



Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey

Data Dictionary

Australia

2006 (Reissue)

Reissue

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

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

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

Information collected includes:

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

CHINS Content Changes

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

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

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

DATA QUALITY ISSUES

DATA COLLECTION

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

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

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

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

LIMITATIONS OF CHINS DATA

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

Three sources of non-sampling error are:

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

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

DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

LIMITATIONS OF CHINS

DATA *continued*

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

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

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

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

IHO items

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

Community items

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

DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

Community items continued

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

UNIT RECORD FILE TECHNICAL NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

SCOPE ISSUES

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

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

ABOUT THE UNIT RECORD FILE

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

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

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

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

- Administrative details
- Geography
- Permanent dwelling details

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

- Community Details
- Geography
- Water
- Electricity

ABOUT THE UNIT RECORD
FILE *continued*

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

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

VALIDATION TABLES
*Indigenous Housing
Organisations*

INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS—2006

All IHOs

.....
NUMBER OF IHOs (no.)

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

.....
NUMBER OF PERMANENT
DWELLINGS (no.)

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

.....
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(\$'000)

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

.....
(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory

UNIT RECORD FILE TECHNICAL NOTES *continued*

Discrete Indigenous communities

DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES—2006

All communities

.....
NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.)

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

.....
NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS
(no.)

IHO managed	15 655
Other	1 522
Total	17 177

.....
NUMBER OF PEOPLE (no.)

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

.....

CHAPTER 1 ABOUT THE DATA DICTIONARY

ABOUT THE DATA DICTIONARY

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

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

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

Data collection and the instruments

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

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

2006 CHINS data items

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

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

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

Supplementary codes

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

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

*Supplementary codes
continued*

- Other supplementary codes – there are several other supplementary codes used in addition to 'not applicable', 'Not collected' and 'Not stated'. These codes have a specific meaning when used within an individual data item, and are clarified within the 'Categories' section of each data item listing in Chapters 3 to 5. For example, Total IHO housing expenditure in last financial year (HEXP01) has supplementary codes of '999999992 for Don't know' and '999999995 for Refuse to respond'.

*Multiple response
questions*

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

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

Category

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

Classification

Numerical response

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

Category

HINC02A–HINC02F

Classification

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

CHAPTER 1 ABOUT THE DATA DICTIONARY *continued*

Multiple response questions continued

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

1. Grants
2. Property sales
3. Rent

The data are represented as:

HINC02A = 2

HINC02B = 5

HINC02C = 1

Index

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

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ALPHA LIST OF MNEMONICS *continued*

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HACQU01	Number of permanent dwellings built in last 12 months	64
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HDIS01	Number of permanent dwelling demolished or written off in last 12 months	65
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HLCDN01	Whether permanent dwelling condition assessment was undertaken in community in last 12 months (Community data item)	224
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HLICC	Indigenous Co-ordination Centre (ICC) Region of the housing stock location	71
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HREGN	Indigenous Region of IHO	40
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HRLOC01A–D	Number of locations of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings by type of location	36
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ALPHA LIST OF MNEMONICS *continued*

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LATI	Latitude of IHO	46
LONC	Longitude of community	89
LONI	Longitude of IHO	47
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RHIN05F	Frequency of community access to a female Indigenous health worker (detailed)	200
RHIN05M	Frequency of community access to a male Indigenous health worker (detailed)	199
RHIN06F	Length of time female Indigenous health worker has been working in the community	202
RHIN06M	Length of time male Indigenous health worker has been working in the community	200
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RHPE04A–E	Number of state or government owned permanent dwellings provided for community members or government staff	213
RHPG02A–N	Frequency selected health promotion programs are conducted in the community	209
RHPR03A–R	Frequency of selected health professionals visits or works in the community (detailed)	205
RHTE02A	Number of occupied caravans, tin sheds, or cabins in community	210
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ALPHA LIST OF MNEMONICS *continued*

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RLSTK03A–E	Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in community by number of bedrooms (Community data items)	221
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RSHEA03C	Frequency of community access to a registered nurse (summary)	206
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SOCC01	Whether community unoccupied (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months	94
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SOCC04	Number of weeks community unoccupied (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months	96
SOCC05	Main destination when community unoccupied (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months	96

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

HADM01 <i>Name of Indigenous Housing Organisation (IHO)</i>	POPULATION All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
	CATEGORIES HADM01
	CLASSIFICATION Textual response
	DEFINITION This item identifies the name of the Indigenous Housing Organisation (IHO), enumerated in the 2006 CHINS. An IHO refers to any Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander organisation which manages long term housing provided for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Managing includes at least one of the following functions: tenancy arrangements; rent collection, which includes rent collection from a third party (such as a real estate agency); or housing maintenance. See Glossary for further information on IHOs.
	2001 CONCORDANCE H001.
IHOIDF <i>IHO identification number</i>	POPULATION All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
	CATEGORIES IHOIDF
	CLASSIFICATION Textual response
	DEFINITION This item is a unique national identifier allocated by the ABS to each IHO. It is a 5 digit numerical and 1 alpha character code.
	2001 CONCORDANCE H002.
HADM06B <i>Title of primary contact</i>	POPULATION All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
	CATEGORIES HADM06B

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HADM06B *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

Textual response

Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the title of the primary contact of the IHO.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

HADM05A-C

Postal address of IHO

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

HADM05A Street/PO Box

HADM05B Locality

HADM05C State/Postcode

CLASSIFICATION

Textual response

Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the postal address of the IHO. There may be instances where the actual IHO office is located in a different community or locality to the postal address.

2001 CONCORDANCE

H006.

HABN

*Australian Business
Number (ABN)*

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

HABN

CLASSIFICATION

Textual response

9999999999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the Australian Business Number (ABN) of the IHO. The ABN is a unique identifier assigned by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) for all its business dealings and for dealings with other government departments and agencies. It is an 11 digit number, formed from a 9 digit unique identifier and 2 prefix check digits.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HABN *continued*

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

HRLOC01A-D

Number of locations of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings by type of location

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

HRLOC01A Number of main communities

HRLOC01B Number of outstations or homelands

HRLOC01C Number of towns or localities

HRLOC01D Number of other locations

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the total number of locations in which the IHO's owned or managed permanent dwellings were located by type of location.

- Number of main communities – identifies the number of discrete Indigenous communities (excluding outstations or homelands) in which the IHO's permanent dwellings were located. For this item, a discrete Indigenous community is defined as: a community that has a population of 50 or more; or a community with a population of less than 50 which is not linked to a larger parent discrete Indigenous community or a Resource Agency for the provision and maintenance of services (generally referred to as self administered communities). See Glossary for the definition of a discrete Indigenous community.
- Number of outstations or homelands – identifies the number of outstations or homelands in which the IHO's permanent dwellings were located. An outstation or homeland is defined as a discrete Indigenous community that has a population of less than 50 and is linked to a larger parent discrete Indigenous community or a Resource Agency.
- Number of towns or localities – identifies the number of towns or localities in which the IHO's permanent dwellings were located (excluding discrete Indigenous communities located within town centres).
- Number of other locations – identifies the number of locations, other than those specified above, in which the IHO's permanent dwellings were located.
- Number of locations not stated – identifies the number of locations, which the location of the IHOs permanent dwellings were not stated.

QUALITY STATEMENT

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

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HRLOC01A-D *continued* 2001 CONCORDANCE
H020 – H023.

HOUSING MANAGEMENT

HMGTO3A-D POPULATION
Type(s) of housing stock management conducted by IHO All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES
HMGTO3A-HMGTO3D

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

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

2001 CONCORDANCE
H030.

HMGTO4 POPULATION
Whether IHO owns housing stock that it does not manage All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES
HMGTO4

CLASSIFICATION
1. Owns housing stock that it does not manage
5. Does not own housing stock that it does not manage
9. Not stated

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

2001 CONCORDANCE
H031.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HMGT07

Whether IHO has a Board

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

HMGT07

CLASSIFICATION

1. IHO has a Board
5. IHO does not have a Board
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

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

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

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

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

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

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

HMGT08

*Whether Board members
are the same as elected
community council
members*

POPULATION

IHOs that have a Board coordinating housing affairs.

CATEGORIES

HMGT08

CLASSIFICATION

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

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HMGT08 *continued*

DEFINITION

This item determines whether the members of the Board are the same as the elected community council members. Refer to HMGT07 for a definition of a Board.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

HMGT09

Frequency of Board meetings

POPULATION

IHOs that have a Board coordinating housing affairs.

CATEGORIES

HMGT09

CLASSIFICATION

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

DEFINITION

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

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

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

HMGT10

Whether IHO has a housing management plan

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

HMGT10

CLASSIFICATION

1. Completed
2. Under development
5. No housing management plan
9. Not stated

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HMGT10 *continued*

DEFINITION

This item identifies the completion status of the IHO's housing management plan. A housing management plan is a written document used by the IHO in outlining strategies and activities by which the objectives of the IHO will be achieved. The document could be referred to as either a management plan or a business plan.

The plan should include at least some of following elements:

- Objectives – of the organisation in relation to the provision of housing and related infrastructure and its links to other activities.
- Needs assessment – a process for determining the incidence and type of housing need as reflected by a waiting list, reviews, number of dwellings available and required, and repair and maintenance requirements.
- Financial management – a process of managing financial operations to ensure the most effective and efficient use of resources.
- Assets (property) management – involves insurance of assets, maintenance and repair strategies and other planning to make best use of total assets.
- Tenancy management – written guidelines on rental policies for tenancy arrangements, for example, rent setting, rent collection, or managing arrears.
- Human resources management – a plan for staffing which includes salaries, duties and training plans.

QUALITY STATEMENT

Out dated housing management plans under review or in the process of being updated were reported as 'under development'.

2001 CONCORDANCE

H019.

HMGT11

*Employment status of
primary property manager*

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

HMGT11

CLASSIFICATION

1. Paid employee
2. Volunteer
3. Employee of a property management company
4. Other individual
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

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

The categories are defined as follows:

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HMGT11 *continued*

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

2001 CONCORDANCE

H017.

HMGT13

POPULATION

Indigenous status of primary property manager

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

HMGT13

CLASSIFICATION

1. Aboriginal
2. Torres Strait Islander
3. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
4. Non-Indigenous
5. Do not know the Indigenous status of the primary property manager
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

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

The categories are defined as follows:

Aboriginal people – those who identify or are identified as being of Aboriginal origin.

Torres Strait Islanders – people who are the descendants of the Indigenous people of the Torres Strait, between the tip of Cape York and Papua New Guinea.

Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders – people who identify themselves as being of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.

Non-Indigenous – people who do not identify themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.

Do not know the Indigenous status of the primary property manager – in the instance where the person completing the survey is unsure of the Indigenous status of the primary property manager.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HMGT14

*Training status of primary
property manager*

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

HMGT14

CLASSIFICATION

1. Has received training on dwelling management provided by an external training agency
5. Has not received training on dwelling management provided by an external training agency
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

For this question, training includes all training that enables the primary housing manager to more effectively complete their job and is provided by an organisation external to the IHO. The training may or may not lead to a recognised qualification. The training may have been provided by a recognised educational institution, a Housing Authority, or by any other agency. This includes all courses (including those at tertiary institutions) which do not lead to an accredited award such as:

- Non-award courses
- Adult Community Education
- Employer provided training courses
- Industry-related agencies (e.g. State Housing Authorities)
- Seminars and Conferences

QUALITY STATEMENT

Excludes on-the-job training provided by the IHO.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

IHO GEOGRAPHY

HSTATE

State or Territory of IHO

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

HSTATE

CLASSIFICATION

1. New South Wales
2. Victoria
3. Queensland
4. South Australia
5. Western Australia

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HSTATE *continued*

6. Tasmania
7. Northern Territory

DEFINITION

This item identifies the State or Territory of Australia in which the IHOs office is located. The Australian Capital Territory is included in New South Wales.

2001 CONCORDANCE

H012.

HICC

*Indigenous Coordination
Centre (ICC) Region of IHO*

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES/CLASSIFICATION

New South Wales

01. Queanbeyan
02. Bourke
03. Coffs Harbour
04. Sydney
05. Tamworth
06. Wagga Wagga
38. Dubbo

Victoria

07. Victoria

Queensland

09. Brisbane
10. Cairns
11. Mt Isa
13. Rockhampton
14. Roma
15. Torres Strait Area
16. Townsville

South Australia

17. Adelaide
18. Ceduna
19. Port Augusta

Western Australia

20. Perth
21. Broome
22. Kununurra
25. South Hedland
26. Derby
27. Kalgoorlie
28. Geraldton

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HICC *continued*

Tasmania

29. Tasmania

Northern Territory

30. Alice Springs

32. Katherine

34. Nhulunbuy

35. Tennant Creek

36. Darwin

DEFINITION

This item provides the statutory Indigenous Coordination Centre (ICC), formally known as ATSIC Region, for the location of the IHOs office.

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

2001 CONCORDANCE

H008.

HREGN

Indigenous Region of IHO

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES/CLASSIFICATION

New South Wales

01. Queanbeyan

02. Bourke

03. Coffs Harbour

04. Sydney

05. Tamworth

06. Wagga Wagga

38. Dubbo

Victoria

07. Melbourne

08. Non-metropolitan Victoria

Queensland

09. Brisbane

10. Cairns

11. Mt Isa

12. Cape York

13. Rockhampton

14. Roma

15. Torres Strait Area

16. Townsville

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HREGN *continued*

South Australia

17. Adelaide
18. Ceduna
19. Port Augusta

Western Australia

20. Perth
21. Broome
22. Kununurra
24. Narrogin
25. South Hedland
26. Derby
27. Kalgoorlie
28. Geraldton

Tasmania

29. Tasmania

Northern Territory

30. Alice Springs
31. Jabiru
32. Katherine
33. Apatula
34. Nhulunbuy
35. Tennant Creek
36. Darwin

DEFINITION

This item provides the Indigenous Region, formerly known as the statutory ATSIC region or Torres Strait Area, for the location of the IHOs office.

IHOs located in the Australian Capital Territory are included in the Queanbeyan Indigenous Region. IHOs located in Other Territories are included in the Indigenous Region that is geographically closest.

2001 CONCORDANCE

H008.

HREMT

*Remoteness Area (RA
2001) of IHO*

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES/CLASSIFICATION

0. Urban Centre of Australia
1. Inner Regional Australia
2. Outer Regional Australia
3. Remote Australia
4. Very Remote Australia
5. Migratory

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HREMT *continued*

DEFINITION

This item classifies the IHO office location into one of six different accessibility and remoteness categories. There are six RAs in the structure, however only five RAs are presented in CHINS, with migratory excluded as not being applicable to CHINS.

2001 CONCORDANCE

H044.

DHREMT

*Merged Remoteness Area
of IHO*

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES/CLASSIFICATION

1. Non-remote
2. Remote Australia
3. Very remote Australia

DEFINITION

This item classifies the IHO office location into one of three different categories of remoteness. This classification is the same as HREMT except that Non-remote Australia combines those IHOs located in Urban Centres of Australia, Inner Regional Australia and Outer Regional Australia.

2001 CONCORDANCE

H044.

LATI

Latitude of IHO

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

LATI

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

DEFINITION

This item identifies the geographic location of the IHO in latitude. Where possible latitude readings were taken outside the entrance to the office or building.

QUALITY STATEMENT

Collected by Census Field Officers using hand held GPS readers doing CHINS field enumeration.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

LONI

Longitude of IHO

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

LONI

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

DEFINITION

This item identifies the geographic location of the IHO in longitude. Where possible longitude readings were taken outside the entrance to the office or building.

QUALITY STATEMENT

Collected by Census Field Officers using hand held GPS readers doing CHINS field enumeration.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

PERMANENT DWELLINGS

DHLSTK01

Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

DHLSTK01

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings provided for residence predominantly by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Managing includes conducting at least one of the following functions - tenancy arrangements, rent collection or housing maintenance. This item includes permanent dwellings which are owned by State or Territory housing authorities, but managed by an IHO. See Glossary for definition of permanent dwellings.

2001 CONCORDANCE

H016.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

DWELLING DETAILS

DHSTK02A–D

Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings by structure

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

DHSTK02A	Separate houses
DHSTK02B	Semi-detached, row or terrace houses
DHSTK02C	Flats, units or apartments
DHSTK02D	Houses or flats attached to a shop or office

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

These items identify the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings, according to structure.

The items are defined as follows:

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

2001 CONCORDANCE

H100 – H103.

DHSTK03A–E

Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings by number of bedrooms

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

DHSTK03A	One bedroom
DHSTK03B	Two bedrooms
DHSTK03C	Three bedrooms

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

DHSTK03A-E *continued*

DHSTK03D Four bedrooms
DHSTK03E Five or more bedrooms

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response
997. Not applicable
999. Not stated

DEFINITION

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

2001 CONCORDANCE

H104 – H108.

DLCDN01

Whether permanent dwelling condition assessment was undertaken in last 12 months

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

DLCDN01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Completed
2. Being completed
3. No condition assessment
7. Not applicable
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to the completion status of a condition assessment of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in the 12 months prior to the survey. A condition assessment is usually a report or audit of housing stock to assess the condition of the permanent dwellings managed by the IHO. The assessment should provide a report outlining the repairs, maintenance or improvements required. The assessment can be conducted by the IHO itself or an external organisation.

The categories are defined as follows:

- Completed – whether a permanent dwelling condition assessment has been undertaken at one or more of the IHO managed locations in the last 12 months. If an IHO has permanent dwellings in both completed and being completed categories, the dwellings are coded to completed.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

DLCDN01 *continued*

- Being completed – whether a permanent dwelling condition assessment is being completed at one or more locations. If an IHO has permanent dwellings in both completed and being completed categories, the dwellings are coded to completed.
- No condition assessment – no condition assessments are either completed or being completed at any locations.

2001 CONCORDANCE

H109.

DLCDN02

Whether permanent dwelling condition assessment is planned for the next 12 months

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

DLCDN02

CLASSIFICATION

1. Housing condition assessment planned in next 12 months
5. No housing condition assessment planned in next 12 months
7. Not applicable
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies if there is a housing condition assessment planned in the next 12 months. The categories are defined as follows:

- Condition assessment planned – a condition assessment has been planned at one or more of the IHO managed locations in the next 12 months.
- No condition assessment planned – no condition assessment has been planned at any of the IHO managed locations in the next 12 months.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

DCDN03A–C

Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings by condition

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

DCDN03A Minor or no repairs

DCDN03B Major repairs

DCDN03C Replacement

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

DEFINITION

These items identify the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings, according to their condition. See Glossary for definition of dwelling condition categories.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

DCDN03A-C *continued*

QUALITY STATEMENT

Care should be taken when comparing condition of dwellings over the various time periods. Condition of dwelling has been assessed according to the cost required for repairs and maintenance. Cost of repairs are valued on a current basis, that is values are at the time data were collected. When comparing the 2006 data with 1999 and 2001 results, no attempt has been made to adjust the cost of repairs and maintenance to a constant price basis. Refer to Housing and Infrastructure in *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006* (cat.no.4710.0) paragraphs 25 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes for further details.

2001 CONCORDANCE

H110-H113.

DWELLING OCCUPANCY

DLOCC01

Whether there were any IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings unoccupied at time of enumeration

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

DLOCC01

CLASSIFICATION

1. IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings unoccupied at time of enumeration
5. No IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings unoccupied at time of enumeration
7. Not applicable
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether any IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings were unoccupied at the time of the survey enumeration.

The categories are defined as follows:

- Occupied – identifies the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings which were occupied at the time of enumeration. A permanent dwelling was considered occupied if people were living in the dwelling at the time of the survey, or had been living in the dwelling within two weeks of the time of the survey.
- Unoccupied for two weeks or more – identifies the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings that were unoccupied at the time of the survey. A permanent dwelling was considered unoccupied if people had not been living in the dwelling for two weeks or more at the time of the survey.

2001 CONCORDANCE

H118.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

DLOCC02

Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in locality unoccupied for two weeks or more

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

DLOCC02

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

These items identify the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings according to occupancy. Occupancy not stated identifies the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings where the status of dwelling occupancy was not reported.

2001 CONCORDANCE

H118.

RHLOC01A–K

Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings unoccupied for two weeks or more due to specified reasons

POPULATION

All IHOs which own or manage permanent dwellings that had at least one permanent dwelling unoccupied for two weeks or more at the time of enumeration

CATEGORIES

RHLOC01A	Between tenants
RHLOC01B	Cultural reasons
RHLOC01C	Uninhabitable
RHLOC01D	Wet season
RHLOC01E	Being repaired
RHLOC01F	Water equipment failure
RHLOC01G	Tenant away
RHLOC01H	Lack of facilities/services
RHLOC01I	Lack of transport/road access
RHLOC01J	Awaiting approval/certification for occupancy
RHLOC01K	Other reason

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the reasons why IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings were unoccupied for two weeks or more at the time of enumeration. In instances where more than one dwelling was unoccupied, the IHO could provide more than one reason for permanent dwellings being unoccupied.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

RHLOC01A–K *continued*

The categories are defined as follows:

- Between tenants – a dwelling was not occupied while waiting for new tenants to take residence.
- Cultural reasons – includes cultural or ceremonial business (e.g. "Sorry business" such as funerals or mourning rites), and rituals associated with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture.
- Uninhabitable – the dwelling was not considered fit for human habitation.
- Wet season – in tropical climates, the period between October and April when the monsoon is active, is characterised by persistent rain and some heavy showers or storms, interspersed with drier conditions.
- Being repaired – the dwelling was having repairs undertaken on it.
- Water equipment failure – includes the break down of any pumps, pipes or treatment equipment that stops the supply of safe drinking water.
- Tenant away – the tenant had left the dwelling for more than two weeks for reasons that are usually temporary such as travel, visiting family or attending medical facilities, but intended to return.
- Lack of facilities/services – the lack of available infrastructure in the community such as inadequate or non-existent electricity, water, and sewerage services, or community health and shopping facilities.
- Lack of transport/road access – the lack of transport in and access to the community, such as having no access to a motor vehicle or boat, and poor, unusable roads or airstrips.
- Awaiting approval/certification for occupancy – the dwelling is complete but a certificate to allow occupancy has not yet been issued.
- Other reason – such as social problems, tenants abandoning the community/dwelling, unwanted dwellings and non-seasonal flooding.

2001 CONCORDANCE

H116 and H150 – H159.

INCOME

QUALITY STATEMENT

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

HINC01

Total IHO housing income received in last financial year

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

HINC01

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

99999992. Do not know

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HINC01 *continued*

99999993. Refuse to respond

99999999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the total income of the IHO in the last financial year. For 2006, the data are reported for the 2004–05 financial year.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

HINC02A–F

*Total income received
from specified source in
the last financial year*

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock and received income.

CATEGORY

HINC02A–HINC02F

CLASSIFICATION

1. Rent
2. Grants
3. Royalties
4. Business enterprises
5. Property sales
6. Other source(s)
92. Do not know
93. Refuse to respond
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies value of various income sources received by the IHO in the 2004-05 financial year. The IHO could identify more than one source of income.

The categories are defined as follows:

- Rent – included only if rent was received from tenants of the properties managed by the IHO.
- Grants – a grant is an amount of money provided to the organisation for the purpose of purchasing, building or maintaining rental housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. The grant does not need to be repaid but a set of conditions are established with the grant.
- Royalties – this refers to the sum paid to the organisation for the use of Aboriginal land. This is often connected with mining leases or tourism.
- Business Enterprises – commercial activities undertaken by the IHO such as: renting office space; community vehicles; laundromats; repair & maintenance activity on behalf of another housing organisation; or rental income paid to an IHO who manages dwellings on behalf of another IHO.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HINC02A–F *continued*

- Property Sales – a sale occurs when the property is disposed of for a value (usually monetary) and the ownership is transferred (usually by way of title transfer). All money received from sales of any housing property by the IHO, including those to former tenants, should be included here.
- Other Sources – includes: service charges; donations that are not made as a specific grant; any bond money forfeited as a result of property damage; borrowed funds requiring repayment such as loans, interest, dividends and insurance claim payments.

QUALITY STATEMENT

Care should be exercised when analysing the results relating to financial years. In the 2006 CHINS, IHOs reported data for the financial year 2004–05. However, in 2001, some IHOs reported their financial arrangements on a calendar year basis while others reported on a financial year basis. As a result, 'financial year' data in the 2001 CHINS is variously based on periods January to December 2000, and July 1999 to June 2000.

2001 CONCORDANCE

In 2001, total income received from rent was reported – H206. From 2006, data are collected for all income sources.

RINC04A–F

*Total income received
from specified source in
the last financial year*

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock and received income.

CATEGORIES

RINC04A	Rent
RINC04B	Grants
RINC04C	Royalties
RINC04D	Business enterprises
RINC04E	Property sales
RINC04F	Other source(s)

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response
99999992. Do not know
99999993. Refuse to respond
99999999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the amount of income received by the IHO for the various sources of income identified in HINC02A–HINC02F for the financial year 2004–05.

QUALITY STATEMENT

Care should be exercised when analysing the results relating to financial years. In the 2006 CHINS, IHOs reported data for the financial year 2004–05. However, in 2001, some IHOs reported their financial arrangements on a calendar year basis while others

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

RINC04A–F *continued*

reported on a financial year basis. As a result, 'financial year' data in the 2001 CHINS is variously based on periods January to December 2000, and July 1999 to June 2000.

Care should also be exercised when comparing 2001 and 2006 rental income as values presented are valued in current prices at the time they were collected. For more details on current prices refer to paragraphs 25 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes in Housing and Infrastructure in *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006* (cat.no. 4710.0).

2001 CONCORDANCE

In 2001, total income received from rent was reported – H206. In 2006, data are collected for all income sources.

HINC05A–J

*Basis for rent calculation
in last financial year*

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock, and received rent from housing in the 2004–05 financial year.

CATEGORIES

HINC05A–HINC05J

CLASSIFICATION

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

DEFINITION

This item refers to how the IHO calculates the level of rent charges. The IHO could identify more than one rent basis.

The categories are defined as follows:

- Flat rate per person/adult – the setting of rent is determined by council or IHO members and all persons/adults have the same value of rent charged.
- Flat rate per dwelling – the setting of rent is determined by council or IHO members and all houses have the same value of rent charged.
- Number of bedrooms – this rate of rent is based on the number of bedrooms in each dwelling. Usually the more bedrooms the higher the rent charged.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HINC05A-J *continued*

- Age/ standard of dwelling – the rent charged is calculated by the quality, condition or age of the dwelling. For example some IHOs may charge one rate for new houses and less for older houses within the same community.
- Proportion of tenant's income – this rate of rent is based on the level of income earned by the tenants.
- Number of employed tenants – this rate of rent is based on the number of employed people, or the number of people on the Community Development Employment Program, living in the house.
- What tenant can afford – this rate of rent may vary from week to week and is based on what the council or Indigenous Housing Organisation members feel the residents can afford to pay at that time.
- Market rental value – rent is charged at the same rate as private rental properties in the town or community.
- Government guidelines – this rate of rent is set by government funding agencies such as the Indigenous Housing Authority of the Northern Territory, Department of Housing, etc.
- Other – a method not included above.

2001 CONCORDANCE

H204.

HINC07

Main basis for rent calculation in last financial year

POPULATION

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

CATEGORIES

HINC07

CLASSIFICATION

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

DEFINITION

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

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

HINC08A-G

*Additional charges
included in rent charges*

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock and received rent from housing in the 2004-05 financial year.

CATEGORIES

HINC08A-HINC08G

CLASSIFICATION

1. Water rates
2. Electricity charges
3. Malicious damage charges
4. Rental arrears
5. Garbage collection
6. Other
7. No additional charges
97. Not applicable
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

The categories are defined as follows:

- Water rates – water rates may be made up of a number of components. They may include some or all of the following: a basic connection or supply charge, a distribution charge, an abstraction charge, a per unit of usage charge, an excess usage charge.
- Electricity charges – electricity charges may be made up of a number of components: a basic connection or supply charge; a distribution charge; a 'Green Energy' charge; a per unit of usage charge; and an excess usage charge.
- Malicious damage charges – malicious damages charges may be a specific charge in the rent to recoup the cost of damage to dwellings.
- Rental arrears – a charge may be included in the rent where there are current or past rental arrears.
- Garbage collection – a separate charge may be included in the rent for garbage collection.
- Other – a charge not included above.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HINC10

Total rent charged to all tenants in last financial year

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock, and received rent from housing in the 2004–05 financial year.

CATEGORIES

HINC10

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

99999992. Do not know

99999997. Not applicable

DEFINITION

This item identifies the total amount of rent charged to the tenant in the 2004–05 financial year.

QUALITY STATEMENT

This may differ from the amount given at RINC04A. This is because RINC04A may include additional payments such as payments in advance or rental arrears from previous financial years, or exclude payments, that is the account is in arrears.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

DRENT01

Average weekly rent collected by IHO in last financial year

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock, and received rent from housing in the 2004–05 financial year.

CATEGORIES

DRENT01

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

99999997. Not applicable

99999999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This is a derived item calculated by dividing the total amount of rent reported by the IHO for the last financial year, by the total number of permanent dwellings managed by the IHO that reported rental income, and then further dividing this by 52 to provide an average weekly amount.

QUALITY STATEMENT

Care should be taken when analysing this data item, as no adjustment has been made to account for any under reporting or where rent has not been collected due to unoccupancy or rental arrears.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

Care should also be exercised when comparing 2001 and 2006 rental income as values presented are valued in current prices at the time they were collected. For more details on current prices refer to paragraphs 25 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes in *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006* (cat.no. 4710.0).

2001 CONCORDANCE

H207.

EXPENDITURE

QUALITY STATEMENT

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

HEXP01

*Total IHO housing
expenditure in last
financial year*

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

HEXP01

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

99999992. Do not know

99999993. Refuse to respond

99999999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the total expenditure of the IHO in the 2004–05 financial year. The dates for 'last financial year' may vary between organisations.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

HEXP02A–H

*Type of housing
expenditure of IHO in last
financial year*

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

HEXP02A–HEXP02H

CLASSIFICATION

1. Salaries

2. Staff training

3. Repairs and maintenance

4. Land rates

5. Insurance

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HEXP02A–H *continued*

6. Administration costs
7. Management fees
8. Other costs
92. Do not know
93. Refuse to respond
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the type of running costs incurred by the IHO in the 2004–05 financial year. The IHO could identify more than one type of running cost.

The categories are defined as follows:

- Salaries – this is the full cost of salaries and wages to the organisation as distinct from the payment made directly to the employee. Salaries should cover all payments made by the organisation as part of the salaries of employees. This should include superannuation guarantee payments, any fringe benefits as part of the salary packages, and salary sacrificing payments. Salaries and wages consist of payments made to employees for services rendered. They cover income received in cash, allowances, commissions, bonuses, tips, gratuities, consultation fees, honoraria, termination, redundancy and other payments for services. Allowances and other earnings may include car, travel or transport allowances, allowances for tools, clothing or laundry and dirt, risk, meal or entertainment allowances, etc., and payment in kind as well as supplementary benefits. Supplements are additional employers' contributions to pension and superannuation funds and separately constituted long service boards; direct payments of pensions and retiring gratuities by employers. If applicable, payroll tax and workers compensation insurance should be included in this cost.
- Staff training – this is all of the costs to the IHO for training of staff and includes travel and accommodation.
- Repairs and maintenance – for the purpose of this survey, repairs and maintenance work will be considered as work conducted on existing items that warrant a need for repair or replacement rather than the addition of new items. This covers work intended to restore the house or some features of the house to its original condition. If work was done which included both upgrades (e.g. building an extra room or adding a garage, pergola or verandah) and maintenance, ask for an estimate of the maintenance component only. If any upgrades and/or additions of new items were done, note this under the 'other' category. Include plumbing work to unplug blocked drains within the property, minor patch up work in the gyprock by a plasterer, clearing out blocked roof gutters, more major maintenance, such as new kitchen and bathrooms, re-roofing or restumping. Exclude adding a pergola, verandah or garage changing light globes and changing blown fuses.
- Land rates – taxes paid as rates to government at any level for the use of, or government services to, the land. This includes land tax if applicable.
- Insurance – refers to insurance of the dwelling and not the contents. Ask if public liability cover is paid by the IHO as a separate item for this dwelling and if so include it here.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HEXP02A–H *continued*

- Administration costs – the cost of any administrative expenses incurred for managing the housing stock, such as stationery, office rental, purchase of equipment or computers, telephone charges, office electricity, gas and water, equipment leasing or hire charges, office furnishings, office equipment repairs and maintenance, and other general administrative costs not covered in the other categories listed here. Payroll tax, if applicable, should be included under salary costs at item Salaries above.
- Management fees – fees paid to another organisation such as a real estate agent specifically for the day to day management of the housing stock.
- Other – note here all other expenses including any upgrades and/or additions that were done.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

REXP04A–H

*IHO housing expenditure
in last financial year by
type of running cost*

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

REXP04A	Salaries
REXP04B	Staff training
REXP04C	House maintenance
REXP04D	Land rates
REXP04E	Insurance
REXP04F	Administration costs
REXP04G	Management fees
REXP04H	Other costs

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

99999992. Do not know

99999993. Refuse to respond

99999999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the value of expenditure incurred by the IHO on various type(s) of running costs identified in HEXP02A–HEXP02H in the 2004–05 financial year. The IHO could identify more than one type of running cost.

QUALITY STATEMENT

Care should be exercised when comparing 2001 and 2006 repairs and maintenance expenditure as values presented are valued in current prices at the time they were collected. For more details on current prices refer to paragraphs 25 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes in *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006* (cat.no. 4710.0).

2001 CONCORDANCE

In 2001, total expenditure on repairs and maintenance was reported – H301. In 2006, data are collected for all types of expenditure.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HEXP05

How many IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings had repairs or maintenance in last financial year

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock and undertook repairs and maintenance on the permanent dwellings.

CATEGORIES

HEXP05

CLASSIFICATION

1. A number of permanent dwellings had repairs/maintenance
2. All permanent dwellings had repairs/maintenance
3. No permanent dwellings had repairs/maintenance
7. Not applicable
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item determines whether any of the IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings had maintenance or repairs conducted on them in the financial year prior to the survey. Maintenance covers work conducted on items that need repair or replacement rather than the addition of new items. This covers work intended to restore the dwelling, or some features of the dwelling, to its original condition.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

DEXP01

Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings had repairs or maintenance in last financial year

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock and undertook repairs and maintenance on the permanent dwellings.

CATEGORIES

DEXP01

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response
999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings which had maintenance or repairs conducted on them in the financial year prior to the survey. Maintenance covers work conducted on items that need repair or replacement rather than the addition of new items. This covers work intended to restore the dwelling, or some features of the dwelling, to its original condition.

2001 CONCORDANCE

H300.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

DMAIN01

Average expenditure on permanent dwelling repairs or maintenance in last financial year

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock which manage permanent dwellings.

CATEGORIES

DMAIN01

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

99992. Do not know

99993. Refuse to respond

99999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This is a derived item calculated by dividing the total maintenance expenditure incurred by the IHO in the 2004-05 financial year, by the total number of permanent dwellings managed by the IHO that reported repairs and maintenance expenditure.

QUALITY STATEMENT

Care should be exercised when comparing 2001 and 2006 repairs and maintenance expenditure as values presented are valued in current prices at the time they were collected. For more details on current prices refer to paragraphs 25 to 29 of the Explanatory Notes in *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006* (cat.no. 4710.0).

2001 CONCORDANCE

H302.

ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS

HACQU01

Number of permanent dwellings built in last 12 months

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

HACQU01

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

DEFINITION

Built means the construction was completed and the house or flat is either occupied or ready to be occupied. Ready to be occupied may mean a certificate of occupancy has been issued if this is required by the appropriate authority.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HACQU02	POPULATION
<i>Number of permanent dwelling purchased in last 12 months</i>	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock in town or other localities only.
	CATEGORIES
	HACQU02
	CLASSIFICATION
	Numerical response
	997. Not applicable
	DEFINITION
	This identifies how many additional houses or flats became available to the IHO during the past year. Purchase includes acquisition by normal buying process, newly leased, deeding or gifting of property. Leasing also includes those dwellings made available to the IHO through a government agency for the use of Indigenous housing but which the IHO does not own. Includes houses or flats which the IHO does not own but where the IHO commenced a lease or gained the use of houses made available to the IHO through a government agency for the use of Indigenous housing.
	2001 CONCORDANCE
	New data item.
DACQ01	POPULATION
<i>Total number of new acquisitions in last 12 months</i>	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
	CATEGORIES
	DACQ01
	CLASSIFICATION
	Numerical response
	DEFINITION
	This is a derived item calculated by adding the total number of dwellings built (HACQU01) and the total number of dwellings purchased (HACQU02) in the last 12 months.
	2001 CONCORDANCE
	New data item.
HDIS01	POPULATION
<i>Number of permanent dwellings demolished or written off in last 12 months</i>	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
	CATEGORIES
	HDIS01

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

HDIS01 *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

DEFINITION

This identifies how many permanent houses used by the IHO were lost to the community during the previous year by some means other than sale. It includes permanent houses where the lease or right of occupancy expired and the dwelling was no longer available to the IHO. Expiry of leasing includes those houses that had been made available to the IHO through a government agency for the use of Indigenous housing but which have been returned to or withdrawn by the agency and are no longer available to the IHO. Also include any houses that may have been gifted or deeded to any person or organisation outside of the IHO.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

HDIS02

Number of permanent dwellings sold in last 12 months

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock in town or other localities only.

CATEGORIES

HDIS02

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of houses or flats disposed of by the IHO through a normal property sale process.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

HDIS03

Number of permanent dwellings sold to former tenants in last 12 months

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock in town or other localities only.

CATEGORIES

HDIS03

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of properties that have been sold to former tenants in the past 12 months.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

	2001 CONCORDANCE
	New data item.
DDIS01	POPULATION
<i>Total number of new disposals in last 12 months</i>	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
	CATEGORIES
	DDIS01
	CLASSIFICATION
	Numerical response
	DEFINITION
	This is a derived item calculated by adding the total number of permanent dwellings written-off or demolished (HDIS01) and the total number of permanent dwellings sold (HDIS02) in the last 12 months.
	2001 CONCORDANCE
	New data item.
RESPONSE STATUS	
RESP01	POPULATION
<i>Response status of IHO</i>	All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.
	CATEGORIES
	RESP01
	CLASSIFICATION
	1. Fully responding 2. Full refusal 3. Part refusal 4. Full non-contact 5. Part non-contact
	DEFINITION
	This item represents the response status of an IHO to the 2006 CHINS. <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Fully responding – identifies all IHOs that completed all components of 2006 CHINS. This includes instances where IHO was permitted to respond with 'do not know' or 'refuse to respond' to a particular question.■ Full refusal – identifies all IHOs that refused to take part in 2006 CHINS.■ Part refusal – identifies all IHOs that ceased the interview during collection of 2006 CHINS.■ Full non-contact – identifies all IHOs that were not able to be contacted during 2006 CHINS enumeration.

CHAPTER 3 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION DATA ITEMS

continued

RESP01 *continued*

- Part non-contact – identifies all IHOs that were not able to be contacted to complete components of 2006 CHINS enumeration.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CHAPTER 4 HOUSING LOCATION DATA ITEMS

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

DNAM01 <i>Name of housing stock location</i>	POPULATION All housing stock locations.
	CATEGORIES DNAM01
	CLASSIFICATION Textual response
	DEFINITION This item identifies the name of the community, town, or locality where Indigenous housing stock is located.
	2001 CONCORDANCE HL001.
COMMID <i>Housing location identification number</i>	POPULATION All housing stock locations.
	CATEGORIES COMMID
	CLASSIFICATION Textual response
	DEFINITION This item uses the unique national identifier primarily used to distribute workloads by the ABS for data collection. It has been used as the basis for identification of individual housing locations. It is a 14 digit character code consisting of: 8 digit numerical; 1 digit alpha; and 5 digit numerical. An example of a Housing stock location ID is 10036010F00101.
	2001 CONCORDANCE HL001A.
COMID <i>Community identification number</i>	POPULATION All housing stock locations.
	CATEGORIES COMID
	CLASSIFICATION Textual response 999999997

CHAPTER 4 HOUSING LOCATION DATA ITEMS *continued*

COMID *continued*

DEFINITION

This item uses the unique national identifier allocated by the ABS to each discrete Indigenous community. It is an 8 digit numerical and 1 alpha character code.

2001 CONCORDANCE

HL003.

COMIND

*Discrete Indigenous
community indicator*

POPULATION

All housing stock locations.

CATEGORIES

COMIND

CLASSIFICATION

1. Discrete Indigenous community
5. Other location

DEFINITION

This item identifies which of the housing locations are in discrete Indigenous communities or not.

- Discrete Indigenous community – identifies housing stock locations of discrete Indigenous community or outstations or homelands
- Other location – identifies housing locations that are in town localities or other localities.

Refer to HLLOC01 for detailed descriptions on types of localities.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

IHOIDF

IHO identification number

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock at the particular location.

CATEGORIES

IHOIDF

CLASSIFICATION

Textual response

DEFINITION

This item is a unique national identifier allocated by the ABS to each IHO. It is a 5 digit numerical and 1 alpha character code.

2001 CONCORDANCE

H002.

CHAPTER 4 HOUSING LOCATION DATA ITEMS *continued*

HOUSING STOCK LOCATION GEOGRAPHY

HLSTATE

*State or Territory of
housing stock location*

POPULATION

All housing stock locations.

CATEGORIES

HLSTATE

CLASSIFICATION

1. New South Wales
2. Victoria
3. Queensland
4. South Australia
5. Western Australia
6. Tasmania
7. Northern Territory

DEFINITION

This item identifies the State or Territory in which the housing stock is located. Housing stock located in Other Territories are included in the State or Territory that is geographically the closest. The Australian Capital Territory is included in New South Wales.

2001 CONCORDANCE

HL009.

HLICC

*Indigenous Co-ordination
Centre (ICC) Region of the
housing stock location*

POPULATION

All housing stock locations.

CATEGORIES

HLICC

CLASSIFICATION

Refer to HICC.

DEFINITION

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

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

2001 CONCORDANCE

HL007.

CHAPTER 4 HOUSING LOCATION DATA ITEMS *continued*

HLREGN

Indigenous Region of the housing stock location

POPULATION

All housing stock locations.

CATEGORIES

HLREGN

CLASSIFICATION

Refer to HREGN.

DEFINITION

This item provides the Indigenous Region, formerly known as the statutory ATSI Region or Torres Strait Area, for the housing stock location. For most IHOs, their housing stock will be in the same Indigenous Region as the IHO's office, but there may be cases where they are not in the same region.

IHOs located in the Australian Capital Territory are included in the Queanbeyan Indigenous Region. IHOs located in Other Territories are included in the Indigenous Region that is geographically closest.

2001 CONCORDANCE

H008.

HLREMT

Remoteness Area (RA 2001) of housing stock location

POPULATION

All housing stock locations.

CATEGORIES

HLREMT

CLASSIFICATION

Refer to HREMT.

DEFINITION

This item classifies the IHO office location into one of six different categories of accessibility and remoteness categories. There are six RAs in the structure, however only five RAs are presented in CHINS, with migratory excluded as not being applicable to CHINS.

2001 CONCORDANCE

H044.

DHLREMT

Merged Remoteness Area of housing stock location

POPULATION

All housing stock locations.

CATEGORIES

DHLREMT

CHAPTER 4 HOUSING LOCATION DATA ITEMS *continued*

DHLREMT *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

Refer to DHREMT.

DEFINITION

This item classifies the IHO office location into one of three different categories of remoteness.

This classification is the same as HLREMT, except that Non-remote Australia combines those IHOs located in Urban Centres of Australia, Inner Regional Australia and Outer Regional Australia.

This merged version of Remoteness Area was used in *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006* (cat.no.4710.0).

2001 CONCORDANCE

H044.

PERMANENT DWELLINGS

HLSTK01

Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in locality

POPULATION

All housing stock locations with IHO owned or managed dwellings.

CATEGORIES

HLSTK01

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings at each location.

2001 CONCORDANCE

HL016.

HLLOC01

Type of locality

POPULATION

All housing stock locations.

CATEGORIES

HLLOC01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Discrete Indigenous community
2. Outstation or homeland
3. Town or locality
4. Other location

CHAPTER 4 HOUSING LOCATION DATA ITEMS *continued*

HLLOC01 *continued*

7. Not applicable

9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the type of location in which the IHO housing stock was located.

The categories are defined as follows:

- Discrete Indigenous community – a geographic location inhabited or intended to be inhabited predominantly by Indigenous people, with housing or infrastructure that is either owned or managed on a community basis. See the Glossary for further details.
- Outstation or homeland – a discrete Indigenous community that has a population of less than 50 and is linked to a larger parent discrete Indigenous community or Resource Agency for the provision of maintenance of services, such as housing. See the Glossary for further details.

2001 CONCORDANCE

HL008.

DWELLING DETAILS

RLSTK02A–D

Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in locality by structure

POPULATION

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

CATEGORIES

- RLSTK02A Separate houses
RLSTK02B Semi-detached, row or terrace houses
RLSTK02C Flats, units or apartments
RLSTK02D Houses or flats attached to a shop or office

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

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

2001 CONCORDANCE

HL100 – HL103.

RLSTK03A–E

Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in locality by number of bedrooms

POPULATION

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

CHAPTER 4 HOUSING LOCATION DATA ITEMS *continued*

RLSTK03A–E *continued*

CATEGORIES

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

CLASSIFICATION

- Numerical response
- 997. Not applicable
- 999. Not stated

DEFINITION

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

2001 CONCORDANCE

HL104–HL108.

HLADM02

Reason organisation no longer owns stock in community that it previously managed

POPULATION

Housing stock locations identified as discrete communities.

CATEGORIES

HLADM02

CLASSIFICATION

1. Taken over by another IHO
2. Abandoned
3. Homeland for traditional activities
4. Owned and managed by traditional owners
5. Working site
6. Other
7. Not applicable
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

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

The categories are defined as follows:

- Homeland for traditional activities – locality used for traditional activities such as camping, hunting and gathering. No housing is provided at these localities.

CHAPTER 4 HOUSING LOCATION DATA ITEMS *continued*

HLADM02 *continued*

- Owned and managed by traditional owners – housing stock responsibilities transferred to traditional owners. Housing no longer part of Indigenous housing stock.
- Working site – includes bores, water holes, stock camps, market gardens and other work sites where no housing provided.
- Other – includes any other reason stock no longer managed by IHO such as stock sold, demolished or handed back to government departments.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

HLCDN01

Whether permanent dwelling condition assessment was undertaken in locality in last 12 months

POPULATION

All IHOs that own or manage housing stock.

CATEGORIES

HLCDN01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Completed
2. In progress
3. No condition assessment undertaken
7. Not applicable
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to the completion status of a condition assessment of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in the 12 months prior to the survey, for each location. A condition assessment is usually a report or audit of housing stock to assess the condition of the permanent dwellings managed by the IHO. The assessment should provide a report outlining the repairs, maintenance or improvements required. It can be conducted by the IHO itself or an external organisation.

2001 CONCORDANCE

HL109.

HLCDN02

Whether permanent dwelling condition assessment is planned in locality in next 12 months

POPULATION

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

CATEGORIES

HLCDN02

CLASSIFICATION

1. Housing condition assessment planned for the next 12 months
5. No housing condition assessment planned for the next 12 months
7. Not applicable
9. Not stated

CHAPTER 4 HOUSING LOCATION DATA ITEMS *continued*

HLCDN02 *continued*

DEFINITION

This item identifies if there is a housing condition assessment planned within the 12 months after the survey. See HLDCN01 for definition of housing condition assessment.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

RLCDN03A–C

Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in locality by condition

POPULATION

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

CATEGORIES

RLCDN03A Minor or no repair

RLCDN03B Major repairs

RLCDN03C Replacement

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

DEFINITION

These items identify, for each location, the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings according to dwelling condition. See Glossary for definition of dwelling condition categories.

2001 CONCORDANCE

HL110 – HL113.

DWELLING OCCUPANCY

HLOCC01

Whether any IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in locality unoccupied at time of enumeration

POPULATION

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

CATEGORIES

HLOCC01

CLASSIFICATION

1. IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings unoccupied at time of enumeration

5. No IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings unoccupied at time of enumeration

7. Not applicable

9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether any IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in the locality were unoccupied at the time of the survey enumeration.

2001 CONCORDANCE

HL118.

CHAPTER 4 HOUSING LOCATION DATA ITEMS *continued*

<p>HLOCC02</p> <p><i>Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in locality unoccupied for two weeks or more</i></p>	<p>POPULATION</p> <p>All housing stock locations with IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings.</p>
	<p>CATEGORIES</p> <p>HLOCC02</p>
	<p>CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>Numerical response</p> <p>997. Not applicable</p> <p>999. Not stated</p>
	<p>DEFINITION</p> <p>This item identifies the number of IHO managed permanent dwellings in the locality that were unoccupied for two weeks or more at the time of the survey enumeration.</p>
	<p>2001 CONCORDANCE</p> <p>HL118.</p>
<p>RDLOC01A–K</p> <p><i>Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in locality unoccupied due to specified reason</i></p>	<p>POPULATION</p> <p>All housing stock locations identified as discrete communities with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings; ■ with at least one permanent dwelling unoccupied for two weeks or more at the time of enumeration.
	<p>CATEGORIES</p> <p>RDLOC01A Between tenants</p> <p>RDLOC01B Cultural reasons</p> <p>RDLOC01C Uninhabitable</p> <p>RDLOC01D Wet season</p> <p>RDLOC01E Being repaired</p> <p>RDLOC01F Water equipment failure</p> <p>RDLOC01G Tenant away</p> <p>RDLOC01H Lack of facilities/services</p> <p>RDLOC01I Lack of transport/road access</p> <p>RDLOC01J Other reason</p> <p>RDLOC01L All permanent dwellings occupied</p> <p>RDLOC01M No permanent dwellings</p> <p>RDLOC01K Not stated</p>
	<p>CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>Numerical response</p> <p>997. Not applicable</p> <p>999. Not stated</p>

CHAPTER 4 HOUSING LOCATION DATA ITEMS *continued*

RDLOC01A-K *continued*

DEFINITION

These items identify, for each location, the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings which were unoccupied for two weeks or more due to the reason specified. The reason they could specify are defined as follows:

- Between tenants – a dwelling was not occupied while waiting for new tenants to take residence.
- Cultural reasons – includes cultural or ceremonial business (e.g. "Sorry business" such as funerals or mourning rites), and rituals associated with Indigenous culture.
- Uninhabitable – the dwelling was not considered fit for human habitation.
- Wet season – in tropical climates, the period between October and April when the monsoon is active, is characterised by persistent rain and some heavy showers or storms, interspersed with drier conditions.
- Being repaired – the dwelling was having repairs undertaken on it.
- Water equipment failure – includes the break down of any pumps, pipes or treatment equipment that stops the supply of safe drinking water.
- Tenant away – the tenant had left the dwelling for more than two weeks for reasons such as study or travel.
- Lack of facilities/services – the lack of available infrastructure in the community such as inadequate or non-existent electricity, water, and sewerage services, or community health and shopping facilities.
- Lack of transport/road access – the lack of transport in and access to the community, such as having no access to a motor vehicle or boat, and poor, unusable roads or airstrips.
- Other reason – such as social problems, tenants abandoning the community/dwelling, unwanted dwellings and non-seasonal flooding.

2001 CONCORDANCE

HL150 – HL159.

HLOCC05

Time taken to allocate dwelling to new tenants

POPULATION

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

CATEGORIES

HLOCC05

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

992. Do not know

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of working/business days to allocate a permanent dwelling. It is the time period from when the IHO was notified of the requirement up to the time the allocation is completed and the tenant notified the dwelling is available.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

COMMUNITY DETAILS

CNAM01	POPULATION
<i>Name of community</i>	All discrete Indigenous communities.
	CATEGORIES
	CNAM01
	CLASSIFICATION
	Textual response
	DEFINITION
	This item identifies the name of the discrete Indigenous community as reported at the time of the interview. A discrete Indigenous community is defined as a geographic location, bounded by physical or cadastral (legal) boundaries, and inhabited or intended to be inhabited predominantly by Indigenous people (i.e. greater than 50% of usual residents), with housing or infrastructure that is managed on a community basis. See Glossary for further information on discrete Indigenous communities.
	2001 CONCORDANCE
	C001.
COMID	POPULATION
<i>Community identification number</i>	All discrete Indigenous communities.
	CATEGORIES
	COMID
	CLASSIFICATION
	Textual response
	DEFINITION
	This item is a unique national identifier allocated by the ABS to each discrete Indigenous community. It is an 8 digit numerical and 1 alpha character code.
	2001 CONCORDANCE
	C002.
IHOIDF	POPULATION
<i>IHO identification number</i>	All discrete Indigenous communities with housing or services provided by an IHO.
	CATEGORIES
	IHOIDF
	CLASSIFICATION
	Textual response

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

IHOIDF *continued*

DEFINITION

This item is a unique national identifier allocated by the ABS to each IHO. It identifies the 6 digit unique national identifier of each IHO which managed permanent dwellings in the community. It consists of 5 digits and 1 alpha character.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C539.

HLLOC01

Type of locality

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

HLLOC01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Discrete Indigenous community
2. Outstation or homeland
3. Town or locality
4. Other location
7. Not applicable
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the type of location in which the community was located.

The categories are defined as follows:

- Discrete Indigenous community – a geographic location inhabited or intended to be inhabited predominantly by Indigenous people, with housing or infrastructure that is either owned or managed on a community basis. See the Glossary for further details.
- Outstation or homeland – a discrete Indigenous community that has a population of less than 50 and is linked to a larger parent discrete Indigenous community or Resource Agency for the provision of maintenance of services, such as housing. See the Glossary for further details.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

DFORM

Type of community form

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

DFORM

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CLASSIFICATION

- 10. Long community form
- 20. Short community form

DEFINITION

This item identifies the type of form completed: a long questionnaire or a short questionnaire. Refer to the Appendix A for samples of the questionnaires.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C038.

CADM02

Title of primary contact

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CADM02

CLASSIFICATION

- Textual response
- Not collected
- Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the title of the primary contact.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CADP01

*Postal address of
community: Street
number/name*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CADP01

CLASSIFICATION

- Textual response
- Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the postal address street number and name of the community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CADP02

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

*Postal address of
community: Locality/city*

CATEGORIES

CADP02

CLASSIFICATION

Textual response

Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the postal address locality or city of the community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CADP03

*Postal address of
community:
State/postcode*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CADP03

CLASSIFICATION

Textual response

Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the postal address state and postcode of the community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CIHO01

*Number of IHOs that own
or manage housing in the
community*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CIHO01

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

7. Not applicable

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of IHOs which manage permanent dwellings in the community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C538.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CIHO02A-C

Identification number of other IHO that own or manage permanent dwellings in community

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with housing or services provided by an IHO.

CATEGORIES

CIHO02A 1st IHOIDF of other IHO

CIHO02B 2nd IHOIDF of other IHO

CIHO02C 3rd IHOIDF of other IHO

CLASSIFICATION

Textual response

999997. Not applicable

DEFINITION

This item identifies the IHO identification number (IHOIDF) of any additional IHOs which own or manage permanent dwellings in the community. Refer to IHOIDF for details.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C539.

COMMUNITY GEOGRAPHY

CSTATE

State or Territory of community

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CSTATE

CLASSIFICATION

1. New South Wales

2. Victoria

3. Queensland

4. South Australia

5. Western Australia

6. Tasmania

7. Northern Territory

DEFINITION

This item provides the State or Territory in which the discrete Indigenous community is located. There are no discrete Indigenous communities located in the Australian Capital Territory.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C006.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CREGN

*Indigenous Region of the
community*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CREGN

CLASSIFICATION

New South Wales

01. Queanbeyan

02. Bourke

03. Coffs Harbour

04. Sydney

05. Tamworth

06. Wagga Wagga

38. Dubbo

Victoria

07. Melbourne

08. Non-metropolitan Victoria

Queensland

09. Brisbane

10. Cairns

11. Mt Isa

12. Cape York

13. Rockhampton

14. Roma

15. Torres Strait Area

16. Townsville

South Australia

17. Adelaide

18. Ceduna

19. Port Augusta

Western Australia

20. Perth

21. Broome

22. Kununurra

24. Narrogin

25. South Hedland

26. Derby

27. Kalgoorlie

28. Geraldton

Tasmania

29. Tasmania

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CREGN *continued*

Northern Territory

30. Alice Springs
31. Jabiru
32. Katherine
33. Apatula
34. Nhulunbuy
35. Tennant Creek
36. Darwin

DEFINITION

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

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

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data classification, similar to C007.

CICC

*Indigenous Co-ordination
Centre (ICC) Region of
community*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CICC

CLASSIFICATION

New South Wales

01. Queanbeyan
02. Bourke
03. Coffs Harbour
04. Sydney
05. Tamworth
06. Wagga Wagga
38. Dubbo

Victoria

07. Victoria

Queensland

09. Brisbane
10. Cairns
11. Mt Isa
13. Rockhampton
14. Roma

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CICC *continued*

15. Torres Strait Area

16. Townsville

South Australia

17. Adelaide

18. Ceduna

19. Port Augusta

Western Australia

20. Perth

21. Broome

22. Kununurra

25. South Hedland

26. Derby

27. Kalgoorlie

28. Geraldton

Tasmania

29. Tasmania

Northern Territory

30. Alice Springs

32. Katherine

34. Nhulunbuy

35. Tennant Creek

36. Darwin

DEFINITION

This item provides the Indigenous Region, formerly known as the statutory ATSIC Region or Torres Strait Area, for the communities. For most communities, their housing stock will be in the same Indigenous Region as the IHO's office, but there may be cases where they are not in the same region.

Communities located in the Australian Capital Territory are included in the Queanbeyan Indigenous Region. Communities located in Other Territories are included in the Indigenous Region that is geographically closest.

2001 CONCORDANCE

H008.

CREMT

*Remoteness Area (RA
2001) of community*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CREMT

CLASSIFICATION

0. Urban Centre of Australia

1. Inner Regional Australia

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

2. Outer Regional Australia
3. Remote Australia
4. Very Remote Australia
5. Migratory

DEFINITION

This item classifies the community into one of six different categories of accessibility and remoteness. There are six RAs in the structure, however only five RAs are presented in CHINS, with migratory excluded as not being applicable to CHINS. See the Glossary for further information on Remoteness Areas.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C041.

DREMT

*Merged Remoteness Area
of community*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

DREMT

CLASSIFICATION

1. Non-remote
2. Remote
3. Very remote Australia

DEFINITION

This item classifies the community into one of three different categories of accessibility and remoteness ranging from non-remote (1) to very remote (3). See the Glossary for further information on Remoteness Areas.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C041.

CD2001

*Discrete community
Census Collection District
(CD)*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CD2001

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

DEFINITION

The Census Collection District (CD) is the smallest geographic area defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). For further information see Collection District (CD) in the Glossary.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

	2001 CONCORDANCE
	New data item.
CAREA	POPULATION
<i>AREA code of community</i>	All discrete Indigenous communities.
	CATEGORIES
	CAREA
	CLASSIFICATION
	Numerical response
	DEFINITION
	The community AREA codes are aggregates of Collection Districts (CDs) which represent a population of at least 300 Indigenous persons. AREAs aggregate to Indigenous Regions and cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.
	2001 CONCORDANCE
	New data classification, similar to HL006.
LATC	POPULATION
<i>Latitude of community</i>	All discrete Indigenous communities.
	CATEGORIES
	LATC
	CLASSIFICATION
	Numerical response
	DEFINITION
	This item identifies the geographic location of the discrete Indigenous community in latitude. Where possible latitude readings were taken outside of the main administration building of the community.
	2001 CONCORDANCE
	New data item.
LONC	POPULATION
<i>Longitude of community</i>	All discrete Indigenous communities.
	CATEGORIES
	LONC
	CLASSIFICATION
	Numerical response

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DEFINITION

This item identifies the geographic location of the discrete Indigenous community in longitude. Where possible longitude readings were taken outside of the main administration building of the community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

POPULATION

HPOP01

*Reported usual population
of community*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

HPOP01

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of people who usually reside in the discrete Indigenous community as reported by the respondent. The usual population of the community is the number of people whose only or main residence is that community. In this context 'residence' means the community in which a person resides or intends to reside for at least six months. This includes non-Indigenous residents who meet the above criteria.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C015.

COMMUNITY OCCUPANCY

CPOP02

*Whether there was an
increase in reported usual
population (for two weeks
or more) during last 12
months*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CPOP02

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community experienced increase in population in last 12 months
5. Community did not experience increase in population in last 12 months
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether there were people staying in the community for two weeks or more in the 12 months prior to the survey, who were not usual residents.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C020.

CPOP03

Whether reported usual population increase (for two weeks or more) occurred more than once during last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency, and which had:
 - an increase in population (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months.

CATEGORIES

CPOP03

CLASSIFICATION

1. Occurred more than once
5. Did not occur more than once
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether an increase in population (people staying in the community for two weeks or more who were not usual residents) occurred more than once during the 12 months prior to the survey.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C610.

CPOP04

Reason(s) for largest increase in reported usual population (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency, and which had:
 - an increase in population (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months.

CATEGORIES

CPOP04

CLASSIFICATION

1. Cultural reasons
2. Wet season
3. Dry season

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CPOPO4 *continued*

4. Sporting/recreational events
5. Holidays/visiting
6. Seasonal work
7. Better facilities
8. Meetings
9. Other reason
97. Not applicable
98. Not collected
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the reason(s) for the largest increase in the population in the 12 months prior to the survey. The community could not identify more than one reason for the largest increase in population if those reasons occurred in the same period.

The categories are defined as follows:

- Cultural reasons– cultural or ceremonial events including 'sorry business' (such as funerals or mourning rites), rituals associated with Indigenous culture.
- Wet season – in tropical climates, the period between October and April is characterised by persistent rain and some heavy showers or storms, interspersed with drier conditions. Visitors may come into the community during the wet season due to access problems in their own communities.
- Dry season – characteristics of dry season weather are low humidity and low rainfall. The months affected by the dry season can vary in the north depending on the year and location. Generally, the dry season occurs between May and October.
- Sporting or recreational event – includes events such as sporting meetings and agricultural shows.
- Holidays or visiting – includes people visiting family and friends during Christmas, Easter, school holidays and any other major break.
- Seasonal work – seasonal work occurs at certain times during the year when people move into the community in order to find work. Types of work include cotton and fruit picking, and cattle station work.
- Better facilities – includes better roads, health, education and accommodation facilities.
- Meetings – refers to people coming into the community for meetings, for example Native Title meetings.
- Other reason – includes reasons not stated in the above categories. For example, construction workers in the community, emergency housing, employment, religious events or tourism.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C017.

CPOPO6

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

Number of people the reported usual population increased by (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months

- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency, and which had:
 - an increase in population (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months.

CATEGORIES

CPOP06

CLASSIFICATION

1. Less than 20 people
2. 20–49 people
3. 50–99 people
4. 100–199 people
5. 200 or more people
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of people staying in the community for two weeks or more who were not usual residents. The number relates to the period in which there was the largest increase in population in the 12 months prior to the survey.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C016.

CPOP07

Number of weeks of largest increase in reported usual population

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency, and which had:
 - an increase in population (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months.

CATEGORIES

CPOP07

CLASSIFICATION

- Numerical response
97. Not applicable
 98. Not collected
 99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item records the duration, in weeks, of the largest increase in the population in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

2001 CONCORDANCE

C019.

CPOP08A-L

Month(s) in which largest increase in reported usual population occurred

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency, and which had:
 - an increase in population (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months.

CATEGORIES

CPOP08A-CPOP08L

CLASSIFICATION

1. January
2. February
3. March
4. April
5. May
6. June
7. July
8. August
9. September
10. October
11. November
12. December
97. Not applicable
98. Not collected
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This identifies the month(s) for the period where the increase in usual reported population (if only one) or the largest increase in usual reported population (if more than one) occurred.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

SOCC01

Whether community unoccupied (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with a population of less than 50, that are not self administered.

CATEGORIES

SOCC01

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community unoccupied for two weeks or more in the last 12 months
5. Community was not unoccupied for two weeks or more in the last 12 months
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

SOCC01 *continued*

This item identifies community occupancy in the 12 months prior to the survey. A community was considered to have been occupied all year if there had been no times in the 12 months prior to the survey when the community was unoccupied for two weeks or more.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C030.

SOCC02

Main reason community unoccupied (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with a population of less than 50, that are not self administered.

CATEGORIES

SOCC02

CLASSIFICATION

1. Cultural reasons
2. Wet season
3. Water equipment failure
4. Establishing community/outstation
5. Being repaired
6. Other reason
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

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

The categories are defined as follows:

- Cultural reasons – cultural or ceremonial events including 'sorry business' (such as funerals or mourning rites), rituals associated with Indigenous culture.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

SOCC02 *continued*

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

2001 CONCORDANCE

C031.

SOCC04

*Number of weeks
community unoccupied
(for two weeks or more)
during last 12 months*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with a population of less than 50, that are not self administered.

CATEGORIES

SOCC04

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

97. Not applicable

98. Not collected

99. Not stated

DEFINITION

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

2001 CONCORDANCE

C033.

SOCC05

*Main destination when
community unoccupied
(for two weeks or more)
during last 12 months*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with a population of less than 50, that are not self administered.

CATEGORIES

SOCC05

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CLASSIFICATION

Textual response

Not collected

Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the name of the community or locality to which the majority of people moved to during times when the usual community was unoccupied during the 12 months prior to the survey.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C034.

DSOCC05A-C

Community identification number of main destination when community unoccupied (for two weeks or more) during last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with a population of less than 50, that are not self administered.

CATEGORIES

DSOCC05A	1st destination
DSOCC05B	2nd destination
DSOCC05C	3rd destination

CLASSIFICATION

Textual response

99999997. Not applicable

99999998. Not collected

99999999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item numerically identifies the community or locality to which the majority of people moved to during times when the usual community was unoccupied during the 12 months prior to the survey.

The item refers to the CHINS Community identification number (see COMID) when the main destination was a discrete Indigenous community, that is, it is an 8 digit numerical and 1 alpha character code.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C035.

COMMUNITY NEEDS PLAN

CNEED01

Whether community has or is developing a written plan that identifies community needs

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CNEED01 *continued*

CATEGORIES

CNEED01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Plan completed
2. Plan being developed
5. No plan developed
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies if the community has a written plan to identify community needs.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CNEED02A–M

*Main planning priorities
identified in plan*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50, and were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and
 - which indicated they had a completed community development plan.

CATEGORIES

CNEED02A–CNEED02M

CLASSIFICATION

10. More housing
11. Upgrade to water supply
12. Upgrade to electricity supply
13. Upgrade sewerage
14. Rubbish collection/disposal
15. Transport
16. Communication facilities
17. Education facilities
18. Sports facilities
19. Health care facilities
20. Animal control
21. Broadcasting capabilities
22. Other
97. Not applicable
98. Not collected
99. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DEFINITION

This item identifies the main planning priorities in the community (multiple responses were allowed).

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

EMPLOYMENT

CEMP01

*Existence of Community
Development Employment
Projects (CDEP)*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CEMP01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community has CDEP
5. Community does not have CDEP
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether there were CDEP within the community. See Glossary for definition of CDEP.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C022.

CEMP02A–K

*CDEP maintenance
services provided in the
community*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50, and were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and
 - which had a CDEP program.

CATEGORIES

CEMP02A–CEMP02K

CLASSIFICATION

1. Rubbish collection
2. Housing maintenance
3. Public facility maintenance
4. Road maintenance

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CEMP02A–K *continued*

5. Sewerage system maintenance
6. Water maintenance
7. Airstrip/helicopter pad maintenance
8. Electricity maintenance
9. Vehicle/machinery maintenance
10. Other maintenance
11. None of these maintenance services provided
97. Not applicable
98. Not collected
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to any maintenance programs conducted CDEP in the community. The community could identify more than one maintenance program. See Glossary for definition of CDEP.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C023.

PUBLIC FACILITIES ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES

CPFA01

*Whether community has
accommodation facilities*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CPFA01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community has accommodation facilities
5. Does not have community accommodation facilities
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether there were any accommodation facilities available in the community at the time of enumeration. See CPFA02 for types of accommodation facilities.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C036.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CPFA02A–J

*Community
accommodation facilities*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50, and were not linked to a parent community or resource agency, and which had:
 - community accommodation facilities.

CATEGORIES

CPFA02A–CPFA02J

CLASSIFICATION

1. Visitor accommodation
2. Camping facilities
3. Single men's accommodation
4. Single women's accommodation
5. Hostel accommodation
6. Accommodation for contract workers
7. Accommodation for people with a disability
8. Aged accommodation
9. Women's refuge
10. Other accommodation facilities
97. Not applicable
98. Not collected
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the types of accommodation facilities available in the community. The community could identify more than one accommodation facility.

The categories are defined as follows:

- Visitor accommodation – accommodation that is set aside specifically for the use of short term visitors to the community.
- Camping facilities – an area of land that has been set aside specifically for tents or caravans. Some camping grounds may have facilities such as laundry, showers, toilets and electricity.
- Single men's accommodation – accommodation that is set aside specifically for use by single men.
- Single women's accommodation – accommodation that is set aside specifically for use by single women.
- Hostel accommodation – short term accommodation that has shared facilities such as bathroom, kitchen and laundry.
- Accommodation for contract workers – accommodation intended for use by people working within the community. This excludes accommodation provided to contractors by the company.
- Accommodation for people with a disability – accommodation for people with a disability.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CPFA02A–J *continued*

- Aged accommodation – accommodation that is set aside specifically for use by retired or aged people.
- Women's refuge – short term accommodation for women and their children.
- Other – any other type of accommodation not yet mentioned.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C028.

GENERAL FACILITIES

CPFG01

*Whether any general
community facilities*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CPFG01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community has general community facilities
5. Community does not have general community facilities
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether there were any general community facilities available in the community at the time of enumeration. See CPFG02 for types of general community facilities.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C039.

CPFG02A–K

*General community
facilities*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CPFG02A–CPFG02K

CLASSIFICATION

1. Hall/meeting area
2. Administration building

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CPFG02A–K *continued*

3. Store
4. Library
5. Arts/cultural centre
6. Women's centre
7. Child care centre
8. Youth centre
9. Canteen
10. Broadcasting facilities
11. Other
97. Not applicable
98. Not collected
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies buildings in the community which can be used for community functions and administration, but excludes accommodation facilities. The community could identify more than one type of community facility.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C026.

SPORTING FACILITIES

CPFS01

Whether any community sporting facilities

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CPFS01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community has community sporting facilities
5. Community does not have community sporting facilities
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether there were any community sporting facilities available in the community at the time of enumeration. See CPFS02 for types of community sporting facilities.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C608.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CPFS02A–F

*Community sporting
facilities*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CPFS02A–CPFS02F

CLASSIFICATION

1. Sports grounds
2. Outdoor basketball/netball courts
3. Indoor or covered sporting facilities
4. Swimming pool(s)
5. Other buildings used for sport
6. Other community sporting facilities
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

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

The categories are defined as follows:

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

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CPFS02A–F *continued*

- Other community sporting facilities – includes other sports facilities in the community not covered in the above categories such as a golf course, horse training grounds, or a BMX track.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C600.

CPFS04A–F

Frequency of community use of sports facilities by type

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which:
 - reported in CPFS02 as having the applicable community sports facility.

CATEGORIES

CPFS04A Sports ground(s)

CPFS04B Outdoor court(s)

CPFS04C Indoor or covered sporting facilities

CPFS04D Swimming pool(s)

CPFS04E Other sport building(s)

CPFS04F Other sports facilities

CLASSIFICATION

1. Daily
2. Weekly or fortnightly
3. Monthly
4. Less than monthly
5. Not at all
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the frequency by which each of the selected community sports facilities was used. If there was more than one of a particular type of sports facility then the greater frequency by which each was used was recorded.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C601 – C606.

CPFS05AA–AF,
CPFS05BA–BF

Reason for non-use of sporting facilities

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CPFS05AA–AF,
CPFS05BA–BF *continued*

CATEGORIES

CPFS05AA	Sporting ground(s) 1st reason for non-use
CPFS05BA	Sporting ground(s) 2nd reason for non-use
CPFS05AB	Outdoor court(s) 1st reason for non-use
CPFS05BB	Outdoor court(s) 2nd reason for non-use
CPFS05AC	Indoor or covered sporting facilities 1st reason for non-use
CPFS05BC	Indoor or covered sporting facilities 2nd reason for non-use
CPFS05AD	Swimming pool(s) 1st reason for non-use
CPFS05BD	Swimming pool(s) 2nd reason for non-use
CPFS05AE	Other sport building(s) 1st reason for non-use
CPFS05BE	Other sport building(s) 2nd reason for non-use
CPFS05AF	Other sports facilities(s) 1st reason for non-use
CPFS05BF	Other sports facilities(s) 2nd reason for non-use

CLASSIFICATION

1. Run down and in need of repair
2. Run down and non repairable
3. Lack of equipment
4. Do not meet community needs
5. Other
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies why sporting facilities within the community are not used. More than one response is possible.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CPFS07A–F

*Organisation responsible
for maintaining sporting
facilities*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CPFS07A–CPFS07F

CLASSIFICATION

1. State or Territory Authority
2. Local Government
3. Community Council
4. Resource Agency

5. Private Contractor
6. Other Organisation
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies who is responsible for maintaining sporting facilities in the community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

PUBLIC TOILETS

CPWC01

Whether the community has public toilets

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CPWC01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community has public toilets
5. Community does not have public toilets
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether there were any public toilets in the community at the time of enumeration. Public toilets are defined as those available for use by the general community and visitors.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C044.

CPWC02

Condition of public toilets in community

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CPWC02 *continued*

CATEGORIES

CPWC02

CLASSIFICATION

1. All public toilets in working order
2. Some public toilets in working order
3. No public toilets in working order
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the working order of public toilets in the community. Public toilets are defined as those available for use by the general community and visitors.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C025.

CPWC03A–F

*Reasons public toilets are
not in working order*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - public toilets that were not in working order.

CATEGORIES

CPWC03A–CPWC03F

CLASSIFICATION

1. Run down, awaiting repair
2. Awaiting replacement
3. Funds unavailable for repair/replacement
4. Contractors/labourers unavailable
5. Other
6. Do not know why public toilets are not in working order
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies why public toilets within the community are not used. More than one response is possible.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CPWC05A–F

*Organisation responsible
for maintaining public
toilets*

POPULATION

Communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CPWC05A–CPWC05F

CLASSIFICATION

1. State or Territory Authority
2. Local Government
3. Community Council
4. Resource Agency
5. Private Contractor
7. Other organisation
97. Not applicable
98. Not collected
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the body that is responsible for maintaining public toilets in the community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

COMMUNITY WATER WATER SUPPLY

CWAS01

*Whether water is
connected to town supply*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CWAS01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community connected to water supply
5. Community not connected to water supply
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies if the community's water is connected to a town supply. A town supply is a water supply which is shared with a nearby town. The community is not

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

responsible for the water supply, it is normally maintained by a Water Authority or Shire Council.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

DWAS02

*Main source of drinking
water*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

DWAS02

CLASSIFICATION

1. Connected to town supply
2. Bore water
3. Rain water tank(s)
4. River or reservoir
5. Well or spring
6. Carted water
7. Other organised water supply
8. No organised water supply
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the main source of drinking water for the community. It refers only to those sources that are used for human consumption, and excludes those that are used only for other purposes, such as gardening water.

The categories are defined as follows:

- Connected to town supply – a water supply which is shared with a nearby town. The community is not responsible for the water supply which is often maintained by a water authority or shire council. This category does not refer to communities with a reticulated supply (water piped to a household) from a dam or river, for which the community is responsible and maintains.
- Bore water – deep underground water that is pumped to the surface through pipe(s) running down hole(s) drilled in the ground to tap this deep source of water. This category also includes artesian bores, where the water gushes out of the bore hole under its own pressure.
- Rain water tank(s) – a storage tank that receives rain water falling on roofs of structures (houses, buildings, sheds) via guttering and pipes.
- River or reservoir – surface water which may be pumped directly from a river or from storage such as a dam or reservoir. This water source is not shared with a nearby town.
- Well or spring – a well is a hole (of larger diameter than a bore) dug in the ground to reach a shallow source of permanent underground water. A spring is a shallow underground source which reaches the surface under its own pressure.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

- Carted water – water is collected from another source and delivered to the community using transportation e.g. water tankers and trucks. Exclude: Water that is reticulated or piped to the community.
- Other organised water supply – includes other sources of water to the community that are organised on a community basis. This does not include individuals bringing water into the community for personal consumption.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C050.

CWAS04

Distance from community to main drinking water supply

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - a surface water supply (such as a river, reservoir, well or spring) as their main water supply.

CATEGORIES

CWAS04

CLASSIFICATION

1. Less than 1 kilometre
2. 1–4 kilometres
3. 5–9 kilometres
4. 10 kilometres or more
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the distance between the community and the surface water supply, such as a reservoir, river, dam, weir, well, soak, lagoon or spring.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C059.

CWAS05

Whether community has any other source(s) of water

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - a main organised water supply that is not 'connected to town supply' in CWAS02.

CATEGORIES

CWAS05

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAS05 *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community has at least one other source of water
5. Community does not have an other source of water
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether there is an alternative source of water in the community in addition to the main organised water supply, for communities not connected to a town supply.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C060.

CWAS06A–F

Other source(s) of water

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - a main organised water supply that is not 'connected to town supply' .

CATEGORIES

CWAS06A–CWAS06F

CLASSIFICATION

1. Bore water
2. Rain water tank(s)
3. River or reservoir
4. Well or spring
5. Other organised water supply
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to water sources other than the main supply indicated in CWAS02, which were used by communities not connected to town water as their main supply. The community could identify more than one other water source. See CWAS02 for definition of each category.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C054.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DWAS03

Whether water supply is connected to all permanent dwellings

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- permanent dwellings; and
- an organised water supply.

CATEGORIES

DWAS03

CLASSIFICATION

1. Connected to all dwellings
5. Not connected to all dwellings
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to whether there was an organised drinking water supply connected to all permanent dwellings in the community. Permanent dwellings with water piped to the exterior of the dwelling or to a tap in the yard were considered to be connected.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C052.

DWAS04

Number of permanent dwellings not connected to community water supply

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- permanent dwellings;
- an organised water supply; and
- permanent dwellings not connected to water supply.

CATEGORIES

DWAS04

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response
999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to the number of permanent dwellings which were not connected to the community drinking water supply.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C053.

CWAS11A-F

Water supply maintenance responsibility

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAS11A–F *continued*

- an organised drinking water supply.

CATEGORIES

CWAS11A–CWAS11F

CLASSIFICATION

1. State or Territory water authority
2. Local Government
3. Community Council
4. Resource Agency
5. Private contractor
6. Other organisation
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the responsible organisation which has authority, usually given by law or legal agreement, to provide water to the community.

The categories are defined as follows:

- State or Territory water authority – includes Government departments which are responsible for the supply of water.
- Local Government – includes Local Governments and Shire Councils. Community Councils that also act as Local Governments are excluded.
- Community Council – a local Indigenous organisation which is elected by community members and is responsible for housing and related services, representing the local community in dealings with government and other agencies. This category also includes Community Government Councils in the Northern Territory as well as the Deed of Grant in Trust Councils in Queensland.
- Resource Agency – an Indigenous agency set up to provide a range of services for people living in small remote communities.
- Private contractor – includes companies or people who are hired privately by communities.
- Other organisation – includes other organisations not covered in the above categories.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C076.

CWAS13

*Whether any charges
levied for the water*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - permanent dwellings; and
 - an organised water supply.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAS13 *continued*

CATEGORIES

CWAS13

CLASSIFICATION

1. Charges are levied for the water
5. No charges are levied for the water
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether any charges are levied for the drinking water supply connected to permanent dwellings in the community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C078.

CWAS14

Basis of water levy

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - permanent dwellings;
 - an organised water supply; and
 - charges levied for the water.

CATEGORIES

CWAS14

CLASSIFICATION

1. Dwelling based
2. Community based
3. Community and dwelling based
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to the basis of the collection of payment for water usage. Community and dwelling based refers to situations where some permanent dwellings are charged individually, and others in a group.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C056.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAS15

Basis of water charge

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - permanent dwellings;
 - an organised water supply; and
 - charges levied for the water.

CATEGORIES

CWAS15

CLASSIFICATION

1. Fixed charge
2. Usage based charge
3. Other basis
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the method used to charge for water usage. Other basis includes charges based partly on a fixed charge and partly on a usage charge, such as 'excess water rates'.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C057.

WATER RESTRICTIONS

CWAR01

*Whether water
restriction(s) occurred in
last 12 months*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CWAR01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Water restriction(s) occurred in last 12 months
5. Water restriction(s) did not occur in last 12 months
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether water restriction(s) occurred in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. This refers to restrictions on the amount of water used and/or the purpose for which water can be used. Also includes periods where water may only be supplied or used at specified times during the day.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C079.

CWAR02A–E

Reason(s) for water restrictions

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised water supply; and
 - water restriction(s) in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

CWAR02A–CWAR02E

CLASSIFICATION

1. Drought
2. Normal dry season
3. Lack of storage containment
4. Poor water quality
5. Other reason
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the reason(s) for water restrictions in the 12 months prior to the survey. The community could identify more than one reason for water restrictions. See CWAR01 for definition of a water restriction.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C061.

WATER INTERRUPTIONS

CWAR04

Whether water interruption(s) occurred in last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAR04 *continued*

CATEGORIES

CWAR04

CLASSIFICATION

1. Water interruption(s) occurred in last 12 months
5. Water interruption(s) did not occur in last 12 months
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

Water interruptions refer to situations where water supply to a community or permanent dwelling is reduced or stops due to infrastructure related reasons, such as equipment breakdown, lack of power or when water is turned off to undertake maintenance work or non payment of accounts.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CWAR05A–F

Reason(s) for water interruptions

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised water supply
 - water interruption(s) in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

CWAR05A–CWAR05F

CLASSIFICATION

1. Equipment breakdown
2. Ran out of water
3. Poor water quality
4. Lack of power
5. Planned interruption
6. Other
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the reasons for water interruptions within the community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAR07

Number of times water interruptions occurred in last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised water supply;
 - water interruption(s) in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

CWAR07

CLASSIFICATION

1. Once
2. Twice
3. Three times
4. Four times
5. Five times or more
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of times the community experienced water interruptions in the last 12 months.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CWAR08

Duration of longest period of water interruption in last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised water supply
 - water interruption(s) in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

CWAR08

CLASSIFICATION

1. Less than one week
2. More than one week
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DEFINITION

This item identifies the duration of the longest period of water interruption within the community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

DWAR01

Number of days the longest period of water interruptions lasted

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised water supply
 - water interruption(s) in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

DWAR01

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

998. Not collected

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the duration, in days, of the longest period of water interruption within the community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CWAR10

Number of dwellings affected by longest interruption to water supply

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised water supply
 - water interruption(s) in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

CWAR10

CLASSIFICATION

1. A number of dwellings

2. All of the dwellings

7. Not applicable

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAR10 *continued*

8. Not collected

9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of dwellings affected by the longest interruption to the water supply within the community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CWAR11

Number of dwellings affected by longest interruption to water supply (numerical)

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised water supply
 - water interruption(s) in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

CWAR11

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

998. Not collected

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of dwellings affected by the longest interruption to the water supply within the community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

CWAM01

Whether community has a water management plan

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CWAM01

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAM01 *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

1. The community has a water management plan
5. The community does not have a water management plan
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

A Water Management Plan is a document prepared by community representatives which outlines strategies, activities and guidelines for current and future water usage for that community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CWAM02

Whether all permanent dwellings are fitted with water meters

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CWAM02

CLASSIFICATION

1. All permanent dwellings are fitted with water meters
5. Not all permanent dwellings are fitted with water meters
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

A water meter measures water consumption of a particular dwelling.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CWAM03

Whether all permanent dwellings are fitted with isolation valves

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CWAM03

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAM03 *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

1. All permanent dwellings are fitted with isolation valves
5. Not all permanent dwellings are fitted with isolation valves
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

An isolation valve is a mechanism that can be used to turn off the water supply to a particular dwelling.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

TREATMENT AND TESTING

CWAX01

Whether the community used any water treatments to treat the drinking water

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised drinking water supply that is not 'connected to town supply'.

CATEGORIES

CWAX01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Drinking water is treated
5. Drinking water is not treated
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether the community used any water treatments to treat the drinking water supply. Water treatment is any process whereby raw water is made safer and more pleasant to drink. This may occur in a special treatment plant, or simply involve boiling water or adding disinfection tablets to the drinking water.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C080.

CWAX02A–G

Type(s) of drinking water treatment

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAX02A–G *continued*

- an organised drinking water supply that is not 'connected to town supply'; and
- the drinking water treated.

CATEGORIES

CWAX02A–CWAX02G

CLASSIFICATION

1. Chlorination
2. Disinfectants
3. Direct filtration
4. Sedimentation or filtration
5. Aeration
6. Activated carbon
7. Other treatments
97. Not applicable
98. Not collected
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to treatments conducted on the community drinking water supply to improve water quality. The community could identify more than one type of water treatment.

The categories are defined as follows:

- Chlorination – chlorination includes chloramination where anhydrous ammonia is added to the chlorine, and chlorine dioxide where chlorine dioxide gas is manufactured on site and pumped through the water by the addition of hydrolic acid to the liquid sodium hypochlorite.
- Disinfectants – the process of treating water with disinfectants such as hypochlorite, ozone and UV radiation, to kill any microbes and parasites.
- Direct filtration – a water filtration plant where a chemical and polymer are added to the incoming raw water for the purpose of trapping small particles and creating larger ones (flocs). The flocs are not settled in a sedimentation tank or clarifier prior to filtration.
- Sedimentation/filtration – where a chemical is added to the incoming raw water for the purpose of trapping small particles and creating larger ones (flocs) which will readily settle. The flocs are settled in a sedimentation tank or clarifier prior to filtration.
- Aeration – the oxygen content of water is increased by various means such as bubbling air through the water. This process can be used to help treat bore water with a high iron content. It is also used to help control the growth of blue-green algae in dams.
- Activated carbon – a method of water treatment used in addition to Direct Filtration. The addition of activated carbon to a conventional treatment process is for the removal of taste and odours from a water source caused by dissolved organic materials. Also used for the removal of toxins potentially created by blue-green algae blooms.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

- Other treatments – this includes other drinking water treatments such as lime dosing and desalination.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C074.

CWAX04

*Whether water is sent
away for testing*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised drinking water supply that is not 'connected to town supply'.

CATEGORIES

CWAX04

CLASSIFICATION

1. Drinking water sent away for testing
2. Drinking water not sent away for testing
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether the community's drinking water supply was sent away for testing.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C081.

CWAX05

*Organisation responsible
for testing water*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised drinking water supply that is not 'connected to town supply'; and
 - drinking water sent away for testing.

CATEGORIES

CWAX05

CLASSIFICATION

- Textual response
Not applicable
Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DEFINITION

This item identifies the organisation responsible for testing the water.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CWAX06

Frequency of water testing

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised drinking water supply that is not 'connected to town supply'; and
 - drinking water sent away for testing.

CATEGORIES

CWAX06

CLASSIFICATION

1. Every week or more
2. Monthly
3. Every three to six months
4. Every year or less
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to the frequency of water samples being sent away for laboratory testing in the 12 months prior to the survey, to conduct chemical, physical or microbiological tests. Responses which were not specified by the categories above were coded to the nearest category. Excluded were water tests conducted on site.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C066.

CWAX07A-E

Type(s) of water testing

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised drinking water supply that is not 'connected to town supply'; and
 - drinking water sent away for testing.

CATEGORIES

CWAX07A-CWAX07E

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAX07A-E *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

1. Chemicals
2. Physical qualities such as solid particles in water
3. Micro organisms
4. Radiological
5. Other test
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the water quality factors which the community drinking water is tested for when sent away. The community could identify more than one type of test.

The categories are defined as follows:

- Chemical – a chemical test of water quality can detect and measure various substances in water such as inorganic chemicals (e.g. dissolved salts such as carbonates, chlorides, sulphates, nitrates, fluoride, iron, magnesium, copper, arsenic, asbestos, etc), and organic chemicals (for example, various natural organic chemicals such as tannins, blue-green algae toxins, by-products of disinfectants [usually chlorination], and pesticides).
- Physical – a physical test of water quality can measure things like true colour (the colour which remains after any suspended particles have been removed), taste and odour, temperature, hardness (reduced ability to get a lather using soap), acidity or alkalinity (pH), turbidity cloudiness due to suspended matter), and dissolved oxygen.
- Micro-organisms – a micro-biological test of water quality usually measures only two simple indicator organisms (total coliforms and thermotolerant coliforms or E. Coli), and sometimes heterotrophic plate counts (colony counts). Together these tests only indicate if the water is possibly contaminated with pathogenic microbes, and the general bacterial content of the water. There are other specific (and expensive) tests for specific micro-organisms, such as the virus hepatitis A, and protozoa such as cryptosporidium and giardia which are done when their presence is suspected to be causing health problems.
- Radiological – a radionuclide is an isotope of an element that is unstable and undergoes radioactive decay. Radiological water tests that can be conducted might include special tests for radionuclides such as uranium, radium, radon, and other beta-emitting and gamma-emitting radioisotopes. These are usually not done routinely.
- Other test – other water tests can include special tests for radionuclides such as uranium, radium, radon, and other beta-emitting and gamma-emitting radioisotopes, however, these are not routinely performed.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C067.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAX09

*Whether community's
water failed testing in last
12 months*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised drinking water supply that is not 'connected to town supply'; and
 - drinking water sent away for testing.

CATEGORIES

CWAX09

CLASSIFICATION

1. Drinking water failed testing
2. Do not know if drinking water failed testing
5. Drinking water did not fail testing
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether the community's drinking water failed testing in the 12 months prior to the survey.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C082.

CWAX10A-E

*Type(s) of water test
failures in last 12 months*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised drinking water supply that is not 'connected to town supply';
 - the drinking water sent away for testing;
 - drinking water which failed testing in the 12 months prior to the survey; and
 - notification of type of drinking water test failure.

CATEGORIES

CWAX10A-CWAX10E

CLASSIFICATION

1. Chemicals
2. Physical
3. Micro-organisms
4. Radiological
5. Other
7. Not applicable

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAX10A–E *continued*

8. Not collected

9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the type(s) of water test failures which occurred in the 12 months prior to the survey. The community could identify more than one type of water test failure.

The categories are defined as follows:

- Chemical – refers to the discovery of various substances in the community drinking water such as inorganic chemicals (e.g. dissolved salts such as carbonates, chlorides, sulphates, nitrates, fluoride, iron, magnesium, copper, arsenic, asbestos, etc), and organic chemicals (e.g. various natural organic chemicals such as tannins, blue-green algae toxins, by-products of disinfectants [usually chlorination], and pesticides).
- Physical – indicates that the water's true colour (the colour that remains after any suspended particles have been removed), taste and odour, temperature, hardness (reduced ability to get a lather using soap), acidity or alkalinity (pH), turbidity (cloudiness due to suspended matter), or dissolved oxygen, are of a low standard.
- Micro-organisms – usually indicates the presence of either of two simple organisms, total coliforms and thermotolerant coliforms, or E.Coli, or the presence of heterotrophic plate counts (colony counts). A failure of this test can only indicate whether the water is possibly contaminated with pathogenic microbes, and general bacteria. There are other specific tests that could be failed indicating specific micro-organisms in the water such as the virus hepatitis A, and protozoa such as cryptosporidium and giardia.
- Radiological – a radionuclide is an isotope of an element that is unstable and undergoes radioactive decay. Radiological water tests that can be conducted might include special tests for radionuclides such as uranium, radium, radon, and other beta-emitting and gamma-emitting radioisotopes. These are usually not done routinely.
- Other type of failure – includes discovery of radionuclides such as uranium, radium, radon, and other beta-emitting radioisotopes.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C070.

CWAX12

Whether water testing results required corrective action

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised drinking water supply that is not 'connected to town supply';
 - the drinking water sent away for testing; and
 - drinking water which failed testing in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CWAX12 *continued*

CATEGORIES

CWAX12

CLASSIFICATION

1. Corrective action was required on water that failed testing
5. No corrective action was required on water that failed testing
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies if corrective action was required on water that failed testing.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CWAX13

*Action(s) taken as a result
of drinking water test
failures in last 12 months*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised drinking water supply that is not 'connected to town supply';
 - the drinking water sent away for testing; and
 - drinking water which failed testing in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

CWAX13

CLASSIFICATION

1. Alternative water supply provided or used
2. Boil water notice
3. Other
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to the type(s) of action taken as a result of the failed drinking water test(s) in the 12 months prior to the survey. The community could identify more than one form of action taken.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C072.

COMMUNITY ELECTRICITY ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

CELS01

Main source of electricity

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CELS01

CLASSIFICATION

1. State grid/transmitted supply
2. Community generators
3. Domestic generators
4. Solar
5. Solar hybrid
6. Other organised electricity supply
7. No organised electricity supply
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the main source of electricity supply for the community.

The categories are defined as follows:

- State grid/transmitted supply – this form of electricity supply is generated by a large power station which transmits electricity to the community or urban centre through a network of high voltage powerlines. Electricity generation can be produced in a number of ways such as hydro-electric, coal and natural gas. Also includes where a community receives its electricity supply from a nearby town or community with their own electricity supply.
- Community generators – this type of power generator is usually fuelled by diesel or natural gas and typically has the capacity to generate enough power for 20 or more dwellings. A community generator can produce approximately 80 kilowatts. An average dwelling can use up to 2.4 kilowatts.
- Domestic generators – this type of power generator can be either run off diesel, fuel or petrol. A domestic generator is designed to provide power to one dwelling but could support two dwellings. Typically, a domestic generator output is approximately 5 kilowatts.
- Solar – this method of power generation captures the heat of the sun and converts this heat into electricity, or uses the heat directly. Solar power used only to provide hot water was excluded.
- Solar hybrid – these are a mix of two power generators. One generator is fuelled by the heat of the sun. The other system is a backup for overcast days. This could be a generator fuelled by diesel or hydro electricity (powered by water).
- Other organised electricity supply – the other category is used if a source of power other than the options listed was mentioned. Examples of other power sources are:
 - Hydro electric – using water flow to generate power.
 - Wind – uses the wind flow to generate power.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

- Biomass – the conversion of biomass, such as wood or decomposing materials to a fuel such as ethanol.
- Methane – gas tapped from a landfill site for electricity generation.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C100.

CELS03

Whether community has any other source(s) of electricity

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised electricity supply that is not 'state grid/transmitted supply'.

CATEGORIES

CELS03

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community has at least one other source of electricity
5. Community does not have an other source of electricity
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether there is an alternative source of electricity in the community in addition to the main organised electricity supply, for communities not connected to State grid/transmitted supply.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C114.

CELS04A–D

Other source(s) of electricity

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised electricity supply that is not 'state grid/transmitted supply'.

CATEGORIES

CELS04A–CELS04D

CLASSIFICATION

1. Domestic generators
2. Solar
3. Solar hybrid
4. Other organised electricity supply

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CELS04A–D *continued*

- 7. Not applicable
- 8. Not collected
- 9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to electricity sources, other than the main source indicated in CELS01, which was used by communities not connected to the state grid/transmitted supply as their main supply. The community could identify more than one other source of electricity. See CELS01 for category definitions.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C104.

CELS06

Whether electricity supply is connected to all permanent dwellings

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with permanent dwellings and an organised electricity supply.

CATEGORIES

CELS06

CLASSIFICATION

- 1. Electricity supply is connected to all permanent dwellings
- 5. Electricity supply is not connected to all permanent dwellings
- 7. Not applicable
- 8. Not collected
- 9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether there was a supply of electricity to all permanent dwellings in the community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C102.

CELS07

Number of permanent dwellings not connected to electricity supply

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities permanent dwellings with an organised electricity supply.

CATEGORIES

CELS07

CLASSIFICATION

- 1. Electricity supply is connected to a number of dwellings
- 2. Electricity supply is connected to all dwellings
- 7. Not applicable

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CELS07 *continued*

8. Not collected

9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether there was a supply to all permanent dwellings in the community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C103.

DELS02

Number of permanent dwellings not connected to community electricity supply (numerical)

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with permanent dwellings and an organised electricity supply.

CATEGORIES

DELS02

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

DEFINITION

This item refers to the number of permanent dwellings which were not connected to the community electricity supply.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C103.

CELS09A–C

Reason permanent dwellings not connected to electricity supply

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with permanent dwellings and an organised electricity supply.

CATEGORIES

CELS09A–CELS09C

CLASSIFICATION

1. Funds unavailable

2. Contractors/labourers unavailable

3. Other

7. Not applicable

8. Not collected

9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the reason permanent dwellings are not connected to the electricity supply.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

CELM01

Metered supply of electricity

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - permanent dwellings; and
 - an organised electricity supply.

CATEGORIES

CELM01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Dwelling based (including pre-paid cards)
2. Community based
3. Community and dwelling based
4. Electricity not metred
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to the method by which the community electricity supply was metered. Metered supply of electricity refers to the number of kilowatts of electricity being used by a dwelling, measured by a kilowatt hour meter.

The categories are defined as follows:

- Dwelling based – dwellings have their own meter and are charged for the use of the electricity per kilowatt hour. This also includes the use of prepaid electricity cards.
- Community based – refers to electricity that is provided to individual dwellings, however there is only one meter box for the entire community. This meter box is used to determine the charge for the community for the use of electricity per kilowatt hours.
- Community and dwelling based – refers to cases where a mixture of electricity monitoring is used. Usually this occurs in communities where the original older dwellings share the same meter box, while newer dwellings have individual supply.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C106.

CELM02A–F

Electricity supply maintenance responsibility

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CELM02A–F *continued*

- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised electricity supply.

CATEGORIES

CELM02A–CELM02F

CLASSIFICATION

1. State or Territory power authority
2. Local Government
3. Community Council
4. Resource Agency
5. Private contractor
6. Other organisation
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the responsible organisation which has authority, usually given by law or legal agreement, to provide electricity to the community.

The categories are defined as follows:

- State or Territory power authority – includes Government departments which are responsible for the supply of electricity.
- Local Government – includes Local Governments and Shire Councils. Community Councils that are also Local Governments are excluded.
- Community Council – a local Indigenous organisation which is elected by community members and is responsible for housing and related services, representing the local community in dealings with government and other agencies. This category also includes Community Government Councils in the Northern Territory as well as the Deed of Grant in Trust Councils in Queensland.
- Resource Agency – an Indigenous agency set up to provide a range of services for people living in small remote communities.
- Private contractor – includes companies or people who are hired privately by communities.
- Other organisation – includes other organisations not covered in the above categories.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C112.

CELM04

Whether individual households are charged for electricity

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CELM04 *continued*

- an organised electricity supply.

CATEGORIES

CELM04

CLASSIFICATION

1. Individual households are charged for electricity
5. Individual households are not charged for electricity
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies if individual households are charged for electricity. It includes the purchase of prepaid electricity cards and also where electricity is included in rent charges.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CELM05A–F

*Organisation responsible
for administering
electricity charges to
households*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CELM05A–CELM05F

CLASSIFICATION

1. State or Territory power authority
2. Local Government
3. Community Council
4. Resource Agency
5. Private contractor
6. Other organisation
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the organisation responsible for the administration of electricity charges.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INTERRUPTIONS

CELI01

Whether community experienced interruption(s) to the electricity supply in last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CELI01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Experienced interruptions to the electricity supply
5. Did not experience interruptions to the electricity supply
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether the community experienced interruptions to the electricity supply in the 12 months prior to the survey. An interruption to the electricity supply is where the continuous supply of electricity to a community or permanent dwelling is stopped. Information was only collected for interruptions lasting one hour or more. Cases where householders are restricted in their use of electrical appliances due to poor or low electricity supply (i.e. brown outs) were excluded.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C115.

CELI02

Number of electricity interruptions in last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CELI02

CLASSIFICATION

1. 1–4 times
5. 5–9 times

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CELI02 *continued*

- 10. 10–14 times
- 15. 15–19 times
- 20. 20 times or more
- 97. Not applicable
- 98. Not collected
- 99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to the frequency of interruptions to the electricity supply within the community in the 12 months prior to the survey.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C107.

CELI03

*Duration of longest
electricity interruption in
last 12 months*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised electricity supply
 - electricity interruption in last 12 months

CATEGORIES

CELI03

CLASSIFICATION

- 1. Less than one day
- 2. One day or more
- 7. Not applicable
- 8. Not collected
- 9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to the length of the longest interruption to the electricity supply within the community in the 12 months prior to the survey.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C111.

DELI01

*Number of hours the
community was without
electricity*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised electricity supply
 - electricity interruption in last 12 months

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DELI01 *continued*

CATEGORIES

DELI01

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

998. Not collected

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to the number of hours the community was without power.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CELI06

*Whether electricity
interruptions occur at a
particular time of year*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised electricity supply ; and
 - interruptions to the electricity supply in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

CELI06

CLASSIFICATION

1. Interruptions occur at a particular time of year

5. Interruptions do not occur at a particular time of year

7. Not applicable

8. Not collected

9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether the community usually experiences interruptions to the electricity supply at a particular time of the year.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C116.

CELI07A-L

*Month(s) when electricity
interruptions most often
occur*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CELI07A–L *continued*

- interruptions to the electricity supply in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

CELI07A–CELI07L

CLASSIFICATION

1. January
2. February
3. March
4. April
5. May
6. June
7. July
8. August
9. September
10. October
11. November
12. December
97. Not applicable
98. Not collected
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item indicates the months of the year in which interruptions to the electricity supply usually occur.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C108.

CELI08A–G

Reason(s) for electricity interruptions

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised electricity supply; and
 - interruptions to the electricity supply in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

CELI08A–CELI08G

CLASSIFICATION

1. Storms
2. Equipment breakdown
3. No fuel
4. Planned outage for maintenance
5. Vandalism

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CELI08A-G *continued*

6. System overload
7. Other reason
92. Do not know why the electricity supply was interrupted
97. Not applicable
98. Not collected
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the reason(s) for interruptions to the electricity supply in the 12 months prior to the survey. One reason for an interruption to the electricity supply is a planned outage for maintenance. A planned outage is usually conducted by the organisation responsible for the supply of power to the community and is used to stop the electricity supply so maintenance on existing equipment can be undertaken. The community is normally notified of any planned outages. System overload refers to the inadequate capacity of the electricity supply to cope with the demand for power causing interruptions to the supply.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C109.

CELI10

Number of permanent dwellings affected by electricity interruptions

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised electricity supply;
 - interruptions to the electricity supply in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

CELI10

CLASSIFICATION

1. Number of houses or flats
2. All of the houses or flats
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies if a number of houses or all of the houses were affected by electricity interruptions in the last 12 months.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DELI02

Number of permanent dwellings affected by electricity interruptions (numerical)

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised electricity supply;
 - interruptions to the electricity supply in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

DELI02

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

998. Not collected

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings affected by electricity interruptions in the last 12 months.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

ALTERNATE POWER SUPPLY

CGAS01

Whether community has a gas supply

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CGAS01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community has a gas supply

5. Community does not have a gas supply

8. Not collected

9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether the community has a gas supply.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CGAS02

Source of gas supply

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CGAS02

CLASSIFICATION

1. Connected to main gas line
2. Bottled gas
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

Connected to the main gas supply refers to gas piped directly to dwellings from an external source usually shared with a nearby town. The community is not responsible for the gas supply which is often maintained by a utility authority.

Bottled gas refers to gas piped into the dwelling from a gas bottle attached to the dwelling. It includes large community gas bottles (bulk storage), from which gas is piped to dwellings.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

COMMUNITY SEWERAGE SEWERAGE SYSTEM

CSES01

Whether all permanent dwellings have a sewerage system

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CSES01

CLASSIFICATION

1. All permanent dwellings have a sewerage system
5. All permanent dwellings do not have a sewerage system
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CSES01 *continued*

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether all permanent dwellings in the community were connected to an organised sewerage system.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C158.

CSES02

How many permanent dwellings do not have a sewerage system

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CSES02

CLASSIFICATION

1. A number of permanent dwellings
2. All of the permanent dwelling
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings in the community which were not connected an organised sewerage system.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C159.

DSES04

Whether sewerage system is connected to all permanent dwellings

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with permanent dwellings.

CATEGORIES

DSES04

CLASSIFICATION

1. A sewerage system is connected to all permanent dwellings
5. A sewerage system is not connected to all permanent dwelling
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether all permanent dwellings in the community are connected to an organised sewerage system.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DSES04 *continued*

2001 CONCORDANCE
C158.

DSES08

Number of permanent dwellings that do not have a sewerage system (numerical)

POPULATION
All discrete Indigenous communities with permanent dwellings.

CATEGORIES
DSES08

CLASSIFICATION
Numerical response
997. Not applicable
998. Not stated

DEFINITION
This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings in the community which were not connected an organised sewerage system.

2001 CONCORDANCE
C159.

CSES04A–H

Main type of sewerage system

POPULATION
All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES
CSES04A–CSES04H

CLASSIFICATION
1. Connected to town system
2. Community water-borne system
3. Septic tanks with common effluent disposal
4. Septic tanks with leach drain
5. Pit toilets
6. Pan toilets
7. Other disposal
8. No organised sewerage system
97. Not applicable
99. Not stated

DEFINITION
This item identifies the main type of sewerage system used in the community. The main sewerage system refers to the sewerage system that serviced the greatest number of permanent dwellings in the community. In cases where two or more sewerage systems serviced a community with an equal number of permanent dwellings connected, the higher order system was determined to be the main system. A sewerage system includes both water based and dry systems for the disposal of human waste.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CSES04A–H *continued*

The categories are defined as follows:

- Connected to town system – a water-borne system (i.e. a water carrying system) shared with a nearby town, with a typical domestic cistern, where water is used to flush and transport wastes away from the community for treatment and disposal.
- Community water-borne system – a water-borne system with a typical domestic cistern, where water is used to flush and transport wastes for nearby treatment and disposal. This is a complete system only serving the community, and is not connected to any other town or community.
- Septic tank with common effluent disposal – a water borne system in which individual houses have a septic tank for initial treatment of the sewerage, and where water from the septic tanks is piped to a common effluent pond for final treatment and disposal. The septic tanks in this system do not have a leach drain.
- Septic tank with leach drain – a water-borne system in which individual houses have a septic tank connected to a leach drain for local disposal of waste water adjacent to each dwelling. This also includes cases where two dwellings may be connected to the one septic tank and/or leach drain.
- Pit toilet – a dry toilet comprising of a simple hole in the ground. No water is used for disposal of the human waste. There are several types including the simple shallow drop-hole toilet, the deeper bore-hole toilet, and the shallow vented improved pit latrine.
- Pan toilet – a dry toilet. Human waste is collected in pans and these pans are collected and transported away from the community for disposal at another site.
- Other organised sewerage system – includes chemical toilets, biological systems or any other system not classified under the above categories.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C150.

DSES07A

Number of permanent dwellings with septic tanks with leach drains as main sewerage system

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- permanent dwellings; and
- an organised sewerage system.

CATEGORIES

DSES07A

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings in the community which had septic tanks with leach drains as the main sewerage system. See CSES04A–H for definition of septic tanks with leach drains. Permanent dwellings may have more than one type of sewerage system..

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DSES07A *continued*

2001 CONCORDANCE
C154.

DSES07B

*Number of permanent
dwellings with pit toilets
as main sewerage system*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- permanent dwellings; and
- an organised sewerage system.

CATEGORIES

DSES07B

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response
997. Not applicable
999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings in the community which had pit toilets as the main sewerage system. See CSES04A–H for definition of pit toilets. Permanent dwellings may have more than one type of sewerage system.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C155.

DSES07C

*Number of permanent
dwellings with pan toilets
as main sewerage system*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- permanent dwellings; and
- an organised sewerage system.

CATEGORIES

DSES07C

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response
997. Not applicable
999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings in the community which had pan toilets as the main sewerage system. See CSES04A–H for definition of pan toilets. Permanent dwellings may have more than one type of sewerage system.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C155.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DSES07D

Number of permanent dwellings with other type of disposal system as main sewerage system

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- permanent dwellings; and
- an organised sewerage system

CATEGORIES

DSES07D

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings in the community which had a sewage disposal system not covered in other categories. See CSES04A–H for examples of other type of disposal system. Permanent dwellings may have more than one type of sewerage system.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C156.

CSES08

Frequency septic tank is pumped out

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - either septic tanks with common effluent disposal or septic tanks with leach drain as main or other sewerage system.

CATEGORIES

CSES08

CLASSIFICATION

1. Every 6 months or more

2. Every year

3. Every 18 months

4. Every 24 months or less

5. Does not need pumping out as yet

7. Not applicable

8. Not collected

9. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CSES08 *continued*

DEFINITION

This item identifies how often communities with either septic tanks with common effluent disposal or septic tanks with leach drain as main or other sewerage system, had their tanks pumped out (desludged). Responses which were not within the categories above were coded to the nearest category.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C160.

CSES09

Whether waste water from laundry or kitchen is disposed into the septic tank used for sewerage

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CSES09

CLASSIFICATION

1. Waste water is disposed into the septic tank used for sewerage
5. Waste water is not disposed into the septic tank used for sewerage
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether the waste water from the household's laundry or kitchen get emptied into the same septic system used for sewerage.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CSES10

How waste water is disposed of

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency and which had:
 - septic tanks with common effluent disposal, septic tanks with leach drain, pit toilets, pan toilets, other sewerage system or no sewerage system.

CATEGORIES

CSES10

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CSES10 *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

1. Soak pit
2. Ground or surface run off
3. Separate septic system
4. Other type of disposal
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

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

The categories are defined as follows:

- Same septic system used for sewage – a septic tank used by a community for the disposal of both grey water and human waste.
- Separate septic system – two septic tanks used within the community. One is used for the disposal of grey water and the other for the disposal of human waste.
- Ground or surface run off – grey water flows directly onto the ground surface near the household source. Disposal is not controlled, and ponding (refer to definition of ponding in CDRP02) may occur where the ground is not porous, or a crust may develop on the surface from the grey water itself. This may or may not be used with a grease trap.
- Soak pit – a simple hole in the ground filled with rocks, gravel and sand, of decreasing size from the surface to the bottom, for the disposal of grey water. This cannot be used for toilet waste. A soak pit can exist with or without a grease trap.
- Other type – includes use of a leach drain or tank system.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C166.

CSES12

Method waste water from laundry or kitchen is disposed of for households with pit or pan toilets

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CSES12

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CSES12 *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

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

DEFINITION

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

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

CSEO10A–F

*Sewerage system
maintenance responsibility*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CSEO10A–CSEO10F

CLASSIFICATION

1. State or Territory water authority
2. Local Government
3. Community Council
4. Resource Agency
5. Private contractor
6. Other organisation
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the responsible organisation which has authority, usually given by law or legal agreement, to provide a sewerage system to the community.

The categories are defined as follows:

- State or Territory water authority – includes Government departments which are responsible for the supply of water, which includes responsibility for sewerage maintenance.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CSE010A–F *continued*

- Local Government – includes Local Governments and Shire Councils. Community Councils that also act as Local Governments are excluded.
- Community Council – a local Indigenous organisation which is elected by community members and is responsible for housing and related services, representing the local community in dealings with government and other agencies. This category also includes Community Government Councils in the Northern Territory as well as the Deed of Grant in Trust Councils in Queensland.
- Resource Agency – an Indigenous agency set up to provide a range of services for people living in small remote communities.
- Private contractor – includes companies or people who are hired privately by communities.
- Other organisation – includes other organisations not covered in the above categories.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C169.

OVERFLOWS OR LEAKAGES

CSE001

Whether community experienced sewerage system overflows or leakages in last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - permanent dwellings; and
 - an organised sewerage system.

CATEGORIES

CSE001

CLASSIFICATION

1. Experienced sewerage system overflows or leakages
5. Did not experience sewerage system overflows or leakages
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether the community experienced sewerage system overflows or leakages in the 12 months prior to the survey. An overflow or leakage refers to human waste (other than rubbish) that is not properly drained through the normal sewage disposal system.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C168.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CSEO02

Number of sewerage system overflows or leakages in last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - permanent dwellings;
 - an organised sewerage system; and
 - sewerage system overflows or leakages in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

CSEO02

CLASSIFICATION

1. 1–4 times
2. 5–9 times
3. 10–14 times
4. 15–19 times
5. 20 times or more
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of sewerage system overflows or leakages experienced by the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CSEO01 for definition of sewerage system overflow or leakage.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C161.

CSEO03

Duration of sewerage system overflows or leakages in last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - permanent dwellings;
 - an organised sewerage system; and
 - sewerage system overflows or leakages in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

CSEO03

CLASSIFICATION

1. Less than one week
2. One week or more

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CSE003 *continued*

7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to the length of the longest sewerage system overflow or leakage within the community in the 12 months prior to the survey.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C165.

DSEO01

Number of days the longest sewerage system overflow or leakage lasted in the last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - permanent dwellings;
 - an organised sewerage system; and
 - sewerage system overflows or leakages in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

DSEO01

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

998. Not collected

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to the number of days of the longest sewerage system overflow or leakage in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CSE001 for definition of sewerage system overflow or leakage.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C165.

CSE006A-H

Reason(s) for sewerage system overflows or leakages

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - permanent dwellings;
 - an organised sewerage system; and
 - sewerage system overflows or leakages.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CSEO06A–H *continued*

CATEGORIES

CSEO06A–CSEO06H

CLASSIFICATION

1. Blocked drains
2. Equipment failure
3. Insufficient capacity of septic system
4. Wet season
5. Population increases
6. Design or installation problems
7. Inappropriate use
8. Other reason
97. Not applicable
98. Not collected
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the reason(s) for sewerage system overflows or leakages in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CSEO01 for definition of sewerage system overflow or leakage.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C162.

CSEO08

Whether any permanent dwellings were affected by overflows or leakages in last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - permanent dwellings;
 - an organised sewerage system; and
 - sewerage system overflows or leakages.

CATEGORIES

CSEO08

CLASSIFICATION

1. A number of permanent dwellings
2. No permanent dwellings
3. All permanent dwellings
97. Not applicable
98. Not collected
99. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CSEO08 *continued*

DEFINITION

This item identifies if permanent dwellings were affected by overflows or leakages in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CSEO01 for definition of sewerage system overflow or leakage.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C164.

DSEO02

Number of permanent dwellings affected by overflows or leakages in last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - permanent dwellings;
 - an organised sewerage system; and
 - sewerage system overflows or leakages.

CATEGORIES

DSEO02

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

998. Not collected

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings affected by overflows or leakages in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CSEO01 for definition of sewerage system overflow or leakage.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C164.

COMMUNITY DRAINAGE PONDING

CDRP01

Whether community experienced ponding in last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CDRP01

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CDRP01 *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community experienced ponding
5. Community did not experience ponding
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether the community ever experiences ponding. Ponding refers to pools of water that remain stagnant for a period of one week or more and cover an area of at least 10 square metres. Pooling of water only during heavy rains or wet season are not considered to be ponding if they drain quickly. The pool of stagnant water must occur within the boundary of the discrete community. Naturally occurring swamps or lagoons are not considered to be ponding.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C210.

CDRP02

*Number of times ponding
has occurred in last 12
months*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which:
 - experienced ponding in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

CDRP02

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community did not experience ponding
2. Once
3. Twice
4. Three times
5. Four times
6. Five times or more
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the frequency of ponding that occurred in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CDRP01 for definition of ponding.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C200.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CDRP03

Number of weeks the longest period of ponding occurred in last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which:
 - experienced ponding in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

CDRP03

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

97. Not applicable

98. Not collected

99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to the longest period of consecutive weeks that ponding occurred in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. Only periods of one week or more were included. See CDRP01 for definition of ponding.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C204.

CDRP04A–F

Reason(s) for ponding

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which:
 - experienced ponding in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

CDRP04A–CDRP04F

CLASSIFICATION

1. Rain

2. Overflowing or blocked drains

3. Sewage or water leakage

4. Overflow of river/inlet

5. Poor drainage

6. Other reason

7. Not applicable

8. Not collected

9. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CDRP04A–F *continued*

DEFINITION

This item identifies the reason(s) for ponding in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. The community could identify more than one reason for ponding. See CDRP01 for definition of ponding.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C201.

CDRP06

Number of permanent dwellings affected by ponding in last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - ponding in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

CDRP06

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

998. Not collected

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings affected by ponding in the 12 months prior to the survey. This includes only dwellings where access to the dwelling was not easily obtained or where ponding came within a few metres of the dwelling. See C210 for definition of ponding.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C203.

FLOODING

CDRF01

Whether community experienced flooding in last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CDRF01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community experienced flooding

5. Community did not experience flooding

9. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CDRF01 *continued*

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether the community experienced flooding in the 12 months prior to the survey. Flooding is defined as instances where water courses overflow and inundate either part or all sections of the community. Natural swamps, lagoons or creeks which overflow and discharge water through residential, administration or recreational areas of the community were considered as flooding.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C211.

CDRF02

*Number of times flooding
has occurred in last 12
months*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - flooding in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

CDRF02

CLASSIFICATION

1. Once
2. Twice
3. Three times
4. Four times
5. Five or more times
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to the number of times flooding occurred in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CDRF01 for definition of flooding.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C205.

CDRF03

*Duration of longest period
of flooding in last 12
months*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - flooding in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

CDRF03

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CDRF03 *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

1. Less than one week
2. More than one week
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to the duration of the longest period of flooding in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CDRF01 for definition of flooding.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C207.

DDRF01

Number of days longest period of flooding occurred in last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - flooding in the 12 months prior to the survey.

CATEGORIES

DDRF01

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable
998. Not collected
999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to the duration of the longest period of consecutive days that flooding occurred in the community in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CDRF01 for definition of flooding.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C207.

DDRF02

Number of permanent dwellings affected by flooding in last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- flooding in the 12 months prior to the survey; and
- permanent dwellings.

CATEGORIES

DDRF02

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DDRF02 *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings affected by flooding in the 12 months prior to the survey. Permanent dwellings affected by flooding include where water damage has occurred to living areas such as the lounge room, dining room, kitchen, bedrooms or hallways. It excludes dwellings where water damage is confined to garage or storage areas.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C206.

WASTE MANAGEMENT RUBBISH COLLECTION

CRUB01

*Whether community has
organised rubbish
collection*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CRUB01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community has organised rubbish collection

5. Community does not have organised rubbish collection

8. Not collected

9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether the community had an organised program for the collection and removal of rubbish by an agency rather than individual householders. It includes services which collect household rubbish from each dwelling or a group of dwellings on a regular basis.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C250.

CRUB02

*Frequency of organised
rubbish collection*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CRUB02 *continued*

- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - an organised rubbish collection.

CATEGORIES

CRUB02

CLASSIFICATION

1. Daily
2. Three times a week
3. Twice a week
4. Once a week
5. Less often than once a week
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to the frequency of the organised rubbish collection in the community. See CRUB01 for definition of organised rubbish collection.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C253.

CRUB03

Extent of organised rubbish collection

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CRUB03

CLASSIFICATION

1. Each dwelling in community
2. Central point in community
3. Other location
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the location within the community from which the rubbish was collected.. See CRUB01 for definition of organised rubbish collection.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CRUB03 *continued*

2001 CONCORDANCE
C254.

RUBBISH COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

CRUB05A–E

*Organised rubbish
collection responsibility*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CRUB05A–CRUB05E

CLASSIFICATION

1. Local Government
2. Community Council
3. Resource Agency
4. Private contractor
5. Other organisation
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the organisation responsible for collecting the community's rubbish on a regular basis. See CRUB01 for definition of organised rubbish collection.

The categories are defined as follows:

- Local Government – includes Local Governments and Shire Councils. Community Councils that are also Local Governments are excluded.
- Community Council – a local Indigenous organisation which is elected by community members and is responsible for housing and related services, representing the local community in dealings with government and other agencies. This category also includes Community Government Councils in the Northern Territory as well as the Deed of Grant in Trust Councils in Queensland.
- Resource Agency – an Indigenous agency set up to provide a range of services for people living in small remote communities.
- Private contractor – includes companies or people who are hired privately by communities.
- Other organisation – includes other organisations not covered in the above categories.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C251.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RUBBISH DISPOSAL

CRUB07

*Whether the community
has own rubbish tip*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CRUB07

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community has own rubbish tip
5. Community does not have own rubbish tip
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to an area of community land set aside for the disposal of rubbish.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CRUB08

*Whether any part of the
tip is fenced*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CRUB08

CLASSIFICATION

1. Part of the tip is fenced
5. No part of the tip is fenced
7. Not applicable
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies if any part of the tip is fenced. A fenced tip is one where at least one of the tip's boundaries is fenced.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

DRUB01

Type of rubbish disposal

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

DRUB01

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DRUB01 *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

1. Fenced community tip
2. Unfenced community tip
3. Rubbish tip outside of community land
4. Burnt
5. Buried
6. Other
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the type of rubbish disposal used by the community.

The categories are defined as follows:

- Fenced community tip – an area of land set aside for the disposal of rubbish inside the community, which has a fence which separates it either partly or entirely from the rest of the community.
- Unfenced community tip – an area of land set aside for the disposal of rubbish inside the community, which does not have a fence which separates it from the rest of the community.
- Rubbish tip outside of community land – a rubbish tip used by the community but is not located within the community boundaries. It includes discrete communities located within town/urban centres that use the town/urban centre tip, as well as communities with a population of less than 50 that use the main community disposal system.
- Burnt – the rubbish is burnt by a community incinerator or by individual households.
- Buried – the rubbish is buried by the community or individual households.
- Other type of rubbish disposal – includes other types not covered in the above categories.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C256.

COMMUNITY TRANSPORT ACCESS TO NEAREST SERVICE CENTRE

CTRA01

*Name of nearest town with
major services*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CTRA01

CLASSIFICATION

Textual response
Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CTRA01 *continued*

DEFINITION

This item provides the name of the nearest town to which people in the community usually go for major shopping and banking services.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C300.

CTRA02

Whether community is located in town with major services

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:
 - not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services.

CATEGORIES

CTRA02

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community located in town with major services
5. Community not located in town with major services
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether the community was located in the nearest town with major shopping and banking services identified in CTRA01.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C303.

USUAL TRANSPORT METHOD

CTRA03

Main form of transport to nearest town with major services

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities which were not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services.

CATEGORIES

CTRA03

CLASSIFICATION

1. Road
2. Air
3. Sea
7. Not applicable
9. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CTRA03 *continued*

DEFINITION

This item identifies the type of transport used to travel between the community and the nearest town with major shopping and banking services identified in CTRA01. The main form of transport which contributes to the greatest part of the journey was recorded for communities where more than one type of transport was required. In cases where different modes of transport could be used in dry and wet seasons, the type of transport used during the dry season was recorded as the usual mode.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C301.

CTRA04

Usual method of transport to nearest town with major services

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency;
 - that were not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services identified in CTRA01.

CATEGORIES

CTRA04

CLASSIFICATION

1. Private transport (included privately owned vehicle, hire cars)
2. Public transport (included community bus services, taxis)
3. Community transport (community owned vehicle)
4. Other transport
97. Not applicable
98. Not collected
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

- Private Transport – transport owned by a private company or individual for personal use. For example, chartered flights where air service is for private use, not available to the general public and routes are tailored to the needs of the client.
- Public Transport – Government funded or commercial transport services available for public use, e.g. regular bus, ferry or air services.
- Community Transport – transport is owned or funded by the community or community council.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CTRA06

Time taken to travel to nearest town with major services

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities which were not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services.

CATEGORIES

CTRA06

CLASSIFICATION

1. Less than one hour
2. One hour or more
7. Not applicable
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item indicates the time taken to travel between the community and the nearest town with major shopping and banking services identified in CTRA01. If more than one form of transport was used, the total time for the trip was recorded.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C302.

DTRA01

Number of minutes to nearest town with major services

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities which were not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services.

CATEGORIES

DTRA01

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response
9997. Not applicable
9999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item indicates the length of time it takes to travel between the community and the nearest town with major shopping and banking services identified in CTRA01. If more than one form of transport was used, the total time for the trip was recorded.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C302.

CTRA09

Whether public transport is available to nearest town with major services

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CTRA09 *continued*

- that were not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services identified in CTRA01.

CATEGORIES

CTRA09

CLASSIFICATION

1. Public transport is available to the nearest town with major services
5. Public transport is not available to the nearest town with major services
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies if public transport is available to the nearest town with major services identified in CTRA01.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CTRA10

*Frequency of weekday
public transport*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency;
 - that were not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services identified in CTRA01.

CATEGORIES

CTRA10

CLASSIFICATION

1. Daily
2. Three to four times a week
3. Twice a week
4. Once a week
5. Less often
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the frequency of weekday public transport to the nearest town with major services as identified in CTRA01.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CTRA10 *continued*

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CTRA11

Whether community transport is available to nearest town with major services

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency;
 - that were not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services identified in CTRA01.

CATEGORIES

CTRA11

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community transport is available to the nearest town with major services
5. Community transport is not available to the nearest town with major services
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether there is community transport to the nearest town with major services as identified in CTRA01.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CTRA12

Frequency of weekday community transport

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency;
 - that were not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services identified in CTRA01.

CATEGORIES

CTRA12

CLASSIFICATION

1. Daily
2. Three to four times a week
3. Twice a week
4. Once a week
5. Less often
7. Not applicable

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CTRA12 *continued*

8. Not collected

9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the frequency of community transport to the nearest town with major services as identified in CTRA01.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

ACCESS

CTRA13

*Whether community has
an airstrip*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:
 - not located in the nearest town with major shopping and banking services identified in CTRA01.

CATEGORIES

CTRA13

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community has an airstrip
5. Community does not have an airstrip
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether the community has an airstrip. An airstrip is defined as an area of land where fixed wing aircraft can land and take off. This excludes heli-pad facilities unless the heli-pad is part of the airstrip.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CTRA14

*Whether community has
air access all year*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:
 - not located in the nearest town with major shopping and banking services identified in CTRA01;
 - and has an airstrip.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CTRA14 *continued*

CATEGORIES

CTRA14

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community airstrip open all year round
5. Community airstrip open part year
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether the community has an airstrip and if it can be used throughout the entire year or only part of the year. Airstrips that are closed for short periods only during a storm or bad weather were considered to be open all year.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C304.

CTRA15

Whether community was cut off by road in last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:
 - not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services; and
 - accessible by road.

CATEGORIES

CTRA15

CLASSIFICATION

1. Road access was cut to the community
5. Road access was not cut to the community
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether the community was cut off by road in the 12 months prior to the survey. This refers to roads into or out of the community which could not be used for more than one day in the 12 months prior to the survey due to naturally occurring events such as floods or bushfires.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C307.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CTRA16

*Number of times
community was cut off by
road in last 12 months*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:
 - not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services; and
 - had road access cut.

CATEGORIES

CTRA16

CLASSIFICATION

1. Once
2. Twice
3. Three times
4. Four times
5. Five times or more
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of times the community was cut off by road in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CTRA15 for further information.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C306.

CTRA17

*Longest period the
community has been
inaccessible by road in
last 12 months*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:
 - not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services; and
 - had road access cut.

CATEGORIES

CTRA17

CLASSIFICATION

1. Less than one week
2. One week or more
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CTRA17 *continued*

DEFINITION

This item identifies the longest period of inaccessibility by road in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CTRA15 for further information.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C305.

DTRA02

Number of days the community was cut off by road in last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:
 - not located in nearest town with major shopping and banking services; and
 - had road access cut.

CATEGORIES

DTRA02

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

998. Not collected

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the longest number of consecutive days that the community was cut off by road in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CTRA15 for further information.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C305.

CTRA20

Whether any permanent dwellings located on unsealed roads

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CTRA20

CLASSIFICATION

1. A number of permanent dwellings
2. All permanent dwellings
3. None of the permanent dwellings

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CTRA20 *continued*

8. Not collected

9. Not stated

DEFINITION

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

2001 CONCORDANCE

C309.

DTRA03

Number of permanent dwellings located on unsealed roads

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

DTRA03

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

998. Not collected

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

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

2001 CONCORDANCE

C309.

ROAD MAINTENANCE

CTRA22A–F

Road maintenance responsibility

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CTRA22A–CTRA22F

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CTRA22A–F *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

1. State or Territory authority
2. Local Government
3. Community Council
4. Resource Agency
5. Private contractor
6. Other organisation
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the responsible organisation which has authority, usually given by law or legal agreement, to provide or maintain roads to the community.

The categories are defined as follows:

- State or Territory authority – includes Government departments which are responsible for the state's road system.
- Local Government – includes Local Governments and Shire Councils. Community Councils that also act as Local Governments are excluded.
- Community Council – a local Indigenous organisation which is elected by community members and is responsible for housing and related services, representing the local community in dealings with government and other agencies. This category also includes Community Government Councils in the Northern Territory as well as the Deed of Grant in Trust Councils in Queensland.
- Resource Agency – an Indigenous agency set up to provide a range of services for people living in small remote communities.
- Private contractor – includes companies or people who are hired privately by communities.
- Other organisation – includes other organisations not covered in the above categories.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C310.

COMMUNICATIONS PUBLIC TELEPHONES

CTEL01

*Whether the community
has a public telephone*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CTEL01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community has a public telephone
5. Community does not have a public telephone
9. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CTEL01 *continued*

DEFINITION

This item refers to whether there was a telephone located within the community. A public phone is accessible 24 hours a day, is normally in a booth and/or an area of public access.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C356.

CTEL02

*Number of public
telephones located in the
community*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CTEL02

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

97. Not applicable

98. Not collected

99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of public telephones located in the community. A public telephone is defined as a telephone accessible 24 hours a day and it is normally in a booth and an area of public access. This excludes blue or yellow telephones that are not accessible 24 hours a day.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C350.

CTEL03

*Whether public telephones
are in working order*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CTEL03

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CTEL03 *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

1. A number of phones in working order
2. All phones in working order
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of public telephones in the community which were functioning properly at the time of the survey.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

DTEL01

Number of public telephones located in the community in working order

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

DTEL01

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

97. Not applicable
98. Not collected
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of public telephones in the community which were functioning properly at the time of the survey.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C351.

CTEL05

How long does it take to repair public telephones

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CTEL05 *continued*

CATEGORIES

CTEL05

CLASSIFICATION

1. Less than one week
2. One week or more
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the time taken to repair public telephones within the community that are out-of-order.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C352.

DTEL02

*Number of days taken to
repair public telephones
(numerical)*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

DTEL02

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response
997. Not applicable
998. Not collected
999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of days taken to repair public telephones within the community that are out-of-order.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

BROADCASTING

CBRD01A-I

*Types of broadcasting
received*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CBRD01A-CBRD01I

CLASSIFICATION

1. ABC radio
2. Commercial radio
3. Indigenous radio
4. ABC television
5. Commercial television
6. SBS television
7. Indigenous television
8. Cable television
9. Community did not receive any of the specified broadcasts
98. Not collected
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the types of radio and television broadcasts available to the community. The categories 'Indigenous radio' and 'Indigenous television' refer to Indigenous programs specifically broadcast by Indigenous media agencies. The community can identify more than one type of radio and television broadcast.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C353.

SATELLITE

CSAT01

*Whether community has
satellite dish*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CSAT01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community has a satellite dish
 5. Community does not have a satellite dish
-

8. Not collected

9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether the community has a satellite dish as a community resource— i.e. the satellite dish provides access to telecommunications for all members in the community. A satellite dish is a concave dish-shaped reflector designed to receive and focus electromagnetic energy forming radio, television and microwave signals.

Include: Satellite dishes that are used for distributing community television or radio or for community group television or radio purposes. Include dishes that are used for community Internet access.

Exclude: Domestic satellite dishes for use only by single dwellings or satellite dishes used only for telephones (e.g. public telephone) etc. by telephone providers. Also exclude dishes used only for civil aviation, or weather radar purposes.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

INTERNET

CINT01

Whether community has public Internet access

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities that had:

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

CATEGORIES

CINT01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community has public Internet access
5. Community does not have public Internet access
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

A public Internet access point is defined as a place equipped with a computer connected to the Internet and available to all members of the community. Access may be for less than 24 hours. These points will usually be located in a library, administrative centre, cultural centre, or similar place. The Internet is a world wide computer network via telephone lines and satellite links, allowing individual users to communicate with each other through e-mail and to gain access to information sites on the World Wide Web and to other electronic archives.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CINT02

Number of public Internet access points in community

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities that had:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - public access at to the Internet.

CATEGORIES

CINT02

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

97. Not applicable

98. Not collected

99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of public Internet access points within the community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CINT03

Whether public Internet access points are in working order

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities that had:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - public access at to the Internet.

CATEGORIES

CINT03

CLASSIFICATION

1. A number in working order

2. All in working order

7. Not applicable

8. Not collected

9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of public Internet access points within the community that are in working order.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

DINT01

Number of public Internet access points in working order

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities that had

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - public access at to the Internet.

CATEGORIES

DINT01

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

97. Not applicable

98. Not collected

99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This identifies the number of public Internet access points in working order within the community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CINT05A-D

Location of public Internet access points

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities that had:

- a reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - public access at to the Internet.

CATEGORIES

CINT05A-CINT05D

CLASSIFICATION

1. Council office/building

2. Education facility (including school library and office)

3. Cultural centre

4. Other

7. Not applicable

8. Not collected

9. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CINT05A-D *continued*

DEFINITION

This item identifies the location of the public access Internet points within the community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CINT07

*Type of Internet access
technology*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities that had:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - public access at to the Internet.

CATEGORIES

CINT07

CLASSIFICATION

1. Satellite
2. Dial-Up
3. XDSL
4. Microwave
5. Other
6. Do not know
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

- Satellite – Internet access using a combination of a satellite dish and standard data cabling. Information is beamed up and down to orbiting satellites.
- Dial-Up – a method of accessing the Internet through a modem over a standard phone line.
- XDSL – Internet access via the use of existing telephone lines characterised by fast transmission of data and an 'always on' connection. Includes all DSL connection types such as ADSL, SDSL and HDSL
- Microwave – any wireless Internet connection. High-speed and always-on. No telephone line is required.
- Other – includes all other types of Internet connection types not covered in the above categories. Include:
 - Cable – via the use of coaxial cables
 - DSNis – via digital telephone lines
 - Fibre Optic – via fibre optic cable connected to the household/ business.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

EDUCATION

CEDU01

Whether secondary school up to Year 12 located in community

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities that had:

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

CATEGORIES

CEDU01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Secondary school to Year 12 located in community
5. Secondary school to Year 12 not located in community
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies if there is a secondary school up to Year 12 located within the community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CEDU03

Whether secondary school up to Year 10 located in community

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities that had:

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

CATEGORIES

CEDU03

CLASSIFICATION

1. Secondary school to Year 10 located in community
5. Secondary school to Year 10 not located in community
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies if there is a secondary school up to Year 10 located within the community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CEDU05

*Whether primary school
located in community*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CEDU05

CLASSIFICATION

1. There is a primary school located in the community
5. There is not a primary school located in the community
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies if there is a primary school located within the community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

DEDU04

*Distance to nearest
secondary school up to
Year 12*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

DEDU04

CLASSIFICATION

1. Less than 10 kilometres
2. 10–24 kilometres
3. 25–49 kilometres
4. 50–99 kilometres
5. 100–249 kilometres
6. 250 kilometres or more
7. Secondary school up to Year 12 located within community
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of kilometres from the community to the nearest secondary school up to Year 12. Secondary school up to Year 12 education is defined as education which commences after the completion of primary school, at around age 12 and lasts for five or six years according to the State or Territory of the community (see below). A secondary school needed to operate five days per week in the community to be recorded as located in the community.

Some States and Territories have different secondary school systems. At the time of the survey they were:

- New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory, Victoria and Tasmania: Year 7 to Year 12 (or equivalent)

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DEDU04 *continued*

- Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Northern Territory: Year 8 to Year 12 (or equivalent).

The distance to any other secondary school (up to Year 12) which children may attend as a preference was excluded.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C402.

DEDU03

*Distance to nearest
secondary school up to
Year 10*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

DEDU03

CLASSIFICATION

1. Less than 10 kilometres
2. 10–24 kilometres
3. 25–49 kilometres
4. 50–99 kilometres
5. 100–249 kilometres
6. 250 kilometres or more
7. Secondary school up to Year 10 located within the community
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of kilometres from the community to the nearest secondary school up to Year 10. Secondary school up to Year 10 is defined as education which typically commences after completion of primary education, at around age 12, and lasts for three or four years according to the State or Territory of the community (see CEDU02 for information). A secondary school needed to operate five days per week in the community to be recorded as located in the community. The distance to any other secondary school which children may attend as a preference was excluded.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C401.

CEDU06

*Distance to nearest
primary school*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CEDU06

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CEDU06 *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

1. Less than 10 kilometres
2. 10–24 kilometres
3. 25–49 kilometres
4. 50–99 kilometres
5. 100–249 kilometres
6. 250 kilometres or more
7. Primary school located within the community
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of kilometres from the community to the nearest primary school. Primary school is defined as full-time education which typically commences at around age five and lasts for seven to eight years. A primary school needed to operate five days per week at the community to be recorded as located in the community.

Some States and Territories have different primary school systems.

At the time of the survey they were:

- New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory: may extend from Pre Year 1 to Year 6 (or equivalent)
- South Australia and the Northern Territory: may extend from Pre Year 1 to Year 7 (or equivalent)
- Queensland and Western Australia: may extend from Year 1 to Year 7 (or equivalent).

The distance to any other primary school which children may attend as a preference, and Pre-primary education, was excluded. See CEDU08 for definition of Pre-primary.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C400.

CEDU07

*Whether community has
any other educational
services*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CEDU07

CLASSIFICATION

1. Community has other educational services
5. Community does not have other educational services
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CEDU07 *continued*

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether the community had any educational services, other than primary or secondary schools. See CEDU08 for types of other educational services available.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C405.

CEDU08A-E

Types of other educational services in community

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - other educational service(s).

CATEGORIES

CEDU08A-CEDU08E

CLASSIFICATION

1. Pre-primary
2. Homework centre
3. TAFE courses
4. Other adult courses
5. Other educational services
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies any educational services, other than primary or secondary schools, found within the community. The community could identify more than one education service.

The categories are defined as follows:

- Pre-primary– any schooling that is full-time or sessional, undertaken prior to primary school. Each state has a different naming convention. For example, in New South Wales, Victoria and Northern Territory the common term is Preschool. In Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania they are commonly referred to as Kindergarten. Excludes child care centres.
- Homework centre – centres funded by the Department of Education and set up by the local school with parental support. The centres are used by Indigenous students requiring educational assistance.
- TAFE courses – TAFE (Technical and Further Education) courses that are run within the community but may be conducted outside of a TAFE College.
- Other adult education – includes any courses or sessions designed for the purpose of adult education but which did not constitute a TAFE course.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CEDU08A–E *continued*

- Other educational services – other educational services not included in the above categories, such as University or tertiary education.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C403.

HEALTH FACILITIES ACCESS

CHEA01A–I

*Whether community has
any of the specified health
facilities*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CHEA01A–CHEA01I

CLASSIFICATION

1. Hospital
2. Aboriginal Primary Health Care Service
3. Other (state funded) Community Health Centre
4. General Practice
5. Substance Use Service
6. Dental Service
7. Allied Health Professional Clinic
8. Palliative Care Facility
9. None of the Above
98. Not collected
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether the community has any of the health services specified.

The community could identify more than one of these specified services.

- Hospital – a hospital is a building in which nurses or doctors provide medical assistance and people can be admitted, staying overnight, if necessary. It is for the treatment, care and cure of the sick and wounded, for the study of disease, and for the training of physicians, nurses, and allied health personnel. For the purpose of this survey a hospital does not need to have surgical facilities to be included.
- Aboriginal Primary Health Care Service – a community controlled health facility established to provide primary health care services and health care support to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. The most comprehensive definition of Aboriginal community control is that advocated by the National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation (NACCHO), consistent with that adopted by the 1989 National Aboriginal Health Strategy (NAHS). It defines an Aboriginal community controlled health service as:

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CHEA01A-I *continued*

- An incorporated Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander organisation
- Initiated by an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander community
- Based in a local Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander community
- Governed by an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander body which is elected by the local Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander community
- Delivering a holistic and culturally appropriate health service to the community that controls it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Other (state funded) community health centre – a Community Health Centre is a type of health centre providing a number of services, such as nursing, medical, dental, nutritional services. The centres can also be active in preventative medicine, providing advice to people on issues such as sexually transmitted diseases, immunisation and family planning. They may include clinical care such as treatment of illness, management of chronic disease, population health/preventative care such as immunisation, antenatal care, screening and early intervention services.
- General Practice – a privately established medical service staffed by one or a group of General Practitioners (GPs) set up to provide services to the general population of the area. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians may access this service but it has not been established as an Aboriginal community controlled service.
- Substance Use Service – service established to provide treatment, rehabilitation, preventative programs, counselling and/or support for people with substance use issues (such as alcohol, drugs, petrol etc.).
- Dental Services – facility providing dentistry services such as cleaning, repairing and removing teeth.
- Allied Health Professional Clinic – a clinic established to provide allied health professional services such as optometry, physiotherapy, podiatry, dietician advice, audiology etc.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CHEA01A-I *continued*

- Palliative Care facility – facility, such as a hospice, providing specialised care for people with generally active progressive or advanced disease or illness with little or no prospect of cure. Such illness may not necessarily be terminal. These facilities are aimed at relieving symptoms and pain rather than effecting cure, thus achieving the best possible quality of life for the person, their family, and carers.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C404.

DRHEA01

*Distance to nearest
hospital*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities that did not have a hospital within the community or a hospital within 10 kilometres of the community.

CATEGORIES

DRHEA01

CLASSIFICATION

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

DEFINITION

This item refers to the number of kilometres from the community to the nearest health facility.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C450.

DRHEA02

*Distance to nearest
Aboriginal Primary Health
Care Centre*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities that did not have an Aboriginal Primary Health Centre within the community or an Aboriginal Primary Health Centre within 10 kilometres of the community.

CATEGORIES

DRHEA02

CLASSIFICATION

1. Less than 10 kilometres
2. 10–24 kilometres
3. 25–49 kilometres
4. 50–99 kilometres

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DRHEA02 *continued*

5. 100–249 kilometres
6. 250 kilometres or more
7. Facility located within the community
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to the number of kilometres from the community to the nearest health facility.

2001 CONCORDANCE

Similar to C451.

DRHEA03

Distance to nearest Other (state funded) community health centre

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities that did not have an Other (state funded) community health centre within the community or an Other (state funded) community health centre within 10 kilometres of the community.

CATEGORIES

DRHEA03

CLASSIFICATION

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

DEFINITION

This item refers to the number of kilometres from the community to the nearest health facility.

2001 CONCORDANCE

Similar to C451.

RHEA02D–H

Distance to nearest General Practice, Substance Use Service, Dental Service, Allied Health Professional Clinic, Palliative Care Facility

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

RHEA02D General Practice

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RHEA02D–H *continued*

RHEA02E	Substance Use Service
RHEA02F	Dental Service
RHEA02G	Allied Health Professional Clinic
RHEA02H	Palliative Care Facility

CLASSIFICATION

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

DEFINITION

This item refers to the number of kilometres from the community to the nearest health facility.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

DHEA01

Whether community has access to a medical emergency air service

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital.

CATEGORIES

DHEA01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Access to a medical emergency air service
5. No access to a medical emergency air service
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether the community had access to a medical emergency air service. A medical emergency air service can provide either regular clinic services or emergency services to the community, such as the Royal Flying Doctor service or helicopters. Access to an emergency air service was defined as having an airstrip within 10 kilometres and access to a telephone or radio communication system.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C454.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

HEALTH WORKFORCE INDIGENOUS HEALTH WORKERS

CHIN01

Whether any Indigenous health worker(s) visit or work in community

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:
 - located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital.

CATEGORIES

CHIN01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Indigenous health worker(s) visit or work in community
5. No Indigenous health worker(s) visit or work in community
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether there was an Indigenous health worker visiting or working in the community at the time of enumeration. The role of the Indigenous health worker is viewed differently in most states with the role and functions evolving according to the development of health services to Indigenous people. The role and function is also dependent upon whether the IHW is employed by the community controlled health services or within the government sector. An Indigenous health worker can provide assistance and information on health issues affecting the community, such as alcohol and mental health, diabetes, ear and eye health, sexual health, and hospital education and liaison officers.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C476.

CHIN02

Whether Indigenous health worker(s) attended training course(s) in last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:
 - located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital; and
 - Indigenous health worker(s) visit or work in community.

CATEGORIES

CHIN02

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CHIN02 *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

1. Attended training course(s)
5. Did not attend training course(s)
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether any of the Indigenous health worker(s) visiting or working in the community attended training courses in the 12 months prior to the survey. See CHIN01 for definition of Indigenous health worker.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C499.

CHIN03A-E

*Training courses attended
by Indigenous health
worker(s) in last 12
months*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:
 - located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital;
 - Indigenous health worker(s) visit or work in community; and
 - attended training course(s).

CATEGORIES

CHIN03A-CHIN03E

CLASSIFICATION

1. Clinical medicine
2. Health education
3. Cultural education or promotions
4. Environmental health
5. Other training course(s)
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item refers to the type of training courses undertaken by Indigenous health workers visiting or working in the community during the 12 months prior to the survey. The community could identify more than one training course. See CHIN01 for definition of Indigenous health worker.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C456.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RHIN05M

*Frequency of community
access to a male
Indigenous health worker*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:
 - located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital; and
 - Indigenous health worker(s) visit or work in community.

CATEGORIES

RHIN05M

CLASSIFICATION

1. Daily
2. Weekly or fortnightly
3. Monthly
4. Three monthly
5. Less than three monthly
6. Not at all
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the frequency of access in the community to a male Indigenous health worker collected in the Long Community Instrument. If the community had more than one male Indigenous health worker, the frequency refers to the most frequent access. See CHIN01 for definition of Indigenous health worker.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C462.

RSHEA03A

*Frequency of community
access to a male
Indigenous health worker*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with a population of less than 50, that are not self administered.

CATEGORIES

RSHEA03A

CLASSIFICATION

1. One day a month
2. Every three months or less often
3. Not at all
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RSHEA03A *continued*

DEFINITION

This item identifies the frequency of access in the community to a male Indigenous health worker collected in the Short Community Instrument. If the community had more than one male Indigenous health worker, the frequency refers to the most frequent access. See CHIN01 for definition of Indigenous health worker.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C487.

RHIN06M

*Length of time male
Indigenous health worker
has been working in the
community*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:
 - located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital; and
 - Indigenous health worker(s) visit or work in community.

CATEGORIES

RHIN06M

CLASSIFICATION

1. Less than 6 months
2. 6–11 months
3. 12–23 months
4. 2 years or more
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the length of time a male Indigenous health worker had been visiting or working in the community at the time of enumeration. If the community had more than one male Indigenous health worker, the length of time of the longest serving worker was recorded. See CHIN01 for definition of Indigenous health worker.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C457.

RHIN05F

*Frequency of community
access to a female
Indigenous health worker*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:
 - located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital; and
 - Indigenous health worker(s) visit or work in community.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RHIN05F *continued*

CATEGORIES

RHIN05F

CLASSIFICATION

1. Daily
2. Weekly or fortnightly
3. Monthly
4. Three monthly
5. Less than three monthly
6. Not at all
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the frequency of access in the community to a female Indigenous health worker collected in the Long Community Instrument. If the community had more than one female Indigenous health worker, the frequency refers to the most frequent access. See CHIN01 for definition of Indigenous health worker.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C463.

RSHEA03B

*Frequency of community
access to a female
Indigenous health worker*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with a population of less than 50, that are not self administered.

CATEGORIES

RSHEA03B

CLASSIFICATION

1. One day a month
2. Every three months or less often
3. Not at all
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the frequency of access in the community to a female Indigenous health worker collected in the Short Community Instrument. If the community had more than one female Indigenous health worker, the frequency refers to the most frequent access. See CHIN01 for definition of Indigenous health worker.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C488.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RHIN06F

*Length of time female
Indigenous health worker
has been working in the
community*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:
 - located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital; and
 - Indigenous health worker(s) visit or work in community.

CATEGORIES

RHIN06F

CLASSIFICATION

1. Less than 6 months
2. 6–11 months
3. 12–23 months
4. 2 years or more
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the length of time a female Indigenous health worker had been visiting or working in the community. If the community had more than one female Indigenous health worker, the length of time of the longest serving worker was recorded. See CHIN01 for definition of Indigenous health worker.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C458.

OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

CHPR01A–R

*Health professional(s) who
visit or work in the
community*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:
 - located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital.

CATEGORIES

CHPR01A–CHPR01R

CLASSIFICATION

10. Registered nurse
11. Doctor
12. Dentist
13. Surgeon

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CHPR01A–R *continued*

14. Obstetrician or gynaecologist
15. Ear, nose, throat or respiratory specialist
16. Eye specialist (Ophthalmologist)
17. Optometrist
18. Dietitian
19. Physiotherapist
20. Drug and alcohol worker
21. Mental health professional
22. Podiatrist
23. Diabetes specialist
24. Paediatrician
25. Speech pathologist
26. Occupational therapist
27. Other health professional
28. None of the above
97. Not applicable
98. Not collected
99. Not stated

DEFINITION

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

The categories are defined as follows:

- Registered Nurse – a registered nurse provides nursing care for patients in hospitals, nursing homes, extended care facilities or other health care facilities and in the community. Registered Nurses usually have a formal qualification equivalent to a bachelor degree or higher qualification. The role of the registered nurse is to assess, plan, implement and evaluate nursing care for patients according to accepted nursing practice and standards, liaise with other health professionals and members of health teams and assist medical practitioners to examine patients, administer treatment and deliver babies.
- Doctor – Doctors (General Medical Practitioners (GPs)) diagnose and treat physical and mental illnesses, disorders and injuries, recommend preventive action and refer patients to specialist medical practitioners. The entry requirement for this group of professionals is a bachelor degree or higher qualification and one year's hospital-based training. The type of work a General Practitioner would be involved with would be: to conduct examinations and question patients to determine the nature of disorders or illnesses and record patient medical information, order and perform laboratory tests, X-rays and other diagnostic images and procedures and analyse findings, provide overall care for patients and prescribe treatments, etc. Exclude doctors who work for the flying doctor service and medical specialists.
- Dentist – the type of work dental practitioners can perform may include diagnosing diseases, injuries, decay and malformations of teeth, gums, mouth tissue, jaw and other dento-facial structures, and prescribing and administering restorative and preventative procedures, including surgery and other specialist techniques. The entry requirement for this profession is a bachelor degree and higher.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CHPR01A–R *continued*

- Surgeon – a surgeon is a specialist doctor that has had additional training and study in an area of medicine related to surgery. This includes generalist surgeons and specialist surgeons who have not been previously listed (for example vascular surgeons, cardio-thoracic surgeons, paediatric surgeons). Usually, the specialist has obtained a bachelor degree or higher, and has undertaken an approved training program and obtained Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons.
- Obstetrician or gynaecologist – these types of physicians specialise in medical services related to disorders of the female genital, urinary, rectal and reproductive organs, and the care of women during pregnancy and childbirth.
- Ear, nose, throat or respiratory specialist – this type of specialist is a doctor that has had additional training and studies in an area of medicine, related to ear, nose and throat treatment. Usually, the specialist has obtained a bachelor degree or higher, has had one year's hospital based training and at least five years specialist study and training.
- Eye specialist (ophthalmologist) – this type of specialist is a doctor that has had additional training and studies in an area of medicine related to eye health. Usually, the specialist has obtained a bachelor degree or higher, has had one year's hospital based training, and at least five years specialist study and training.
- Optometrist – optometrists conduct eye and vision examinations, detect and diagnose eye disease, recommend eye exercises and prescribe glasses and contact lenses. Optometrists also have the option of referring clients to Ophthalmologists. Optometrists complete a four year degree, and must be registered to practice.
- Dietitian – a dietitian promotes healthy eating to individuals, groups and communities by providing diet plans and menus, and instructing people on the requirements and importance of diet and planning and preparation of food. The qualification level of a dietitian is a bachelor degree or higher.
- Physiotherapist – a physiotherapist assesses and treats disorders of movement caused by injury or disease. Physiotherapists treat patients to reduce pain, to restore cardio-vascular and respiratory functions and joint mobility, and to improve balance and coordination. The qualification level of a physiotherapist for this profession is a bachelor degree or higher.
- Drug and alcohol worker – the role of this person is to provide a primary focus on issues arising from the use of any drugs. This can include providing information on alcohol or other drugs, or assistance with any problems resulting from the abuse of drugs.
- Mental health worker – the role of this person is to treat and care for people with mental illnesses, disorders or dysfunctions, or those experiencing emotional difficulties, distress or crisis. This work can be conducted in hospitals, nursing homes or the general community. Mental health workers could include either nurses or trained health workers in this field.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CHPR01A–R *continued*

- Podiatrist – podiatrists are health professionals trained to deal with the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of medical and surgical conditions of the feet and lower limbs. Podiatrists have skills in diagnosis and treatment of foot deformity and soft tissue disorders such as corn callus, are able to diagnose lower limb biomechanical problems, advise on choice of footwear, surgically treat soft tissue problems, and design, manufacture and prescribe orthotic devices. Podiatrists complete a three year degree, and must be registered to practice.
- Diabetes specialist – the role of this specialist is to promote prevention of, diagnose, treat and manage diabetes, a disease in which the ability of the body to use sugar is impaired.
- Paediatrician – a physician who specialises in the study and treatment of the diseases of children.
- Speech pathologist – assesses, diagnoses and manages disorders of speech and language in children and adults.
- Occupational therapist – specialises in a method of therapy which uses self-care, work and play activities increase development and independent function, and to prevent disability.
- Indigenous health worker (male/female) – an Indigenous health worker can provide assistance and information on health issues affecting the community, such as alcohol and mental health, diabetes, ear and eye health, sexual health, and hospital education and liaison officers.
- Other health professional(s) – other health professionals not included in the above categories, such as a radiographer or midwife.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C496.

RHPR03A–R

Frequency selected health professional(s) visits or works in the community

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:
 - located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital.

CATEGORIES

RHPR03A	Registered nurse
RHPR03B	Doctor
RHPR03C	Dentist
RHPR03D	Surgeon
RHPR03E	Obstetrician or gynaecologist
RHPR03F	Ear, nose, throat or respiratory specialist
RHPR03G	Optometrist
RHPR03H	Eye specialist (ophthalmologist)
RHPR03I	Dietitian
RHPR03J	Physiotherapist
RHPR03K	Drug and alcohol worker

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RHPR03A–R *continued*

RHPR03L	Mental health professional
RHPR03M	Podiatrist
RHPR03N	Diabetes specialist
RHPR03O	Paediatrician
RHPR03P	Speech pathologist
RHPR03Q	Occupational therapist
RHPR03R	Other health professional(s)

CLASSIFICATION

1. Daily
2. Weekly or fortnightly
3. Monthly
4. Three monthly
5. Less than three monthly
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the frequency of community access to selected health professionals at the time of enumeration. See CHPR01A–R for a definition of each type of selected health professional.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C466-C473, C492-C495.

RSHEA03C

Frequency of community access to a registered nurse

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with a population of less than 50, that are not self administered.

CATEGORIES

RSHEA03C

CLASSIFICATION

1. One day a month
2. Every three months or less often
3. Not at all
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the frequency of access in the community to a registered nurse collected in the Short Community Instrument.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C490.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RSHEA03D

*Frequency of community
access to a doctor*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with a population of less than 50, that are not self administered.

CATEGORIES

RSHEA03D

CLASSIFICATION

1. One day a month
2. Every three months or less often
3. Not at all
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the frequency of access in the community to a doctor collected in the Short Community Instrument.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C491.

HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAMS

CHPG01A–N

*Selected health promotion
programs conducted in the
community*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:
 - located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital.

CATEGORIES

CHPG01A–CHPG01N

CLASSIFICATION

10. Well babies
11. Women's health
12. Men's health
13. Youth's health
14. Sexual health
15. Substance misuse
16. Immunisation
17. Trachoma Control
18. Eye health
19. Ear health
20. Nutrition
21. Stop Smoking

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CHPG01A–N *continued*

- 22. Domestic and personal hygiene
- 23. Emotional and social well-being or mental health
- 24. None of the above
- 98. Not collected
- 99. Not stated

DEFINITION

A health promotion program refers to a series of group activities and discussions conducted by a health professional within the community. They are designed to promote primary or secondary health through education, mass screening or immunisation. A health promotion program covers screening in early detection and intervention; a display of promotional and educational material with fliers being made available; and a referral process for patients.

The types of health programs collected in the survey are defined below:

- Well babies – provides advice to mothers about their baby's diet (including breastfeeding), weight, immunisation and health concerns, and provides general support.
- Women's health – covers education on women's health issues, family planning, and communicable diseases, and provides regular screening and check-ups for women's health matters such as sexually transmitted infections, blood pressure, sugar and cholesterol levels, weight, breast screening and pap smears.
- Men's health – promotion and education of male health issues through prevention, early detection and intervention programs to improve usage and access to health services. For example promotion of men's clinics and men's places and mentoring programs.
- Youth's health – promotion and education of good health practises generally through social activities, sport and recreation that is specifically targeted at youth aged between 8 and 24 years.
- Sexual health – promotes and educates people about sexually transmitted diseases, family planning, different methods of protection and sexual rights of individuals.
- Substance misuse – provides education regarding prescribed medication, alcohol, illegal drugs and other forms of addictive chemicals that can effect the health of the individual.
- Immunisation – used for the protection of susceptible individuals from communicable diseases by administration of a living modified agent. This program can cover child immunisation such as measles, mumps and rubella, and adult immunisation such as flu vaccination of the elderly or those in high risk groups.
- Trachoma Control – regular screening for trachoma in school aged children, treatment of cases (and sometimes household and community members), education on trachoma prevention and environmental measures to reduce transmission of trachoma. May also include screening for trichiasis in adults.
- Eye health (excluding trachoma control) – provides advice and education on eye care, regarding various health concerns, such as infection due to conjunctivitis, sun protection, cataracts and screening of eye sight.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CHPG01A–N *continued*

- Ear health –provides advice and education on ear care, regarding various health concerns such as ear infections in children and their effects on hearing. The program may also include some screening such as hearing tests.
- Emotional and social well – being/mental health – promotes emotional and social well-being mental health through the use of culturally appropriate educational activities and materials (e.g. posters and videos), screening, counselling and other interventions at a community/ group level.
- Nutrition – provides advice and education on healthy eating for children and adults. May include information on food sources (e.g. traditional foods), dietary intakes, food preparation, weaning and diet to promote normal growth in children and maintenance of normal weight in adults. May also involve food supply such as store policy or community gardens.
- Stop Smoking – program which is designed to reduce smoking rates and exposure to tobacco smoke. Includes smoking reduction or QUIT programs, group education and support sessions, smoke free areas, education and advice on reducing exposure of children to tobacco smoke (e.g. in houses and cars).
- Domestic and personal hygiene – community based activity to promote domestic and personal hygiene, with the aim of reducing transmission of communicable diseases. For example, advice and education on hand washing, food preparation and kitchen management. May also include assessment and improvement of "health hardware" (functioning kitchens, bathrooms and laundries, including appliances).

2001 CONCORDANCE

C498.

RHPG02A–N

Frequency selected health promotion programs are conducted in the community

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which were:
 - located 10 kilometres or more from a hospital.

CATEGORIES

RHPG02A	Well babies
RHPG02B	Women's health
RHPG02C	Men's health
RHPG02D	Youth's health
RHPG02E	Substance misuse
RHPG02F	Immunisation
RHPG02G	Trachoma control
RHPG02H	Eye health (excluding trachoma control)
RHPG02I	Ear health
RHPG02J	Emotional and social well-being/mental health
RHPG02K	Nutrition
RHPG02L	Stop smoking
RHPG02M	Domestic and personal hygiene

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RHPG02A–N *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

1. Weekly
2. Fortnightly
3. Monthly
4. Three monthly
5. Less than three monthly
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

These items identify how often various health promotion programs were conducted in the community. See CHPG01 for definitions of each type of health promotion program.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C444-C449, C475, C477-C481.

HOUSING TEMPORARY DWELLINGS

CHTE01

*Whether any people in
community live in
temporary dwellings*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CHTE01

CLASSIFICATION

1. There are people living in temporary dwellings
5. There are no people living in temporary dwellings
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether any people are living in temporary dwellings in the community. A temporary dwelling is defined as a structure used as a place of residence, which does not meet the building requirements to be considered a permanent dwelling. Types of structures included as temporary dwellings are caravans, tin sheds without internal dividing walls, humpies, dongas or other makeshift shelters.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C519.

RHTE02A

*Number of occupied
caravans, tin sheds, or
cabins in community*

POPULATION

Discrete Indigenous communities with people living in temporary dwellings, consisting of caravans, tin sheds or cabins.

CATEGORIES

RHTE02A

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RHTE02A *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of occupied temporary dwellings which were caravans, tin sheds or cabins, located in the community. See CHTE01 for definition of temporary dwellings.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C507.

RHTE02B

Number of occupied humpies, tents or sleepouts in community

POPULATION

Discrete Indigenous communities with people living in temporary dwellings, consisting of humpies, tents or sleepouts.

CATEGORIES

RHTE02B

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of occupied temporary dwellings which were humpies, tents or sleep-outs, located in the community. See CHTE01 for definition of temporary dwellings.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C508.

DHTE02

Number of occupied temporary dwellings in community

POPULATION

Discrete Indigenous communities with people living in temporary dwellings.

CATEGORIES

DHTE02

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

999. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DHTE02 *continued*

DEFINITION

This item identifies the total number of occupied temporary dwellings in the community. See CHTE01 for definition of temporary dwellings.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C502.

CHTE03

Number of people usually living in temporary dwellings

POPULATION

Discrete Indigenous communities with people living in temporary dwellings.

CATEGORIES

CHTE03

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of people in the community who were living in temporary dwellings at the time of enumeration. See CHTE01 for definition of temporary dwellings.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C529.

DHTE04

Number of people usually living in temporary dwellings requiring permanent housing

POPULATION

Discrete Indigenous communities with people living in temporary dwellings.

CATEGORIES

DHTE04

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of people in the community, living in temporary dwellings, who required permanent housing at the time of enumeration. See CHTE01 for definition of temporary dwellings.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C530.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

PERMANENT DWELLINGS

CHPE03

Whether any state or government owned permanent dwellings in community

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CHPE03

CLASSIFICATION

1. State or government owned permanent dwellings in community
5. No state or government owned permanent dwellings in community
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether there were any state or government owned permanent dwellings located in the community at the time of enumeration. It includes permanent dwellings for community members as well as for government staff, such as teachers, health workers and police.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C536.

RHPE04A-E

Number of state or government owned permanent dwellings provided for community members or government staff

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - state or government owned permanent dwellings.

CATEGORIES

RHPE04A General community members
RHPE04B Education staff
RHPE04C Health staff
RHPE04D Police staff
RHPE04E Other government staff

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response
997. Not applicable
998. Not collected
999. Not stated

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RHPE04A-E *continued*

DEFINITION

These items identify the number of government owned permanent dwellings in the community according to their use. See CHPE03 for information on government owned permanent dwellings.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C531-C535.

CHPE05

Whether any state or government owned permanent dwellings managed by Indigenous organisation(s)

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had
 - state or government owned permanent dwellings.

CATEGORIES

CHPE05

CLASSIFICATION

1. State or government owned permanent dwellings managed by an Indigenous organisation(s)
5. No state or government owned permanent dwellings managed by an Indigenous organisation(s)
7. Not applicable
8. Not collected
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether any of the state or government owned permanent dwellings were managed by an IHO.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C537.

CHPE07

Number of state or government owned permanent dwellings managed by Indigenous organisation(s)

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
 - state or government owned permanent dwellings.

CATEGORIES

CHPE07

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CHPE07 *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

998. Not collected

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of state or government owned permanent dwellings in the community which were managed by an IHO.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C543.

CHPE08

Whether any privately owned permanent dwellings in community

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CHPE08

CLASSIFICATION

1. Privately owned permanent dwellings in community

5. No privately owned permanent dwellings in community

8. Not collected

9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether there were any privately owned permanent dwellings in the community at the time of enumeration. It refers to ownership by a person in the community rather than an organisation.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C544.

CHPE09

Number of privately owned permanent dwellings in community

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CHPE09

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CHPE09 *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

998. Not collected

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of privately owned permanent dwellings in the community. It refers to ownership by a person in the community rather than an organisation.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C505.

CHPE10

Whether any other organisation owns permanent dwellings in the community

POPULATION

Communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CHPE10

CLASSIFICATION

1. Permanent dwellings in community owned by other organisation

5. No permanent dwellings in community owned by other organisation

8. Not collected

9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether there were any permanent dwellings in the community which were owned by any other organisation, for example church owned dwellings.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C545.

CHPE12

Number of permanent dwellings owned by other organisations

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

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

CATEGORIES

CHPE12

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CHPE12 *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

998. Not collected

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings in the community which were owned by any other organisation not already classified under other data items, for example church owned dwellings.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C506.

HLSTK01

Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in community

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with permanent dwellings.

CATEGORIES

HLSTK01

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings which were owned or managed by an IHO for the purpose of providing residence predominantly for Indigenous people. Managing includes at least one of the following functions: tenancy arrangements, rent collection or housing maintenance. This includes permanent dwellings which are owned by State or Territory housing authorities, but managed by an IHO. See Glossary for definition of permanent dwellings.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C503.

DCSTK01

Number of permanent dwellings in community (IHO managed and other dwellings)

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with permanent dwellings.

CATEGORIES

DCSTK01

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

DCSTK01 *continued*

DEFINITION

This item identifies the total number of permanent dwellings that were located in the community. The total includes the following components: IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings, all State or government owned and managed permanent dwellings, all privately owned permanent dwellings, and all permanent dwellings owned by other organisations. Where one of the above components is not stated, the total number of permanent dwellings is also not stated for this community.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C501.

DCSTK03

*Number of non-IHO
managed permanent
dwellings in community*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES/CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

DEFINITION

This item identifies the total stated number of permanent dwellings that were located in the community. The total includes the following components: all State or government owned and managed permanent dwellings, all privately owned permanent dwellings, and all permanent dwellings owned by other organisations. Where one of the above components is not stated, the total is the sum of permanent dwellings which are stated for this community. See Glossary for definition of permanent dwellings.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C548.

DWELLING FACILITIES

CCWT01

*Whether all permanent
dwellings in community
have their own cooking,
washing and toilet
facilities*

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CCWT01

CLASSIFICATION

1. All permanent dwellings have own cooking, washing and toilet facilities
5. Not all permanent dwellings have own cooking, washing and toilet facilities
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether all the permanent dwellings in the community have their own cooking, washing and toilet facilities.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CCWT01 *continued*

2001 CONCORDANCE

C546.

CCWT02

Number of permanent dwellings without own cooking, washing and toilet facilities

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CCWT02

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings in the community which had their own cooking washing and toilet facilities.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C526.

CCWT03

Whether all permanent dwellings without their own cooking, washing and toilet facilities have access to shared facilities

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CCWT03

CLASSIFICATION

1. All have access to shared facilities

5. Not all have access to shared facilities

7. Not applicable

9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies whether all the permanent dwellings in the community without their own cooking, washing and toilet facilities have access to shared facilities. Shared facilities are cooking, washing or toilet facilities which are provided in a separate building that householders can share. Access to these facilities is restricted to households near the facilities which do not have their own. The general public or other community members would not be able to use these facilities.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C547.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

CCWT04

Number of permanent dwellings without own cooking, washing and toilet facilities, without access to shared facilities

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities.

CATEGORIES

CCWT04

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings in the community which did not have their own for cooking, washing and toilet facilities and did not have access to shared facilities. See CCWT03 for definition of shared facilities.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C528.

RLSTK02A–D

Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in community by structure

POPULATION

Communities including IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings.

CATEGORIES

RLSTK02A Separate houses

RLSTK02B Semi-detached, row or terrace houses

RLSTK02C Flats, units or apartments

RLSTK02D Houses or flats attached to a shop or office

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

The items are defined as follows:

- Separate houses – a house separated from other houses (or other building structures) to allow access on all sides (at least half a metre). This category also includes houses which have an attached flat (e.g. a granny flat). The attached flat is included in the 'flats, units or apartments' category.
- Semi-detached, row or terrace houses – covers dwellings with their own private grounds and no dwelling above or below. A key feature of these dwellings is that they are either attached in some structural way to one or more dwellings or are separated from neighbouring dwellings by less than half a metre.
- Flats, units or apartments – covers all dwellings in blocks of flats, units or apartments. These dwellings do not have their own private grounds and usually share a common entrance foyer or stairwell.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RLSTK02A–D *continued*

- Houses or flats attached to a shop or office – includes all houses or flats that are attached to a non-residential building. Examples of these dwellings are manses attached to a church, a flat or apartment over a shop, and a caretaker's house or flat attached to a school, factory or storage facility.
- Structure not stated – identifies the number of permanent dwellings where dwelling structure was not reported.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C509-C512.

RLSTK03A–E

Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in community by number of bedrooms

POPULATION

Communities with IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings.

CATEGORIES

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

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

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

2001 CONCORDANCE

C513 – C517.

RLCDN03A–C

Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in community by condition

POPULATION

Communities with IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings.

CATEGORIES

- RLCDN03A Minor or no repairs
- RLCDN03B Major repairs
- RLCDN03C Replacement

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

RLCDN03A–C *continued*

DEFINITION

These items identify the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in the community according to their condition. See Glossary for definition of dwelling condition categories.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C518, C520 – C521.

DWELLING OCCUPANCY

RDLOC01A–K

Number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in community unoccupied due to specified reason

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with:

- reported usual population of 50 or more; or
- a reported usual population of less than 50 but which were not linked to a parent community or resource agency; and which had:
- at least one IHO owned or managed permanent dwelling unoccupied.

CATEGORIES/CLASSIFICATION

RDLOC01A	Between tenants
RDLOC01B	Cultural reasons
RDLOC01C	Uninhabitable
RDLOC01D	Wet season
RDLOC01E	Being repaired
RDLOC01F	Water equipment failure
RDLOC01G	Tenant away
RDLOC01H	Lack of facilities/services
RDLOC01I	Lack of transport/road access
RDLOC01J	Awaiting approval/certification for occupancy
RDLOC01K	Other reason

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

997. Not applicable

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

These items identify the number of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in the community which were unoccupied due to the specified reason. See RHLOCC01A–K for a definition of each reason.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C620 – C629.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

HLOCC01	POPULATION
<i>Whether any IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings unoccupied for two weeks or more at time of enumeration</i>	All housing stock locations with IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings.
	CATEGORIES
	HLOCC01
	CLASSIFICATION
	1. IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings unoccupied at time of enumeration
	5. No IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings unoccupied at time of enumeration
	7. Not applicable
	9. Not stated
	DEFINITION
	This item identifies whether any IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in the locality were unoccupied at the time of the survey enumeration.
	2001 CONCORDANCE
	HL118.
HLOCC02	POPULATION
<i>Number of permanent dwellings that have been unoccupied for two weeks or more</i>	Communities with at least one IHO owned or managed permanent dwelling unoccupied for two weeks or more.
	CATEGORIES
	HLOCC02
	CLASSIFICATION
	Numerical response
	997. Not applicable
	999. Not stated
	DEFINITION
	This item identifies the number of permanent dwellings that have been unoccupied for two weeks or more.
	2001 CONCORDANCE
	C523.
HLOCC05	POPULATION
<i>Time taken to allocate dwelling to new tenants</i>	All housing stock locations with IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings.
	CATEGORIES
	HLOCC05

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

HLOCC05 *continued*

CLASSIFICATION

Numerical response

992. Do not know

999. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the number of working/business days to allocate a permanent dwelling. It is the time period from when the IHO was notified of the requirement up to the time the allocation is completed and the tenant notified the dwelling is available.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

DWELLING CONDITION

HLCDN01

Whether permanent

dwelling condition

assessment was

undertaken in community

in last 12 months

POPULATION

All discrete Indigenous communities with permanent dwellings.

CATEGORIES

HLCDN01

CLASSIFICATION

1. Completed

2. Being completed

3. No condition assessment

7. Not applicable

9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies the completion status of condition assessments of IHO owned or managed permanent dwellings in the community. A condition assessment is usually a report or audit of housing stock to assess the condition of the permanent dwellings managed by the IHO. The assessment should provide a report outlining the repairs, maintenance or improvements required. The assessment can be conducted by the IHO itself or an external organisation.

If more than one IHO manages housing in the community and any have completed a condition assessment then the appropriate category is Completed. If no IHO has completed a condition assessment but any one has begun a condition assessment the category is 'Being completed'. Only if no IHO with housing in the community has begun or completed a condition assessment does the community fall into the category 'No condition assessment'.

2001 CONCORDANCE

C541.

CHAPTER 5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY DATA ITEMS

continued

HLCDN02

Whether permanent dwelling condition assessment is planned in community in next 12 months

POPULATION

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

CATEGORIES

HLCDN02

CLASSIFICATION

1. Housing condition assessment planned for the next 12 months
5. No housing condition assessment planned for the next 12 months
7. Not applicable
9. Not stated

DEFINITION

This item identifies if there is a housing condition assessment planned within the 12 months after the survey. See HLDCN01 for definition of housing condition assessment.

2001 CONCORDANCE

New data item.

APPENDIX INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION INSTRUMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE

IHO Geography

Administrative Details

Housing Management

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

APPENDIX INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION INSTRUMENT

continued

Housing Management

continued

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

Housing Income

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

APPENDIX INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION INSTRUMENT

continued

Housing Income continued

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

Housing Expenditure

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

Housing Stock Administration

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

APPENDIX INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION INSTRUMENT

continued

Housing Stock Administration

continued

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

Population

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

Dwelling Details

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

APPENDIX INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION INSTRUMENT

continued

Dwelling Details continued

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

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

Dwelling Condition

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dwelling Occupancy

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

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

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

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

- Being between tenants (Include dwellings occupied by a temporary caretaker). Enter the number ... (go to question 60)
- Cultural reasons. Enter the number ... (go to question 60)
- Being uninhabitable. Enter the number ... (go to question 60)
- The wet season. Enter the number ... (go to question 60) (go to question 60)
- Being repaired. Enter the number ... (go to question 60)
- Water equipment failure. Enter the number ... (go to question 60)
- Tenant away. Enter the number ... (go to question 60)
- Lack of facilities/services. Enter the number ... (go to question 60)
- Lack of transport/road access. Enter the number ... (go to question 60)
- Awaiting approval/certification for occupancy. Enter the number ... (go to question 60)
- Other reason. Enter the number ... (go to question 59)

APPENDIX INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION INSTRUMENT

continued

Dwelling Occupancy continued

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

Acquisitions and Disposals

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

END OF INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION INSTRUMENT

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE

Geography

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

Population

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

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Population continued

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

Community Needs Plan

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

Employment

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

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Employment continued

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

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

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

Temporary housing

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

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

37 How many of these dwellings are:

- Caravans, tin sheds or cabins? (go to question 38)
Humpies, tents or sleepouts? (go to question 38)

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

39 How many of these people require permanent houses?

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

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

Permanent housing

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

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

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

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

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

44 How many state/government houses are provided for:

- General community members? Enter the number ... (go to question 45)
Education staff? Enter the number ... (go to question 45)
Health staff? Enter the number ... (go to question 45)
Police staff? Enter the number ... (go to question 45)
Other government staff? Enter the number ... (go to question 45)

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

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

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Permanent housing continued

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

Accommodation facilities

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

General facilities

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

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

General facilities continued

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

Sporting facilities

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

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

60 Which ones?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

65 Which organisation is responsible for maintaining sporting facilities?

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

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

Public cooking, washing and toilet facilities

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

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

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

69 Do they have access to shared facilities?

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

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

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

*Public cooking, washing and
toilet facilities continued*

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

Water supply

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

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Water supply continued

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

Water restrictions

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

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Water interruptions

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

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

97 What were the reasons for these water interruptions?

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

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

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

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

100 What was the longest period the water interruption lasted?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Water management

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

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

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

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

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

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

Water quality

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

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

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Water quality continued

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

Electricity supply

- 122** What is the main source of electricity at [community name]?
1. State grid/transmitted supply (go to question 127)
 2. Community generators (go to question 124)
 3. Domestic generators (go to question 124)
 4. Solar (go to question 124)

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Electricity supply continued

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

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Electricity supply continued

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

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

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

Electricity interruptions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

144 In what months do these interruptions most often occur?

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Electricity interruptions continued

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

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

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

Gas Supply

149 Does [community name] have a gas supply?

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

150 Is this gas supply:

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

Sewerage System

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

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

152 How many don't have any sewerage system?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

157 Enter the number of houses with:

Septic tanks with leach drains ... (go to question 158)

Pit ... (go to question 162)

Pan ... (go to question 162)

[Other disposal system] ... (go to question 164)

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Sewerage System continued

- 158** How often are the septic tanks pumped out or de-sludged?
1. Every 6 months or more often (go to question 159)
 2. Every year (go to question 159)
 3. Every 18 months (go to question 159)
 4. Every 2 years or less often (go to question 159)
 5. Does not need pumping out as yet (go to question 159)
- 159** Does the waste water from a household's laundry and kitchen get emptied into the same septic tank(s) used for sewerage?
1. Yes (go to question 166)
 5. No (go to question 160)
- 160** How is the waste water disposed of?
1. Soak pit (go to question 166)
 2. Ground or surface run off (go to question 166)
 3. Separate septic system (go to question 166)
 4. Other (go to question 161)
- 161** Enter the other waste disposal ... (go to question 166)
- 162** For households with [pit or pan] toilets how is the waste water from the laundry and kitchen disposed of?
1. Soak pit (go to question 166)
 2. Ground or surface run off (go to question 166)
 3. Other (go to question 163)
- 163** Enter other waste water disposal ... (go to question 166)
- 164** For households with other disposal systems, how is the waste water from a household's laundry and kitchen disposed of?
1. Soak pit (go to question 166)
 2. Ground surface (go to question 166)
 3. Other (go to question 165)
- 165** Enter other disposal system ... (go to question 166)

Sewerage system overflows

- 166** In the last 12 months have there been any leakages or overflows from the sewerage system?
1. Yes (go to question 167)
 5. No (go to question 177)
- 167** How many times has this happened in the last 12 months?
1. 1 to 4 times (go to question 168)
 5. 5 to 9 times (go to question 168)
 10. 10 to 14 times (go to question 168)
 15. 15 to 19 times (go to question 168)
 20. 20 times or more (go to question 168)
- 168** What was the [longest] period the leaks or overflows lasted?
1. Less than a week (go to question 169)
 2. One week or more (go to question 170)
- 169** Enter the number of days ... (go to question 171)
- 170** Enter the number of weeks ... (go to question 171)

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Sewerage system overflows
continued

171 What caused the leakages or overflows?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Drainage

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Drainage continued

- 182** What caused these pools to form?
1. Rain (go to question 184)
 2. Overflowing/blocked drains (go to question 184)
 3. Sewerage or water leakage (go to question 184)
 4. Overflow of river/inlet (go to question 184)
 5. Poor drainage (go to question 184)
 6. Other (go to question 183)
- 183** Enter other cause ... (go to question 184)
- 184** In total how many permanent houses or flats had stagnant pools forming within a few metres of them in the last 12 months? Enter the number of houses ... (go to question 185)

Flooding

- 185** In the last 12 months have any areas within [community name] been flooded?
1. Yes (go to question 186)
 5. No (go to question 191)
- 186** How many times has this happened in the last 12 months?
1. Once (go to question 187)
 2. Twice (go to question 187)
 3. 3 times (go to question 187)
 4. 4 times (go to question 187)
 5. 5 times or more (go to question 187)
- 187** What was the [longest] period the flooding lasted?
1. Less than a week (go to question 188)
 2. One week or more (go to question 189)
- 188** Enter the number of days ... (go to question 190)
- 189** Enter the number of weeks ... (go to question 190)
- 190** In total how many permanent houses or flats had flood water coming inside in the last 12 months? Enter the number... (go to question 191)

Rubbish Collection

- 191** Does [community name] have an organised rubbish collection?
1. Yes (go to question 192)
 5. No (go to question 197)
- 192** How often is the rubbish collected?
1. Daily (go to question 193)
 2. Three times a week (go to question 193)
 3. Twice a week (go to question 193)
 4. Once a week (go to question 193)
 5. Less often (go to question 193)
- 193** Is the rubbish collected from:
1. Each house in the community? (go to question 195)
 2. A central point in the community? (go to question 195)
 3. Some other location? (go to question 194)
- 194** Enter the other collection point ... (go to question 195)
- 195** Which organisation is responsible for managing [community name]'s rubbish collection?
1. Local Government (go to question 197)
 2. Community Council (go to question 197)
 3. Resource Agency (go to question 197)
 4. Private contractor (go to question 197)
 5. Other organisation (go to question 196)

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Rubbish Collection continued

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

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

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

198 Is any part of the tip fenced at all?

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

199 How is the rubbish disposed of?

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

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

Transport

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

206 How long does it usually take?

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

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

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

Public transport

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

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

210 How often is the weekday public transport system available?

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

Community transport

211 Is community transport available from [community name] to the nearest town

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Community transport continued

with major services?

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

212 How often is the weekday community transport system available?

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

Access to airstrip

213 Does [community name] have an airstrip?

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

214 Can the airstrip be used all year round?

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

Road accessibility

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

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

216 How many times has the community been cut off?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public telephone

224 Does [community name] have any public phones?

1. Yes (go to question 225)
5. No (go to question 231)

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Public telephone continued

- 225** How many are there in [community name]? Enter the number ... (go to question 226)
- 226** Of these, how many are in working order?
1. Number in working order (go to question 227)
 2. All phones (go to question 228)
- 227** Enter the number of working phones ... (go to question 228)
- 228** When the public phones are not working, how long does it usually take to fix them?
1. Less than a week (go to question 229)
 2. One week or more (go to question 230)
 6. Public phones do not get repaired (go to question 231)
- 229** Enter the number of days ... (go to question 231)
- 230** Enter the number of weeks ... (go to question 231)

Broadcasts

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

Satellite

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

Internet

- 233** Does [community name] have public access to the Internet?
1. Yes (go to question 234)
 5. No (go to question 241)
- 234** How many public access points are there in [community name]? Enter the number ... (go to question 235)
- 235** Of these, how many are in working order?
1. Number in working order (go to question 236)
 2. All working (go to question 237)
- 236** Enter the number of working order ... (go to question 237)
- 237** Where are the public Internet access points located?
1. Council office/ building (go to question 239)
 2. Education facility (including school library and office) (go to question 239)
 3. Cultural centre (go to question 239)
 4. Other (go to question 238)
- 238** Enter the other Internet access point ... (go to question 239)
- 239** What type of Internet access technology does [name of community] have?
1. Satellite (go to question 241)
 2. Dial-Up (go to question 241)
 3. XDSL (go to question 241)
 4. Microwave (go to question 241)
 5. Other (go to question 240)
 6. Don't know (go to question 241)

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Internet continued

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

Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

246 How far away is the nearest primary school?

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

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

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

248 Which ones?

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

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

Health facilities

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

1. Hospital
2. Aboriginal Primary Health Care Service
3. Other (state funded) community health centre
4. General practice
5. Substance use service
6. Dental service
7. Allied health professional clinic

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Health facilities continued

8. Palliative care facility
9. None of the above

(More than one response is allowed: if option 1 is selected then go to question 262; else go to question 251 for all health facilities not selected)

251 How far away is the nearest [health facility not selected in question question 250]?

1. Less than 10 km (go to question 252)
2. 10–24 km (go to question 252)
3. 25–49 km (go to question 252)
4. 50–99 km (go to question 252)
5. 100–249 km (go to question 252)
6. 250 km and over (go to question 252)

252 Does [community name] have access to a medical emergency air service, such as the Royal Flying Doctor Service?

1. Yes (go to question 253)
5. No (go to question 253)

Indigenous health workers

253 Do any Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health workers visit or work in the community?

1. Yes (go to question 254)
5. No (go to question 259)

254 Have any of them attended training courses in the last 12 months?

1. Yes (go to question 255)
5. No (go to question 257)

255 Did they attend training courses on:

1. Clinical medicine? (go to question 257)
2. Health education? (go to question 257)
3. Cultural education or promotions? (go to question 257)
4. Environmental health? (go to question 257)
5. Any other training courses? (go to question 256)

256 Enter the other training course ... (go to question 257)

257 How often does a [male/female] Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker visit or work in [community name]?

1. Every day (go to question 258)
2. Weekly/fortnightly (go to question 258)
3. Monthly (go to question 258)
4. Every 3 months (go to question 258)
5. Less often (go to question 258)
6. Not at all (go to question 259)

258 How long has [he/she] worked in [community name]?

1. Less than 6 months (go to question 259)
2. 6 to 11 months (go to question 259)
3. 12 to 23 months (go to question 259)
4. 2 years or more (go to question 259)

Health professionals

259 Do any of the following health professionals visit or work in [community name]?

10. Registered Nurse
11. Doctor
12. Dentist
13. Surgeon
14. Obstetrician/Gynaecologist
15. Ear, Nose, Throat/Respiratory specialist
16. Optometrist

APPENDIX LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Health professionals continued

17. Eye specialist (Ophthalmologist)
 18. Dietitian
 19. Physiotherapist
 20. Drug and alcohol worker
 21. Mental health professional
 22. Podiatrist
 23. Diabetes specialist
 24. Paediatrician
 25. Speech pathologist
 26. Occupational therapist
 27. Other (go to question 260)
 28. None of the above (go to question 262)
- (More than one response is allowed: go to question 261 for all health professionals selected)

260 Enter the other health professional ... (go to question 261)

261 How often does a [health professional selected in question 259] visit or work in [community name]?

1. Every day (go to question 262)
2. Weekly/fortnightly (go to question 262)
3. Monthly (go to question 262)
4. Every 3 months (go to question 262)
5. Less often (go to question 262)
6. As needed/required (go to question 262)

Health promotion programs

262 Are any of the following health promotion programs conducted in [community name]?

10. Well babies
11. Women's health
12. Men's health
13. Youth's health
14. Sexual health
15. Substance misuse
16. Immunisation
17. Trachoma control
18. Eye health (excluding Trachoma control)
19. Ear health
20. Emotional and social well-being/mental health
21. Nutrition
22. Stop smoking
23. Domestic and personal hygiene
24. None of the above (Form completed)

(More than one response is allowed: go to question 263 for all health promotion programs selected)

263 How often does a [health promotion program selected in question 262] visit or work in [community name]?

1. Weekly (Form completed)
2. Fortnightly (Form completed)
3. Monthly (Form completed)
4. Every 3 months (Form completed)
5. Less often (Form completed)

END OF LONG COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT

APPENDIX SHORT COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE

Administrative Details

1 Enter the discrete Community Collection District ID (go to question 2)

2 Enter the Mesh Block ID (go to question 3)

3 Enter the Discrete Community ID (go to question 4)

Geography

4 Confirm latitude (go to question 5)

5 Confirm longitude (go to question 6)

6 Is the person completing the community instrument the same person who completed the housing instrument?

1. Yes (go to question 10)

5. No (go to question 7)

Population

7 How many permanent houses are there at the community? Specify ... (go to question 8)

8 What is the community's usual population? Specify ... (If population is zero go to question 9, else go to question 10)

Occupancy

9 Is [community name] expected to be occupied in the next 12 months?

1. Yes (go to question 11)

5. No (Form completed)

6. Don't know (Form completed)

10 In the last 12 months, were there any times when [community name] was unoccupied for two weeks or more?

1. Yes (go to question 11)

5. No (go to question 15)

11 What was the main reason the [community name] was unoccupied?

1. Cultural reasons (go to question 13)

2. Wet season (go to question 13)

3. Water equipment failure (go to question 13)

4. Establishing outstation/community (go to question 13)

5. Other reasons (go to question 12)

12 Specify the other reason [community name] was unoccupied ... (go to question 13)

13 How many weeks was [community name] unoccupied in the last 12 months? Specify ... (go to question 14)

14 Which community did the majority of people at [community name] move to during this period? Specify ... (go to question 15)

Housing management

15 Do any other Indigenous organisations own or manage permanent houses at [community name]?

1. Yes (go to question 16)

5. No (go to question 17)

6. Not applicable (go to question 17)

16 What are the name of these organisation(s) Specify ... (go to question 17)

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

1. Yes (go to question 18)

5. No (go to question 22)

18 How many of these dwellings are:

Caravans, tin sheds or cabins? Enter the number ...

Humpies, tents or sleepouts? Enter the number ... (go to question 19)

APPENDIX SHORT COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Housing management continued

19 How many people at [community name] usually live in these temporary dwellings?
Enter the number ... (go to question 20)

20 How many of these people require permanent houses?

1. A number (go to question 21)
2. All require permanent housing (go to question 22)
3. None require permanent housing (go to question 22)

21 Enter the number of people requiring permanent housing ... (go to question 22)

Public facilities

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

1. Yes (go to question 26)
5. No (go to question 23)

23 How many houses are without these facilities? Enter the number ... (go to question 24)

24 Do they all have access to shared facilities?

1. Yes (go to question 26)
5. No (go to question 25)

25 How many do not have access? Enter the number ... (go to question 26)

Water supply

26 What is [community name]'s main source of drinking water?

1. Connected to town supply (go to question 28)
2. Bore water (go to question 28)
3. Rain water tank(s) (go to question 28)
4. River/reservoir etc. (go to question 28)
5. Well/spring (go to question 28)
6. Carted water (go to question 28)
7. Other organised supply (go to question 27)
8. No organised supply (go to question 28)

27 Enter other main supply of drinking water ... (go to question 28)

28 Again, referring to what we mean by permanent houses. How many have water piped into them?

1. Number of houses (go to question 29)
2. All houses (go to question 30)
3. None (go to question 30)

29 Enter the number of houses ... (go to question 30)

Electricity supply

30 What is the main source of electricity at [community name]?

1. State grid/transmitted supply (go to question 31)
2. Community generators (go to question 31)
3. Domestic generators (go to question 31)
4. Solar (go to question 31)
5. Solar hybrid (go to question 31)
6. Other (go to question 31)
7. No organised electricity supply (go to question 33)

31 How many permanent houses have electricity supplied to them?

1. Number of houses (go to question 32)
2. All houses (go to question 33)
3. None (go to question 33)

32 Enter the number ... (go to question 33)

Sewerage system

33 Which of these sewerage systems are in use in [community name]?

APPENDIX SHORT COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Sewerage system continued

1. Connected to town system (go to question 34)
2. Community water-borne system (go to question 34)
3. Septic tanks with common effluent disposal (go to question 34)
4. Septic tanks with leach drain (go to question 34)
5. Pit toilets (go to question 34)
6. Pan toilets (go to question 34)
7. Other disposal system (go to question 34)
8. No sewerage system (go to question 37)

34 How many permanent houses at [community name] have a sewerage system?

1. Number of houses (go to question 35)
2. All houses (go to question 36)
3. None (go to question 37)

35 Enter number of houses ... (go to question 36)

36 How many permanent houses or flats at [community name] have:

- Sewerage connected to town system? Enter ... (go to question 37)
Community water-borne system? Enter ... (go to question 37)
Septic tanks with common effluent disposal? Enter ... (go to question 37)
Septic tanks with leach drain? Enter ... (go to question 37)
Pit toilets? Enter ... (go to question 37)
Pan toilets? Enter ... (go to question 37)
Other disposal system? Enter ... (go to question 37)

Drainage

37 In the last 12 months, has [community name] been flooded?

1. Yes (go to question 38)
5. No (go to question 40)

38 In total, how many permanent houses had flood water coming inside?

1. Number of houses (go to question 39)
2. All houses (go to question 40)
3. None (go to question 40)

39 Enter number of houses ... (go to question 40)

Rubbish collection

40 Do they have their own rubbish tip at [community name]?

1. Yes (go to question 41)
5. No (go to question 42)

41 Is any part of the tip fenced at all?

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

42 How is the rubbish disposed of?

1. Rubbish tip outside of community land (go to question 44)
2. Burnt (go to question 44)
3. Other (go to question 43)

43 Enter the other type of rubbish disposal method ... (go to question 44)

Transport

44 What is the nearest town to [community name] where people usually go for banking and major shopping services? Enter the name ... (go to question 45)

45 What is the main mode of transport used to get to [town with nearest services]?

1. Road (go to question 46)
2. Air (go to question 46)
3. Sea (go to question 46)

APPENDIX SHORT COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Transport continued

- 46** How long does it usually take?
1. Less than an hour (go to question 47)
 2. One hour or more (go to question 48)
- 47** Enter the number of minutes ... (go to question 49)
- 48** Enter the number of hours ... (go to question 49)

Telephone

- 49** Is there a telephone at [community name]?
1. Yes (go to question 50)
 5. No (go to question 50)

Education

- 50** Is there a primary school located in [community name]?
1. Yes (go to question 52)
 5. No (go to question 51)
- 51** How far away is the nearest primary school?
1. Less than 10 km (go to question 52)
 2. 10–24 km (go to question 52)
 3. 25–49 km (go to question 52)
 4. 50–99 km (go to question 52)
 5. 100–249 km (go to question 52)
 6. 250 km and over (go to question 52)
- 52** How far away from [community name] is the nearest secondary school up to Year 10?
1. Less than 10 km (go to question 53)
 2. 10–24 km (go to question 53)
 3. 25–49 km (go to question 53)
 4. 50–99 km (go to question 53)
 5. 100–249 km (go to question 53)
 6. 250 km and over (go to question 53)
- 53** How far away from [community name] is the nearest secondary school up to Year 12?
1. Less than 10 km (go to question 54)
 2. 10–24 km (go to question 54)
 3. 25–49 km (go to question 54)
 4. 50–99 km (go to question 54)
 5. 100–249 km (go to question 54)
 6. 250 km and over (go to question 54)

Health facilities

- 54** Does [community name] have access to a medical emergency air service, such as the Royal Flying Doctor Service?
1. Yes (go to question 55)
 5. No (go to question 55)
- 55** How far away is the nearest hospital?
1. Less than 10 km (go to question 58)
 2. 10–24 km (go to question 56)
 3. 25–49 km (go to question 56)
 4. 50–99 km (go to question 56)
 5. 100–249 km (go to question 56)
 6. 250 km and over (go to question 56)

APPENDIX SHORT COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT *continued*

Health facilities continued

- 56** How far away is the nearest Aboriginal Primary Health Care Service?
1. Less than 10 km (go to question 57)
 2. 10–24 km (go to question 57)
 3. 25–49 km (go to question 57)
 4. 50–99 km (go to question 57)
 5. 100–249 km (go to question 57)
 6. 250 km and over (go to question 57)
- 57** How far away is the nearest other (state funded) community health centre?
1. Less than 10 km (go to question 58)
 2. 10–24 km (go to question 58)
 3. 25–49 km (go to question 58)
 4. 50–99 km (go to question 58)
 5. 100–249 km (go to question 58)
 6. 250 km and over (go to question 58)

Health professionals

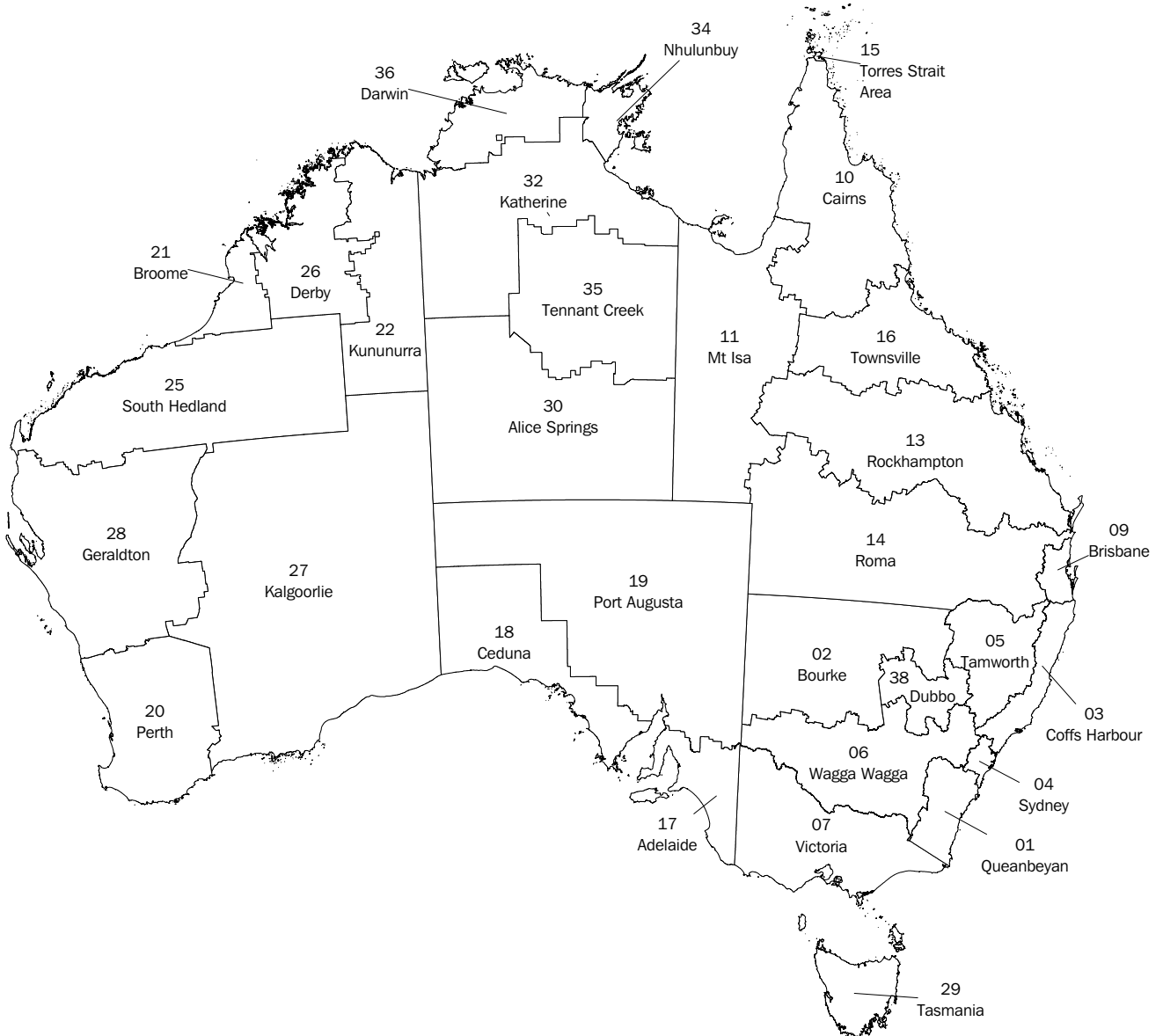
- 58** How often does a male Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander worker visit or work in [community name]?
1. 1 day a month (go to question 59)
 2. Every three months or less often (go to question 59)
 3. Not at all (go to question 59)
- 59** How often does a female Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander worker visit or work in [community name]?
1. 1 day a month (go to question 60)
 2. Every three months or less often (go to question 60)
 3. Not at all (go to question 60)
- 60** How often does a Registered Nurse visit or work in [community name]?
1. 1 day a month (go to question 61)
 2. Every three months or less often (go to question 61)
 3. Not at all (go to question 61)
- 61** How often does a Doctor visit or work in [community name]?
1. 1 day a month (Form completed)
 2. Every three months or less often (Form completed)
 3. Not at all (Form completed)

END OF SHORT COMMUNITY INSTRUMENT

APPENDIX MAPS

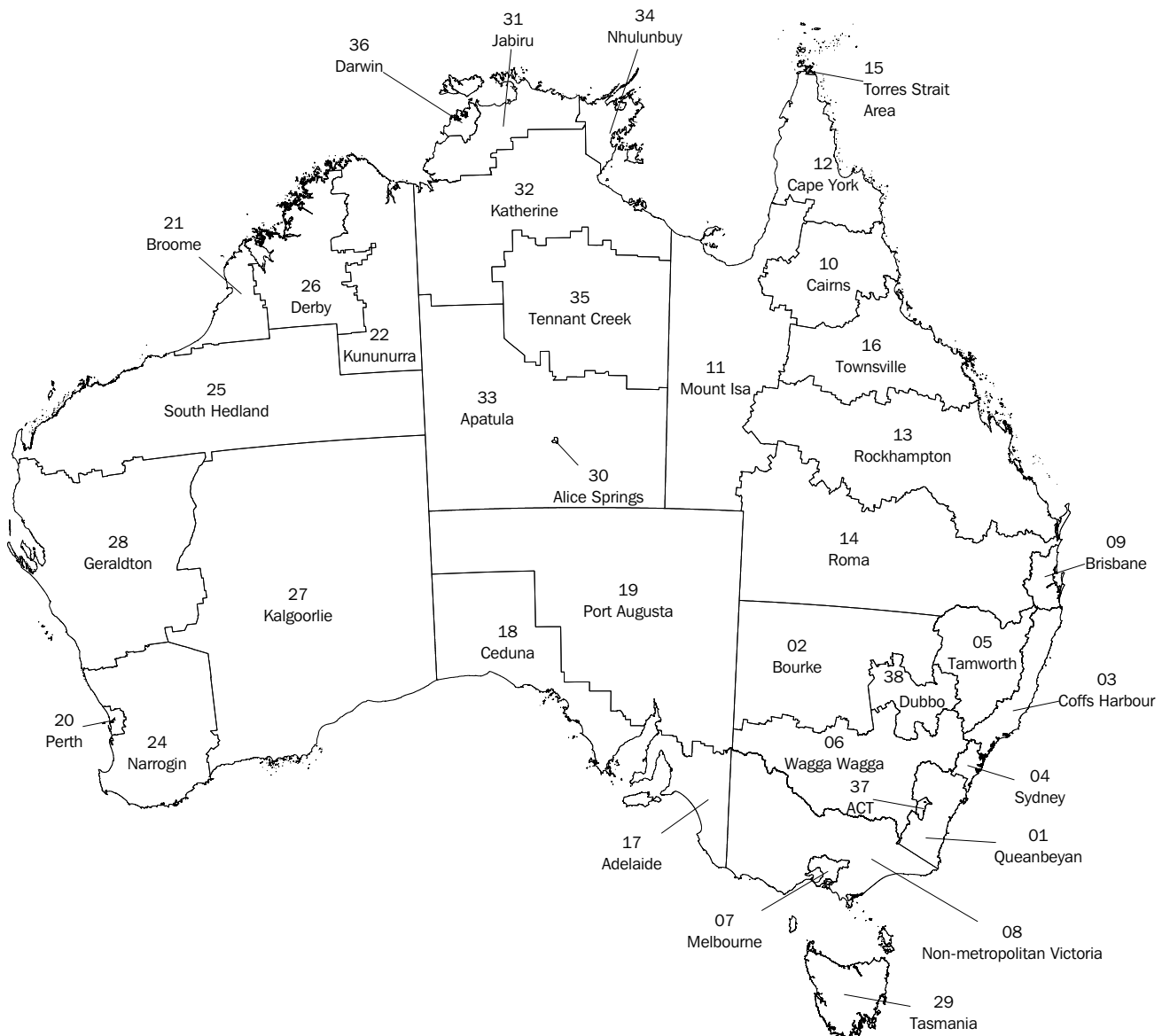
Indigenous Coordination Centre (ICC) Region Map

Data item – HICC



Indigenous Region Map

Data item – HREGN



GLOSSARY

Aboriginal health worker	<i>See</i> Female Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker; Indigenous health worker; Male Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker.
Aboriginal people	People who identify or are identified as being of Aboriginal origin. May also include people identified as being of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin. <i>See also</i> Indigenous people; Torres Strait Islander people.
Aboriginal Primary Health Care Service	<p>A community controlled health facility established to provide primary health care services and health care support to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. The most comprehensive definition of Aboriginal community control is that used by the National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation (NACCHO), consistent with that adopted by the 1989 National Aboriginal Health Strategy (NAHS). It defines an Aboriginal community controlled health service as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ an incorporated Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander organisation;■ initiated by an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander community;■ based in a local Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander community;■ governed by an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander body which is elected by the local Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander community; and■ delivering a holistic and culturally appropriate health service to the community that controls it. <p>A variety of governance structures exist and may be considered as stages along a process to develop full community control.</p> <p>The staffing profile of these services varies with each service. Staff may include Aboriginal health workers, nurses, general practitioners, allied health professionals, counsellors etc.</p> <p>The primary health care services provided by Aboriginal Primary Health Care Services will depend on the staffing of the particular service. These may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Clinical care (such as treatment of acute illness, emergency care, provision of essential drugs and management of chronic disease)■ Population health/preventative care such as immunisation, ante natal care, screening and early intervention services■ Facilitation of access to secondary and tertiary health services and related community services such as aged care and disability services, providing transport and arranging appointments■ Client/community assistance and advocacy on health related matters within the health and non-health sectors.
Acquisitions	<i>See</i> Permanent dwelling acquisitions.
Allied Health Professional Clinic	A clinic established to provide allied health professional services such as optometry, physiotherapy, podiatry, dietitian advice, audiology.
Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification (AIGC)	<p>Aims to provide a geographical standard for the publication of statistics about the Indigenous population of Australia.</p> <p>The first edition of this classification was produced for the 1996 Census. The classification comprises four levels of geographic units in a single hierarchy, the smallest unit being the Census Collection District (CD). CDs aggregate to form Indigenous Locations (ILOCs) which in turn aggregate to form Indigenous Areas (IAREs) which then aggregate to form Indigenous Regions (IREGs). At each level of the hierarchical structure, the component spatial units collectively cover the whole of geographic Australia without gaps or overlaps.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Collection District (CD); Indigenous Area (IARE); Indigenous Location (ILOC); Indigenous Region (IREG).</p>
Average weekly rent	Calculated by dividing the total amount of rent received for the financial year prior to the survey, by the total number of permanent dwellings managed. This figure was then divided by 52 to provide an average weekly amount. Excluded from these calculations

GLOSSARY *continued*

Average weekly rent <i>continued</i>	were any rents reported by IHOs which did not manage any permanent dwellings and any permanent dwellings managed by IHOs which did not report their total rent received.
Average maintenance expenditure	Calculated by dividing the total amount of maintenance expenditure reported for the financial year prior to the survey, by the total number of permanent dwellings managed. Excluded from these calculations were any permanent dwellings managed by IHOs which did not report their total maintenance expenditure.
Average time taken to allocate permanent dwellings to new tenants	Refers to the average number of working/ business days to allocate a permanent dwelling during the previous 12 months. It is the time period from when an IHO was notified of the requirement to allocate a dwelling up to the time the allocation is completed and the tenant notified the dwelling is available. The tenant does not need to have actually occupied the dwelling for the allocation process to be considered complete.
Board	See IHO Board.
Business enterprises	See Income.
Collection District (CD)	<p>The Census Collection District (CD) is the smallest geographic area defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). The CD has been designed for use in the Census of Population and Housing as the smallest unit for collection and processing. For the 2006 Census, CDs will also be the basis of output for most data. For 2006, CDs also serve as the basic building block in the ASGC and are used for the aggregation of statistics to larger Census geographic areas.</p> <p>For the 2006 Census, there is an average of about 225 dwellings in each CD. In rural areas, the number of dwellings per CD generally declines as population densities decrease.</p> <p>CDs are defined for each Census and are current only at Census time. For the 2006 Census, there are about 38,200 CDs throughout Australia (this includes the other territories of Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay).</p> <p>For more detailed information, refer to <i>2006 Census Dictionary</i> (cat.no.2901.0); <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006</i> (cat.no.1216.0).</p>
Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP)	<p>The Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme was developed in 1976 as a response to remote Aboriginal communities' requests for local employment to be created, with a particular focus on community development. The CDEP enables members of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander communities to exchange unemployment benefits for opportunities to undertake work and training in activities which are managed by a local Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community organisation.</p> <p>In 1985, CDEP was expanded to include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities living in rural and urban areas. CDEP is funded and supported by the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR).</p>
Community health centre	See Other (state funded) community health centre.
Community plan	A written plan created by community members which identifies and lists the community's priority needs such as housing, water upgrades, communication facilities, health care facilities, education facilities.
Community transport	Transport services owned or funded by the community or community council and made available to transport community members.
Computer Assisted Interviewing (CAI)	Describes the use of a computer to aid the interview process in a survey. CAI involves the use of a notebook computer to record, store, manipulate and transmit the data collected during interviews. Responses are recorded directly onto electronic questionnaires on a notebook computer.
Dental service	Facility providing dentistry services such as cleaning, repairing and removing teeth.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Dentist	A health professional who diagnoses diseases, injuries, decay and malformations of teeth, gums, mouth tissue, jaw and other dento-facial structures, prescribes and administer restorative and preventative procedures, including surgery and other specialist techniques. The entry requirement for this profession is a bachelor degree or higher qualification.
Dietitian	A health professional who studies diet and how it can affect the health of individuals. Dietitians assist individuals, groups and communities by promoting healthy eating by providing diet plans and menus, instructing people on the requirements and importance of diet, and on the planning and preparation of food. The qualification levels of a Dietitian is a bachelor degree or higher qualification.
Discrete community IHO	An Indigenous Housing Organisation that manages housing in one or more discrete Indigenous communities. These IHOs may also manage housing in other locations.
Discrete Indigenous community	A geographic location, bounded by physical or cadastral (legal) boundaries, and inhabited or intended to be inhabited predominantly (i.e. greater than 50% of usual residents) by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander peoples, with housing or infrastructure that is managed on a community basis. In some cases there was a degree of subjectivity in deciding whether a location met the definition of a discrete Indigenous community. In cases of doubt, locations were included as discrete communities. Locations which had no usual population at the time of the survey, and were not expected to be reoccupied within the 12 months following enumeration, were not included.
Disposals	<i>See</i> Permanent dwelling disposals.
Doctor	<i>See</i> General Medical Practitioner.
Domestic and personal hygiene	A community based activity to promote domestic and personal hygiene, with the aim of reducing transmission of communicable diseases. For example, advice and education on hand washing, food preparation and kitchen management. May also include assessment and improvement of 'health hardware' (functioning kitchens, bathrooms and laundries, including appliances).
Drug and alcohol worker	The worker's primary focus is on issues arising from the use of any drugs. This includes providing information on alcohol or other drugs, or assistance with these problems. The services may be delivered in a setting designated specifically as a drug service, such as methadone unit, or by identified drug workers in a more generalist setting such as a community health centre. The service may be residential or non-residential.
Dwelling acquisitions	<i>See</i> Permanent dwelling acquisitions.
Dwelling condition	<i>See</i> Permanent dwelling condition.
Dwelling disposals	<i>See</i> Permanent dwelling disposals.
Ear health	A health program that provides advice and education on ear care, regarding various health concerns such as ear infections in children and their effects on hearing. The program may also include screening such as hearing tests.
Ear, nose, throat/respiratory specialist	A doctor who has had additional training, usually at least five years, in this particular area of specialisation.
Electricity charges	Includes purchase of prepaid electricity cards and also situations where electricity is included in rent charges. This data item identifies whether individual households are charged for their electricity use.
Electricity interruptions	Interruptions to the supply of electricity to an Indigenous community for a period of one hour or more. Excludes cases where the use of electrical appliances is restricted due to poor/low electricity supply.
Electricity supply	The type of electricity supply used to service discrete Indigenous community dwellings and facilities. The main source of electricity refers to the electricity supply that serviced the greatest number of dwellings in the community.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Emotional and social well-being /mental health	A health program that promotes emotional and social well-being mental health through the use of culturally appropriate educational activities and materials (e.g. posters and videos), screening, counselling and other interventions at a community/group level.
Expenditure	Details the various housing cost components associated with running each IHO, such as salaries, staff training, repairs and maintenance, based on expenditure in the last financial year. The reference period reported as the financial year prior to the 2006 CHINS was July 2004 to June 2005.
Eye health	A health program that provides advice and education on eye health care, regarding various health concerns, such as infection due to conjunctivitis, sun protection, cataracts, trachoma, diabetic retinopathy and screening of eye sight. Excludes Trachoma control which is a separate health promotion program.
Eye specialist (or Ophthalmologist)	A doctor who has had additional training, usually at least five years, in this particular area of specialisation.
Female Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker	A female person identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and working in the community as a health worker. This person may be required in some communities for cultural or sensitivity reasons.
Financial year	Financial year has been taken as the period for which each IHO produces financial statements. The reference period reported as the financial year prior to the 2006 CHINS was July 2004 to June 2005.
Flooding	Instances where water courses overflow and inundate either part or all of the community. This includes overflow and discharge water from natural swamps, lagoons or creeks intruding into residential, administration or recreational areas of the community. Floods which cut access roads to the community, but which did not flood the community itself, were excluded.
General Medical Practitioner (GP)	A health professional who diagnoses and treats physical and mental illnesses, disorders and injuries, recommends preventative action and refers patients to specialist medical practitioners. The entry requirement for this group of professionals is a bachelor degree or higher qualification and one year's hospital-based training. The type of work a GP would be involved in includes: conducting examinations and questioning patients to determine the nature of disorders or illnesses and recording patient medical information; ordering and performing laboratory tests, X-rays and other diagnostic images and procedures and analysing findings; providing overall care for patients; and prescribing treatments.
General Practice	A privately established medical service staffed by one or a group of General Medical Practitioners (GPs) set up to provide services to the general population of the area. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians may access this service but it has not been established as an Aboriginal community controlled service.
Government owned and managed permanent dwellings	Permanent dwellings located in discrete Indigenous communities which are owned and managed by a State or Territory housing authority. Excludes State or Territory owned dwellings which are managed by an Indigenous Housing Organisation (IHO). State or Territory owned dwellings managed by IHOs are included in the IHO count of managed permanent dwellings. For further details, see IHO managed permanent dwellings.
Grants	<i>See</i> Income.
Grey water	Waste water from a household's bathroom, shower, laundry and kitchen. Water from the toilet, which is commonly called black water, is not included.
Gynaecologist	<i>See</i> Obstetrician.
Health promotion program	A series of planned group activities conducted by a health professional within the community. They are designed to change knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, behaviours or susceptibility to disease through a combination of educational and environmental measures, screening or immunisation. A program might cover:

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Health promotion program**
continued
- displays of educational material, articles in the local media, or use of other communication channels
 - small group educational activities
 - community development
 - environmental measures such as providing healthy food choices in the school canteen or providing safe areas for people to exercise
 - early detection and intervention.
- Health promotion activities conducted during individual consultations with health professionals were excluded.
- For more detailed information on individual programs, see also Domestic and personal hygiene; Ear health; Emotional and social well-being/mental health; Eye health (excluding Trachoma control); Immunisation; Men's health; Nutrition; Sexual health; Stop smoking; Substance misuse; Trachoma control; Well babies; Women's health; Youth health.
- Health professional** See Dentist; Diabetes specialist; Dietitian; Doctor; Drug and alcohol worker; Ear, nose, throat/respiratory specialist; Eye specialist (Ophthalmologist); Female Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker; Indigenous health worker; Male Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker; Mental health professional; Obstetrician /Gynaecologist; Occupational therapist; Optometrist; Paediatrician; Physiotherapist; Podiatrist; Registered nurse; Speech pathologist; Surgeon.
- Homeland** An area of land with which Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people have ancestral and/or cultural links. Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people may or may not live there permanently. For the purposes of this survey, where Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people permanently live on a homeland, these homelands have been grouped with outstations. See Outstation for further details.
- Hospital** A building in which health professionals provide medical assistance and where people can be admitted to stay overnight if necessary. It is for the treatment, care and cure of the sick and wounded, for the study of disease, and for the training of physicians, nurses, and allied health personnel. For the purpose of this survey, a hospital does not need to have surgical facilities to be included.
- IHO Board** A board may have two or more people. In the context of Indigenous housing a board refers to either a group of persons elected by community members or representatives of relevant agencies. The board coordinates housing affairs and establishes policies within an organisation managing Indigenous housing for a region containing an Indigenous community or communities. Members of the board are responsible for collectively making decisions in regards to the management of housing activities within the community or region. Incorporated organisations are recognised as having their own legal identity and are usually required by law to have a board established under their constitution. Organisations may be incorporated under commonwealth, state or territory legislation or registered with the Commonwealth Registrar of Aboriginal Corporations. Such a board may be called by a different name, for example a committee, but if the organisation is incorporated then this body is a board under the law.
- IHO managed permanent dwellings** Permanent dwellings located in discrete Indigenous communities, towns or other localities which are managed by an Indigenous organisation that provides housing to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. This includes permanent dwellings which are owned by State or Territory housing authorities, but managed by an Indigenous Housing Organisation (IHO). Excluded are dwellings in discrete Indigenous communities which are not managed by an IHO.

GLOSSARY *continued*

- Immunisation** A program to vaccinate children (and adults) against harmful infections before they come into contact with them in the community. This program can cover diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, measles, mumps, tuberculosis, and rubella. Adult immunisation includes influenza and pneumococcal vaccination for those at risk. This could also include education about immunisation programs.
- Income** Details the various sources of funds received by each IHO in the last financial year, for the purpose of providing and maintaining housing. The reference period reported as the financial year prior to the 2006 CHINS was July 2004 to June 2005.
- The sources of housing income collected in the 2006 CHINS were rent, grants, royalties, business enterprises, property sales, and 'other' sources.
- Rent – money received from tenants of the properties managed by the IHO. Information was also collected on any additional charges included in the rent, such as water rates, electricity charges, malicious damage charges, rental arrears, garbage collection charges.
 - Grants – an amount of money provided to the organisation for the purpose of purchasing, building or maintaining rental housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. The grant does not need to be repaid but a set of conditions are established with the grant.
 - Royalties – the sum paid to the organisation for the use of Aboriginal land.
 - Business enterprises – commercial activities undertaken by the IHO such as renting office space, community vehicles, laundromats, repair and maintenance activity on behalf of another housing organisation, or rental income paid to an IHO who manages dwellings on behalf of another IHO.
 - Property sales – all money received from sales of any housing property by the IHO, including those to former tenants.
 - Other sources – includes service charges, donations that are not made as a specific grant, any bond money forfeited as a result of property damage, borrowed funds requiring repayment such as loans, interest, dividends and insurance claim payments.
- Indigenous Area (IARE)** Indigenous Areas (IAREs) are aggregates of Collection Districts (CDs) which represent a population of at least 300 Indigenous persons. IAREs aggregate to Indigenous Regions (IREGs), and cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.
- Census statistics, including a range of Indigenous statistics, are available by IAREs.
- Indigenous Profiles are also produced for IAREs.
- See also* Indigenous Location (ILOC); Indigenous Region (IREG).
- Indigenous Coordination Centre (ICC) Region** Indigenous Coordination Centre (ICC) Regions have replaced the former Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) Regions as the geographic basis for delivering Indigenous specific Commonwealth services. There are 30 ICC offices and the Torres Strait Regional Authority, giving a total of 31 ICC Regions.
- Indigenous health worker** The role of the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker is viewed differently in most states and territories, with the role and functions of an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker evolving according to the development of health services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The role and function is also dependent upon whether the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker is employed by the community controlled health services or within the government sector.
- An Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker can provide assistance and information on health issues affecting the community, such as:
- alcohol and mental health
 - diabetes, ear and eye health
 - sexual health
 - hospital education and liaison officers.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Indigenous Housing Organisation (IHO)	Any Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander organisation which is responsible for managing housing for Indigenous people. This includes community organisations, such as Resource Agencies and Land Councils, that have a range of functions, provided that they manage housing for Indigenous people.
Indigenous Location (ILOC)	<p>Indigenous Locations (ILOCs) are single Collection Districts (CDs) or aggregates of CDs which have a population of at least 80 Indigenous persons. ILOCs aggregate to Indigenous Areas (IAREs). ILOCs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. Summary Census statistics, including a range of Indigenous statistics, are available by ILOC.</p> <p>Indigenous Summary Profiles are also produced for ILOCs.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Indigenous Area (IARE); Indigenous Region (IREG).</p>
Indigenous people	<p>People who identify themselves, or are identified by another household member, as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Aboriginal people; Torres Strait Islander people.</p>
Indigenous Region (IREG)	<p>The Commonwealth Government uses 30 Indigenous Coordination Centres (ICC) and the Torres Strait Regional Authority (TSRA) to manage the delivery of a range of services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people around Australia.</p> <p>For Census purposes, the ABS defines Indigenous Regions (IREGs) based on the ICC and TSRA areas that were in place at the time of Census collection. Some ICC Regions are split into two IREGs based on statistical differences with ICC Regions, and also to allow for the Australian Capital Territory to be a discrete IREG. IREGs are aggregations of Collection Districts which lie mostly or completely within an ICC or TSRA area.</p> <p>IREGs cover in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. (Note: IREGs have replaced ATSIC Regions used to disseminate data from the 1996 and 2001 Censuses, as well as the 1999 CHINS and the 2001 CHINS.)</p> <p><i>See also</i> Indigenous Area (IARE); Indigenous Location (ILOC).</p>
Isolation valve	<i>See</i> Water isolation valve.
Internet	<i>See</i> Public internet access.
Male Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander health worker	A male person identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and working in the community as a health worker. This person may be required in some communities for cultural or sensitivity reasons.
Management of housing	<p>Refers to the performance of one or more of the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ administration of tenancy arrangements■ rent collection and/or receives rental income■ housing maintenance.
Men's health	A health program that promotes and provides education of male health issues through prevention, early detection and intervention programs to improve usage and access to health services. For example, promotion of men's clinics and men's places and mentoring programs.
Mental health professional	A health professional who treats and cares for people with mental illnesses, disorders or dysfunctions, or those experiencing emotional difficulties, distress or crisis, in hospitals, nursing homes and the community. For the purpose of this survey, a mental health professional can include either a nurse or trained health worker in this field.
Nutrition	A health program to provide advice and education on healthy eating for children and adults. May include information on food sources (e.g. traditional foods), dietary intakes, food preparation, weaning and diet to promote normal growth in children and maintenance of normal weight in adults. May also involve food supply such as store policy or community gardens.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Obstetrician (or Gynaecologist)	A physician specialising in medical services related to disorders of the female genital, urinary, rectal and reproductive organs, and the care of women during pregnancy and childbirth.
Occupational therapist	A health professional who specialises in a method of therapy which uses self-care, work and play activities to increase development and independent function, and to prevent disability.
Ophthalmologist	<i>See</i> Eye specialist.
Optometrist	A health professional who conducts eye and vision examinations, detects and diagnoses eye disease, recommends eye exercises and prescribes glasses and contact lenses. They also have the option of referring clients to Ophthalmologists. They complete a four year degree and must be registered to practise.
Other educational services	Educational services, other than primary or secondary schools, that are available within the Indigenous community. This includes services such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ pre-primary schooling■ homework centres■ Technical and Further Education (TAFE) courses■ University or other tertiary courses.
Other (state funded) community health centre	A type of health centre providing a number of services, such as nursing, medical, dental, nutritional services. The centres can also be active in preventative medicine, providing advice to people on issues such as sexually transmitted diseases, immunisation and family planning. They may include clinical care such as treatment of illness, management of chronic disease, population health/preventative care such as immunisation, ante natal care, screening and early intervention services.
Outstation	A discrete Indigenous community that has a population of less than 50 AND is linked to a larger parent discrete Indigenous community or a Resource Agency for the provision and maintenance of services, such as housing, water, power supplies and sewerage. For the purpose of this survey, outstations may also include homelands.
Paediatrician	A physician who specialises in the study and treatment of the diseases of children.
Palliative care facility	A facility, such as a hospice, providing specialised care for people with generally active progressive or advanced disease or illness with little or no prospect of cure. Such illness may not necessarily be terminal. These facilities are aimed at relieving symptoms and pain rather than effecting cure, thus achieving the best possible quality of life for both the person, their carers and family.
Permanent dwelling	A building designed for people to live in, with fixed walls, roof and doors. Usually has kitchen and bathroom facilities, although this is not necessary provided that these facilities could be built into the dwelling. These dwellings are made from regular building materials and are intended for long term residential use. Dwellings were not considered as permanent unless they had internal walls dividing the living space into separate rooms.
Permanent dwelling acquisitions	<p>For all IHOs, this provides data on the number of new permanent houses or flats that were actually constructed to the stage they were either occupied or ready to be occupied during the past 12 months. 'Ready to be occupied' may mean a certificate of occupancy has been issued if this is required by the appropriate authority.</p> <p>For all IHOs that owned or managed housing stock in towns or 'other localities', data was also collected on the number of permanent dwellings purchased in the past 12 months. Purchase includes acquisition by normal buying process, newly leased, deeding or gifting of property. Leasing also includes those dwellings made available to the IHO through a government agency, such as FaCSIA, for the use of Indigenous housing but which the IHO does not own.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Permanent dwelling condition	<p>The condition of permanent dwellings managed by an Indigenous Housing Organisation(IHO) at the time of enumeration. Permanent dwelling condition was categorised according to the extent of repairs required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ minor or no repair was defined as repairs of less than \$20,000 in low cost areas, less than \$27,000 in medium cost areas, and less than \$33,000 in high cost areas■ major repair was defined as repairs of \$20,000 to less than \$60,000 in low cost areas, \$27,000 to less than \$80,000 in medium cost areas, and \$33,000 to less than \$100,000 in high cost areas■ replacement was defined as repairs of \$60,000 or more in low cost areas, \$80,000 or more in medium cost areas, and \$100,000 or more in high cost areas. <p>Each Indigenous Coordination Centre (ICC) region was defined as a low, medium or high cost area based on relative building costs provided in <i>Rawlinson's Australian Construction Handbook, 1999</i> (Perth, Rawlhouse Publishing). These ranges were not changed between the 2001 and 2006 CHINS. The ranges will be reviewed for the 2011 CHINS.</p>
Permanent dwelling disposals	<p>For all IHOs, this provides data on the number of permanent houses or flats used by the IHO that were no longer available for housing IHO clients during the past 12 months due to being demolished or written-off. This includes permanent dwellings where the lease or right of occupancy expired and the dwelling was no longer available to the IHO. Expiry of leasing includes those dwellings that had been made available to the IHO through a government agency, such as FaCSIA, for the use of Indigenous housing but which have been returned to or withdrawn by the agency and are no longer available to the IHO. Also included are any houses that may have been gifted or deeded to any person or organisation outside of the IHO.</p> <p>Note that for all IHOs that owned or managed housing stock in towns or 'other localities', data was also collected on the number of permanent dwellings sold during the previous year, as well as the number of permanent dwellings that were sold to former tenants.</p>
Permanent dwellings affected by flooding	<p>Permanent dwellings in which floodwaters entered living areas such as the lounge room, dining room, kitchen, bedrooms or hallways. Flooding confined to garage or storage areas was not considered to have affected permanent dwellings. Permanent dwellings which were affected by flooding were counted once, regardless of the number of times they were affected.</p>
Permanent dwellings affected by sewage overflows or leakages	<p>Permanent dwellings in which sewerage system overflows or leakages occurred either inside the dwelling or nearby, such as in the yard. Permanent dwellings which were affected by sewerage system overflows or leakages were counted once, regardless of the number of times they were affected.</p>
Physiotherapist	<p>A health professional who assesses and treats disorders of movement caused by injury or disease. Physiotherapists treat patients to reduce pain, cardiovascular and respiratory functions, restore joint mobility, improve balance and coordination. The educational qualification for this profession is a bachelor degree or higher qualification.</p>
Podiatrist	<p>A health professional trained to deal with the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of medical and surgical conditions of the feet and lower limbs. They have skills in diagnosis and treatment of foot deformity and soft tissue disorders such as corns and calluses, are able to diagnose lower limb biomechanical problems, advise on choice of footwear, surgically treat soft tissue problems, and design, manufacture and prescribe orthotic devices. Podiatrists complete a three year degree, and must be registered to practise.</p>
Ponding	<p>Pools of still water that remain stagnant for a period of one week or more and cover an area of at least ten square metres. The pool of stagnant water must occur within the boundary of the discrete Indigenous community. Naturally occurring swamps or lagoons were not considered to be ponding.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Population	<p>See Reported usual population.</p> <p>See also Population increase.</p>
Population increase	<p>Refers to the largest population increase in the community for a period of two weeks or more in the 12 months prior to the survey.</p>
Private transport	<p>Transport owned by a private company or individual for personal use. For example, private cars and chartered flights where air service is for private use, not available to the general public, and routes are tailored to the needs of the client.</p>
Property sales	<p>See Income.</p>
Public internet access	<p>A place equipped with a computer connected to the Internet and available to all members of the community. Access may be for less than 24 hours. These points will usually be located in a library, administrative centre, cultural centre, or similar place.</p> <p>The Internet is a world wide computer network via telephone lines and satellite links, allowing individual users to communicate with each other through e-mail and to gain access to information sites on the World Wide Web and to other electronic archives.</p> <p>The types of Internet access technology collected in 2006 CHINS were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Satellite - Internet access using a combination of a satellite dish and standard data cabling. Information is beamed up and down to orbiting satellites.■ Dial-Up - A method of accessing the Internet through a modem over a standard phone line.■ XDSL - Internet access via the use of existing telephone lines characterised by fast transmission of data and an 'always on' connection. Includes all DSL connection types such as ADSL, SDSL and HDSL.■ Microwave - Any wireless Internet connection. High-speed and always-on. No telephone line is required.■ All other types of Internet connection types not covered in the above categories - including Cable (via the use of coaxial cables); IDSN (via digital telephone lines); Fibre Optic (via fibre optic cable connected to the household/ business).
Public transport	<p>Government funded or commercial transport services available for use by the general public, such as regular bus, ferry or air services.</p>
Registered nurse	<p>A health professional who provides nursing care for patients in hospitals, nursing homes, extended care facilities or other health care facilities, and in the community. They usually have a formal qualification equivalent to a bachelor degree or higher qualification. Their role is to assess, plan, implement and evaluate nursing care for patients according to accepted nursing practice and standards, liaise with other health professionals and members of health teams and assist medical practitioners to examine patients, administer treatment and deliver babies.</p>
Remoteness Area	<p>Within the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), the Remoteness classification comprises five categories, each of which identifies a (non-contiguous) region in Australia being a grouping of Collection Districts (CDs) sharing a particular degree of remoteness. The degrees of remoteness range from 'highly accessible' (i.e. major cities) to 'very remote'. The degree of remoteness of each CD was determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). CDs have then been grouped into the appropriate category of Remoteness to form non-contiguous areas within each state.</p> <p>For more information, refer to <i>Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006</i> (cat.no.1216.0) and <i>Information Paper: ABS Views on Remoteness</i> (cat.no.1244.0).</p>
Rent	<p>See Income.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Reported usual population	<p>The estimated resident population of a discrete Indigenous community as reported by an IHO or community representative. In this context a usual resident is a person who resides or intends to reside in a community for six months or more. This includes non-Indigenous residents who meet the above criteria.</p> <p>Reported usual population differs from Usual Resident Population (URP) and Census population counts. The 2006 CHINS reported usual population was provided on behalf of each community by the person with the best knowledge of a particular topic in the community, for example the Chairperson, Housing Officer or Administrator, whereas the data for the 2006 Census of Population and Housing was collected through self-enumeration where householders were required to complete the Census form themselves. For more detailed information, refer to Appendix 2: Population Measures in this publication.</p>
Resource Agency (or Resource Centre)	<p>An Indigenous agency set up to provide a range of services for people living in small remote communities. These services will usually, but not always, include dealings with government agencies, funding applications, banking, housing and other essential services.</p>
Road inaccessibility	<p>Refers to road access between a community and the nearest town with major services. Periods of inaccessibility of one or more days in the 12 months prior to the survey were included. Road access can be cut due to events such as floods or bushfires which prevent the usual community population from accessing the nearest town with major services.</p>
Royalties	<p>See Income.</p>
Rubbish collection	<p>An organised program for the collection and removal of rubbish by an agency rather than individual householders. This includes services which collect household rubbish from each dwelling or a group of dwellings on a regular basis.</p>
Satellite dish	<p>A concave dish-shaped reflector designed to receive and focus electromagnetic energy forming radio, television and microwave signals. In the 2006 CHINS, this item identifies whether the community has a satellite dish as a community resource - i.e. it provides access to telecommunications for all members in the community. Satellites attached to individual dwellings for domestic use only were excluded from this data item.</p>
Sewerage system	<p>A water based or dry system used for the disposal of human waste. The main sewerage system refers to the sewerage system that serviced the greatest number of permanent dwellings in an Indigenous community. In cases where two or more sewerage systems serviced a community with an equal number of permanent dwellings connected, the higher order system was determined to be the main system.</p> <p>Connected to town system is a fully reticulated water-borne system (i.e. a water carrying system) with the typical domestic cistern, where water is used to flush and transport wastes away from the community for nearby treatment and disposal. This is an extension of a town system and is shared with a nearby town.</p> <p>Community water-borne sewerage system is a fully reticulated water-borne system with the typical domestic cistern, where water is used to flush and transport wastes away from the community for nearby treatment and disposal. This is a complete system only serving the community, and is not connected to any other town or community.</p>
Sexual health	<p>A health program that promotes sexual health by providing education and early detection and management of sexually transmitted infections, different methods of protection from sexually transmitted infections, family planning, the sexual rights of individuals and the provision of condoms.</p>
Speech pathologist	<p>A health professional who assesses, diagnoses and manages disorders of speech and language in children and adults.</p>
Sporting facility	<p>Purpose-built facilities that enable sport and physical activity participation within an Indigenous community.</p>

GLOSSARY *continued*

Stop smoking	A health program of community based activity to reduce smoking rates and reduce exposure to tobacco smoke. Includes smoking reduction or QUIT programs, group education and support sessions, smoke free areas, education and advice on reducing exposure of children to tobacco smoke (e.g. in houses and cars).
Substance misuse	A health program which includes education on prescribed medication, alcohol, illegal drugs, petrol sniffing and other forms of addictive chemicals that can affect the health of the individual.
Substance use service	Service established to provide treatment, rehabilitation, preventative programs, counselling and/or support for people with substance use issues (such as alcohol, drugs, petrol).
Surgeon	A specialist doctor who has had additional training and studies in an area of medicine related to surgery. This includes generalist surgeons and specialist surgeons such as vascular surgeons, cardio-thoracic surgeons, paediatric surgeons. Usually, the specialist has obtained a bachelor degree or higher, and has undertaken an approved training program and obtained Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons.
Temporary dwelling	A structure used as a place of residence, which does not meet the building requirements to be considered a permanent dwelling. Types of structures included as temporary dwellings are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ caravans■ tin shed without internal dividing walls■ humpies■ dongas■ other makeshift shelters.
Torres Strait Islander people	People identified as being of Torres Strait Islander origin. May also include people identified as being of both Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal origin. <i>See also</i> Aboriginal people; Indigenous people.
Total maintenance expenditure	The total expenditure incurred by Indigenous Housing Organisations (IHOs) during the financial year prior to the survey for maintenance or repair conducted on managed permanent dwellings. Maintenance expenditure excludes costs associated with dwelling extensions, such as adding a pergola, verandah or garage. IHOs for which maintenance expenditure was not reported, were included in the total count of IHOs for this item with a note of the number of IHOs that had 'not stated' maintenance expenditure.
Total permanent dwellings in communities	Includes all permanent dwellings located in discrete Indigenous communities, comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ permanent dwellings which are managed by an Indigenous Housing Organisation (IHO)■ permanent dwellings managed by a government agency■ privately owned permanent dwellings■ permanent dwellings managed by other organisations.
Total rental income	The total amount of rent collected by Indigenous Housing Organisations (IHOs) in the last financial year prior to the survey. IHOs which did not manage any permanent dwellings, or for which rental income was not reported, were excluded from this item.
Town with major services	This refers to a town to which members of a discrete Indigenous community usually travel to access banking and major shopping services.
Trachoma control	A health program which undertakes regular screening in school aged children for trachoma (a contagious inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eyelids), treatment of cases (and sometimes household and community members), education on trachoma prevention and environmental measures to reduce transmission of trachoma. May also include screening in adults for trichiasis (a state in which the eyelashes grow inwardly).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Transport	<i>See</i> Community transport; Private transport; Public transport.
Unoccupied permanent dwelling	A permanent dwelling managed by an Indigenous Housing Organisation, which did not have people living in it at the time of the 2006 CHINS enumeration, and had been unoccupied for a period of at least two weeks.
Urban IHO	An Indigenous Housing Organisation that manages housing in towns or other localities only. An urban IHO does not manage any housing stock in discrete Indigenous communities.
Usual population	<i>See</i> Reported usual population.
Water interruptions	Refers to situations where water supply to a community or permanent dwelling is reduced or stops due to infrastructure related reasons, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ equipment breakdown■ lack of power■ when water is turned off to undertake maintenance work.
Water isolation valve	A mechanism that can be used to turn off the water supply to a particular dwelling.
Water management plan	A document prepared by community representatives which outlines strategies, activities and guidelines for current and future water usage for that community.
Water meter	Measures water consumption of a particular dwelling.
Water restrictions	One or a combination of the following types of restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ the amount of water used■ the purpose for which water can be used■ the method of water usage (e.g. fixed sprinklers)■ the specified period when water can be used.
Water supply	An organised supply or source of water that is used to supply the community with drinking water. The main source of drinking water refers to the water source used by the greatest number of dwellings in the community.
Water testing	Water samples sent to a laboratory external to the community for chemical, physical, and microbiological analysis. Excluded are any water tests conducted on site.
Water treatment	Treatments to the community water supply to improve water quality. This may occur in a treatment plant, or involve boiling water or adding disinfection tablets to drinking water.
Well babies	A health program that provides advice to mothers about their baby's diet (including breast feeding), progress with weight, immunisation, health concerns and general support.
Women's health	A health program that covers education on women's health issues, family planning and communicable diseases, and provides regular screening and check-ups for women's health matters, such as sexually transmitted infections, blood pressure and sugar levels, cholesterol, weight, breast screening, pap smears.
Youth health	A health program that promotes and provides education of good health practices generally through social activities, sport and recreation that is specifically targeted at youth aged between 8 - 24 years.

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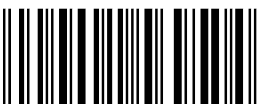
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