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Statistics**

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# **Housing Characteristics and Conditions**

## **National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey**





**NEW ISSUE**

**NATIONAL ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER  
SURVEY 1994: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS  
AND CONDITIONS**

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**AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

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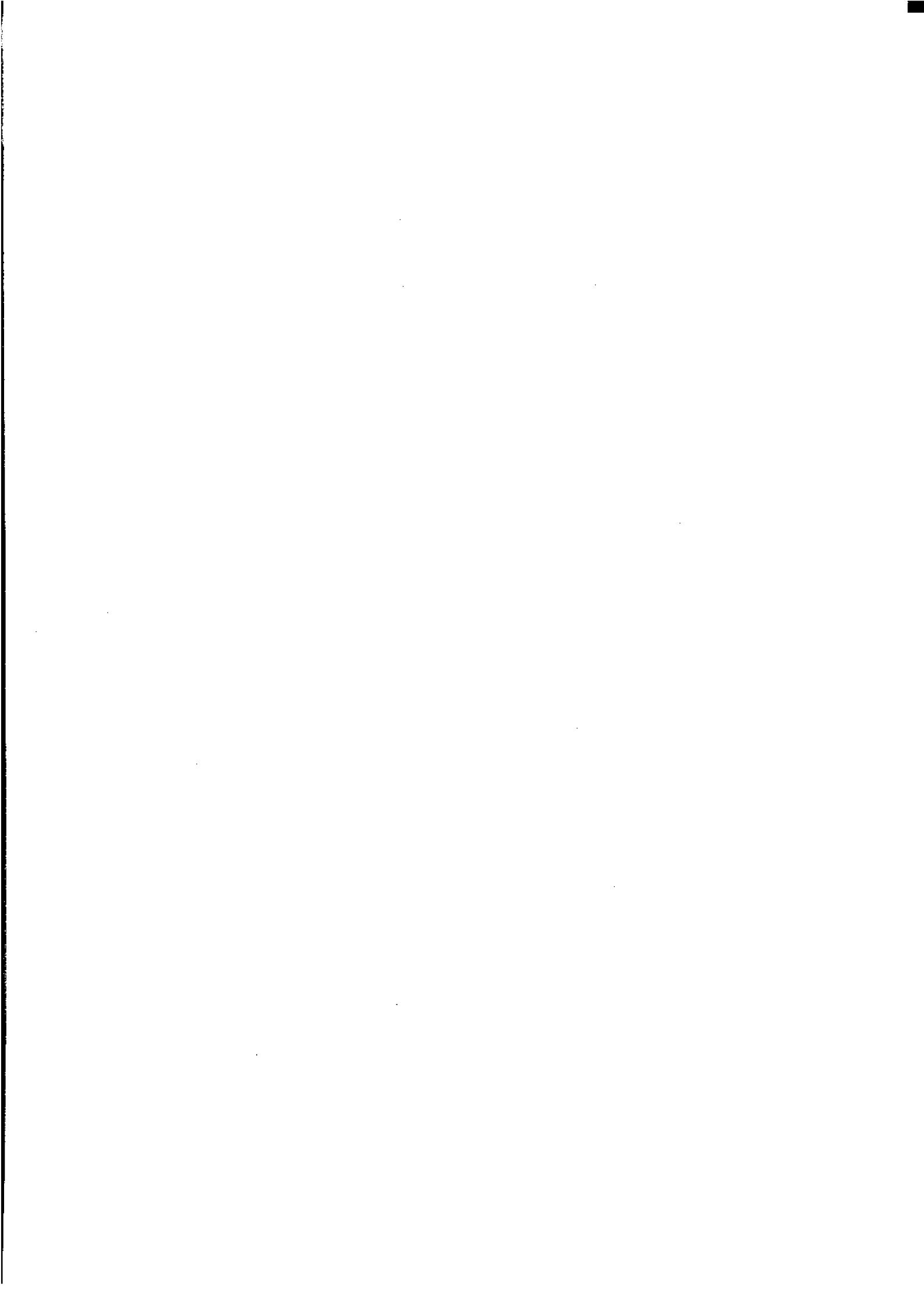
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## CHAPTER 1

# HOUSING: AUSTRALIA, STATES AND THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

### INTRODUCTION

The National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS) reported that about 98% of Indigenous households were located in private dwellings. In the NATSIS, a household was categorised as Indigenous if one or more members of the household identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. This differs from the Census definition in which a household is classified as Indigenous if the household reference person or their spouse identifies as Indigenous.

### 1.1 DISTRIBUTION OF INDIGENOUS PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS LIVING IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE/TERRITORY, 1994

	<i>Households</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
NSW	27.0	31.3	79.4	27.0
Vic.	6.7	7.8	18.9	6.4
Qld	21.4	24.8	76.7	26.1
SA	5.3	6.1	18.1	6.1
WA	12.3	14.3	45.9	15.6
Tas.	4.4	5.1	10.0	3.4
NT	8.3	9.6	42.9	14.6
<b>Aust.<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>293.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes the Australian Capital Territory and Jervis Bay.

It was estimated that 59% of the Indigenous households were occupied by only Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people while 41% of households accommodated a mix of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. In chapter 2, some differences between these two types of households are explored.

### TYPE OF DWELLING

Some 84% of households in private dwellings were located in separate houses, 4% in semi-detached dwellings such as townhouses, and 6% in flats and apartments (6% fell in the categories of other and not stated). In the Australian Housing Survey (AHS) of 1994, it was estimated that 79% of non-Indigenous private households were accommodated in separate houses, 8% lived in semi-detached dwellings and 13% lived in flats and apartments (table 1.5). Differences may occur because Indigenous people are less likely to live in built-up urban areas.

Improvised dwellings accounted for approximately 2% of all Indigenous households accommodated in private dwellings. The Northern Territory had the highest proportion of improvised dwellings at 4%. The 1991 Census of Population and Housing reported a figure of 2.4% of dwellings Australia-wide as being improvised (10.3% for the Northern Territory). It is possible that some improvised dwellings have been included in the 'other' and 'not stated' categories in the survey through recording difficulties, but the likelihood and extent of this cannot be ascertained.

### NATURE OF OCCUPANCY

By far the majority of Indigenous households were renting their dwellings, with 59,600 households or 69% of private households falling into this

category. This compares with 27% of non-Indigenous private households (ABS, 1994, AHS).

The home ownership rate (owners and purchasers combined) for Indigenous households was 25%, a vastly lower rate than for non-Indigenous households (71%).

Amongst Indigenous households, Tasmania had the highest rate of home ownership at 52% while the Northern Territory had the lowest at 10% (table 1.5). There was much less variation around Australia for the non-Indigenous population with all States having around 70% home ownership. Only the Northern Territory had a much lower rate of 44%.

#### TYPE OF LANDLORD

Across the nation, 43% of Indigenous renter households rented through State housing authorities (22% of non-Indigenous households), 21% through community housing organisations and 26% through private landlords (70% of non-Indigenous households) (table 1.6). Within each State and Territory, the picture varied considerably. Tasmania had the highest proportion of households that were renting through private landlords (49%). In the Northern Territory, only 7% rented through private landlords and 55% rented through community housing organisations. In Western Australia, over 60% of renter households rented through the State housing authority.

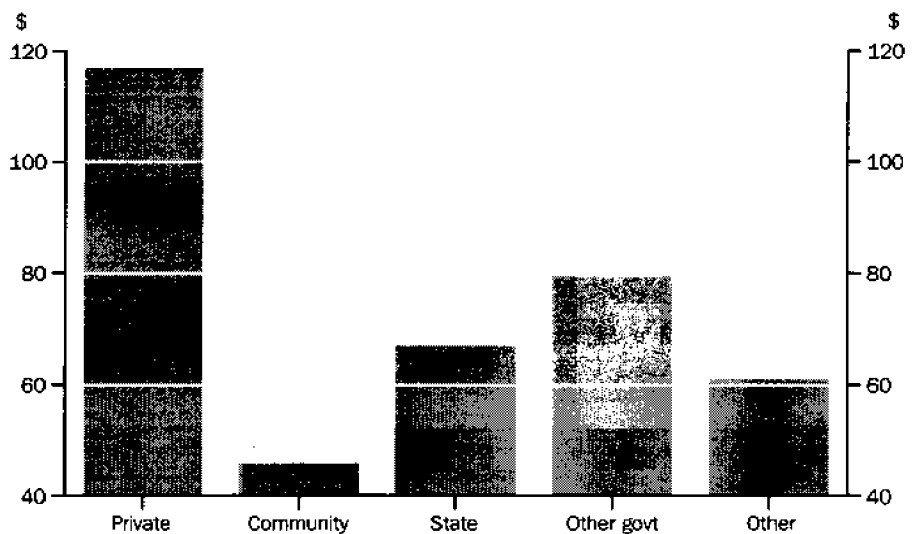
#### HOUSING COSTS

The average weekly rent for Indigenous households was \$76 per week. This varied from \$47 per week in the Northern Territory to \$84 per week in New South Wales. For all Australian renter households, average weekly rent was \$118, varying from \$88 in South Australia to \$134 in New South Wales (ABS, 1994, AHS). Figures for the variable 'average weekly rent' were not available for non-Indigenous households, therefore the population of Australian renter households includes Indigenous households).

Those Indigenous households paying higher rent were mostly renting through private landlords. The average weekly rent for households renting through private landlords was \$117 (table 1.7).

Most Indigenous households (60%) were paying less than \$78 per week in rent although 13% were paying \$138 or more. Comparative figures from the

**1.1** AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT BY TYPE OF LANDLORD  
Households in rented dwellings





AHS for non-Indigenous households Australia-wide were 27% paying less than \$78 per week and 34% paying \$138 or more.

Rents and household incomes

Measures of housing affordability often express housing costs as a proportion of income and relate this proportion to a benchmark. The measure proposed by the National Housing Strategy in 1991 (which used income units rather than households) categorised those income units with income in the bottom 40% of the income distribution and spending more than 25% of income on housing costs as having an affordability problem (Karmel 1995, p. 2).

Another measure, the so-called Canadian measure, classes a household as having an affordability problem if it spends more than 30% of its income on housing costs (Karmel 1995, p. 5). This measure also incorporates the concept of a 'norm rent income' which allows, to some extent, for different household compositions and regional differences in housing costs.

The table below shows the proportion of income that Indigenous renting households spent on average on rent at the time of the NATSIS and includes estimates for the total Australian population from the AHS.

## 1.2 RENT AS AN AVERAGE PROPORTION OF INCOME BY TYPE OF LANDLORD

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust. <sup>1</sup>
Type of landlord	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Private	21	17	21	18	22	15	30	20
Community	12	10	8	7	5	18	4	7
State	14	18	13	14	12	16	11	14
Other government	26	12	12	5	7	13	10	11
Other	7	11	7	9	8	12	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>
Australian Housing Survey comparison								
Private	20	18	20	19	17	18	18	19
Public	11	20	14	18	12	17	11	14
<b>Total renters</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>

<sup>1</sup> 'Australia' in the NATSIS includes the Australian Capital Territory and Jervis Bay.

The measures of affordability described above do not take into account the size of the household or the suitability and adequacy of housing, or do so (in the case of the Canadian measure) only to a limited degree. In other words, housing may be affordable but only because the household consists of numerous members who contribute to the household income (i.e. the household may be overcrowded) or, while it is affordable, the house may not suit the household in terms of its location, state of repair, or the adequacy of its amenities.

Before and after housing costs of selected households

It was estimated that in 30,300 (35%) of the 86,400 Indigenous households in private dwellings no one in the household was working at the time of the survey (table 1.9). This was also the case for 29% of households with six or

more members and 38% of households with four or more dependent children.

For most households, rent or mortgage payments are a significant component of household expenditure. The effect of these payments on household incomes can be seen by looking at household incomes before and after housing costs. For example, amongst households with four or more members, 21% reported that the annual household income before housing costs was \$25,000 or less, (\$25,000 being an approximate median household income), whereas 28% fell into this income category after housing costs (table 1.9).

For households with four or more dependent children, 19% reported an annual household income before housing costs of \$25,000 or less. Once housing costs were removed from the household income, 28% were in this category (table 1.10).

#### SIZE OF DWELLING

The majority of private dwellings which accommodated Indigenous households comprised three bedrooms (61%) and 16% had four or more bedrooms. For all dwellings, as reported in the AHS, the figures were similar — 61% had three bedrooms and 23% had four or more.

The average number of persons per Indigenous household was 4.1. On average, Tasmanian households consisted of the fewest members (3.3) and Northern Territory households the most (5.8) (table 1.12). On average, renter households consisted of more members (4.2) than households in owner-occupied dwellings (3.3).

To date, there has not been agreement in Australia on a definition or measure of overcrowding. However, the Canadian National Occupancy Standard has received some attention here. Overcrowding for Australian households was measured by applying this standard to data collected in the AHS. The standard stipulates that there should be a minimum of one, and a maximum of two, persons per bedroom, that parents are eligible for a separate bedroom, that household members aged 18 years and over are eligible for a separate bedroom unless married and that dependants under 18 years of opposite sex do not share a bedroom if they are aged five or over (Jones 1994, p.7).

An analysis of Indigenous housing need, using 1991 Census data compiled by Roger Jones (1994) and reported in the research monograph *The Housing Need of Indigenous Australians*, made use of a similar algorithm to measure bedroom need although slightly less stringent in that dependent children over the age of five years could be of opposite sex and still share a bedroom. According to this algorithm, a three-bedroom dwelling would be sufficient to house a family consisting of a married or de facto couple or a single adult (one bedroom required), and a maximum of four dependent children (one bedroom required for every two dependent children) (Jones 1994, p.16). To give some indication of how this might be applied, table 1.15 shows the number of dependent children in the household categorised by the number of bedrooms in the dwelling.

### 1.3 MEASURES OF DWELLING SIZE

	<i>Average no. of persons per household</i>	<i>Average no. of persons per bedroom</i>	<i>Average no. of dependent children per household</i>
<b>State/Territory</b>			
NSW	3.6	1.2	2.2
Vic.	3.5	1.2	2.2
Qld	4.4	1.4	2.4
SA	4.0	1.3	2.3
WA	4.3	1.4	2.5
Tas.	3.3	1.1	1.9
NT	5.8	2.1	3.1
<b>Nature of occupancy</b>			
Renters	4.2	1.4	2.5
Purchasers	3.7	1.2	2.0
Owners	3.3	1.1	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>

#### SATISFACTION WITH DWELLING

An estimated 20% of private dwellings were described as not meeting the needs of Indigenous households (table 1.16), compared to 3% of dwellings for non-Indigenous households. About 24% of rented dwellings were reported not to satisfy the needs of the household (table 1.17). This was much higher than for purchased dwellings (9%) and owner-occupied dwellings (5%). Dwellings in Tasmania satisfied the needs of 91% of households. This high level would appear to accord with the higher level of home ownership in that State.

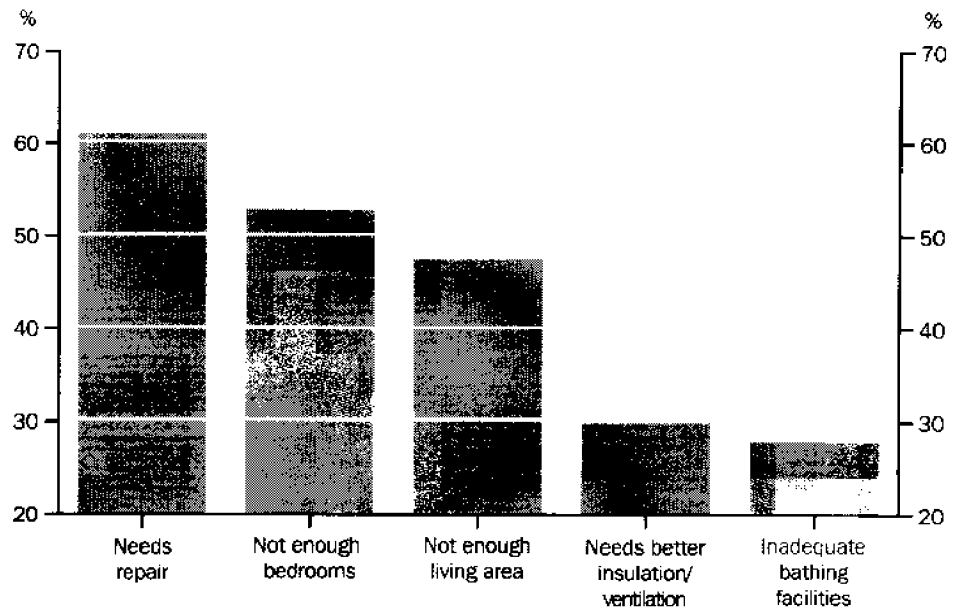
By far the highest level of dissatisfaction (43%) with rented dwellings was recorded in the Northern Territory. About 28% of rented dwellings in New South Wales and 26% of rented dwellings in Western Australia were also described as unsatisfactory (table 1.17).

According to those households in unsatisfactory rented dwellings, a need for repair (61%), requirements for more bedrooms (53%) and more living area (48%) were the main problems with dwellings. These figures varied amongst the States and were highest in the Northern Territory (table 1.19).

## 1.2

### PROBLEMS WITH RENTED DWELLINGS

Dwellings reported as not meeting the needs of the household



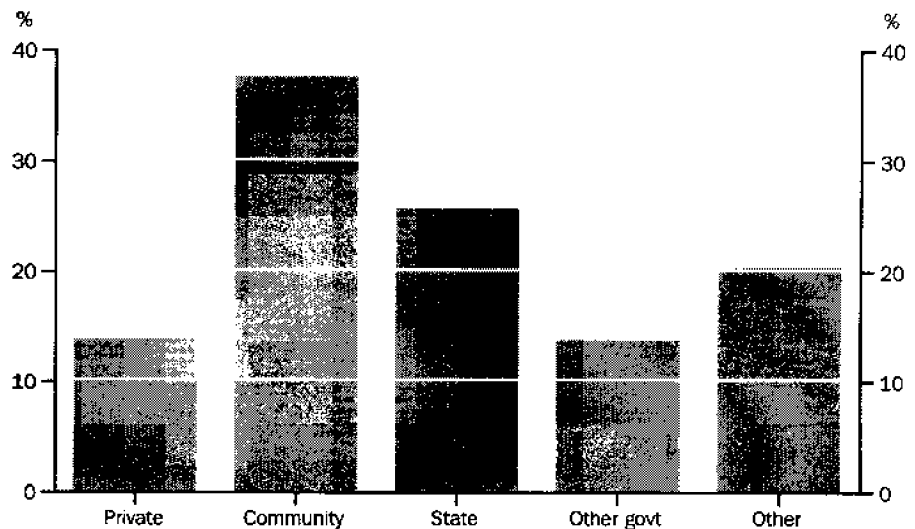
#### Satisfaction and Landlords

Levels of reported satisfaction also varied with the type of landlord. Privately rented dwellings were the most satisfactory. A relatively high level of dissatisfaction (38%) was reported for dwellings rented through community organisations as it was for dwellings rented through State housing authorities (26%) (table 1.17).

## 1.3

### DISSATISFACTION WITH DWELLINGS BY TYPE OF LANDLORD

Households in rented dwellings

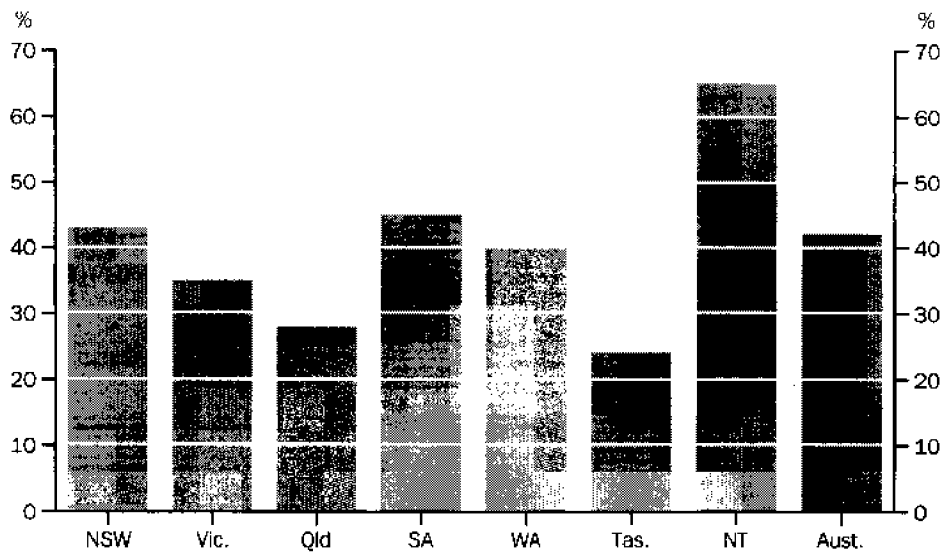


#### Satisfaction and number of occupants

Dwellings with six or more occupants (21% of Indigenous households) were more likely to be reported as not satisfactory than those with fewer occupants. Some 42% of dwellings housing six or more people were considered unsatisfactory.

## 1.4

### LEVEL OF DISSATISFACTION WITH DWELLING Households in private dwellings with six or more occupants

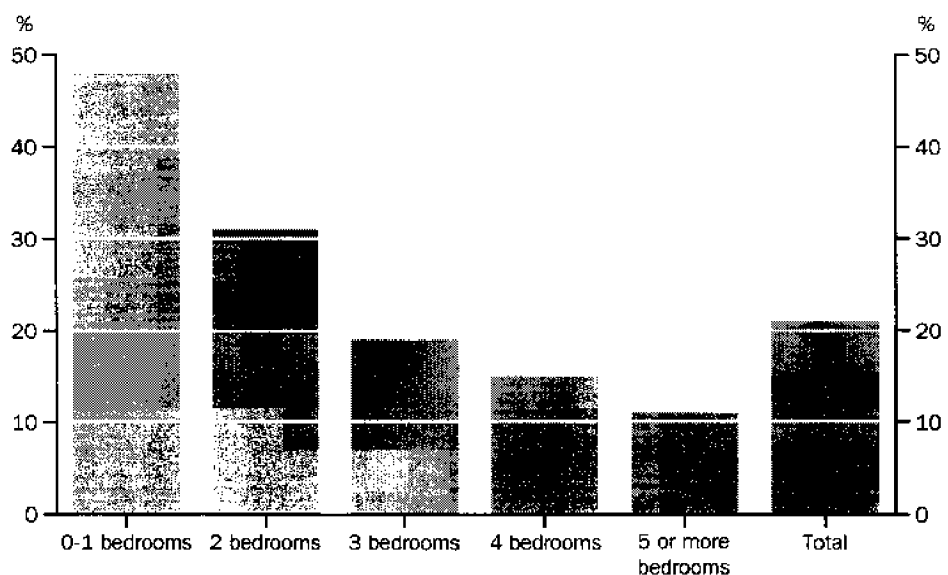


#### Satisfaction and number of bedrooms

The number of bedrooms in a dwelling appeared to affect levels of satisfaction. Some 48% of dwellings with one bedroom did not satisfy the needs of the household and 31% with two bedrooms were not satisfactory. Although the reasons for dissatisfaction varied, the most commonly reported ones for these one and two-bedroom households were a shortage of bedrooms or insufficient living area (table 1.18).

## 1.5

### LEVEL OF DISSATISFACTION WITH DWELLING BY BEDROOM SIZE Households in private dwellings



#### HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES

Certain utilities such as running water are essential for all households and others such as sewerage are highly desirable. When these utilities are not provided or are not maintained, hygiene, food preparation and nutrition suffer, and consequently, the health of occupants is put at risk.

At the time of the survey, it was estimated that 96% of Indigenous households had running water connected (table 1.20).

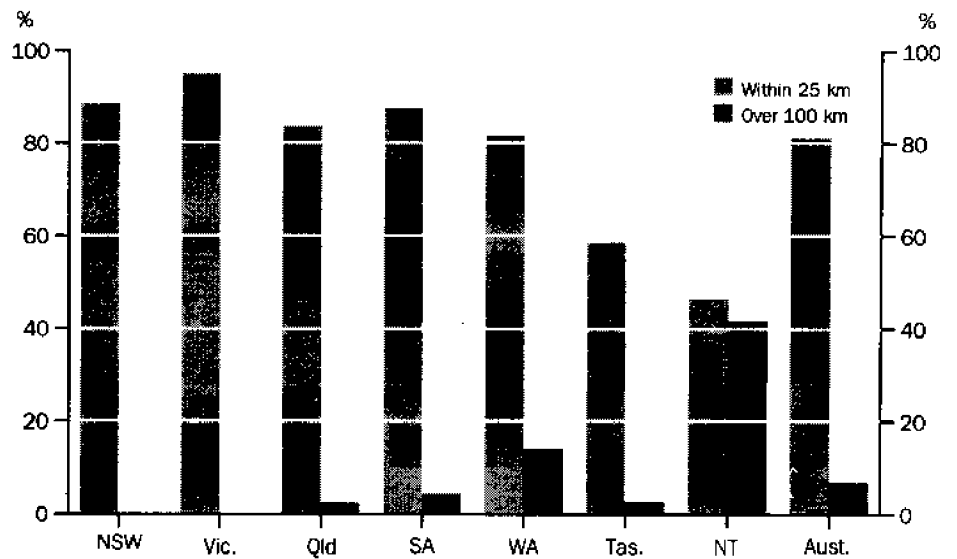
About 6% of Northern Territory households and 4% of Western Australian households were without running water.

Just over 9% of households had been affected by a breakdown of one or more utilities in the four weeks preceding the survey. Households in the Northern Territory were the most affected at 16%. Tasmanian households had been least affected (4%) (table 1.20).

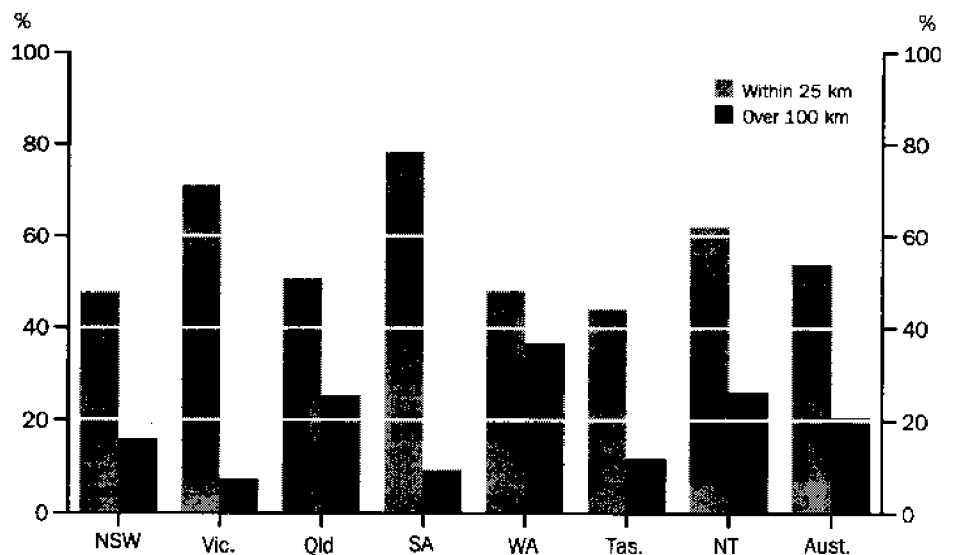
## DISTANCE FROM SERVICES

The isolation of many of Australia's Indigenous households is apparent by looking at their distance from various services. Some examples are shown below. Table 1.21 provides other examples.

### 1.6 DISTANCE TO HOSPITALS Households in private dwellings

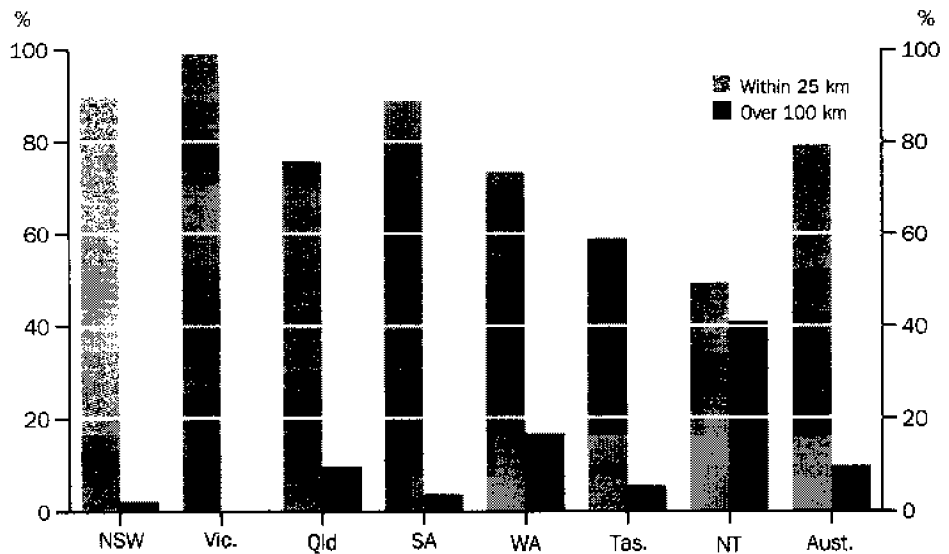


### 1.7 DISTANCE TO ABORIGINAL MEDICAL SERVICES Households in private dwellings



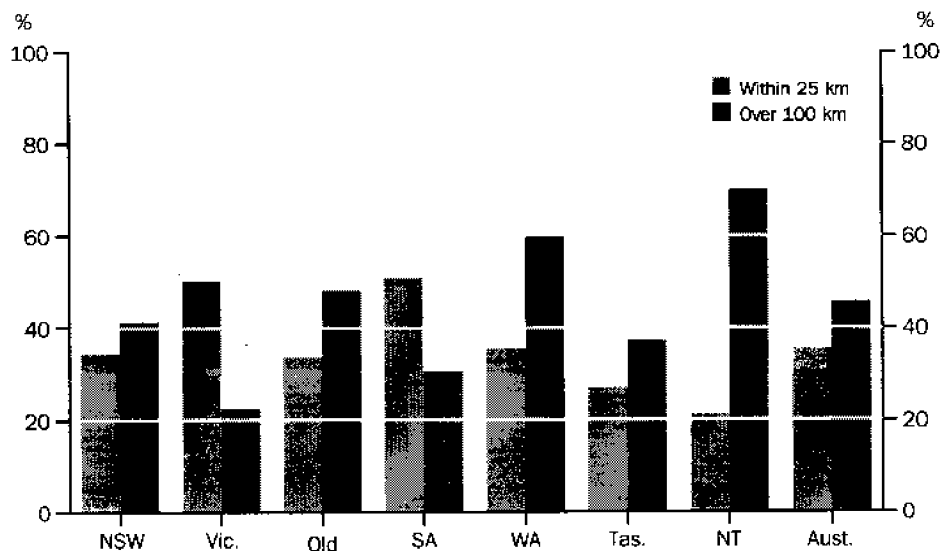
## 1.8

### DISTANCE TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS TO YR 12 Households in private dwellings



## 1.9

### DISTANCE TO UNIVERSITIES Households in private dwellings



#### AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Because of their remoteness, many Indigenous households do not have ready access to medical help. For example, it was estimated that only 54% of households in the Northern Territory had the services of a medical practitioner on a permanent basis (three days per week or more) within a 25 km radius of their community at the time of the survey while 7% of households either did not have the services of a doctor at all or only on a once-a-month basis (table 1.22).

#### KEY FINDINGS

The main points presented in this chapter are summarised as follows:

- home ownership for Indigenous households is much lower than for non-Indigenous households: 13% Indigenous versus 42% non-Indigenous. Tasmania had the highest level of home ownership and the Northern Territory the lowest;

- 60% of Indigenous households paid \$77 or less in weekly rents. Average weekly rents ranged from \$46 for community housing to \$117 for private housing;
- 61% of private dwellings comprised three bedrooms and 6% of households lived in one-bedroom dwellings. The average number of persons per dwelling was 4.1, ranging from 3.3 in Tasmania, to 5.8 in the Northern Territory;
- 21% of private households, 24% of renter households, 42% of households with six or more occupants and 48% of those in one-bedroom dwellings said that the household in which they were living did not satisfy their needs. The most common problems were a shortage of bedrooms and a need for repair;
- on average, about 2% of households lacked basic amenities such as running water and sewerage; however 12% of households in the Northern Territory had no toilet and 6% had no running water. Just over 9% of households with facilities had experienced a breakdown in these in the four weeks prior to interview; and
- most Indigenous households were located within 25 km of a hospital (81%) and community health centres (88%). Access to preschools and primary schools was excellent but universities and TAFE colleges were located over 100 km away for many households.



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TABLE 1.4 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY STATE  
AUSTRALIA, 1994

<i>Selected characteristics of households</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australia(a)</i>
— ('000) —								
<b>Type of private dwelling</b>								
Separate house	21.8	5.9	18.4	4.7	9.7	4.2	7.3	72.7
Other dwelling/not stated(b)	5.2	0.8	3.0	0.6	2.6	** 0.3	1.0	13.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>86.4</b>
<b>Nature of occupancy of dwelling</b>								
Renters	18.0	4.2	15.4	4.2	9.0	2.1	6.0	59.6
Purchasers	3.7	1.4	1.9	0.5	1.6	1.1	** 0.5	10.8
Owners	4.2	0.9	2.7	** 0.4	0.9	1.2	** 0.4	10.8
Other/not stated	1.1	** 0.1	1.3	** 0.2	0.9	** 0.1	1.5	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>86.4</b>
<b>Number of dependent children in the household</b>								
No dependent children	10.8	2.8	7.3	1.8	3.8	2.0	2.2	31.4
One or more dependent children	16.2	3.9	14.1	3.5	8.5	2.5	6.1	55.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>86.4</b>
<b>Household composition</b>								
Indigenous members only	15.1	2.5	12.0	3.3	8.8	1.0	7.1	50.6
Includes non-Indigenous members	11.9	4.2	9.3	2.0	3.6	3.4	1.2	35.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>86.4</b>

(a) Includes ACT and Jervis Bay. (b) Includes flats, semi-detached, improvised and other dwellings.

TABLE 1.5 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY STATE  
AUSTRALIA, 1994

<i>Selected characteristics of households</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australia: Indig.(a)</i>	<i>Australia: Non-Indig.(b)</i>
— per cent —									
<b>Type of private dwelling</b>									
Separate house	80.7	88.4	86.2	87.9	78.7	94.4	87.8	84.2	79.4
Other dwelling/not stated(c)	19.3	11.6	13.8	12.1	21.3	** 5.6	12.2	15.8	20.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Nature of occupancy of dwelling</b>									
Renters	66.7	62.6	72.2	79.1	73.0	46.3	72.2	69.0	27.0
Purchasers	13.7	21.6	9.1	9.7	12.6	25.3	** 5.7	12.4	28.4
Owners	15.6	13.6	12.6	** 8.2	7.1	27.0	** 4.3	12.5	42.3
Other/not stated	4.1	** 2.2	6.1	** 2.9	7.3	** 1.5	17.8	6.0	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number of dependent children in the household</b>									
No dependent children	40.1	42.3	33.9	34.7	30.9	44.3	27.0	36.3	n.a.
One or more dependent children	59.9	57.7	66.1	65.3	69.1	55.7	73.0	63.7	n.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Household composition</b>									
Indigenous members only	56.1	37.2	56.3	62.6	71.0	22.9	85.6	58.6	n.a.
Includes non-Indigenous members	43.9	62.8	43.7	37.4	29.0	77.1	14.4	41.4	n.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes ACT and Jervis Bay. (b) Figures from Australian Housing Survey: refer to the glossary. (c) Includes flats, semi-detached, improvised and other dwellings.

TABLE 1.6 HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED DWELLINGS : SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY STATE  
AUSTRALIA, 1994

<i>Selected characteristics of households</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australia: Indig.(a)</i>	<i>Australia: Non-Indig.(b)</i>
	--- per cent ---								
<b>Type of private dwelling</b>									
Separate house	75.9	87.6	86.9	85.2	83.2	91.5	91.1	83.4	n.a.
Other dwelling/not stated(c)	24.1	12.4	13.1	14.8	16.8	** 8.5	8.9	16.6	n.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>n.a.</b>
<b>Type of landlord</b>									
Private	27.9	35.2	31.6	28.2	11.8	49.0	** 7.2	26.1	70.1
Community	15.0	** 9.2	24.9	18.1	15.4	** 3.0	55.2	20.9	n.a.
State housing	52.3	41.9	27.8	46.4	62.2	35.2	24.8	42.5	21.6
Other(d)	4.7	13.7	15.6	** 7.3	10.6	** 12.7	12.8	10.4	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Weekly rent</b>									
\$0-47	20.1	21.3	22.9	33.5	34.9	** 17.8	64.2	28.3	12.8
\$48-77	37.1	31.7	31.5	30.7	33.4	36.5	14.9	31.8	14.3
\$78-107	14.2	18.2	14.4	22.9	15.4	24.8	** 6.0	14.9	15.5
\$108 and over	28.6	28.8	31.2	12.9	16.3	** 20.8	14.9	25.0	53.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Household income</b>									
\$0-25,000	45.3	52.4	31.3	48.3	39.8	52.0	30.1	40.2	48.8
\$25,001 or more	35.8	39.4	47.0	33.3	42.8	37.8	44.6	41.1	51.2
Not stated	18.9	** 8.2	21.6	18.4	17.4	** 10.2	25.3	18.7	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Household income after housing costs</b>									
\$0-25,000	52.0	57.0	42.4	53.2	45.6	58.4	32.8	47.2	n.a.
\$25,001 or more	25.6	32.0	33.3	28.1	34.9	31.1	39.8	31.5	n.a.
Not stated	21.8	** 8.4	23.2	18.7	19.0	** 10.3	26.1	20.4	n.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>n.a.</b>
<b>Whether any person employed in household</b>									
One or more persons working	52.4	52.7	70.8	51.3	56.7	56.8	67.8	59.9	n.a.
No one working	47.6	47.3	29.2	48.7	43.3	43.2	32.2	40.1	n.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>n.a.</b>
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>1773.6</b>

(a) Figures from NATSIS. Includes ACT and Jervis Bay. (b) Figures from Australian Housing Survey: refer to the glossary. (c) Includes flats, semi-detached, improvised and other dwellings. Improvised dwellings were excluded in the Australian Housing Survey. (d) Includes employer-provided housing, other government housing and not stated.

**TABLE 1.7 HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED DWELLINGS : MEASURES OF AFFORDABILITY BY TYPE OF LANDLORD BY STATE AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Type of landlord</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australia: Indig.(a)</i>	<i>Australia: Non-Indig.(b)</i>
<b>AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT (\$)</b>									
Private	127.3	104.6	120.7	96.4	99.8	96.7	104.7	116.7	141
Community	58.8	61.7	57.3	37.9	32.9	61.5	27.6	45.9	n.a.
State housing	67.4	66.6	66.5	64.5	66.1	62.5	73.1	67.0	62
Other government	77.4	107.3	89.2	35.2	58.9	51.9	55.3	79.4	n.a.
Other(c)	75.0	63.7	54.4	46.7	55.2	63.9	54.0	61.0	n.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>RENT AS A PROPORTION OF INCOME (%)</b>									
Private	20.6	17.4	21.2	18.2	21.8	14.6	29.8	19.7	19
Community	12.1	9.9	8.3	7.1	4.9	18.3	4.2	7.4	n.a.
State housing	14.4	17.5	13.3	13.9	11.8	15.7	11.3	13.6	14
Other government	25.8	12.1	11.9	4.8	6.7	12.9	9.6	10.9	n.a.
Other(c)	6.5	10.6	6.8	9.4	7.5	11.6	8.3	7.8	n.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>17</b>

(a) Figures from NATSIS. Includes ACT and Jervis Bay. (b) Figures from Australian Housing Survey: refer to the glossary. (c) Includes employer-provided housing and not stated.

**TABLE 1.8 HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED DWELLINGS: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY TYPE OF LANDLORD AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Characteristics of households</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>State housing</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
— per cent —					
<b>Type of private dwelling</b>					
Separate house	77.0	88.4	84.4	85.6	83.4
Other dwelling/not stated(b)	23.0	11.6	15.6	14.4	16.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Weekly rent</b>					
\$0-47	5.8	55.2	27.1	35.6	28.3
\$48-77	17.1	29.3	43.0	27.9	31.8
\$78-107	15.2	8.6	16.8	18.7	14.9
\$108 and over	61.9	6.8	13.0	17.7	25.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Whether any person employed in household</b>					
One or more persons working	69.8	68.6	44.6	79.7	59.9
No one working	30.2	31.4	55.4	20.3	40.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Household income</b>					
\$0-25,000	38.7	30.5	50.7	20.5	40.2
\$25,001 or more	42.1	43.1	33.9	63.8	41.1
Not stated	19.2	26.4	15.4	15.7	18.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>59.6</b>

(a) Includes employer-provided housing, other government housing and not stated. (b) Includes flats, semi-detached, improvised and other dwellings.

**TABLE 1.9 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : HOUSEHOLD INCOMES BEFORE AND AFTER HOUSING COSTS BY NUMBER OF USUAL RESIDENTS IN HOUSEHOLD AUSTRALIA, 1994**

	<i>Usual residents in household</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6-7</i>	<i>8 or more</i>	
	— per cent —							
<b>Whether any person employed in household</b>								
One or more persons working	44.4	58.2	66.4	66.5	74.0	68.9	76.4	64.9
No one working	55.6	41.8	33.6	33.5	26.0	31.1	23.6	35.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Household income</b>								
\$0-12,000	58.8	16.9	6.6	** 2.5	** 1.1	** 2.0	** 0.0	10.8
\$12,001-25,000	20.3	40.5	35.0	31.5	17.7	12.1	** 2.6	26.1
\$25,001-40,000	14.7	15.6	21.3	24.8	29.9	32.8	16.0	22.6
\$40,001 or more	** 5.2	15.7	21.5	27.0	23.0	26.1	40.4	22.1
Not stated	** 1.0	11.2	15.5	14.2	28.2	27.0	41.0	18.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Household income after housing costs</b>								
\$0-12,000	57.8	28.7	16.9	6.3	** 1.4	** 1.3	** 0.0	15.4
\$12,001-25,000	23.5	31.0	27.6	33.8	27.6	21.9	** 6.2	26.7
\$25,001-40,000	9.3	13.4	19.2	21.0	22.8	25.8	15.2	18.6
\$40,001 or more	** 2.9	12.8	16.4	22.4	17.3	19.5	33.2	17.4
Not stated	** 4.2	13.7	18.0	16.1	30.2	30.7	45.5	21.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>86.4</b>

**TABLE 1.10 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : HOUSEHOLD INCOMES BEFORE AND AFTER HOUSING COSTS BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD AUSTRALIA, 1994**

	<i>Dependent children in household</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>None</i>	<i>One</i>	<i>Two</i>	<i>Three</i>	<i>Four or more</i>	
	— per cent —					
<b>Whether any person employed in household</b>						
One or more persons working	66.3	67.7	64.6	59.8	61.7	64.9
No one working	33.7	32.3	35.4	40.2	38.3	35.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Household income</b>						
\$0-12,000	18.9	10.8	5.7	** 4.3	** 1.2	10.8
\$12,001-25,000	26.4	24.0	32.4	27.4	17.7	26.1
\$25,001-40,000	17.1	20.6	23.4	31.5	32.0	22.6
\$40,001 or more	20.9	23.8	22.2	20.4	24.9	22.1
Not stated	16.7	20.7	16.2	16.4	24.1	18.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Household income after housing costs</b>						
\$0-12,000	23.3	17.9	12.3	6.7	** 1.5	15.4
\$12,001-25,000	24.5	21.8	32.0	33.8	26.1	26.7
\$25,001-40,000	15.0	17.1	18.7	26.0	24.0	18.6
\$40,001 or more	16.6	19.6	17.5	13.8	19.4	17.4
Not stated	19.9	23.5	17.7	17.5	28.9	21.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>86.4</b>

TABLE 1.11 HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED DWELLINGS : HOUSEHOLD INCOMES BEFORE AND AFTER HOUSING COSTS BY NUMBER OF USUAL RESIDENTS IN HOUSEHOLD AUSTRALIA, 1994

	Usual residents in household							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8 or more	
	— per cent —							
<b>Whether any person employed in household</b>								
One or more persons working	40.4	53.4	56.1	60.3	69.4	64.9	75.3	59.9
No one working	59.6	46.6	43.9	39.7	30.6	35.1	24.7	40.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Household income</b>								
\$0-12,000	60.5	19.4	7.9	** 2.8	** 1.1	** 2.2	** 0.0	11.4
\$12,001-25,000	22.0	41.8	44.8	38.5	20.3	12.4	** 2.5	28.8
\$25,001-40,000	11.3	13.3	18.6	25.6	33.0	36.9	16.5	23.0
\$40,001 or more	** 4.9	13.1	16.2	17.1	20.1	22.0	38.1	18.1
Not stated	** 1.3	12.3	12.5	16.0	25.5	26.5	42.9	18.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Household income after housing costs</b>								
\$0-12,000	61.6	37.5	24.1	7.3	** 1.4	** 1.5	** 0.0	18.0
\$12,001-25,000	20.8	28.0	31.3	43.7	33.1	24.5	** 6.9	29.2
\$25,001-40,000	9.8	10.5	16.6	18.4	22.4	29.1	16.0	17.9
\$40,001 or more	** 1.6	10.4	11.2	13.3	15.3	15.9	32.4	13.7
Not stated	** 4.3	13.1	15.1	16.5	27.7	28.2	44.8	20.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>59.6</b>

TABLE 1.12 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS IN DWELLING BY STATE AUSTRALIA, 1994

Number of bedrooms in dwelling	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Total	Households ('000)(a)
0-1 bedrooms	1.7	2.8	3.4	1.8	2.9	1.8	4.6	2.9	5.4
2 bedrooms	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.4	3.3	2.2	4.9	3.2	12.4
3 bedrooms	3.5	3.6	4.3	4.0	4.3	3.4	6.2	4.0	52.7
4 bedrooms	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.8	5.7	4.4	6.0	5.2	11.9
5 or more bedrooms	6.2	5.7	5.4	6.2	5.3	4.8	6.0	5.8	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>84.5</b>

(a) Total number of households excludes 'not stated'.

**TABLE 1.13 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER BEDROOM BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS IN DWELLING BY STATE AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Number of bedrooms in dwelling</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Households ('000)(a)</i>
1 bedroom	1.5	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	4.4	2.2	3.7
2 bedrooms	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.1	2.4	1.6	12.4
3 bedrooms	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.3	52.7
4 bedrooms	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.3	11.9
5 or more bedrooms	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>82.8</b>

(a) Total number of households excludes 'not stated' and dwellings with no bedrooms.

**TABLE 1.14 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN PER HOUSEHOLD(a) BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS IN DWELLING BY STATE AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Number of bedrooms in dwelling</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>
0-1 bedrooms	1.3	2.9	2.7	1.1	2.6	1.6	3.3	2.5
2 bedrooms	2.0	1.1	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.2	3.0	2.1
3 bedrooms	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.9	3.1	2.3
4 bedrooms	2.6	3.7	3.0	3.3	3.1	1.9	3.7	2.9
5 or more bedrooms	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>

(a) In households with dependent children.

**TABLE 1.15 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN AUSTRALIA, 1994 ('000)**

<i>Number of bedrooms in dwelling</i>	<i>Number of dependent children</i>					<i>Total(a)</i>
	<i>One</i>	<i>Two</i>	<i>Three</i>	<i>Four</i>	<i>Five or more</i>	
0-1 bedrooms	0.6	** 0.4	** 0.4	** 0.2	** 0.2	1.8
2 bedrooms	2.9	1.2	1.2	** 0.5	** 0.3	6.1
3 bedrooms	11.2	11.8	6.9	3.1	2.2	35.3
4 or more bedrooms	2.4	2.3	2.7	1.7	1.5	10.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>53.8</b>

(a) Total includes only households where dependent children were living and excludes 'not stated'.

**TABLE 1.16 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a): SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WHETHER DWELLING SATISFIES THE NEEDS OF THE HOUSEHOLD AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Selected characteristics of households</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Not satisfied</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>	<i>Total ('000)</i>
	— per cent —			
<b>State or Territory</b>				
New South Wales	77.1	21.4	100.0	26.9
Victoria	84.0	15.8	100.0	6.7
Queensland	85.0	13.6	100.0	20.9
South Australia	82.5	16.9	100.0	5.3
Western Australia	75.5	21.9	100.0	11.9
Tasmania	90.9	** 9.1	100.0	4.4
Northern Territory	54.6	42.6	100.0	8.0
<b>Nature of occupancy of dwelling</b>				
Renters	75.5	24.4	100.0	59.6
Home owners	92.8	7.1	100.0	21.6
Other	64.5	35.5	100.0	2.5
<b>Number of bedrooms in dwelling</b>				
0-1 bedrooms	69.8	30.2	100.0	4.0
2 bedrooms	69.5	30.5	100.0	12.4
3 bedrooms	81.4	18.5	100.0	52.7
4 or more bedrooms	85.5	14.4	100.0	14.1
<b>Number of usual residents in household</b>				
One or two	89.7	8.8	100.0	24.5
Three	85.1	13.2	100.0	14.6
Four	83.9	15.5	100.0	16.4
Five	71.5	27.7	100.0	12.1
Six or seven	64.9	33.0	100.0	11.4
Eight or more	42.5	53.8	100.0	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>85.1</b>

(a) Excluding improvised dwellings (b) Rows do not add to 100% due to a small proportion of 'not stated' responses.



**TABLE 1.17 HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED DWELLINGS : SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WHETHER DWELLING SATISFIES THE NEEDS OF THE HOUSEHOLD AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Selected characteristics of households</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Not satisfied</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>	<i>Total ('000)</i>
	— per cent —			
<b>State or Territory</b>				
New South Wales	71.6	28.3	100.0	18.0
Victoria	81.4	18.6	100.0	4.2
Queensland	83.3	16.5	100.0	15.4
South Australia	80.7	19.3	100.0	4.2
Western Australia	73.1	26.4	100.0	9.0
Tasmania	84.7	** 15.3	100.0	2.1
Northern Territory	57.0	42.8	100.0	6.0
<b>Type of landlord</b>				
Private	86.1	13.9	100.0	15.6
Community	62.1	37.7	100.0	12.5
State housing	73.9	25.8	100.0	25.4
Other(b)	81.9	17.9	100.0	6.2
<b>Number of bedrooms in dwelling</b>				
0-1 bedrooms	71.2	28.8	100.0	2.9
2 bedrooms	66.1	33.9	100.0	9.2
3 bedrooms	77.3	22.6	100.0	37.3
4 or more bedrooms	80.0	19.8	100.0	9.5
<b>Number of usual residents in household</b>				
One or two	88.4	11.6	100.0	16.2
Three	84.2	15.8	100.0	9.4
Four	80.4	19.6	100.0	11.1
Five	67.7	32.2	100.0	8.9
Six or seven	62.6	37.1	100.0	8.8
Eight or more	43.9	55.1	100.0	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>59.6</b>

(a) Rows do not add to 100% due to a small proportion of 'not stated' responses. (b) Includes employer-provided housing, other government housing and not stated.

**TABLE 1.18 UNSATISFACTORY PRIVATE DWELLINGS(a): SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN PROBLEMS WITH DWELLING AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Selected characteristics of households</i>	<i>Needs repair</i>	<i>Inadequate bathing facilities</i>	<i>Needs better insulation/ventilation</i>	<i>Not enough bedrooms</i>	<i>Not enough living area</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>	<i>Total ('000)</i>
	— per cent —						
<b>State or Territory</b>							
New South Wales	56.8	27.2	30.2	52.5	48.1	100.0	5.8
Victoria	63.7	** 33.5	** 39.3	53.7	47.2	100.0	1.1
Queensland	57.0	27.4	19.1	51.4	35.9	100.0	2.8
South Australia	** 52.1	** 27.1	** 34.3	** 48.1	** 50.1	100.0	0.9
Western Australia	65.6	20.1	29.0	45.6	39.9	100.0	2.6
Tasmania	** 33.8	** 3.2	** 27.5	** 23.6	** 42.4	** 100.0	** 0.4
Northern Territory	66.4	49.4	42.6	72.0	69.0	100.0	3.4
<b>Nature of occupancy of dwelling</b>							
Renters	61.3	28.0	30.0	52.8	47.5	100.0	14.5
Home owners	36.7	35.5	** 19.7	59.1	48.3	100.0	1.5
Other	68.7	59.5	68.0	72.7	72.6	100.0	0.9
<b>Number of bedrooms in dwelling</b>							
0-1 bedrooms	66.8	51.1	41.9	65.5	66.4	100.0	1.2
2 bedrooms	54.0	37.2	35.8	64.8	64.6	100.0	3.8
3 bedrooms	59.9	26.7	28.8	54.6	44.0	100.0	9.7
4 or more bedrooms	68.5	26.8	29.5	34.0	36.8	100.0	2.0
<b>Number of usual residents in household</b>							
One or two	69.7	43.0	34.7	30.0	43.5	100.0	2.2
Three	66.3	** 22.8	29.3	28.6	39.4	100.0	1.9
Four	54.8	** 15.6	25.6	49.5	45.9	100.0	2.5
Five	53.2	31.9	33.3	52.8	50.2	100.0	3.4
Six or seven	52.9	24.0	26.1	67.0	48.8	100.0	3.8
Eight or more	67.1	43.7	38.1	76.6	59.0	100.0	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>

(a) Excluding improvised dwellings (b) Rows do not add to 100% because more than one response could be given.

**TABLE 1.19 UNSATISFACTORY RENTED DWELLINGS : SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN PROBLEMS WITH DWELLING AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Selected characteristics of rented households</i>	<i>Needs repair</i>	<i>Inadequate bathing facilities</i>	<i>Needs better insulation/ventilation</i>	<i>Not enough bedrooms</i>	<i>Not enough living area</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>	<i>Total ('000)</i>
	— per cent —						
<b>State or Territory</b>							
New South Wales	57.1	25.9	31.8	52.1	46.4	100.0	5.1
Victoria	72.7	** 26.1	** 43.1	** 54.1	** 45.2	100.0	0.8
Queensland	56.3	25.1	** 14.0	50.1	31.8	100.0	2.6
South Australia	** 49.5	** 20.0	** 29.9	** 48.3	** 50.5	100.0	0.8
Western Australia	70.9	21.0	31.9	42.6	43.8	100.0	2.4
Tasmania	** 29.0	** 4.0	** 21.0	** 25.5	** 49.6	** 100.0	** 0.3
Northern Territory	70.7	47.8	38.0	70.3	67.5	100.0	2.6
<b>Type of landlord</b>							
Private	51.1	28.4	27.2	51.8	48.6	100.0	2.2
Community	73.7	41.7	35.0	63.4	54.7	100.0	4.7
State housing	54.5	16.7	28.5	46.0	41.0	100.0	6.5
Other(b)	68.5	** 35.2	** 22.9	50.5	52.8	100.0	1.1
<b>Number of bedrooms in dwelling</b>							
0-1 bedrooms	61.1	** 45.9	** 40.3	66.7	69.5	100.0	0.8
2 bedrooms	56.8	33.5	34.8	64.4	64.9	100.0	3.1
3 bedrooms	62.0	24.9	27.2	52.5	42.2	100.0	8.4
4 or more bedrooms	69.4	28.2	31.1	35.4	38.0	100.0	1.9
<b>Number of usual residents in household</b>							
One or two	73.7	40.1	34.2	30.2	44.9	100.0	1.9
Three	65.0	** 23.7	** 27.7	** 31.6	39.3	100.0	1.5
Four	55.7	** 10.5	23.8	44.1	46.1	100.0	2.2
Five	55.0	28.2	32.6	47.1	45.8	100.0	2.9
Six or seven	55.3	23.1	26.0	66.7	48.3	100.0	3.3
Eight or more	68.8	41.0	34.9	75.3	55.3	100.0	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>

(a) Rows do not add to 100% because more than one response could be given. (b) Includes employer-provided housing, other government housing and not stated.

TABLE 1.20 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES AND SERVICES BY STATE  
AUSTRALIA, 1994

<i>Dwelling characteristics(a)</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australia(b)</i>
	— per cent —							
<b>Number of toilets</b>								
No toilet	* 0.8	** 0.0	2.4	** 0.4	4.9	** 0.4	12.1	2.8
One or more toilets	97.7	99.8	96.3	99.0	93.0	99.6	85.4	95.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Whether dwelling has bathroom/shower</b>								
Has bathroom/shower	94.8	99.8	95.5	98.4	92.0	99.6	85.4	94.6
Does not have bathroom/shower	3.4	** 0.0	3.3	** 0.9	5.8	** 0.4	11.7	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Whether running water connected</b>								
Running water connected	96.9	99.8	95.6	99.2	93.9	98.8	91.2	96.1
No running water connected	* 1.3	** 0.1	3.0	** 0.2	* 4.0	** 1.2	6.1	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Whether dwelling has electricity/gas connected</b>								
Electricity/gas connected	98.0	99.8	96.4	97.7	93.4	99.6	90.4	96.4
Electricity/gas not connected	** 0.4	** 0.0	* 2.1	** 1.5	4.4	** 0.4	6.1	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All breakdowns in household utilities in last four weeks</b>								
Affected households	8.3	14.5	6.0	* 9.1	10.0	* 3.7	16.4	9.0
Not affected households	89.0	85.3	89.5	89.4	83.3	95.9	76.4	87.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Dwelling is missing at least one household utility (c)</b>								
Has at least one utility missing	5.2	** 0.1	4.3	** 2.0	6.5	** 1.2	13.6	5.1
Not affected by missing utilities	92.9	99.8	94.1	97.3	91.2	98.8	83.3	93.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Other services</b>								
Garbage collected	93.9	94.1	94.8	94.9	96.7	72.3	88.0	93.0
Dwelling situated on a sealed road	87.0	90.6	82.5	86.0	72.2	83.4	63.6	81.6
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>86.4</b>

(a) Within each category, figures do not always add to 100% due to a proportion of 'not stated' responses. (b) Includes ACT and Jervis Bay. (c) Missing utility could be toilet, bathroom or shower, running water, electricity or gas.

**TABLE 1.21 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : TYPE OF AND DISTANCE TO SERVICE BY STATE  
AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Type of service</i>	<i>0-25 km</i>	<i>Over 25 km</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
	— per cent —		
<b>New South Wales</b>			
Hospital	88.6	9.4	100.0
Community Health Centre	89.2	8.9	100.0
Aboriginal Medical Service	47.7	43.8	100.0
Aboriginal Legal Service	42.8	55.3	100.0
Legal Aid Commission	53.6	44.4	100.0
Police Station	96.1	2.0	100.0
Court House	88.4	8.6	100.0
Pre-school/Primary school	97.6	** 0.5	100.0
Secondary school to Yr.10	91.7	4.9	100.0
Secondary school to Yr.12	89.8	8.2	100.0
TAFE and/or University	78.6	63.7	100.0
<b>Victoria</b>			
Hospital	95.0	** 5.0	100.0
Community Health Centre	94.7	** 5.3	100.0
Aboriginal Medical Service	71.1	27.6	100.0
Aboriginal Legal Service	49.8	50.2	100.0
Legal Aid Commission	53.3	46.7	100.0
Police Station	99.5	** 0.5	100.0
Court House	96.7	** 3.3	100.0
Pre-school/Primary school	100.0	** 0.0	100.0
Secondary school to Yr.10	100.0	** 0.0	100.0
Secondary school to Yr.12	99.2	** 0.8	100.0
TAFE and/or University	88.4	49.6	100.0
<b>Queensland</b>			
Hospital	83.7	16.3	100.0
Community Health Centre	82.5	15.7	100.0
Aboriginal Medical Service	50.7	48.3	100.0
Aboriginal Legal Service	55.3	44.7	100.0
Legal Aid Commission	44.5	52.5	100.0
Police Station	88.0	12.0	100.0
Court House	78.2	20.7	100.0
Pre-school/Primary school	97.7	3.4	100.0
Secondary school to Yr.10	83.9	15.8	100.0
Secondary school to Yr.12	75.9	23.2	100.0
TAFE and/or University	61.1	68.1	100.0
<b>South Australia</b>			
Hospital	87.6	12.4	100.0
Community Health Centre	86.4	12.2	100.0
Aboriginal Medical Service	78.4	21.6	100.0
Aboriginal Legal Service	65.1	34.9	100.0
Legal Aid Commission	55.7	41.9	100.0
Police Station	94.6	** 5.4	100.0
Court House	88.3	11.7	100.0
Pre-school/Primary school	98.1	** 3.2	100.0
Secondary school to Yr.10	91.0	** 9.0	100.0
Secondary school to Yr.12	88.9	11.1	100.0
TAFE and/or University	84.4	49.2	100.0

(a) Rows do not add to 100% due to a small proportion of 'not stated' responses.

*(continued)*

**TABLE 1.21 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : TYPE OF AND DISTANCE TO SERVICE BY STATE AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Type of service</i>	<i>0-25 km</i>	<i>Over 25 km</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
	— per cent —		
<b>Western Australia</b>			
Hospital	81.7	16.1	100.0
Community Health Centre	89.1	10.5	100.0
Aboriginal Medical Service	48.0	52.0	100.0
Aboriginal Legal Service	57.1	42.9	100.0
Legal Aid Commission	60.9	39.1	100.0
Police Station	87.7	12.3	100.0
Court House	83.2	16.8	100.0
Pre-school/Primary school	100.0	** 0.0	100.0
Secondary school to Yr.10	91.2	6.2	100.0
Secondary school to Yr.12	73.4	25.9	100.0
TAFE and/or University	57.7	62.2	100.0
<b>Tasmania</b>			
Hospital	58.7	41.3	100.0
Community Health Centre	80.2	19.8	100.0
Aboriginal Medical Service	44.0	56.0	100.0
Aboriginal Legal Service	42.4	57.6	100.0
Legal Aid Commission	56.5	43.5	100.0
Police Station	89.2	** 10.8	100.0
Court House	66.6	33.4	100.0
Pre-school/Primary school	99.8	** 0.2	100.0
Secondary school to Yr.10	87.4	12.6	100.0
Secondary school to Yr.12	58.9	41.1	100.0
TAFE and/or University	52.9	72.9	100.0
<b>Northern Territory</b>			
Hospital	46.4	53.6	100.0
Community Health Centre	96.8	** 3.2	100.0
Aboriginal Medical Service	61.9	38.1	100.0
Aboriginal Legal Service	40.5	59.5	100.0
Legal Aid Commission	37.8	62.2	100.0
Police Station	80.0	20.0	100.0
Court House	65.3	34.7	100.0
Pre-school/Primary school	97.5	7.2	100.0
Secondary school to Yr.10	60.0	32.9	100.0
Secondary school to Yr.12	49.3	47.3	100.0
TAFE and/or University	46.6	78.7	100.0
<b>Australia</b>			
Hospital	81.2	17.8	100.0
Community Health Centre	88.2	10.7	100.0
Aboriginal Medical Service	53.8	43.2	100.0
Aboriginal Legal Service	50.1	49.3	100.0
Legal Aid Commission	51.4	47.0	100.0
Police Station	91.2	8.2	100.0
Court House	82.6	16.2	100.0
Pre-school/Primary school	98.3	1.9	100.0
Secondary school to Yr.10	87.0	10.7	100.0
Secondary school to Yr.12	79.3	19.4	100.0
TAFE and/or University	68.1	64.0	100.0

(a) Rows do not add to 100% due to a small proportion of 'not stated' responses.

**TABLE 1.22 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : TYPE AND AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH PROFESSIONAL BY STATE AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Type of health professional</i>	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Visiting</i>	<i>Not available</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
	— per cent —			
<b>New South Wales</b>				
Doctor/GP	87.5	6.7	3.9	100.0
Nurse	86.6	6.6	4.9	100.0
Aboriginal Health Worker	61.4	13.0	22.7	100.0
Dentist	77.9	5.3	13.7	100.0
Mental Health Services	66.2	8.0	21.8	100.0
Ante-natal Services	79.4	6.4	11.5	100.0
Diabetic Services	81.5	7.2	8.6	100.0
Women's Health Services	78.6	8.7	10.7	100.0
Baby Health Services	87.7	6.0	4.3	100.0
<b>Victoria</b>				
Doctor/GP	96.3	** 3.7	** 0.0	100.0
Nurse	97.3	** 2.7	** 0.0	100.0
Aboriginal Health Worker	73.7	** 6.3	18.7	100.0
Dentist	69.9	17.1	13.0	100.0
Mental Health Services	69.8	22.0	8.2	100.0
Ante-natal Services	75.4	18.5	** 6.1	100.0
Diabetic Services	83.8	** 5.1	11.1	100.0
Women's Health Services	79.4	14.5	** 6.0	100.0
Baby Health Services	85.0	14.4	** 0.6	100.0
<b>Queensland</b>				
Doctor/GP	79.9	16.0	4.2	100.0
Nurse	88.3	6.0	5.8	100.0
Aboriginal Health Worker	65.3	15.2	19.2	100.0
Dentist	68.1	8.2	22.7	100.0
Mental Health Services	50.1	4.4	45.5	100.0
Ante-natal Services	76.3	7.8	16.0	100.0
Diabetic Services	73.1	10.5	15.7	100.0
Women's Health Services	65.3	14.0	19.1	100.0
Baby Health Services	75.9	18.0	4.0	100.0
<b>South Australia</b>				
Doctor/GP	85.7	** 9.0	** 5.2	100.0
Nurse	89.7	** 7.4	** 3.0	100.0
Aboriginal Health Worker	78.9	** 8.6	12.5	100.0
Dentist	78.5	** 4.8	16.7	100.0
Mental Health Services	69.8	** 6.0	24.2	100.0
Ante-natal Services	81.9	** 8.3	9.7	100.0
Diabetic Services	79.8	** 2.0	18.1	100.0
Women's Health Services	79.8	** 6.0	14.2	100.0
Baby Health Services	83.3	** 8.3	** 8.4	100.0
<b>Western Australia</b>				
Doctor/GP	86.0	10.9	** 3.1	100.0
Nurse	91.6	** 1.9	6.5	100.0
Aboriginal Health Worker	75.4	8.1	12.5	100.0
Dentist	65.5	13.9	20.6	100.0
Mental Health Services	44.6	24.0	29.7	100.0
Ante-natal Services	71.3	6.2	22.6	100.0
Diabetic Services	67.5	11.0	19.2	100.0
Women's Health Services	62.6	13.4	21.8	100.0
Baby Health Services	80.5	15.8	** 3.7	100.0

(a) Rows do not add to 100% due to a small proportion of 'not stated' responses.

(continued)

TABLE 1.22 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : TYPE AND AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH PROFESSIONAL BY STATE AUSTRALIA, 1994

<i>Type of health professional</i>	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Visiting</i>	<i>Not available</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
— per cent —				
<b>Tasmania</b>				
Doctor/GP	81.8	** 8.6	** 9.6	100.0
Nurse	84.5	** 2.8	12.7	100.0
Aboriginal Health Worker	42.1	** 8.6	49.3	100.0
Dentist	73.7	** 5.7	20.6	100.0
Mental Health Services	52.0	** 9.9	38.2	100.0
Ante-natal Services	68.0	** 7.9	24.2	100.0
Diabetic Services	53.1	15.7	31.2	100.0
Women's Health Services	65.4	** 9.7	24.8	100.0
Baby Health Services	77.0	17.0	** 5.9	100.0
<b>Northern Territory</b>				
Doctor/GP	53.9	35.7	7.0	100.0
Nurse	91.1	** 0.3	8.6	100.0
Aboriginal Health Worker	86.3	6.9	6.8	100.0
Dentist	36.1	23.9	39.9	100.0
Mental Health Services	35.3	10.1	49.2	100.0
Ante-natal Services	49.2	16.7	30.6	100.0
Diabetic Services	49.9	16.4	30.3	100.0
Women's Health Services	57.5	18.5	20.6	100.0
Baby Health Services	59.4	19.2	18.1	100.0
<b>Australia</b>				
Doctor/GP	82.4	12.3	4.3	100.0
Nurse	89.1	4.8	5.6	100.0
Aboriginal Health Worker	67.8	11.2	19.2	100.0
Dentist	69.0	9.9	19.9	100.0
Mental Health Services	56.1	10.6	31.3	100.0
Ante-natal Services	73.9	8.9	16.0	100.0
Diabetic Services	73.1	9.5	15.8	100.0
Women's Health Services	70.5	11.9	16.0	100.0
Baby Health Services	80.0	13.1	5.5	100.0

(a) Rows do not add to 100% due to a small number of 'not stated' responses.



## CHAPTER 2

## INDIGENOUS HOUSING IN URBAN AND RURAL AUSTRALIA

### INTRODUCTION

Across Australia, it was estimated that 33% of Indigenous households resided in capital cities, 43% were located in other urban centres (defined as centres other than capital cities with a total population of 1,000 or more) and 24% of households were situated in rural areas (which includes towns and rural localities with total populations of under 1,000). This chapter presents information about the relationships between geographical location and the nature of dwellings and the satisfaction and other characteristics of the households living in them.

### NATURE OF OCCUPANCY

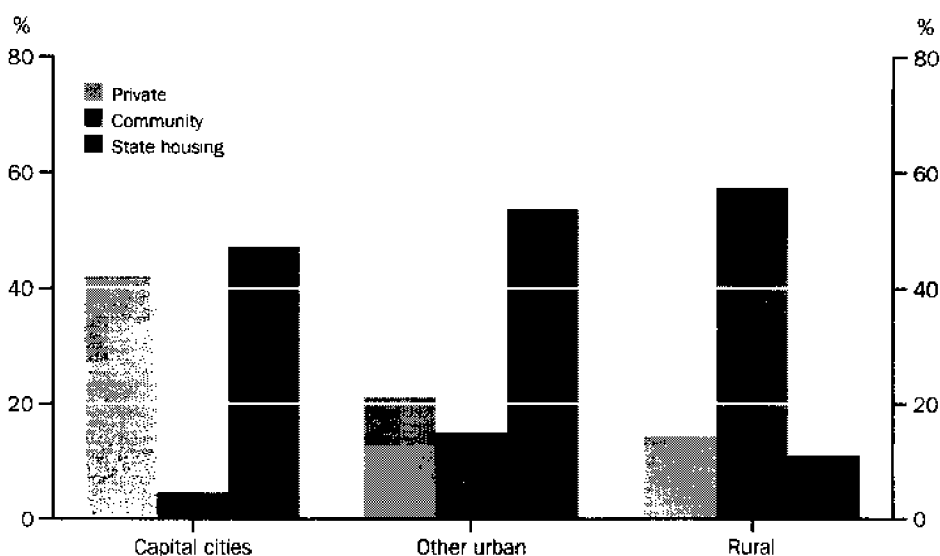
Capital cities had the highest proportion (21%) of households purchasing their dwelling whilst only 7% of those households located in rural areas said that they were purchasing their home. The proportion of owner-occupied households was fairly similar across the three geographical areas and renter households were more concentrated in other urban centres (table 2.7).

### TYPE OF LANDLORD

Use of private rental accommodation was much more common in capital cities than it was in rural areas (table 2.8). Some 42% of Indigenous renter households rented through private landlords in capital cities, compared to only 14% in rural areas. The reverse situation applied to community landlords: in rural areas 57% of renter households rented through community housing organisations while in capital cities this was only 5%.

### 2.1 TYPE OF LANDLORD BY PART OF STATE

Households in rented dwellings



### HOUSING COSTS

#### Housing costs of renters

The average weekly rent for Indigenous households in rural areas was \$44. This rose to \$76 per week in other urban areas, which was equal to the national average weekly rent for Indigenous households, and to \$97 in capital cities.

Average weekly rents varied with both location and type of landlord as shown in table 2.1. The highest average weekly rent (\$133) was recorded in capital cities for those households renting privately while households in rural areas renting through community housing organisations were paying the lowest average weekly rent of \$34.

## 2.1 AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTS: TYPE OF LANDLORD BY PART OF STATE

	<i>Capital cities</i>	<i>Other urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Type of landlord</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Private	133	109	73	117
Community	73	61	34	46
State	68	68	53	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>76</b>

Rents and household incomes

On average, renter households spent about 13% of their income on rent. This varied with location and landlords as shown below.

## 2.2 RENT AS AN AVERAGE PROPORTION OF INCOME BY TYPE OF LANDLORD BY PART OF STATE

	<i>Capital cities</i>	<i>Other urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Type of landlord</i>	%	%	%	%
Private	22	19	15	20
Community	13	10	5	7
State	15	13	11	14
Other government	15	11	8	11
Other	15	8	5	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>

SIZE OF DWELLING

The average number of persons per Indigenous household was 4.1. Rural households contained on average 4.9 occupants, decreasing to 4.0 in other urban areas and 3.5 in capital cities.

## 2.3 MEASURES OF DWELLING SIZE: HOUSEHOLDS BY PART OF STATE

<i>Average number</i>	<i>Capital cities</i>	<i>Other urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>
Persons per household	3.5	4.0	4.9	4.1
Persons per bedroom	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.4
Dependent children per household	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.4

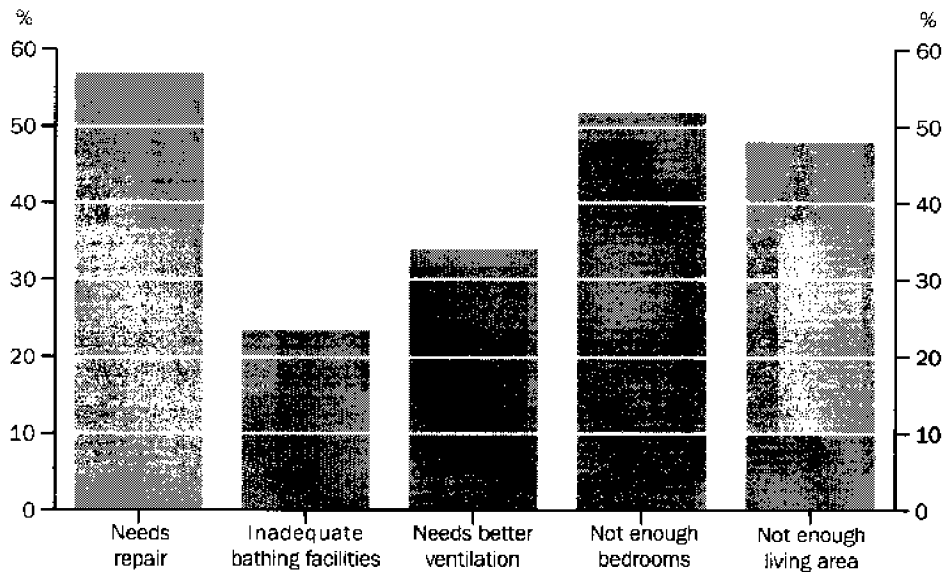
SATISFACTION WITH DWELLING

Some 27% of Indigenous dwellings in rural areas did not satisfy the needs of the household, compared with 19% in capital cities and 18% in other urban areas (table 2.12).

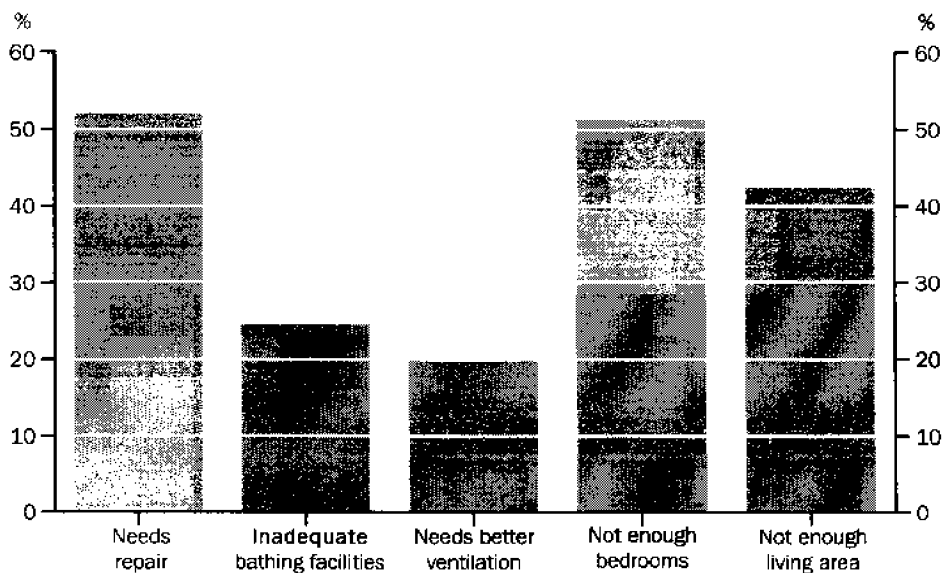
Problems with dwellings

The most commonly reported main problem with unsatisfactory dwellings was a need for repair: 72% of dwellings in rural areas, 57% in capital cities and 52% in other urban areas were said to be in need of repair. A lack of space in the dwelling was also a problem in all areas, being highest in rural areas where for 61% of households there was a shortage of bedrooms and for 58% of households there was not enough living area.

**2.2** MAIN PROBLEMS WITH DWELLINGS IN CAPITAL CITIES  
Private dwellings reported to be unsatisfactory

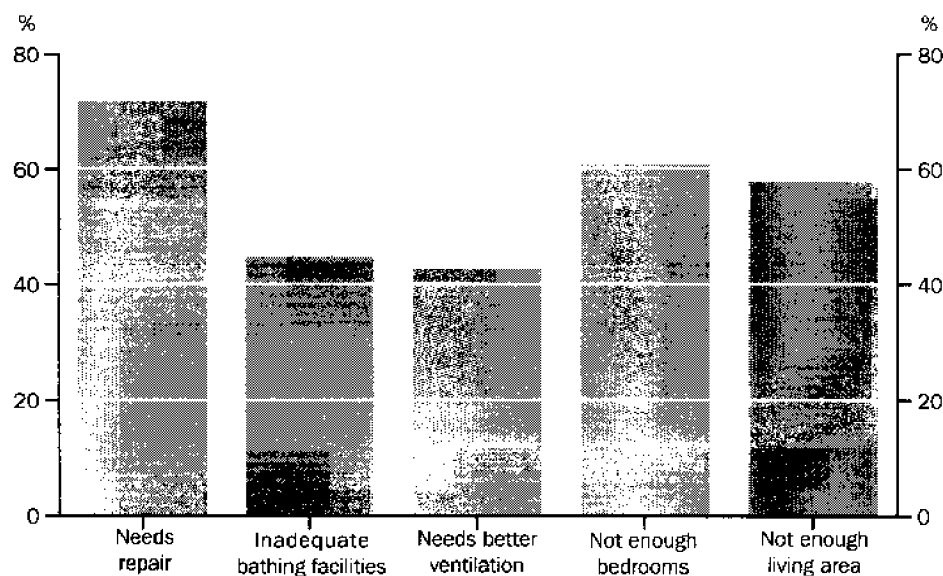


**2.3** MAIN PROBLEMS WITH DWELLINGS IN OTHER URBAN AREAS  
Private dwellings reported to be unsatisfactory



## 2.4

### MAIN PROBLEMS WITH DWELLINGS IN RURAL AREAS Private dwellings reported to be unsatisfactory



Size of dwelling and satisfaction

Generally, smaller dwellings, i.e. with one or two bedrooms were more likely to be described as unsatisfactory.

## 2.4

### DISSATISFACTION WITH DWELLING BY BEDROOM SIZE<sup>1</sup>: PROPORTION OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS DISSATISFIED

	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4 bedrooms	5 or more bedrooms
<i>Part of State</i>	%	%	%	%	%
Capital cities	**31	33	16	12	**19
Other urban	**14	26	17	14	**11
Rural	44	36	25	23	**4

<sup>1</sup>Excludes improvised dwellings.

Number of occupants and satisfaction

As the number of occupants in a household increased, there was an increased likelihood of the dwelling being described as unsatisfactory (table 2.12). The problem was most apparent in rural areas where nearly 50% of dwellings with six or more occupants were considered unsatisfactory. In other urban areas and capital cities, the proportions were lower, but still substantial, at 38% and 36%, respectively.

## HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES

The presence of services such as running water, electricity/gas and sewerage are highly desirable for all households and can be linked with the health and well-being of people.

However, in rural Australia at the time of the survey, an estimated 9% of Indigenous households did not have a toilet in the dwelling, 7% did not have electricity or gas connected, 7% did not have running water connected, and 6% had neither a bath or shower nor access to a communal bathroom (table 2.13).

In the four weeks preceding interview, 13% of households in rural areas had been affected by the breakdown of a household utility, either toilet, water, electricity or gas (table 2.13).

#### DISTANCE FROM SERVICES

The distance which members of households have to travel to various services varies with geographical location. Households in more remote areas are less likely to have health and educational facilities within ready access (table 2.14).

It was estimated that:

- 96% of households in capital cities, 92% in other urban areas and 40% in rural areas were located within 25 km of a hospital;
- 99% of households in capital cities, 93% in other urban areas and 65% in rural areas were located within 25 km of a community health centre;
- 80% of households in capital cities, 48% in other urban areas and 26% in rural areas were located within 25 km of an Aboriginal medical service;
- in capital cities, all households were located within 25 km of preschools, primary schools and secondary schools and the vast majority had a TAFE college or university within this range;
- in other urban areas, all households were within 25 km of preschools and primary schools, 97% were located within 25 km of secondary schools and 72% were within 25 km of TAFE colleges and/or universities; and
- while most households in rural areas were located within 25 km of preschools and primary schools, only 57% were located within this range from secondary schools. Only 20% of households had 25 km or less to travel to a TAFE college or university.

#### AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

The presence of a medical practitioner or other health worker on a continuing basis means that health care can be obtained more readily and prevention of more serious health problems facilitated.

The availability of a doctor on a permanent basis within a 25 km radius of the community was much lower in rural areas (41%) than in capital cities (96%) and in other urban areas (95%). About 39% of rural households had the services of a medical practitioner on a visiting basis (between two days a week and once a month) (table 2.15).

Availability of dentists on a permanent or visiting basis ranged from 96% in capital cities to 43% in rural areas. Mental health services were not quite so readily available, with 87% of households in capital cities having such services available either on a permanent or visiting basis, 74% in other urban areas and 24% in rural areas.

#### HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

There were some geographic differences between households composed of Indigenous persons only and households which had a mix of Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons.

In capital cities there were more households with one or more non-Indigenous members than households with Indigenous members only while in other urban and rural areas there were more dwellings housing solely Indigenous persons. In rural areas, there were roughly three times as

many households composed exclusively of Indigenous persons as there were households including non-Indigenous members (table 2.5).

In all locations, households with solely Indigenous persons were more likely to be renters (table 2.6). The home ownership rate for households with Indigenous persons only was 14% compared to 41% for households with Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons.

Regardless of location, more households with a mix of Indigenous and non-Indigenous members said that they were satisfied with their dwelling than households with Indigenous members only (table 2.16). This is probably due to the wider choice of housing and tenure available to the former group, more of whom live in urban areas.

## 2.5 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY PART OF STATE

<i>Location of household</i>	<i>Indigenous members only</i>	<i>Indigenous and non-Indigenous members</i>
	%	%
Capital city	45	55
Other urban	61	39
Rural	73	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>41</b>

## 2.6 NATURE OF OCCUPANCY BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY PART OF STATE

<i>Location of household</i>	<i>Indigenous members only</i>		<i>Indigenous and non-Indigenous members</i>	
	<i>Renters</i>	<i>Owners/purchasers</i>	<i>Renters</i>	<i>Owners/purchasers</i>
	%	%	%	%
Capital city	77	20	53	45
Other urban	85	12	64	34
Rural	67	11	49	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>40</b>

### KEY FINDINGS

The main findings presented in this chapter are summarised as follows:

- only 7% of rural households were purchasing their home and 13% owned their home;
- Indigenous people accessed different types of rental housing in different areas: there was greater reliance on private rental accommodation in capital cities, public rental housing in other urban areas, and community housing in rural areas;

- average weekly rents ranged from \$44 in rural areas to \$97 in capital cities;
- rural households were more likely than urban households to be overcrowded. The average number of persons per household was 4.9 in rural areas and 3.5 in capital cities;
- 27% of rural households stated that they were dissatisfied with their housing compared to 19% in capital cities and 18% in other urban areas;
- rural households were more likely to be lacking in a basic utility such as running water or to suffer a breakdown in household utilities;
- distance from services and facilities varied with location: isolation meant that rural households were more likely to be located further from a hospital, health centre or higher education facility; and
- there were some differences in the housing characteristics of households composed of solely Indigenous members and households which included Indigenous and non-Indigenous members. The former tended to be located in the more isolated areas of Australia. They were more likely to be renting their dwelling and more of them lived in unsatisfactory dwellings.

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**TABLE 2.7 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY PART OF STATE  
AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Selected characteristics of households</i>	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>
	— per cent —			
<b>Type of private dwelling</b>				
Separate house	81.8	85.3	85.4	84.2
Other dwelling/not stated(a)	18.2	14.7	14.6	15.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Nature of occupancy of dwelling</b>				
Renters	63.8	76.6	62.5	69.0
Purchasers	20.5	9.3	7.0	12.4
Owners	13.4	11.4	13.4	12.5
Other/not stated	2.4	2.7	17.1	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number of dependent children in the household</b>				
No dependent children	42.6	33.0	33.6	36.3
One or more dependent children	57.4	67.0	66.4	63.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Household composition</b>				
Indigenous members only	45.1	60.8	73.4	58.6
Includes non-Indigenous members	54.9	39.2	26.6	41.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>86.4</b>

(a) Includes flats, semi-detached, improvised and other dwellings.

**TABLE 2.8 HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED DWELLINGS : SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY PART OF STATE  
AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Selected characteristics of households</i>	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>
	— per cent —			
<b>Type of private dwelling</b>				
Separate house	76.6	83.9	92.2	83.4
Other dwelling/not stated(a)	23.4	16.1	7.8	16.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Type of landlord</b>				
Private	42.0	21.2	14.3	26.1
Community	4.6	15.1	57.4	20.9
State housing	47.2	53.7	11.0	42.5
Other government	3.6	2.6	7.3	3.9
Other(b)	** 2.7	7.3	10.1	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Weekly rent</b>				
\$0-47	17.2	21.6	59.0	28.3
\$48-77	28.0	36.5	26.7	31.8
\$78-107	14.1	19.5	5.6	14.9
\$108-137	14.5	13.7	** 3.4	11.7
\$138-167	16.0	5.4	** 0.3	7.6
\$168 and over	10.2	3.2	5.0	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Household income</b>				
\$0-12,000	13.4	11.2	8.9	11.4
\$12,001-25,000	30.1	30.5	23.3	28.8
\$25,001-40,000	24.0	22.5	22.6	23.0
\$40,001 or more	14.7	18.2	22.8	18.1
Not stated	17.8	17.7	22.3	18.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Household income after housing costs</b>				
\$0-12,000	22.2	18.7	10.6	18.0
\$12,001-25,000	29.8	30.7	24.9	29.2
\$25,001-40,000	18.4	16.1	21.1	17.9
\$40,001 or more	10.1	14.2	17.7	13.7
Not stated	18.5	19.5	24.9	20.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Whether any person employed in household</b>				
One or more persons working	57.9	55.5	72.4	59.9
No one working	42.1	44.5	27.6	40.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>59.6</b>

(a) includes flats, semi-detached, improvised and other dwellings. (b) Includes employer-provided housing and not stated.

**TABLE 2.9 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PURCHASER HOUSEHOLDS BY PART OF STATE  
AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Selected characteristics of households(a)</i>	<i>Capital cities</i>	<i>Outside capital cities</i>	<i>Total</i>
	— per cent —		
<b>Type of private dwelling</b>			
Separate house	96.1	92.1	94.3
Other dwelling(b)	** 0.8	** 4.8	** 2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Monthly housing loan repayment</b>			
\$0-475	37.8	56.2	46.2
Over \$475	59.7	40.9	51.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Household income</b>			
\$0-25,000	20.6	18.1	19.4
\$25,001 or more	67.7	64.4	66.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Household income after housing costs</b>			
\$0-25,000	29.0	25.6	27.5
\$25,001 or more	56.1	51.4	54.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Whether any person employed in household</b>			
One or more persons working	95.1	79.7	88.1
No one working	** 4.9	20.3	11.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>

(a) Within each category, figures do not always add to 100% due to a proportion of 'not stated' responses. (b) Includes flats, semi-detached, improvised and other dwellings.

**TABLE 2.10 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD BY NUMBER OF  
BEDROOMS IN DWELLING BY PART OF STATE  
AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Number of bedrooms in dwelling</i>	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Households ('000)(a)</i>
0-1 bedrooms	1.7	2.5	3.9	2.9	5.4
2 bedrooms	2.7	2.9	4.0	3.2	12.4
3 bedrooms	3.4	4.0	5.2	4.0	52.7
4 bedrooms	4.8	5.5	5.3	5.2	11.9
5 or more bedrooms	5.2	5.9	6.2	5.8	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>84.5</b>

(a) Total number of households excludes 'not stated'.

**TABLE 2.11 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN PER HOUSEHOLD(a) BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS IN DWELLING BY PART OF STATE AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Number of bedrooms in dwelling</i>	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>
0-1 bedrooms	1.4	2.9	2.7	2.5
2 bedrooms	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.1
3 bedrooms	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.3
4 bedrooms	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.9
5 or more bedrooms	1.9	3.3	2.9	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>

(a) In households with dependent children.

**TABLE 2.12 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a) : SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WHETHER DWELLING SATISFIES THE NEEDS OF THE HOUSEHOLD BY PART OF STATE AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Selected characteristics of households(b)</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Not satisfied</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>	<i>Total ('000)</i>
<b>CAPITAL CITY</b>				
— per cent —				
<b>Nature of occupancy of dwelling</b>				
Renters	75.4	24.4	100.0	18.2
Home owners(c)	92.1	7.9	100.0	9.7
<b>Number of bedrooms in dwelling</b>				
0-1 bedrooms	68.9	** 31.1	100.0	1.4
2 bedrooms	67.3	32.7	100.0	3.0
3 bedrooms	83.6	16.4	100.0	18.0
4 or more bedrooms	87.1	12.9	100.0	5.5
<b>Number of usual residents in household</b>				
One or two	89.3	8.5	100.0	9.8
Three	85.3	13.8	100.0	5.0
Four	81.7	18.3	100.0	5.8
Five	68.0	32.0	100.0	4.0
Six or seven	62.9	36.5	100.0	3.2
Eight or more	** 64.2	** 31.1	100.0	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28.6</b>
<b>OTHER URBAN</b>				
— per cent —				
<b>Nature of occupancy of dwelling</b>				
Renters	78.4	21.5	100.0	28.6
Home owners(c)	95.7	** 4.3	100.0	7.7
<b>Number of bedrooms in dwelling</b>				
0-1 bedrooms	85.8	** 14.2	100.0	1.3
2 bedrooms	74.2	25.8	100.0	5.6
3 bedrooms	82.9	17.1	100.0	24.4
4 or more bedrooms	86.1	13.6	100.0	5.2
<b>Number of usual residents in household</b>				
One or two	91.4	8.6	100.0	10.1
Three	86.2	11.3	100.0	6.8
Four	86.3	13.1	100.0	7.7
Five	75.8	23.0	100.0	5.4
Six or seven	65.3	31.5	100.0	5.1
Eight or more	47.3	51.1	100.0	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37.1</b>

(a) Excluding improvised dwellings (b) Rows do not add to 100% due to a proportion of 'not stated' responses. (c) Includes purchasers.

(continued)

TABLE 2.12 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a) : SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WHETHER DWELLING SATISFIES THE NEEDS OF THE HOUSEHOLD BY PART OF STATE AUSTRALIA, 1994

<i>Selected characteristics of households(b)</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Not satisfied</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>	<i>Total ('000)</i>
<b>RURAL</b>				
— per cent —				
<b>Nature of occupancy of dwelling</b>				
Renters	68.9	30.9	100.0	12.8
Home owners(c)	89.0	** 10.6	100.0	4.2
<b>Number of bedrooms in dwelling</b>				
0-1 bedrooms	56.4	43.6	100.0	1.4
2 bedrooms	64.3	35.7	100.0	3.7
3 bedrooms	74.2	25.4	100.0	10.3
4 or more bedrooms	81.9	18.1	100.0	3.3
<b>Number of usual residents in household</b>				
One or two	86.7	** 10.0	100.0	4.6
Three	82.0	** 17.0	100.0	2.8
Four	81.7	** 16.3	100.0	2.8
Five	68.1	30.5	100.0	2.7
Six or seven	66.2	31.7	100.0	3.1
Eight or more	35.0	60.2	100.0	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.4</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				
— per cent —				
<b>Nature of occupancy of dwelling</b>				
Renters	75.5	24.4	100.0	59.6
Home owners(c)	92.8	7.1	100.0	21.6
<b>Number of bedrooms in dwelling</b>				
0-1 bedrooms	69.8	30.2	100.0	4.0
2 bedrooms	69.5	30.5	100.0	12.4
3 bedrooms	81.4	18.5	100.0	52.7
4 or more bedrooms	85.5	14.4	100.0	14.1
<b>Number of usual residents in household</b>				
One or two	89.7	8.8	100.0	24.5
Three	85.1	13.2	100.0	14.6
Four	83.9	15.5	100.0	16.4
Five	71.5	27.7	100.0	12.1
Six or seven	64.9	33.0	100.0	11.4
Eight or more	42.5	53.8	100.0	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>85.1</b>

(a) Excluding improvised dwellings (b) Rows do not add to 100% due to a proportion of 'not stated' responses. (c) Includes purchasers.

TABLE 2.13 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES AND SERVICES BY PART OF STATE  
AUSTRALIA, 1994

<i>Dwelling characteristics(a)</i>	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>
	-- per cent --			
<b>Number of toilets</b>				
No toilet	** 0.7	** 1.0	9.0	2.8
One or more toilets	98.3	97.8	88.8	95.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Whether dwelling has bathroom/shower</b>				
Yes	97.6	96.3	87.1	94.6
No	** 1.4	2.2	10.5	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Whether running water connected</b>				
Running water connected	98.6	97.5	90.1	96.1
No running water connected	** 0.5	** 1.1	7.4	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Whether dwelling has electricity/gas connected</b>				
Yes	98.7	98.1	90.2	96.4
No	** 0.1	** 0.6	7.2	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All breakdowns in household utilities in last four weeks</b>				
Affected households	8.6	7.3	12.7	9.0
Not affected households	89.9	89.7	78.9	87.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Dwelling is missing at least one household utility (b)</b>				
Has at least one utility missing	2.7	2.5	13.3	5.1
Not affected by missing utilities	96.1	95.9	84.2	93.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Other services</b>				
Garbage collected	97.5	98.7	76.2	93.0
Dwelling situated on a sealed road	93.1	89.8	50.6	81.6
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>86.4</b>

(a) Within each category, figures do not always add to 100% due to a proportion of 'not stated' responses. (b) Missing utility could be toilet, bathroom or shower, running water, electricity or gas.

**TABLE 2.14 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : TYPE OF AND DISTANCE TO SERVICE BY PART OF STATE AUSTRALIA, 1994**

Type of service	0-25 km	Over 25 km	Total(a)
<b>CAPITAL CITY</b>			
— per cent —			
Hospital	96.0	3.0	100.0
Community Health Centre	98.9	** 1.1	100.0
Aboriginal Medical Service	80.0	18.0	100.0
Aboriginal Legal Service	78.1	21.9	100.0
Legal Aid Commission	84.0	15.6	100.0
Police Station	100.0	** 0.0	100.0
Court House	96.1	2.6	100.0
Pre-school/Primary school	100.0	** 0.0	100.0
Secondary schools	100.0	** 0.6	100.0
TAFE and/or University	97.5	20.6	100.0
<b>OTHER URBAN</b>			
— per cent —			
Hospital	92.3	7.7	100.0
Community Health Centre	92.5	6.4	100.0
Aboriginal Medical Service	48.1	48.1	100.0
Aboriginal Legal Service	50.8	49.2	100.0
Legal Aid Commission	49.8	49.1	100.0
Police Station	98.9	** 1.1	100.0
Court House	96.0	4.0	100.0
Pre-school/Primary school	100.0	** 0.0	100.0
Secondary schools	97.2	10.0	100.0
TAFE and/or University	72.0	80.5	100.0
<b>RURAL</b>			
— per cent —			
Hospital	40.4	57.0	100.0
Community Health Centre	65.4	31.7	100.0
Aboriginal Medical Service	26.3	70.6	100.0
Aboriginal Legal Service	9.6	87.8	100.0
Legal Aid Commission	8.6	87.2	100.0
Police Station	64.9	32.5	100.0
Court House	39.1	57.6	100.0
Pre-school/Primary school	92.8	7.9	100.0
Secondary schools	56.9	63.9	100.0
TAFE and/or University	19.6	94.5	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>			
— per cent —			
Hospital	81.2	17.8	100.0
Community Health Centre	88.2	10.7	100.0
Aboriginal Medical Service	53.8	43.2	100.0
Aboriginal Legal Service	50.1	49.3	100.0
Legal Aid Commission	51.4	47.0	100.0
Police Station	91.2	8.2	100.0
Court House	82.6	16.2	100.0
Pre-school/Primary school	98.3	1.9	100.0
Secondary schools	88.6	19.6	100.0
TAFE and/or University	68.1	64.0	100.0

(a) Rows do not add to 100% due to a small proportion of 'not stated' responses.

**TABLE 2.15 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS : TYPE AND AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH PROFESSIONAL BY PART OF STATE AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Type of health professional</i>	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Visiting</i>	<i>Not available</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
<b>CAPITAL CITY</b>				
— per cent —				
Doctor/GP	95.7	4.3	** 0.0	100.0
Nurse	93.0	6.1	** 0.9	100.0
Aboriginal Health Worker	74.8	7.8	15.8	100.0
Dentist	96.3	** 0.1	2.5	100.0
Mental Health Services	83.1	4.3	10.0	100.0
Ante-natal Services	94.6	** 1.4	3.3	100.0
Diabetic Services	92.2	2.5	5.2	100.0
Women's Health Services	94.9	2.1	3.0	100.0
Baby Health Services	96.9	2.1	** 1.0	100.0
<b>OTHER URBAN</b>				
— per cent —				
Doctor/GP	94.9	3.8	** 0.6	100.0
Nurse	96.5	1.8	1.7	100.0
Aboriginal Health Worker	73.5	10.9	14.9	100.0
Dentist	75.8	9.2	14.5	100.0
Mental Health Services	58.8	15.6	24.3	100.0
Ante-natal Services	78.7	9.6	11.0	100.0
Diabetic Services	74.9	11.4	11.3	100.0
Women's Health Services	71.4	12.0	14.2	100.0
Baby Health Services	86.2	10.7	2.3	100.0
<b>RURAL</b>				
— per cent —				
Doctor/GP	41.3	38.9	17.2	100.0
Nurse	70.0	8.4	19.0	100.0
Aboriginal Health Worker	47.7	16.5	31.7	100.0
Dentist	18.5	24.8	54.1	100.0
Mental Health Services	13.6	10.1	73.7	100.0
Ante-natal Services	36.1	18.3	43.0	100.0
Diabetic Services	42.9	15.7	38.9	100.0
Women's Health Services	34.8	25.3	37.3	100.0
Baby Health Services	45.0	32.7	17.6	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>				
— per cent —				
Doctor/GP	82.4	12.3	4.3	100.0
Nurse	89.1	4.8	5.6	100.0
Aboriginal Health Worker	67.8	11.2	19.2	100.0
Dentist	69.0	9.9	19.9	100.0
Mental Health Services	56.1	10.6	31.3	100.0
Ante-natal Services	73.9	8.9	16.0	100.0
Diabetic Services	73.1	9.5	15.8	100.0
Women's Health Services	70.5	11.9	16.0	100.0
Baby Health Services	80.0	13.1	5.5	100.0

(a) Rows do not add to 100% due to a small proportion of 'not stated' responses.



**TABLE 2.16 HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS (a) : HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY WHETHER DWELLING SATISFIES THE NEEDS OF THE HOUSEHOLD BY PART OF STATE AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Household composition</i>	<i>Satisfied</i>	<i>Not satisfied</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>	<i>Total ('000)</i>
	— per cent —			
<b>Indigenous members only</b>				
Capital city	77.3	20.5	100.0	12.9
Other urban	79.3	19.3	100.0	22.5
Rural	62.3	34.4	100.0	13.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49.3</b>
<b>Includes non—Indigenous members</b>				
Capital city	83.1	16.8	100.0	15.7
Other urban	83.7	15.0	100.0	14.6
Rural	91.8	** 7.4	100.0	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35.7</b>
<b>Total</b>				
Capital city	80.5	18.5	100.0	28.6
Other urban	81.1	17.6	100.0	37.1
Rural	70.6	26.9	100.0	19.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>85.1</b>

(a) Excludes improvised dwellings (b) Rows do not add to 100% due to a small proportion of 'not stated' responses.

## CHAPTER 3

## SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIGENOUS AUSTRALIANS

### INTRODUCTION

Whereas chapters 1 and 2 focus on Indigenous households, this chapter presents information about the people in those households. Its aim is to explore the possible relationships between housing and people in regards to their location, environmental conditions, socioeconomic status and health and well-being.

### LOCATION

Of the estimated 293,800 Indigenous people living in private dwellings, 27% resided in capital cities, 43% lived in other urban areas and 30% of people lived in rural areas at the time of the survey. This compared to a household distribution of 33% of Indigenous households in capital cities, 43% of households in other urban areas and 24% of households in rural areas. The following table shows the distribution of Indigenous adults and children by location.

### 3.1 DISTRIBUTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE BY AGE, 1994

Location	Age 0-14	Age 15 and over	All persons
	%	%	%
Capital city	27	27	27
Other urban centres	45	42	43
Rural	28	31	30
<b>Total ('000s)</b>	<b>116.4</b>	<b>177.4</b>	<b>293.8</b>

### NATURE OF OCCUPANCY

About 74% of Indigenous persons were living in the 69% of private dwellings that were rented (table 3.4). In urban areas especially, older people were more likely than younger people to be living in dwellings that were owned or being purchased. Note that in some rural areas, there may be no opportunity to purchase, for example where dwellings are on community owned land.

### CHARACTERISTICS OF RENTERS, PURCHASERS AND OWNERS

Indigenous people aged 15 years and over living in rented accommodation were more likely to be economically disadvantaged than people in dwellings owned or being purchased. For example, they were more likely (table 3.5):

- to earn less;
- to receive most of their income through government payments; and
- to be unemployed.

People aged 15 years and over living in rented dwellings were also distinguished by the fact that more of them:

- had difficulty speaking English; and
- identified with an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander clan, tribal or language group.

SATISFACTION WITH DWELLING

Many Indigenous people leading traditional lifestyles live in remote areas and may be unable to purchase a home for a variety of reasons, including lack of available private dwellings.

About 79% of dwellings were reported to satisfy the needs of the household. However, only 66% of the Indigenous population lived in these dwellings, meaning that approximately one in three people were living in dwellings that were reported as unsatisfactory in 1994.

In general, children were slightly more likely than adults to be living in dwellings which were described as unsatisfactory.

**3.2** SATISFACTION WITH DWELLING BY AGE AND LOCATION: INDIGENOUS PERSONS<sup>1</sup>

<i>Age and location</i>	<i>Satisfactory dwellings</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory dwellings</i>
%	%	%
<b>0-14</b>		
Capital city	70	28
Other urban areas	70	28
Rural areas	51	42
<b>15 and over</b>		
Capital city	73	22
Other urban areas	73	22
Rural areas	52	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>30</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rows do not add to 100% due to a small proportion of 'not stated' responses.

CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPANTS LIVING IN UNSATISFACTORY DWELLINGS

Comparing the characteristics of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who were living in satisfactory dwellings with those who were not, the following general observations can be made about those living in dwellings that were not satisfactory (table 3.7):

- they were more likely to earn less than \$12,000;
- their main source of income was more likely to be government payments; and
- it was more likely that they were employed in Community Development Employment Project (CDEP) schemes or were not in the labour force.

People who are economically disadvantaged obviously have a much reduced possibility of choosing their preferred dwelling and therefore are more likely to have to endure inadequate housing conditions.

Those living in unsatisfactory housing were also more likely to be more traditional people i.e. those who identified with a clan or tribal group. These people generally live outside the major urban areas and have limited housing choices available to them.

PERSONS AFFECTED BY  
BREAKDOWN IN HOUSEHOLD  
UTILITIES

The estimates from the survey show that Indigenous people using community rental housing were the most affected by broken down utilities. The situation was most serious in rural areas where 23% of the Indigenous population living in community housing were affected. Refer to table 3.8 for a fuller exposition.

As shown in chapter 1, Indigenous people, particularly those living in community housing, were generally paying quite a low proportion of their low incomes in rent in 1994. As discussed previously, people living in rented dwellings were more likely to be disadvantaged economically and may therefore find it difficult to pay more. Revenue from rent then becomes insufficient to enable repair and maintenance of houses and utilities, which because of their remoteness, may also be more costly to repair.

**3.3** BREAKDOWN IN HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES BY TYPE OF LANDLORD:  
INDIGENOUS PERSONS LIVING IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS

<i>Type of landlord</i>	<i>Affected households</i>	<i>Toilet not working</i>	<i>Electricity not working</i>	<i>Water not working</i>
%	%	%	%	
All areas				
Private rental	10	5	3	4
Community housing	19	10	6	6
State housing	12	4	3	4
Other government	8	**2	**1	**5
<b>Total (% persons living in private dwellings)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total (% households)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

HOUSING AND HEALTH  
RELATIONSHIPS

The relationship between housing conditions and health status as reported in the NATSIS is at best suggestive. While it is reasonable to expect that poor hygiene and living conditions would affect health, no definite conclusions can be drawn from the survey results. It should be noted that health conditions were self-reported and health status self-assessed.

The tables cannot capture the complexities of the issues involved in the area of environmental health. For example, the presence of running water, a shower and toilet, does not mean that people are living in healthy conditions and should therefore suffer less incidence of disease. One would need to look at the adequacy of the water supply, the way in which facilities were used and maintained and the number of people using them. Communal facilities and facilities in overcrowded and poorly maintained dwellings may be almost as much a risk factor as not having a facility at all.

Any link between housing conditions and health status could involve a relationship between exposure to a past environmental health risk and a current health condition. The extent of people's exposure to such risks in the past cannot be assessed from the survey data.

Furthermore, the data presented here are at a national level as the numbers involved in any more detailed breakdown are small. National figures may obscure the extremes of circumstances and conditions in which Indigenous people live.

Tables 3.9 and 3.10 present information about all reported conditions, whether recent (experienced in the last two weeks) or long-term (lasting longer than six months). The data in tables 3.11 and 3.12 concern those conditions that motivated a person to take a health action, such as taking medication or visiting a doctor, in the two weeks preceding interview.

The potential health risk factors examined included lack of running water, location of a dwelling on an unsealed road, absence of a garbage collection in a community, no toilet in a dwelling, no bathroom in a dwelling and the use of shared bathroom facilities.

Diseases such as infectious and parasitic diseases, diarrhoea, skin diseases, and ill-defined conditions were reported more frequently by people exposed to some, but not all of the health risk factors examined. Contrary to expectations, respiratory diseases and otitis media (middle ear infection) were more commonly reported by people who were not exposed to the above health risk factors.

## KEY FINDINGS

The main points presented in this chapter are summarised below:

- most Indigenous people were living in rented dwellings although the proportion declined with age, particularly in urban areas;
- Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who were living in rented accommodation were usually those economically disadvantaged although the option to purchase dwellings may not be available for some people;
- Indigenous people leading traditional lifestyles, generally those in rural areas, had limited housing choices available to them and were more likely to be living in dwellings that were described as unsatisfactory;
- Indigenous people renting their housing from community organisations were more likely to be affected by breakdown in household utilities; and
- there is little evidence of a relationship between housing conditions and health status in the NATSIS data; this could be due to a variety of reasons and may suggest areas for further analysis.

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**TABLE 3.4 PERSONS WHO ARE OF ABORIGINAL OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER ORIGIN : AGE GROUP BY PART OF STATE BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY OF DWELLING AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Age group and location</i>	<i>Nature of occupancy</i>			<i>Total</i>	<i>Total ('000)</i>
	<i>Living in rented dwellings</i>	<i>Living in dwellings owned or being purchased</i>	<i>Other/not stated</i>		
	— per cent —				
<b>0-14 years</b>					
Capital city	73.4	25.3	** 1.3	100.0	31.8
Other urban	82.6	14.3	3.0	100.0	52.2
Rural	70.2	13.8	16.0	100.0	32.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>116.4</b>
<b>15-44 years</b>					
Capital city	67.6	30.5	1.9	100.0	39.2
Other urban	81.6	14.8	3.6	100.0	59.8
Rural	68.1	13.6	18.3	100.0	42.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>141.7</b>
<b>45 years and over</b>					
Capital city	60.7	38.7	** 0.6	100.0	8.8
Other urban	68.5	27.9	3.6	100.0	14.7
Rural	65.4	14.8	19.9	100.0	12.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>35.7</b>
<b>Total all ages</b>					
Capital city	69.1	29.3	1.5	100.0	79.8
Other urban	80.5	16.1	3.4	100.0	126.7
Rural	68.5	13.9	17.6	100.0	87.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>293.8</b>

**TABLE 3.5 INDIGENOUS PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER LIVING IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS: PERSONAL AND ECONOMIC ATTRIBUTES BY NATURE OF OCCUPANCY AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Personal and economic attributes</i>	<i>Nature of occupancy</i>				<i>Total(a)</i>
	<i>Living in rented dwellings</i>	<i>Living in dwellings being purchased</i>	<i>Living in dwellings that are owned</i>	<i>Other</i>	
	— per cent —				
<b>Personal income (\$)</b>					
0-12,000	60.1	43.1	59.8	67.9	58.8
12,001-25,000	29.5	24.5	22.8	25.1	28.0
25,001 or more	8.9	29.5	15.9	5.0	11.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Main source of income</b>					
Earned income					
Non-CDEP	20.4	55.2	33.8	9.5	24.5
CDEP(b)	8.9	** 2.2	5.4	20.6	8.7
Government payments	59.9	27.2	44.2	55.8	54.7
No income	9.4	12.5	15.1	12.0	10.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Labour force status</b>					
Employed					
Non CDEP	22.7	58.4	36.5	11.3	26.9
CDEP	9.7	** 2.2	5.7	23.0	9.4
Unemployed	25.6	13.4	12.4	15.2	22.4
Not in Labour Force	42.0	26.0	45.4	50.5	41.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Difficulty communicating in English (c)</b>					
No difficulty	85.8	97.2	95.3	74.3	87.2
Has difficulty	13.8	** 2.8	4.6	25.5	12.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Whether identifies with clan tribal or language group</b>					
Identifies	62.5	45.6	35.9	89.6	59.8
Does not identify	31.8	49.1	58.8	7.1	34.8
Does not know if identifies	5.6	5.3	4.9	** 3.1	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>127.8</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>177.4</b>

(a) Within each category, figures do not always add to 100% due to a proportion of 'not stated' responses. (b) Community Development Employment Projects. (c) Refer to glossary for more details about this variable.



**TABLE 3.6 INDIGENOUS PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER LIVING IN RENTED DWELLINGS: PERSONAL AND ECONOMIC ATTRIBUTES BY TYPE OF LANDLORD  
AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Personal and economic attributes</i>	<i>Type of landlord</i>					<i>Total(b)</i>
	<i>Private</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>State housing</i>	<i>Other government</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>	
	— per cent —					
<b>Personal income (\$)</b>						
0-12,000	52.4	65.8	59.2	56.7	63.3	60.1
12,001-25,000	32.7	26.8	30.8	31.2	24.1	29.5
25,001 or more	13.6	5.7	8.4	11.3	12.4	8.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Main source of income</b>						
Earned income						
Non-CDEP	34.0	13.8	16.5	32.3	27.3	20.4
CDEP(c)	** 1.6	20.2	3.1	** 7.4	10.7	8.9
Government payments	52.1	54.2	70.4	52.9	52.7	59.9
No income	11.1	9.9	8.4	** 6.5	9.0	9.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Labour force status</b>						
Employed						
Non CDEP	37.1	15.3	19.1	34.6	29.0	22.7
CDEP	** 1.6	22.1	3.5	** 7.5	11.4	9.7
Unemployed	29.2	20.0	29.0	22.8	24.4	25.6
Not in Labour Force	32.0	42.6	48.4	35.2	35.2	42.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Difficulty communicating in English (d)</b>						
No difficulty	88.3	79.4	88.8	90.1	89.2	85.8
Has difficulty	11.7	20.2	10.8	** 7.9	10.6	13.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Whether identifies with clan tribal or language group</b>						
Identifies	47.1	80.8	54.4	58.0	69.5	62.5
Does not identify	42.2	16.3	39.8	37.8	24.7	31.8
Does not know if identifies	10.6	2.7	5.6	** 4.2	** 5.6	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>127.8</b>

(a) Includes employer-provided housing and not stated. (b) Within each category, figures do not always add to 100% due to a proportion of 'not stated' responses.  
(c) Community Development Employment Projects. (d) Refer to glossary for more details about this variable.

**TABLE 3.7 INDIGENOUS PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER LIVING IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS:  
PERSONAL AND ECONOMIC ATTRIBUTES BY WHETHER DWELLING SATISFIES THE NEEDS OF  
THE HOUSEHOLD  
AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Personal and economic attributes</i>	<i>Living in satisfactory dwellings</i>	<i>Living in unsatisfactory dwellings</i>	<i>Total(a)</i>
	— per cent —		
<b>Personal income (\$)</b>			
0-12,000	56.7	63.8	58.8
12,001-25,000	28.1	27.9	28.0
25,001 or more	13.6	6.5	11.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Main source of income</b>			
Earned income			
Non-CDEP	29.6	13.2	24.5
CDEP(b)	6.1	14.2	8.7
Government payments	51.9	61.1	54.7
No income	10.8	9.7	10.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Labour force status</b>			
Employed			
Non CDEP	31.9	15.8	26.9
CDEP	6.5	15.8	9.4
Unemployed	22.5	21.8	22.4
Not in Labour Force	39.1	46.6	41.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Difficulty communicating in English (c)</b>			
No difficulty	90.9	78.7	87.2
Has difficulty	8.8	21.0	12.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Whether identifies with clan tribal or language group</b>			
Identifies	52.1	77.4	59.8
Does not identify	41.9	18.3	34.8
Does not know if identifies	5.8	4.1	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>122.3</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>177.4</b>

(a) Within each category, figures do not always add to 100% due to a proportion of "not stated" responses. (b) Community Development Employment Projects. (c) Refer to glossary for more details about this variable.

**TABLE 3.8 INDIGENOUS PERSONS LIVING IN RENTED DWELLINGS : TYPE OF LANDLORD BY WHETHER AFFECTED BY BREAKDOWN IN HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES IN LAST FOUR WEEKS AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Breakdowns in household utilities</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>State housing</i>	<i>Other government</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>CAPITAL CITY</b>						
— per cent —						
<b>All breakdowns in household utilities in last four weeks</b>						
Affected households	9.1	11.5	14.9	17.8	1.4	12.5
Not affected households	90.7	88.5	83.9	82.2	98.6	86.8
Not stated	0.2	** 0.0	1.2	** 0.0	** 0.0	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Whether household utilities not worked in last four weeks (b)</b>						
Toilet not working	0.9	2.9	5.4	** 0.0	1.4	3.4
Water not working	4.4	4.3	2.7	4.4	** 0.0	3.3
Electricity or gas not working	4.3	4.3	8.8	13.4	** 0.0	7.0
None of these	90.7	88.5	83.9	82.2	98.6	86.8
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>55.2</b>
<b>OTHER URBAN</b>						
— per cent —						
<b>All breakdowns in household utilities in last four weeks</b>						
Affected households	13.2	12.5	9.9	2.3	6.2	10.4
Not affected households	84.0	87.5	88.8	97.7	93.8	88.4
Not stated	2.8	** 0.0	1.3	** 0.0	** 0.0	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Whether household utilities not worked in last four weeks (b)</b>						
Toilet not working	9.3	7.0	3.8	0.5	2.8	5.2
Water not working	4.0	2.5	4.3	0.9	2.0	3.6
Electricity or gas not working	1.8	6.9	3.4	1.7	1.8	3.7
None of these	84.0	87.5	88.8	97.7	93.8	88.4
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>102.0</b>
<b>RURAL</b>						
— per cent —						
<b>All breakdowns in household utilities in last four weeks</b>						
Affected households	6.7	22.6	15.6	9.2	24.1	19.7
Not affected households	93.3	76.7	84.4	90.8	74.8	79.7
Not stated	** 0.0	0.8	** 0.0	** 0.0	1.1	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Whether household utilities not worked in last four weeks (b)</b>						
Toilet not working	4.3	12.3	4.7	4.5	4.6	9.7
Water not working	4.3	7.3	2.1	8.8	5.8	6.5
Electricity or gas not working	** 0.0	8.0	9.3	2.1	13.8	7.5
None of these	93.3	76.7	84.4	90.8	74.8	79.7
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>59.8</b>

(a) Includes employer provided housing and not stated. (b) Figures in this category may add to more than 100% because more than one utility may have not been working.

(continued)

**TABLE 3.8 INDIGENOUS PERSONS LIVING IN RENTED DWELLINGS : TYPE OF LANDLORD BY WHETHER AFFECTED BY BREAKDOWN IN HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES IN LAST FOUR WEEKS AUSTRALIA, 1994**

<i>Breakdowns in household utilities</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>State housing</i>	<i>Other government</i>	<i>Other(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
TOTAL						
per cent —						
<b>All breakdowns in household utilities in last four weeks</b>						
Affected households	10.4	18.6	11.9	9.3	11.6	13.5
Not affected households	88.4	80.9	86.9	90.7	88.0	85.6
Not stated	1.2	0.5	1.2	** 0.0	0.4	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Whether household utilities not worked in last four weeks (b)</b>						
Toilet not working	4.8	10.0	4.4	2.2	3.2	6.0
Water not working	4.2	5.5	3.6	5.4	3.0	4.3
Electricity or gas not working	2.7	7.4	5.6	4.8	5.6	5.6
None of these	88.4	80.9	86.9	90.7	88.0	85.6
<b>Total (*000)</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>217.0</b>

(a) Includes employer provided housing and not stated. (b) Figures in this category may add to more than 100% because more than one utility may have not been working.

**TABLE 3.9 INDIGENOUS PERSONS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS: TYPE OF CONDITION BY SELECTED ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH RISKS AUSTRALIA, 1994**

Type of condition (all conditions)(a)	Whether running water connected to dwelling		Whether garbage is collected from households in the community		Whether dwelling is on sealed road		Total(b)
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Infectious and parasitic diseases			— per cent —				
Otitis media	2.3	** 2.8	2.4	** 2.4	2.1	3.6	2.4
Other ear diseases	3.6	** 2.9	3.6	** 2.7	3.7	3.3	3.6
Diarrhoea/enteritis	8.4	** 5.9	8.4	8.2	8.6	6.8	8.3
Kidney disease	0.8	** 0.8	0.7	** 1.3	0.8	** 0.8	0.7
Respiratory diseases	2.5	** 1.6	2.5	** 1.6	2.4	2.7	2.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	25.9	15.5	25.6	24.7	26.8	19.5	25.5
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	8.3	** 4.4	8.1	8.1	8.5	6.8	8.1
	8.7	11.0	8.6	10.4	8.7	9.1	8.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>280.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>272.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>227.7</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>293.8</b>

(a) Includes reported long-term and recent health conditions. (b) Columns do not add to 100% because not all Indigenous persons living in private dwellings had a reported health condition. Persons may have reported more than one condition.

**TABLE 3.10 INDIGENOUS PERSONS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS: TYPE OF CONDITION BY SELECTED ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH RISKS AUSTRALIA, 1994**

Type of condition (all conditions)(a)	Number and type of toilets in dwelling		Whether dwelling has bathroom/shower		Whether dwelling has communal bathroom/shower		Total(b)
	No toilet	One or more toilets	Yes	No, but access to communal bathroom/shower	Yes	No, and no access to communal bathroom/shower	
Infectious and parasitic diseases			— per cent —				
Otitis media	** 3.4	2.3	2.4	** 3.6	** 1.9	** 2.4	2.4
Other ear diseases	** 2.3	3.6	3.7	** 1.3	** 2.4	** 2.4	3.6
Diarrhoea/enteritis	4.9	8.4	8.5	** 6.6	** 5.2	** 0.7	8.3
Kidney disease	** 1.1	0.7	0.7	** 1.2	** 0.7	** 2.8	0.7
Respiratory diseases	** 2.0	2.5	2.5	** 2.3	** 2.8	** 2.8	2.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	16.3	25.9	25.8	25.0	16.3	16.3	25.5
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	5.9	8.3	8.1	13.7	** 6.3	** 6.3	8.1
	11.3	8.7	8.7	14.5	8.8	8.8	8.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total ('000)</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>278.6</b>	<b>275.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>293.8</b>

(a) Includes reported long-term and recent health conditions. (b) Columns do not add to 100% because not all Indigenous persons living in private dwellings had a reported health condition. Persons may have reported more than one condition.

TABLE 3.11 INDIGENOUS PERSONS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS: TYPE OF CONDITION BY SELECTED ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH RISKS AUSTRALIA, 1994

Type of condition (a)	Whether running water connected to dwelling		Whether garbage is collected from households in the community		Whether dwelling is on sealed road		Total(b)
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1.3	** 1.5	—	** 0.5	1.1	1.8	1.3
Otitis media	1.1	** 0.6	1.4	** 0.7	1.1	** 0.9	1.1
Other diseases of the ear	0.8	** 2.0	0.9	** 1.0	0.8	1.3	0.9
Diseases of the respiratory system: common cold/influenza/cough/sore throat	8.6	7.8	8.5	8.9	8.6	8.8	8.6
Other diseases of the respiratory system	6.2	** 3.1	6.1	6.6	6.5	3.5	6.1
Diarrhoea/enteritis	0.8	** 0.8	0.7	** 1.3	0.8	** 0.8	0.7
Kidney disease	0.6	** 0.3	0.6	** 0.4	0.6	** 1.1	0.6
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	3.7	** 3.4	3.6	4.4	3.5	4.7	3.7
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	7.2	10.1	7.1	8.5	7.3	6.7	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	280.4	8.3	272.6	13.2	227.7	43.9	293.8

(a) Health conditions that motivated people to take a health action in the two weeks prior to interview. Such an action could relate to a long-term condition or a recent illness. (b) Columns do not add to 100% because not all Indigenous persons living in private dwellings had a reported health condition. Persons may have reported more than one condition.

TABLE 3.12 INDIGENOUS PERSONS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS: TYPE OF CONDITION BY SELECTED ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH RISKS AUSTRALIA, 1994

Type of condition (a)	Number and type of toilet in dwelling			Whether dwelling has bathroom/shower			Total(b)
	No toilet	One or more toilets	— per cent —	Yes	No, but access to communal bathroom/shower	No, and no access to communal bathroom/shower	
Infectious and parasitic diseases	** 1.8	1.3	—	1.3	** 2.1	** 0.9	1.3
Otitis media	** 0.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	** 0.2	** 0.0	1.1
Other diseases of the ear	** 1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	** 1.3	** 1.0	0.9
Diseases of the respiratory system: common cold/influenza/cough/sore throat	8.0	8.6	8.6	8.6	9.5	** 6.7	8.6
Other diseases of the respiratory system	** 3.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	** 6.2	** 2.7	6.1
Diarrhoea/enteritis	** 1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	** 1.2	** 0.7	0.7
Kidney disease	** 0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	** 0.8	** 1.7	0.6
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	** 4.3	3.7	3.7	3.6	8.9	** 3.7	3.7
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	9.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	11.1	** 7.5	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total ('000)	10.5	278.6	275.6	6.1	6.5	6.5	293.8

(a) Health conditions that motivated people to take a health action in the two weeks prior to interview. Such an action could relate to a long-term condition or a recent illness. (b) Columns do not add to 100% because not all Indigenous persons living in private dwellings had a reported health condition. Persons may have reported more than one condition.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### DATA SOURCES

**1** This publication presents information about the housing stock and the housing conditions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households and people from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS) which was conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in 1994. This was the first national survey of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

**2** The estimates derived from the survey are based on a sample of approximately 5,000 dwellings (17,500 people) throughout Australia. This comprised about 6.6% of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population.

### Scope of this publication

**3** Indigenous households and persons in private dwellings are the focus of this publication. From the NATSIS, it was estimated that there were 86,400 households in private dwellings and 293,800 Indigenous persons resided in these dwellings. Persons living in special dwellings such as prisons, hostels and caravan parks have been excluded from this publication.

**4** Where possible, comparisons have been made between the Indigenous population and the non-Indigenous population or the total Australian population where the non-Indigenous population has not been available. The source of these data is the Australian Housing Survey (AHS) which was conducted by the ABS in 1994.

### FURTHER INFORMATION

**5** For the technical and explanatory notes about the NATSIS, and for population estimates and benchmarks, readers should refer to *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994: Detailed Findings* (4190.0).

**6** For detailed information about the the AHS, please refer to *1994 Australian Housing Survey* (4182.0).

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

**7** The following related publications may be of interest:

*1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: ATSI Regional Statistics* (4196.0.00.001-036)

*1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Australia's Indigenous Youth* (4197.0)

*1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Employment Outcomes for Indigenous Australians* (4199.0)

*1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: State Statistics* (4190.1-7)

**8** The following publications are due for release in 1996:

*1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Health of Indigenous Australians* (4395.0)

*1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: A Social Atlas* (4155.0)

*Mortality of Indigenous Australians* (3315.0)

## SYMBOLS

**9** The following symbols, where shown in a column of figures or elsewhere in tables, mean:

n.a. not available

.. not applicable

\*\* subject to high sampling variability. Estimates preceded by \*\* have a relative standard error of 25% or more. For further information about sampling variability, readers should refer to the Technical Notes on Sample Design and Variability in *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Detailed Findings* (4190.0).

**10** All figures have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.



## GLOSSARY

<b>Aboriginal</b>	A person who identifies himself or herself to be of Aboriginal origin. In ABS collections this is ascertained by asking the question 'Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?' Persons who answered yes were then asked to indicate whether they were Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, or both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. In the NATSIS, persons aged 13 years and over were asked directly, whereas persons aged 12 years and under were identified by a responsible adult in the household, usually a parent.
<b>Aboriginal legal services</b>	Services established to assist Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with legal matters.
<b>Actions taken</b>	Refers to specific actions persons took with regard to their health in the two weeks prior to interview.
<b>Adult</b>	Person aged 15 years or more.
<b>AHS</b>	See Australian Housing Survey.
<b>ATSIC Regions and Torres Strait Area</b>	Refers to 36 defined geographic areas, each represented by an ATSIC Regional Council or the Torres Strait Regional Authority.
<b>Australian Housing Survey</b>	The Australian Housing Survey (AHS) was conducted by the ABS in 1994. It covered 15,700 dwellings in both rural and urban areas in all States and Territories, with the exception of Jervis Bay Territory. The survey covered persons aged 15 years and over in private dwellings only and included an Indigenous identifier. Persons in improvised homes and special dwellings were excluded. Where possible, data on the non-Indigenous population from the AHS have been included in this publication for comparison.
<b>Availability of health professional</b>	Refers to health professionals within 25 km of where interviewed. 'Permanent' is available at least three days per week. 'Visiting' is available between two days per week and once a month. 'Not available' is available less than once a month or not available at all.
<b>Bedrooms</b>	Refers to rooms specifically designed as bedrooms. Excludes other rooms designed for living purposes which may double as sleeping areas, such as sleepouts and verandahs.
<b>Capital city</b>	Includes all State and Territory capital city Statistical Divisions, but not Canberra.
<b>CDEP</b>	See Community Development Employment Projects.
<b>Clan/tribal/language groups</b>	Refers to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander groups within Australia.
<b>Community landlord</b>	Refers to dwellings owned by community organisations, predominantly Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander organisations. It includes housing associations, land councils and community councils.
<b>Community Development Employment Projects</b>	The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP scheme), operate through grants from ATSIC to Indigenous community organisations to enable individuals to undertake community managed activities in return for wages.

<b>Dependent children</b>	Any children in a household less than 15 years of age or aged 15–24 years who are full-time students, and not themselves part of a couple relationship or a parent.
<b>Difficulty communicating in English</b>	Respondents were asked whether they had difficulty understanding people or being understood when they went to a service or office where only English was spoken. Those who said yes to either or both were classified as having difficulty communicating in English.
<b>Earned income</b>	Income derived from wages and salaries, or from own business, trade or profession.
<b>Employed persons</b>	Persons aged 15 years and over who in the week prior to the interview worked for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and self-employed persons).
<b>Environmental health risk factors</b>	Aspects of housing and infrastructure that, over time, could lead to a deterioration in people's health. Examples are not having running water, having no bathing facilities or sharing communal facilities, and living in areas where there is no garbage collection.
<b>Government payments</b>	Includes Newstart allowance, Jobsearch, age pension, sickness allowance, disability support pension, sole parent pension, family payments, rent assistance, ABSTUDY and other government payments.
<b>Home ownership</b>	Data for home ownership are an aggregate of data for purchasers and owners.
<b>Household</b>	Consists of a person living alone, or two or more related or unrelated persons who live and eat together in private residential accommodation. See also 'Indigenous household'.
<b>Household composition</b>	Refers to the mix of Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons in the household. In the NATSIS, non-Indigenous people residing in households with Indigenous people were included so that information for households would be complete.
<b>Household income</b>	Refers to the total gross income from wages and salaries and government payments of all persons 15 years and over who usually live in the household. The total household income was not calculated if usual residents of the household were missing at the time of the interview.
<b>Housing costs</b>	For the NATSIS, rent or mortgage payments. For the AHS, rent, rates, mortgage repayments, body corporate fees, repayments on loans for alterations and additions, and repairs and maintenance expenses.
<b>Improvised dwelling</b>	A private dwelling such as a tent or a shed that does not have working kitchen, toilet or bathroom facilities.
<b>Indigenous</b>	Persons 13 years and over, who identified themselves to be of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Persons 12 years and under were identified by a responsible adult in the household, usually a parent.
<b>Indigenous household</b>	A household was categorised as Indigenous if one or more members of the household identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. The NATSIS definition of Indigenous household differs from the Census definition. According to the Census definition, a household is Indigenous if the reference person or his/her spouse is Indigenous.

<b>Labour force</b>	Persons aged 15 years and over who were either employed or unemployed.
<b>Labour force status</b>	A classification of persons 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.
<b>Legal Aid Commission</b>	Services available to all Australians who meet certain income requirements, commonly referred to as 'Legal Aid'.
<b>Long-term condition</b>	Health condition (illness, injury, or disability) which had lasted for six months or more.
<b>NATSIS</b>	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey.
<b>Nature of occupancy</b>	Refers to the tenure type of a household, which is the source of the legal right of a household to occupy a dwelling. Examples include owners, purchasers, and renters. 'Other' includes improvised dwellings.
<b>Not in the labour force</b>	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed or unemployed as defined.
<b>Other government landlord</b>	Refers to dwellings owned by the Commonwealth Government and State, Territory and local governments, other than housing authorities and employer provided housing.
<b>Other landlord</b>	Refers to rented dwellings other than those rented through private, community, State housing or other government landlords, and includes employer provided housing.
<b>Other renter</b>	Term used in the AHS to refer to those who rented from an owner/manager of caravan park, a government authority employer, another employer, a housing cooperative/community/church group or another type of landlord.
<b>Other urban</b>	Includes all centres with a total population of 1,000 or over, excluding capital cities.
<b>Owner-occupied dwelling</b>	Dwelling owned by at least one of the usual members (Indigenous or non-Indigenous) of the household at the time of the survey. 'Owned' is where the person has completed paying off their house, or where the house is owned without any loan.
<b>Part of State</b>	A geographical split of Australia into capital cities, other urban and rural areas.
<b>Personal income</b>	Refers to the gross income a person received at the time of interview in the form of wages and salaries and government payments.
<b>Private landlord/private renter</b>	Refers to all privately-owned dwellings rented directly or through a real estate agent. Private renters in the AHS are those who rented from a real estate agent, a parent/other relative not in the same household or another person not in the same household.
<b>Private dwelling</b>	The premises occupied by a household and includes houses, flats, home units, garages, tents and improvised houses. It excludes hostels, hospitals, prisons and so on.
<b>Public renter</b>	Term used in the AHS to refer to those who rented from a State or Territory housing authority or trust.

<b>Purchaser household</b>	Indigenous household living in a dwelling being purchased by at least one of the usual members (Indigenous or non-Indigenous) of the household at the time of the survey.
<b>Recent illness</b>	Conditions (illness, injury or disability) experienced in the two weeks prior to interview. It may include long-term conditions experienced in the period.
<b>Renter household</b>	Indigenous household living in a dwelling rented by at least one of the usual members (Indigenous or non-Indigenous) of the household at the time of the survey.
<b>Rural</b>	Includes rural areas and towns with a total population of less than 1,000 people. Most remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities are included in this category.
<b>Satisfactory dwelling/dwelling that meets needs of household</b>	Respondents were asked whether the dwelling met the needs of the people living there. If the answer was no, people were asked to identify specific problems with the dwelling.
<b>Self-assessed health status</b>	Refers to the overall perceived level of health as reported by respondents 15 years and over. For persons 12 years and under, information was provided by the child's parent or a responsible adult member of the household.
<b>Special dwellings</b>	Non-private dwellings including prisons, educational institutions, nursing homes, caravan parks, hostels and staff quarters.
<b>State housing (landlord)</b>	Refers to dwellings owned by State or Territory housing authorities.
<b>TAFE</b>	Technical and Further Education institutions. Also includes Adult Education Centres, Community Colleges and Adult Colleges.
<b>Torres Strait Islander</b>	Persons 15 years and over, who identified themselves to be of Torres Strait Islander origin. Persons 12 years and under were identified by a responsible adult in the household, usually a parent. See also 'Aboriginal' and 'Indigenous'.
<b>Type of landlord</b>	Refers to the legal entity to which rent is paid. See 'community landlord', 'private landlord', 'State housing (landlord)' and 'other government' landlord.
<b>Unemployed persons</b>	Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the week prior to interview, and who had actively looked for work at any time during the last four weeks prior to interview, and who were available to start work in the last week. In the NATSIS, registration with the Commonwealth Employment Service was considered to satisfy the criterion of actively looking for work.
<b>Usual residents</b>	Persons who live in a particular private dwelling and regard it as their own or main home.

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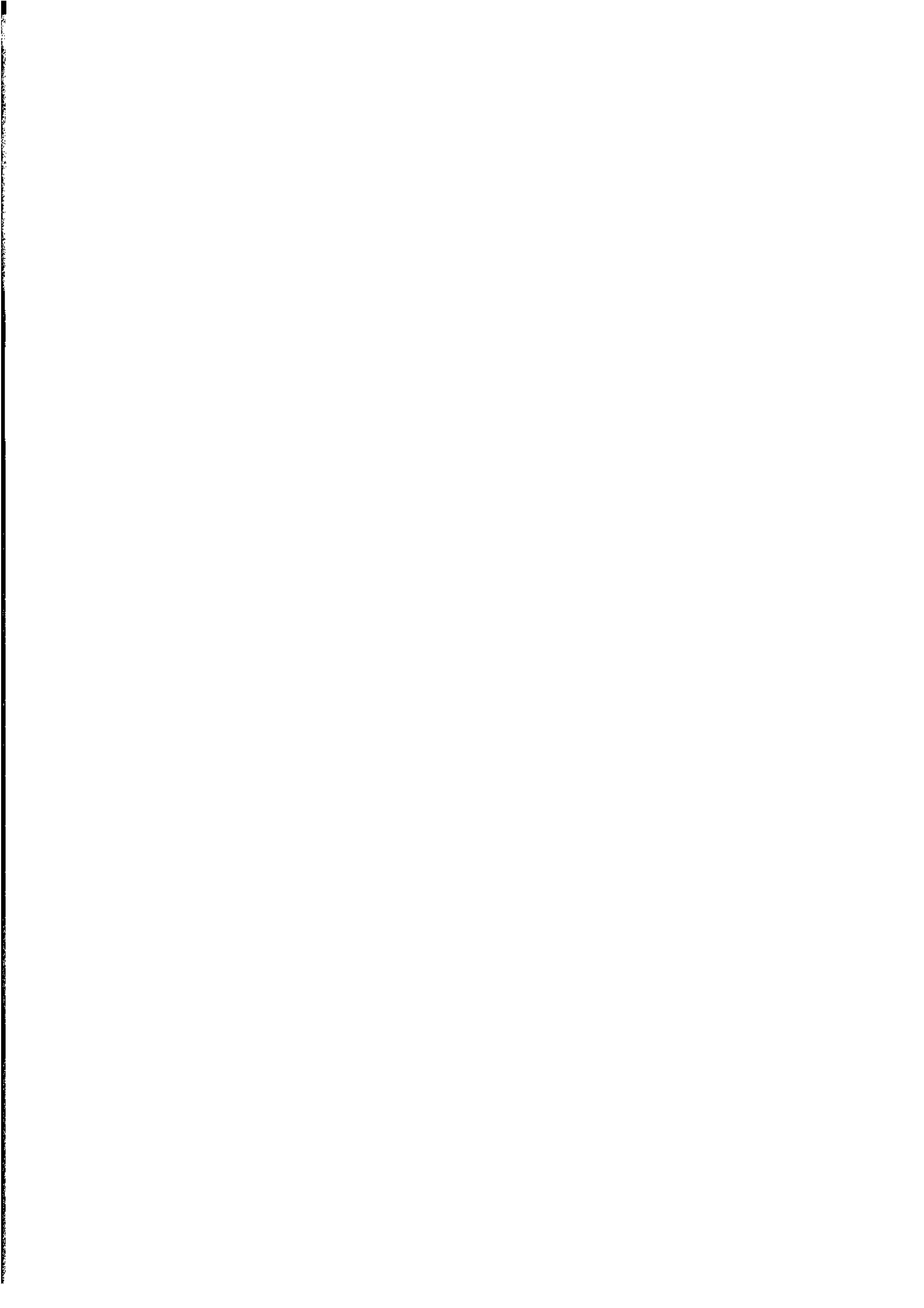
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