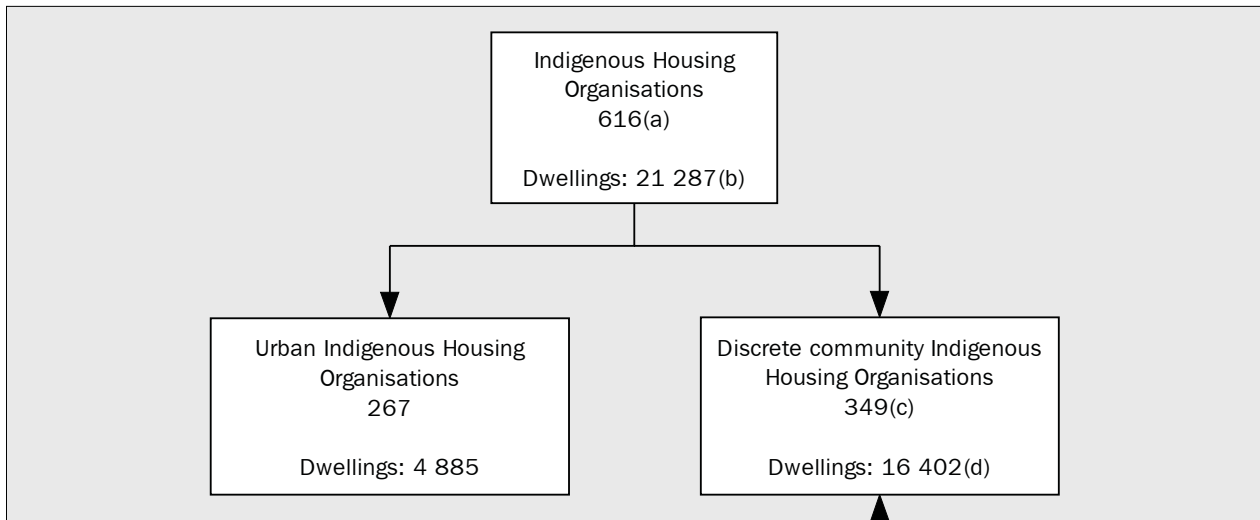
In the 2001 CHINS, information was collected for 616 IHOs which managed a total of 21,287 permanent dwellings. While the total number of IHOs has declined from 707 in the 1999 CHINS, the number of permanent dwellings managed by these organisations has increased by 5%, reflecting a trend towards fewer and larger IHOs.

In the 2001 CHINS, information was also collected for 1,216 discrete Indigenous communities, slightly fewer than the 1,291 in the 1999 survey. This decline was largely due to a number of communities that had a small population in 1999 being found to be unoccupied at the time of the 2001 CHINS, and which were not expected to be reoccupied within 12 months. A total of 16,960 permanent dwellings were reported in discrete Indigenous communities, an increase of 801 permanent dwellings since the 1999 survey. The total reported usual population of all discrete Indigenous communities in 2001 was 108,085, slightly less than the 109,994 reported in 1999.

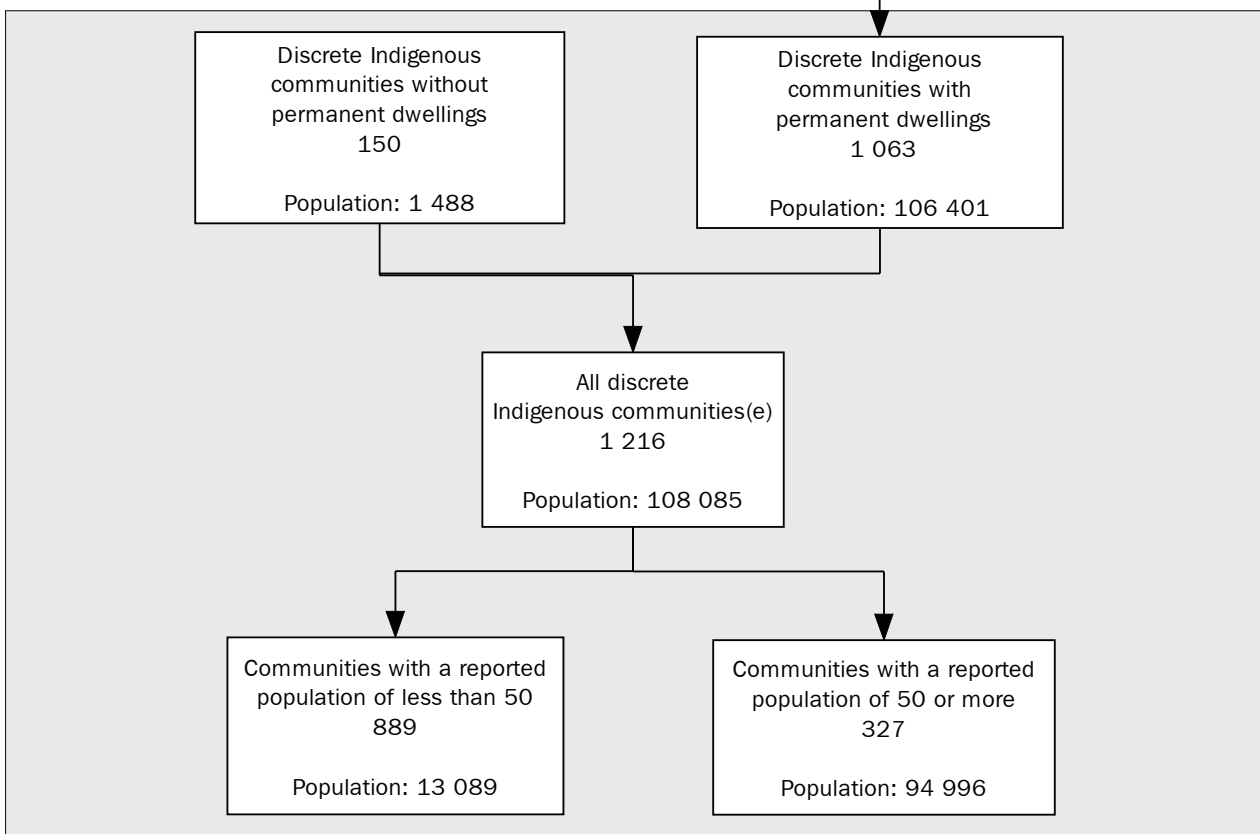
The following chart provides information about the number of Indigenous Housing Organisations and the dwellings they manage. It also provides information about the number of discrete Indigenous communities and their reported populations.

## 1.1 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS AND DISCRETE COMMUNITIES

### Indigenous Housing Organisations



### Discrete Indigenous 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 discrete community Indigenous Housing Organisations with no permanent dwellings.
- (d) Includes 923 dwellings that are located outside of discrete Indigenous communities.
- (e) Includes 'Whether community has permanent dwellings' not stated.

## MAIN FINDINGS

### Indigenous Housing Organisations

The 2001 CHINS collected information from 616 IHOs, a decrease from 707 in the 1999 survey. Each IHO managed an average of 35 permanent dwellings in 2001 compared to an average of 29 permanent dwellings in 1999. This trend towards fewer but larger IHOs is reflected in the 32% decrease in the number of IHOs managing less than 10 permanent dwellings.

Results from the 2001 CHINS show a small improvement in the condition of permanent dwellings managed by IHOs since the 1999 CHINS was undertaken. However, the latest survey still indicated that a large proportion of dwellings — more than one in four — were in poor condition, needing major repair or replacement.

The total amount of rent received by IHOs in the financial year prior to the survey increased by 15% between the 1999 and 2001 CHINS. In contrast, the total expenditure on repairs and maintenance increased by only 1% in the same period.

Selected findings in relation to IHOs and their housing stock were:

- The total permanent dwelling stock under IHO management had increased from 20,270 in 1999 to 21,287 in 2001;
- 27% of IHO managed permanent dwellings were reported to be in need of major repair or replacement, a drop from the 29% reported in 1999;
- 30% of permanent dwellings managed by discrete community IHOs required major repair or replacement, a decrease from 33% in 1999. However, the proportion of permanent dwellings managed by urban IHOs in need of major repair or replacement, increased from 16% to 18% over the same period;
- repairs and maintenance were undertaken on 73% of IHO managed permanent dwellings during the financial year prior to the survey, compared with the 70% reported in the 1999 CHINS;
- the total reported maintenance expenditure for the financial year prior to the survey was \$39.6 million, up slightly from the \$39.0 million reported in 1999;
- the average maintenance expenditure per IHO managed permanent dwelling was \$1,870, a decrease from the \$1,957 reported in 1999;
- the total reported rental income collected for the financial year prior to the survey was \$42.1 million, an increase from the \$36.5 million reported in 1999;
- the average weekly rent received per IHO managed permanent dwelling was \$38, an increase from the \$35 reported in 1999; and
- 95% of IHOs received rent during the financial year prior to the survey, an increase from the 89% reported in 1999.

Discrete Indigenous communities A total of 1,216 discrete Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander communities were covered in the 2001 CHINS, a decrease from 1,291 in the 1999 survey. These communities had 16,960 permanent dwellings and a total reported population of 108,085.

While many problems with housing and infrastructure in discrete Indigenous communities were reported, a number of improvements since the 1999 CHINS have been observed. These include a reduction in the proportion of people living in temporary dwellings, an increase in the proportion of permanent dwellings connected to water, power and sewerage systems and a reduction in sewerage system overflows and leakages.

The frequency of health professionals working in communities also changed between the 1999 and 2001 CHINS. While Indigenous health workers were reported to be working less frequently in communities in 2001, doctors were practising on a more frequent basis.

Flooding and drainage issues were again reported as major problem areas with a substantial number of communities reporting flooding, ponding and cuts to road access.

Selected findings in relation to discrete Indigenous communities were:

- 889 Indigenous communities reported a usual population of less than 50, down from 943 in 1999;
- 145 Indigenous communities reported a usual population of 200 or more, little change from 149 in 1999. The combined population of these larger communities represented 71% of people living in discrete Indigenous communities, a 2% increase from the 1999 figure;
- 31% of IHO managed permanent dwellings in discrete Indigenous communities were reported to be in need of major repair or replacement, a decrease from 33% in 1999;
- 87% of people living in discrete Indigenous communities had a primary school located less than 10 kilometres from their community;
- 53% of people living in discrete Indigenous communities did not have a hospital within 100 kilometres of their community, however 88% of these people had access to a medical emergency air service;
- water quality was either not tested, or had failed testing in the 12 months prior to the survey, in 46% of the 213 Indigenous communities which had a population of 50 or more and were not connected to a town water supply. This is a decrease from 52% of such communities in 1999; and
- overflows or leakages from sewerage systems in the 12 months prior to the survey occurred in 48% of Indigenous communities with a population of 50 or more, affecting 1,520 (11%) permanent dwellings, a drop from 59% of communities and 2,428 (18%) permanent dwellings affected in 1999.

## CHAPTER 2

# A PROFILE OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER HOUSING ORGANISATIONS

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the main characteristics of the Indigenous Housing Organisations (IHOs) identified in the 2001 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS). It includes summary information on the number and type of IHOs in Australia, the characteristics and condition of permanent dwellings managed by these IHOs, as well as summary details on dwelling management and selected income and expenditure arrangements. Particular care is needed in analysing the results relating to financial years as some IHOs report their financial arrangements on a calendar year basis while others report on a financial year basis. As a result, 'financial year' data in the 2001 CHINS is variously based on the periods January to December 2000, and July 1999 to June 2000.

### INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION CHARACTERISTICS

The decline in the number of IHOs, from 707 in the 1999 CHINS to 616 in the 2001 CHINS is predominantly due to a trend toward fewer but larger IHOs.

For the purpose of this publication, IHOs have been categorised into:

- 267 urban IHOs that manage housing stock in towns or other localities only; and
- 349 discrete community IHOs that manage housing stock in discrete Indigenous communities (with or without housing stock in towns or other localities).

#### Indigenous housing organisation locations

Table 2.1 shows that over half of all urban IHOs were located in New South Wales (57%) while Queensland had the next highest proportion (26%). There were no urban IHOs in the Northern Territory or South Australia. The highest proportion of discrete community IHOs were located in the Northern Territory (32%) and Western Australia (30%).

#### 2.1 TYPE OF INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION

	<i>Urban IHOs</i>	<i>Discrete community IHOs(a)</i>	<i>All IHOs</i>
<b>State or Territory</b>			
New South Wales	151	52	203
Victoria	22	3	25
Queensland	70	46	116
South Australia	—	31	31
Western Australia	20	105	125
Tasmania	2	1	3
Northern Territory	—	111	111
Australian Capital Territory	2	—	2
<b>Australia</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>616</b>

(a) Includes discrete community IHOs with no permanent dwellings.

Permanent dwellings IHOs reported managing a total of 21,287 permanent dwellings across Australia in the 2001 CHINS, an increase of 5% since 1999 (table 2.3). While New South Wales had the largest proportion of IHOs (33%), the Northern Territory had the largest proportion of permanent dwellings under management (32%) (table 2.2).

## 2.2 PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS

	<i>All IHOs(a)</i>	<i>All IHO managed permanent dwellings</i>
<b>State or Territory</b>		
New South Wales	203	4 079
Victoria	25	416
Queensland	116	5 673
South Australia	31	1 004
Western Australia	125	3 273
Tasmania	3	118
Northern Territory	111	6 715
Australian Capital Territory	2	9
<b>Australia</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>21 287</b>

(a) Includes discrete community IHOs with no permanent dwellings.

Permanent dwelling condition In the 2001 CHINS, 70% of the permanent dwellings managed by IHOs were reported as needing minor or no repair while 27% were reported as needing major repair or replacement. The proportion of permanent dwellings in need of major repair or replacement has decreased since the 1999 CHINS where 29% of permanent dwellings were reported as needing major repair or replacement. In the 2001 survey, the permanent dwellings of discrete community IHOs were more likely to be in need of major repair or replacement (30%) than those of urban IHOs (18%) (table 2.3). The proportion of IHO managed permanent dwellings in need of major repair or replacement varied between the States and Territories, ranging from 19% in Victoria to 32% in both Western Australia and Queensland (table 4.3).

## 2.3 CONDITION OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS

	<i>Permanent dwellings managed by</i>					
	<i>Urban IHOs</i>		<i>Discrete community IHOs</i>		<i>All IHOs</i>	
	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Dwelling condition</b>						
Minor or no repair	83.1	81.8	66.0	67.0	70.0	70.4
Major repair	12.2	14.8	23.5	20.1	20.8	18.9
Replacement	4.0	3.3	9.4	9.9	8.1	8.4
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>All IHO managed permanent dwellings(a)</b>	<b>4 789</b>	<b>4 885</b>	<b>15 481</b>	<b>16 402</b>	<b>20 270</b>	<b>21 287</b>

(a) Includes 'Dwelling condition' not stated.



Permanent dwelling occupancy At the time of the 2001 CHINS, there were 1,669 IHO managed permanent dwellings (8%) which had been unoccupied for two weeks or more. Of these, 1,376 were reported as being managed by discrete community IHOs (8% of their permanent dwelling stock) compared to 293 unoccupied permanent dwellings managed by urban IHOs (6% of their permanent dwelling stock) (table 2.4).

#### 2.4 UNOCCUPIED PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS

	<i>Unoccupied permanent dwellings(a)</i>	<i>Total permanent dwellings</i>	<i>Proportion unoccupied</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>Type of IHO</b>			
Urban IHOs	293	4 885	6.0
Discrete community IHOs	1 376	16 402	8.4
<b>All IHOs</b>	<b>1 669</b>	<b>21 287</b>	<b>7.8</b>

(a) Unoccupied for two weeks or more.

#### INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

##### Income

##### *Sources of income*

In the financial year prior to the 2001 CHINS, 19 IHOs (3%) reported that they had not received any source of income. This is a decrease from the 1999 CHINS when 50 IHOs (7%) reported that they had not received any source of income in the financial year prior to the survey. When compared to the 1999 CHINS, there has been a decrease from 47% to 44% in the proportion of urban IHOs receiving housing grants, and an increase from 96% to 98% in the proportion receiving rent. The pattern for discrete community IHOs indicates an increase in the proportion receiving both housing grants (from 63% to 69%) and rent (from 83% to 93%) as a source of income. The most common sources of income reported for all IHOs in the 2001 CHINS were rental income (95%) and housing grants (58%) (table 2.5).

2.5 SOURCES OF INCOME(a), ALL INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS 1999 AND 2001

	Urban IHOs		Discrete community IHOs		Total	
	1999	2001	1999	2001(b)	1999	2001
	%	%	%	%	no.	no.
<b>Sources of income</b>						
Housing grants	47.3	43.8	63.0	68.8	399	357
Rent	95.9	97.8	83.2	92.6	626	584
Business enterprises	3.7	4.9	7.8	3.7	43	26
Other sources	2.4	2.2	4.6	4.3	26	21
<i>Total that received income(c)</i>	97.0	98.9	88.8	95.4	652	597
Did not receive income	3.0	1.1	10.0	4.6	50	19
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>All IHOs(d)</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>616</b>

(a) In the financial year prior to the survey.

(b) Includes discrete community IHOs with no permanent dwellings.

(c) Components may not add to total as more than one response may be specified.

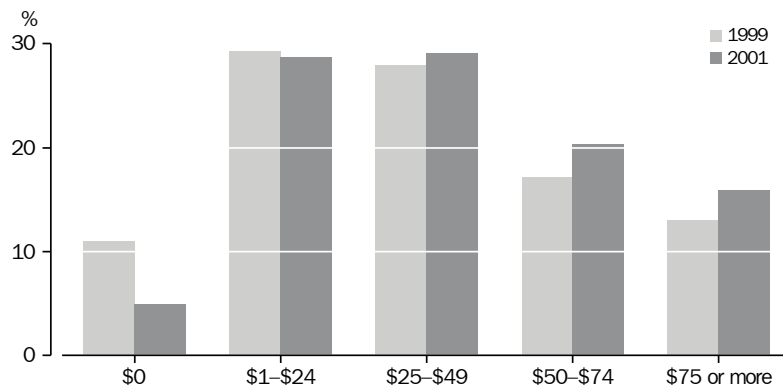
(d) Includes 'Sources of income' not stated.

*Rental income*

The total rental income reported for IHOs in the financial year prior to the 2001 CHINS was \$42.1 million, an increase of \$5.6 million since the 1999 survey. The average weekly rent received for all IHO managed permanent dwellings was \$38, an increase from the \$35 reported in the 1999 survey (table 4.15). A higher proportion of urban IHOs (98%) reported receiving rental income than did discrete community IHOs (93%) (table 2.5).

Figure 2.6 illustrates that the proportion of IHOs receiving an average weekly rent of \$25 or more per permanent dwelling has increased since the 1999 CHINS. It also shows that the proportion of IHOs receiving no rent has decreased from 11% in the financial year prior to the 1999 CHINS to 5% in the financial year prior to the 2001 survey.

2.6 AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT PER PERMANENT DWELLING MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS 1999 AND 2001



### Housing grants

Housing grants were received by 357 IHOs (58%) during the financial year prior to the 2001 CHINS. Discrete community IHOs were more likely to receive housing grants (69%) than were urban IHOs (44%). The main providers of housing grants were the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) (28% of all IHOs) and the State or Territory governments (20%), with joint State or Territory and Commonwealth funding arrangements reported for 17% of IHOs (table 2.7).

#### 2.7 HOUSING GRANTS RECEIVED(a), ALL INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS

	Urban IHOs	Discrete community IHOs(b)	Total
<b>Received housing grants from</b>			
ATSIC	64	111	175
State or Territory Government	49	72	121
Joint State and Commonwealth Government	8	94	102
Other provider	—	10	10
<i>Total that received housing grants(c)</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>357</i>
Did not receive housing grants	150	108	258
<b>All IHOs(d)</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>616</b>

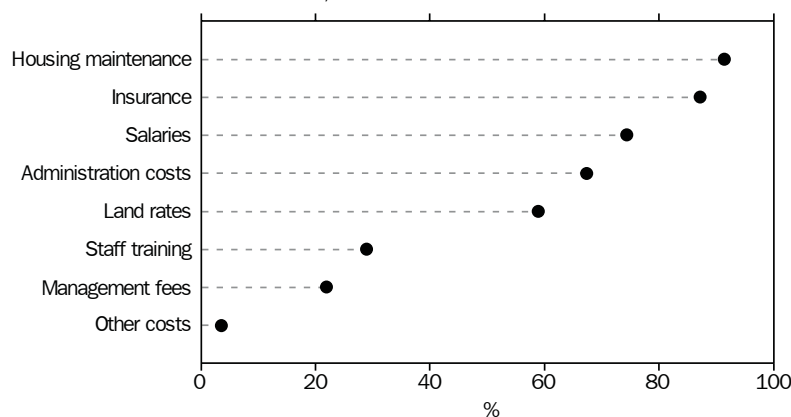
(a) In the financial year prior to the survey.  
 (b) Includes discrete community IHOs with no permanent dwellings.  
 (c) Components may not add to total as more than one response may be specified.  
 (d) Includes 'Whether received a housing grant' not stated.

### Expenditure

#### Running costs

The most common running costs reported by IHOs in the 2001 CHINS were housing maintenance (91%), insurance (87%), salaries (74%) and administration costs (67%) (figure 2.8). A higher proportion of urban IHOs (93%) reported land rates as one of their running costs than did discrete community IHOs (33%). However, this pattern was reversed when it came to salaries, with 81% of discrete community IHOs reporting salaries as a running cost compared to 65% of urban IHOs (table 4.11).

#### 2.8 TYPES OF RUNNING COSTS, ALL INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS



### *Housing maintenance expenditure*

The total maintenance expenditure reported for IHOs in the financial year prior to the 2001 CHINS was \$39.6 million, an increase of \$0.5 million since the 1999 survey. The average maintenance expenditure for all IHO managed permanent dwellings was \$1,870, a decrease of \$87 since the 1999 survey (table 4.15). Most IHOs reported maintenance expenditure, with only 56 organisations (9%) reporting no maintenance expenditure in the financial year prior to the 2001 CHINS (table 2.9). Almost one third of all IHOs (30%) reported their total maintenance expenditure on permanent dwellings to have been \$50,000 or more (table 2.9).

### 2.9 TOTAL MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE(a), ALL INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS

	<i>IHO managed permanent dwellings</i>				<i>Total(b)</i>
	<i>1-9</i>	<i>10-19</i>	<i>20-49</i>	<i>50 or more</i>	
<b>Maintenance expenditure</b>					
\$1,000-\$24,000	105	78	70	8	261
\$25,000-\$49,000	6	39	52	13	110
\$50,000-\$99,000	1	10	45	23	79
\$100,000 or more	—	6	33	68	107
<i>Total with maintenance expenditure</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>557</i>
No maintenance expenditure(c)	33	11	7	3	56
<b>All IHOs(d)</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>616</b>

(a) In the financial year prior to the survey.

(b) Includes IHOs with no permanent dwellings.

(c) Includes IHOs which undertook maintenance at no cost.

(d) Includes 'Maintenance expenditure' not stated.

### *Organisations' own funding*

IHOs were also asked to report whether they had set aside any of their own funds for future improvements to housing stock. Over half (58%) of all IHOs in the 2001 CHINS reported they had set funds aside, with 93% of these organisations indicating that some of these funds would be used for repairs and maintenance and 45% indicating money had been set aside for upgrading existing housing stock (table 2.10).

2.10 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS' OWN FUNDS FOR HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

	<i>Urban IHOs</i>	<i>Discrete community IHOs(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Future housing improvements</b>			
Upgrade of existing housing stock	93	68	161
Purchase or construction of additional housing stock	15	16	31
Replacement of existing housing stock	10	10	20
Repair or maintenance	158	177	335
Other improvements	2	2	4
<i>Total with own funds for housing improvements(b)(c)</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>359</i>
No funds for housing improvements	91	165	256
<b>All IHOs(d)</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>616</b>
(a) Includes discrete community IHOs with no permanent dwellings.			
(b) Components may not add to total as more than one response may be specified.			
(c) Includes 'Type of future housing improvements' not stated.			
(d) Includes 'Whether set aside own funds for housing improvements' not stated.			



## CHAPTER 3

# A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the main characteristics of the discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities enumerated in the 2001 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS). It includes summary information on the number and reported usual population of these communities, as well as details of their housing and related infrastructure such as water, electricity, sewerage system, drainage, and rubbish collection and disposal. Information is also presented on transport, communication, sporting facilities, and the education and health services available to these communities.

### POPULATION

A total of 1,216 discrete Indigenous communities were enumerated in the 2001 CHINS. Of these, 1,030 (85%) were located in Very Remote regions of Australia, with only five communities being located in Major Cities (table 3.1). The total number of communities enumerated in the 2001 CHINS was 75 less than in the 1999 survey, predominantly as a result of communities that had a small population in 1999 being found to be unoccupied at the time of the 2001 CHINS enumeration and not expected to be reoccupied within the 12 months following the survey.

#### 3.1 REMOTENESS AREA OF AUSTRALIA, ALL COMMUNITIES AND REPORTED USUAL POPULATION

	<i>Communities with a population of</i>					<i>All communities</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>
	<i>Less than 20</i>	<i>20–49</i>	<i>50–99</i>	<i>100–199</i>	<i>200 or more</i>		
<b>Remoteness Area</b>							
Major Cities	—	—	1	3	1	5	645
Inner Regional	—	1	7	5	6	19	2 776
Outer Regional	6	8	13	12	14	53	11 838
Remote	33	36	17	9	14	109	12 146
Very Remote	577	228	64	51	110	1 030	80 680
<b>Australia</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>108 085</b>

#### Community locations

Table 3.2 shows that slightly over half of all discrete Indigenous communities were located in the Northern Territory (52%), with Western Australia accounting for the next highest proportion (23%). The Northern Territory also accounted for the highest proportion of the estimated 108,085 people living in discrete communities (44%), with Queensland next at 29%, reflecting the relatively high proportion of larger communities in that State (table 4.17). Table 3.2 shows that the majority of discrete Indigenous communities in 2001 were relatively small, with 73% reporting a usual population of less than 50 persons. Communities with a reported usual population of 200 or more accounted for only 12% of all discrete Indigenous communities, but 71% of all people living in these communities.

### 3.2 REPORTED USUAL POPULATION, ALL COMMUNITIES 1999 AND 2001

	Communities with a population of					All communities
	Less than 20	20–49	50–99	100–199	200 or more	
2001 COMMUNITIES						
<b>State or Territory</b>						
New South Wales	4	7	18	13	18	60
Victoria	—	—	1	—	1	2
Queensland	79	19	6	5	33	142
South Australia	60	10	9	6	11	96
Western Australia	132	70	28	30	23	283
Tasmania	—	—	1	—	—	1
Northern Territory	341	167	39	26	59	632
Australian Capital Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Australia</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1 216</b>
Reported usual population	5 085	8 004	6 728	11 034	77 234	108 085
1999 COMMUNITIES						
<b>Australia</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>1 291</b>
Reported usual population	5 682	8 889	6 765	12 779	75 879	109 994

**Population increases** The size and duration of increases in the populations of communities can create stress on community infrastructure which needs to support the visitors for some period of time in addition to the community's usual population. Table 3.3 shows that 73% of discrete Indigenous communities with a usual population of 50 or more reported at least one increase in population for a period of two weeks or more in the 12 months prior to the 2001 CHINS. The most common factors contributing to population increases in these communities were cultural reasons (71%) and visitors over holiday periods (45%) (table 4.18). Of the communities which experienced an increase in population, 20% reported increases of a size similar to, or greater than, their usual population. Slightly over one third (34%) of communities which experienced an increase in population reported that the largest increase lasted for 8 weeks or more (table 4.19).

#### 3.3 COMMUNITY POPULATION INCREASES(a), COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	Communities with a population of			Total
	50–99	100–199	200 or more	
<b>Population increase</b>				
Less than 20	19	9	10	38
20–49	25	27	36	88
50–99	12	14	32	58
100–199	3	6	18	27
200 or more	—	6	22	28
<i>Total with increase in population(b)</i>	60	62	118	240
No increase in population	37	18	25	80
<b>All communities(c)</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) In the 12 months prior to the survey.

(b) Includes 'Size of largest population increase' not stated.

(c) Includes 'Whether the community experienced a population increase' not stated.



## HOUSING

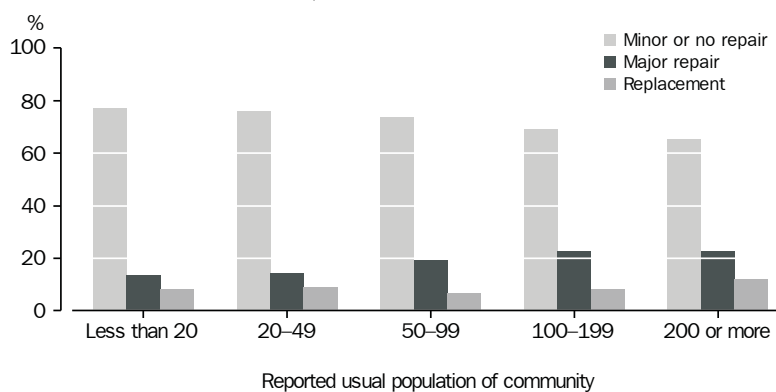
**Permanent dwellings** In 2001, a total of 16,960 permanent dwellings were reported as being located in the 1,216 discrete Indigenous communities in the CHINS, an increase of 5% since the 1999 survey. Those permanent dwellings which were managed by Indigenous Housing Organisations (IHOs) accounted for 90% of all permanent dwellings located in discrete communities with the remainder being government owned and managed, privately owned, or owned by other organisations (table 3.4).

### 3.4 PERMANENT AND OCCUPIED TEMPORARY DWELLINGS, ALL COMMUNITIES 1999 AND 2001

	<i>Occupied temporary dwellings</i>		<i>IHO managed</i>		<i>Other permanent dwellings</i>		<i>All permanent dwellings</i>		<i>All dwellings</i>	
	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001
<b>Reported usual population</b>										
Less than 20	615	558	1 071	1 145	—	52	1 071	1 197	1 686	1 755
20–49	521	445	1 235	1 376	8	47	1 243	1 423	1 764	1 868
50–99	273	176	1 175	1 287	74	73	1 249	1 360	1 522	1 536
100–199	229	178	2 032	1 877	112	137	2 144	2 014	2 373	2 192
200 or more	643	525	9 154	9 543	1 298	1 423	10 452	10 966	11 095	11 491
<b>All communities</b>	<b>2 281</b>	<b>1 882</b>	<b>14 667</b>	<b>15 228</b>	<b>1 492</b>	<b>1 732</b>	<b>16 159</b>	<b>16 960</b>	<b>18 440</b>	<b>18 842</b>

**Dwelling condition** Of the 15,228 IHO managed permanent dwellings located in discrete communities, 69% were reported as needing minor or no repair, 21% required major repair and 11% required replacement (table 4.22). The proportion of dwellings needing only minor or no repair was highest in the small communities, decreasing from 77% for communities with a usual population of less than 20, to 65% for communities with a usual population of 200 or more (figure 3.5). Housing condition has improved slightly since the 1999 survey, with the proportion of IHO managed permanent dwellings requiring major repair or replacement dropping from 33% to 31% over that time (table 4.23).

### 3.5 CONDITION OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS, ALL COMMUNITIES



Temporary dwellings A total of 1,882 occupied temporary dwellings were reported within discrete Indigenous communities, representing 10% of the total dwelling stock, down from 12% in the 1999 CHINS. Occupied temporary dwellings represented a much higher proportion of the total dwelling stock in smaller communities than in larger ones, with this proportion declining from 28% in communities with a usual population of less than 50 to 5% in communities with a usual population of 200 or more (table 3.4).

In 2001, 5% of the usual population of discrete Indigenous communities were living in temporary dwellings, a decrease from 7% in 1999 (figure 3.6). The majority (91%) of the 5,602 people living in temporary dwellings in 2001 were reported as being in need of permanent housing (table 4.24).

3.6 PERSONS LIVING IN TEMPORARY DWELLINGS, ALL COMMUNITIES 1999 AND 2001



## WATER

Water supply Of the 1,216 discrete Indigenous communities in the 2001 CHINS, 2% reported having no organised water supply. The 21 communities this represents each had a reported usual population of less than 50 persons with all but one reporting a usual population of 20 or less. As shown in table 3.7, those communities without an organised water supply had a total reported population of 90 people (0.1%). A further 61 communities with permanent dwellings (6%) reported having a water supply, but with one or more permanent dwellings which were not connected. This has improved slightly since the 1999 survey when 8% of Indigenous communities with permanent dwellings reported having at least one dwelling which was not connected to the water supply (table 4.26).

### 3.7 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER, ALL COMMUNITIES AND REPORTED USUAL POPULATION

	<i>Communities with a population of</i>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>
	<i>Less than 20</i>	<i>20-49</i>	<i>50-99</i>	<i>100-199</i>	<i>200 or more</i>		
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>							
Connected to town supply	35	40	41	36	34	186	18 134
Bore water	426	188	53	33	84	784	66 531
Rain water tanks	27	10	5	4	7	53	4 017
River or reservoir	54	19	2	6	18	99	17 580
Well or spring	33	14	1	1	2	51	1 535
Other organised water supply	21	1	—	—	—	22	198
<i>Total with an organised supply</i>	<i>596</i>	<i>272</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>1 195</i>	<i>107 995</i>
No organised water supply	20	1	—	—	—	21	90
<b>All communities</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>108 085</b>

Main source of drinking water As shown in table 3.7, bore water was reported as the main source of drinking water for 784 discrete Indigenous communities in the 2001 CHINS, representing a combined population of 66,531 people. Of all communities reporting bores as the main source of drinking water, over three quarters (78%) had a usual population of less than 50 persons. Communities with a usual population of 50 or more were more likely to be connected to a town supply (34%) than were smaller communities (8%), with town water being the main source of drinking water for 186 (15%) Indigenous communities with a total reported population of 18,134 people.

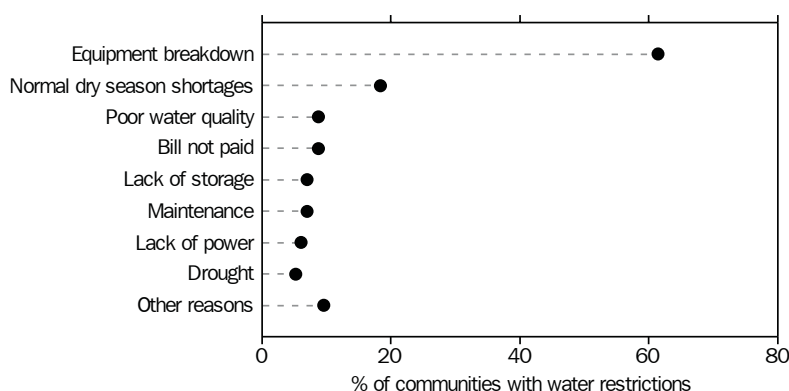
### 3.8 WATER RESTRICTIONS(a), COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE AND REPORTED USUAL POPULATION 1999 AND 2001

	<i>Communities with a population of</i>				<i>2001</i>		<i>1999</i>	
	<i>50-99</i>	<i>100-199</i>	<i>200 or more</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>		<i>Reported usual population</i>	
					<i>Total</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>
<b>Experienced water restriction</b>								
Once	8	9	18	35	9 672	37	9 189	
Twice	6	4	15	25	7 721	22	6 001	
Three times	5	3	7	15	5 020	14	3 584	
Four times	1	—	7	8	7 869	5	1 480	
Five times or more	8	6	17	31	9 188	43	13 596	
<i>Total with water restriction</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>39 470</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>33 850</i>	
Did not experience water restriction	74	58	81	213	55 526	227	61 573	
<b>All communities</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>94 996</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>95 423</b>	

(a) In the 12 months prior to the survey.

Water restrictions More than one in three communities (35%) with a usual population of 50 or more experienced water restrictions in the 12 months prior to the 2001 CHINS. Equipment breakdown was a contributing factor for the majority (61%) of communities with water restrictions, being more commonly reported than climatic reasons such as normal dry season shortages (18%) or drought (5%) (figure 3.9). Of the 114 communities reporting water restrictions, 31 (27%) reported restrictions on five or more occasions in the year prior to the survey. While the overall proportion of communities reporting water restrictions in 2001 was the same as in the 1999 survey, the proportion of people affected by these restrictions has increased from 35% to 42% since 1999 (table 3.8).

3.9 REASONS FOR WATER RESTRICTIONS, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE



Water quality Of the 216 Indigenous communities with a usual population of 50 or more which were not connected to a town water supply as their main source of drinking water, 213 reported information about whether drinking water was treated and tested. Nearly two thirds of these communities (65%) reported that their drinking water was treated, an increase from 55% in 1999. Water samples had been sent away for testing for 79% of communities in 2001, up from 73% in 1999 (tables 4.28 and 3.10). A third (33%) of the 169 communities that reported sending their drinking water away for testing in the 12 months prior to the 2001 CHINS had provided samples which failed testing on at least one occasion, a similar result to that obtained in 1999 (table 3.10).

3.10 DRINKING WATER TESTING(a), COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE NOT CONNECTED TO A TOWN WATER SUPPLY 1999 AND 2001

	<i>Communities with a population of</i>				2001		1999	
	50-99	100-199	200 or more	Total	Reported usual population		Reported usual population	
					Total	Reported usual population	Total	Reported usual population
<b>Drinking water sent away for testing</b>								
Failed testing	14	14	28	56	17 028	58	25 322	
Did not fail testing	20	19	71	110	52 144	100	36 918	
<i>Total with drinking water sent away for testing(b)</i>	34	34	101	169	70 542	169	65 829	
Drinking water not sent away for testing	25	9	9	43	6 245	64	11 435	
<b>All communities(c)</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>78 087</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>77 264</b>	

(a) In the 12 months prior to the survey.  
(b) Includes 'Whether drinking water failed testing' not stated.  
(c) Includes 'Whether drinking water sent away for testing' not stated.

ELECTRICITY

Electricity supply No organised electricity supply was reported for 7% of communities in the 2001 CHINS. The 80 communities this represents all had a reported usual population of less than 100 persons with the majority (85%) reporting a usual population of 20 or less. A total of 681 (0.6%) people were reported to be living in communities without an organised source of electricity (table 3.11). A further 68 (6%) communities with permanent dwellings reported having an electricity supply, but with one or more permanent dwellings which were not connected. This has improved since the 1999 survey when 8% of Indigenous communities with permanent dwellings reported having at least one dwelling which was not connected to the electricity supply (table 4.32).

3.11 MAIN SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY, ALL COMMUNITIES AND REPORTED USUAL POPULATION

	<i>Communities with a population of</i>					Total	Reported usual population
	Less than 20	20-49	50-99	100-199	200 or more		
<b>Main source of electricity</b>							
State grid/transmitted supply	42	68	56	43	51	260	36 909
Community generators	204	115	35	35	91	480	64 151
Domestic generators	133	30	3	—	1	167	2 300
Solar	63	22	4	1	—	90	1 514
Solar hybrid	96	25	2	1	1	125	2 060
Other organised electricity supply	10	2	1	—	1	14	470
<i>Total with an organised electricity supply</i>	548	262	101	80	145	1 136	107 404
No organised electricity supply	68	11	1	—	—	80	681
<b>All communities</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>108 085</b>

Main source of electricity Community or domestic generators were the main source of electricity reported for 647 Indigenous communities (53%) with a combined population of 66,451 people (61%) in the 2001 CHINS. Communities with a usual population of 50 or more were more likely to be connected to the State grid or a transmitted supply (46%) than were smaller communities (12%). The State grid or a transmitted supply was the main source of electricity for 260 Indigenous communities (21%) or 36,909 people (table 3.11).

3.12 ELECTRICITY INTERRUPTIONS(a), COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE AND REPORTED USUAL POPULATION 1999 AND 2001

	2001				1999			
	<i>Communities with a population of</i>				<i>Reported usual population</i>		<i>Reported usual population</i>	
	50-99	100-199	200 or more	Total	Total	Total	Total	
<b>Experienced electricity interruption</b>								
1-4 times	35	32	33	100	25 403	120	25 159	
5-9 times	19	11	39	69	23 508	55	25 812	
10-14 times	6	7	21	34	13 246	33	10 345	
15-19 times	2	1	5	8	2 750	16	4 221	
20 times or more	13	13	28	54	17 113	57	18 490	
<i>Total with electricity interruption(b)</i>	<b>75</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>82 670</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>84 027</b>	
Did not experience electricity interruption	26	16	17	59	12 276	62	10 897	
<b>All communities(c)(d)</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>94 996</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>95 423</b>	

(a) In the 12 months prior to the survey.

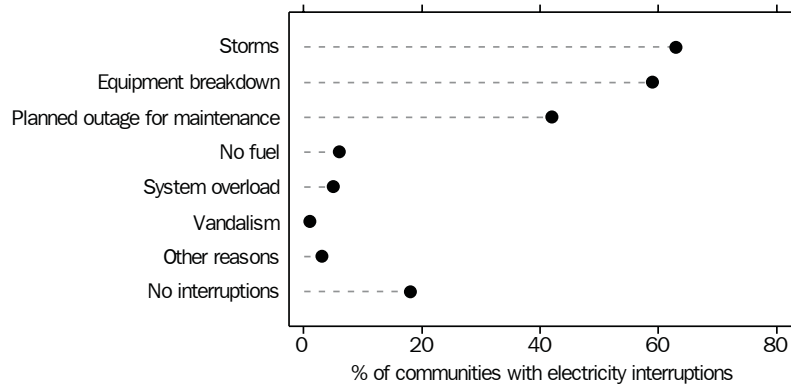
(b) Includes 'Number of electricity interruptions' not stated.

(c) Includes communities with no organised electricity supply.

(d) Includes 'Whether experienced electricity interruption' not stated.

Electricity interruptions Interruptions to the electricity supply in the 12 months prior to the 2001 CHINS occurred in 267 (82%) of the 327 discrete Indigenous communities with a usual population of 50 or more. While 37% of affected communities experienced less than five electricity interruptions, 54 (20%) reported experiencing 20 or more interruptions to the electricity supply in the year prior to the survey, a similar level to that reported in 1999 (table 3.12). Storms (63%), equipment breakdown (59%) and planned outages for maintenance (42%) were the main reasons reported for these interruptions (figure 3.13).

3.13 REASONS FOR ELECTRICITY INTERRUPTIONS, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE



SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

In the 2001 CHINS, 7% of discrete Indigenous communities reported having no organised sewerage system. Each of the 91 communities without an organised sewerage system had a reported usual population of less than 50 persons, with a combined population across all of the communities of 1,110 or 1% of the total reported population of discrete Indigenous communities (table 3.14). A further 62 (6%) communities with permanent dwellings reported having an organised sewerage system, but with one or more permanent dwellings which were not connected. The 1999 survey found the same proportion of Indigenous communities with at least one permanent dwelling not connected to the sewerage system (table 4.36)

3.14 MAIN TYPE OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM, ALL COMMUNITIES AND REPORTED USUAL POPULATION

	Communities with a population of					Total	Reported usual population
	Less than 20	20-49	50-99	100-199	200 or more		
<b>Main sewerage system</b>							
Connected to town system	5	11	26	21	26	89	16 281
Community water-borne system	2	2	10	14	68	96	50 618
Septic tanks with common effluent disposal	21	21	18	18	26	104	14 376
Septic tanks with leach drain	350	156	41	25	25	597	21 883
Pit toilets	160	56	6	2	—	224	3 525
Other organised sewerage system	10	4	1	—	—	15	292
<i>Total with an organised sewerage system</i>	<b>548</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1 125</b>	<b>106 975</b>
No organised sewerage system	68	23	—	—	—	91	1 110
<b>All communities</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>108 085</b>

Main type of sewerage system Septic tanks with a leach drain were the most common type of sewerage system in discrete Indigenous communities, being the main system used by 49% of communities representing a combined population of 21,883. Community water-borne systems were more common in larger communities and were the main sewerage system for 47% of communities with a usual population of 200 or more. Pit toilets were more common in smaller communities and were the main sewerage system for 24% of communities with a usual reported population of less than 50 (table 3.14).

3.15 PERMANENT DWELLINGS AFFECTED BY SEWERAGE SYSTEM OVERFLOWS OR LEAKAGES(a), COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

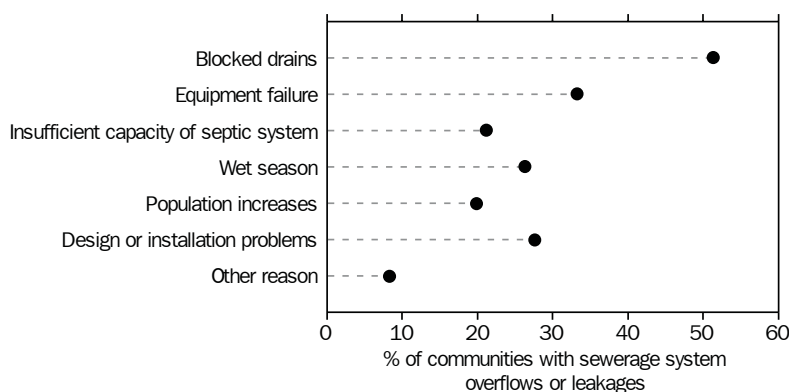
	Communities with a population of			Total
	50-99	100-199	200 or more	
<b>Experienced sewerage system overflow or leakage</b>				
No dwellings affected	2	3	16	21
1-4 dwellings affected	22	18	21	61
5-9 dwellings affected	5	9	11	25
10 dwellings or more affected	5	10	30	45
<i>Total with sewerage system overflow or leakage(b)</i>	35	40	81	156
Did not experience sewerage system overflow or leakage	67	40	64	171
<b>All communities</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) In the 12 months prior to the survey.

(b) Includes 'Number of dwellings affected by sewerage system overflow or leakage' not stated.

Sewerage overflows and leakages Sewerage system overflows or leakages in the 12 months prior to the 2001 CHINS occurred in 156 (48%) of the 327 Indigenous communities with a usual population of 50 or more, a drop from 204 communities (59%) in 1999 (table 4.38). Blocked drains (51%), equipment failure (33%) and design or installation problems (28%) were the main contributing factors reported for sewerage system overflows or leakages in 2001 (figure 3.16). The proportion of communities experiencing 20 or more overflows or leakages has also decreased slightly from 10% in 1999 to 9% in 2001 (table 4.38).

3.16 REASONS FOR SEWERAGE SYSTEM OVERFLOWS OR LEAKAGES, COMMUNITIES WITH POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE





## DRAINAGE

**Flooding** In the 12 months prior to the 2001 CHINS, flooding occurred in 102 (31%) discrete Indigenous communities with a usual population of 50 or more, affecting 443 (3%) of the permanent dwellings in communities of this size. Slightly over a third (35%) of communities affected by flooding reported that the longest period of flooding had lasted less than a week. However, 24% of communities affected by flooding reported that the longest period of flooding had lasted for four weeks or more (table 4.41).

**Ponding** In the year prior to the conduct of the 2001 CHINS, ponding occurred in 137 (42%) communities with a usual population of 50 or more. For 63 of those communities, ponding occurred more than five times over that year (table 3.17). Of the communities experiencing ponding, 40% reported the longest duration of ponding to be less than four weeks, however a further 39% of communities reported the longest duration to be 12 weeks or more (table 4.42).

3.17 FREQUENCY OF PONDING(a), COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	Communities with a population of			Total
	50-99	100-199	200 or more	
<b>Experienced ponding</b>				
Once	6	9	30	45
Twice	3	3	6	12
Three times	5	3	4	12
Four times	2	2	1	5
Five times or more	15	11	37	63
<i>Total with ponding</i>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>137</b>
Did not experience ponding	70	52	66	188
<b>All communities(b)</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) In the 12 months prior to the survey.  
 (b) Includes 'Whether the community experienced ponding' not stated.

## RUBBISH COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

**Rubbish collection** Organised rubbish collection was carried out in 309 (94%) of the 327 discrete Indigenous communities with a usual population of 50 or more. Of the 18 communities without organised rubbish collection, 11 had a usual population of between 50 and 99 people. Rubbish was collected at least weekly in 300 communities (97% of those with organised rubbish collection) (table 3.18).

3.18 FREQUENCY OF 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>	
<b>Organised rubbish collection</b>				
Daily	5	8	25	38
Three times a week	13	11	30	54
Twice a week	26	22	48	96
Once a week	45	33	34	112
Less than once a week	2	2	3	7
<i>Total with organised rubbish collection(a)</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>309</i>
No organised rubbish collection	11	4	3	18
<b>All communities</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) Includes 'Frequency of organised rubbish collection' not stated.

Rubbish disposal Some form of organised rubbish disposal was reported by 96% of discrete Indigenous communities, with the majority of these communities disposing of rubbish either in an unfenced community tip (55%) or in a rubbish tip outside the community land (24%). All of the 24 communities that reported having no organised rubbish disposal had a usual population of less than 50 persons (table 4.43).

TRANSPORT

Travel to nearest town with major services In the 2001 CHINS there were 58 (5%) discrete Indigenous communities reported to be located in towns that provided major services. The usual means of travel to the nearest town with major services for the remaining communities was by road (89%), with transportation by air or sea the most common means of travel for 11%. Of the 1,025 communities where the usual means of travel was by road, 37% estimated the time taken to travel to the nearest town with major services to be less than one hour, almost half (49%) reported travel time between one and four hours, while 13% of these communities reported a travel time of five hours or more (table 4.44).

3.19 NUMBER OF TIMES COMMUNITY INACCESSIBLE BY ROAD(a),  
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	Communities with a population of			Total
	50-99	100-199	200 or more	
<b>Road access cut</b>				
Once	18	15	28	61
Twice	10	7	12	29
Three times	6	9	12	27
Four times	5	5	2	12
Five times or more	7	5	25	37
<i>Total with road access cut(b)</i>	48	41	79	168
Road access not cut	28	21	32	81
Inaccessible by road	3	2	22	27
Located within town with major services	23	16	12	51
<b>All communities</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) In the 12 months prior to the survey.  
(b) Includes 'Number of times road access to community cut' not stated.

Road access Of communities with a usual population of 50 or more which were both located outside of towns that provided major services and which were accessible by road, 168 (67%) had their road access cut at least once for one day or more in the 12 months prior to the 2001 CHINS. In 37 communities, road access had been cut five times or more, with 25 of those communities having a usual population of 200 or more (table 3.19). A total of 38 communities reported having had their road access cut for 12 weeks or more (table 4.45).

## COMMUNICATION

Postal delivery Of the 327 discrete Indigenous communities with a usual population of 50 or more, 195 (60%) reported postal delivery to a central point in the community. There were 73 communities (22%) that had mail delivered to a post office box outside the community, and 46 (14%) had mail delivered to another location outside the community. Only 8 communities (2%) had mail delivered to each dwelling in the community (table 4.46). The highest proportion of communities with a usual population of 50 or more had mail delivered on a daily basis (46%), with only 11 communities (3%) receiving mail less than once a week (table 4.47).

Radio and television Radio or television broadcasts were received in most Indigenous communities with a usual population of 50 or more, with only 12 communities (4%) reporting no broadcasts. Of those communities receiving broadcasts, Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC) television (94%), commercial television (93%) and ABC radio (91%) were most commonly reported. Indigenous radio was received by 61% of communities receiving broadcasts, while Indigenous television was received by 53% of these communities (table 3.20).

3.20 TYPES OF BROADCASTS RECEIVED, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	Communities with a population of			Total
	50-99	100-199	200 or more	
<b>Radio</b>				
ABC	75	66	138	279
Commercial	63	55	91	209
Indigenous	40	35	113	188
<b>Television</b>				
ABC	77	71	141	289
Commercial	79	69	138	286
SBS	55	46	97	198
Indigenous	35	28	101	164
Total receiving these broadcasts(a)	87	76	144	307
Do not receive these broadcasts	8	4	—	12
<b>All communities(b)</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) Components may not add to total as more than one response may be specified.  
(b) Includes 'Whether broadcasts received' not stated.

Public telephones In 2001, 93 (28%) communities with a usual population of 50 or more reported that there were no public telephones in the community, a higher proportion than that reported in the 1999 CHINS (24%) (table 4.50). Of the 230 communities which did have access to public telephones in 2001, the majority (62%) had access to one telephone while only 4% had four or more public telephones in the community (table 4.49).

SPORTING FACILITIES

A total of 80,841 (85%) people living in communities with a population of 50 or more, had access to sporting facilities in their community. This reflects the fact that nearly two thirds (65%) of discrete Indigenous communities of this size had such facilities. The larger communities were more likely to have these facilities with 88% of communities with a usual population of 200 or more having at least one sporting facility, compared to 34% of communities with a usual population of 50 to 99. The type of sporting facilities most commonly reported were outdoor courts for games such as basketball, netball and tennis (83%) and sports grounds (78%) (table 3.21).

3.21 ACCESS TO SPORTING FACILITIES, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE AND REPORTED USUAL POPULATION

	Communities with a population of			Total	Reported usual population
	50-99	100-199	200 or more		
<b>Community sporting facilities</b>					
Sports grounds	18	34	114	166	72 788
Outdoor courts	27	44	105	176	69 379
Indoor or covered sporting facilities	2	4	23	29	19 316
Swimming pools	1	2	19	22	13 719
Other buildings used for sport	4	9	42	55	27 781
Other community sporting facilities	—	—	9	9	6 790
<i>Total with sporting facilities(a)</i>	35	51	127	213	80 841
No sporting facilities	62	29	17	108	12 799
<b>All communities(b)</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>94 996</b>

(a) Components may not add to total as more than one response may be specified.  
(b) Includes 'Whether community has sporting facilities' not stated.

EDUCATION

- Primary schools** In 2001, 476 or 39% of the 1,216 discrete Indigenous communities reported that they either had a primary school in their community, or were located within 10 kilometres of one. These communities accounted for 87% of people reported as usually living in discrete Indigenous communities (table 3.22). However, 156 communities (13%) were located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest primary school, with 98% of these communities reporting a usual population of less than 50 (table 4.52).
- Secondary schools** Distances to secondary schools were generally greater than those to primary schools. Only 19% of communities, accounting for 49% of people living in discrete Indigenous communities, had a school providing education up to Year 10 located either in the community or within 10 kilometres. The proportion decreased to 12% of communities that are within a similar distance to schools providing education up to Year 12, accounting for 21% of the reported usual population of discrete Indigenous communities. For 44% of communities, the nearest secondary school providing education up to Year 10 was 100 kilometres or more away with 67% of communities being located 100 kilometres or more away from the nearest secondary school providing education up to Year 12 (table 3.22).

### 3.22 DISTANCE TO NEAREST SCHOOL, ALL COMMUNITIES AND REPORTED USUAL POPULATION

	<i>Primary school</i>		<i>Secondary school</i>			
	<i>Communities</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>	<i>Up to Year 10</i>		<i>Up to Year 12</i>	
			<i>Communities</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>	<i>Communities</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>
<b>Distance to nearest school</b>						
Located within the community	249	77 039	67	34 992	17	5 905
Less than 10kms	227	17 429	160	18 005	128	16 624
10–24kms	191	5 073	125	6 352	75	5 863
25–49kms	184	2 979	150	6 165	77	8 515
50–99kms	195	3 037	164	9 039	98	12 323
100–249kms	125	1 832	233	14 603	277	18 219
250kms or more	31	414	301	18 486	534	40 304
<b>All communities(a)</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>108 085</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>108 085</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>108 085</b>

(a) Includes 'Distance to nearest school' not stated.

Other educational services Access to other educational services within the community was reported by 182 (56%) of communities with a usual population of 50 or more. The most common of these services was pre-primary (82%) followed by Technical and Further Education (TAFE) courses (41%) and homework centres (20%) (table 4.55).

#### HEALTH

Distance to health facilities Over two thirds (841 communities or 69%) of all discrete Indigenous communities in 2001 were located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital. These communities represented 53% (57,222) of the reported population living in discrete Indigenous communities (table 3.23). However, approximately half (51%) of these communities, reported having access to a medical emergency air service, accounting for 50,278 (88%) people living in communities located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital (table 4.59).

Community health centres were more likely to be located near or within Indigenous communities than were hospitals. In addition to the 10% of communities with a hospital located either in, or within 10 kilometres of the community, 23% of communities were located less than 10 kilometres from a community health centre. On a population basis, 85% of people in communities were within 10 kilometres of either a hospital or a community health centre (table 3.23).

3.23 DISTANCE TO NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY, ALL COMMUNITIES AND REPORTED USUAL POPULATION

	<i>Hospital</i>		<i>Community health centre</i>	
	<i>Communities</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>	<i>Communities</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>
<b>Distance to nearest health facility</b>				
Located within the community	9	15 800	183	59 902
Less than 10kms	118	13 894	98	2 616
10–24kms	76	6 232	200	4 283
25–49kms	68	5 019	207	4 095
50–99kms	102	9 909	225	4 231
100–249kms	298	19 464	135	2 657
250kms or more	543	37 758	39	598
<b>All communities(a)</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>108 085</b>	<b>(b)1 216</b>	<b>(b)108 085</b>

(a) Includes 'Distance to nearest health facility' not stated.  
(b) Includes communities located within 10 kilometres of a hospital

Access to health professionals

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 this reason, the frequency with which various health workers worked in the community was examined for communities with a reported population of 50 or more which were located 10 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital.

For the selected health professionals shown in table 3.24, about half (52%) of the communities described in the previous paragraph had female Indigenous health workers working in the community on a daily basis, while only 25% had male Indigenous health workers working on that basis. The latter group were the least accessible health workers, with 48% of the selected communities not having a male Indigenous health worker working in the community at all. In comparison to the 1999 CHINS, both male and female Indigenous health workers were working in communities on a less frequent basis. Registered nurses worked in about half (49%) of the discrete communities on a daily basis, and almost three quarters (74%) of the selected communities had nurses working in them on a fortnightly or more frequent basis (similar to 1999 survey results). While doctors worked in a high proportion of communities on a regular basis (69% of communities reported fortnightly or more frequently, up from 64% in the 1999 CHINS), only 11% had doctors working on a daily basis (similar to 1999 results).

3.24 SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS WORKING IN COMMUNITY, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE LOCATED 10 KILOMETRES OR MORE FROM THE NEAREST HOSPITAL 1999 AND 2001

	<i>Male Indigenous health worker</i>		<i>Female Indigenous health worker</i>		<i>Registered nurse</i>		<i>Doctor</i>	
	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001
<b>Work in the community</b>								
Daily	76	60	152	125	132	118	24	26
Weekly or fortnightly	23	24	27	32	61	62	138	140
Monthly	19	13	13	16	21	19	46	34
Three monthly	4	5	3	6	3	4	5	4
Less than three monthly	12	16	10	5	5	9	4	7
<i>Total with health professional working in the community</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>211</i>
Do not work in the community	120	117	48	52	32	30	37	31
<b>All communities(a)</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>242</b>

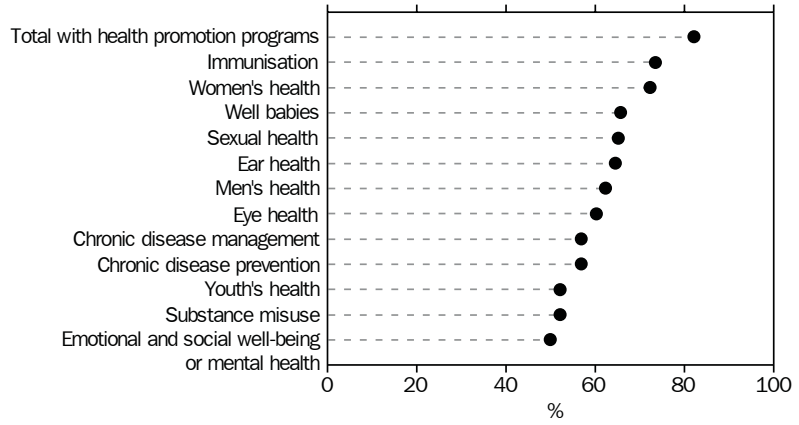
(a) Includes 'Whether selected health professionals work in community' not stated.

Health promotion Two thirds (66%) of communities with a usual population of 50 or more reported not having an environmental health worker either working or training in the community. For 16% of the communities that did have an environmental health worker present in the community at the time of the 2001 CHINS, that worker was undergoing training and had not yet commenced duties (table 4.62). Environmental health workers, were most likely to inspect and report on dog and/or pest control (72%), or rubbish disposal (72%). They were less likely to be involved with dust control (35%) or education programs concerned with food storage and preparation (33%) (table 4.63).

Information was also collected on access to a range of other health promotion programs in communities with a reported usual population of 50 or more and located 10 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital. Most communities reported one or more programs being conducted (82%) with immunisation programs reported by 74%, women's health programs by 72%, well babies programs by 66% and sexual health programs by 65% of communities (figure 3.25). The frequency with which these four most common programs were conducted varied. Immunisation programs were conducted at least monthly in 52% of communities, with 44% of communities receiving well babies programs at least monthly. Programs offered monthly or more frequently were less common for women's health (38% of communities) and sexual health (29%) (table 4.65).



3.25 HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAMS, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE LOCATED 10KMS OR MORE FROM NEAREST HOSPITAL





## CHAPTER 4

## DETAILED TABLES

### INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS

#### 4.1 TYPE OF INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION BY NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED, ALL INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS 1999 AND 2001

	<i>Number of permanent dwellings managed</i>						<i>Total</i>	
	<i>1-19</i>		<i>20-49</i>		<i>50 or more</i>			
	<i>1999</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2001(a)</i>
URBAN IHOs								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales(b)	138	114	32	38	1	1	171	153
Victoria	18	14	4	8	—	—	22	22
Queensland	33	25	38	40	5	5	76	70
South Australia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Western Australia	20	16	—	1	3	3	23	20
Tasmania	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2
Northern Territory	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Australia</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>296</i>	<i>267</i>
DISCRETE COMMUNITY IHOs								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales(b)	24	16	32	28	8	8	64	52
Victoria	2	2	1	1	—	—	3	3
Queensland	11	9	17	13	23	24	51	46
South Australia	29	21	15	5	3	5	47	31
Western Australia	64	53	29	35	17	15	110	105
Tasmania	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
Northern Territory	47	20	41	37	47	54	135	111
<i>Australia</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>411</i>	<i>349</i>
ALL IHOs								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales(b)	162	130	64	66	9	9	235	205
Victoria	20	16	5	9	—	—	25	25
Queensland	44	34	55	53	28	29	127	116
South Australia	30	21	15	5	3	5	48	31
Western Australia	84	69	29	36	20	18	133	125
Tasmania	—	1	2	1	1	1	3	3
Northern Territory	47	20	42	37	47	54	136	111
<b>Australia</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>616</b>

(a) Includes IHOs with no permanent dwellings.

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

4.2 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS, ALL PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS

	<i>Urban IHOs</i>	<i>Discrete community IHOs</i>	<i>All IHOs</i>
<b>Dwelling structure</b>			
Separate house	4 064	15 063	19 127
Semi-detached, row or terrace house	99	239	338
Flat, unit or apartment	671	808	1 479
House or flat attached to a shop or office	10	5	15
<b>All IHO managed permanent dwellings(a)</b>	<b>4 885</b>	<b>16 402</b>	<b>21 287</b>
<b>Number of bedrooms</b>			
One	186	926	1 112
Two	726	2 828	3 554
Three	3 045	9 215	12 260
Four	836	2 416	3 252
Five or more	92	324	416
<b>All IHO managed permanent dwellings(b)</b>	<b>4 885</b>	<b>16 402</b>	<b>21 287</b>
<b>Dwelling condition</b>			
Minor or no repair	3 998	10 992	14 990
Major repair	725	3 299	4 024
Replacement	162	1 628	1 790
<b>All IHO managed permanent dwellings(c)</b>	<b>4 885</b>	<b>16 402</b>	<b>21 287</b>

(a) Includes 'Dwelling structure' not stated.

(b) Includes 'Number of bedrooms' not stated.

(c) Includes 'Dwelling condition' not stated.

4.3 CONDITION OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS, ALL PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS

	<i>Minor or no repair</i>	<i>Major repair</i>	<i>Replacement</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
<b>State or Territory</b>				
New South Wales(b)	3 255	741	92	4 088
Victoria	336	59	21	416
Queensland	3 655	1 326	490	5 673
South Australia	708	187	109	1 004
Western Australia	2 210	636	427	3 273
Tasmania	84	33	1	118
Northern Territory	4 742	1 042	650	6 715
<b>Australia</b>	<b>14 990</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>1 790</b>	<b>21 287</b>

(a) Includes 'Dwelling condition' not stated.

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

4.4 CONDITION OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS, ALL PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS 1999 AND 2001

	<i>Minor or no repair</i>		<i>Major repair</i>		<i>Replacement</i>		<i>All IHO managed permanent dwellings(a)</i>	
	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001
	%	%	%	%	%	%		
<b>State of Territory</b>								
New South Wales(b)	75.9	79.6	18.2	18.1	5.1	2.3	4 029	4 088
Victoria	82.0	80.8	13.4	14.2	4.6	5.0	389	416
Queensland	68.3	64.4	22.5	23.4	9.2	8.6	5 632	5 673
South Australia	64.7	70.5	23.9	18.6	11.4	10.9	1 000	1 004
Western Australia	65.8	67.5	23.0	19.4	10.7	13.0	3 074	3 273
Tasmania	91.1	71.2	6.5	28.0	2.4	0.8	123	118
Northern Territory	69.5	70.6	20.2	15.5	7.5	9.7	6 023	6 715
<b>Australia</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>20 270</b>	<b>21 287</b>

(a) Includes 'Dwelling condition' not stated.

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

4.5 TYPE OF INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION BY CONDITION OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS, ALL PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS

	<i>Minor or no repair</i>	<i>Major repair</i>	<i>Replacement</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
URBAN IHOs				
<b>IHO managed permanent dwellings</b>				
1-9	328	102	22	452
10-19	910	171	49	1 130
20-49	2 149	402	82	2 633
50 or more	611	50	9	670
<i>Total</i>	3 998	725	162	4 885
DISCRETE COMMUNITY IHOs				
<b>IHO managed permanent dwellings</b>				
1-9	187	60	17	273
10-19	718	157	76	951
20-49	2 847	925	252	4 024
50 or more	7 240	2 157	1 283	11 154
<i>Total</i>	10 992	3 299	1 628	16 402
ALL IHOs				
<b>IHO managed permanent dwellings</b>				
1-9	515	162	39	725
10-19	1 628	328	125	2 081
20-49	4 996	1 327	334	6 657
50 or more	7 851	2 207	1 292	11 824
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 990</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>1 790</b>	<b>21 287</b>

(a) Includes 'Dwelling condition' not stated.

4.6 AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT PER PERMANENT DWELLING(a),  
BY CONDITION OF ALL PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY  
INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS

	<i>Minor or no repair</i>	<i>Major repair</i>	<i>Replace- ment</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>
<b>Average weekly rent</b>				
\$0	280	85	55	485
\$1-\$24	4 512	1 759	683	6 954
\$25-\$49	5 710	1 111	683	7 711
\$50-\$74	2 380	569	192	3 352
\$75 or more	1 988	455	173	2 616
<b>All IHO managed permanent dwellings(c)</b>	<b>14 990</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>1 790</b>	<b>21 287</b>

(a) In the financial year prior to the survey.

(b) Includes 'Dwelling condition' not stated.

(c) Includes 'Amount of rent received' not stated.

4.7 AVERAGE MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE PER PERMANENT DWELLING(a),  
BY CONDITION OF ALL PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY  
INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS

	<i>Minor or no repair</i>	<i>Major repair</i>	<i>Replace- ment</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>
<b>Average maintenance expenditure</b>				
\$0	467	165	114	746
\$1-\$499	1 855	682	232	2 971
\$500-\$999	2 487	857	264	3 608
\$1,000-\$1,999	6 057	1 296	673	8 091
\$2,000 or more	4 044	987	504	5 742
<b>All IHO managed permanent dwellings(c)</b>	<b>14 990</b>	<b>4 024</b>	<b>1 790</b>	<b>21 287</b>

(a) In the financial year prior to the survey.

(b) Includes 'Dwelling condition' not stated.

(c) Includes 'Maintenance expenditure' not stated.

#### 4.8 SOURCES OF INCOME(a), ALL INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS

	<i>IHOs that received income</i>					<i>IHOs that did not receive income</i>	<i>All IHOs</i>
	<i>Housing grants</i>	<i>Rent</i>	<i>Business enterprises</i>	<i>Other sources</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>		
<b>State or Territory</b>							
New South Wales(c)	69	199	7	6	200	5	205
Victoria	16	24	—	—	25	—	25
Queensland	74	112	5	2	113	3	116
South Australia	21	27	—	1	28	3	31
Western Australia	92	116	10	7	122	3	125
Tasmania	3	3	—	—	3	—	3
Northern Territory	82	103	4	5	106	5	111
<b>Australia</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>616</b>

(a) In the financial year prior to the survey.

(b) Components may not add to total as more than one response may be specified.

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

#### 4.9 HOUSING GRANTS RECEIVED(a), ALL INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS

	<i>IHOs that received housing grants</i>					<i>IHOs that did not receive housing grants</i>	<i>All IHOs(c)</i>
	<i>ATSIC</i>	<i>State or Territory government</i>	<i>Joint State and Commonwealth government</i>	<i>Other providers</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>		
<b>State or Territory</b>							
New South Wales(d)	16	49	9	—	69	136	205
Victoria	15	1	—	—	16	9	25
Queensland	50	15	20	—	74	42	116
South Australia	8	13	2	—	21	10	31
Western Australia	69	32	4	1	92	33	125
Tasmania	3	—	1	—	3	—	3
Northern Territory	14	11	66	9	82	28	111
<b>Australia</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>616</b>

(a) In the financial year prior to the survey.

(b) Components may not add to total as more than one response may be specified.

(c) Includes 'Whether received a housing grant' not stated.

(d) Australian Capital Territory included in New South Wales for confidentiality reasons.

4.10 AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT PER PERMANENT DWELLING(a), ALL INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS

State or Territory	IHOs that received rent				Total(b)	IHOs that did not receive rent	All IHOs(c)
	Average weekly rent						
	\$1-\$24	\$25-\$49	\$50-\$74	\$75 or more			
New South Wales(d)	39	59	61	40	199	6	205
Victoria	2	4	11	7	24	1	25
Queensland	21	28	28	34	112	4	116
South Australia	19	5	2	1	27	4	31
Western Australia	44	39	14	16	115	8	125
Tasmania	—	1	2	—	3	—	3
Northern Territory	52	43	7	—	103	8	111
<b>Australia</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>616</b>

(a) In the financial year prior to the survey.

(b) Includes 'Amount of rent received' not stated.

(c) Includes IHOs with no permanent dwellings.

(d) Australian Capital Territory included in New South Wales for confidentiality reasons.

4.11 TYPE OF INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION, BY TYPES OF RUNNING COSTS, ALL INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS

	Salaries	Staff training	House maintenance	Land rates	Insurance	Administration costs	Management fees	Other running costs	Total(a)(b)
URBAN IHOS									
<b>IHO managed permanent dwellings</b>									
1-9	39	15	74	82	80	43	19	—	90
10-19	57	20	77	74	76	50	32	3	79
20-49	69	31	86	83	85	74	27	2	88
50 or more	9	5	10	10	10	8	4	—	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>267</b>
DISCRETE COMMUNITY IHOS									
<b>IHO managed permanent dwellings</b>									
1-9	19	4	42	20	37	21	7	4	56
10-19	49	13	57	30	55	43	14	3	66
20-49	112	36	114	42	102	88	16	5	119
50 or more	102	54	103	22	90	86	15	5	106
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>349</b>
ALL IHOS									
<b>IHO managed permanent dwellings</b>									
1-9	58	19	116	102	117	64	26	4	146
10-19	106	33	134	104	131	93	46	6	145
20-49	181	67	200	125	187	162	43	7	207
50 or more	111	59	113	32	100	94	19	5	116
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>616</b>

(a) Includes 'Whether has running costs' not stated.

(b) Components may not add to total as more than one response may be specified.

(c) Includes discrete community IHOs with no permanent dwellings.



4.12 AVERAGE MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE PER PERMANENT DWELLING(a),  
ALL INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS

State or Territory	<i>IHOs that had maintenance expenditure</i>					<i>IHOs that did not have maintenance expenditure(b)</i>	<i>All IHOs(c)(d)</i>
	<i>Average maintenance expenditure</i>						
	<i>\$1-\$499</i>	<i>\$500-\$999</i>	<i>\$1,000-\$1,999</i>	<i>\$2,000 or more</i>	<i>Total</i>		
New South Wales(e)	21	29	60	79	189	16	205
Victoria	1	—	8	14	23	2	25
Queensland	12	10	28	55	105	11	116
South Australia	—	8	10	8	26	5	31
Western Australia	10	16	28	54	108	14	125
Tasmania	—	—	1	2	3	—	3
Northern Territory	8	12	38	45	103	6	111
<b>Australia</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>616</b>

(a) In the financial year prior to the survey.

(b) Includes IHOs which undertook maintenance at no cost.

(c) Includes 'Whether had maintenance expenditure' not stated.

(d) Includes IHOs with no permanent dwellings.

(e) Australian Capital Territory included in New South Wales for confidentiality reasons.

4.13 AVERAGE MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE PER PERMANENT DWELLING(a),  
ALL INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS 1999 AND 2001

State or Territory	<i>\$0-\$999</i>		<i>\$1,000-\$1,999</i>		<i>\$2,000 or more</i>		<i>All IHOs(b)</i>	
	<i>1999</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2001(c)</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
New South Wales(d)	58.3	47.3	18.7	28.8	21.3	23.9	235	205
Victoria	32.0	12.0	36.0	36.0	32.0	52.0	25	25
Queensland	38.6	44.8	26.0	20.7	34.6	34.5	127	116
South Australia	58.3	48.4	31.3	35.5	8.3	16.1	48	31
Western Australia	52.6	43.2	21.8	26.4	23.3	28.0	133	125
Tasmania	33.3	—	33.3	33.3	33.3	66.7	3	3
Northern Territory	49.3	27.9	19.9	50.5	26.5	19.8	136	111
<b>Australia</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>616</b>

(a) In the financial year prior to the survey.

(b) Includes 'Whether had maintenance expenditure' not stated.

(c) Includes IHOs with no permanent dwellings.

(d) Australian Capital Territory included in New South Wales for confidentiality reasons.

4.14 PERMANENT DWELLINGS MAINTAINED(a), ALL PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS 1999 AND 2001

	<i>Permanent dwellings with repair or maintenance(a)</i>		<i>All IHO managed permanent dwellings</i>		<i>Proportion with repairs or maintenance</i>	
	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>State or Territory</b>						
New South Wales(b)	2 869	2 845	4 029	4 088	71.2	69.6
Victoria	228	396	389	416	58.6	95.2
Queensland	3 776	3 866	5 632	5 673	67.0	68.1
South Australia	700	888	1 000	1 004	70.0	88.4
Western Australia	1 942	2 141	3 074	3 273	63.2	65.4
Tasmania	104	117	123	118	84.6	99.2
Northern Territory	4 509	5 242	6 023	6 715	74.9	78.1
<b>Australia</b>	<b>14 128</b>	<b>15 495</b>	<b>20 270</b>	<b>21 287</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>72.8</b>

(a) In the financial year prior to the survey.

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

4.15 MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE AND RENTAL INCOME(a), ALL INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS 1999 AND 2001

	<i>Total maintenance expenditure(b)</i>		<i>Average maintenance expenditure(c)</i>		<i>Total rental income(b)</i>		<i>Average weekly rent(d)</i>	
	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001
	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>\$</i>
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales(e)	5 895	7 683	1 516	1 879	8 283	9 742	41	46
Victoria	861	1 052	2 213	2 529	972	1 261	48	58
Queensland	13 877	10 611	2 465	1 870	13 887	14 586	47	50
South Australia	1 096	1 277	1 113	1 272	913	1 214	18	23
Western Australia	4 326	7 771	1 442	2 387	4 972	6 428	32	38
Tasmania	225	337	1 829	2 856	326	376	51	61
Northern Territory	12 755	10 837	2 150	1 641	7 146	8 461	23	25
<b>Australia</b>	<b>39 035</b>	<b>39 568</b>	<b>1 957</b>	<b>1 870</b>	<b>36 499</b>	<b>42 068</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>

(a) In the financial year prior to the survey.

(b) Refers to total maintenance expenditure or rental income per IHO.

(c) Calculation refers to average maintenance expenditure per permanent dwelling and includes permanent dwellings with no maintenance expenditure.

(d) Calculation refers to average weekly rent per permanent dwelling and includes permanent dwellings with no rental income.

(e) Australian Capital Territory included in New South Wales for confidentiality reasons.

## DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

### 4.16 REMOTENESS AREA OF AUSTRALIA, ALL COMMUNITIES

	<i>Major Cities</i>	<i>Inner Regional</i>	<i>Outer Regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very Remote</i>	<i>All communities</i>
<b>State or Territory</b>						
New South Wales	3	16	26	8	7	60
Queensland	—	—	8	12	122	142
South Australia	—	1	6	4	85	96
Western Australia	2	1	3	15	262	283
Northern Territory	..	..	9	70	553	632
<b>Australia(a)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1 030</b>	<b>1 216</b>

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

### 4.17 REPORTED USUAL POPULATION, ALL COMMUNITIES

	<i>Reported usual population in communities with a population of</i>					<i>All communities</i>
	<i>Less than 20</i>	<i>20–49</i>	<i>50–99</i>	<i>100–199</i>	<i>200 or more</i>	
<b>State or Territory</b>						
New South Wales	52	203	1 142	1 900	4 474	7 771
Victoria	—	—	79	—	200	279
Queensland	656	475	351	646	28 833	30 961
South Australia	535	318	594	750	3 029	5 226
Western Australia	1 061	2 074	1 878	3 851	7 694	16 558
Tasmania	—	—	57	—	—	57
Northern Territory	2 781	4 934	2 627	3 887	33 004	47 233
Australian Capital Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Australia</b>	<b>5 085</b>	<b>8 004</b>	<b>6 728</b>	<b>11 034</b>	<b>77 234</b>	<b>108 085</b>

4.18 REASONS FOR LARGEST INCREASE IN POPULATION(a),  
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>	
<b>Reasons for increase in population</b>				
Cultural reasons	36	46	89	171
Wet season	18	16	41	75
Dry season	5	2	7	14
Sporting/recreational events	16	23	41	80
Holidays/visiting	31	28	49	108
Other reasons	7	2	25	34
<i>Total with increase in population(b)</i>	60	62	118	240
No increase in population	37	18	25	80
<b>All communities(c)</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) In the 12 months prior to the survey.

(b) Components may not add to total as more than one response may be specified.

(c) Includes 'Whether experienced a population increase' not stated.

4.19 DURATION OF LARGEST INCREASE IN POPULATION(a), 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>	
<b>Duration of increase in population</b>				
2-3 weeks	17	27	47	91
4-7 weeks	24	14	27	65
8-11 weeks	6	10	7	23
12 weeks or more	12	11	36	59
<i>Total with increase in population(b)</i>	60	62	118	240
No increase in population	37	18	25	80
<b>All communities(c)</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) In the 12 months prior to the survey.

(b) Includes 'Duration of largest increase in population' not stated.

(c) Includes 'Whether experienced a population increase' not stated.

4.20 NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS, ALL COMMUNITIES

	<i>Number of permanent dwellings in communities with a population of</i>					<i>All IHO managed permanent dwellings</i>
	<i>Less than 20</i>	<i>20-49</i>	<i>50-99</i>	<i>100-199</i>	<i>200 or more</i>	
<b>State or Territory</b>						
New South Wales	13	66	293	346	519	1 237
Queensland	44	16	31	134	3 515	3 740
South Australia	128	77	127	170	467	969
Western Australia	187	350	382	681	1 125	2 725
Northern Territory	773	867	423	546	3 889	6 498
<b>Australia(a)</b>	<b>1 145</b>	<b>1 376</b>	<b>1 287</b>	<b>1 877</b>	<b>9 543</b>	<b>15 228</b>

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

4.21 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS, ALL COMMUNITIES

	<i>Number of permanent dwellings in communities with a population of</i>					<i>All IHO managed permanent dwellings</i>
	<i>Less than 20</i>	<i>20-49</i>	<i>50-99</i>	<i>100-199</i>	<i>200 or more</i>	
<b>Dwelling structure</b>						
Separate house	1 125	1 319	1 214	1 783	8 847	14 288
Semi-detached, row or terrace house	2	15	22	15	150	204
Flat, unit or apartment	18	33	51	79	545	726
House or flat attached to shop or office	—	2	—	—	1	3
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>1 145</b>	<b>1 376</b>	<b>1 287</b>	<b>1 877</b>	<b>9 543</b>	<b>15 228</b>
<b>Number of bedrooms</b>						
One	111	110	97	125	414	857
Two	377	416	297	356	1 341	2 787
Three	513	689	659	1 083	5 892	8 836
Four	116	148	165	260	1 656	2 345
Five or more	20	13	27	53	184	297
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>1 145</b>	<b>1 376</b>	<b>1 287</b>	<b>1 877</b>	<b>9 543</b>	<b>15 228</b>

(a) Includes 'Dwelling structure' not stated.

(b) Includes 'Number of bedrooms' not stated.

4.22 CONDITION OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS,  
ALL COMMUNITIES

	<i>Condition of IHO permanent dwellings</i>			<i>All IHO managed permanent dwellings(a)</i>
	<i>Minor or no repair</i>	<i>Major repair</i>	<i>Replacement</i>	
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50				
New South Wales	52	26	1	79
Queensland	47	12	—	60
South Australia	156	35	14	205
Western Australia	387	102	48	537
Northern Territory	1 286	182	158	1 640
<i>Australia(b)</i>	<i>1 928</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>2 521</i>
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE				
New South Wales	813	310	35	1 158
Queensland	2 192	1 056	432	3 680
South Australia	524	145	95	764
Western Australia	1 403	450	335	2 188
Northern Territory	3 543	842	473	4 858
<i>Australia(b)</i>	<i>8 505</i>	<i>2 822</i>	<i>1 380</i>	<i>12 707</i>
ALL COMMUNITIES				
New South Wales	865	336	36	1 237
Queensland	2 239	1 068	432	3 740
South Australia	680	180	109	969
Western Australia	1 790	552	383	2 725
Northern Territory	4 829	1 024	631	6 498
<b>Australia(b)</b>	<b>10 433</b>	<b>3 179</b>	<b>1 601</b>	<b>15 228</b>

(a) Includes 'Condition of permanent dwellings' not stated.

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

4.23 CONDITION OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS,  
ALL COMMUNITIES 1999 AND 2001

	<i>Proportion of IHO managed permanent dwellings</i>						<i>All IHO managed permanent dwellings(a)</i>	
	<i>Minor or no repair</i>		<i>Major repair</i>		<i>Replacement</i>		1999	2001
	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001	no.	no.
	%	%	%	%	%	%		
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	84.1	65.8	11.1	32.9	4.8	1.3	63	79
Queensland	81.2	78.3	10.6	20.0	4.7	—	85	60
South Australia	71.1	76.1	25.8	17.1	3.2	6.8	190	205
Western Australia	76.5	72.1	14.5	19.0	6.1	8.9	510	537
Northern Territory	79.3	78.5	16.3	11.1	3.2	9.6	1 458	1 640
<i>Australia</i>	78.2	76.5	16.3	14.2	3.9	8.8	2 306	2 521
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	62.0	70.2	29.3	26.8	8.7	3.0	1 243	1 158
Queensland	63.8	59.6	24.9	28.7	11.3	11.7	3 641	3 680
South Australia	63.6	68.6	22.8	19.0	13.5	12.4	775	764
Western Australia	58.6	64.1	28.3	20.6	13.1	15.3	2 159	2 188
Northern Territory	68.8	72.9	22.0	17.3	9.1	9.7	4 478	4 858
<i>Australia(b)</i>	64.6	66.9	24.8	22.2	10.7	10.9	12 361	12 707
ALL COMMUNITIES								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	63.1	69.9	28.4	27.2	8.5	2.9	1 306	1 237
Queensland	64.2	59.9	24.6	28.6	11.1	11.6	3 726	3 740
South Australia	65.1	70.2	23.4	18.6	11.5	11.2	965	969
Western Australia	62.0	65.7	25.6	20.3	11.8	14.1	2 669	2 725
Northern Territory	71.4	74.3	20.6	15.8	7.7	9.7	5 936	6 498
<b>Australia(b)</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>14 667</b>	<b>15 228</b>

(a) Includes 'Condition of permanent dwellings' not stated.

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

4.24 OCCUPIED TEMPORARY DWELLINGS, ALL COMMUNITIES 1999 AND 2001

	Number of people living in temporary dwellings					
	Total occupied temporary dwellings		Requiring permanent housing		Total	
	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50						
<b>State or Territory</b>						
New South Wales	16	21	18	21	18	21
Queensland	220	221	815	694	815	720
South Australia	46	59	68	91	133	114
Western Australia	381	340	1 195	912	1 277	958
Northern Territory	476	362	1 390	932	1 545	1 066
<i>Australia</i>	<i>1 139</i>	<i>1 003</i>	<i>3 486</i>	<i>2 650</i>	<i>3 788</i>	<i>2 879</i>
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE						
<b>State or Territory</b>						
New South Wales	96	50	242	151	248	158
Queensland	259	208	708	558	731	565
South Australia	89	120	137	192	216	277
Western Australia	196	168	671	444	713	505
Northern Territory	501	317	2 104	1 083	2 253	1 176
<i>Australia(a)</i>	<i>1 145</i>	<i>879</i>	<i>3 865</i>	<i>2 470</i>	<i>4 166</i>	<i>2 723</i>
ALL COMMUNITIES						
<b>State or Territory</b>						
New South Wales	112	71	260	172	266	179
Queensland	479	429	1 523	1 252	1 546	1 285
South Australia	135	179	205	283	349	391
Western Australia	577	508	1 866	1 356	1 990	1 463
Northern Territory	977	679	3 494	2 015	3 798	2 242
<b>Australia(a)</b>	<b>2 284</b>	<b>1 882</b>	<b>7 351</b>	<b>5 120</b>	<b>7 954</b>	<b>5 602</b>

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



4.25 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER, ALL COMMUNITIES

	<i>Connected to town supply</i>	<i>Bore water</i>	<i>Rain water tanks</i>	<i>River or reservoir</i>	<i>Well or spring</i>	<i>Other organised water supply</i>	<i>No organised water supply</i>	<i>Total</i>
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	8	2	—	1	—	—	—	11
Queensland	2	27	12	28	24	4	1	98
South Australia	3	53	14	—	—	—	—	70
Western Australia	13	152	2	7	6	9	13	202
Northern Territory	49	380	9	37	17	9	7	508
<i>Australia</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>614</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>889</i>
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	39	4	1	4	1	—	—	49
Queensland	7	12	8	15	2	—	—	44
South Australia	7	12	6	1	—	—	—	26
Western Australia	24	54	—	3	—	—	—	81
Northern Territory	32	88	—	3	1	—	—	124
<i>Australia(a)</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>327</i>
ALL COMMUNITIES								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	47	6	1	5	1	—	—	60
Queensland	9	39	20	43	26	4	1	142
South Australia	10	65	20	1	—	—	—	96
Western Australia	37	206	2	10	6	9	13	283
Northern Territory	81	468	9	40	18	9	7	632
<b>Australia(a)</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1 216</b>

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

4.26 WATER SUPPLY CONNECTED TO PERMANENT DWELLINGS, COMMUNITIES WITH PERMANENT DWELLINGS  
1999 AND 2001

	<i>Water connected to all permanent dwellings</i>				<i>Water not connected to all permanent dwellings</i>		<i>All communities with permanent dwellings(a)(b)</i>	
	1999	1999	2001	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	8	100.0	10	100.0	—	—	8	10
Queensland	45	84.9	38	77.6	7	10	53	49
South Australia	71	94.7	66	98.5	3	1	75	67
Western Australia	131	86.8	128	92.8	20	7	151	138
Northern Territory	410	85.8	425	89.5	52	39	478	475
<i>Australia</i>	665	86.9	667	90.3	82	57	765	739
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	58	100.0	49	100.0	—	—	58	49
Queensland	42	95.5	41	100.0	2	—	44	41
South Australia	27	100.0	24	92.3	—	2	27	26
Western Australia	82	98.8	81	100.0	1	—	83	81
Northern Territory	123	95.3	122	98.4	6	2	129	124
<i>Australia(c)</i>	335	97.4	320	98.8	9	4	344	324
ALL COMMUNITIES								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	66	100.0	59	100.0	—	—	66	59
Queensland	87	89.7	79	87.8	9	10	97	90
South Australia	98	96.1	90	96.8	3	3	102	93
Western Australia	213	91.0	209	95.4	21	7	234	219
Northern Territory	533	87.8	547	91.3	58	41	607	599
<b>Australia(c)</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1 109</b>	<b>1 063</b>
(a) Includes 'Whether permanent dwellings connected to water supply' not stated.								
(b) Includes communities with no organised water supply.								
(c) Victoria and Tasmania included in Australia for confidentiality reasons.								

4.27 WATER RESTRICTIONS(a), COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	<i>Experienced water restriction</i>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Did not experience water restriction</i>	<i>All communities</i>
	<i>Once</i>	<i>Twice</i>	<i>Three times</i>	<i>Four times</i>	<i>Five times or more</i>			
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	4	3	2	1	—	10	39	49
Queensland	8	5	1	1	6	21	23	44
South Australia	1	3	4	3	4	15	11	26
Western Australia	17	4	3	—	8	32	49	81
Northern Territory	5	8	5	3	13	34	90	124
<b>Australia(b)</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) In the 12 months prior to the survey.

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

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

	<i>Drinking water treated</i>					<i>Total(a)(b)</i>	<i>Drinking water not treated</i>	<i>All communities(c)</i>
	<i>Chlorination</i>	<i>Disinfectants</i>	<i>Direct filtration</i>	<i>Sedimentation or filtration</i>	<i>Other treatments</i>			
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	7	1	2	—	1	9	—	9
Queensland	28	—	1	6	6	29	7	37
South Australia	4	1	2	3	—	10	7	17
Western Australia	35	18	6	4	3	51	6	57
Northern Territory	33	4	4	2	3	40	51	92
<b>Australia(d)</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>213</b>

(a) Includes 'Type of drinking water treatment' not stated.

(b) Components may not add to total as more than one response may be specified.

(c) Includes 'Whether drinking water was treated' not stated.

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

4.29 DRINKING WATER TESTING(a), COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE NOT CONNECTED TO TOWN WATER SUPPLY

	<i>Drinking water sent away for testing</i>				<i>All communities(c)</i>
	<i>Drinking water failed testing</i>	<i>Drinking water did not fail testing</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>	<i>Drinking water not sent away for testing</i>	
<b>State or Territory</b>					
New South Wales	5	3	8	1	9
Queensland	7	16	23	13	37
South Australia	4	12	16	1	17
Western Australia	26	28	54	3	57
Northern Territory	13	51	67	25	92
<b>Australia(d)</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>213</b>

(a) In the 12 months prior to the survey.

(b) Includes 'Whether drinking water failed testing' not stated.

(c) Includes 'Whether drinking water was sent away for testing' not stated.

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

4.30 DRINKING WATER TESTING(a), COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE NOT CONNECTED TO TOWN WATER SUPPLY 1999 AND 2001

	<i>Drinking water failed testing</i>		<i>Drinking water did not fail testing</i>		<i>Drinking water not sent away for testing</i>		<i>All communities</i>	
	<i>1999</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>1999(b)</i>	<i>2001(b)(c)</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	18.8	55.6	37.5	33.3	37.5	11.1	16	9
Queensland	30.6	18.9	41.7	43.2	27.8	35.1	36	37
South Australia	12.5	23.5	33.3	70.6	54.2	5.9	24	17
Western Australia	26.7	45.6	45.0	49.1	28.3	5.3	60	57
Northern Territory	25.0	14.1	45.8	55.4	18.8	27.2	96	92
<b>Australia(d)</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>213</b>

(a) In the 12 months prior to the survey.

(b) Includes 'Whether drinking water failed testing' not stated.

(c) Includes 'Whether drinking water was sent away for testing' not stated.

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

4.31 MAIN SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY, ALL COMMUNITIES

	<i>State grid/ transmitted supply</i>	<i>Community generators</i>	<i>Domestic generators</i>	<i>Solar</i>	<i>Solar hybrid</i>	<i>Other organised electricity supply</i>	<i>No organised electricity supply</i>	<i>Total</i>
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Queensland	6	67	11	2	—	—	12	98
South Australia	16	12	4	7	21	8	2	70
Western Australia	21	94	51	3	10	2	21	202
Northern Territory	56	146	97	73	90	2	44	508
<i>Australia</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>889</i>
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
Queensland	11	30	2	—	1	—	—	44
South Australia	12	12	—	—	1	1	—	26
Western Australia	27	53	1	—	—	—	—	81
Northern Territory	49	66	1	5	2	—	1	124
<i>Australia(a)</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>327</i>
ALL COMMUNITIES								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
Queensland	17	97	13	2	1	—	12	142
South Australia	28	24	4	7	22	9	2	96
Western Australia	48	147	52	3	10	2	21	283
Northern Territory	105	212	98	78	92	2	45	632
<b>Australia(a)</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1 216</b>

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

4.32 ELECTRICITY SUPPLY CONNECTED TO PERMANENT DWELLINGS, COMMUNITIES WITH PERMANENT DWELLINGS  
1999 AND 2001

	<i>Electricity connected to all permanent dwellings</i>				<i>Electricity not connected to all permanent dwellings</i>		<i>All communities with permanent dwellings(a)(b)</i>	
	1999		2001		1999	2001	1999	2001
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	8	100.0	10	100.0	—	—	8	10
Queensland	45	84.9	44	89.8	4	1	53	49
South Australia	68	90.7	62	92.5	3	3	75	67
Western Australia	132	87.4	127	92.0	13	8	151	138
Northern Territory	370	77.4	392	82.5	57	47	478	475
<i>Australia</i>	623	81.4	635	85.9	77	59	765	739
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	58	100.0	49	100.0	—	—	58	49
Queensland	41	93.2	40	97.6	3	1	44	41
South Australia	26	96.3	24	92.3	—	2	27	26
Western Australia	81	97.6	79	97.5	1	2	83	81
Northern Territory	120	93.0	119	96.0	8	4	129	124
<i>Australia(c)</i>	329	95.6	314	96.9	12	9	344	324
ALL COMMUNITIES								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	66	100.0	59	100.0	—	—	66	59
Queensland	86	88.7	84	93.3	7	2	97	90
South Australia	94	92.2	86	92.5	3	5	102	93
Western Australia	213	91.0	206	94.1	14	10	234	219
Northern Territory	490	80.7	511	85.3	65	51	607	599
<b>Australia(c)</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1 109</b>	<b>1 063</b>
<p>(a) Includes 'Whether permanent dwellings connected to electricity supply' not stated.</p> <p>(b) Includes communities with no organised electricity supply.</p> <p>(c) Victoria and Tasmania included in Australia for confidentiality reasons.</p>								

4.33 INTERRUPTIONS TO THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY(a), COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	<i>Communities experiencing electricity interruption</i>					<i>Total(b)</i>	<i>Did not experience electricity interruption</i>	<i>All communities(c)</i>
	<i>1-4 times</i>	<i>5-9 times</i>	<i>10-14 times</i>	<i>15-19 times</i>	<i>20 times or more</i>			
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	12	9	2	—	4	27	22	49
Queensland	10	10	6	2	11	39	5	44
South Australia	9	7	5	1	2	24	2	26
Western Australia	26	13	7	—	21	67	14	81
Northern Territory	42	29	14	5	15	107	16	124
<b>Australia(d)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) In the 12 months prior to the survey.

(b) Includes 'Number of electricity interruptions' not stated.

(c) Includes communities with no organised electricity supply.

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

4.34 INTERRUPTIONS TO THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY(a), COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE  
1999 AND 2001

	<i>Communities experiencing electricity interruption</i>				<i>Did not experience electricity interruption</i>		<i>All communities(b)</i>	
	<i>1-19 times</i>		<i>20 times or more</i>		<i>1999</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2001(c)</i>
	<i>1999</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2001</i>				
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	56.9	46.9	6.9	8.2	36.2	44.9	58	49
Queensland	65.9	63.6	29.5	25.0	4.5	11.4	44	44
South Australia	59.3	84.6	14.8	7.7	25.9	7.7	27	26
Western Australia	69.4	56.8	17.6	25.9	11.8	17.3	85	81
Northern Territory	64.9	72.6	16.0	12.1	16.0	12.9	131	124
<b>Australia(d)</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) In the 12 months prior to the survey.

(b) Includes communities with no organised electricity supply.

(c) Includes 'Number of electricity interruptions' not stated.

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

4.35 MAIN TYPE OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM, ALL COMMUNITIES

	Connected to town system	Community water-borne system	Septic tanks with common effluent disposal	Septic tanks with leach drain	Pit toilets	Other organised sewerage system	No organised sewerage system	Total(a)
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	6	—	4	—	—	—	1	11
Queensland	1	—	5	31	42	9	10	98
South Australia	—	—	4	37	27	2	—	70
Western Australia	1	1	11	154	11	1	23	202
Northern Territory	8	3	18	284	136	2	57	508
<i>Australia</i>	16	4	42	506	216	14	91	889
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	29	2	14	4	—	—	—	49
Queensland	8	12	5	19	—	—	—	44
South Australia	2	3	11	9	1	—	—	26
Western Australia	10	28	16	26	—	1	—	81
Northern Territory	23	45	16	33	7	—	—	124
<i>Australia(b)</i>	73	92	62	91	8	1	—	327
ALL COMMUNITIES								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	35	2	18	4	—	—	1	60
Queensland	9	12	10	50	42	9	10	142
South Australia	2	3	15	46	28	2	—	96
Western Australia	11	29	27	180	11	2	23	283
Northern Territory	31	48	34	317	143	2	57	632
<b>Australia(b)</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1 216</b>

(a) Includes 'Main type of sewerage system' not stated.

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



4.36 SEWERAGE SYSTEM CONNECTED TO PERMANENT DWELLINGS, COMMUNITIES WITH PERMANENT DWELLINGS  
1999 AND 2001

	Sewerage system connected to all permanent dwellings				Sewerage system not connected to all permanent dwellings		All communities with permanent dwellings(a)	
	1999	1999	2001	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	no.	no.	no.
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	8	100.0	10	100.0	—	—	8	10
Queensland	53	100.0	44	89.8	—	1	53	49
South Australia	72	96.0	67	100.0	2	—	75	67
Western Australia	138	91.4	125	90.6	13	9	151	138
Northern Territory	402	84.1	390	82.1	44	42	478	475
<i>Australia</i>	673	88.0	636	86.1	59	52	765	739
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	57	98.3	49	100.0	1	—	58	49
Queensland	44	100.0	40	97.6	—	1	44	41
South Australia	26	96.3	26	100.0	1	—	27	26
Western Australia	80	96.4	80	98.8	2	1	83	81
Northern Territory	121	93.8	116	93.5	7	8	129	124
<i>Australia(b)</i>	331	96.2	314	96.9	11	10	344	324
ALL COMMUNITIES								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	65	98.5	59	100.0	1	—	66	59
Queensland	97	100.0	84	93.3	—	2	97	90
South Australia	98	96.1	93	100.0	3	—	102	93
Western Australia	218	93.2	205	93.6	15	10	234	219
Northern Territory	523	86.2	506	84.5	51	50	607	599
<b>Australia(b)</b>	<b>1 004</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1 109</b>	<b>1 063</b>

(a) Includes communities with no organised sewerage system.

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

4.37 SEWERAGE SYSTEM OVERFLOWS OR LEAKAGES(a), COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	<i>Communities experiencing sewerage system overflow or leakage</i>				<i>Total(b)</i>	<i>Did not experience sewerage system overflow or leakage</i>	<i>All communities</i>
	<i>1-4 times</i>	<i>5-9 times</i>	<i>10-19 times</i>	<i>20 times or more</i>			
<b>State or Territory</b>							
New South Wales	11	4	2	—	17	32	49
Queensland	9	5	4	9	27	17	44
South Australia	10	3	—	—	13	13	26
Western Australia	20	5	2	6	33	48	81
Northern Territory	37	8	4	13	63	61	124
<b>Australia(c)</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) In the 12 months prior to the survey.

(b) Includes 'Number of sewerage system overflows or leakages' not stated.

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

4.38 SEWERAGE SYSTEM OVERFLOWS OR LEAKAGES(a), COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE 1999 AND 2001

	<i>Communities experiencing sewerage system overflow or leakage</i>				<i>Did not experience sewerage system overflow or leakage</i>		<i>All communities</i>	
	<i>1-19 times</i>		<i>20 times or more</i>					
	<i>1999</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>1999(b)(c)</i>	<i>2001(d)</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	46.6	34.7	8.6	—	44.8	65.3	58	49
Queensland	56.8	40.9	18.2	20.5	25.0	38.6	44	44
South Australia	37.0	50.0	14.8	—	48.1	50.0	27	26
Western Australia	56.5	33.3	11.8	7.4	30.6	59.3	85	81
Northern Territory	45.0	39.5	5.3	10.5	47.3	49.2	131	124
<b>Australia(e)</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) In the 12 months prior to the survey.

(b) Includes communities with no organised sewerage system.

(c) Includes communities with no permanent dwellings.

(d) Includes 'Number of sewerage system overflows or leakages' not stated.

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

4.39 PERMANENT DWELLINGS AFFECTED BY SEWERAGE SYSTEM OVERFLOWS OR LEAKAGES(a), COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

State or Territory	Communities experiencing sewerage system overflow or leakage					Did not experience sewerage system overflow or leakage	All communities	Total number of permanent dwellings affected
	Permanent dwellings affected							
	None	1-4	5-9	10 or more	Total(b)			
New South Wales	—	7	5	5	17	32	49	185
Queensland	3	6	8	10	27	17	44	518
South Australia	4	7	—	1	13	13	26	30
Western Australia	5	17	3	8	33	48	81	192
Northern Territory	9	23	8	20	63	61	124	560
<b>Australia(c)</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1 520</b>

(a) In the 12 months prior to the survey.

(b) Includes 'Number of permanent dwellings affected by sewerage system overflows or leakages' not stated.

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

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

State or Territory	Connected to town or community water-borne system(a)	Same septic system as used for sewage	Separate septic system	Ground or surface run off	Soak pit	Other type of disposal	All communities(b)
	New South Wales	29	14	1	3	1	
Queensland	16	13	—	2	9	2	44
South Australia	4	19	—	—	1	—	26
Western Australia	37	39	1	—	1	2	81
Northern Territory	59	46	7	—	8	3	124
<b>Australia(c)</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) Includes only those communities which do not have another type of sewerage system.

(b) Includes 'Type of grey water disposal' not stated.

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

4.41 DURATION OF LONGEST PERIOD OF FLOODING(a), COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

State or Territory	Communities experiencing flooding						Did not experience flooding	All communities(c)	Total number of permanent dwellings affected
	Duration of longest period of flooding								
	Less than a week	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks or more	Total(b)			
New South Wales	4	4	1	2	3	14	35	49	28
Queensland	11	—	1	—	4	17	27	44	172
South Australia	4	3	2	—	—	9	17	26	13
Western Australia	5	5	4	—	10	24	57	81	64
Northern Territory	12	7	4	5	7	38	85	124	166
<b>Australia(d)</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>443</b>

(a) In the 12 months prior to the survey.

(b) Includes 'Duration of longest period of flooding' not stated.

(c) Includes 'Whether community experienced flooding' not stated.

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

4.42 DURATION OF LONGEST PERIOD OF PONDING(a), COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

State or Territory	Communities experiencing ponding						Did not experience ponding	All communities(c)	Total number of permanent dwellings affected by ponding
	Duration of longest period of ponding								
	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	4-11 weeks	12 weeks or more	Total(b)			
New South Wales	4	7	2	3	4	20	29	49	211
Queensland	1	—	1	7	15	25	19	44	304
South Australia	1	4	—	—	1	6	20	26	33
Western Australia	5	3	3	11	13	35	46	81	270
Northern Territory	5	10	9	5	20	50	72	124	482
<b>Australia(d)</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1 302</b>

(a) In the 12 months prior to the survey.

(b) Includes 'Duration of longest period of ponding' not stated.

(c) Includes 'Whether experienced ponding' not stated.

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

#### 4.43 TYPE OF RUBBISH DISPOSAL, ALL COMMUNITIES

	<i>Fenced community tip</i>	<i>Unfenced community tip</i>	<i>Rubbish tip outside community land</i>	<i>Burnt</i>	<i>Other type of rubbish disposal</i>	<i>No organised rubbish disposal</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50							
<b>State or Territory</b>							
New South Wales	—	1	9	—	1	—	11
Queensland	7	55	28	—	3	4	98
South Australia	32	16	12	9	1	—	70
Western Australia	23	114	47	10	2	6	202
Northern Territory	12	326	57	51	29	14	508
<i>Australia</i>	74	512	153	70	36	24	889
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE							
<b>State or Territory</b>							
New South Wales	1	3	45	—	—	—	49
Queensland	5	26	13	—	—	—	44
South Australia	17	1	8	—	—	—	26
Western Australia	21	33	27	—	—	—	81
Northern Territory	13	73	37	—	—	—	124
<i>Australia(b)</i>	57	137	132	—	—	—	327
ALL COMMUNITIES							
<b>State or Territory</b>							
New South Wales	1	4	54	—	1	—	60
Queensland	12	81	41	—	3	4	142
South Australia	49	17	20	9	1	—	96
Western Australia	44	147	74	10	2	6	283
Northern Territory	25	399	94	51	29	14	632
<b>Australia(b)</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1 216</b>

(a) Includes 'Whether has organised rubbish disposal' not stated.

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

4.44 TRAVEL TIME TO NEAREST TOWN WITH MAJOR SERVICES, ALL COMMUNITIES

	Communities with a population of					Total
	Less than 20	20-49	50-99	100-199	200 or more	
<b>Usual means of travel — road</b>						
Less than 1 hour	205	92	24	27	32	380
1-4 hours	271	131	36	21	43	502
5-9 hours	46	19	7	6	16	94
10 hours or more	26	4	3	3	5	41
<i>All communities(a)</i>	554	247	70	57	97	1 025
<b>Usual means of travel — air or sea</b>						
Less than 1 hour	24	17	4	2	13	60
1-4 hours	23	6	1	4	20	54
5-9 hours	—	—	1	1	1	3
10 hours or more	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>All communities(a)</i>	51	23	6	7	35	122
<b>Travel time by usual means(b)</b>						
Less than 1 hour	229	109	28	29	45	440
1-4 hours	296	138	37	25	63	559
5-9 hours	46	19	8	7	17	97
10 hours or more	26	4	3	3	6	42
<i>All communities(a)</i>	607	271	76	64	132	1 150
Communities located within town with major services	5	2	23	16	12	58
<b>All communities(c)</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1 216</b>

(a) Includes 'Travel time to nearest town with major services' not stated.  
(b) Includes 'Usual means of travel to nearest town with major services' not stated.  
(c) Includes 'Usual means of travel to nearest town with major services' and 'Travel time to nearest town with major services' not stated.

4.45 LONGEST PERIOD COMMUNITY INACCESSIBLE BY ROAD(a), COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	Communities accessible by road					Road access not cut	Communities inaccessible by road	Communities located within major service centre	All communities
	Duration of longest period of inaccessibility								
	Less than 1 week	1-3 weeks	4-11 weeks	12 weeks or more	Total(b)				
<b>State or Territory</b>									
New South Wales	8	4	1	—	13	27	—	9	49
Queensland	5	4	1	10	20	4	18	2	44
South Australia	6	4	1	—	11	14	—	1	26
Western Australia	16	16	8	14	54	11	—	16	81
Northern Territory	23	16	14	14	69	24	8	23	124
<b>Australia(c)</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) In the 12 months prior to the survey.  
(b) Includes 'Longest period community inaccessible by road' not stated.  
(c) Victoria and Tasmania included in Australia for confidentiality reasons.

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

	<i>Mail delivered to</i>				<i>All communities(a)</i>
	<i>Each dwelling 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>	
<b>State or Territory</b>					
New South Wales	8	12	19	10	49
Queensland	—	39	2	—	44
South Australia	—	22	4	—	26
Western Australia	—	47	31	3	81
Northern Territory	—	74	15	33	124
<b>Australia(b)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) Includes 'Location of postal delivery' not stated.

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

4.47 FREQUENCY OF POSTAL DELIVERY, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	<i>Frequency of postal delivery</i>					<i>All communities(a)</i>
	<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>	
<b>State or Territory</b>						
New South Wales	38	3	4	—	2	49
Queensland	22	13	2	3	1	44
South Australia	10	4	9	3	—	26
Western Australia	34	8	18	19	2	81
Northern Territory	45	20	21	29	6	124
<b>Australia(b)</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) Includes 'Frequency of postal delivery' not stated.

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

#### 4.48 TYPES OF BROADCASTS RECEIVED, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	Radio			Television				Total receiving broadcasts(a)	Did not receive these broadcasts	All communities(b)
	ABC	Commercial	Indigenous	ABC	Commercial	SBS	Indigenous			
<b>State or Territory</b>										
New South Wales	48	49	14	49	49	41	8	49	—	49
Queensland	40	26	32	41	39	36	33	41	—	44
South Australia	24	16	20	25	25	12	21	26	—	26
Western Australia	63	57	39	72	77	39	6	80	1	81
Northern Territory	101	58	83	99	93	67	96	108	11	124
<b>Australia(c)</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) Components may not add to total as more than one response may be specified.

(b) Includes 'Whether broadcasts received' not stated.

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

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

	Communities with public telephones					No access to a public telephone	All communities(b)
	One telephone	Two telephones	Three telephones	Four or more telephones	Total(a)		
<b>State or Territory</b>							
New South Wales	7	—	—	—	7	42	49
Queensland	18	4	5	1	28	13	44
South Australia	13	6	1	—	20	6	26
Western Australia	41	20	7	1	70	11	81
Northern Territory	61	26	8	7	103	20	124
<b>Australia(c)</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) Includes 'Number of public telephones in community' not stated.

(b) Includes 'Whether public telephones in community' not stated.

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



4.50 ACCESS TO PUBLIC TELEPHONES, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE 1999 AND 2001

	One public telephone		Two or more public telephones		No access to a public telephone		All communities	
	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001(a)(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	20.7	14.3	5.2	—	74.1	85.7	58	49
Queensland	38.6	40.9	40.9	22.7	20.5	29.5	44	44
South Australia	51.9	50.0	18.5	26.9	29.6	23.1	27	26
Western Australia	54.1	50.6	37.6	34.6	8.2	13.6	85	81
Northern Territory	57.3	49.2	30.5	33.1	12.2	16.1	131	124
<b>Australia(c)</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) Includes 'Number of public telephones in community' not stated.

(b) Includes 'Whether public telephones in community' not stated.

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

4.51 ACCESS TO SPORTING FACILITIES BY STATE, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	Communities with sporting facilities							All communities(a)
	Sports grounds	Outdoor courts	Indoor or covered sporting facilities	Swimming pools	Other buildings used for sport	Other community sporting facilities	No sporting facilities	
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	13	14	3	1	4	1	26	49
Queensland	27	29	7	5	17	2	5	44
South Australia	17	17	2	1	6	1	8	26
Western Australia	41	56	2	8	12	—	21	81
Northern Territory	66	58	15	7	15	5	48	124
<b>Australia(b)</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) Includes 'Whether community has sporting facilities' not stated.

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

4.52 DISTANCE TO NEAREST PRIMARY SCHOOL, ALL COMMUNITIES

	Located within the community	Less than 10kms	10-24kms	25-49kms	50-99kms	100-249kms	250kms or more	Total(a)
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	11
Queensland	6	10	17	28	26	10	1	98
South Australia	2	11	16	31	7	1	2	70
Western Australia	8	26	44	41	40	34	9	202
Northern Territory	50	64	97	75	115	79	17	508
<b>Australia</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>889</b>
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	5	40	3	1	—	—	—	49
Queensland	33	5	1	—	—	1	1	44
South Australia	13	7	3	2	1	—	—	26
Western Australia	53	20	3	2	2	—	1	81
Northern Territory	78	33	6	3	4	—	—	124
<b>Australia(b)</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>327</b>
ALL COMMUNITIES								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	5	50	3	2	—	—	—	60
Queensland	39	15	18	28	26	11	2	142
South Australia	15	18	19	33	8	1	2	96
Western Australia	61	46	47	43	42	34	10	283
Northern Territory	128	97	103	78	119	79	17	632
<b>Australia(b)</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1 216</b>

(a) Includes 'Distance to nearest primary school' not stated.

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

4.53 DISTANCE TO NEAREST SECONDARY SCHOOL UP TO YEAR 10, ALL COMMUNITIES

	Located within the community	Less than 10kms	10-24kms	25-49kms	50-99kms	100-249kms	250kms or more	Total(a)
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	—	7	—	2	1	1	—	11
Queensland	—	9	11	26	16	10	26	98
South Australia	—	9	17	29	9	2	4	70
Western Australia	1	22	46	40	39	42	12	202
Northern Territory	—	25	28	31	70	141	201	508
<i>Australia</i>	1	72	102	128	135	196	243	889
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	3	29	6	7	3	1	—	49
Queensland	8	9	1	2	9	7	5	44
South Australia	4	5	3	3	2	2	6	26
Western Australia	32	20	6	5	4	8	6	81
Northern Territory	19	25	5	4	11	19	41	124
<i>Australia(b)</i>	66	88	23	22	29	37	58	327
ALL COMMUNITIES								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	3	36	6	9	4	2	—	60
Queensland	8	18	12	28	25	17	31	142
South Australia	4	14	20	32	11	4	10	96
Western Australia	33	42	52	45	43	50	18	283
Northern Territory	19	50	33	35	81	160	242	632
<b>Australia(b)</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>1 216</b>

(a) Includes 'Distance to nearest secondary school up to Year 10' not stated.

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

4.54 DISTANCE TO NEAREST SECONDARY SCHOOL UP TO YEAR 12, ALL COMMUNITIES

	Located within the community	Less than 10kms	10-24kms	25-49kms	50-99kms	100-249kms	250kms or more	Total(a)
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	—	7	—	2	1	1	—	11
Queensland	—	2	2	3	7	5	79	98
South Australia	—	6	4	6	1	2	51	70
Western Australia	—	14	24	24	20	89	31	202
Northern Territory	—	17	21	20	42	129	273	508
<i>Australia</i>	—	46	51	55	71	226	434	889
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	1	27	7	8	4	2	—	49
Queensland	1	9	1	3	10	8	9	44
South Australia	1	5	3	2	1	2	11	26
Western Australia	11	18	5	5	3	19	20	81
Northern Territory	3	23	6	4	8	20	60	124
<i>Australia(b)</i>	17	82	24	22	27	51	100	327
ALL COMMUNITIES								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	1	34	7	10	5	3	—	60
Queensland	1	11	3	6	17	13	88	142
South Australia	1	11	7	8	2	4	62	96
Western Australia	11	32	29	29	23	108	51	283
Northern Territory	3	40	27	24	50	149	333	632
<b>Australia(b)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>1 216</b>

(a) Includes 'Distance to nearest secondary school up to Year 12' not stated.

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

4.55 EDUCATIONAL SERVICES OTHER THAN SCHOOLS LOCATED IN THE COMMUNITY,  
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE

	Pre- primary	Homework centre	TAFE courses	Other adult education	Other educational services	Total with educational services other than schools(a)	No educational services other than schools	All communities(b)
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	16	6	10	1	3	24	25	49
Queensland	31	8	13	1	3	32	8	44
South Australia	11	2	11	—	2	15	10	26
Western Australia	47	10	16	4	7	54	27	81
Northern Territory	43	11	23	15	11	55	68	124
<b>Australia(c)</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) Components may not add to total as more than one response may be specified.

(b) Includes 'Whether community has other educational services' not stated.

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

4.56 DISTANCE TO NEAREST HOSPITAL, ALL COMMUNITIES

	Located within the community	Less than 10kms	10–24kms	25–49kms	50–99kms	100–249kms	250kms or more	Total(a)
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	—	6	—	3	1	1	—	11
Queensland	—	5	6	13	15	10	49	98
South Australia	—	6	4	3	1	2	54	70
Western Australia	—	10	19	16	19	104	34	202
Northern Territory	—	15	17	14	37	119	304	508
<b>Australia</b>	—	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>889</b>
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	1	26	9	7	4	2	—	49
Queensland	8	9	—	5	10	8	4	44
South Australia	—	5	4	2	1	2	12	26
Western Australia	—	17	8	3	3	28	22	81
Northern Territory	—	19	7	2	10	22	64	124
<b>Australia(b)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>327</b>
ALL COMMUNITIES								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	1	32	9	10	5	3	—	60
Queensland	8	14	6	18	25	18	53	142
South Australia	—	11	8	5	2	4	66	96
Western Australia	—	27	27	19	22	132	56	283
Northern Territory	—	34	24	16	47	141	368	632
<b>Australia(b)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>1 216</b>

(a) Includes 'Distance to nearest hospital' not stated.

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

4.57 DISTANCE TO NEAREST COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE, ALL COMMUNITIES LOCATED 10 KILOMETRES OR MORE FROM THE NEAREST HOSPITAL

	<i>Located within the community</i>	<i>Less than 10kms</i>	<i>10-24kms</i>	<i>25-49kms</i>	<i>50-99kms</i>	<i>100-249kms</i>	<i>250kms or more</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	5
Queensland	—	4	20	30	26	12	1	93
South Australia	1	4	20	28	7	1	3	64
Western Australia	6	15	45	43	42	29	12	192
Northern Territory	1	63	98	90	136	83	20	493
<i>Australia</i>	8	86	184	193	212	126	36	847
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	15	—	1	3	2	1	—	22
Queensland	24	—	—	2	—	1	—	27
South Australia	14	1	3	2	—	1	—	21
Western Australia	44	2	5	1	5	4	3	64
Northern Territory	76	9	7	5	6	2	—	105
<i>Australia(b)</i>	175	12	16	14	13	9	3	242
ALL COMMUNITIES								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	15	—	2	5	3	2	—	27
Queensland	24	4	20	32	26	13	1	120
South Australia	15	5	23	30	7	2	3	85
Western Australia	50	17	50	44	47	33	15	256
Northern Territory	77	72	105	95	142	85	20	598
<b>Australia(b)</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1 089</b>

(a) Includes 'Distance to nearest community health centre' not stated.

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

4.58 DISTANCE TO NEAREST CHEMIST OR DISPENSARY, ALL COMMUNITIES LOCATED 10 KILOMETRES OR MORE FROM THE NEAREST HOSPITAL

	<i>Located within the community</i>	<i>Less than 10kms</i>	<i>10–24kms</i>	<i>25–49kms</i>	<i>50–99kms</i>	<i>100–249kms</i>	<i>250kms or more</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	5
Queensland	—	4	17	29	26	11	6	93
South Australia	—	3	19	32	7	1	2	64
Western Australia	—	8	15	20	19	80	50	192
Northern Territory	—	52	84	75	109	75	95	493
<i>Australia</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>847</i>
COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	—	7	5	5	4	1	—	22
Queensland	8	—	—	1	8	6	1	27
South Australia	10	1	5	3	1	1	—	21
Western Australia	9	2	7	3	2	18	23	64
Northern Territory	55	10	8	3	8	7	12	105
<i>Australia</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>242</i>
ALL COMMUNITIES								
<b>State or Territory</b>								
New South Wales	1	8	5	6	5	2	—	27
Queensland	8	4	17	30	34	17	7	120
South Australia	10	4	24	35	8	2	2	85
Western Australia	9	10	22	23	21	98	73	256
Northern Territory	55	62	92	78	117	82	107	598
<b>Australia</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1 089</b>

(a) Includes 'Distance to nearest chemist or dispensary' not stated.

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

4.59 ACCESS TO MEDICAL EMERGENCY AIR SERVICE, ALL COMMUNITIES AND REPORTED USUAL POPULATION

	<i>Access to medical emergency air service</i>		<i>No access to medical emergency air service</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Communities</i>	<i>Usual population</i>	<i>Communities</i>	<i>Usual population</i>	<i>Communities</i>	<i>Usual population</i>
<b>Distance to nearest hospital</b>						
10–24kms	28	2 656	48	3 576	76	6 232
25–49kms	26	3 273	42	1 746	68	5 019
50–99kms	40	8 514	62	1 395	102	9 909
100–249kms	144	16 004	154	3 460	298	19 464
250kms or more	287	34 274	256	3 484	543	37 758
<i>All communities 10kms or more from nearest hospital</i>	<i>525</i>	<i>64 721</i>	<i>562</i>	<i>13 661</i>	<i>1 087</i>	<i>78 382</i>
<b>All communities(a)(b)</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>64 721</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>13 670</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>108 085</b>

(a) Includes 'Distance to nearest hospital' not stated.

(b) Includes communities located less than 10 kilometres from nearest hospital.

4.60 LENGTH OF TIME SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS 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</i>					<i>Do not work in the community</i>	<i>All communities(a)</i>
	<i>Less than 6 months</i>	<i>6–11 months</i>	<i>12–23 months</i>	<i>2 years or more</i>			
<b>Selected health professionals</b>							
Male Indigenous health worker	15	9	18	74	117	242	
Female Indigenous health worker	9	9	15	149	52	242	
Registered nurse	36	19	30	119	30	242	
Doctor	14	15	32	136	31	242	

(a) Includes 'Length of time selected health professional has worked in the community' not stated.

4.61 SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONALS WORKING IN THE COMMUNITY, COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE LOCATED 10 KILOMETRES OR MORE FROM THE NEAREST HOSPITAL

	<i>Health professionals work in the community</i>					<i>Do not work in community</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
	<i>Daily</i>	<i>Weekly or fortnightly</i>	<i>Monthly</i>	<i>Three monthly</i>	<i>Less than three monthly</i>		
<b>Selected health professionals</b>							
Dentist	—	10	22	24	85	99	242
Dietician	—	6	23	30	63	118	242
Drug and alcohol worker	6	13	13	23	56	129	242
Mental health professional	2	18	25	26	55	113	242
Physiotherapist	—	6	15	15	58	146	242
Podiatrist	—	2	4	11	18	205	242
Ear, nose, throat or respiratory specialist	—	—	6	14	39	180	242
Surgeon	—	1	—	4	6	229	242
Eye specialist (Ophthalmologist)	—	—	4	19	78	139	242
Obstetrician or gynaecologist	—	—	1	17	29	193	242
Optometrist	—	—	11	18	66	145	242
Other health professionals	1	5	3	6	5	220	242

(a) Includes 'Whether selected health professionals work in community' not stated.



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

	<i>Communities with environmental health workers</i>			<i>No environmental health workers</i>	<i>All communities(a)</i>
	<i>Working</i>	<i>Training</i>	<i>Total</i>		
<b>State or Territory</b>					
New South Wales	5	—	5	44	49
Queensland	14	6	20	21	44
South Australia	2	—	2	24	26
Western Australia	48	6	54	27	81
Northern Territory	22	4	26	98	124
<b>Australia(b)</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) Includes 'Whether environmental health workers working or training in the community' not stated.  
(b) Victoria and Tasmania included in Australia for confidentiality reasons.

#### 4.63 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH WORKERS' ACTIVITIES, 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>	
<b>Environmental health workers' activities</b>				
Dust control	10	9	19	38
Quality of water supply	11	13	31	55
Drainage	12	19	28	59
Sewerage systems	15	22	34	71
Rubbish disposal	17	21	40	78
Personal and domestic hygiene	15	16	29	60
Food storage and preparation	10	8	18	36
Dog and/or pest control	16	23	39	78
Other activities	2	4	6	12
None of these activities	—	—	3	3
<i>Total with environmental health workers(a)(b)</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>108</i>
No environmental health workers	78	50	88	216
<b>All communities(c)</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>327</b>

(a) Components may not add to total as more than one response may be specified.  
(b) Includes 'Environmental health workers' activities' not stated.  
(c) Includes 'Whether community has environmental health workers' not stated.

4.64 TRAINING COURSES ATTENDED BY INDIGENOUS HEALTH WORKERS(a), COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 50 OR MORE LOCATED 10 KILOMETRES OR MORE FROM THE NEAREST HOSPITAL

	Communities with a population of			Total
	50-99	100-199	200 or more	
<b>Communities with Indigenous health workers</b>				
Training courses attended				
Clinical medicine	27	21	65	113
Health education	29	25	73	127
Cultural education or promotions	18	10	43	71
Environmental health	10	10	27	47
Other training courses	3	2	19	24
Total with Indigenous health workers that attended training courses(b)	35	32	86	153
Indigenous health workers did not attend training courses	12	12	12	36
All communities with Indigenous health workers(c)	50	45	104	199
<b>Communities with no Indigenous health workers</b>	20	13	8	41
<b>All communities(d)</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>242</b>

(a) In the 12 months prior to the survey.

(b) Components may not add to total as more than one response may be specified.

(c) Includes 'Whether Indigenous health workers attended training courses' not stated.

(d) Includes 'Whether any Indigenous health workers visit or work in the community' not stated.

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

	Frequency of conduct						All communities(a)
	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly	Three monthly	Less than three monthly	Not conducted	
<b>Health promotion programs</b>							
Well babies	73	9	24	16	37	81	242
Women's health	59	4	29	27	56	65	242
Men's health	45	3	28	16	59	88	242
Youth's health	41	4	19	17	45	113	242
Sexual health	38	6	25	27	62	81	242
Substance misuse	31	4	21	20	50	114	242
Immunisation	79	10	36	21	32	62	242
Eye health	33	7	21	28	57	94	242
Ear health	45	4	23	32	52	84	242
Chronic disease prevention	52	1	24	24	37	101	242
Chronic disease management	55	4	26	19	34	102	242
Mental health	33	8	21	19	40	118	242

(a) Includes 'Whether selected health promotion program conducted' not stated.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

**1** The statistics presented in this publication represent an overview of data available from the 2001 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS). The survey was conducted throughout Australia between March and June 2001 and collected information about all discrete Indigenous communities and Indigenous organisations that provide housing to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

**2** Topics covered by the 2001 CHINS include:

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

**3** The 2001 CHINS aimed to provide information which could be used to:

- evaluate the current condition and adequacy of the infrastructure and facilities in discrete Indigenous communities, and the housing stock provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples by Indigenous organisations;
- broadly identify the housing related income, expenditure and access to funding of Indigenous Housing Organisations (IHOs);
- contribute toward estimates of the cost of upgrading and/or establishing housing and infrastructure in discrete Indigenous communities to meet with benchmark standards; and
- assist in the process of planning future development in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

**4** One of the principal information requirements of the 2001 CHINS was to maintain comparability with the 1999 CHINS so that the progress of programs implemented since the 1999 collection could be assessed. As such, the 2001 CHINS includes only minor content changes which arose from the evaluation of the 1999 survey. The main differences between the collections are that the 2001 CHINS:

- included new questions on the type(s) of community sporting facilities and their frequency of use; and
- excluded questions about the community strategic plan, use of grease traps, availability of land for future housing development, payment of land rates, and types of loading facilities.

## SCOPE

**5** Although called a survey, the 2001 CHINS was designed as a complete enumeration of all discrete Indigenous communities in Australia that were occupied at the time of the CHINS or were intended to be reoccupied within 12 months and of all IHOs managing housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. This included organisations and communities located in urban, rural and remote areas in all States and Territories.

**6** Organisations which were in liquidation or receivership at the time of enumeration were out of scope. In instances where large IHOs such as Resource Agencies, were found to manage the housing stock of a series of smaller organisations, information was collected from, and incorporated in the output of, the larger organisation. The smaller organisations were out of scope. Communities found to be unoccupied at the time of the CHINS and which were not expected to be reoccupied within the following 12 months were also out of scope.

## SURVEY FRAME

**7** The 2001 CHINS survey frame, which provided the units for enumeration, included:

- all discrete Indigenous communities and IHOs enumerated in the 1999 CHINS;
- discrete Indigenous communities and IHOs which had been established since the 1999 survey; and
- units which were out of scope at the time of the 1999 CHINS. These were included on the 2001 frame to ensure that coverage was complete as some unoccupied communities or smaller organisations may have subsequently become in scope.

**8** Field validation of the coverage of the CHINS frame included questionnaires designed to identify new or re-established IHOs and communities. All IHOs and communities identified in this process were contacted and included in the survey if found to be in scope for 2001. To ensure that duplicate records were not generated due to the widespread use of alternative names and spellings, geographic information such as latitude and longitude were used to validate both communities and IHOs.

**9** In the 2001 CHINS, 625 IHOs were identified as being in scope. Of these, 616 provided all the required information resulting in a response rate of 98.6%. Of the 1,240 discrete Indigenous communities identified as being in scope for the 2001 CHINS, 1,216 provided all the required information resulting in a response rate of 98.1%.

**10** The fall in the number of IHOs, down 91 from the 707 enumerated in the 1999 CHINS, resulted from:

- 110 IHOs which were included in the 1999 CHINS but were either in scope and full non-response or out of scope in 2001. The majority (96) of the out of scope IHOs were either in liquidation, had no housing stock, had housing stock managed by another organisation, or were no longer operating; partly offset by
- 19 IHOs which were included in the 2001 CHINS but were not included in 1999. This figure consists of 15 new IHOs and 4 IHOs that were either full non-response or out on scope in 1999.

**11** The fall in the number of discrete Indigenous communities, down 75 from the 1,291 enumerated in the 1999 CHINS, resulted from:

- 189 communities which were included in the 1999 CHINS but either did not respond or were out of scope in 2001. The majority (141) of the out of scope communities were unoccupied at the time of the 2001 CHINS enumeration and were not expected to be reoccupied within the 12 months following the survey; partly offset by
- 114 communities which were included in the 2001 CHINS but were not included in 1999. This figure consists of 65 new communities and 49 communities that either did not respond or were out of scope in 1999.

## DATA COLLECTION

**12** The 2001 CHINS data were collected in conjunction with field preparations for the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Data collection was undertaken by Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census Field Officers during their public relations visits to Indigenous communities and IHOs over the period March to June 2001 and through telephone follow-up.

**13** The 2001 CHINS data were collected at the discrete Indigenous community and IHO level. Personal interviews were conducted with key community and IHO representatives knowledgeable about housing and infrastructure issues. These data providers included community council chairpersons, council clerks, housing officers, water and essential service officers and health clinic administrators.

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

## QUESTIONNAIRES

**15** Three types of questionnaires were used to collect 2001 CHINS data.

**16** A *Housing Form* was used to collect information about Indigenous organisations that manage housing provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in discrete Indigenous communities, towns and other localities. Data were collected on a range of topics, including income sources, repair and maintenance expenditure and the number, type and condition of housing stock.

**17** A *Community Form* was used to collect detailed infrastructure information from all discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 persons or more; and
- a reported usual population of less than 50 persons and not administered by a larger discrete Indigenous community or Resource Agency.

**18** The infrastructure information collected included details of water supply and quality, electricity supply, sewerage systems, drainage and rubbish collection and disposal. Information on transport and telecommunications, as well as access to education, health, sport and other community facilities was also collected.

**19** A *Short Community Form* was used to collect information about discrete Indigenous communities with a reported usual population of less than 50 persons, and which were administered by a larger discrete Indigenous community or Resource Agency. Information for these small communities was collected from the larger administering community or Resource Agency responsible for the provision and maintenance of services. The Short Community Form was used to reduce the reporting load on respondents and contained a subset of the questions from the Community Form.

**20** Sample copies of the questionnaires are available upon request to assist clients in analysing the 2001 CHINS results (see Appendix 2).

## DATA QUALITY

**21** The estimates contained in this publication are not subject to sampling error as the CHINS was designed as a complete enumeration of all in scope units. The estimates provided in this publication are, however, subject to non-sampling error and this should be taken into account when interpreting the data.

**22** Three sources of non-sampling error are:

- the inability to obtain data from all in-scope units included in a collection. However, as the response rates for the 2001 CHINS were 98.6% for IHOs and 98.1% for discrete Indigenous communities this source of error is relatively minor and no adjustment for this non-response has been made;
- errors in reporting on the part of both respondents and interviewers. These reporting errors may arise through a lack of knowledge of the data required, unwillingness to provide accurate information, or mistakes in recording answers to questions. For instance, a community's usual population was generally estimated by the community representative without reference to community records. This methodology is considered to be less reliable than a population count as undertaken in the Census of Population and Housing; and
- errors arising during data processing. These processing errors may arise through mistakes in coding, data entry, editing or the derivation of estimates.

**23** Non-sampling errors are difficult to measure in any collection.

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

**24** In addition to the survey instrument and methodology testing conducted prior to the 1999 CHINS, aggregate data from the 2001 CHINS have been compared with that collected in 1999. This comparison indicated that at the national and State/Territory levels reported in this publication, aggregate data between the two collections are highly consistent.

**25** For a number of key items, a comparison of 1999 and 2001 data was also made at the community or IHO unit record level. Where significantly different responses were observed, a selected number of organisations and communities were re-contacted to determine whether the data were the result of a difference in interpretation by different key respondents or whether the 2001 survey was measuring real change. This process has revealed a degree of misunderstanding in either the 1999 CHINS, the 2001 CHINS, or both, regarding the meaning of some items and response categories.

**26** For the items included in the selected follow-up of 1999 and 2001 responses, a total of 2,189 data fields were examined. Inconsistent responses were found in 208 cases (9.5%). The 1999 response was determined to be an error in 3.5% of these fields, the 2001 response in 2.8%, with the correct answer unable to be determined in 2.9% of cases (there were also a small proportion of cases where either both answers were correct, or both answers were found to be incorrect). Changes were made to the 2001 data to correct the errors identified. The errors resulted primarily from a lack of understanding on the part of the respondent as to the precise definition of the terms being used in the questions and response categories. Determining the correct answer involved explaining the full definition behind the terminology used. While this could be undertaken during follow-up for a small number of questions, it could not be done to the same extent during the main data collection phase as it would have increased the interview length beyond tolerable limits for data providers cooperating with the survey.

**27** Results from the 1999 and 2001 validation processes have indicated that aggregate data, as presented in this publication, are considered to be fit for the purpose intended. However, caution should be exercised in analysing data for the following:

#### IHO items

- Source of housing grants — some misunderstanding in field collection in how to treat joint funding arrangements;
- IHO running costs — the proportion of IHOs reporting salaries as a running cost in 2001 was affected by imputing salaries for paid IHO employees when salaries were not reported separately by the IHO. The imputation was not undertaken in 1999;
- Total rent collected — degree of estimation involved as financial records were often not available;
- Total maintenance expenditure — degree of estimation involved as financial records were often not available;
- Number of dwellings maintained — degree of estimation involved as maintenance records were often not available;
- Number of bedrooms — degree of estimation involved for larger organisations as records were often not available; and
- Condition of permanent dwellings — degree of estimation involved as no dwelling inspections were undertaken for the CHINS;



## Community items

- Usual community population — degree of estimation involved as records were usually not available;
- Main source of drinking water — misunderstanding in field collection between main source and other source has meant that aggregate data for use of rain water tanks are not comparable between 1999 and 2001. Misunderstandings in the field have also affected the distinction between connected to town water and other supply;
- Main source of electricity supply — the distinctions between state grid and community generators, between community and domestic generators and between solar and solar hybrid have not been clear;
- Sewerage systems — the distinctions between town system and community maintained full water-borne system and between septic tanks with common effluent disposal and septic tanks with leach drain have not been clear;
- Incidence of ponding — reporting affected by difficulty applying a precise definition in the field;
- Distance to schools up to Year 10 and Year 12 — reporting was affected by misunderstandings in the field as to what constitutes a school to that level;
- Distance to community health centres — the data show some unexpected variability, the reasons for which are not clear; and
- Distance to chemist or dispensary — reporting was affected by misunderstandings in the field as to how to treat dispensary located within health clinic or hospital.

**28** Results from the 1999 and 2001 validation processes have also indicated that although comparisons are satisfactory at a broad level of geography (including most ATSI regions), caution should be exercised in making data comparisons for most CHINS items at a fine level of geographic detail, or when only small numbers of discrete Indigenous communities or IHOs are involved.



## APPENDIX 1

# COMPARABILITY BETWEEN THE 1992 HOUSING AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS SURVEY (HCINS) AND THE COMMUNITY HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS SURVEY (CHINS)

### INTRODUCTION

**1** In 1992, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) commissioned the Housing and Community Infrastructure Needs Survey (HCINS) which, like the subsequent Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Surveys (CHINS), collected information on housing and infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. The notes in this Appendix provide an overview of the similarities and differences in the content and collection methodologies of the HCINS and the CHINS.

**2** Prior to the conduct of the 1999 CHINS, an evaluation of the 1992 HCINS undertaken by ATSIC and the ABS identified a number of weaknesses in the collection. The 1999 CHINS was then developed to provide a new baseline for data on the adequacy and condition of housing, infrastructure and facilities in discrete Indigenous communities, and the housing stock provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples by Indigenous Housing Organisations (IHOs). This objective was more important than achieving comparability with HCINS.

**3** However, some comparisons between the state of housing and infrastructure in Indigenous communities in 1992 with that in 1999 have been made, and comparisons between 1992 and 2001 are also likely to be made. With this in mind the ABS recommends that the following four general issues be considered when making comparisons between the HCINS and the CHINS collections:

- the lack of documentation, clarity and consistency within HCINS methodologies and definitions;
- the differences in scope, methodology and definitions between the HCINS and CHINS;
- the differences in question wording and/or categories and output derivation between the two collections; and
- the use of key informants and non-sampling errors in both collections which may lead to a lack of precision for some data items, particularly at the small area level.

### HCINS METHODOLOGY

**4** The 1992 HCINS was conducted in two stages, with Stage 1 collecting information from rural and remote discrete communities and urban communities with an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of less than 1000 people. Stage 2 covered urban centres with an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of 1,000 or more. However, due to difficulties in data collection in urban centres, Stage 2 was undertaken as an analysis of data from the 1991 and 1986 Census of Population and Housing. This methodology has no comparison with the CHINS collections of 1999 and 2001, and the discussion below refers to Stage 1 of HCINS only.

**5** The 1992 HCINS data were found to be very useful for a number of purposes. However, a range of methodological factors impacted on data quality. These factors are summarised below:

- data were collected by different agencies in each State and Territory, with the collection methodology varying between jurisdictions. The implementation of varied collection methodologies, and the resultant data inconsistencies between jurisdictions, prevented the compilation of nationally consistent information;
- the scope of the survey, or the units about which data were to be collected, was not clearly specified. In particular, the concept of a community for the purposes of the survey was not clearly defined resulting in various community definitions being applied;
- the inclusion of items which relied on questions of a subjective nature and subsequent variations in key informant interpretation led to less reliable data for these items. These questions were redesigned to obtain objective measures for similar items in the CHINS; and
- there is a lack of documentation on the precise methodologies and definitions used in the collection of the data.

**6** Existing HCINS documentation consists of a questionnaire, data file and final report containing summary tabulations and brief explanatory notes. Detailed definitions of community types and data items are not available and as a result the variability in the interpretation of community types and of some questions that has impacted on the results cannot be quantified. The lack of documentation also means that comparability with CHINS in some cases has to rely on assumptions about definitions.

**7** There are a number of differences between HCINS and CHINS in the definition of a community, and therefore the scope of the respective surveys differs. The major difference concerns the inclusion of 'rural urban centres' as a category of community in HCINS. These were located in the main country towns which had an Indigenous population of less than 1,000, but which were not considered to be discrete Indigenous communities. The community component of the CHINS included discrete communities only (housing in towns and managed by IHOs is included in the IHO component of CHINS) and so for any comparison to be made of aggregated community data these centres must first be removed from the HCINS data. Once these communities are removed, the scope and coverage of the two collections will be similar, but not identical.

**8** In some instances similar items were included in the HCINS and CHINS collections, but the questions used to collect the information are sufficiently different to prevent direct comparisons. An example is the community population which includes only the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in the HCINS, but all usual residents of a community are included in the CHINS. A further example concerns the length of water restrictions. This item was collected in HCINS as the total time for which restrictions applied in the last 12 months, but in CHINS the duration of the longest period of water restriction.

COMPARABILITY OF HCINS  
AND CHINS DATA ITEMS

**9** HCINS data items considered to be sufficiently comparable with CHINS data items for meaningful comparisons to be made are listed below. In a number of instances certain populations will need to be excluded from one or other collection, or categories combined, to ensure comparability:

- Number of community owned or managed dwellings
- Community dwelling size (number of bedrooms)
- Whether community has hostel accommodation
- Whether community has administration building
- Community sporting facilities (CHINS 2001 only)
- Size of population increases
- Causes of population increases
- Duration of population increases
- Suitable land for housing development (CHINS 1999 only)
- Community water supply
- Whether has water restrictions
- Water supply maintenance responsibility
- Community sewerage system
- Sewerage system maintenance responsibility
- Community electricity supply
- Electricity supply maintenance responsibility
- Whether community has garbage collection
- Who collects garbage
- Garbage disposal method
- Whether community accessible by road all year
- Community barge facilities (CHINS 1999 only)
- Community airstrip
- Airstrip available all year
- Number of working public telephones
- Type of postal service
- Availability of public toilets
- Whether community has hospital
- Whether community has community health centre
- Whether community has first aid clinic
- Access to chemist within 100 kilometres
- Access to flying doctor service
- Availability of doctor
- Availability of nurse
- Availability of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker



## APPENDIX 2

## SURVEY OUTPUT AND DISSEMINATION

**1** This appendix describes the range of data to be made available from the 2001 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS). The program of publications and other releases quoted in this section are subject to change. For further information or requests for data, contact the National Centre for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Statistics in the ABS Darwin Office on 1800 633 216.

### SUPPORTING MATERIAL

**2** A Data Dictionary containing a complete listing of the data items collected in the survey, definitional material, and sample copies of the 2001 CHINS questionnaires has been compiled to assist clients in analysing 2001 CHINS data.

### SPECIAL DATA SERVICES

**3** Tables can be produced incorporating data items, populations and geographic areas as requested by clients. However, as the level of detail or disaggregation increases, the number of contributors to data cells decreases. This may result in some requested information not being able to be released due to confidentiality.

**4** Requested tables can be made available electronically or in printed form. Clients will be provided with a quote before information is supplied. All special tabulations attract a service charge in addition to charges arising from the table production. See paragraph one for contact details.

### STATISTICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES

**5** The ABS offers a specialist consultancy service to assist clients with more complex statistical information needs. Clients may wish to have the unit record data analysed according to their own needs, or may require information not included in regular publications. This consultancy attracts a service charge. For further information, contact the ABS Client Services. Contact details are listed inside the back cover of this publication.

### UNIT RECORD FILE

**6** For clients wanting to produce their own tabulations and conduct manipulations of survey estimates, two hierarchical unit record files (URF) have been prepared for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) and are available on CD-ROM. Clients wishing to gain access to the 2001 CHINS data file should contact: the Manager, National Housing and Infrastructure Centre, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC), Level 13, 50 Queen St, MELBOURNE VIC 3000.

### INTERNET RELEASES

**7** Selected text and tabular information from this summary publication are available on the ABS web site <[www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)>.

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS

**8** Other ABS publications which may be of interest are outlined below. Please note, older publications may no longer be available through ABS bookshops but are available through ABS libraries.

*The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, 2001* (Cat. no. 4704.0)

*Australian Housing Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results, 1999* (Cat. no. 4712.0)

*Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, 1999* (Cat. no. 4710.0)

*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. no. 2034.1–2034.8)

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

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

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

*Occasional Paper: Population issues, Indigenous Australians, 1996* (Cat. no. 4708.0)

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

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

*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. no. 4190.1–4190.7)

*National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Regional Statistics, each ATSI region, 1994* (Cat. no. 4196.0.00.001–4196.0.00.036)

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

The following publications are planned for release in 2002:

*Indigenous Profiles, 2001* (Cat. no. 2002.0)

*National Health Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results, 2001* (Cat. no. 4806.0)

*Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001* (Cat. no. 4705.0)

**9** Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.



## GLOSSARY

<b>Average weekly rent</b>	Calculated by dividing the total amount of rent received for the financial year prior to the survey, by the total number of permanent dwellings managed. This figure was then divided by 52 to provide an average weekly amount. Excluded from these calculations were any rents reported by IHOs which did not manage any permanent dwellings and any permanent dwellings managed by IHOs which did not report their total rent received.
<b>Average maintenance expenditure</b>	Calculated by dividing the total amount of maintenance expenditure reported for the financial year prior to the survey, by the total number of permanent dwellings managed. Excluded from these calculations were any permanent dwellings managed by IHOs which did not report their total maintenance expenditure.
<b>Chemist or dispensary</b>	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.
<b>Community health centre</b>	A facility which provides a range of health services, such as nursing, medical, dental and nutritional services. The centre can also be active in preventative 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, however generally the centre would have nurses, health workers and/or doctors in regular attendance. Unlike a hospital, a health centre cannot usually admit patients overnight.
<b>Discrete Indigenous community</b>	A geographic location, bounded by physical or cadastral (legal) boundaries, and inhabited or intended to be inhabited predominantly (i.e. greater than 50% of usual residents) by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander peoples, with housing or infrastructure that is managed on a community basis. In some cases there was a degree of subjectivity in deciding whether a location met the definition of a discrete Indigenous community. In cases of doubt, locations were included as discrete communities. Locations which had no usual population at the time of the survey, and were not expected to be reoccupied within the 12 months following enumeration, were not included.
<b>Discrete community IHO</b>	An Indigenous Housing Organisation that manages housing in one or more discrete Indigenous communities. These IHOs may also manage housing in other locations.
<b>Electricity interruptions</b>	Interruptions to the supply of electricity to an Indigenous community for a period of one hour or more. Excludes cases where the use of electrical appliances is restricted due to poor/low electricity supply.
<b>Electricity supply</b>	The type of electricity supply used to service discrete Indigenous community dwellings and facilities. The main source of electricity refers to the electricity supply that serviced the greatest number of dwellings in the community.

<b>Environmental health worker</b>	The role of the Environmental Health Worker (EHW) is to inspect and report on the environmental health aspects of the community infrastructure. Generally, the EHW will have attended a two year training course.
<b>Financial year</b>	Financial year has been taken as the period for which each IHO produces financial statements. This was found to be either July to June or January to December. As a result the reference period reported as the financial year prior to the 2001 CHINS will be either July 1999 to June 2000 or January to December 2000 depending upon individual IHO reporting arrangements.
<b>First aid box</b>	Consists of medicines such as paracetamol, antiseptics, methyl-salicylate (rubbing medicine) along with oral re-hydration salts, bandages and other primary aid supplies.
<b>First aid clinic</b>	A place where an individual can receive life saving or pain relieving primary aid.
<b>Flooding</b>	Instances where water courses overflow and inundate either part or all of the community. This includes overflow and discharge water from natural swamps, lagoons or creeks intruding into residential, administration or recreational areas of the community. Floods which cut access roads to the community, but which did not flood the community itself, were excluded.
<b>Government owned and managed permanent dwellings</b>	Permanent dwellings located in discrete Indigenous communities which are owned and managed by a State or Territory housing authority. Excludes State or Territory owned dwellings which are managed by an Indigenous Housing Organisation (IHO).
<b>Grey water</b>	Waste water from a household's bathroom, shower, laundry and kitchen. Water from the toilet, which is commonly called black water, is not included.
<b>Health promotion program</b>	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. Health promotion activities conducted during individual consultations with health professionals were excluded.
<b>Hospital</b>	A building in which health professionals provide medical assistance and where people can be admitted to stay overnight if necessary. A hospital does not need to have surgical facilities to be included.
<b>IHO managed permanent dwellings</b>	Permanent dwellings located in discrete Indigenous communities, towns or other localities which are managed by an Indigenous organisation that provides housing to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. This includes permanent dwellings which are owned by State or Territory housing authorities, but managed by an Indigenous Housing Organisation (IHO). Excluded are dwellings in discrete Indigenous communities which are not managed by an IHO.

**Indigenous Housing Organisation (IHO)** Any Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander organisation which is responsible for managing housing for Indigenous people. This includes community organisations, such as Resource Agencies and Land Councils, that have a range of functions, provided that they manage housing for Indigenous people.

**Management of housing** Refers to the performance of one or more of the following functions:

- administration of tenancy arrangements;
- rent collection; or
- housing maintenance.

**Other educational services** Educational services, other than primary or secondary schools, that are available within the Indigenous community. This includes services such as:

- pre-primary schooling;
- homework centres;
- Technical and Further Education (TAFE) courses; and
- University or other tertiary courses.

**Permanent dwelling condition** The condition of permanent dwellings managed by an Indigenous Housing Organisation (IHO) at the time of enumeration. Permanent dwelling condition was categorised according to the extent of repairs required:

- minor or no repair was defined as repairs of less than \$20,000 in low cost areas, less than \$27,000 in medium cost areas, and less than \$33,000 in high cost areas;
- major repair was defined as repairs of \$20,000 to less than \$60,000 in low cost areas, \$27,000 to less than \$80,000 in medium cost areas, and \$33,000 to less than \$100,000 in high cost areas; and
- replacement was defined as repairs of \$60,000 or more in low cost areas, \$80,000 or more in medium cost areas, and \$100,000 or more in high cost areas.

Low, medium and high cost areas were defined according to ATSIIC Region and the Torres Strait area based on relative building costs provided in Rawlinson's *Australian Construction Handbook 1999 (Perth, Rawlhouse Publishing)*. These ranges were not changed between the 1999 and 2001 CHINS. Cost increases, and the impact of the GST in particular, could have resulted in the estimated cost of repairs for some permanent dwellings being reported in a higher category than would have been the case in the 1999 CHINS.

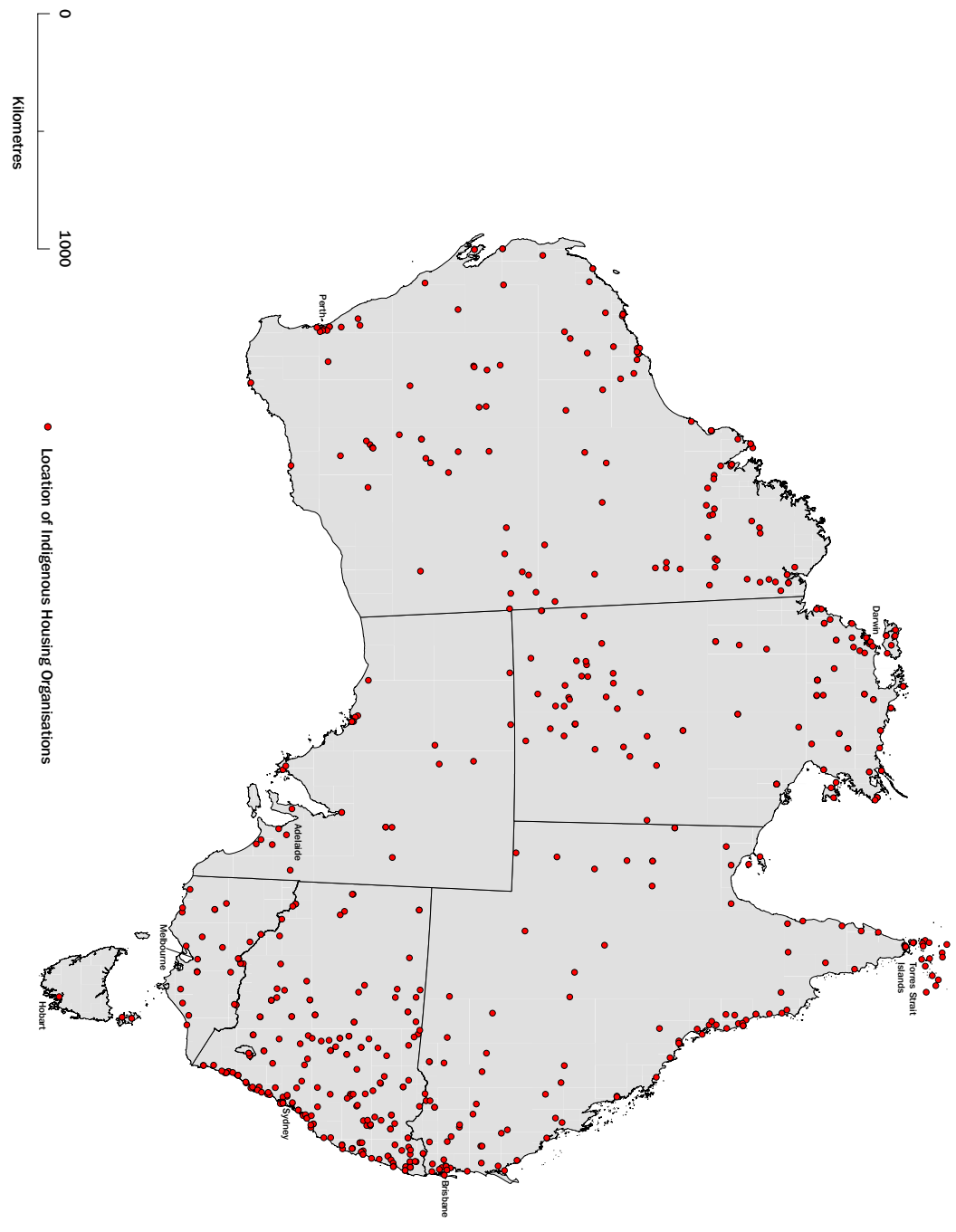
<b>Permanent dwellings</b>	Buildings designed for people to live in, with fixed walls, roof and doors. They usually have kitchen and bathroom facilities, although this is not necessary provided that these facilities could be built into the dwelling. These dwellings are made from regular building materials and are intended for long term residential use. Dwellings were not considered as permanent unless they had internal walls dividing the living space into separate rooms.
<b>Permanent dwellings affected by flooding</b>	Permanent dwellings in which floodwaters entered living areas such as the lounge room, dining room, kitchen, bedrooms or hallways. Flooding confined to garage or storage areas was not considered to have affected permanent dwellings. Permanent dwellings which were affected by flooding were counted once, regardless of the number of times they were affected.
<b>Permanent dwellings affected by sewage overflows or leakages</b>	Permanent dwellings in which sewerage system overflows or leakages occurred either inside the dwelling or nearby, such as in the yard. Permanent dwellings which were affected by sewerage system overflows or leakages were counted once, regardless of the number of they were times affected.
<b>Ponding</b>	Pools of still water that remain stagnant for a period of one week or more and cover an area of at least ten square metres. The pool of stagnant water must occur within the boundary of the discrete Indigenous community. Naturally occurring swamps or lagoons were not considered to be ponding.
<b>Population increases</b>	Refers to the largest population increase in the community for a period of two weeks or more in the 12 months prior to the survey.
<b>Remoteness Area</b>	Within a state or territory, each Remoteness Area represents an aggregation of geographical areas which share common characteristics of remoteness, determined in the context of Australia as a whole. The delimitation criteria for Remoteness Areas are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) developed by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care (DHAC) and the National Key Centre for Social Applications of GIS (GISCA). ARIA measures the remoteness of a point based on the physical road distance to the nearest Urban Centre ( <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 1996</i> (Cat. no. 1216.0)) in each of five size classes. Therefore, not all Remoteness Areas are represented in each state or territory.
<b>Reported usual population</b>	The estimated usual resident population of a discrete Indigenous community. In this context a usual resident is a person who resides or intends to reside in a community for 6 months or more. This includes non-Indigenous residents who meet the above criteria.
<b>Road inaccessibility</b>	Refers to road access between a community and the nearest town with major services. Periods of inaccessibility of one or more days in the 12 months prior to the survey were included. Road access can be cut due to events such as floods or bushfires which prevent the usual community population from accessing the nearest town with major services.

<b>Rubbish collection</b>	An organised program for the collection and removal of rubbish by an agency rather than individual householders. This includes services which collect household rubbish from each dwelling or a group of dwellings on a regular basis.
<b>Sewerage system</b>	A water based or dry system used for the disposal of human waste. The main sewerage system refers to the sewerage system that serviced the greatest number of permanent dwellings in an Indigenous community. In cases where two or more sewerage systems serviced a community with an equal number of permanent dwellings connected, the higher order system was determined to be the main system.
<b>Sporting facility</b>	Purpose-built facilities that enable sport and physical activity participation within an Indigenous community.
<b>Temporary dwellings</b>	A structure used as a place of residence, which does not meet the building requirements to be considered a permanent dwelling. Types of structures included as temporary dwellings are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ caravans;</li> <li>■ tin shed without internal dividing walls;</li> <li>■ humpies;</li> <li>■ dongas; or</li> <li>■ other makeshift shelters.</li> </ul>
<b>Total maintenance expenditure</b>	The total expenditure incurred by Indigenous Housing Organisations (IHOs) during the financial year prior to the survey for maintenance or repair conducted on managed permanent dwellings. Maintenance expenditure excludes costs associated with dwelling extensions, such as adding a pergola, verandah or garage. IHOs for which maintenance expenditure was not reported, were excluded from this item.
<b>Total permanent dwellings in communities</b>	Includes all permanent dwellings located in discrete Indigenous communities, comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ permanent dwellings which are managed by an Indigenous Housing Organisation (IHO);</li> <li>■ permanent dwellings managed by a government agency;</li> <li>■ privately owned permanent dwellings; and</li> <li>■ permanent dwellings managed by other organisations.</li> </ul>
<b>Total rental income</b>	The total amount of rent collected by Indigenous Housing Organisations (IHOs) in the last financial year prior to the survey. IHOs which did not manage any permanent dwellings, or for which rental income was not reported, were excluded from this item.

<b>Town with major services</b>	This refers to a town to which members of a discrete Indigenous community usually travel to access banking and major shopping services.
<b>Unoccupied permanent dwelling</b>	A permanent dwelling managed by an Indigenous Housing Organisation, which did not have people living in it at the time of the 2001 CHINS enumeration, and had been unoccupied for a period of at least two weeks.
<b>Urban IHO</b>	An Indigenous Housing Organisation that manages housing in towns or other localities only. An urban IHO does not manage any housing stock in discrete Indigenous communities.
<b>Usual population</b>	See Reported usual population.
<b>Water supply</b>	An organised supply or source of water that is used to supply the community with drinking water. The main source of drinking water refers to the water source used by the greatest number of dwellings in the community.
<b>Water restrictions</b>	One or a combination of the following types of restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ the amount of water used;</li> <li>■ the purpose for which water can be used;</li> <li>■ the method of water usage (e.g. fixed sprinklers); and</li> <li>■ the specified period when water can be used.</li> </ul>
<b>Water testing</b>	Water samples sent to a laboratory external to the community for chemical, physical, and microbiological analysis. Excluded are any water tests conducted on site.
<b>Water treatment</b>	Treatments to the community water supply to improve water quality. This may occur in a treatment plant, or involve boiling water or adding disinfection tablets to drinking water.

# Indigenous Housing Organisations

Australia, 2001

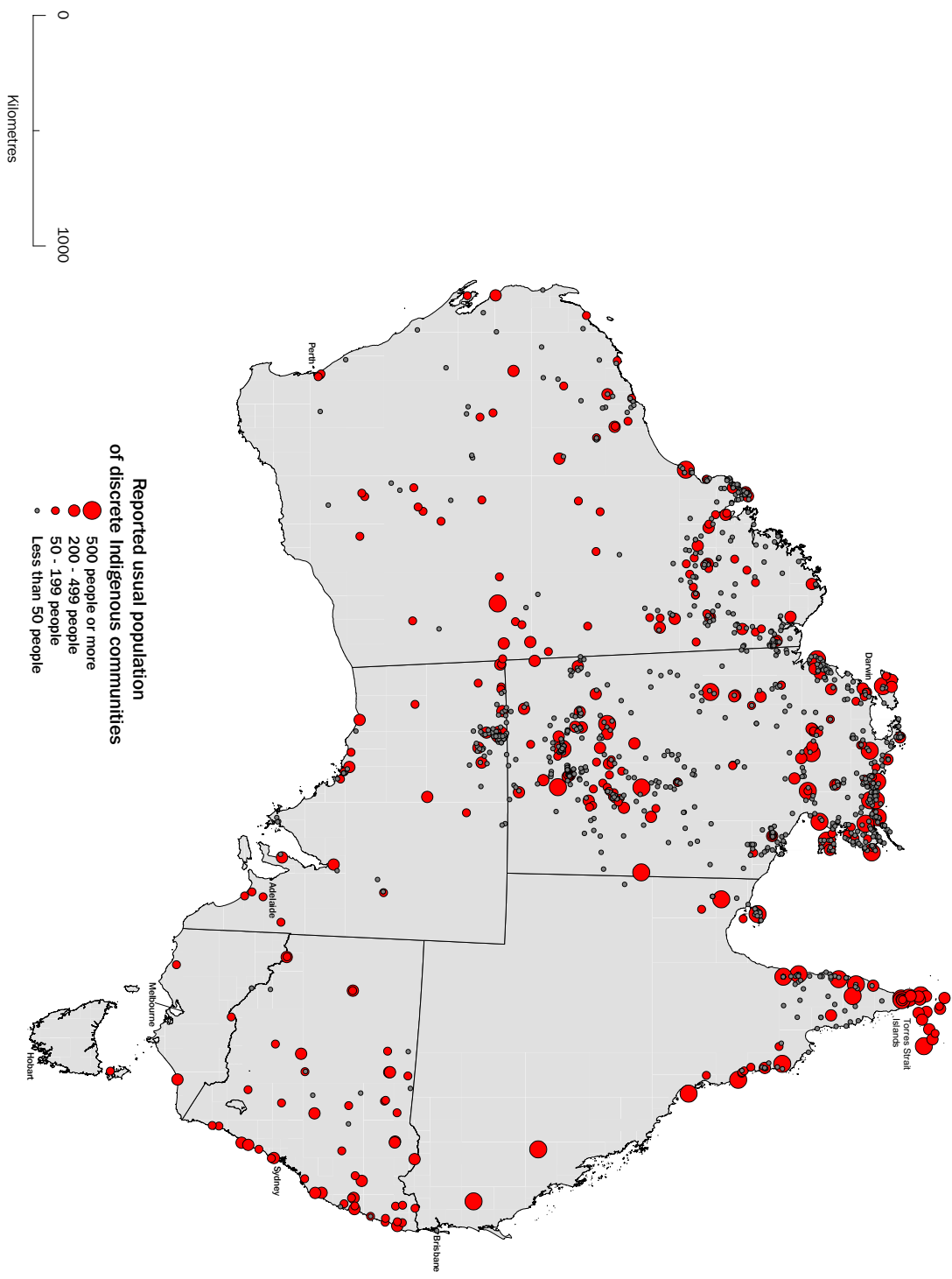






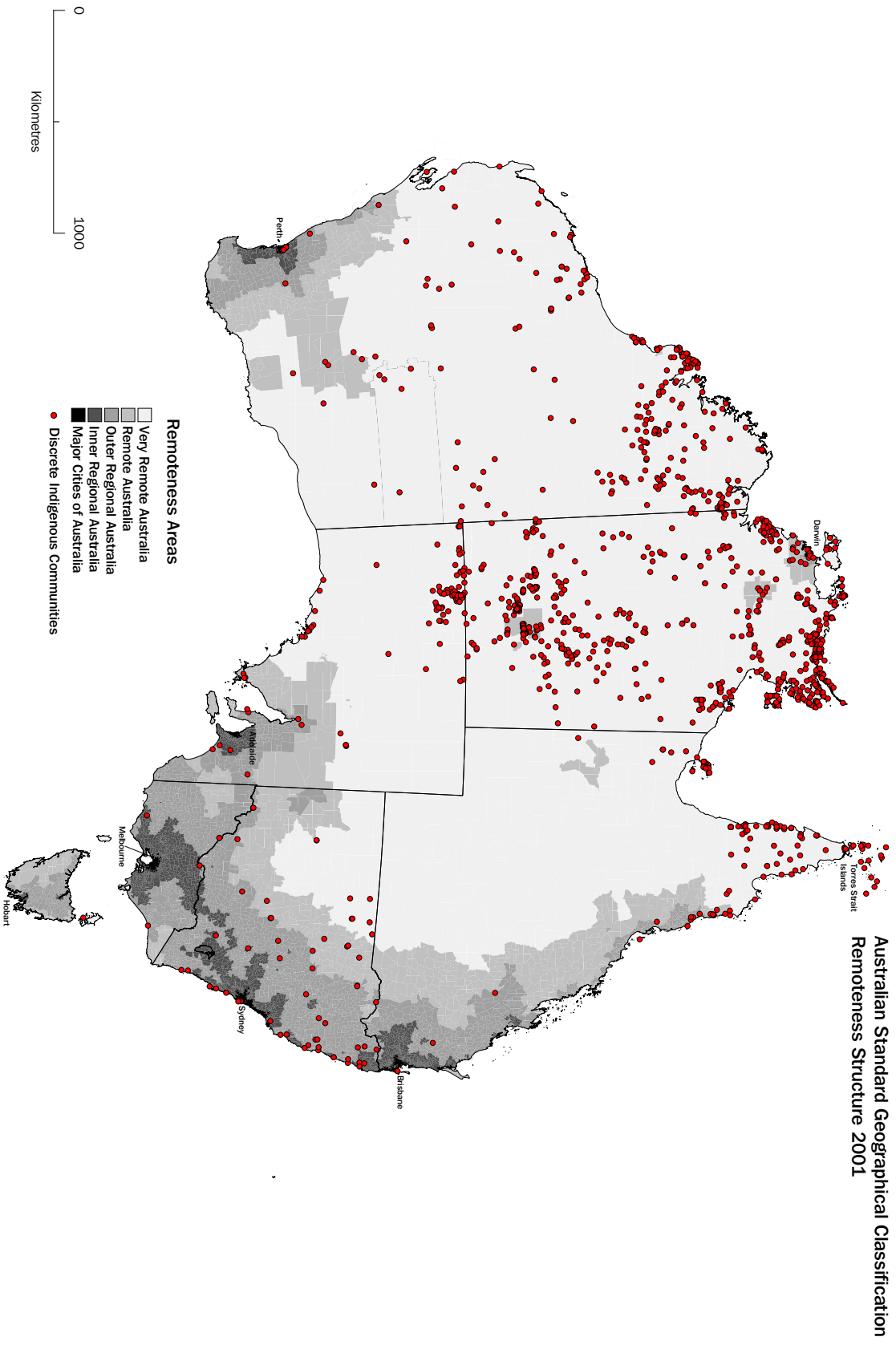
Discrete Indigenous communities by usual population

Australia, 2001





## Discrete Indigenous communities by Remoteness Areas











## FOR MORE INFORMATION...

<i>INTERNET</i>	<b>www.abs.gov.au</b> the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
<i>LIBRARY</i>	A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
<i>CPI INFOLINE</i>	For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
<i>DIAL-A-STATISTIC</i>	For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

### INFORMATION SERVICE

Data which have been published and can be provided within five minutes are free of charge. Our information consultants can also help you to access the full range of ABS information—ABS user-pays services can be tailored to your needs, time frame and budget. Publications may be purchased. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

<i>PHONE</i>	<b>1300 135 070</b>
<i>EMAIL</i>	<b>client.services@abs.gov.au</b>
<i>FAX</i>	1300 135 211
<i>POST</i>	Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney 1041

## WHY NOT SUBSCRIBE?

ABS subscription services provide regular, convenient and prompt deliveries of ABS publications and products as they are released. Email delivery of monthly and quarterly publications is available.

<i>PHONE</i>	1300 366 323
<i>EMAIL</i>	subscriptions@abs.gov.au
<i>FAX</i>	03 9615 7848
<i>POST</i>	Subscription Services, ABS, GPO Box 2796Y, Melbourne 3001