



Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities

Australia

2006 (Reissue)

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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PREFACE

This publication presents a summary of results from the 2006 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS), the third CHINS to be conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The ABS conducted the 2006 CHINS on behalf of, and with full funding from, the Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaCSIA).

The 2006 CHINS updates information collected previously in 2001 and 1999. Information collected and presented in Chapters 1 to 4 includes:

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

The CHINS is intended to assist in the evaluation of policies and programs designed to improve housing and infrastructure services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples living in both discrete communities and in other housing managed by Indigenous organisations. This publication, together with more detailed information available from the survey, provides a basis for the design of future policies and the targeting of programs to areas of identified need.

In addition to the information contained in this publication, a set of detailed tables will also be available on the ABS web site at <www.abs.gov.au>. For more details on survey outputs, refer to Appendix 3: Survey Output and Dissemination.

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

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

Dennis Farrell
Acting Australian Statistician

ABBREVIATIONS

ABC	Australian Broadcasting Corporation
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AIGC	Australian Indigenous Geographical Classification
ARIA	Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
ATSISS	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
CD	Collection District
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects
CFO	Census Field Officer
CHINS	Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey
CPI	consumer price index
DoHA	Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
FaCSIA	Australian Government Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
HCINS	Housing and Community Infrastructure Needs Survey
IARE	Indigenous Area
ICC	Indigenous Coordination Centre
IEM	Indigenous Engagement Manager
IES	Indigenous Enumeration Strategy
IHO	Indigenous housing organisation
ILOC	Indigenous Location
IREG	Indigenous Region
km	kilometre
no.	number
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
RA	Remoteness Area
SA	South Australia
SBS	Special Broadcasting Service
Tas.	Tasmania
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
URP	usual resident population
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

NOTES

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

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.

CHINS Content Changes

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.

For further details about content changes, refer to Appendix 1: Comparability between 2001 and 2006 CHINS.

CHINS Table Changes

Since the 2001 issue, some tables have been changed to expand the level of detail presented. These changes include:

- the presentation of housing and community data by non-remote, remote and very remote areas
- the presentation of community data by reported population size to include more detailed breakdowns for larger communities and to merge smaller communities into one category 'less than 50 people'
- the addition of more tables presenting data by remoteness and State or Territory.

The number of tables presented in this publication has reduced significantly from the 2001 publication, however the topic content is not affected by this reduction. Of the data items available in CHINS, the data covered remains the same as the 2001 publication, as related data items have now been presented in fewer tables.

Tables also accommodate new data items and remove data series no longer collected.

Where tables have been presented in a new format and include 2001 data, 2001 data has been re-aggregated to include the new breakdowns.

CHAPTER 1 - SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

The 2006 CHINS collected information on the status of housing, infrastructure, education, health and other services available in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities throughout Australia. The 2006 CHINS also collected selected information on Indigenous organisations that provide rental housing to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The information collected from these organisations, referred to as Indigenous Housing Organisations (IHOs), included details of the housing stock, dwelling management and selected income and expenditure arrangements.

Data in CHINS are presented using the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) remoteness structure. The purpose of the remoteness structure is to classify Census Districts (CDs) which share common characteristics of remoteness into broad geographical regions called Remoteness Areas (RAs). There are six RAs in the structure, however only five RAs are presented in CHINS, with Migratory excluded as being not applicable to CHINS. The RAs in CHINS are:

- Major cities of Australia
- Inner Regional Australia
- Outer Regional Australia
- Remote Australia
- Very remote Australia.

For further details, refer to *Statistical Geography Volume 1: Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2006* (cat. no. 1216.0).

INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS

The 2006 CHINS collected information from 496 IHOs which managed a total of 21,854 permanent dwellings. The total number of IHOs decreased by 120 from 616 IHOs in the 2001 survey. The decrease is largely attributed to changes to the management arrangements for IHOs in recent years. While the total number of IHOs declined between 2001 and 2006, the number of permanent dwellings managed by these organisations increased by 567 to 21,854 over that period. Of these, the majority 12,407 (57%) were in very remote areas, followed by 7,006 (32%) in non-remote areas and 2,441 (11%) in remote areas.

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

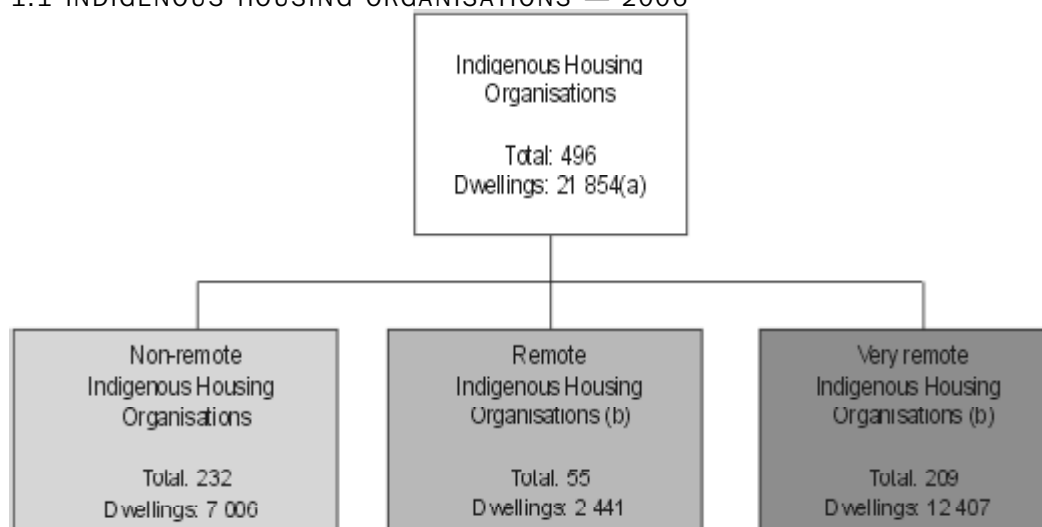
- Each IHO managed an average of 44 permanent dwellings in 2006, compared to an average of 35 permanent dwellings in 2001.
- Of the permanent dwellings managed by IHOs, 69 per cent required minor or no repairs. In 2006, 30 per cent of permanent dwellings required major repairs or replacement, an increase from the 27 per cent reported in 2001.
- Permanent dwellings managed by IHOs in remote areas were more in need of major repairs and replacement (36%) than dwellings managed by IHOs in very remote (30%) and non-remote (29%) areas.
- The total reported maintenance expenditure for the financial year 2004–05 was \$37.4 million and accounted for 29 per cent of total IHO expenditure.
- Average maintenance expenditure per IHO managed permanent dwelling was \$2,060, which was 10 per cent more than reported in 2001.
- The total reported rental income collected for the financial year 2004–05 was \$47.5 million, an increase from the \$42.1 million reported in 2001.
- Average weekly rent received per IHO managed permanent dwelling was \$48, an increase from the \$38 reported in 2001.

INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS *continued*

- A total of 1,447 (7%) of IHO managed permanent dwellings were unoccupied, the majority of which were located in very remote localities. Uninhabitable dwellings or dwellings being repaired accounted for almost half the unoccupied dwellings.
- Permanent dwelling acquisitions exceeded dwelling disposals. The total of 670 acquisitions, of which 516 (77%) were newly built dwellings and 154 (23%) purchased dwellings, was partly offset by 490 permanent dwellings being disposed of, with 95 per cent of these written-off or demolished.

The following chart provides information about the number of IHOs and the dwellings they manage by remoteness area.

1.1 INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS — 2006



(a) Includes permanent dwellings only. See Glossary for definition of permanent dwellings.
 (b) Includes discrete community Indigenous Housing Organisations with no permanent dwellings.

DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

For the purpose of CHINS, a discrete Indigenous community is defined as a geographic location, bounded by physical or cadastral boundaries, and inhabited predominantly by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. For more details, refer to Discrete Indigenous Community in the Glossary.

The following discrete Indigenous communities were classified in the 2001 Urban Centre Localities Classification as Urban Centres based on the census populations being 1,000 people or more: Palm Island, Yarrabah, Doomadgee and Cherbourg in Queensland, Wadeye, Maningrida, Nguiu and Galiwinku in the Northern Territory. All of these places are towns that could be expected to have a similar level of services to equivalent sized non-Indigenous communities.

In the 2006 CHINS, information was collected for 1,187 discrete Indigenous communities, down 29 from 1,216 in 2001. The decline is largely due to a number of small discrete communities being abandoned and not expected to be reoccupied in the future. In total, 17,177 permanent dwellings were reported in discrete Indigenous communities, of which 15,655 were IHO managed.

The total reported usual population of all discrete Indigenous communities in 2006 was 92,960, down 15,125 from the reported 108,085 in 2001. Population counts from the

DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES *continued*

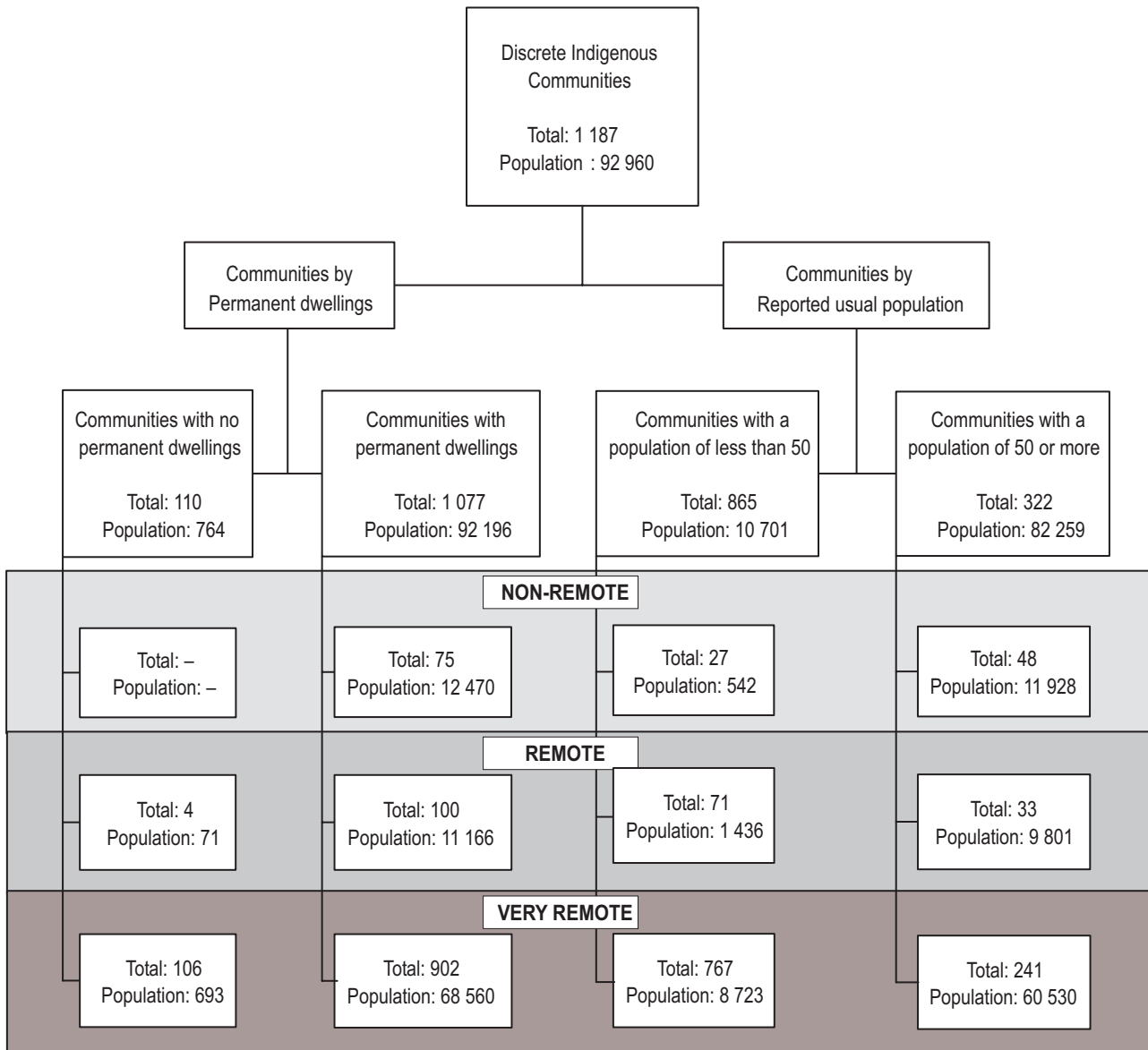
2001 CHINS were higher than recorded in the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, and were believed to be overstated. The change in the 2006 counts can be attributed to improvements in data quality through the use of computer assisted interviewing and additional field edit checks. For more details on data quality, refer to paragraphs 17 to 36 of the Explanatory Notes in this publication and, for more information on population counts, refer to Appendix 2: Population Measures.

Selected findings in relation to discrete Indigenous communities were:

- A total of 865 communities (73%) reported a usual population of less than 50, down from 889 in 2001.
- Of the 92,960 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reported as living in discrete Indigenous communities, a total of 4,039 people (4%) were reported as living in temporary dwellings. This compares with 5,602 people (5% of the total population of 108,085 in discrete Indigenous communities) in 2001.
- Bore water continues to be the main source of drinking water for Indigenous communities being used by 58% of communities, compared to 64% in 2001. More communities obtained their drinking water from adjacent town water systems in 2006, 18% compared to 15% in 2001. The number of communities with no organised water supply has dropped from 21 in 2001 to 9 in 2006.
- There were 274 communities connected to state grid as the main source of electricity in 2006, an increase of 5 per cent since 2001. The most common main source of electricity was community generators reported in 32% of communities, followed by state grid (23%), solar and solar hybrid (18%), and domestic generators (15%).
- A total of 630 communities (53%) reported public access to a telephone within the community, compared with 597 (49%) in 2001.
- A total of 136 discrete Indigenous communities (11%) had public access to the Internet.
- A total of 245 discrete Indigenous communities (21%) reported a primary school located within the community, 49 communities (4%) reported a secondary school up to year 10, and 40 communities (3%) a secondary school to year 12. While there was a decrease of 18 (27%) in the number of communities with a secondary school up to year 10, 14 of these communities are now reporting a secondary school up to Year 12 located in the community. The number of discrete Indigenous communities that had a secondary school up to year 12 increased, up 23 (135%) from 17 discrete Indigenous communities in 2001 to 40 communities in 2006.

The following chart provides information about the number of discrete Indigenous communities, their reported populations and the permanent dwellings they contain. It also classifies them by remoteness area.

1.2 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES – 2006



– nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

CHAPTER 2 - A PROFILE OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER HOUSING ORGANISATIONS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the main characteristics of the IHOs identified in the 2006 CHINS. It includes summary information on the number and type of IHOs in Australia, the characteristics and condition of permanent dwellings managed by these IHOs, as well as summary information on dwelling management and IHO income and expenditure.

INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION CHARACTERISTICS

The 2006 CHINS collected information from 496 IHOs, a decrease of 120 (19%) from 616 IHOs in the 2001 survey. While the number of IHOs decreased, the total number of permanent dwellings managed by IHOs increased by 567 (3%) from 21,287 permanent dwellings in 2001 to 21,854 permanent dwellings in 2006. Fewer IHOs are delivering services to a wider area incorporating more localities and permanent dwellings.

In 2006, non-remote IHOs accounted for 47 per cent of all IHOs and managed 32 per cent of total IHO managed housing stock; very remote IHOs accounted for 42 per cent of all IHOs and managed 57 per cent of IHO managed housing stock; and remote IHOs accounted for 11 per cent of all IHOs and 11 per cent of total IHO managed housing stock.

Over the period 2001 to 2006, the number of IHO managed permanent dwellings decreased in remote areas, but increased in non-remote and very remote areas. The number of non-remote IHOs decreased by 55 (19%), down from 287 in 2001 to 232 in 2006. The total number of permanent dwellings managed by non-remote IHOs increased by 711 (11%) from 6,295 permanent dwellings to 7,006 permanent dwellings. The number of remote IHOs decreased by 16 (23%) from 71 to 55, and the number of permanent dwellings managed by remote IHOs also decreased, down 217 (8%) from 2,658 permanent dwellings in 2001 to 2,441 in 2006. Very remote IHOs decreased by 49 (19%), down from 258 in 2001 to 209 in 2006. The number of permanent dwellings managed by very remote IHOs increased slightly by 73 (1%) from 12,334 in 2001 to 12,407 in 2006.

2.1 PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS, by Remoteness Area—2001 and 2006

Remoteness Area	2001		2006	
	All IHOs (a)	All IHO managed permanent dwellings	All IHOs (a)	All IHO managed permanent dwellings
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Major cities	43	818	37	777
Inner regional	92	1 828	82	2 233
Outer regional	152	3 649	113	3 996
Remote	71	2 658	55	2 441
Very remote	258	12 334	209	12 407
Australia	616	21 287	496	21 854

(a) Includes IHOs with no permanent dwellings.

CHAPTER 2 - A PROFILE OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER HOUSING ORGANISATIONS *continued*

INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION CHARACTERISTICS *continued*

Almost two thirds of all non-remote IHOs were located in New South Wales (64%) followed by Queensland and Victoria, 17 per cent and 9 per cent respectively. The highest proportion of remote IHOs were located in Western Australia (33%), Northern Territory (24%), New South Wales (20%) and Queensland (18%). The highest proportion of very remote IHOs were located in Western Australia (33%), Northern Territory (32%) and Queensland (20%).

Decreases in the number of IHOs were recorded in all States and Territories, except South Australia which saw an increase from 31 IHOs to 37, and Tasmania which remained unchanged at 3 IHOs. The number of IHOs decreased by 36 (18%) in New South Wales, 33 (26%) in Western Australia, 29 (26%) in Northern Territory, and 25 (22%) in Queensland.

The largest increases in IHO permanent dwellings managed were recorded in Queensland and Western Australia, up 557 (10%) and 189 (6%) respectively. The Northern Territory recorded the largest decrease in permanent dwellings managed, down by 267 (4%) from 6,715 in 2001 to 6,448 in 2006.

2.2 PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS, by State or Territory —by Remoteness Area—2001 and 2006

State or Territory	2001					2006				
	REMOTENESS AREA OF IHO			All IHO managed		REMOTENESS AREA OF IHO			All IHO managed	
	Non-remote IHOs	Remote IHOs	Very remote IHOs	All IHOs (a)	All permanent dwellings	Non-remote IHOs	Remote IHOs	Very remote IHOs	All IHOs (a)	All permanent dwellings
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
New South Wales(b)	172	19	14	205	4 088	149	11	9	169	4 176
Victoria	25	—	—	25	416	22	—	—	22	469
Queensland	56	13	47	116	5 673	40	10	41	91	6 230
South Australia	8	2	21	31	1 004	12	3	22	37	935
Western Australia	18	18	89	125	3 273	6	18	68	92	3 462
Tasmania	1	—	2	3	118	1	—	2	3	134
Northern Territory	7	19	85	111	6 715	2	13	67	82	6 448
<i>Australia</i>	287	71	258	616	21 287	232	55	209	496	21 854

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(a) Includes IHOs with no permanent dwellings.

The emerging trend of fewer IHOs managing more permanent dwellings is illustrated by Table 2.3.

Around a quarter of IHOs managed 50 or more permanent dwellings in 2006 compared with 19 per cent in 2001. The number of IHOs managing 20 to 49 permanent dwellings decreased by 39 (19%) IHOs from 207 in 2001 to 168 in 2006.

In 2006, a total of 199 (40%) IHOs managed less than 20 permanent dwellings each, compared with 293 (48%) in 2001. The number of IHOs managing less than 20 permanent dwellings in Western Australia decreased by 33 (46%) from 71 IHOs in 2001 to 35 IHOs in 2006. New South Wales IHOs decreased by 32 (25%) for the same period.

CHAPTER 2 - A PROFILE OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER HOUSING ORGANISATIONS *continued*

INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION CHARACTERISTICS *continued*

The Northern Territory also reported decreases in the number of IHOs managing more than 50 permanent dwellings, indicating the merging of a number of larger IHOs since the 2001 survey. In 2006, a total of 50 IHOs managed 100 or more permanent dwellings of which almost half (24 IHOs) were located in the Northern Territory. Queensland reported the next highest number of IHOs managing 100 or more permanent dwellings at 17 IHOs.

2.3 PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS, by State or Territory—2001 and 2006

State or Territory	LESS THAN 20 PERMANENT DWELLINGS		20-49 PERMANENT DWELLINGS		50-99 PERMANENT DWELLINGS		100 OR MORE PERMANENT DWELLINGS		TOTAL IHOS	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
New South Wales(a)	130	98	66	59	8	10	1	2	205	169
Victoria	16	12	9	8	—	2	—	—	25	22
Queensland	34	15	53	39	15	20	14	17	116	91
South Australia	21	27	5	6	4	3	1	1	31	37
Western Australia	71	37	36	30	15	19	3	6	125	92
Tasmania	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	3	3
Northern Territory	20	8	37	25	37	25	17	24	111	82
<i>Australia</i>	293	197	207	169	80	80	36	50	616	496

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATION INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Detailed financial data were collected for the first time in 2006, though on a voluntary basis. The financial reference period is 2004–05. Care should be taken when analysing income and expenditure data as no adjustments were made to data to account for any under reporting.

To assist users in analysing financial data, the relevant tables include counts of the number of IHOs where income and expenditure were 'not stated' and the proportion of total IHOs that did not report data for these items. For more details on using the CHINS financial data, including a discussion of data quality, refer to paragraphs 23 to 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

Income

In 2006, 401 (81%) IHOs reported income data totalling \$141.9 million. Grants accounted for the largest income source with \$83.4 million (59%) followed by rental income at \$47.5 million (33%).

Very remote IHOs reported a total income of \$65.1 million which was 46 per cent of total IHO reported income. Around two thirds of very remote IHO income was sourced from grants at \$41.4 million (64%). Rental income accounted for the majority of the remaining income at \$21.0 million (32%).

CHAPTER 2 - A PROFILE OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER HOUSING ORGANISATIONS *continued*

Non-remote IHOs reported a total income of \$56.2 million which represented 40 per cent of total IHO reported income. Over half of non-remote IHO income was sourced from grants at \$30.6 million (54%), while rental income contributed \$21.3 million (38%). Remote IHOs reported a total income of \$20.6 million which was 14 per cent of total IHO reported income. Income from grants at \$11.5 million accounted for more than half (56%) of remote IHO income, followed by rental income at \$5.3 million (26%).

2.4 SOURCE OF INCOME OF INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS (a)(b), by Remoteness Area—2006

	Non-remote IHOs	Remote IHOs	Very remote IHOs	All IHOs
INCOME (\$'000)				
Source of income				
Rent	21 279	5 269	20 999	47 546
Housing grants	30 552	11 471	41 407	83 430
Business enterprises	2 065	1 895	956	4 916
Royalties	236	—	10	246
Property sales(c)	1 141	—	—	1 141
Other income sources	952	1 933	1 766	4 651
Total source of income(d)	56 225	20 568	65 138	141 931
NUMBER OF IHOs (no.)				
All IHOs(e)	232	55	209	496
IHOs with total income not stated	43	11	41	95
PROPORTION (%)				
IHOs with income sources not stated	19	20	20	19

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For the financial year 2004–05.

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

(c) Data collected in town localities only.

(d) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

(e) Includes IHOs where income not stated.

Rental income

Financial data in the 2006 CHINS are valued on a current price basis, that is values are presented as stated by the IHO key informant at the time data were collected. When comparing the 2001 data with 2006 results, no attempt has been made to adjust IHO income and expenditure data to present data on a constant price basis. As a result, care should be taken when making these comparisons. Refer to paragraphs 25 to 30 in the Explanatory Notes for further details.

The total rental income reported by IHOs for the financial year 2004–05 was \$47.5 million, compared to \$42.1 million in the 2001 survey. The average weekly rent received for all IHO managed permanent dwellings was \$48, compared to the \$38 reported in 2001.

Table 2.5 shows that in 2006, over 80 per cent of very remote IHOs reported an average rental income per dwelling of below \$50, and almost two thirds of non-remote IHOs reported an average rental income per dwelling of \$50 or more.

CHAPTER 2 - A PROFILE OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER HOUSING ORGANISATIONS *continued*

Rental income *continued*

Non-remote IHO average weekly rent was 27 per cent higher than in 2001, at \$71 compared to \$56. Remote IHO average weekly rent was 38 per cent higher, at \$47 in 2006 compared to \$34 in 2001. Very remote IHO average weekly rent was 23 per cent higher over the period, at \$37 compared to \$30 in 2001.

2.5 AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT PER PERMANENT DWELLING MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS (a)(b)(c), by Remoteness Area—2001 and 2006

	NON-REMOTE IHOS		REMOTE IHOS		VERY REMOTE IHOS		ALL IHOS	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
NUMBER OF IHOs (no.)								
Average weekly rent								
\$0	7	45	6	12	18	44	31	101
\$1–\$24	45	11	14	7	118	51	177	69
\$25–\$49	71	31	26	12	82	78	179	121
\$50–\$74	90	46	13	13	22	26	125	85
\$75–\$99	48	56	8	5	11	6	67	67
\$100 or more	26	43	4	6	7	4	37	53
All IHOs	287	232	71	55	258	209	616	496

	NON-REMOTE IHOS		REMOTE IHOS		VERY REMOTE IHOS		ALL IHOS	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT (\$)								
Average weekly rent	56	71	34	47	30	37	38	48

- (a) Includes discrete Indigenous community IHOs with no permanent dwellings.
- (b) Financial data are reported in current prices. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraphs 25 to 30 for further details.
- (c) Data for 2001 was reported on a financial year 1999–2000 and calendar year January to December 2000 basis. Data for 2006 was reported for the financial year 2004–05. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 30 for further details.

Expenditure

A total of 390 (79%) IHOs reported total expenditure data of \$128.6 million. Other expenditure accounted for the largest proportion at \$38.0 million (30%) followed by repairs and maintenance of \$37.4 million (29%), salaries of \$21.7 million (17%), and administration costs of \$14.1 million (11%).

Very remote IHOs reported a total expenditure of \$60.1 million and accounted for 47 per cent of total IHO reported expenditure. Repairs and maintenance accounted for the largest proportion of very remote IHO expenditure at \$21.9 million (36%), followed by other expenditure of \$15.9 million (26%) and salaries of \$11.6 million (19%).

Non-remote IHOs reported a total expenditure of \$49.7 million of which other expenditure was \$12.9 million, followed by repairs and maintenance at \$11.9 million, administration costs \$9.5 million and salaries \$7.7 million. Remote IHOs reported a total expenditure of \$18.8 million of which almost half was other expenditure \$9.3 million.

Other expenditure consists primarily of upgrades and capital expenditure, though care should be taken in interpreting these data as some respondents reported upgrade expenditure under repairs and maintenance expenditure. Salary expenditure may also include payments to contractors for upgrades as well as contract payments for repair and maintenance work.

CHAPTER 2 - A PROFILE OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER HOUSING ORGANISATIONS *continued*

Expenditure continued

Care should be also taken when comparing land rates and administration costs across non-remote, remote and very remote IHOs. In many remote and very remote IHOs, land rates and administration costs are not always recorded against housing operations and may be considered as part of the costs of the larger governing Community Council or Aboriginal Corporation.

2.6 TYPES OF EXPENDITURE STATED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS(a)(b), by Remoteness Area—2006

	Non-remote IHOs	Remote IHOs	Very remote IHOs	All IHOs
EXPENDITURE (\$'000)				
Type of expenditure				
Salaries	7 727	2 371	11 608	21 706
Staff training	121	92	170	382
Repairs and maintenance	11 859	3 685	21 857	37 401
Land rates	4 627	580	997	6 204
Insurance	2 159	1 105	6 420	9 684
Administration costs	9 545	1 592	2 953	14 090
Management fees	846	104	187	1 137
Other expenditure	12 861	9 268	15 912	38 041
Total expenditure(c)	49 745	18 796	60 103	128 644
NUMBER OF IHOs (no.)				
All IHOs(d)	232	55	209	496
IHOs with total expenditure not stated	50	13	43	106
PROPORTION (%)				
IHOs with total expenditure not stated	22	24	21	21

(a) For the financial year 2004–05.

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

(c) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

(d) Includes IHOs where expenditure not stated.

Housing repairs and maintenance expenditure

The total repairs and maintenance expenditure reported by IHOs in the financial year prior to the 2006 CHINS was \$37.4 million, compared to \$39.6 million in the 2001 survey. The average repairs and maintenance expenditure for each IHO managed permanent dwelling was \$2,060, which was 10 per cent more than reported in the 2001 CHINS.

Around 42 per cent of IHOs reported their total repairs and maintenance expenditure as being \$50,000 or more and 41 per cent reported their total repairs and maintenance expenditure as being below \$25,000.

CHAPTER 2 - A PROFILE OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER HOUSING ORGANISATIONS *continued*

2.7 REPAIRS OR MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE (a)(b)(c), by permanent dwellings managed by Indigenous Housing Organisations—2001 and 2006

	LESS THAN 20 PERMANENT DWELLINGS		20-49 PERMANENT DWELLINGS		50-99 PERMANENT DWELLINGS		100 OR MORE PERMANENT DWELLINGS		TOTAL IHOS	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Maintenance expenditure										
\$1-\$24,999	187	102	70	47	6	5	2	1	265	155
\$25,000-\$49,999	45	24	52	25	12	13	1	3	110	65
\$50,000-\$99,999	11	10	45	34	21	18	2	2	79	64
\$100,000 or more	6	3	33	28	38	30	30	37	107	98
Total IHOs with repairs and maintenance expenditure stated	249	139	200	134	77	66	35	43	561	382
IHOs with no repairs or maintenance expenditure stated	44	58	7	35	3	14	1	7	55	114
All IHOs	293	197	207	169	80	80	36	50	616	496

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

(b) Financial data are reported in current prices. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraphs 25 to 30 for further details.

(c) Data for 2001 was reported on a financial year 1999-2000 and calendar year January to December 2000 basis. Data for 2006 was reported for the financial year 2004-05. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 30 for further details.

Permanent dwellings

Almost all IHO managed permanent dwellings were separate houses (91%) and around three quarters of all permanent dwellings had three or four bedrooms.

In the 12 months prior to being surveyed, permanent dwelling acquisitions exceeded dwelling disposals. A total of 670 acquisitions were reported, of which 516 (77%) were newly built and 154 (23%) were purchased dwellings. A total of 490 permanent dwellings were disposed of. Almost all disposals (95%) were the result of permanent dwellings being written-off or demolished. A total of 25 dwellings were sold, nearly half of these (48%) were sold to former tenants.

Permanent dwelling occupancy

A total of 1,447 IHO managed permanent dwellings were unoccupied. The majority of unoccupied dwellings were located in very remote areas (68%), with the next largest proportion in non remote areas (22%). Uninhabitable dwellings or dwellings being repaired accounted for almost half the unoccupied dwellings (48%). Other reasons given were that it was the wet season (12%), and that the dwelling was between tenants or unoccupied for cultural reasons (each 11%).

CHAPTER 2 - A PROFILE OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER HOUSING ORGANISATIONS *continued*

2.8 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS, by Remoteness Area—2001 and 2006

	NON-REMOTE IHOs		REMOTE IHOs		VERY REMOTE IHOs		ALL IHOs	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NUMBER OF IHO MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS (no.)								
Total permanent dwellings(a)	6 295	7 006	2 658	2 441	12 334	12 407	21 287	21 854
Dwelling structure								
Separate house	5 321	6 048	2 253	2 202	11 553	11 699	19 127	19 949
Semi-detached, row or terrace house	149	692	56	126	133	414	338	1 232
Flat, unit or apartment	749	237	167	106	563	195	1 479	538
House or flat attached to a shop or office	2	29	—	7	13	99	15	135
Total	6 221	7 006	2 476	2 441	12 262	12 407	20 959	21 854
Number of bedrooms								
One	291	211	193	269	628	786	1 112	1 266
Two	913	1 017	445	467	2 196	2 026	3 554	3 510
Three	3 572	3 818	1 468	1 297	7 220	7 336	12 260	12 451
Four	1 346	1 665	318	365	1 588	1 999	3 252	4 029
Five or more	173	293	52	43	191	227	416	563
Total	6 295	7 004	2 476	2 441	11 823	12 374	20 594	21 819
Acquisitions and disposals(b)								
Total acquisitions	na	225	na	61	na	384	na	670
Built	na	118	na	37	na	361	na	516
Purchased(c)	na	107	na	24	na	23	na	154
Total disposals	na	120	na	89	na	281	na	490
Written off or demolished	na	97	na	89	na	279	na	465
Sold(c)	na	23	na	—	na	2	na	25
Sold to former tenants	na	12	na	—	na	—	na	12
Unoccupied dwellings(d)								
Total permanent dwellings unoccupied	402	325	144	139	1 123	983	1 669	1 447
Reason due to:								
Being between tenants	113	71	18	15	118	80	249	166
Cultural reasons	15	2	10	25	169	130	194	157
Uninhabitable	124	93	58	51	229	327	411	471
Wet season	44	1	4	16	230	160	278	177
Being repaired	91	136	33	15	80	71	204	222
Water equipment failure	1	—	10	3	44	11	55	14
Tenant being away	—	3	—	2	49	52	49	57
Lack of facilities and services	—	—	—	4	43	65	43	69
Lack of transport and road access	—	—	—	—	43	26	43	26
Awaiting approval or certification	na	8	na	—	na	8	na	16
Other	14	11	11	8	118	53	143	72
PROPORTION OF IHO MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS (%)								
Permanent dwellings unoccupied(d)	6	5	5	6	9	8	8	7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) Includes dwelling structure not stated.

(b) In the 12 months prior to being surveyed.

(c) Data collected in town localities only.

(d) Unoccupied 2 weeks or more.

CHAPTER 2 - A PROFILE OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER HOUSING ORGANISATIONS *continued*

Permanent dwelling condition

In the 2006 CHINS, 69 per cent of IHO managed permanent dwellings were reported as needing minor or no repair, 23 per cent in need of major repair and 7 per cent in need of replacement. The proportion in need of major repair has increased since 2001 where 19 per cent of dwellings were reported as needing major repair.

In the 2006 survey, permanent dwellings managed by IHOs in remote areas were more in need of major repairs and replacement (36%) than dwellings managed by IHOs in very remote (30%) and non-remote (29%) areas.

2.9 CONDITION OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS, by Remoteness Area—2001 and 2006

	NON-REMOTE IHOS		REMOTE IHOS		VERY REMOTE IHOS		ALL IHOS	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
PROPORTION OF IHO MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS (%)								
Dwelling condition								
Minor or no repairs	77	72	65	64	68	69	70	69
Major repairs	18	25	26	26	18	22	19	23
Replacement	5	4	9	10	10	8	8	7
Not stated	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—
Total(a)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
NUMBER OF IHO MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS (no.)								
All IHO managed permanent dwellings	6 295	7 006	2 658	2 441	12 334	12 407	21 287	21 854

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

In 2006, around 70 per cent of permanent dwellings in need of major repairs or replacement reported an average weekly rent of less than \$50. A total of 2,922 (13%) permanent dwellings reported \$0 rent.

CHAPTER 2 - A PROFILE OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER HOUSING ORGANISATIONS *continued*

Permanent dwelling
condition *continued*

2.10 AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT RANGE PER PERMANENT DWELLING MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS (a), by condition—2001 and 2006

	MINOR OR NO REPAIRS		MAJOR REPAIRS		REPLACEMENT		TOTAL	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Average weekly rent								
\$0	280	1 980	85	771	55	171	485	2 922
\$1–\$24	4 512	3 075	1 759	1 191	683	402	6 954	4 668
\$25–\$49	5 710	4 821	1 111	1 577	683	626	7 711	7 024
\$50–\$74	2 380	2 822	569	906	192	225	3 352	3 953
\$75–\$99	1 427	1 316	262	479	143	67	1 832	1 862
\$100 or more	561	1 166	193	187	30	72	784	1 425
All IHO managed permanent dwellings(b)	14 990	15 180	4 024	5 111	1 790	1 563	21 287	21 854
IHOs that did not receive rent income	na	72	na	54	na	26	na	100

na not available

(a) Financial data are reported in current prices. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraphs 25 to 30 for further details.

(b) Includes IHOs where income not stated.

In the 2006 CHINS, a total of 6,973 IHO managed permanent dwellings reported an average maintenance expenditure of \$2000 or more. Of these, 1,779 permanent dwellings remained in need of major repairs and 434 permanent dwellings were in need of replacement.

2.11 AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE PER INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS (a)(b), by condition—2001 and 2006

	MINOR OR NO REPAIRS		MAJOR REPAIRS		REPLACEMENT		TOTAL	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Average maintenance expenditure								
\$0	467	2 584	165	875	114	239	746	3 698
\$1–\$499	1 855	1 726	682	712	232	235	2 971	2 673
\$500–\$999	2 487	2 408	857	687	264	178	3 608	3 273
\$1,000–\$1,999	6 057	3 702	1 296	1 058	673	477	8 091	5 237
\$2,000–\$9,999	4 044	4 547	987	1 670	504	432	5 742	6 649
\$10,000 or more	80	213	37	109	3	2	129	324
All IHO permanent dwellings	14 990	15 180	4 024	5 111	1 790	1 563	21 287	21 854
IHOs that did not state expenditure on repairs or maintenance(a)	na	86	na	62	na	30	na	111

na not available

(a) Financial data are reported in current prices. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraphs 25 to 30 for further details.

(b) Components may not add to totals as more than one response may be specified for dwelling condition.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the main characteristics of the discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities enumerated in the 2006 CHINS. For the purposes of this survey, a discrete Indigenous community is defined as a geographic location, bounded by physical or cadastral boundaries, and inhabited predominantly by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. For more details, refer to Discrete Indigenous Community in the Glossary. The survey included discrete communities located in urban and sparsely populated areas across Australia.

The 2006 CHINS includes summary information on the number and reported usual population of these communities, as well as details of their housing and related infrastructure such as water, electricity, sewerage system, drainage, and rubbish collection and disposal. Information is also presented on transport, communication, sporting facilities, and the education and health services available to these communities.

Detailed community infrastructure data were collected from all discrete Indigenous communities with either a reported population of 50 or more people or self-administered communities with a population of less than 50 people. In an attempt to reduce the reporting load on respondents, all other communities with a population of less than 50 people and administered by a larger discrete Indigenous community or Resource Agency were asked a subset of questions from the community questionnaire. For this reason, care should be taken when interpreting community data presented in this publication. Footnotes have been included to assist users interpret data and identify data inclusions and exclusions from the various data items.

In 2006, a total of 376 (32%) communities completed the detailed community questionnaire and 811 (68%) completed a subset of questions from this questionnaire.

POPULATION

A total of 1,187 discrete Indigenous communities were enumerated in the 2006 CHINS, a reduction of 29 communities from 1,216 in 2001. The change in the number of discrete communities reflects a number of small discrete Indigenous communities being abandoned. Almost three quarters of total discrete Indigenous communities had a population of less than 50 people. A total of 17 discrete Indigenous communities had a reported population of 1,000 people or more.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

RE MOTENESS AREA OF DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, by population—2001 and 2006

3.1

COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF

	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more	All communities	Reported usual population
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2001								
Remoteness Area								
Major cities	—	1	3	1	—	—	5	645
Inner regional	1	7	5	6	—	—	19	2 776
Outer regional	14	13	12	11	—	3	53	11 838
Remote	69	17	9	11	1	2	109	12 146
Very remote	805	64	51	77	17	16	1 030	80 680
Australia	889	102	80	106	18	21	1 216	108 085
2006								
Remoteness Area								
Major cities	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	346
Inner regional	5	5	8	1	—	—	19	1 870
Outer regional	20	9	16	4	—	3	52	10 254
Remote	71	14	8	7	2	2	104	11 237
Very remote	767	95	58	59	17	12	1 008	69 253
Australia	865	123	92	71	19	17	1 187	92 960

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

POPULATION *continued*

A total of 92,960 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were reported as living in discrete Indigenous communities, down 15,125 people from the 108,085 people reported in 2001. Decreases were noted across all remoteness areas.

The decreases in population counts from 2001 to 2006 can be attributed to the change in data collection and improvements in data quality. In 2006, computer assisted interviewing was introduced allowing in-field edit checks to be incorporated into the data collection. For more details on data collection and data quality, refer to paragraphs 11 to 36 of the Explanatory Notes.

A total of 1,008 (85%) discrete Indigenous communities were located in very remote localities, of which 767 (76%) had a population of less than 50. The number of very remote discrete Indigenous communities with a population of less than 50 decreased, down 38 (5%) communities from 805 reported in 2001 to 767 in 2006. The decrease in the number of very remote communities is largely attributed to outstations being abandoned and homelands no longer being supported by regional IHOs as they are being used for cultural activities only. The total number of reported Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders living in very remote communities was 69,253, which was 74 per cent of the total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population living in communities.

A total of 104 (9%) discrete Indigenous communities were located in remote Australia, compared to 109 reported in the 2001 CHINS. The total number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders living in remote communities was 11,237, down 8 per cent from 12,146 reported in 2001.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

POPULATION *continued*

The number of urban discrete Indigenous communities decreased by 2 (3%) from 77 in 2001 to 75 in 2006. A total of 12,470 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people lived in urban discrete communities (i.e. major cities, inner regional and outer regional), down 2,789 (22%) people from the 15,259 reported in 2001.

Community locations

As previously stated, almost three quarters of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in discrete communities were located in very remote communities, followed by those in remote Australia 11,237 (12%). Those populations living in outer regional Australia totalled 10,254 (11%), with inner regional Australia and major cities as the remainder.

The highest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in discrete communities were located in the Northern Territory, 41,681 (45%) followed by Queensland, 27,446 (30%) and Western Australia, 13,838 (15%).

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

*Community locations
continued*

USUAL REPORTED POPULATION FOR DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, by State or territory—by Remoteness Area—2006

3.2

State or Territory	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Australia
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
New South Wales	340	1 687	2 158	407	490	5 082
Victoria	—	120	150	—	—	270
Queensland	—	—	6 184	5 213	16 049	27 446
South Australia	—	63	858	119	3 527	4 567
Western Australia	6	—	163	1 148	12 521	13 838
Tasmania	—	—	—	—	76	76
Northern Territory	—	—	741	4 350	36 590	41 681
Australia	346	1 870	10 254	11 237	69 253	92 960

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

*Temporary population
increases*

The size and duration of short term increases in the populations of discrete communities can create stress on community infrastructure which needs to support the visitors for some period of time, in addition to the community's usual population. In 2006, 248 (21%) discrete Indigenous communities reported a population increase for two weeks or more during the 12 months prior to the survey. Of all the communities which experienced a population increase, just over a third reported increases of a size similar to, or greater than, their usual population. Cultural reasons accounted for the majority of increases (53%), followed by visitors over holiday periods (25%), and changes in wet/dry season (9%).

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

3.3 REPORTED POPULATION INCREASES IN DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES(a)(b), by reported usual population—2006

	COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF						<i>All communities</i>
	<i>Less than 50</i>	<i>50-99</i>	<i>100-199</i>	<i>200-499</i>	<i>500-999</i>	<i>1,000 or more</i>	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<i>Population increase</i>							
Less than 20 people	13	12	3	4	2	—	34
20-49 people	9	27	19	15	1	1	72
50-99 people	9	18	21	14	5	3	70
100-199 people	1	11	6	11	3	2	34
200 people or more	—	6	15	9	4	4	38
<i>Total with increase in population</i>	32	74	64	53	15	10	248
<i>Reason for increase in population</i>							
Cultural reasons	12	35	31	34	13	7	132
Wet season	—	7	3	5	2	2	19
Dry season	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Sporting or recreational events	—	2	5	3	—	—	10
Holidays	13	23	20	6	—	—	62
Seasonal work	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
Better facilities	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Meetings	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other	6	4	2	4	—	1	17
No increase in population	22	42	25	18	4	6	117
<i>All communities(c)(d)</i>	865	123	92	71	19	17	1 187

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Largest population increase lasting 2 weeks or more in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- (b) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

(c) Includes communities where population increase was not collected.

(d) Components may not add to totals as more than one response may be specified.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

KEY COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

Housing

In the 2006 CHINS, a total of 17,177 permanent dwellings were reported as being located in 1,187 discrete Indigenous communities of which 15,655 (91%) permanent dwellings were managed by IHOs and the remaining were state government owned, owned by other organisations or privately owned permanent dwellings. The number of IHO managed permanent dwellings increased by 427 (3%), from 15,228 permanent dwellings reported in 2001. A total of 13,105 (76%) permanent dwellings located in discrete Indigenous communities were located in very remote areas, followed by non-remote and remote with 2,244 (13%) and 1,828 (11%) respectively.

In 2006, 4,039 (4%) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders were reported as living in temporary dwellings, of which 3,886 persons (96%) required permanent housing. The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people requiring permanent housing decreased by 1,234 persons (24%) from 2001.

A total of 1,596 occupied temporary dwellings were reported in the 2006 CHINS, down 286 (15%) from the reported 1,882 occupied temporary dwellings reported in 2001. Two thirds of occupied temporary dwellings were located in very remote areas, followed by non-remote and remote reporting 17 per cent each.

Education

In 2006, a total of 245 (21%) of the 1,187 discrete Indigenous communities reported that they had a primary school located within the community, down slightly from the 249 reported in 2001. Around 87 per cent of discrete Indigenous communities with primary schools located in the community were located in very remote Australia.

A total of 49 discrete Indigenous communities reported that they had a secondary school up to year 10 located within the community, down from 67 reported communities in 2001. While there was a decrease of 18 (27%) in the number of communities with a secondary school up to year 10, 14 of these communities are now reporting a secondary school up to Year 12 located in the community, indicating an improvement in the education services provided.

The number of discrete Indigenous communities that had a secondary school up to year 12 increased, up 23 (135%) from 17 discrete Indigenous communities in 2001 to 40 communities in 2006.

Access to medical facilities

In 2006, a total of 10 of the 1,187 discrete Indigenous communities reported that they had a hospital located within the community, one more than the 9 reported in 2001.

In CHINS 2006, data for community health centres are now presented in two separate categories, Aboriginal primary health care centres and Other (state funded) community health centres. Aboriginal Primary Health Care Centres are community controlled health facilities that provide health care services and health care support to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

In 2006, a total of 107 communities reported an Aboriginal Primary Health Care Centre located within the community, of which 76 were located in very remote communities, 21 in non-remote communities and 10 in remote communities.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

Access to medical facilities continued

A total of 104 Indigenous communities reported that an 'Other (state funded) community health centre' was located in the community. Of these, 89 were located in very remote communities, 9 in non-remote communities and 6 in remote communities.

Access to health professionals

Indigenous health workers are trained to certificate level and generally provide first point of contact for health services within the community. Indigenous health workers provide assistance and information on health issues such as alcohol and mental health, diabetes, ear and eye health, sexual health, hospital education and as liaison officers with other health professionals. Indigenous health workers are often required within communities for cultural and sensitivity reasons.

In 2006, 302 (25%) discrete Indigenous communities reported having a male Indigenous health worker visit or work in the community, up 37 (14%) from the 265 communities reported in 2001. Very remote discrete Indigenous communities accounted for 236 (78%) of communities reporting male Indigenous health workers visiting or working in the community followed by remote and non-remote with 39 (13%) and 27 (9%) respectively.

The number of discrete Indigenous communities that reported having a female Indigenous health worker visit or work in the community decreased, down 17 (5%) from 349 in 2001 to 332 in 2006. Very remote discrete Indigenous communities accounted for 283 (85%) of communities reporting female Indigenous health workers visiting or working in the community followed by non-remote and remote with 28 (8%) and 21 (6%) respectively.

In 2006, registered nurses worked or visited a total of 368 (31%) discrete Indigenous communities, a decrease of 66 (15%) from 434 communities in 2001. Very remote discrete Indigenous communities accounted for 328 (89%) of communities reporting registered nurses visiting or working in the community, followed by non-remote and remote with 23 (6%) and 17 (5%) respectively.

A total of 293 (25%) discrete Indigenous communities reported doctors visiting or working within the community, a decrease of 109 (27%) communities from 402 in 2001. Of these communities, 239 (82%) were located in very remote localities.

Water supply

The number of discrete Indigenous communities with no organised water supply decreased from 21 communities in 2001 to 9 in 2006. Eight of these communities were located in very remote areas.

In 2006, a total of 209 (18%) discrete Indigenous communities reported the main source of drinking water as a town water supply, an increase of 23 (12%) communities from 186 in 2001. Bore water was the most common source of drinking water with 694 (58%) communities reporting it as the main source of drinking water, down 90 (11%) communities from 784 in 2001.

Electricity supply

No organised electricity supply was reported in 32 (3%) discrete Indigenous communities in 2006, fewer than the 80 (7%) communities reported in 2001. The

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

Electricity supply continued

number of communities connected to state grid as the main source of electricity increased, up 5 per cent from 260 communities in 2001 to 274 communities in 2006.

The number of communities relying on community generators as the main electricity supply decreased from 480 communities in 2001 to 377 communities in 2006. Care should be taken when comparing these decreases as a total of 106 (9%) discrete Indigenous communities did not report their main source of electricity.

The number of communities reporting the use of solar or solar hybrid as main source of electricity remained consistent with 212 communities reporting this supply in 2006 compared to 215 communities in 2001. Care should be taken when comparing solar and solar hybrid as, while total solar remains consistent, the reported numbers for these categories vary considerably between 2001 and 2006. This may indicate respondent difficulty in interpreting the response categories for this item.

Sewerage system

In the 2006 CHINS, 25 discrete Indigenous communities reported having no organised sewerage system, an improvement on the 91 communities reported in 2001. The total population affected by the lack of sewerage facilities was 1,969 people (table 3.9).

Septic tanks with leach drain were the most common type of sewerage system in discrete Indigenous communities, with half the communities reporting this type of system.

The number of communities connected to a town sewerage system improved between 2001 and 2006, with an increase of 32 (36%) communities now reporting this system.

Community water-borne systems also improved slightly, recording an increase of 12 (13%) communities now using this type of sewerage system.

Rubbish collection

Organised rubbish collection was carried out in 337 discrete Indigenous communities in 2006 compared to 363 reported in 2001. Decreases in communities with this service were recorded for all Remoteness Areas. In 2006, a total of 29 communities reported having no organised rubbish collection.

Telecommunications

A total of 630 (53%) discrete Indigenous communities reported public access to telephones within the community. Of these, 547 (87%) were located in very remote localities.

In 2006, 180 communities reported community access to a satellite dish for general broadcasts, Internet access and the like, of which 167 (93%) were located in very remote localities.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

3.4 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, by Remoteness Area—2001 and 2006

	NON-REMOTE		REMOTE		VERY REMOTE		ALL COMMUNITIES	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NUMBER OF DWELLINGS (NO.)								
Dwellings								
Permanent dwellings								
Total	2 355	2 244	1 822	1 828	12 789	13 105	16 966	17 177
IHO managed permanent dwellings	2 200	2 208	1 667	1 711	11 361	11 736	15 228	15 655
Other	155	36	155	117	1 428	1 369	1 738	1 522
Temporary dwellings								
Total temporary dwellings	140	274	256	269	1 486	1 053	1 882	1 596
NUMBER OF PEOPLE (NO.)								
Population living in temporary dwellings	316	684	608	532	4 678	2 823	5 602	4 039
Population requiring permanent housing	308	666	534	511	4 278	2 709	5 120	3 886
NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (NO.)								
All communities	77	75	109	104	1 030	1 008	1 216	1 187
Population								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	15	27	69	71	805	767	889	865
50 to less than 100	21	14	17	14	64	95	102	123
100 to less than 200	20	26	9	8	51	58	80	92
200 to less than 500	18	5	11	7	77	59	106	71
500 to less than 1,000	—	—	1	2	17	17	18	19
1,000 or more	3	3	2	2	16	12	21	17
Education								
Education facilities located in communities								
Primary school	12	19	11	14	226	212	249	245
Secondary school up to Year 10(a)	7	3	3	3	57	43	67	49
Secondary school up to Year 12(a)	2	3	—	2	15	35	17	40
Pre-primary(a)	23	22	11	10	119	94	153	126
Other education services(a)	23	29	7	13	90	126	120	168
Health facilities								
Medical facilities located in communities								
Hospital located in community	4	4	1	1	4	5	9	10
Aboriginal Primary Health Care Centre	na	21	na	10	na	76	na	107
Other (state funded) community health centre	na	9	na	6	na	89	na	104
Health professionals visiting or working in the community								
Male Indigenous health worker	21	27	33	39	211	236	265	302
Female Indigenous health worker	29	28	15	21	305	283	349	332
Doctor	31	22	19	32	352	239	402	293
Registered nurse	25	23	17	17	392	328	434	368
Utilities								
Water supply								
Main source of drinking water								
Connected to town supply	54	57	62	57	70	95	186	209
Bore water	13	10	27	21	744	663	784	694
Rain water tank(s)	2	2	7	7	44	32	53	41
River/reservoir etc	7	6	5	3	87	48	99	57
Well or spring	1	—	4	2	46	37	51	39
Carted water	na	—	na	12	na	15	na	27
Other organised water supply	—	—	4	—	18	3	22	3

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

3.4 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, by Remoteness Area—2001 and 2006 *continued*

	NON-REMOTE		REMOTE		VERY REMOTE		ALL COMMUNITIES	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (NO.)								
Utilities								
Water supply								
No organised water supply	—	—	—	1	21	8	21	9
Electricity supply								
Main source of electricity								
State grid/transmitted supply	74	70	70	69	116	135	260	274
Community generators	—	1	15	8	465	368	480	377
Domestic generators	2	3	3	7	162	168	167	178
Solar	—	—	1	6	89	99	90	105
Solar hybrid	—	1	16	12	109	94	125	107
Other organised electricity supply	—	—	1	—	13	8	14	8
No organised electricity supply	1	—	3	1	76	31	80	32
Sewerage system								
Type of sewerage system								
Connected to town system	38	43	26	30	25	48	89	121
Community water-borne system	7	10	10	9	79	89	96	108
Septic tanks with common effluent disposal	16	12	15	7	73	82	104	101
Septic tanks with leach drain	14	13	46	57	537	523	597	593
Pit toilets	—	—	7	7	217	195	224	202
Pan toilets	—	—	2	—	1	1	3	1
Other organised sewerage system	—	—	—	—	12	9	12	9
No organised sewerage system	2	3	3	2	86	20	91	25
Rubbish disposal(a)								
Community has organised rubbish collection	66	57	48	41	249	239	363	337
Community does not have organised rubbish collection	7	6	2	1	19	22	28	29
Telecommunication facilities								
Public access to community telecommunication facilities								
Telephones	21	34	44	49	532	547	597	630
Satellite dish(a)	na	5	na	8	na	167	na	180
Radio(a)	70	62	49	42	238	233	357	337
Television(a)(b)	69	63	49	42	245	244	363	349
Internet(a)	na	19	na	7	na	110	na	136

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
na not available

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to explanatory notes for further details.
(b) Excludes cable television in 2001.

COMMUNITY HOUSING

In 2006, a total of 17,177 permanent dwellings were reported as being located in discrete Indigenous communities. IHO managed permanent dwellings accounted for 91 per cent of total permanent dwellings.

Discrete Indigenous communities with a population of less than 50 accounted for the highest proportion of temporary dwellings. A total of 719 temporary dwellings was reported for small communities, down 284 (28%) from the 1,003 reported in 2001.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

COMMUNITY HOUSING *continued*

Of the 15,655 IHO managed permanent dwellings, 10,319 (66%) were reported as needing minor or no repair, 3,911 (25%) required major repair and 1,425 (9%) required replacement. The proportion of dwellings needing only minor or no repair was highest in the small communities, decreasing from 75 per cent for communities with a population of less than 50 to an average of 57 per cent for communities with a population of 50 or more.

Compared to the 2001 survey, the proportion of IHO managed permanent dwellings requiring major repair or replacement increased slightly from 31 per cent in 2001 to 34 per cent in 2006.

3.5 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY HOUSING, by reported usual population—2006

	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more	All communities
NUMBER OF DWELLINGS (no.)							
Permanent dwellings							
IHO managed	2 653	1 572	2 464	3 649	1 943	3 374	15 655
Other	25	75	235	508	325	354	1 522
Total	2 678	1 647	2 699	4 157	2 268	3 728	17 177
Temporary dwellings							
Total temporary dwellings	719	187	182	214	43	251	1 596
Condition							
Minor or no repairs	2 004	1 004	1 562	2 384	1 229	2 136	10 319
Major repairs	497	423	638	816	582	955	3 911
Replacement	152	145	264	449	132	283	1 425
NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.)							
All communities	865	123	92	71	19	17	1 187
NUMBER OF PEOPLE (no.)							
Population living in temporary dwellings	1 803	531	391	591	140	583	4 039
Population requiring permanent housing	1 722	510	365	570	136	583	3 886
Reported usual population	10 701	8 121	12 748	21 140	12 940	27 310	92 960

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

WATER SUPPLY

In 2006, 209 discrete Indigenous communities reported being connected to a town water supply. These communities represented a combined population of 28,084 people. Of these 209 communities, small communities with a population of less than 50 accounted for almost 40 per cent, followed by communities with a population between 50 and 99 (25%) and communities with a population between 100 and 199 (22%).

A total of 694 (58%) communities reported bores as the main source of water. Of these, 541 (78%) had a population of less than 50 people. A total of 20 communities reporting bores as the main source had a population of 500 or more.

A total of 27 communities relied on carted water as the main supply of water. The majority of these had a population of less than 50. One large community with a population of over 200 reported carted water as the main source due to problems with the bore.

Nine small communities with a population of less than 50 reported no organised water supply.

Of all discrete Indigenous communities not connected to a town water supply (self administered or reporting a population of 50 or more), 48 communities reported that the community's drinking water had failed testing. These communities had a combined population of 12,059 people.

A total of 141 discrete Indigenous communities, representing a combined total of 46,114 people, reported that drinking water was treated. Chlorination accounted for the highest proportion of water treatments, with 112 communities reporting this type of treatment.

A total of 68 Indigenous communities, either self administered or reporting a population of 50 or more, and not connected to a town water supply, reported they did not use any water treatments in the drinking water.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

3.6 WATER SUPPLY AND TESTING IN DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, by reported usual population—2006

	COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF						All communities	Reported usual population
	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Main source of water								
Connected to town supply	81	53	46	19	4	6	209	28 084
Bore water	541	57	38	38	12	8	694	48 511
Rain water tank(s)	31	4	1	5	—	—	41	2 378
River/reservoir	37	3	4	7	3	3	57	11 667
Well or spring	37	—	1	1	—	—	39	887
Carted water	26	—	—	1	—	—	27	637
Other organised water supply	2	1	—	—	—	—	3	104
No organised water supply	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	20
Water sent away for testing(a) (b) (c)								
Drinking water failed testing	5	10	15	12	4	2	48	12 059
Drinking water did not fail testing	10	27	21	27	9	6	100	29 104
Total communities water sent away for testing(d)	15	42	38	45	13	11	164	50 043
Drinking water not sent away for testing(a) (b)	10	22	6	6	1	—	45	4 796
Treatment of drinking water(a) (b)								
Chlorination	5	22	26	40	11	8	112	38 566
Disinfectants	—	5	4	1	—	—	10	1 193
Direct filtration	—	8	6	3	—	2	19	6 492
Sedimentation or filtration	2	2	4	9	2	3	22	11 561
Aeration	—	2	1	1	1	—	5	1 412
Activated carbon	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	500
Other treatments	2	6	10	6	2	1	27	6 282
Total communities treating drinking water(e)	8	31	36	45	11	10	141	46 114
Total communities not treating drinking water	17	33	8	6	3	1	68	8 725
All communities	865	123	92	71	19	17	1 187	92 960

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes communities connected to town supply.

(b) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

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

(d) Total includes don't know if failed testing.

(e) Components may not add to totals as more than one response may be specified.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

WATER SUPPLY *continued*

Of the communities not connected to a town water supply in 2006, a total of 76 communities, either self administered or reporting a population of 50 or more, experienced water restrictions in the 12 months prior to the survey. A total of 25,557 people were affected by these water restrictions.

There were 182 communities that experienced water interruptions, largely due to equipment breakdown, affecting a combined population of 44,563 people. In 69 communities, water supply had been interrupted at least five times affecting a total population of 21,291 people.

3.7 WATER RESTRICTIONS AND INTERRUPTIONS IN DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES (a)(b)(c), by reported usual population—2006

	COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF						All communities	Reported usual population
	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
Water restrictions								
Experienced water restrictions								
Drought	7	8	12	4	1	2	34 8 267	
Normal dry season	—	4	4	6	3	3	20 8 129	
Lack of storage containment	—	3	2	2	2	2	11 6 853	
Poor water quality	—	4	3	—	—	1	8 3 634	
Other reason	3	4	5	4	1	2	19 7 222	
Total communities experienced water restrictions(d)	8	19	21	14	7	7	76 25 557	
Did not experience water restrictions	46	97	68	57	12	10	290 57 173	
Water interruptions								
Experienced water interruptions								
Equipment breakdown	14	38	38	39	9	7	145 36 139	
Ran out of water	2	6	5	4	2	—	19 3 879	
Poor water quality	—	3	3	2	2	—	10 2 706	
Lack of power	—	3	6	4	4	1	18 6 825	
Planned interruption	4	18	18	16	5	5	66 18 943	
Other water interruption	3	2	1	4	1	1	12 3 235	
Total communities experienced water interruptions(d)	17	52	47	45	12	9	182 44 563	
Did not experience water interruption	37	64	42	26	7	8	184 38 167	
Frequency of water interruption								
Once	4	8	9	6	1	1	29 5 366	
Twice	2	13	8	13	1	1	38 7 403	
Three times	4	8	8	5	—	1	26 4 178	
Four times	2	4	7	3	2	2	20 6 325	
Five times or more	5	19	15	18	8	4	69 21 291	
All communities	865	123	92	71	19	17	1 187 92 960	

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

(c) Excludes communities connected to town supply.

(d) Components may not add to totals as more than one response may be specified.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

ELECTRICITY

A total of 1,049 (88%) discrete Indigenous communities reported access to an organised electricity supply. Communities with a population of less than 50 people relied on community and domestic generators, with 217 and 172 communities respectively reporting these electricity sources. A total of 275 communities, either self administered or with a population of 50 or more people, reported interruptions to the electricity supply, mainly due to storms and equipment breakdown.

3.8 ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AND INTERRUPTIONS IN DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, by reported usual population—2006

	COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF						All communities	Reported usual population	
	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more			
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
Main source of electricity									
State grid/transmitted supply	132	60	46	23	5	8	274	35 217	
Community generators	217	53	39	46	13	9	377	50 317	
Domestic generators	172	3	2	1	—	—	178	2 061	
Solar	102	3	—	—	—	—	105	1 658	
Solar hybrid	102	3	1	1	—	—	107	2 021	
Other organised electricity supply	5	1	1	—	1	—	8	1 030	
Total communities with an organised electricity supply	730	123	89	71	19	17	1 049	92 304	
Total communities with no organised electricity supply	31	—	1	—	—	—	32	284	
Electricity interruptions(a)(b)									
Reason for electricity interruption									
Storms	22	46	39	37	13	11	168	45 738	
Equipment breakdown	13	45	36	39	10	7	150	39 364	
No fuel	3	10	3	1	1	—	18	2 509	
Planned outage for maintenance	8	29	32	31	11	5	116	32 848	
Vandalism	1	3	5	4	—	—	13	2 417	
System overload	7	18	15	16	1	2	59	14 235	
Other reason	2	4	4	5	2	2	19	6 743	
Total communities experienced electricity interruptions(c)	29	82	68	65	18	13	275	67 849	
Total communities with experienced no electricity interruption	25	34	20	6	1	4	90	14 761	
Frequency of electricity interruption(a)(b)									
1-4 times	14	37	31	23	8	4	117	24 183	
5-9 times	7	21	19	16	3	2	68	13 867	
10-14 times	5	10	7	9	1	3	35	12 561	
15-19 times	1	4	2	5	2	—	14	3 896	
20 times or more	2	10	9	12	4	4	41	13 342	
All communities	865	123	92	71	19	17	1 187	92 960	

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

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

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

SEWERAGE AND OVERFLOWS/LEAKAGES

Communities connected to a town sewerage system varied in size and accounted for a total population of 32,256 people. The number of communities connected to a town system increased to 121, up by 32 (36%) communities from 89 in 2001.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

SEWERAGE AND OVERFLOWS/LEAKAGES *continued*

Community water-borne systems also improved slightly, with 108 communities reporting the use of this system compared to 96 in 2001. Community water-borne systems involve flush toilets and closed sewerage pipe systems using gravity and pumping stations to a common sewerage treatment plant.

Septic tanks, both with common effluent disposal and leach drains, and pit toilets continue to be the main sewerage system in small communities. Of discrete Indigenous communities with a population of less than 50, a total of 554 communities reported the use of a septic system and 193 communities reported using pit toilets.

In large communities with a population of 50 or more people, a sewerage system was reported to be connected to all permanent dwellings. A total of 192 small communities with a population of less than 50 people reported that a sewerage system was not connected to all permanent dwellings, of which 69 were located in Western Australia, 61 in the Northern Territory, 51 in Queensland and 10 in South Australia (table 4.18).

In the 12 months prior to the survey, 142 communities reported sewerage overflows and leakages. Blocked drains and equipment failure accounted for the largest proportion of overflows and leakages, 95 and 62 communities respectively. The total population in communities affected by sewerage overflows and leakages was 30,140 people.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

3.9 SEWERAGE SYSTEMS IN DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, by reported usual population—2006

	<i>Less than</i> 50	50–99	100–199	200–499	500–999	<i>1,000 or more</i>	<i>All communities</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Sewerage system								
Type of sewerage system								
Connected to town system	25	36	31	11	7	11	121	32 256
Community water-borne system	12	17	26	39	9	5	108	32 355
Septic tanks with common effluent disposal	53	19	12	14	1	2	101	10 356
Septic tanks with leach drain	501	51	26	13	2	—	593	18 710
Pit toilets	193	6	2	1	—	—	202	3 703
Pan toilets	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Other organised sewerage system	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	79
Total communities with an organised sewerage system(a)	742	122	90	71	19	16	1 060	90 842
Total communities with no organised sewerage system	22	1	1	—	—	1	25	1 969
Sewerage system overflows or leakages(b)(c)								
Reason for overflows or leakages								
Blocked drains	7	28	29	23	7	1	95	19 527
Equipment failure	3	18	19	15	4	3	62	14 970
Insufficient capacity of septic system	2	14	6	3	2	1	28	5 360
Wet season	1	3	6	8	2	2	22	7 070
Population increases	—	8	10	2	1	1	22	4 722
Design or installation problems	3	15	15	7	2	1	43	7 614
Inappropriate use	—	7	7	10	7	1	32	10 837
Other	1	—	—	4	—	—	5	968
Total communities experienced overflows or leakages	12	41	45	30	10	4	142	30 140
Total communities experienced no overflows or leakages	38	74	44	41	9	13	219	52 461
Communities with permanent dwellings affected by overflows or leakages								
No dwellings affected	1	5	4	3	3	2	18	6 520
1–4 dwellings affected	7	17	18	11	—	—	53	6 982
5–9 dwellings affected	3	12	5	5	6	—	31	7 054
10 or more dwellings affected	1	7	18	11	1	2	40	9 584
Total communities with dwellings affected by overflows or leakages	11	36	41	27	7	2	124	23 620
All communities	865	123	92	71	19	17	1 187	92 960

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

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

FLOODING AND PONDING

For the purpose of CHINS, flooding is defined as instances where watercourses overflow and inundate either part or all sections of the community.

A total of 94 discrete Indigenous communities reported flooding in the 12 months prior to the survey. Thirty nine of these communities had a population of less than 50 people, 48 had a population of more than 50 but less than 500 people, and 7 had a population of more than 500 people. The total population in communities affected by flooding was 18,752 people.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

FLOODING AND PONDING *continued*

Referring to Table 4.24, thirty two of the communities were located in Northern Territory followed by Western Australia and Queensland, reporting 28 and 18 communities respectively. The total number communities with dwellings affected by flooding was 47. Sixteen of these communities experienced five or more flood events affecting a total population of 7,617 people.

Ponding refers to pools of water that remain stagnant for a period of one or more weeks and cover an area of at least 10 square metres.

In 2006, a total of 122 discrete Indigenous communities reported instances of ponding. Around 80 per cent of communities affected by ponding had a reported population of between 50 and 499 people. The total population in communities affected by ponding was 28,985 people.

3.10 FLOODING AND DRAINAGE OCCURRENCES IN DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES (a), by reported usual population—2006

	COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF						All communities	Reported usual population
	Less than 50	50–99	100–199	200–499	500–999	1,000 or more		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.		
Flooding								
Frequency of flooding								
Once	3	5	4	6	1	—	19	3 628
Twice	2	3	3	4	1	1	14	4 642
Three times	1	1	2	3	—	—	7	1 300
Four times	1	1	2	2	—	—	6	1 036
Five times or more	1	3	3	5	3	1	16	7 617
Total	8	13	14	20	5	2	62	18 223
Total communities experienced flooding(b)	39	14	14	20	5	2	94	18 752
Total communities did not experience flooding	725	109	76	51	14	15	990	73 874
Ponding(c)								
Frequency of ponding								
Once	4	7	6	6	2	2	27	6 816
Twice	—	9	2	7	—	1	19	4 857
3 times	3	8	7	5	—	—	23	2 936
4 times	1	1	4	2	1	—	9	2 051
5 times or more	5	6	12	15	5	1	44	12 325
Total communities experienced ponding	13	31	31	35	8	4	122	28 985
Total communities did not experience ponding	41	85	58	36	11	13	244	53 745
All communities(d)	865	123	92	71	19	17	1 187	92 960

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

(b) Includes communities with flooding frequency not stated.

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

(d) Includes communities with flooding and ponding not stated.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNITY ACCESS

In 2006, 63 discrete Indigenous communities were reported to be located in towns that provide major services such as banking and shopping services.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNITY ACCESS *continued*

For the remaining communities, the usual means of travel to the nearest town that provided major services was by road. A total of 894 (88%) communities reported main mode of transport as road and represented a combined population of 63,529 people.

A total of 54 discrete Indigenous communities indicated that public transport was available to travel to and from the community into towns that provide major services. These represented a combined population of 23,407 people. Community transport to travel to and from the community into towns that provide major services was available in 72 communities.

Of the discrete Indigenous communities, either self administered or reporting a population of 50 or more and located outside of towns, 139 had their road access cut at least once in the last 12 months prior to the 2006 CHINS. In 42 communities, road access had been cut at least five times affecting a total population of 12,074 people. A total of 122 communities reported the community was inaccessible by road.

A total of 147 communities, either self administered or reporting a population of 50 or more, indicated that an airstrip was located within the community. Around a quarter of these (38) did not have all year round access.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

3.11 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES ACCESS TO NEAREST TOWN WITH MAJOR SERVICES, by reported usual population—2006

COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF								
	<i>Less than 50</i>	<i>50-99</i>	<i>100-199</i>	<i>200-499</i>	<i>500-999</i>	<i>1,000 or more</i>	<i>All communities</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Community located within town	8	30	16	6	1	2	63	10 876
Access to community not located in town								
Main mode of transport								
Road	669	83	70	49	13	10	894	63 529
Air	70	4	1	11	4	5	95	15 363
Sea	17	1	3	5	1	—	27	2 520
Usual method of transport(a)								
Private	43	80	62	48	16	11	260	56 558
Public	—	2	5	13	2	4	26	12 708
Community owned vehicle	3	4	4	2	—	—	13	1 588
Other	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	1 000
Whether transport services available to/from community(a)								
Public	5	6	10	23	3	7	54	23 407
Community	9	17	21	19	3	3	72	18 011
Road access(a)(b)								
Frequency road access cut								
Once	4	13	10	11	5	2	45	12 840
Twice	5	3	5	5	1	2	21	6 432
Three times	3	7	4	1	—	—	15	1 460
Four times	—	10	3	2	1	—	16	2 075
Five times or more	2	9	17	10	2	2	42	12 074
Road access not cut	32	38	30	19	4	4	127	19 966
Inaccessible by road	87	5	4	16	5	5	122	17 883
Airstrip(a)								
Airstrip located in community	6	29	37	47	16	12	147	49 655
Access to airstrip								
Airstrip open all year round	3	22	29	31	16	8	109	37 702
Airstrip not open all year round	3	7	8	16	—	4	38	11 953
<i>All communities(c)</i>	865	123	92	71	19	17	1 187	92 960

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

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

(c) Includes communities with access to nearest town not stated.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In most discrete Indigenous communities, telecommunication services are generally provided by the community rather than managed on an individual household basis.

In 2006, 180 communities reported use of community based satellite for purposes of broadcasting, telephone and Internet services. Seventeen of these communities had a population of less than 50 people, 131 had a population of more than 50 but less than 500 people, and 32 had a population of 500 or more people. The total combined population with access to community satellite was 56,083 people.

Radio and television broadcasts were received in most Indigenous communities, with a total of 353 communities, either self administered or with a population of 50 people or more, reporting that they received broadcasts. Of those communities receiving broadcasts, Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC) television (95%), commercial television (95%) and ABC radio (93%) were most commonly reported.

A total of 454 discrete Indigenous communities did not have access to public telephones. These communities represented a total population of 14,847 people. Eighty eight per cent of communities with no access to public telephones had a population of less than 50. Northern Territory reported 224 communities without access to public telephones, Western Australia reported 94 communities, and Queensland reported 63 communities (table 4.27).

Access to the Internet within Indigenous communities is becoming vital to ensure delivery of services, particularly in education and health, and to keep abreast of technological advancement.

In 2006, a total of 230 communities, either self administered or with a population of 50 or more, did not have public access to the Internet. These comprised 45 communities with a population of less than 50 people, 174 communities with a population of 50 or more but less than 500 people, and 11 with a population of 500 or more people. The total combined population with no access to the Internet was 34,882 people.

Of the 136 communities reporting public access to the Internet available within the community, 77 communities had only one public Internet access point. Around two thirds of communities had the public Internet access point located in the council office or building, 31 had access points in education facilities, and 29 had access points in other localities.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

3.12 TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES WITHIN DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES(a), by reported usual population—2006

	COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF						All communities	Reported usual population
	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Satellite for community use	17	39	40	52	18	14	180	56 083
Broadcasts								
Radio broadcasts								
ABC radio	50	100	77	66	18	17	328	77 878
Commercial radio	41	80	58	48	16	10	253	56 957
Indigenous radio	31	72	59	66	18	17	263	73 299
Television broadcasts								
ABC television	50	99	81	70	19	17	336	80 112
Commercial television	51	100	82	68	19	15	335	77 127
SBS television	41	80	73	65	17	15	291	71 704
Indigenous television	21	63	46	57	18	14	219	61 277
Cable television	22	40	42	22	9	5	140	29 886
Total communities receiving specified broadcasts(b)	52	107	87	71	19	17	353	81 829
Community did not receive any of the specified broadcasts	2	9	2	—	—	—	13	901
Public telephone access								
Number of public telephones								
One telephone	18	77	46	16	3	3	163	22 024
Two telephones	2	11	21	22	5	6	67	25 803
Three telephones	1	2	4	17	5	4	33	15 516
Four or more telephones	—	—	4	7	5	2	18	8 371
Total communities with number of phones	21	90	75	62	18	15	281	71 714
Total community access to a public telephone(c)	364	95	76	62	18	15	630	77 779
Total community no access to a public telephone(d)	400	28	14	9	1	2	454	14 847
Public Internet access								
Number of access points								
One	7	13	17	23	8	9	77	27 361
Two	1	10	6	7	1	2	27	7 848
Three	—	1	5	1	1	—	8	2 023
Four or more	1	2	8	9	1	3	24	10 616
Location of access points								
Council office or building	7	20	27	26	6	6	92	26 659
Education facility	1	3	9	10	4	4	31	16 291
Cultural centre	—	4	3	1	1	2	11	4 954
Other	1	4	9	7	2	6	29	12 263
Total communities with access to Internet(b)	9	26	36	40	11	14	136	47 848
Total communities with no access to internet	45	90	53	31	8	3	230	34 882
All communities	865	123	92	71	19	17	1 187	92 960

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

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

(c) Includes communities with number of public telephones not stated.

(d) Excludes all communities with telephone access not stated.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

OTHER FACILITIES

In 2006, 178 communities, either self administered or with a population of 50 or more, reported that they did not have accommodation facilities in the community such as hostel accommodation, aged care accommodation, women's refuge or singles accommodation. A total population of 16,882 people lived in these communities.

Visitor accommodation accounted for the highest proportion of other accommodation facilities with 119 communities reporting this type of accommodation within the community. Accommodation for contract workers accounted for the second highest proportion, followed by camping facilities with 85 and 52 communities respectively.

A total of 89 communities, either self administered or with a population of 50 or more, reported that they did not have public facilities such as a hall, meeting area, administration area, store or cultural centre. A total of 222 communities had access to either a store or canteen, 224 to an administration building, 208 to a hall or meeting area.

A total of 141 communities, either self administered or with a population of 50 or more, reported that there were no sporting facilities within the community. Around half were communities with a population of between 50 and 99 people. Of the communities reporting sporting facilities within the community, 177 communities reported outdoor basketball or netball courts and 169 communities had a sports ground.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

3.13 OTHER FACILITIES WITHIN DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES(a), by reported usual population—2006

COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF

	Less than					1,000 or more	All communities	Reported usual population
	50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999			
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Accommodation facilities								
Visitor accommodation	5	15	33	38	16	12	119	46 974
Camping facilities	4	16	16	10	4	2	52	10 757
Single men's accommodation	6	10	10	14	3	5	48	16 337
Single women's accommodation	2	8	3	5	3	4	25	10 724
Hostel accommodation	1	1	2	3	1	—	8	2 150
Accommodation for contract workers	1	12	12	30	16	14	85	44 468
Accommodation for people with a disability	—	5	4	9	2	3	23	11 315
Aged accommodation	2	6	7	15	1	13	44	28 447
Women's refuge	—	—	3	8	8	13	32	28 835
Other accommodation facilities	—	1	—	1	1	1	4	2 675
No accommodation facilities	42	77	40	18	1	—	178	16 882
Public facilities								
Hall/meeting area	17	50	58	53	15	15	208	62 740
Administration building	17	46	62	65	18	16	224	70 721
Store	4	29	47	61	18	16	175	66 153
Library	1	1	4	16	10	12	44	31 143
Arts/cultural centre	6	19	29	32	14	14	114	46 736
Women's centre	3	17	32	34	14	13	113	46 027
Child care centre	2	9	28	41	13	15	108	48 257
Youth centre	—	6	21	25	6	13	71	36 321
Canteen	1	6	7	11	11	11	47	28 893
Broadcasting facilities	2	8	22	49	17	15	113	52 291
Other	6	5	11	10	4	3	39	13 634
No public facilities	30	45	11	3	—	—	89	5 583
Sporting facilities								
Sports grounds	4	24	49	58	17	17	169	65 265
Outdoor basketball/netball courts	7	30	55	59	12	14	177	59 865
Indoor or covered sporting facilities	2	1	6	15	11	11	46	32 437
Swimming pool(s)	1	1	6	6	5	8	27	19 328
Other buildings used for sport	1	8	10	19	11	8	57	30 406
Other community sporting facilities	1	5	4	7	1	4	22	8 443
No sporting facilities	44	70	22	4	1	—	141	10 050
All communities(b)	865	123	92	71	19	17	1 187	92 960

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Includes communities with other public facilities not stated.

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

EDUCATION

A total of 497 (42%) discrete Indigenous communities are located 25 kilometres or more from the nearest primary school and represent a combined population of 7,484 people. Over half the communities where distance to the nearest primary school is 25 kilometres or more were located in the Northern Territory, accounting for 289 (58%), followed by Western Australia 120 (24%) and Queensland 56 (11%). A total of 30 communities with a population of 50 or more people were reported as being 25 kilometres or more from the nearest primary school with Northern Territory, Western Australia and South Australia reporting 16, 7 and 4 communities respectively (table 4.29).

There were 741 (62%) discrete Indigenous communities located 25 kilometres or more from the nearest secondary school up to year 10: of which 447 (60%) were located in the Northern Territory; 144 (19%) in Western Australia; and 86 (12%) in Queensland. A total of 374 (38%) discrete Indigenous communities were located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest secondary school up to year 10. Over two thirds of these discrete Indigenous communities were located in the Northern Territory (table 4.30).

In 2006, there were 841 discrete Indigenous communities located more than 25 kilometres from the nearest secondary school up to year 12, of which the Northern Territory and Western Australia reported 485 (58%) and 185 (22%) respectively (table 4.31).

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

3.14 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES ACCESS TO EDUCATION FACILITIES, by reported usual population—2006

	COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF					1,000 or more	All communities	Reported usual population
	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999			
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Primary school								
Located within the community	62	41	51	58	17	16	245	67 405
Distance to nearest primary school								
Less than 10 km	96	50	27	11	2	—	186	12 838
10-24 km	139	7	7	2	—	1	156	4 899
25-49 km	178	9	4	—	—	—	191	3 112
50-99 km	175	11	1	—	—	—	187	2 559
100-249 km	91	5	—	—	—	—	96	1 530
250 km or more	23	—	—	—	—	—	23	283
Total	702	82	39	13	2	1	839	25 221
Secondary school up to Year 10								
Located within the community	—	11	11	14	5	8	49	21 909
Distance to secondary school up to Year 10								
Less than 10 km	62	38	22	12	1	1	136	12 020
10-24 km	87	8	12	5	—	1	113	6 012
25-49 km	133	12	10	4	—	1	160	6 599
50-99 km	182	11	4	7	3	—	207	7 485
100-249 km	149	13	9	12	3	—	186	9 491
250 km or more	148	22	10	6	2	—	188	7 559
Total	761	104	67	46	9	3	990	49 166
Secondary school up to Year 12								
Located within the community	3	3	12	11	5	6	40	21 213
Distance to secondary school up to Year 12								
Less than 10 km	46	36	22	10	1	1	116	11 112
10-24 km	56	9	11	4	1	1	82	6 094
25-49 km	76	8	8	3	—	2	97	8 751
50-99 km	96	12	1	9	3	1	122	8 329
100-249 km	211	19	15	19	3	3	270	16 844
250 km or more	276	31	21	15	6	3	352	19 945
Total	761	115	78	60	14	11	1 039	71 075
Educational services other than school								
Pre-primary	5	16	34	49	12	10	126	46 426
Homework centre	1	5	10	11	—	2	29	8 366
TAFE courses	6	8	23	18	3	12	70	30 978
Other adult education	1	4	17	18	6	4	50	17 678
Other educational services	2	4	3	5	3	1	18	5 757
All communities(a)	865	123	92	71	19	17	1 187	92 960

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes communities with access to education facilities not stated.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

HEALTH

A total of 755 (64%) discrete Indigenous communities were located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital, compared to 841 reported in 2001. On a population basis, 25 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in communities were 100 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital. Almost two thirds of the communities where distance to the nearest hospital was 100 kilometres or more were located in the Northern Territory accounted for 470 (62%), followed by Western Australia 169 (22%) and Queensland 64 (8%) (table 4.33).

Aboriginal Primary Health Care Centres and Other state funded community health centres were more likely to be located within the community. In addition to the 8 per cent of discrete Indigenous communities with a hospital located either in, or within 10 kilometres of the community, 211 (18%) had an Aboriginal Primary Health Care Centre located either in, or within 10 kilometres of the community, and 217 (18%) had an Other state funded community health centre.

A number of discrete Indigenous communities, including larger communities with a population of 50 or more people, reported being 100 kilometres or more from the nearest Aboriginal Primary Health Care Centre. A total of 417 (35%) discrete Indigenous communities were located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest Aboriginal Primary Health Care Centre and of these, 92 (22%) were larger communities. The Northern Territory accounted for almost half the communities followed by Western Australia, with 190 (46%) and 146 (35%) respectively (table 4.34).

A total of 372 (31%) discrete Indigenous communities were located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest Other state funded community health centre and of these, 90 (24%) were larger communities with a population of 50 or more people. Almost three quarters of communities located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest Other state funded community health centre were located in the Northern Territory followed by Western Australia, with 268 (72%) and 67 (18%) respectively (table 4.35).

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

3.15 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES ACCESS TO MEDICAL FACILITIES, by reported usual population—2006

	COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF						All communities	Reported usual population
	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Hospital								
Located within the community	—	1	1	—	1	7	10	14 090
Distance to nearest hospital								
Less than 10 km	35	29	15	9	1	—	89	7 743
10-24 km	44	7	14	2	1	1	69	5 634
25-49 km	54	5	7	5	—	1	72	4 766
50-99 km	57	8	5	9	3	1	83	7 968
100-249 km	227	31	22	22	3	3	308	21 080
250 km or more	347	36	26	24	10	4	447	30 912
Total	764	116	89	71	18	10	1 068	78 103
Aboriginal Primary Health Care Centre								
Located within the community	5	20	31	26	14	11	107	41 450
Distance to nearest Aboriginal Primary Health Care Centre								
Less than 10 km	46	34	16	7	1	—	104	7 743
10-24 km	88	13	8	1	—	—	110	3 402
25-49 km	141	10	2	3	—	—	156	3 572
50-99 km	138	9	5	7	—	1	160	6 464
100-249 km	214	18	16	19	1	—	268	12 552
250 km or more	111	12	12	8	2	4	149	12 934
Total	738	96	59	45	4	5	947	46 667
Other (state funded) community health centre								
Located within the community	3	19	28	39	5	10	104	35 737
Distance to nearest other (state funded) community health centre								
Less than 10 km	59	31	14	8	1	—	113	8 101
10-24 km	101	7	13	2	1	1	125	6 358
25-49 km	153	11	6	3	—	—	173	4 442
50-99 km	145	9	5	3	3	—	165	5 441
100-249 km	131	21	12	3	4	—	171	8 505
250 km or more	151	19	12	13	4	2	201	14 803
Total	740	98	62	32	13	3	948	47 650
All communities(a)	865	123	92	71	19	17	1 187	92 960

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes communities with access to medical facilities not stated.

Access to medical emergency air services

In 2006, a total of 663 (56%) discrete Indigenous communities reported that they did not have access to medical emergency air services, of which 487 (73%) communities were located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital. The number of communities without access to medical emergency air services and located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital increased by 77 communities from the 410 communities reported in the 2001 CHINS. The total population represented by communities with no access to medical emergency air services was 17,424 people, an increase of 28 per cent from that reported in 2001.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

3.16 DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES ACCESS TO MEDICAL EMERGENCY AIR SERVICES, by number of communities and reported usual population—2006

	ACCESS TO MEDICAL EMERGENCY AIR SERVICES		NO ACCESS TO MEDICAL EMERGENCY AIR SERVICES		TOTAL	
	<i>Total communities</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>	<i>Total communities</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>	<i>Total communities</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Distance to nearest hospital						
10–24 km	10	1 789	59	3 845	69	5 634
25–49 km	9	1 857	63	2 909	72	4 766
50–99 km	29	6 635	54	1 333	83	7 968
100–249 km	114	15 932	194	5 148	308	21 080
250 km or more	154	26 723	293	4 189	447	30 912
Total	316	52 936	663	17 424	979	70 360
All communities(a)(b)	316	52 936	871	40 024	1 187	92 960

(a) Total includes 'Distance to nearest hospital' not stated/collected.

(b) Total includes communities located less than 10kms from nearest hospital.

Access to medical professionals

In 2006, 302 discrete Indigenous communities reported having a male Indigenous health worker visiting or working in the community, leaving 885 communities without a male Indigenous health worker visiting or working in the community. The total population represented by communities with a male Indigenous health worker visiting or working in the community was 42,976 people. A total of 75 communities reported daily access to a male Indigenous health worker and 47 with weekly or fortnightly access.

The number of discrete Indigenous communities that reported having a female Indigenous health worker visit or work in the community was 332 in 2006, leaving 855 communities without a female Indigenous health worker visiting or working in the community. The total population with access to a female Indigenous health worker visiting or working in the community was 51,137 people. A total of 121 communities reported daily access to a female Indigenous health worker and 38 with weekly or fortnightly access.

In 2006, registered nurses worked or visited in a total of 211 discrete Indigenous communities, leaving 976 communities without a registered nurse visiting or working in the community. Over half of the communities that reported a registered nurse worked in the community on a daily basis and a further 30 per cent communities reported that the registered nurse worked in the community on a weekly or fortnightly basis.

A total of 192 discrete Indigenous communities reported doctors visiting or working within the community. Most communities reported a doctor visiting or working in the community on a weekly or fortnightly basis.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

3.17 SELECTED MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS WORKING WITHIN DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, by reported usual population—2006

	COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF					1,000 or more	All communities	Reported usual population
	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999			
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Male Indigenous health worker								
Daily	2	6	19	23	16	9	75	34 300
Weekly/fortnightly	7	18	18	4	—	—	47	4 991
Monthly	np	3	np	3	—	—	10	1 331
3 monthly	np	np	np	—	—	—	5	448
Less than 3 monthly	np	np	3	5	—	—	11	1 906
Female Indigenous health worker								
Daily	2	15	32	45	17	10	121	45 587
Weekly/fortnightly	np	18	12	np	—	—	38	3 256
Monthly	3	8	np	np	—	—	14	1 355
3 monthly	np	np	—	—	—	—	4	119
Less than 3 monthly	—	—	np	np	—	—	3	820
Registered nurse								
Daily	3	11	31	49	17	9	120	44 923
Weekly/fortnightly	np	26	19	7	—	np	64	8 054
Monthly	np	12	np	np	—	—	17	1 663
Every 3 months	np	np	np	np	np	np	2	150
Less than 3 months	np	4	np	np	—	—	8	933
Doctor								
Daily	np	np	—	np	4	6	14	11 344
Weekly/fortnightly	9	22	34	26	10	3	104	25 969
Monthly	np	15	14	25	np	—	58	11 478
Every 3 months	—	np	np	np	—	np	6	2 550
Less than 3 months	—	3	4	np	np	—	10	1 860
All communities(a)	865	123	92	71	19	17	1 187	92 960

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Includes communities with selected medical professionals not stated.

COMMUNITY NEEDS

A total of 189 discrete Indigenous communities reported a community needs plan outlining priority needs for services and infrastructure for the community. Additional housing accounted for the highest proportion of need with 170 communities reporting it as a priority, followed by sports facilities with 105 communities reporting this as a priority.

A further 129 communities were in the process of developing a community needs plan and 48 communities indicated no plans were in progress.

CHAPTER 3 - A PROFILE OF DISCRETE ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER COMMUNITIES *continued*

3.18 PRIORITY PLANNING NEEDS IN DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES(a), by reported usual population—2006

	COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF					1,000 or more	All communities	Reported usual population
	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999			
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total communities with a Community Priority Needs Plan	19	56	46	46	12	10	189	48 688
Community Priority Planning Needs(b)								
More housing	15	49	41	44	12	9	170	45 716
Upgrade to water supply	7	28	21	20	6	4	86	22 775
Upgrade to electricity supply	6	26	16	17	4	2	71	15 676
Upgrade sewerage	7	30	16	19	5	5	82	22 480
Rubbish collection or disposal	7	23	22	25	6	2	85	19 524
Transport	8	19	20	20	8	2	77	19 635
Communication facilities	4	10	14	15	5	3	51	16 060
Education facilities	3	14	16	16	6	4	59	18 155
Sports facilities	6	21	29	34	10	5	105	30 620
Health care facilities	6	21	20	19	8	5	79	23 025
Animal control	3	16	19	22	7	6	73	24 725
Broadcasting capabilities	3	10	13	15	7	3	51	17 222
Other	4	8	16	13	5	2	48	13 082
Communities developing a Community Priority Needs Plan	23	41	32	21	6	6	129	28 348
No Community Priority Needs Plan being developed	12	19	11	4	1	1	48	5 694
All communities	865	123	92	71	19	17	1 187	92 960

(a) Data not collected in 'administered communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

(b) Component may not add to total as multiple response allowed.

4.1

INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS, by State or Territory—by Remoteness Area of IHO: by number of permanent dwellings managed—2006

	LESS THAN 20 PERMANENT DWELLINGS(a)		20-49 PERMANENT DWELLINGS		50-99 PERMANENT DWELLINGS		100 OR MORE PERMANENT DWELLINGS		TOTAL IHOS	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
New South Wales(b)										
Non-remote IHOs	110	86	56	52	6	10	—	1	172	149
Remote IHOs	12	7	7	4	—	—	—	—	19	11
Very Remote IHOs	8	5	3	3	2	—	1	1	14	9
All IHOs	130	98	66	59	8	10	1	2	205	169
Victoria										
Non-remote IHOs	16	12	9	8	—	2	—	—	25	22
Remote IHOs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Very remote IHOs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All IHOs	16	12	9	8	—	2	—	—	25	22
Queensland										
Non-remote IHOs	20	7	31	23	3	5	2	5	56	40
Remote IHOs	—	—	8	5	2	3	3	2	13	10
Very remote IHOs	14	8	14	11	10	12	9	10	47	41
All IHOs	34	15	53	39	15	20	14	17	116	91
South Australia										
Non-remote IHOs	4	8	2	3	2	1	—	—	8	12
Remote IHOs	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Very remote IHOs	15	16	3	3	2	2	1	1	21	22
All IHOs	21	27	5	6	4	3	1	1	31	37
Western Australia										
Non-remote IHOs	14	2	2	1	2	3	—	—	18	6
Remote IHOs	12	11	5	4	1	1	—	2	18	18
Very remote IHOs	45	24	29	25	12	15	3	4	89	68
All IHOs	71	37	36	30	15	19	3	6	125	92
Tasmania										
Non-remote IHOs	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Remote IHOs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Very remote IHOs	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
All IHOs	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	3	3
Northern Territory										
Non-remote IHOs	3	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	7	2
Remote IHOs	6	4	7	1	4	4	2	4	19	13
Very remote IHOs	11	4	29	23	30	21	15	19	85	67
All IHOs	20	8	37	25	37	25	17	24	111	82
Australia										
Non-remote IHOs	167	115	101	88	17	22	2	7	287	232
Remote IHOs	32	25	27	14	7	8	5	8	71	55
Very remote IHOs	94	57	79	67	56	50	29	35	258	209
All IHOs	293	197	207	169	80	80	36	50	616	496

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
 (a) Includes IHOs with no permanent dwellings.

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

	SOURCE OF INCOME					All IHOs	Number of IHOs where income not reported	Number of dwellings where IHO income not reported
	Rent	Housing Grants	Business Enterprises	Other income	Total income			
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000			
IHO MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS								
New South Wales(b)								
Less than 20	3 215	5 901	7	749	9 873	98	18	121
20–49	5 106	6 510	—	422	12 037	59	10	329
50–99	1 525	422	—	—	1 947	10	4	238
100 or more	1 467	3 278	—	331	5 076	2	1	247
Total(c)	11 313	16 111	7	1 502	28 933	169	33	935
Victoria								
Less than 20	342	—	—	—	342	12	4	44
20–49	636	1 185	—	8	1 829	8	1	24
50–99	148	—	—	—	148	2	1	56
100 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total(c)	1 126	1 185	—	8	2 319	22	6	124
Queensland								
Less than 20	104	902	—	29	1 035	15	9	28
20–49	5 494	5 924	35	514	11 968	39	6	189
50–99	3 214	12 743	19	396	16 372	20	5	353
100 or more	7 952	16 708	3 779	2 183	30 622	17	2	376
Total(c)	16 765	36 277	3 833	3 123	59 998	91	22	946
South Australia								
Less than 20	303	118	—	4	425	27	10	55
20–49	342	390	—	8	741	6	—	—
50–99	323	119	2	—	443	3	—	—
100 or more	418	1 242	—	—	1 660	1	—	—
Total(c)	1 386	1 869	2	13	3 270	37	10	55
Western Australia								
Less than 20	768	1 452	12	60	2 292	37	10	74
20–49	1 833	1 848	—	66	3 747	30	5	115
50–99	2 699	2 850	—	311	5 860	19	1	54
100 or more	1 765	1 716	45	160	3 686	6	—	—
Total(c)	7 065	7 866	57	598	15 585	92	16	243
Tasmania								
Less than 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–49	52	554	42	13	661	2	1	29
50–99	456	512	—	112	1 080	1	—	—
100 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total(c)	509	1 066	42	125	1 741	3	1	29
Northern Territory								
Less than 20	236	621	—	1	857	8	1	—
20–49	1 417	2 205	—	79	3 700	25	3	129
50–99	2 923	4 880	370	382	8 555	25	1	89
100 or more	4 806	11 351	606	209	16 972	24	2	263
Total(c)	9 382	19 057	976	670	30 084	82	7	481
Australia								
Less than 20	4 968	8 994	19	844	14 825	197	52	322
20–49	14 881	18 615	77	1 110	34 684	169	26	815
50–99	11 289	21 526	390	1 201	34 406	80	12	790
100 or more	16 408	34 295	4 430	2 883	58 017	50	5	886
Total(c)	47 546	83 430	4 916	6 038	141 931	496	95	2 813

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For the financial year 2004–05.

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(c) Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

4.3

TYPES OF EXPENDITURE BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS, by State or Territory—by number of permanent dwellings managed—2006

	EXPENDITURE						All IHOs	Number of IHOs where expenditure not reported	Number of dwellings where IHO expenditure not reported
	Salaries	Repairs and maintenance	Insurance	Admin. costs	Other expenditure	Total expenditure			
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	no.	no.	no.
IHO MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS									
New South Wales									
Less than 20	882	1 543	428	771	5 399	9 024	98	20	144
20–49	1050	2 953	617	1065	5 244	10 930	59	12	398
50–99	421	373	111	207	452	1 564	10	5	288
100 or more	826	1 608	357	122	894	3 808	2	1	247
Total	3 180	6 477	1 513	2 165	11 989	25 325	169	38	1077
Victoria									
Less than 20	23	106	22	61	71	284	12	5	59
20–49	188	322	49	255	1 048	1 861	8	2	47
50–99	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	56
100 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	211	428	71	316	1 119	2 145	22	8	162
Queensland									
Less than 20	30	75	19	66	741	931	15	10	30
20–49	1950	2 478	598	1 451	4 610	11 088	39	6	189
50–99	1 202	1 761	602	5 480	7 785	16 830	20	5	353
100 or more	4171	7 201	1 571	1 384	10 938	25 265	17	3	482
Total	7 353	11 515	2 790	8 381	24 074	54 114	91	24	1054
South Australia									
Less than 20	71	257	65	50	93	536	27	10	55
20–49	270	368	119	60	84	901	6	—	—
50–99	99	250	62	22	31	465	3	—	—
100 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	441	875	245	132	208	1 901	37	10	55
Western Australia									
Less than 20	553	568	159	372	211	1 864	37	10	65
20–49	899	1 198	345	394	719	3 554	30	7	167
50–99	1 298	1 874	529	470	1 354	5 526	19	1	54
100 or more	712	1 625	341	298	166	3 143	6	—	—
Total	3 462	5 266	1 375	1 535	2 450	14 088	92	18	286
Tasmania									
Less than 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20–49	221	87	80	10	162	561	2	1	29
50–99	128	273	34	33	328	796	1	—	—
100 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	349	360	114	43	490	1 356	3	1	29
Northern Territory									
Less than 20	56	707	31	43	10	848	8	1	—
20–49	843	2 130	432	203	196	3 803	25	3	129
50–99	1 624	3 035	709	325	2 399	8 092	25	1	89
100 or more	4 187	6 607	2403	947	2 827	16 971	24	2	263
Total	6 710	12 479	3 575	1 519	5 433	29 715	82	7	481
Australia									
Less than 20	1 616	3 257	725	1 364	6 526	13 487	197	56	353
20–49	5 421	9 537	2 239	3 437	12 063	32 697	169	31	959
50–99	4 773	7 566	2 047	6 538	12 349	33 272	80	13	840
100 or more	9 896	17 041	4 673	2 751	14 826	49 188	50	6	992
Total	21 706	37 401	9 684	14 090	45 764	128 644	496	106	3 144

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME FROM RENT REPORTED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS(a)(b), by State or Territory—by Remoteness Area—2006

	AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME FROM RENT						All IHOs	Number of IHOs where income from rent not reported	Number of dwellings where IHO income from rent not reported
	\$1-\$24	\$25-\$49	\$50-\$74	\$75-\$99	\$100 or more	Total(c)			
NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY IHOs (no.)									
New South Wales(d)									
Non-remote IHOs	206	329	766	836	347	2 484	149	29	923
Remote IHOs	—	5	85	45	20	155	11	3	36
Very remote IHOs	24	47	487	—	—	558	9	3	20
All IHOs	230	381	1 338	881	367	3 197	169	35	979
Victoria									
Non-remote IHOs	—	144	71	101	29	345	22	6	124
Remote IHOs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Very remote IHOs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All IHOs	—	144	71	101	29	345	22	6	124
Queensland									
Non-remote IHOs	232	433	579	402	618	2 264	40	6	132
Remote IHOs	—	414	101	33	120	668	10	2	210
Very remote IHOs	582	804	780	118	68	2 352	41	14	604
All IHOs	814	1 651	1 460	553	806	5 284	91	22	946
South Australia									
Non-remote IHOs	146	17	49	—	7	219	12	3	9
Remote IHOs	12	—	—	—	7	19	3	1	3
Very remote IHOs	517	56	53	16	—	642	22	6	43
All IHOs	675	73	102	16	14	880	37	10	55
Western Australia									
Non-remote IHOs	—	96	—	87	55	238	6	—	—
Remote IHOs	213	214	56	19	—	502	18	5	21
Very remote IHOs	619	1 182	414	146	53	2 414	68	14	287
All IHOs	832	1 492	470	252	108	3 154	92	19	308
Tasmania									
Non-remote IHOs	—	—	—	—	84	84	1	—	—
Remote IHOs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Very remote IHOs	—	21	—	—	—	21	2	1	29
All IHOs	—	21	—	—	84	105	3	1	29
Northern Territory									
Non-remote IHOs	—	140	—	—	—	140	2	1	44
Remote IHOs	189	293	285	59	1	827	13	1	—
Very remote IHOs	1 928	2 829	227	—	16	5 000	67	5	437
All IHOs	2 117	3 262	512	59	17	5 967	82	7	481
Australia									
Non-remote IHOs	584	1 159	1 465	1 426	1 140	5 774	232	45	1 232
Remote IHOs	414	926	527	156	148	2 171	55	12	270
Very remote IHOs	3 670	4 939	1 961	280	137	10 987	209	43	1 420
All IHOs	4 668	7 024	3 953	1 862	1 425	18 932	496	100	2 922

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For the financial year 2004–05.

(b) Financial data are reported in current prices. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraphs 25 to 30 for further details.

(c) Excludes dwellings where IHOs did not report income from rent.

(d) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

REPAIRS OR MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS(a)(b), by State or Territory—by Remoteness Area—2006

AVERAGE MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE

	AVERAGE MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE				Total(c)	All IHOs	Number of IHOs where expenditure on repairs or maintenance not reported	Number of dwellings where IHO maintenance expenditure not reported
	\$1-\$499	\$500-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000 or more				
NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY IHOs (no.)								
New South Wales(d)								
Non-remote IHOs	474	575	697	596	2 342	149	34	1065
Remote IHOs	57	5	16	65	143	11	4	48
Very remote IHOs	84	—	9	465	558	9	3	20
All IHOs	615	580	722	1 126	3 043	169	41	1133
Victoria								
Non-remote IHOs	—	—	124	58	182	22	11	287
Remote IHOs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Very remote IHOs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All IHOs	—	—	124	58	182	22	11	287
Queensland								
Non-remote IHOs	204	200	410	1 448	2 262	40	7	134
Remote IHOs	—	247	361	60	668	10	2	210
Very remote IHOs	431	601	653	561	2 246	41	15	710
All IHOs	635	1 048	1 424	2 069	5 176	91	24	1054
South Australia								
Non-remote IHOs	49	86	77	7	219	12	3	9
Remote IHOs	—	—	12	10	22	3	—	—
Very remote IHOs	69	79	26	139	313	22	8	372
All IHOs	118	165	115	156	554	37	11	381
Western Australia								
Non-remote IHOs	—	—	171	67	238	6	—	—
Remote IHOs	216	221	30	18	485	18	6	38
Very remote IHOs	369	590	670	777	2 406	68	13	295
All IHOs	585	811	871	862	3 129	92	19	333
Tasmania								
Non-remote IHOs	—	—	—	84	84	1	—	—
Remote IHOs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Very remote IHOs	—	—	—	21	21	2	1	29
All IHOs	—	—	—	105	105	3	1	29
Northern Territory								
Non-remote IHOs	—	—	140	—	140	2	1	44
Remote IHOs	—	—	266	561	827	13	1	—
Very remote IHOs	720	669	1 575	2 036	5 000	67	5	437
All IHOs	720	669	1 981	2 597	5 967	82	7	481
Australia								
Non-remote IHOs	727	861	1 619	2 260	5 467	232	56	1539
Remote IHOs	273	473	685	714	2 145	55	13	296
Very remote IHOs	1 673	1 939	2 933	3 999	10 544	209	45	1863
All IHOs	2 673	3 273	5 237	6 973	18 156	496	114	3698

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For the financial year 2004–05.

(b) Financial data are reported in current prices. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 25 to 30 for further details.

(c) Excludes dwellings where IHO did not report expenditure on repairs or maintenance.

(d) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

4.6

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE AND RENTAL INCOME, by State or Territory—by Remoteness
Area of IHO—2001 and 2006

	TOTAL IHO MANAGED PERMANENT DWELLINGS		TOTAL MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE(a)		AVERAGE MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE(a)		TOTAL RENTAL INCOME(a)		AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT(a)	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
	no.	no.	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$
New South Wales(b)										
Non-remote IHOs	3 154	3 407	5 628	4 549	1 784	1 943	8 202	9 067	50	70
Remote IHOs	308	191	397	229	1 289	1 600	670	588	42	73
Very remote IHOs	626	578	1 658	1 699	2 649	3 045	870	1 659	27	57
All IHOs	4 088	4 176	7 683	6 477	1 879	2 129	9 742	11 313	46	68
Victoria										
Non-remote IHOs	416	469	1 052	428	2 529	2 352	1 261	1 126	58	63
Remote IHOs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Very remote IHOs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All IHOs	416	469	1 052	428	2 529	2 352	1 261	1 126	58	63
Queensland										
Non-remote IHOs	1 888	2 396	4 715	5 631	2 497	2 489	7 232	9 106	74	77
Remote IHOs	1 086	878	2 001	1 064	1 843	1 593	1 873	2 061	33	59
Very remote IHOs	2 699	2 956	3 895	4 820	1 443	2 146	5 481	5 598	39	46
All IHOs	5 673	6 230	10 611	11 515	1 870	2 225	14 586	16 765	49	61
South Australia										
Non-remote IHOs	227	228	208	209	916	953	265	364	22	32
Remote IHOs	7	22	4	66	571	2 977	14	57	38	58
Very remote IHOs	770	685	1 065	601	1 383	1 919	935	965	23	29
All IHOs	1 004	935	1 277	875	1 272	1 579	1 214	1 386	23	30
Western Australia										
Non-remote IHOs	297	238	575	624	1 936	2 620	986	975	64	79
Remote IHOs	289	523	746	328	2 581	677	745	852	50	33
Very remote IHOs	2 687	2 701	6 450	4 314	2 400	1 793	4 697	5 238	34	42
All IHOs	3 273	3 462	7 771	5 266	2 374	1 683	6 428	7 065	38	43
Tasmania										
Non-remote IHOs	74	84	250	273	3 378	3 249	270	456	70	104
Remote IHOs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Very remote IHOs	44	50	87	87	1 977	4 166	106	52	46	48
All IHOs	118	134	337	360	2 856	3 432	376	509	61	93
Northern Territory										
Non-remote IHOs	239	184	159	145	665	1 038	237	184	19	25
Remote IHOs	968	827	1 786	1 998	1 845	2 416	1 374	1 711	27	40
Very remote IHOs	5 508	5 437	8 892	10 336	1 614	2 067	6 850	7 486	24	29
All IHOs	6 715	6 448	10 837	12 479	1 614	2 091	8 461	9 382	24	30
Australia										
Non-remote IHOs	6 295	7 006	12 587	11 859	2 000	2 169	18 453	21 279	56	71
Remote IHOs	2 658	2 441	4 934	3 685	1 856	1 718	4 676	5 269	34	47
Very remote IHOs	12 334	12 407	22 047	21 857	1 787	2 073	18 939	20 999	30	37
All IHOs	21 287	21 854	39 568	37 401	1 859	2 060	42 068	47 546	38	48

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(a) For the financial year 2004–05.

4.7

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS, by State or Territory—2006

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	Australia
NUMBER OF DWELLINGS (no.)								
Total IHO managed permanent dwellings	4 176	469	6 230	935	3 462	134	6 448	21 854
Dwelling structure								
Separate house	3 652	406	5 502	794	3 270	125	6 200	19 949
Semi-detached, row or terrace house	392	61	547	20	95	7	110	1 232
Flat, unit or apartment	110	2	180	34	78	2	132	538
House or flat attached to a shop or office	22	—	1	87	19	—	6	135
Number of bedrooms								
One	90	17	295	33	311	3	517	1 266
Two	515	79	876	98	495	23	1 424	3 510
Three	2 293	293	3 390	756	2 083	91	3 545	12 451
Four	1 147	73	1 428	44	533	16	788	4 029
Five or more	130	7	241	4	40	1	140	563
Acquisitions								
Total acquisitions	124	7	161	32	170	6	170	670
Purchases	58	6	46	—	42	2	—	154
Built	66	1	115	32	128	4	170	516
Disposals								
Written off or demolished	41	14	120	27	88	—	175	465
Sold	2	—	8	—	14	1	—	25
Sold to former tenants	2	—	2	—	8	—	—	12
Unoccupied dwellings								
Reason due to:								
Being between tenants	45	3	32	12	49	2	23	166
Cultural reasons	2	—	16	14	22	—	103	157
Being uninhabitable	43	19	48	37	159	—	165	471
Wet season	—	—	15	—	66	—	96	177
Being repaired	28	3	89	17	28	4	53	222
Water equipment failure	—	—	—	1	3	—	10	14
Tenant away	—	2	6	1	7	—	41	57
Lack of facilities and services	—	—	1	—	14	—	54	69
Lack of transport and road access	—	—	—	—	3	—	23	26
Awaiting approval or certification	8	—	—	—	3	—	5	16
Other reasons	6	—	8	5	21	1	31	72

PROPORTION OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS (%)

Permanent dwellings unoccupied	3	6	3	9	11	5	9	7
--------------------------------	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

NUMBER OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS(a), by condition—by State or Territory: by Remoteness Area of IHO—2001 and 2006

	MINOR OR NO REPAIRS		MAJOR REPAIRS		REPLACEMENT		TOTAL	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
New South Wales(b)								
Non-remote IHOs	2 499	2 602	592	696	63	109	3 154	3 407
Remote IHOs	240	136	64	52	4	3	308	191
Very remote IHOs	516	543	85	35	25	—	626	578
All IHOs	3 255	3 281	741	783	92	112	4 088	4 176
Victoria								
Non-remote IHOs	336	332	59	116	21	21	416	469
Remote IHOs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Very remote IHOs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All IHOs	336	332	59	116	21	21	416	469
Queensland								
Non-remote IHOs	1 469	1 558	277	733	142	105	1 888	2 396
Remote IHOs	546	587	451	216	89	75	1 086	878
Very remote IHOs	1 640	2 079	598	690	259	187	2 699	2 956
All IHOs	3 655	4 224	1 326	1 639	490	367	5 673	6 230
South Australia								
Non-remote IHOs	156	149	62	70	9	9	227	228
Remote IHOs	2	5	5	15	—	2	7	22
Very remote IHOs	550	518	120	124	100	43	770	685
All IHOs	708	672	187	209	109	54	1 004	935
Western Australia								
Non-remote IHOs	228	179	36	52	33	7	297	238
Remote IHOs	217	344	41	129	31	50	289	523
Very remote IHOs	1 765	1 623	559	786	363	292	2 687	2 701
All IHOs	2 210	2 146	636	967	427	349	3 273	3 462
Tasmania								
Non-remote IHOs	40	56	33	28	1	—	74	84
Remote IHOs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Very remote IHOs	44	37	—	13	—	—	44	50
All IHOs	84	93	33	41	1	—	118	134
Northern Territory								
Non-remote IHOs	128	139	51	23	60	22	239	184
Remote IHOs	715	488	141	222	112	117	968	827
Very remote IHOs	3 899	3 805	850	1 111	478	521	5 508	5 437
All IHOs	4 742	4 432	1 042	1 356	650	660	6 715	6 448
Australia								
Non-remote IHOs	4 856	5 015	1 110	1 718	329	273	6 295	7 006
Remote IHOs	1 720	1 560	702	634	236	247	2 658	2 441
Very remote IHOs	8 414	8 605	2 212	2 759	1 225	1 043	12 334	12 407
All IHOs	14 990	15 180	4 024	5 111	1 790	1 563	21 287	21 854

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(a) Includes 'Dwelling condition' not stated.

PROPORTION OF PERMANENT DWELLINGS MANAGED BY INDIGENOUS HOUSING ORGANISATIONS(a), by condition—by State or Territory: by Remoteness Area of IHO—2001 and 2006 *continued*

	MINOR OR NO REPAIRS		MAJOR REPAIRS		REPLACEMENT		TOTAL(b)	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales(c)								
Non-remote IHOs	79	76	19	20	2	3	100	100
Remote IHOs	78	71	21	27	1	2	100	100
Very remote IHOs	82	94	14	6	4	—	100	100
All IHOs	80	79	18	19	2	3	100	100
Victoria								
Non-remote IHOs	81	71	14	25	5	4	100	100
Remote IHOs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Very remote IHOs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All IHOs	81	71	14	25	5	4	100	100
Queensland								
Non-remote IHOs	78	65	15	31	8	4	100	100
Remote IHOs	50	67	42	25	8	9	100	100
Very Remote IHOs	61	70	22	23	10	6	100	100
All IHOs	64	68	23	26	9	6	100	100
South Australia								
Non-remote IHOs	69	65	27	31	4	4	100	100
Remote IHOs	29	23	71	68	—	9	100	100
Very Remote IHOs	71	76	16	18	13	6	100	100
All IHOs	71	72	19	22	11	6	100	100
Western Australia								
Non-remote IHOs	77	75	12	22	11	3	100	100
Remote IHOs	75	66	14	25	11	10	100	100
Very remote IHOs	66	60	21	29	14	11	100	100
All IHOs	68	62	19	28	13	10	100	100
Tasmania								
Non-remote IHOs	54	67	45	33	1	—	100	100
Remote IHOs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Very remote IHOs	100	74	—	26	—	—	100	100
All IHOs	71	69	28	31	1	—	100	100
Northern Australia								
Non-remote IHOs	54	76	21	13	25	12	100	100
Remote IHOs	74	59	15	27	12	14	100	100
Very remote IHOs	71	70	15	20	9	10	100	100
All IHOs	71	69	16	21	10	10	100	100
Australia								
Non-remote IHOs	77	72	18	25	5	4	100	100
Remote IHOs	65	64	26	26	9	10	100	100
Very remote IHOs	68	69	18	22	10	8	100	100
All IHOs	70	69	19	23	8	7	100	100

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes 'Dwelling condition' not stated.

(b) Components may not add to total due to rounding.

(c) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

4.9

NUMBER OF DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, by State or Territory—by Remoteness Area: by reported usual population—2006

COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF

	Less than 50	50–99	100–199	200–499	500–999	1,000 or more	All communities
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
New South Wales							
Non-remote communities	16	10	17	3	—	—	46
Remote Australia	2	1	2	—	—	—	5
Very Remote Australia	—	5	1	—	—	—	6
All communities	18	16	20	3	—	—	57
Victoria/Tasmania							
Non-remote communities	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Remote Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Very Remote Australia	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
All communities	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Queensland							
Non-remote communities	—	—	1	—	—	3	4
Remote Australia	4	—	1	—	1	2	8
Very Remote Australia	81	3	3	14	5	6	112
All communities	85	3	5	14	6	11	124
South Australia							
Non-remote communities	3	1	4	1	—	—	9
Remote Australia	6	1	—	—	—	—	7
Very Remote Australia	54	10	5	6	—	—	75
All communities	63	12	9	7	—	—	91
Western Australia							
Non-remote communities	4	—	1	—	—	—	5
Remote Australia	8	1	—	2	—	—	11
Very Remote Australia	177	40	26	11	1	—	255
All communities	189	41	27	13	1	—	271
Northern Territory							
Non-remote communities	4	3	1	1	—	—	9
Remote Australia	51	11	5	5	1	—	73
Very Remote Australia	455	36	23	28	11	6	559
All communities	510	50	29	34	12	6	641
Australia							
Non-remote communities	27	14	26	5	—	3	75
Remote Australia	71	14	8	7	2	2	104
Very Remote Australia	767	95	58	59	17	12	1 008
All communities	865	123	92	71	19	17	1 187

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

4.10

PROPORTION OF DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, by State or Territory—by Remoteness Area: by reported usual population—2006

COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF

	Less than 50	50–99	100–199	200–499	500–999	1,000 or more	Total (a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales							
Non-remote communities	35	22	37	7	—	—	100
Remote Australia	40	20	40	—	—	—	100
Very Remote Australia	—	83	17	—	—	—	100
All communities	32	28	35	5	—	—	100
Victoria/Tasmania							
Non-remote communities	—	—	100	—	—	—	100
Remote Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Very Remote Australia	—	100	—	—	—	—	100
All communities	—	33	67	—	—	—	100
Queensland							
Non-remote communities	—	—	25	—	—	75	100
Remote Australia	50	—	13	—	13	25	100
Very Remote Australia	72	3	3	13	4	5	100
All communities	69	2	4	11	5	9	100
South Australia							
Non-remote communities	33	11	44	11	—	—	100
Remote Australia	86	14	—	—	—	—	100
Very Remote Australia	72	13	7	8	—	—	100
All communities	69	13	10	8	—	—	100
Western Australia							
Non-remote communities	80	—	20	—	—	—	100
Remote Australia	73	9	—	18	—	—	100
Very Remote Australia	69	16	10	4	—	—	100
All communities	70	15	10	5	—	—	100
Northern Territory							
Non-remote communities	44	33	11	11	—	—	100
Remote Australia	70	15	7	7	1	—	100
Very Remote Australia	81	6	4	5	2	1	100
All communities	80	8	5	5	2	1	100
Australia							
Non-remote communities	36	19	35	7	—	4	100
Remote Australia	68	13	8	7	2	2	100
Very Remote Australia	76	9	6	6	2	1	100
All communities	73	10	8	6	2	1	100

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Components may not add to total due to rounding.

COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF

	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more	Total
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NUMBER OF PEOPLE (no.)

Reported usual population	460	1 085	2 767	770	—	—	5 082
Population living in temporary dwellings	23	4	18	16	—	—	61
Population requiring permanent housing	7	3	3	15	—	—	28

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS (no.)

Permanent dwellings							
IHO managed	176	260	543	141	—	—	1 120
Other	1	2	4	—	—	—	7
Temporary dwellings							
Total temporary dwellings	27	6	12	8	—	—	53

NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.)

Public facilities(a)							
Accommodation facilities							
Single men's accommodation	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Single women's accommodation	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Accommodation for people with a disability	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aged accommodation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Women's refuge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accommodation facilities	1	2	5	—	—	—	8
Community facilities							
Hall/meeting area	5	6	13	2	—	—	26
Administration building	4	4	12	1	—	—	21
Store	—	1	3	2	—	—	6
Library	1	—	2	1	—	—	4
Arts/cultural centre	2	3	10	—	—	—	15
Women's centre	—	1	5	1	—	—	7
Child care centre	1	1	8	2	—	—	12
Youth centre	—	2	6	1	—	—	9
Canteen	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Other community facilities	3	2	6	—	—	—	11
Sporting facilities							
Sports ground	—	2	4	3	—	—	9
Outdoor basketball/netball courts	1	2	8	2	—	—	13
Indoor or covered sporting facilities	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Swimming pool	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other buildings used for sport	—	1	2	1	—	—	4
Other community sporting facilities	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Education facilities							
Primary school	5	1	6	2	—	—	14
Secondary school up to Year 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secondary school up to Year 12	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Pre-primary	2	1	9	3	—	—	15
Other educational services	3	3	17	5	—	—	28

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF

	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more	Total
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NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.) *cont.*

Medical facilities							
Health facilities							
Hospital	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Aboriginal Primary Health Care Centre	3	3	8	1	—	—	15
Other (state funded) community health centre	1	1	3	2	—	—	7
Health professionals							
Registered nurse	8	4	8	3	—	—	23
Doctor	6	4	9	2	—	—	21
Indigenous health workers							
Male	9	3	11	1	—	—	24
Female	9	5	11	2	—	—	27
Utilities							
Water supply							
Connected to town supply	16	14	19	2	—	—	51
Bore water	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Rain water tank(s)	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
River/reservoir etc	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Well or spring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carted water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other organised water supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No organised water supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity supply							
State grid/transmitted supply	18	16	20	3	—	—	57
Community generators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic generators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solar hybrid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other organised electricity supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No organised electricity supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewerage system							
Connected to town system	13	12	16	1	—	—	42
Community water-borne system	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Septic tanks with common effluent disposal	3	2	2	2	—	—	9
Septic tanks with leach drain	1	1	2	—	—	—	4
Pit toilets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pan toilets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other organised sewerage system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No organised sewerage system	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Rubbish disposal							
Organised rubbish disposal	13	15	19	2	—	—	49
No organised rubbish disposal	2	—	1	1	—	—	4
Telecommunications							
Telephones	2	1	9	2	—	—	14
Satellite dish(a)	2	1	1	—	—	—	4
Radio(a)	15	14	20	3	—	—	52
Television(a)	15	15	20	3	—	—	53
Internet(a)	4	4	6	—	—	—	14

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF

	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more	Total
NUMBER OF PEOPLE (no.)							
Reported usual population	—	76	270	—	—	—	346
Population living in temporary dwellings	—	4	4	—	—	—	8
Population requiring permanent housing	—	2	4	—	—	—	6
NUMBER OF DWELLINGS (no.)							
Permanent dwellings							
IHO managed	—	21	48	—	—	—	69
Other	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
Temporary dwellings							
Total temporary dwellings	—	2	4	—	—	—	6
NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.)							
Public facilities(a)							
Accommodation facilities							
Single men's accommodation	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Single women's accommodation	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Accommodation for people with a disability	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Aged accommodation	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Women's refuge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accommodation facilities	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Community facilities							
Hall/meeting area	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Administration building	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Store	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Library	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts/cultural centre	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Women's centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Child care centre	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Youth centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other community facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sporting facilities							
Sports ground	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Outdoor basketball/netball courts	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Indoor or covered sporting facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swimming pool	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other buildings used for sport	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other community sporting facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education facilities							
Primary school	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Secondary school up to Year 10	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Secondary school up to Year 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pre-primary	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other educational services	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF

	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more	Total
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NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.) *cont.*

Medical facilities							
Health facilities							
Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aboriginal Primary Health Care Centre	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Other (state funded) community health centre	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Health professionals							
Registered nurse	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Doctor	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Indigenous health worker							
Male	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Female	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Utilities							
Water supply							
Connected to town supply	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bore water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rain water tank(s)	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
River/reservoir etc	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Well or spring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carted water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other organised water supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No organised water supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity supply							
State grid/transmitted supply	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Community generators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic generators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Solar hybrid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other organised electricity supply	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
No organised electricity supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewerage system							
Connected to town system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Community water-borne system	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Septic tanks with common effluent disposal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septic tanks with leach drain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pit toilets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pan toilets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other organised sewerage system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No organised sewerage system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organised rubbish disposal	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
No organised rubbish disposal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telecommunications							
Telephones	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Satellite dish(a)	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Radio(a)	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Television(a)	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Internet(a)	—	1	1	—	—	—	2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF

	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more	Total
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NUMBER OF PEOPLE (no.)

Reported usual population	602	170	709	4 115	3 850	18 000	27 446
Population living in temporary dwellings	356	2	13	152	120	565	1 208
Population requiring permanent housing	355	2	13	149	120	565	1 204

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS (no.)

Permanent dwellings							
IHO managed	73	44	175	804	705	2 444	4 245
Other	—	7	18	108	60	148	341
Temporary dwellings							
Total temporary dwellings	140	1	7	56	34	245	483

NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.)

Public facilities(a)							
Accommodation facilities							
Single men's accommodation	—	1	1	1	1	4	8
Single women's accommodation	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Accommodation for people with a disability	—	—	—	3	1	2	6
Aged accommodation	—	—	—	1	1	9	11
Women's refuge	—	—	—	—	3	10	13
Other accommodation facilities	—	2	3	13	6	10	34
Community facilities							
Hall/meeting area	—	1	5	13	5	10	34
Administration building	—	2	4	14	6	10	36
Store	—	2	3	13	5	10	33
Library	—	—	—	7	4	7	18
Arts/cultural centre	—	—	2	8	4	9	23
Child care centre	—	1	1	1	3	7	13
Women's centre	—	—	1	9	3	10	23
Youth centre	—	—	—	4	1	8	13
Canteen	—	—	1	3	3	7	14
Other community facilities	—	—	1	14	5	10	30
Sporting facilities							
Sports ground	—	1	3	8	4	11	27
Outdoor basketball/netball courts	—	2	3	10	2	9	26
Indoor or covered sporting facilities	—	—	—	5	4	8	17
Swimming pool	—	—	1	—	—	6	7
Other buildings used for sport	—	—	1	4	3	3	11
Other community sporting facilities	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Education facilities							
Primary school	3	2	3	12	4	10	34
Secondary school up to Year 10	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Secondary school up to Year 12	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Pre-primary	—	2	2	10	3	6	23
Other educational services	—	1	—	9	1	8	19

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

4.13

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF QUEENSLAND DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, by reported usual population—2006 *continued*

COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF

	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more	Total
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NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.) *cont.*

Medical facilities							
Health facilities							
Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Aboriginal Primary Health Care Centre	—	1	2	3	4	7	17
Other (state funded) community health centre	—	1	2	10	2	6	21
Health professional							
Registered nurse	2	1	3	11	5	4	26
Doctor	1	1	3	11	5	4	25
Indigenous health worker							
Male	11	1	3	9	5	4	33
Female	11	2	3	11	5	4	36
Utilities							
Water supply							
Connected to town supply	1	—	3	2	2	3	11
Bore water	24	1	—	1	1	5	32
Rain water tank(s)	17	1	1	5	—	—	24
River/reservoir etc	11	1	—	6	3	3	24
Well or spring	20	—	1	—	—	—	21
Carted water	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other organised water supply	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
No organised water supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity supply							
State grid/transmitted supply	7	—	4	2	2	7	22
Community generators	10	3	1	12	3	4	33
Domestic generators	43	—	—	—	—	—	43
Solar	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Solar hybrid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other organised electricity supply	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
No organised electricity supply	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Sewerage system							
Connected to town system	1	—	1	2	1	7	12
Community water-borne system	—	—	3	5	2	3	13
Septic tanks with common effluent disposal	3	—	—	4	1	2	10
Septic tanks with leach drain	38	3	1	4	2	—	48
Pit toilets	27	—	—	—	—	—	27
Pan toilets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other organised sewerage system	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
No organised sewerage system	4	—	—	—	—	1	5
Rubbish disposal							
Organised rubbish disposal	—	3	5	14	6	11	39
No organised rubbish disposal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telecommunications							
Telephones	25	2	5	8	5	9	54
Satellite dish(a)	—	—	2	13	6	8	29
Radio(a)	—	3	5	14	6	11	39
Television(a)	—	3	5	14	6	11	39
Internet(a)	—	—	—	9	3	8	20

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF

	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more	Total
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NUMBER OF PEOPLE (no.)

Reported usual population	551	745	1 266	2 005	—	—	4 567
Population living in temporary dwellings	94	41	30	114	—	—	279
Population requiring permanent housing	90	40	30	114	—	—	274

NUMBER OF DWELLINGS (no.)

Permanent dwellings							
IHO managed	191	138	283	281	—	—	893
Other	—	3	18	78	—	—	99
Temporary dwellings							
Total temporary dwellings	31	12	11	51	—	—	105

NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.)

Public facilities(a)							
Accommodation facilities							
Single men's accommodation	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Single women's accommodation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation for people with a disability	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Aged accommodation	1	1	—	2	—	—	4
Women's refuge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accommodation facilities	1	3	4	3	—	—	11
Community facilities							
Hall/meeting area	2	6	4	5	—	—	17
Administration building	3	8	6	4	—	—	21
Store	1	3	5	4	—	—	13
Library	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arts/cultural centre	—	5	3	4	—	—	12
Women's centre	1	2	5	1	—	—	9
Child care centre	—	1	4	2	—	—	7
Youth centre	—	2	4	4	—	—	10
Canteen	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Other community facilities	—	3	1	3	—	—	7
Sporting facilities							
Sports ground	1	3	7	5	—	—	16
Outdoor basketball/netball courts	—	5	6	4	—	—	15
Indoor or covered sporting facilities	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Swimming pool	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
Other buildings used for sport	—	3	1	2	—	—	6
Other community sporting facilities	—	1	—	3	—	—	4
Educational facilities							
Primary school	1	2	4	6	—	—	13
Secondary school up to Year 10	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Secondary school up to Year 12	—	—	2	3	—	—	5
Pre-primary	—	1	5	6	—	—	12
Other educational services	1	5	4	6	—	—	16

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

4.14

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, by reported usual population—2006 *continued*

COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF

Less than 50 50-99 100-199 200-499 500-999 1,000 or more Total

NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.) *cont.*

Medical facilities							
Health facilities							
Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aboriginal Primary Health Care Centre	—	2	2	2	—	—	6
Other (state funded) community health centre	—	4	3	4	—	—	11
Health professionals							
Registered nurse	—	6	5	5	—	—	16
Doctor	1	6	6	5	—	—	18
Indigenous health workers							
Male	2	6	7	5	—	—	20
Female	5	8	6	5	—	—	24
Utilities							
Water supply							
Connected to town supply	8	4	5	2	—	—	19
Bore water	35	5	3	5	—	—	48
Rain water tank(s)	4	2	—	—	—	—	6
River/reservoir etc	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Well or spring	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carted water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other organised water supply	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
No organised water supply	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Electricity supply							
State grid/transmitted supply	17	8	4	2	—	—	31
Community generators	13	3	3	4	—	—	23
Domestic generators	9	—	—	1	—	—	10
Solar	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Solar hybrid	8	1	—	—	—	—	9
Other organised electricity supply	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
No organised electricity supply	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Sewerage system							
Connected to town system	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
Community water-borne system	3	—	2	3	—	—	8
Septic tanks with common effluent disposal	13	3	5	5	—	—	26
Septic tanks with leach drain	34	6	2	—	—	—	42
Pit toilets	9	1	—	1	—	—	11
Pan toilets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other organised sewerage system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No organised sewerage system	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Rubbish disposal							
Organised rubbish disposal	14	10	8	7	—	—	39
No organised rubbish disposal	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Telecommunications							
Telephones	26	9	8	7	—	—	50
Satellite dish(a)	5	5	3	5	—	—	18
Radio(a)	14	11	8	7	—	—	40
Television(a)	14	11	8	7	—	—	40
Internet(a)	1	7	5	4	—	—	17

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF							
	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more	Total
.....							
NUMBER OF PEOPLE (no.)							
Reported usual population	2 561	2 621	3 616	4 480	560	—	13 838
Population living in temporary dwellings	493	100	53	102	1	—	749
Population requiring permanent housing	458	83	43	102	—	—	686
.....							
NUMBER OF DWELLINGS (no.)							
Permanent dwellings							
IHO managed	691	587	782	751	75	—	2 886
Other	8	39	145	92	23	—	307
Temporary dwellings							
Total temporary dwellings	202	46	20	42	1	—	311
.....							
NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.)							
Public facilities(a)							
Accommodation facilities							
Single men's accommodation	5	4	5	3	1	—	18
Single women's accommodation	2	4	1	1	1	—	9
Accommodation for people with a disability	—	4	2	1	—	—	7
Aged accommodation	1	3	4	4	—	—	12
Women's refuge	—	—	2	2	—	—	4
Other accommodation facilities	3	16	19	8	1	—	47
Community facilities							
Hall/meeting area	7	20	21	9	1	—	58
Administration building	8	23	22	13	1	—	67
Store	2	12	20	11	1	—	46
Library	—	1	2	1	—	—	4
Arts/cultural centre	4	8	5	6	1	—	24
Women's centre	2	8	11	10	1	—	32
Child care centre	1	6	9	9	1	—	26
Youth centre	—	2	7	5	1	—	15
Canteen	—	3	1	1	—	—	5
Other community facilities	2	5	12	9	1	—	29
Sporting facilities							
Sports ground	2	12	19	11	1	—	45
Outdoor basketball/netball courts	5	14	21	11	1	—	52
Indoor or covered sporting facilities	1	—	2	2	—	—	5
Swimming pool	—	—	4	2	1	—	7
Other buildings used for sport	1	3	4	1	1	—	10
Other community sporting facilities	1	3	2	2	—	—	8
Education facilities							
Primary school	14	18	20	10	1	—	63
Secondary school up to Year 10	—	5	9	6	—	—	20
Secondary school up to Year 12	2	3	6	4	1	—	16
Pre-primary	2	8	13	10	1	—	34
Other educational services	1	4	10	7	1	—	23

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF							
	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more	Total
..... NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.) <i>cont.</i>							
Medical facilities							
Health facilities							
Hospital	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Aboriginal Primary Health Care Centre	1	5	10	3	—	—	19
Other (state funded) community health centre	2	10	9	9	—	—	30
Health professionals							
Registered nurse	27	15	17	10	—	—	69
Doctor	17	14	18	10	—	—	59
Indigenous health worker							
Male	24	8	9	3	—	—	44
Female	26	9	10	10	—	—	55
Utilities							
Water supply							
Connected to town supply	14	16	10	3	—	—	43
Bore water	155	19	13	9	1	—	197
Rain water tank(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
River/reservoir etc	3	—	1	1	—	—	5
Well or spring	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Carted water	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other organised water supply	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
No organised water supply	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Electricity supply							
State grid/transmitted supply	29	16	6	4	—	—	55
Community generators	56	23	16	9	1	—	105
Domestic generators	71	2	2	—	—	—	75
Solar	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Solar hybrid	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other organised electricity supply	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
No organised electricity supply	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Sewerage system							
Connected to town system	3	6	6	1	1	—	17
Community water-borne system	8	11	12	10	—	—	41
Septic tanks with common effluent disposal	14	9	4	1	—	—	28
Septic tanks with leach drain	142	17	7	3	—	—	169
Pit toilets	9	1	—	—	—	—	10
Pan toilets	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other organised sewerage system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No organised sewerage system	7	1	—	—	—	—	8
Rubbish disposal							
Organised rubbish disposal	13	33	21	12	1	—	80
No organised rubbish disposal	3	2	4	1	—	—	10
Telecommunications							
Telephones	88	36	25	13	1	—	163
Satellite dish(a)	5	20	19	10	1	—	55
Radio(a)	14	30	23	13	1	—	81
Television(a)	15	32	25	13	1	—	86
Internet(a)	3	13	12	6	1	—	35

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF							
	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more	Total
.....							
NUMBER OF PEOPLE (no.)							
Reported usual population	6 527	3 424	4 120	9 770	8 530	9 310	41 681
Population living in temporary dwellings	837	380	273	207	19	18	1 734
Population requiring permanent housing	812	380	272	190	16	18	1 688
.....							
NUMBER OF DWELLINGS (no.)							
Permanent dwellings							
IHO managed	1 522	522	633	1 672	1 163	930	6 442
Other	16	10	50	230	242	206	754
Temporary dwellings							
Total temporary dwellings	319	120	128	57	8	6	638
.....							
NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.)							
Public facilities(a)							
Accommodation facilities							
Single men's accommodation	1	4	3	9	1	1	19
Single women's accommodation	—	3	1	4	1	1	10
Accommodation for people with a disability	—	1	1	4	1	1	8
Aged accommodation	—	2	2	8	—	4	16
Women's refuge	—	—	1	6	5	3	15
Other accommodation facilities	2	6	12	23	11	6	60
Community facilities							
Hall/meeting area	3	16	13	24	9	5	70
Administration building	2	8	16	33	11	6	76
Store	1	10	16	31	12	6	76
Library	—	—	—	7	6	5	18
Arts/cultural centre	—	2	9	14	9	5	39
Women's centre	—	5	10	21	10	6	52
Child care centre	—	1	5	19	9	5	39
Youth centre	—	—	4	11	4	5	24
Canteen	—	3	2	6	8	4	23
Other community facilities	2	2	11	26	11	6	58
Sporting facilities							
Sports ground	1	5	15	31	12	6	70
Outdoor basketball/netball courts	1	7	16	32	9	5	70
Indoor or covered sporting facilities	1	1	2	7	7	3	21
Swimming pool	—	—	—	3	4	2	9
Other buildings used for sport	—	—	2	11	7	5	25
Other community sporting facilities	—	1	1	2	1	2	7
Educational facilities							
Primary school	39	17	18	28	12	6	120
Secondary school up to Year 10	—	5	2	6	5	3	21
Secondary school up to Year 12	—	—	2	4	4	3	13
Pre-primary	1	4	4	20	8	4	41
Other educational services	4	8	11	16	10	9	58
.....							
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)	(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.						

	COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF						Total
	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000 or more	
NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.) <i>cont.</i>							
Medical facilities							
Health facilities							
Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aboriginal Primary Health Care Centre	1	8	7	17	10	4	47
Other (state funded) community health centre	—	2	11	14	3	4	34
Health professionals							
Registered nurse	134	29	20	30	12	6	231
Doctor	88	18	15	29	11	6	167
Indigenous health workers							
Male	121	14	11	17	11	5	179
Female	115	19	14	22	12	6	188
Utilities							
Water supply							
Connected to town supply	42	19	8	10	2	3	84
Bore water	327	31	21	22	10	3	414
Rain water tank(s)	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
River/reservoir etc	22	—	—	—	—	—	22
Well or spring	14	—	—	1	—	—	15
Carted water	20	—	—	1	—	—	21
Other organised water supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No organised water supply	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Electricity supply							
State grid/transmitted supply	61	20	10	12	3	1	107
Community generators	138	24	18	21	9	5	215
Domestic generators	49	1	—	—	—	—	50
Solar	86	3	—	—	—	—	89
Solar hybrid	83	2	1	1	—	—	87
Other organised electricity supply	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
No organised electricity supply	20	—	—	—	—	—	20
Sewerage system							
Connected to town system	8	15	7	7	5	4	46
Community water-borne system	1	4	6	21	7	2	41
Septic tanks with common effluent disposal	20	5	1	2	—	—	28
Septic tanks with leach drain	286	24	14	6	—	—	330
Pit toilets	148	4	2	—	—	—	154
Pan toilets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other organised sewerage system	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
No organised sewerage system	6	—	1	—	—	—	7
Rubbish disposal							
Organised rubbish disposal	7	41	27	34	12	6	127
No organised rubbish disposal	2	9	2	—	—	—	13
Telecommunications							
Telephones	223	46	28	32	12	6	347
Satellite dish(a)	5	12	15	24	11	6	73
Radio(a)	7	43	22	33	11	6	122
Television(a)	8	41	27	34	12	6	128
Internet(a)	1	1	11	21	7	6	47

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

COMMUNITIES WITH A POPULATION OF

	Less than 50	50–99	100–199	200–499	500–999	1000 or more	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
New South Wales							
Minor or no repairs	140	187	334	75	—	—	736
Major repairs	36	51	170	44	—	—	301
Replacement	—	22	39	22	—	—	83
<i>Total</i>	176	260	543	141	—	—	1 120
Victoria/Tasmania							
Minor or no repairs	—	21	10	—	—	—	31
Major repairs	—	—	37	—	—	—	37
Replacement	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Total</i>	—	21	48	—	—	—	69
Queensland							
Minor or no repairs	53	21	143	565	495	1 480	2 757
Major repairs	18	23	31	159	181	782	1 194
Replacement	2	—	1	80	29	182	294
<i>Total</i>	73	44	175	804	705	2 444	4 245
South Australia							
Minor or no repairs	105	110	240	173	—	—	628
Major repairs	78	26	37	71	—	—	212
Replacement	8	2	6	37	—	—	53
<i>Total</i>	191	138	283	281	—	—	893
Western Australia							
Minor or no repairs	508	389	441	356	40	—	1 734
Major repairs	152	155	188	288	35	—	818
Replacement	31	43	153	107	—	—	334
<i>Total</i>	691	587	782	751	75	—	2 886
Northern Territory							
Minor or no repairs	1 198	276	394	1 215	694	656	4 433
Major repairs	213	168	175	254	366	173	1 349
Replacement	111	78	64	203	103	101	660
<i>Total</i>	1 522	522	633	1 672	1 163	930	6 442
Australia							
Minor or no repairs	2 004	1 004	1 562	2 384	1 229	2 136	10 319
Major repairs	497	423	638	816	582	955	3 911
Replacement	152	145	264	449	132	283	1 425
<i>Total</i>	2 653	1 572	2 464	3 649	1 943	3 374	15 655

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes non-IHO managed permanent dwellings.

4.18

UTILITIES CONNECTED TO PERMANENT DWELLINGS IN DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, by State or Territory—by reported usual population—2006

	WATER SUPPLY(a)		ELECTRICITY SUPPLY(b)		SEWERAGE SYSTEM(c)	
	Connected to all permanent dwellings	Not connected to all permanent dwellings	Connected to all permanent dwellings	Not connected to all permanent dwellings	Connected to all permanent dwellings	Not connected to all permanent dwellings
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
New South Wales						
Reported usual population						
Less than 50	4	—	4	—	3	1
50 or more	50	3	52	1	51	2
All communities	54	3	56	1	54	3
Victoria/Tasmania						
Reported usual population						
Less than 50	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	3	—	3	—	3	—
All communities	3	—	3	—	3	—
Queensland						
Reported usual population						
Less than 50	29	49	30	43	23	51
50 or more	38	1	37	2	38	1
All communities	67	50	67	45	61	52
South Australia						
Reported usual population						
Less than 50	33	4	34	3	26	10
50 or more	39	2	36	4	40	1
All communities	72	6	70	7	66	11
Western Australia						
Reported usual population						
Less than 50	108	53	122	35	88	69
50 or more	89	1	88	2	87	3
All communities	197	54	210	37	175	72
Northern Territory						
Reported usual population						
Less than 50	385	39	383	28	364	61
50 or more	140	—	137	3	139	1
All communities	525	39	520	31	503	62
Australia(d)						
Reported usual population						
Less than 50	559	145	573	109	504	192
50 or more	359	7	353	12	358	8
All communities	918	152	926	121	862	200

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes communities with no organised water supply.

(b) Excludes communities with no organised electricity supply.

(c) Excludes communities with no organised sewerage system.

(d) Total excludes communities with utilities connected to permanent dwellings not stated.

4.19

WATER RESTRICTIONS AND INTERRUPTIONS IN DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES(a)(b), by State or Territory—2006

	NSW	Vic/Tas	Qld	SA	WA	NT	Australia
NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.)							
Water restrictions							
Experienced water restrictions							
Drought	20	1	6	5	1	1	34
Normal dry season	1	—	13	1	4	1	20
Lack of storage containment	—	—	3	1	1	6	11
Poor water quality	1	—	1	1	3	2	8
Other reason	6	1	2	2	5	3	19
Total communities experienced water restrictions(c)	23	1	20	8	13	11	76
Did not experience water restrictions	30	2	19	33	77	129	290
Water interruptions							
Experienced water interruptions							
Equipment breakdown	5	1	16	16	30	77	145
Ran out of water	5	—	2	5	3	4	19
Poor water quality	1	—	2	1	1	5	10
Lack of power	—	—	2	1	6	9	18
Planned interruption	2	1	7	8	8	40	66
Other water interruption	4	—	—	2	3	3	12
Total communities experienced water interruption(c)	16	1	20	20	36	89	182
Did not experience water interruption	37	2	19	21	54	51	184
Frequency of water interruptions							
Once	5	—	4	2	2	16	29
Twice	6	—	4	5	4	19	38
Three times	2	—	2	5	4	13	26
Four times	1	—	2	2	8	7	20
Five times or more	2	1	8	6	18	34	69
All communities	57	3	124	91	271	641	1 187

NUMBER OF PEOPLE (no.)

Reported usual population	5 082	346	27 446	4 567	13 838	41 681	92 960
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— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

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

4.20

TREATMENT OF DRINKING WATER IN DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES (a)(b)(c), by State or Territory—2006

	NSW	Vic/Tas	Qld	SA	WA	NT	Australia
NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.)							
Treatments and testing of water supply							
Treatment of drinking water							
Chlorination	2	2	20	5	35	48	112
Disinfectants	—	—	—	2	6	2	10
Direct filtration	—	—	2	3	10	4	19
Sedimentation or filtration	1	—	4	3	5	9	22
Aeration	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
Activated carbon	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Other treatments	1	—	1	7	12	6	27
Total communities treating drinking water(d)	3	2	23	12	49	52	141
Total communities not treating drinking water	3	—	4	12	4	45	68
Drinking water sent away for testing							
Drinking water failed testing	4	2	3	4	19	16	48
Drinking water did not failed testing	1	—	9	9	30	51	100
Drinking water not sent away for testing	1	—	8	11	3	22	45
All communities	57	3	124	91	271	641	1 187

	NSW	Vic/Tas	Qld	SA	WA	NT	Australia
NUMBER OF PEOPLE (no.)							
Reported usual population	662	196	20 705	2 782	7 759	23 835	55 939

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

(b) Excludes communities connected to town supply.

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

(d) Components may not add to totals as more than one response may be specified.

4.21

ELECTRICITY INTERRUPTIONS IN DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES(a)(b), by State or Territory—2006

	NSW	Vic/Tas	Qld	SA	WA	NT	Australia
NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.)							
Electricity interruptions							
Reason for electricity interruption							
Storms	30	3	21	21	25	68	168
Equipment breakdown	8	1	18	16	42	65	150
No fuel	—	—	1	1	6	10	18
Planned outage for maintenance	13	—	12	11	22	58	116
Vandalism	—	—	—	1	2	10	13
System overload	2	—	5	10	22	20	59
Other reason	2	—	1	2	8	6	19
Total communities experienced electricity interruptions(c)	32	3	34	31	63	112	275
Total communities did not experience electricity interruptions	21	—	5	9	27	28	90
Frequency of electricity interruption							
1–4 times	26	2	18	18	22	31	117
5–9 times	5	1	6	7	13	36	68
10–14 times	—	—	6	4	4	21	35
15–19 times	—	—	—	—	5	9	14
20 times or more	1	—	4	2	19	15	41
All communities	57	3	124	91	271	641	1 187

	NSW	Vic/Tas	Qld	SA	WA	NT	Australia
NUMBER OF PEOPLE (no.)							
Reported usual population	5 082	346	27 446	4 567	13 838	41 681	92 960

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

(b) In the last 12 months prior to the survey.

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

	NSW	Vic/Tas	Qld	SA	WA	NT	Australia
NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.)							
Sewerage system overflows or leakages							
Reason for overflows or leakages							
Blocked drains	9	2	10	10	21	43	95
Equipment failure	3	1	10	6	16	26	62
Insufficient capacity of septic system	1	—	2	4	8	13	28
Wet season	—	1	9	—	4	8	22
Population increases	4	—	1	4	8	5	22
Design or installation problems	4	—	4	3	10	22	43
Inappropriate use	2	—	6	3	4	17	32
Other	1	—	1	1	—	2	5
Total communities experienced overflows or leakages(c)	12	2	18	14	36	60	142
Total communities experienced no overflows or leakages	39	1	21	27	51	80	219
Frequency of overflows or leakages							
1–4 times	5	1	8	6	21	41	82
5–9 times	4	—	7	4	8	6	29
10–14 times	1	—	—	2	2	8	13
15–19 times	2	—	1	—	1	—	4
20 times or more	—	1	2	2	4	5	14
Number of permanent dwellings affected by overflows or leakages							
No dwellings affected	1	—	3	—	5	9	18
1–4 dwellings affected	4	—	3	8	18	20	53
5–9 dwellings affected	1	—	7	4	7	12	31
10 dwellings or more affected	6	2	5	2	6	19	40
Total communities with dwellings affected	11	2	15	14	31	51	124
All communities	57	3	124	91	271	641	1 187

NUMBER OF PEOPLE (no.)

Reported usual population	5 082	346	27 446	4 567	13 838	41 681	92 960
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— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

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

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

4.23

GREY WATER DISPOSAL IN DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES (a), by State or Territory—2006

	<i>Connected to town or community water-borne system</i>	<i>Same septic system as used for sewerage</i>	<i>Separate septic system</i>	<i>Ground or surface run off</i>	<i>Soak pit</i>	<i>Other type</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>All communities</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
State or Territory								
New South Wales	44	8	1	—	1	2	56	57
Victoria/Tasmania	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Queensland	22	8	—	2	7	—	39	124
South Australia	11	28	1	—	3	—	43	271
Western Australia	47	44	2	1	2	—	96	91
Northern Territory	85	41	8	2	11	1	148	641
Australia	212	129	12	5	24	3	385	1 187

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

	NSW	Vic/Tas	Qld	SA	WA	NT	Australia
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Flooding							
Frequency communities experienced flooding(b)							
Once	3	—	2	3	7	4	19
Twice	1	—	5	1	4	3	14
Three times	1	—	2	—	2	2	7
Four times	1	—	1	—	4	—	6
Five times or more	1	—	4	3	6	2	16
Duration of flooding(b)							
Less than one week	5	—	12	5	14	5	41
1 week	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
2 weeks	1	—	—	1	—	1	3
3 weeks	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
4 weeks or more	1	—	2	—	5	4	12
Permanent dwellings affected by flooding							
No dwellings	5	—	12	4	13	13	47
1–4 dwellings	2	—	3	3	10	12	30
5–9 dwellings	—	—	3	—	4	5	12
10 dwellings or more	—	—	1	1	1	2	5
Total communities with dwellings affected by flooding	2	—	7	4	15	19	47
Total communities experienced flooding	7	—	18	9	28	32	94
Total communities did not experience flooding	50	3	99	70	229	539	990
Ponding(b)							
Frequency communities experienced ponding							
Once	1	—	4	3	8	11	27
Twice	1	—	4	2	7	5	19
Three times	3	—	—	2	5	13	23
Four times	2	—	1	1	2	3	9
Five times or more	7	1	4	1	16	15	44
Duration of ponding							
1 week	2	—	2	—	4	6	14
2 weeks	6	1	2	3	9	11	32
3 weeks	2	—	—	2	3	10	17
4 weeks or more	4	—	9	4	22	20	59
Permanent dwellings affected by ponding							
No dwellings	—	—	3	3	10	7	23
1–4 dwellings	10	1	4	2	10	16	43
5–9 dwellings	3	—	1	1	8	12	25
10 dwellings or more	1	—	5	3	10	12	31
Total communities with dwellings affected by ponding	14	1	10	6	28	40	99
Total communities experienced ponding	14	1	13	9	38	47	122
Total communities did not experience ponding	39	2	26	32	52	93	244
All communities	57	3	124	91	271	641	1 187

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

4.25

RUBBISH DISPOSAL IN DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, by State or Territory—by reported usual population—2006

	<i>Fenced community tip</i>	<i>Unfenced community tip</i>	<i>Rubbish tip outside community land</i>	<i>Burnt</i>	<i>Other type of rubbish disposal</i>	<i>No organised rubbish disposal(a)</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
New South Wales							
Reported usual population							
Less than 50	1	—	6	—	—	2	18
50 or more	2	1	7	—	1	2	39
All communities	3	1	13	—	1	4	57
Victoria/Tasmania							
Reported usual population							
Less than 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
All communities	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
Queensland							
Reported usual population							
Less than 50	5	28	22	18	5	—	85
50 or more	17	9	9	—	—	—	39
All communities	22	37	31	18	5	—	124
South Australia							
Reported usual population							
Less than 50	15	19	14	1	—	—	63
50 or more	14	3	9	—	—	2	28
All communities	29	22	23	1	—	2	91
Western Australia							
Reported usual population							
Less than 50	19	117	29	8	—	3	189
50 or more	29	21	10	—	—	7	82
All communities	48	138	39	8	—	10	271
Northern Territory							
Reported usual population							
Less than 50	28	304	75	9	24	2	510
50 or more	26	69	31	—	2	11	131
All communities	54	373	106	9	26	13	641
Australia							
Reported usual population							
Less than 50	68	468	146	36	29	7	865
50 or more	88	103	67	1	3	22	322
All communities	156	571	213	37	32	29	1 187

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Total includes not stated.

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further comments.

4.26

ACCESS TO DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES(a), by State or Territory—2006

	NSW	Vic/Tas	Qld	SA	WA	NT	Australia
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
.....							
Access to communities not located in town							
Main mode of transport							
Road	43	2	90	77	224	458	894
Air	—	1	10	—	6	78	95
Sea	—	—	13	1	3	10	27
Usual method of transport							
Private	32	2	21	39	63	103	260
Public	4	—	11	1	—	10	26
Community	2	1	3	—	5	2	13
Other	1	—	—	—	3	—	4
Access to public or community transport							
Public transport	14	—	17	3	6	14	54
Community transport	19	2	13	7	20	11	72
Road access to community(b)							
Access by road cut							
Once	2	—	1	2	7	33	45
Twice	3	—	2	4	4	8	21
Three times	1	—	—	2	5	7	15
Four times	1	—	1	2	9	3	16
Five times or more	—	—	5	3	21	13	42
Total with road access cut	7	—	9	13	46	64	139
Duration of longest period of road inaccessibility							
Less than 1 week	7	—	1	10	18	36	72
1 to 3 weeks	—	—	4	2	18	10	34
4 to 11 weeks	—	—	2	1	7	6	16
12 weeks or more	—	—	4	—	5	16	25
Inaccessible by road	—	1	23	1	9	88	122
Road access not cut	32	2	8	27	23	35	127
Access to airstrip							
Airstrip located in community	3	1	21	12	39	71	147
Open all year round	3	1	14	9	31	51	109
All communities	57	3	124	91	271	641	1 187

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

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

4.27

TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES IN DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES (a), by State or Territory—2006

	NSW	Vic/Tas	Qld	SA	WA	NT	Australia
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Satellite dish for community use	4	1	29	18	55	73	180
Broadcasts							
Radio broadcasts							
ABC radio	52	3	39	39	77	118	328
Commercial radio	52	3	27	26	62	83	253
Indigenous radio	21	1	35	33	63	110	263
Television broadcasts							
ABC television	52	3	39	39	81	122	336
Commercial television	52	3	35	39	85	121	335
SBS television	42	3	33	35	70	108	291
Indigenous television	18	1	33	28	26	113	219
Cable television	48	—	9	10	39	34	140
Total communities receiving specified broadcasts	53	3	39	40	87	131	353
Total communities not receiving specified broadcasts	—	—	—	1	3	9	13
Public telephone access							
Number of public telephones							
One telephone	10	2	14	19	41	77	163
Two telephones	—	—	7	2	23	35	67
Three telephones	—	—	7	6	8	12	33
Four or more telephones	1	—	1	—	8	8	18
Total communities with number of phones	11	2	29	27	80	132	281
Total community access to a public telephone (b)	14	2	54	50	163	347	630
Total community no access to a public telephone (b)	43	1	63	29	94	224	454
Public internet access							
Number of public access points							
One	2	2	16	4	23	30	77
Two	4	—	2	7	5	9	27
Three	2	—	—	2	1	3	8
Four or more	6	—	2	4	7	5	24
Location of public access points							
Council office or building	11	—	11	15	24	31	92
Education facility	3	1	6	5	5	11	31
Cultural centre	3	1	2	1	1	3	11
Other	2	—	6	2	11	8	29
Total community access to Internet	14	2	20	17	36	47	136
Total community no access to Internet	39	1	19	24	54	93	230
All communities	57	3	124	91	271	641	1 187

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

(b) Total includes all communities excluding not stated.

	NSW	Vic/Tas	Qld	SA	WA	NT	Australia
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
NON - REMOTE							
Sporting facilities							
Sports grounds	8	1	3	4	1	1	18
Outdoor basketball or netball courts	12	1	3	2	1	2	21
Indoor or covered sporting facilities	2	—	3	1	—	1	7
Swimming pool(s)	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Other building used for sport	3	—	3	2	—	—	8
Other sports facility	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total communities with sporting facilities(b)	16	2	4	4	1	3	30
REMOTE							
Sporting facilities							
Sports grounds	1	—	3	—	2	6	12
Outdoor basketball or netball courts	1	—	2	—	4	8	15
Indoor or covered sporting facilities	—	—	3	—	1	4	8
Swimming pool(s)	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other building used for sport	—	—	1	—	—	3	4
Other sports facility	1	—	—	1	1	2	5
Total communities with sporting facilities(b)	1	—	3	1	5	8	18
VERY REMOTE							
Sporting facilities							
Sports grounds	—	1	21	12	42	63	139
Outdoor basketball or netball courts	—	—	21	13	47	60	141
Indoor or covered sporting facilities	—	—	11	—	4	16	31
Swimming pool(s)	—	—	5	3	7	8	23
Other building used for sport	1	1	7	4	10	22	45
Other sports facility	—	—	2	3	7	4	16
Total communities with sporting facilities(b)	1	1	29	16	57	73	177
ALL COMMUNITIES							
Sporting facilities							
Sports grounds	9	2	27	16	45	70	169
Outdoor basketball or netball courts	13	1	26	15	52	70	177
Indoor or covered sporting facilities	2	—	17	1	5	21	46
Swimming pool(s)	1	—	7	3	7	9	27
Other building used for sport	4	1	11	6	10	25	57
Other sports facility	1	—	2	4	8	7	22
Total communities with sporting facilities(b)	18	3	36	21	63	84	225

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further comments.

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

	DISTANCE TO NEAREST PRIMARY SCHOOL							All communities
	Located within the community	Less than 10 km	10–24 km	25–49 km	50–99 km	100–249 km	250 km or more	
NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.)								
New South Wales								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	5	12	—	1	—	—	—	18
50 or more	9	27	1	2	—	—	—	39
All communities	14	39	1	3	—	—	—	57
Victoria/Tasmania								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
All communities	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Queensland								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	3	8	12	24	19	12	—	85
50 or more	31	6	1	—	—	1	—	39
All communities	34	14	13	24	19	13	—	124
South Australia								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	1	5	20	19	5	1	—	63
50 or more	12	8	4	3	1	—	—	28
All communities	13	13	24	22	6	1	—	91
Western Australia								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	14	19	31	26	62	20	5	189
50 or more	49	20	4	3	4	—	—	82
All communities	63	39	35	29	66	20	5	271
Northern Territory								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	39	52	76	108	89	58	18	510
50 or more	81	28	6	5	7	4	—	131
All communities	120	80	82	113	96	62	18	641
Australia								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	62	96	139	178	175	91	23	865
50 or more	183	90	17	13	12	5	—	322
All communities	245	186	156	191	187	96	23	1 187
NUMBER OF PEOPLE (no.)								
Reported usual population	67 405	12 838	4 899	3 112	2 559	1 530	283	92 960

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

4.30

DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES ACCESS TO SECONDARY SCHOOL TO YEAR 10, by State or Territory—by reported usual population—2006

DISTANCE TO NEAREST SECONDARY SCHOOL TO YEAR 10

	<i>Located within the community</i>	<i>Less than 10 km</i>	<i>10–24 km</i>	<i>25–49 km</i>	<i>50–99 km</i>	<i>100–249 km</i>	<i>250 km or more</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>All communities</i>
.....									
NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.)									
New South Wales									
Reported usual population									
Less than 50	—	11	3	2	1	—	—	1	18
50 or more	—	20	7	7	2	—	1	2	39
All communities	—	31	10	9	3	—	1	3	57
Victoria/Tasmania									
Reported usual population									
Less than 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
All communities	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Queensland									
Reported usual population									
Less than 50	—	7	8	21	13	15	14	7	85
50 or more	5	7	1	2	9	8	4	3	39
All communities	5	14	9	23	22	23	18	10	124
South Australia									
Reported usual population									
Less than 50	—	4	9	5	2	4	27	12	63
50 or more	2	4	5	4	1	1	6	5	28
All communities	2	8	14	9	3	5	33	17	91
Western Australia									
Reported usual population									
Less than 50	—	16	33	27	67	25	7	14	189
50 or more	20	19	4	4	5	4	5	21	82
All communities	20	35	37	31	72	29	12	35	271
Northern Territory									
Reported usual population									
Less than 50	—	24	34	78	99	105	100	70	510
50 or more	21	24	8	9	8	24	24	13	131
All communities	21	48	42	87	107	129	124	83	641
Australia									
Reported usual population									
Less than 50	—	62	87	133	182	149	148	104	865
50 or more	49	74	26	27	25	37	40	44	322
All communities	49	136	113	160	207	186	188	148	1 187

NUMBER OF PEOPLE (no.)

Reported usual population	21 909	12 020	6 012	6 599	7 485	9 491	7 559	21 885	92 960
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— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

4.31

DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES ACCESS TO SECONDARY SCHOOL TO YEAR 12, by State or Territory—by reported usual population—2006

DISTANCE TO NEAREST SECONDARY SCHOOL TO YEAR 12

	Located within the community	Less than 10 km	10–24 km	25–49 km	50–99 km	100–249 km	250 km or more	All communities
NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.)								
New South Wales								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	1	11	3	2	1	—	—	18
50 or more	2	20	7	7	2	—	1	39
All communities	3	31	10	9	3	—	1	57
Victoria/Tasmania								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
All communities	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Queensland								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	—	1	2	2	2	14	57	85
50 or more	3	7	1	3	9	10	6	39
All communities	3	8	3	5	11	24	63	124
South Australia								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	—	4	7	6	2	4	28	63
50 or more	5	4	5	3	2	1	8	28
All communities	5	8	12	9	4	5	36	91
Western Australia								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	2	3	20	13	17	91	24	189
50 or more	14	17	4	3	3	18	16	82
All communities	16	27	24	16	20	109	40	271
Northern Territory								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	—	20	24	53	74	102	167	510
50 or more	13	22	7	4	10	30	45	131
All communities	13	42	31	57	84	132	212	641
Australia								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	3	46	56	76	96	211	276	865
50 or more	37	70	26	21	26	59	76	322
All communities	40	116	82	97	122	270	352	1 187

NUMBER OF PEOPLE (no.)

Reported usual population	21 213	11 112	6 094	8 751	8 929	16 844	19 945	92 960
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— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

	Pre-primary	Homework centre	TAFE courses	Other adult education	Other educational services	Total communities with other educational facilities(b)	All communities(c)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
New South Wales							
Non Remote	14	5	14	7	1	21	46
Remote	1	1	—	—	—	1	5
Very Remote	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
All Communities	15	6	14	7	1	22	57
Victoria/Tasmania							
Non Remote	1	—	1	1	—	1	2
Remote	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Very Remote	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
All Communities	1	—	1	1	—	1	3
Queensland							
Non Remote	3	—	3	1	—	3	4
Remote	2	—	1	—	—	2	8
Very Remote	18	4	8	1	3	21	112
All Communities	23	4	12	2	3	26	124
South Australia							
Non Remote	2	—	2	—	—	2	9
Remote	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Very Remote	10	1	14	3	1	16	75
All Communities	12	1	16	3	1	18	91
Western Australia							
Non Remote	1	1	—	1	—	1	5
Remote	2	—	—	1	1	2	11
Very Remote	31	10	12	8	3	36	255
All Communities	34	11	12	10	4	39	271
Northern Territory							
Non Remote	1	1	—	—	—	1	9
Remote	5	3	2	3	2	8	73
Very Remote	35	3	13	24	7	53	559
All Communities	41	7	15	27	9	62	641
Australia							
Non Remote	22	7	20	10	1	29	75
Remote	10	4	3	4	3	13	104
Very Remote	94	18	47	36	14	126	1 008
All Communities	126	29	70	50	18	168	1 187

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

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

(c) Includes not stated

4.33

DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES ACCESS TO HOSPITALS, by State or Territory—by reported usual population—2006

DISTANCE TO NEAREST TO HOSPITAL

	<i>Located within the community</i>	<i>Less than 10 km</i>	<i>10–24 km</i>	<i>25–49 km</i>	<i>50–99 km</i>	<i>100–249 km</i>	<i>250 km or more</i>	<i>All communities(a)</i>
NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.)								
New South Wales								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	—	7	4	4	3	—	—	18
50 or more	1	14	7	7	4	4	—	39
All communities	1	21	11	11	7	4	—	57
Victoria/Tasmania								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
All communities	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
Queensland								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	—	5	3	13	7	4	46	85
50 or more	7	6	1	2	9	10	4	39
All communities	7	11	4	15	16	14	50	124
South Australia								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	—	4	6	5	3	4	29	63
50 or more	—	4	5	4	1	3	11	28
All communities	—	8	11	9	4	7	40	91
Western Australia								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	—	9	18	12	17	95	26	189
50 or more	2	15	5	3	3	30	18	82
All communities	2	24	23	15	20	125	44	271
Northern Territory								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	—	10	13	20	27	124	246	510
50 or more	—	15	6	2	8	33	67	131
All communities	—	25	19	22	35	157	313	641
Australia								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	—	35	44	54	57	227	347	865
50 or more	10	54	25	18	26	81	100	322
All communities	10	89	69	72	83	308	447	1 187

NUMBER OF PEOPLE (no.)

Reported usual population(a)	14 090	7 743	5 634	4 766	7 968	21 080	30 912	92 960
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— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Total includes not stated.

4.34

DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES ACCESS TO ABORIGINAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTRES, by State or Territory—by reported usual population—2006

DISTANCE TO NEAREST ABORIGINAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTRE

	<i>Located within the community</i>	<i>Less than 10 km</i>	<i>10–24 km</i>	<i>25–49 km</i>	<i>50–99 km</i>	<i>100–249 km</i>	<i>250 km or more</i>	<i>All communities(a)</i>
NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.)								
New South Wales								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	3	8	1	3	1	1	—	18
50 or more	12	14	3	1	5	2	—	39
All communities	15	22	4	4	6	3	—	57
Victoria/Tasmania								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
All communities	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Queensland								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	—	2	12	24	15	14	6	85
50 or more	17	4	—	—	5	7	5	39
All communities	17	6	12	24	20	21	11	124
South Australia								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	—	3	6	6	3	4	29	63
50 or more	6	2	5	2	—	1	12	28
All communities	6	5	11	8	3	5	41	91
Western Australia								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	1	4	21	16	16	89	24	189
50 or more	18	14	5	3	1	21	12	82
All communities	19	18	26	19	17	110	36	271
Northern Territory								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	1	29	48	92	103	106	52	510
50 or more	46	24	9	9	11	23	9	131
All communities	47	53	57	101	114	129	61	641
Australia								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	5	46	88	141	138	214	111	865
50 or more	102	58	22	15	22	54	38	322
All communities	107	104	110	156	160	268	149	1 187

NUMBER OF PEOPLE (no.)

Reported usual population(a)	41 450	7 743	3 402	3 572	6 464	12 552	12 934	92 960
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— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Total includes not stated.

DISTANCE TO NEAREST OTHER (STATE FUNDED) HEALTH CARE CENTRE

	<i>Located within the community</i>	<i>Less than 10 km</i>	<i>10–24 km</i>	<i>25–49 km</i>	<i>50–99 km</i>	<i>100–249 km</i>	<i>250 km or more</i>	<i>All communities(a)</i>
NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES (no.)								
New South Wales								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	1	8	3	3	2	—	—	18
50 or more	6	16	7	3	4	1	—	39
All communities	7	24	10	6	6	1	—	57
Victoria/Tasmania								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
All communities	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
Queensland								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	—	2	10	23	15	19	4	85
50 or more	21	3	—	1	2	3	5	39
All communities	21	5	10	24	17	22	9	124
South Australia								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	—	4	15	24	6	2	—	63
50 or more	11	4	5	4	1	2	1	28
All communities	11	8	20	28	7	4	1	91
Western Australia								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	2	11	26	33	55	33	11	189
50 or more	28	13	3	4	4	15	8	82
All communities	30	24	29	37	59	48	19	271
Northern Territory								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	—	34	47	70	67	77	136	510
50 or more	34	18	8	7	9	19	36	131
All communities	34	52	55	77	76	96	172	641
Australia								
Reported usual population								
Less than 50	3	59	101	153	145	131	151	865
50 or more	101	54	24	20	20	40	50	322
All communities	104	113	125	173	165	171	201	1 187

NUMBER OF PEOPLE (no.)

Reported usual population(a)	35 737	8 101	6 358	4 442	5 441	8 505	14 803	92 960
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— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Total includes not stated.

4.36

OTHER HEALTH FACILITIES LOCATED IN DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES (a), by State or Territory—by Remoteness Area—2006

	General Practice	Substance use Services	Dental Services	Allied health Professional Services	Palliative Care Facility	Total communities with other health facilities	No health services
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
New South Wales							
Non Remote	5	2	2	1	1	11	24
Remote	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Very Remote	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
All Communities	5	2	2	1	1	11	31
Victoria/Tasmania							
Non Remote	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remote	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Very Remote	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Communities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queensland							
Non Remote	1	3	1	—	1	6	—
Remote	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Very Remote	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
All Communities	1	3	3	—	1	8	3
South Australia							
Non Remote	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Remote	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Very Remote	—	1	1	—	—	2	16
All Communities	—	1	1	—	—	2	24
Western Australia							
Non Remote	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Remote	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Very Remote	1	—	—	1	2	4	40
All Communities	1	—	—	1	2	4	44
Northern Territory							
Non Remote	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Remote	1	1	1	1	—	4	18
Very Remote	2	5	4	7	1	19	40
All Communities	3	6	5	8	1	23	64
Australia							
Non Remote	6	5	3	1	2	17	36
Remote	1	1	2	1	—	5	27
Very Remote	3	6	6	8	3	26	103
All Communities	10	12	11	10	5	48	166

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

LENGTH OF TIME VISITED
OR WORKED IN COMMUNITY

	Less than 6 months	6-11 months	12-23 months	2 years or more	Did not work in the community	All communities
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Male Indigenous health worker						
State or Territory						
New South Wales	—	3	3	11	10	57
Victoria/Tasmania	np	np	np	np	np	3
Queensland	6	4	3	9	4	124
South Australia	np	9	5	np	15	91
Western Australia	np	np	7	10	47	271
Northern Territory	10	7	24	18	62	641
Australia(b)	21	28	42	51	139	1 187
Female Indigenous health worker						
State or Territory						
New South Wales	np	np	np	16	7	57
Victoria/Tasmania	np	np	np	np	np	3
Queensland	np	np	np	19	np	124
South Australia	4	11	3	3	12	91
Western Australia	np	np	6	20	38	271
Northern Territory	5	5	20	41	48	641
Australia(b)	14	26	32	100	107	1 187

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50. Refer to Explanatory Notes paragraph 16 for further details.

(b) Total includes not stated.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

- 1** The statistics presented in this publication represent an overview of data available from the 2006 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS). The survey was conducted throughout Australia between March and June 2006 and collected information about all discrete Indigenous communities and Indigenous organisations that provide housing to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.
- 2** The 2006 CHINS aimed to provide information which could be used to:
 - evaluate the current condition and adequacy of the infrastructure and facilities in discrete Indigenous communities, and the housing stock provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples by Indigenous organisations
 - identify the housing related income and expenditure of Indigenous Housing Organisations (IHOs)
 - contribute toward estimates of the cost of upgrading and/or establishing housing and infrastructure in discrete Indigenous communities to meet with benchmark standards
 - assist in the process of planning future development in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.
- 3** Topics covered by the 2006 CHINS include:
 - details of the current housing stock, dwelling management and selected income and expenditure arrangements of Indigenous organisations that provide housing to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
 - details of housing and related infrastructure in discrete Indigenous communities such as water quality and supply, electricity supply, sewerage systems, drainage, rubbish collection and disposal
 - details of facilities available such as transport, communication, education, sport and health services, in discrete Indigenous communities.
- 4** An Advisory Group for the 2006 CHINS was established to guide the development of the survey. The Advisory Group comprised representatives from relevant government departments, information committees and research institutions who provided guidance in determining priorities for new content and in reducing content.
- 5** One of the principal information requirements of the 2006 CHINS was to maintain comparability with the 1999 and 2001 surveys so that the progress of programs implemented since the 1999 collection could be assessed. For more details on changes made to CHINS and the comparability between the 2001 and 2006 CHINS, refer to Appendix 1: Comparability between 2001 and 2006 CHINS of this publication.

SCOPE

- 6** Although called a survey, the 2006 CHINS was designed as a complete enumeration of all discrete Indigenous communities in Australia that were occupied between March and June 2006 or were intended to be reoccupied within 12 months, and of all IHOs managing housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, whether in discrete communities or not. This included organisations and communities located in urban, rural and remote areas in all states and territories of Australia.
- 7** In the following instances, organisations were considered to be out of scope of CHINS and, as a result, data were not collected:
 - organisations which were in liquidation or receivership at the time of enumeration
 - government departments that manage Indigenous housing
 - communities found to be unoccupied at the time of the CHINS and which were not expected to be reoccupied within the following 12 months.
- 8** Where large IHOs such as Resource Agencies, were found to manage the housing stock of a series of smaller organisations, information was collected from, and incorporated in the output of, the larger organisation, and the smaller organisations were considered to be out of scope.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SURVEY FRAME

- 9** The 2006 CHINS survey frame, which provided the units for enumeration, included:
- all discrete Indigenous communities and IHOs enumerated in the 2001 CHINS
 - discrete Indigenous communities and IHOs which had been established since the 2001 survey
 - units which were out of scope at the time of the 2001 CHINS were reviewed and included on the 2006 frame if they were now identified as being in scope.
- 10** To ensure that duplicate records for IHOs and communities were not generated due to the widespread use of alternative names and spellings, geographic information such as latitude and longitude were used to validate both communities and IHOs. There was also extensive liaison with State Housing Authorities to ensure that housing stock details on the frame were current.

DATA COLLECTION

- 11** 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 (CFOs) during their public relations visits to Indigenous communities and IHOs over the period March to June 2006 and through telephone follow-up from July to November 2006.
- 12** 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.
- 13** 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.
- 14** The ABS has recruited Indigenous Engagement Managers (IEMs) in each Regional Office (except ACT) as part of the ABS's Indigenous Community Engagement Strategy. The IEMs facilitate a range of survey and Census activities with Indigenous people across both urban and remote areas. They build and maintain networks with Indigenous communities and organisations, advise on appropriate materials to raise statistical awareness and provide support to Indigenous communities and organisations on use of and access to statistical information. The IEMs liaise extensively both within the ABS and with external organisations and data users. The IEMs played an important role in facilitating the collection of the 2006 CHINS data.
- 15** Interviewers collected information for the 2006 CHINS using Computer Assisted Interviewing (CAI). Responses were recorded directly onto electronic questionnaires on a notebook computer. The notebook computer was used to record, store, manipulate and transmit the data collected during interviews.
- 16** In the 2006 CHINS, two electronic questionnaires were used to collect the data:
- The Housing questionnaire which collected information about Indigenous organisations that manage housing provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in discrete Indigenous communities, towns and other localities. Data were collected on a range of topics, including housing income and expenditure, type and condition of housing stock, dwelling acquisitions and disposals.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DATA COLLECTION *continued*

- The Community questionnaire which collected detailed infrastructure information from all discrete Indigenous communities with a reported usual population of 50 persons or more, as well as for communities which have a reported usual population of less than 50 persons but which are not administered by a larger discrete Indigenous community or Resource Agency. The infrastructure information collected included details of water supply and quality, electricity and gas 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. As in 2001, in order to reduce the reporting load on respondents, all other communities with a reported usual population of less than 50 persons were asked a subset of questions from the Community questionnaire - information for these small communities was collected from the larger administering community or Resource Agency responsible for the provision and maintenance of their services.

DATA QUALITY

17 The estimates contained in this publication are not subject to sampling error as the CHINS was designed as a complete enumeration of all units in scope (see paragraph 6 above). The estimates provided in this publication are, however, subject to non-sampling error and this should be taken into account when interpreting the data.

18 Three sources of non-sampling error which may affect the CHINS results are:

- The inability to obtain data from all in scope units.
- 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, the inability 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 2006 Census of Population and Housing.
- Errors arising during data processing. These processing errors may arise during coding, data entry, editing or the derivation of estimates.

19 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 in paragraph 17 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; by extensive editing and quality control checking at all stages of data collection and processing, including infield checks as part of CAI; and data confrontation against administrative records where available.

20 In addition to the survey instrument and methodology testing conducted prior to the previous CHINS in 1999 and 2001, national, state and territory, and regional aggregate data from the 2006 CHINS have been compared with those collected in 2001. For the 2006 CHINS, checks were also conducted on related data items for consistency. For example, that increases in stock were consistent with population increases, other ABS data sources and increases in rent.

21 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, organisations and communities were re-contacted to determine whether the data was the result of a difference in interpretation by different key respondents or whether the 2006 survey was measuring real change.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

DATA QUALITY *continued*

22 Results from the validation processes have indicated that aggregate data, as presented in this publication, are considered to be fit for the purpose intended. However, caution should be used in analysing a number of data items, as outlined in the following paragraphs.

IHO income and expenditure

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

24 In some instances, detailed housing financial records were unavailable due to data being audited, records being with accountants, or financial records only available for the entire operations of the Indigenous organisation. At time of collection, respondents were asked to provide careful estimates. Contact was made, at a later date, with accountants and financial officers to obtain and/or confirm reported financial data.

25 Care should be exercised when comparing 2001 and 2006 rental income and repairs and maintenance expenditure as values presented are valued in current prices at the time data were collected.

26 In order to compare price change over time, the ABS produces price indexes. Price indexes provide an average of price changes by measuring a group of related priced items between one reference period and another.

27 For the purposes of CHINS and analysis of IHO income and expenditure data, no index exists which prices the goods and services that form IHO income and expenditure or that cover all remoteness areas. For that reason, no attempt has been made to adjust IHO income and expenditure data to present data on a constant prices basis.

28 However, to provide users with an indication of the impact on price movements, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities, Index Number was 133.8 for the quarter ending June 2001 and 154.3 for the quarter ending June 2006, representing an increase of 15.3 per cent over the five year period. To allow comparison between 2001 and 2006 prices, and assuming the CPI index is an appropriate measure to use, the 2001 values would need to be inflated by 15.3 per cent so that direct comparisons with 2006 data could be made.

29 For further details on price indexes and information on general matters to consider when using ABS published indexes refer to *Australian Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2005* (cat. no. 6461.0).

30 Care should also 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 the periods January to December 2000, and July 1999 to June 2000.

Population

31 CHINS population counts were collected from a key informant of the IHO and cross checked with a key informant from the community. Caution should be exercised in making comparisons with Census counts at all geographic levels. While the Census counts the number of people *usually resident* at a given location, CHINS counts often reflect a service population and are generally rounded-up by the key informant. In some instances, the IHO key informant may have little direct contact with the community and be located significant distances from the community.

Permanent dwellings

32 For number of dwellings maintained, some degree of estimation was involved as maintenance records were not always available or accessed.

33 For number of bedrooms, some degree of estimation was involved as records were not always available or accessed.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Permanent dwellings continued **34** For condition of permanent dwellings, some degree of estimation was involved as no dwelling inspections were undertaken for the CHINS.

Sewerage systems **35** For sewerage systems, the distinction was not always clear between town system and community maintained full water-borne system and between septic tanks with common effluent disposal and septic tanks with leach drain.

Education **36** For distance to schools up to Year 10 and Year 12, on some instances, respondents reported the distance students travelled to their school of choice at that level, not the distance from the nearest available school. Reporting was also affected by some misunderstandings in the field as to what constitutes a school to those levels.

2006 CHINS OUTPUT AND
RELATED PRODUCTS **37** For a full listing of 2006 CHINS output and related products, refer to Appendix 3: Survey Output and Dissemination.

APPENDIX 1 COMPARABILITY BETWEEN 2001 & 2006 CHINS

INTRODUCTION

- 1** The Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) collects information on all discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and the Indigenous organisations that provide housing to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
- 2** The CHINS was first conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in 1999, and then again in 2001 (to coincide with the Census of Population and Housing). The 1999 and 2001 CHINS were conducted on behalf of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) and under the authority of the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission Act 1989*. The 2006 CHINS was conducted on behalf of the Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaCSIA).
- 3** The key objective of CHINS is to inform the needs based allocation of Commonwealth, State and regional funding to Indigenous communities and Indigenous Housing Organisations for housing and infrastructure. One of the principal information requirements of the 2006 CHINS was to maintain comparability with the 1999 and 2001 surveys so that the progress of programs implemented since the 1999 and 2001 collections could be assessed.
- 4** A review of the 2001 CHINS was undertaken in February to June 2004 by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services (ATSIS) who had taken over some of the functions from ATSIC. ATSIS invited key stakeholders from various Commonwealth and State/Territory agencies, ATSIS officers in Central, Regional and State Offices, service providers, research institutions and Indigenous Housing Organisations to provide comments on content expansion and reduction, priorities for CHINS 2006 and quality issues requiring further investigation. The aim was to assess the overall value and benefit of undertaking CHINS and to consider its future directions.
- 5** The recommendations from the ATSIS review of the 2001 CHINS content were assessed by the 2006 CHINS Advisory Group formed by the ABS to advise on the development of the survey. Following testing of the proposed 2006 data items, new items were added to the survey and a few previously collected items were removed. Refer to paragraph 8 in this Appendix for a list of data items excluded from the 2006 CHINS. It is estimated that the overall change to the content affected around 10 per cent of topics.
- 6** For the 2006 CHINS, a number of additional questions have been included to improve the quality and usefulness of the data, whilst still enabling basic data to be compared.

NEW DATA ITEMS IN 2006 CHINS

Indigenous Housing Organisations (IHOs)

- 7** The following is a list of the new data items in the 2006 CHINS:

HOUSING MANAGEMENT

- Whether IHO has a Board
- Whether IHO Board's members are same as elected Community Council
- Frequency of Board meetings
- Indigenous status of the individual looking after the management of IHO dwellings
- Training status of individual looking after the management of IHO dwellings.

INCOME

- Total income (\$ value) received in last financial year
- Income (\$ value) by type of income in last financial year
- Main basis for rent calculation
- Additional charges included in rent charges
- Total rent charged to all tenants in last financial year.

APPENDIX 1 COMPARABILITY BETWEEN 2001 & 2006 CHINS *continued*

Indigenous Housing

Organisations (IHOs) continued

EXPENDITURE

- Total expenditure (\$ value) in last financial year
- Expenditure (\$ value) by type of running cost in last financial year.

PERMANENT DWELLINGS

- Whether condition assessment is planned for in the next 12 months
- Average time taken to allocate dwellings.

ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSALS

- Number of permanent dwellings built in the last 12 months
- Number of permanent dwellings purchased in the last 12 months
- Total number of acquisitions in last 12 months
- Number of permanent dwellings demolished or written-off in last 12 months
- Number of permanent dwellings sold in last 12 months
- Of properties sold, number of permanent dwellings sold to former tenants
- Total number of disposals in last 12 months.

Discrete Indigenous

Communities

POPULATION

- Month in which largest population increase occurred.

COMMUNITY NEEDS

- Whether community has or is developing a community needs plan
- Main planning priority needs.

HOUSING

- Whether housing condition assessment is planned for in the next 12 months.

PUBLIC FACILITIES

- Reason for non-use of sporting facilities
- Organisation responsible for maintaining sporting facilities
- Reasons public toilets not in working order
- Organisation responsible for maintaining public toilets.

WATER SUPPLY

- Whether community has a water management plan
- Whether water interruptions occurred in last 12 months
- Reason(s) for water interruptions in last 12 months
- Duration of longest interruption to water supply
- Number of dwellings affected by longest interruption to water supply
- Whether all permanent dwellings are fitted with water meters
- Whether all permanent dwellings are fitted with isolation valves
- Whether water testing results required corrective action.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS SUPPLY

- Reason permanent dwelling not connected to electricity supply
- Whether individual households are charged for electricity
- Organisation responsible for electricity administration charges to households
- Number of permanent dwellings affected by electricity interruptions
- Whether community has a gas supply
- Source of gas supply.

TRANSPORT

- Usual method of transport (private, public, community) to nearest town with major services
- Whether public transport available to nearest town with major services
- Frequency of public transport to nearest town with major services

APPENDIX 1 COMPARABILITY BETWEEN 2001 & 2006 CHINS *continued*

*Discrete Indigenous
Communities continued*

- Whether community transport available to nearest town with major services
- Frequency of community transport to nearest town with major services.

COMMUNICATION

- Whether community has satellite dish
- Whether community has public Internet access
- Number of public Internet access points in community
- Number of public Internet access points in working order
- Location of public Internet access points
- Type of Internet access technology.

DATA ITEMS EXCLUDED FROM
2006 CHINS

8 The following is a list of the data items which were included in the 2001 CHINS but were excluded from the 2006 CHINS:

*Indigenous Housing
Organisations (IHOs)*

HOUSING MANAGEMENT

- IHO incorporation status.

INCOME

- Whether IHO received any housing grants in the last financial year
- Provider(s) of housing grants to IHO in the last financial year
- Number of housing grant providers in the last financial year.

EXPENDITURE

- Whether IHO set aside own funds for improvements to the housing stock
- Type(s) of improvements to housing stock from IHO's own funds.

*Discrete Indigenous
Communities*

WATER SUPPLY

- Number of times water restrictions were applied in last 12 months
- Duration of longest water restriction in last 12 months
- Whether water restrictions occur every year
- Community notification of type of drinking water test failures in last 12 months
- Organisation responsible for major repairs and maintenance to drainage system.

COMMUNICATION

- Level of postal delivery service
- Frequency of postal delivery service.

ADDITIONAL ENHANCEMENTS

9 A number of data items were altered or expanded to improve the quality of the data collected or to enable more output categories. The health data items were amended to reflect current programs funded by the Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA). The following list details the main changes:

*Discrete Indigenous
Communities*

POPULATION

- Reason for largest increase in population (for 2 weeks or more) during last 12 months - list of categories was expanded to include:
 - better facilities
 - meetings.

COMMUNITY OCCUPANCY

- Main reason community was unoccupied (for 2 weeks or more) during last 12 months - list of categories was expanded to include:
 - tenant away
 - lack of facilities/services
 - lack of transport/road access
 - awaiting approval /certification for occupancy.

APPENDIX 1 COMPARABILITY BETWEEN 2001 & 2006 CHINS *continued*

*Discrete Indigenous
Communities continued*

EMPLOYMENT

- CDEP maintenance services - list of categories was expanded to include:
 - vehicle/machinery maintenance
 - helicopter pad.

PUBLIC FACILITIES

- General community facilities - list of categories was expanded to include:
 - broadcasting facilities.

WATER SUPPLY

- Main source of drinking water - list of categories was expanded to include:
 - carted water
- Whether community has any other source(s) of water - list of categories was expanded to include:
 - carted water
- Type(s) of drinking water testing - list of categories was expanded to include:
 - radiological testing
- Test type that failed - list of categories was expanded to include:
 - radiological testing .

ELECTRICITY

- Reason for electricity interruptions - list of categories was expanded to include:
 - system overload.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM

- Reason(s) for sewerage system overflows - list of categories was expanded to include:
 - inappropriate use.

RUBBISH

- Type of rubbish disposal - list of categories was expanded to include:
 - buried.

COMMUNICATION

- Types of broadcasts received - list of categories was expanded to include:
 - cable television.

HEALTH

- Type of health facilities located in community - list of categories was expanded to include:
 - Aboriginal Primary Health Care Service
 - Other (state funded) Community Health Centre
 - General Practice
 - Substance Use Service
 - Dental Service
 - Allied Health Professional Clinic
 - Palliative Care Facility.
- Distance to nearest health facilities (as listed above) not located in the community
 - Less than 10km
 - 10-24km
 - 25-49km
 - 50-99km
 - 100-249km
 - 250km and over.
- Whether any health professionals visit or work in community - list of categories was expanded to include:

Discrete Indigenous
Communities *continued*

- Diabetes specialist
- Paediatrician
- Speech pathologist
- Occupational therapist.
- Whether any health promotion programs are conducted in the community
 - list of categories was expanded to include:
 - Trachoma control
 - Nutrition
 - Stop smoking
 - Domestic and personal hygiene.
 - The following categories were included in 2001 but were deleted for 2006:
 - Chronic disease prevention
 - Chronic disease management.

10 A *Data Dictionary* (cat. no. 4710.0.55.001) containing a complete listing of the data items collected in the 2006 CHINS, as well as definitional material and a listing of the 2006 CHINS questions, will be released on 31 May 2007.

11 For information on the content and methodology of the 1992 Housing and Community Infrastructure Needs Survey (HCINS) and the 1999 and 2001 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS), refer to Appendix 1: Comparability between the 1992 Housing and Community Infrastructure Needs Survey (HCINS) and the Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) on pp. 81-83 in the 2001 issue of *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia* (cat. no. 4710.0).

APPENDIX 2 POPULATION MEASURES

INTRODUCTION

1 The ABS produces a number of Indigenous population estimates and counts used by stakeholders to develop policies and implement programs delivering services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The differences in each measure can be significant, largely due to differences in methodologies and timing. This appendix describes each of the population estimates and counts and highlights differences in their collection methodologies. Also included is an analysis of differences between 2001 CHINS and 2001 Census of Population and Housing population counts.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT INDIGENOUS POPULATION

2 The ABS produces estimated resident population data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people at a national, State or Territory and Statistical Local Area of usual residence level, disaggregated by age and sex. These are considered the best source of information about the size of Australia's Indigenous population. They are referred to as experimental, as the significant intercensal volatility in Indigenous census counts and the quality of data on births, deaths and migration of Indigenous persons do not support the standard approach to population estimation.

3 Estimated resident Indigenous populations for 1991 to 2001 were derived from 2001 census counts as described below:

- Firstly, various adjustments were applied to census counts of Indigenous persons by Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence to produce the estimated population as at 7 August 2001 (that is, census night). These adjustments take account of factors such as non-response to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin question in the census, unknown Indigenous status on census forms imputed by ABS when a form could not be obtained from persons identified in the field, net census undercount of Indigenous persons, and Australian residents temporarily overseas on census night.
- Secondly, the effects of births, deaths, overseas migration and interstate migration for the 38 days between 1 July and 7 August 2001 were removed to derive 30 June 2001 estimates.
- Thirdly, the 30 June 2001 estimates were 'survived' back to 30 June 1991 using life tables. This method is known as the reverse survival method. Zero net internal and overseas migration were assumed for this period.

4 For more information, see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 30 June 1991 to 30 June 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0).

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

5 The five yearly Census of Population and Housing is the most important source of a wide range of socioeconomic data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The Census aims to count every person in Australia.

6 Census data for nominated discrete Indigenous communities are collected by Census Field Officers (CFOs) and key representatives of the community, on a dwelling by dwelling, and person by person basis. CFOs physically visit each community and check all houses and temporary dwellings to gain the most precise and complete population count possible. People who are absent at the time of census and who are in a place where they cannot be found or counted (such as fishing or hunting) are recorded on the household form of their usual dwelling as if they were there. Otherwise, if they are in a place where they will be counted on another census form, they are included in the temporarily absent category. Also, at the end of the count, CFOs match census population counts with what the community thinks the population count should be and, if they do not match, discrepancies are assessed to determine if there have been any persons missed.

7 The Census provides counts of the Indigenous population by both place of enumeration (where the person was physically located on census night) and place of usual residence (where the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more) for various geographical levels. Counts compiled on a usual residence basis are

APPENDIX 2 POPULATION MEASURES *continued*

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING *continued*

less likely to be influenced by seasonal factors, the effects of visitation and mobility issues, and events such as festivals, funerals, hunting or other cultural and sporting events.

8 Users should be aware that census data—for example, disaggregated by person characteristics such as labour force status and educational attainment—cannot be reconciled with estimated resident Indigenous population data, as they represent census counts which are not adjusted for underenumeration or other factors discussed above. Users should therefore exercise caution when using census characteristics data and estimated resident Indigenous population data together.

2006 COMMUNITY HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS SURVEY

9 In the 2006 CHINS, Indigenous population counts were collected for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in discrete Indigenous communities for Australia, States and Territories and Remoteness Area. The CHINS population counts represent the reported usual population of Indigenous communities as stated by a community or Indigenous organisation key informant, not on a dwelling basis.

10 Two electronic questionnaires were utilised to collect CHINS data: a housing questionnaire; and a community questionnaire. CHINS data were collected during personal face-to-face interviews, conducted by trained ABS officers, with IHO and key community representatives.

11 IHO and community representatives were encouraged to refer to administrative records during the interview process to ensure as accurate information as possible. Refer to paragraphs 11 to 16 of the Explanatory Notes for more details on CHINS data collection.

12 Community population data were collected in both questionnaires from both the IHO and community representatives. Where the same person completed both forms, the population question was sequenced out of the electronic community form and the final derived CHINS population count was taken from the IHO reported count for the community.

13 Where the CHINS community questionnaire was not completed by the same person who completed the housing questionnaire, both population counts were assessed as part of the validation process. IHO and key community representatives' population counts were cross-matched. Where data were consistent (minor discrepancies were accepted), a final CHINS population count was derived using the count provided by the key community representative. Preference was given to the key community representative reported population as it was determined that the count was more likely to reflect the actual population that used the services and infrastructure of the community, particularly where the IHO representative had limited direct contact with the community and was located significant distances from the community.

14 Where discrepancies between the IHO and the key community representatives were large, further validation was undertaken involving follow-up contact with respondents to determine what the reported counts included.

15 In 2006, data were collected for a total 1,187 communities. A total of 990 community questionnaires (83%) were completed by the same person completing the housing questionnaire, of which 298 were main communities and 692 were outstations or homelands.

16 The CHINS population count asked key informants to distinguish between the usual resident population and the actual population serviced. However, in many instances the key informant was unable to provide that breakdown, which could have resulted in inflation of the actual population count. As well, many communities experienced a continual flow of visitors, so a continuous population count was often reported as this was the actual number of people using the communities' services and

APPENDIX 2 POPULATION MEASURES *continued*

2006 COMMUNITY HOUSING
AND INFRASTRUCTURE
NEEDS SURVEY *continued*

infrastructure. No adjustments are made to reported CHINS population counts to exclude persons that were not part of the usual reported population residing in the community.

17 CHINS population counts are also subject to double counting particularly when people move from one community/outstation to another community/outstation and stay significant periods in both. During the interview process, respondents were asked to avoid double counting and, as a result, highlighted outstations and homelands that were used on a temporary basis. Additional commentary was sought by interviewers for validation purposes to assist in explaining unoccupied localities, long term visitors and vacant dwellings which assisted respondents in reporting population counts. No attempt was made to amend CHINS population counts to reflect suspected double counting.

18 Additional discrepancies between CHINS and Census counts can be attributed to rounding. In CHINS, the key informant regularly rounds up (often to the nearest 50) the reported usual population. No adjustments are made to the CHINS population counts to account for this rounding.

TIMING OF CENSUS AND
CHINS

19 Timing also contributes significantly to the differences between population counts obtained from the Census and CHINS. Mobility between communities, as well as between community and urban areas, can be high, particularly in the northern areas of Australia.

20 Data for CHINS are collected over a 4 month period between 1 March and 30 June in the same year as the Census. Census counts within Indigenous communities occur over a three week period around Census night in August. The impact of the changes in seasons (e.g. dry or wet season) over the period March to August on area inhabitation in some parts of Australia is significant, with no adjustments made between CHINS and Census population counts.

21 The table below illustrates the variation that occurred in 2001 between the CHINS key informant reported usual population count and the Census counts for selected community data for the Torres Strait Area. It also shows the estimated resident population for each area at 30 June 2001, derived in the way described in paragraph 3 of this Appendix.

APPENDIX 2 POPULATION MEASURES *continued*

TIMING OF CENSUS AND
CHINS *continued*

SELECTED DISCRETE INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES POPULATION MEASURES—2001

	CHINS	Census(a) (b)	<i>Estimated resident population(c)</i>
	no.	no.	no.
Torres Strait Area			
Boigu Island	350	265	292
Saibai Island	430	331	364
Yorke Island	300	305	334
Mer Island	589	410	452
Iama Island	400	312	344
Darnley Island	400	291	323
Warraber Island	250	214	236
St Pauls	400	205	226
Horn Island	800	567	607
Dauan Island	126	104	114
Kubin (Moa Island)	250	202	222
Mabuiag Island	290	219	242
Seisia	120	127	140
Stephens Island	50	55	62

(a) Place of usual residence.

(b) Source: *Population Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001* (cat. no. 4705.0).

(c) Estimated resident population apportioned from Statistical Local Area estimates.

22 The reported CHINS population data are consistently higher than the Census counts on average by 32%, with one area reporting a CHINS population count 95% higher than the Census count. It can also be noted that CHINS population counts are subject to rounding by key informants, mainly due to the tendency to report a 'serviced' population and not referring to actual records when reporting.

APPENDIX 3 SURVEY OUTPUT AND DISSEMINATION

INTRODUCTION

1 This Appendix describes the additional outputs to be made available by ABS from the 2006 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) and lists a wide range of related ABS publications. Further information from the 2006 CHINS, including special requests, is expected to be made available from the Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs after 31 May 2007.

2 Full text and tabular information from this summary publication, as well as additional detailed tables, will be available from the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>.

ADDITIONAL ABS RELEASES FROM 2006 CHINS

3 A publication, *Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey, Australia, 2006: Data Dictionary* (cat. no. 4710.0.55.001), which will contain a complete listing of the data items collected in the 2006 CHINS, definitional material, and a listing of the questions, will be released by the ABS. The planned release date for this publication is 31 May 2007.

RELATED ABS PUBLICATIONS

4 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available from the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>. Please note, some older publications may not be available from the ABS web site but are available through ABS libraries.

5 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site. The ABS also issues a daily *Release Advice* on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

6 Other ABS publications which may be of interest are outlined below:
Australian Housing Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results, 1999 (cat. no. 4712.0)

The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, 2005 (cat. no. 4704.0)

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05 (cat. no. 4715.0)

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2002 (cat. no. 4714.0)

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

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: each State and Northern Territory, 1994 (cat. no. 4190.1 - 4190.7)

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

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

Census of Population and Housing: Population Characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 (cat. no. 4713.0)

Census of Population and Housing: Population Characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, each State and Territory, 2001 (cat. no. 4713.1.55.001 - 4713.8.55.001)

Indigenous Profiles, 2001 (cat. no. 2002.0)

Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 30 June 1991 to 30 June 2009 (cat. no. 3238.0)

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

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

Demography Working Paper 2004/3 - Calculating Experimental Life Tables for Use in Population Estimates and Projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2001 (cat. no. 3106.0.55.003).

APPENDIX 3 SURVEY OUTPUT AND DISSEMINATION *continued*

RELATED ABS PUBLICATIONS

continued

7 Note: The above list represents the latest edition at the time of printing this publication. For information on earlier releases of these publications, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

8 The following publications from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing are planned for release during 2007 and 2008:

9 *Distribution, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (cat. no. 4705.0) will contain 2006 Census counts of the Indigenous Australian population for small areas and regions, and at the state, territory and Australia level. A table of the 'Estimated Resident Indigenous Population by State and Territory' will also be included. Data from the 2001 Census will be included for comparison. Indicative release date: Late 2007.

Population Characteristics, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (cat. no. 4713.0) will contain national data on Indigenous people on a variety of topics including: population growth and distribution; families and housing; education; employment; income and language. Selected national data from previous Censuses will be included for comparison as well as some state and territory level data. Equivalent tables from the national publication for each state and territory will also be available on the ABS web site. Indicative release date: Early 2008.

Census Profiles and Maps, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (cat. no. 4706.0.30.001) will contain Indigenous Census profiles for Australia, states and territories, Indigenous Regions and Indigenous Areas as defined in the Australian Indigenous Geographic Classification (AIGC). The product is designed to provide access to 2006 Census data on Indigenous Australians to people without suitable Internet access. Indicative release date: Mid 2008.

Indigenous Profiles, 2006 (cat. no. 2002.0) will consist of 34 tables containing key Census characteristics of Indigenous persons and households. Some tables provide comparisons with the non-Indigenous population. The data are based on place of usual residence. The Indigenous Profiles will be released in two phases. First release tables are those tables containing classifications which are easy to process and are available on the first release day. Second release tables contain classifications which require more complex processing and will be available on the second release day. First Release Tables - indicative release date: August 2007. Second Release Tables - indicative release date: October 2007.

RELATED ARTICLES

10 Articles on Indigenous housing have been published in *Australian Social Trends* (cat. no. 4102.0) in the following issues:

- 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing in non-remote areas', 2001, pp. 186–189.
- 'Housing in remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities', 2000, pp. 175–178.
- 'Housing conditions of Indigenous people', 1996, pp. 142–145.

11 For information on the content and methodology of the 1992 Housing and Community Infrastructure Needs Survey (HCINS) and the 1999 and 2001 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS), refer to Appendix 1: Comparability between the 1992 Housing and Community Infrastructure Needs Survey (HCINS) and the Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) on pp. 81-83 in the 2001 issue of *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia* (cat. no. 4710.0).

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, <i>see</i> 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** The condition of permanent dwellings managed by an Indigenous Housing Organisation (IHO) at the time of enumeration. Permanent dwelling condition was categorised according to the extent of repairs required:
- minor or no repair was defined as repairs of less than \$20,000 in low cost areas, less than \$27,000 in medium cost areas, and less than \$33,000 in high cost areas
 - major repair was defined as repairs of \$20,000 to less than \$60,000 in low cost areas, \$27,000 to less than \$80,000 in medium cost areas, and \$33,000 to less than \$100,000 in high cost areas
 - 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.
- Each Indigenous Coordination Centre (ICC) region was defined as a low, medium or high cost area based on relative building costs provided in *Rawlinson's Australian Construction Handbook, 1999* (Perth, Rawlhouse Publishing). These ranges were not changed between the 2001 and 2006 CHINS. The ranges will be reviewed for the 2011 CHINS.
- Permanent dwelling disposals** 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.
- 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.
- Permanent dwellings affected by flooding** 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.
- Permanent dwellings affected by sewage overflows or leakages** 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.
- Physiotherapist** 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.
- Podiatrist** 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.
- Ponding** Pools of still water that remain stagnant for a period of one week or more and cover an area of at least ten square metres. The pool of stagnant water must occur within the boundary of the discrete Indigenous community. Naturally occurring swamps or lagoons were not considered to be ponding.

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*

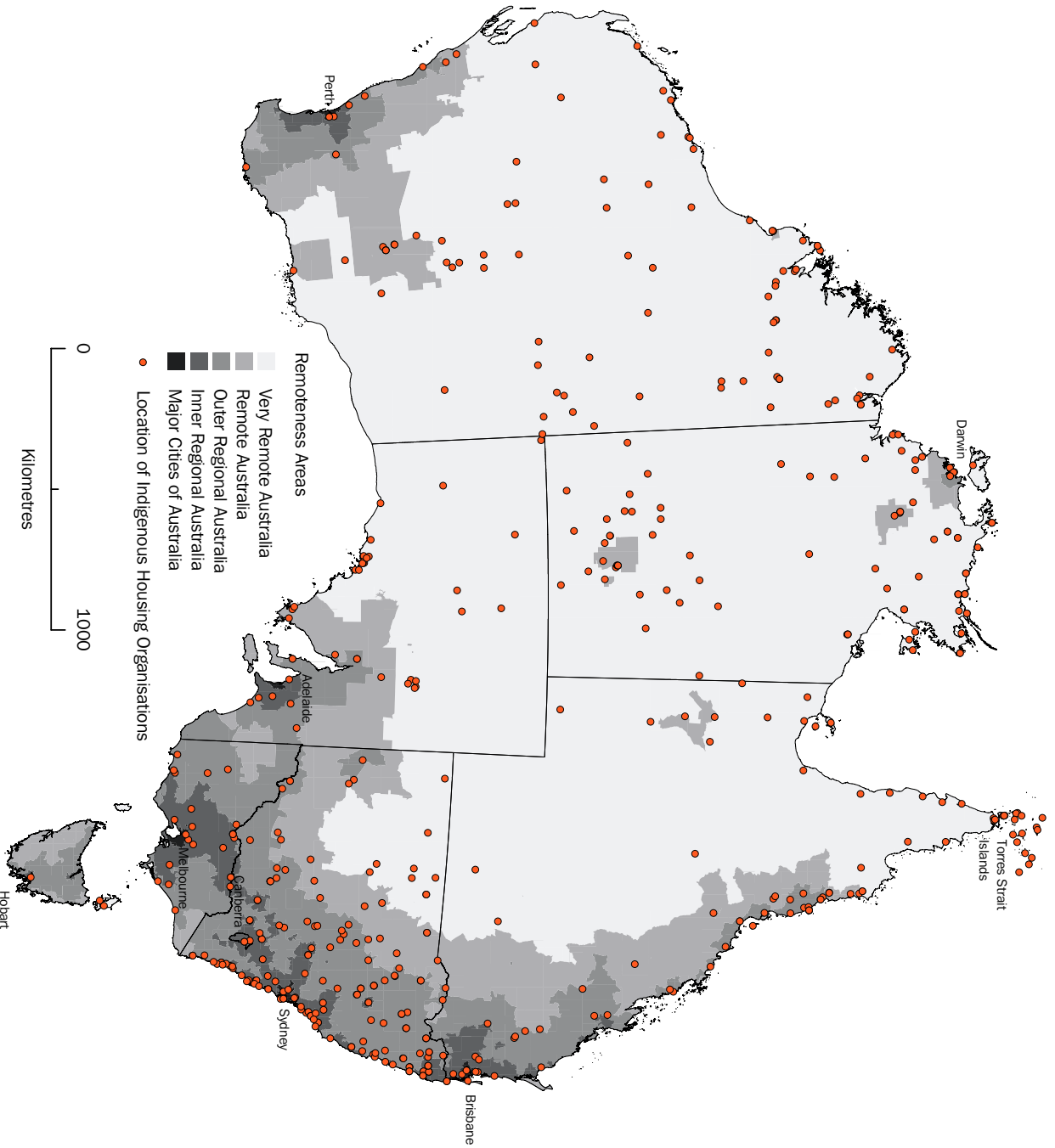
Stop smoking	A health program of community based activity to reduce smoking rates and reduce exposure to tobacco smoke. Includes smoking reduction or QUIT programs, group education and support sessions, smoke free areas, education and advice on reducing exposure of children to tobacco smoke (e.g. in 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.

Indigenous Housing Organisations by Remoteness Areas (a)

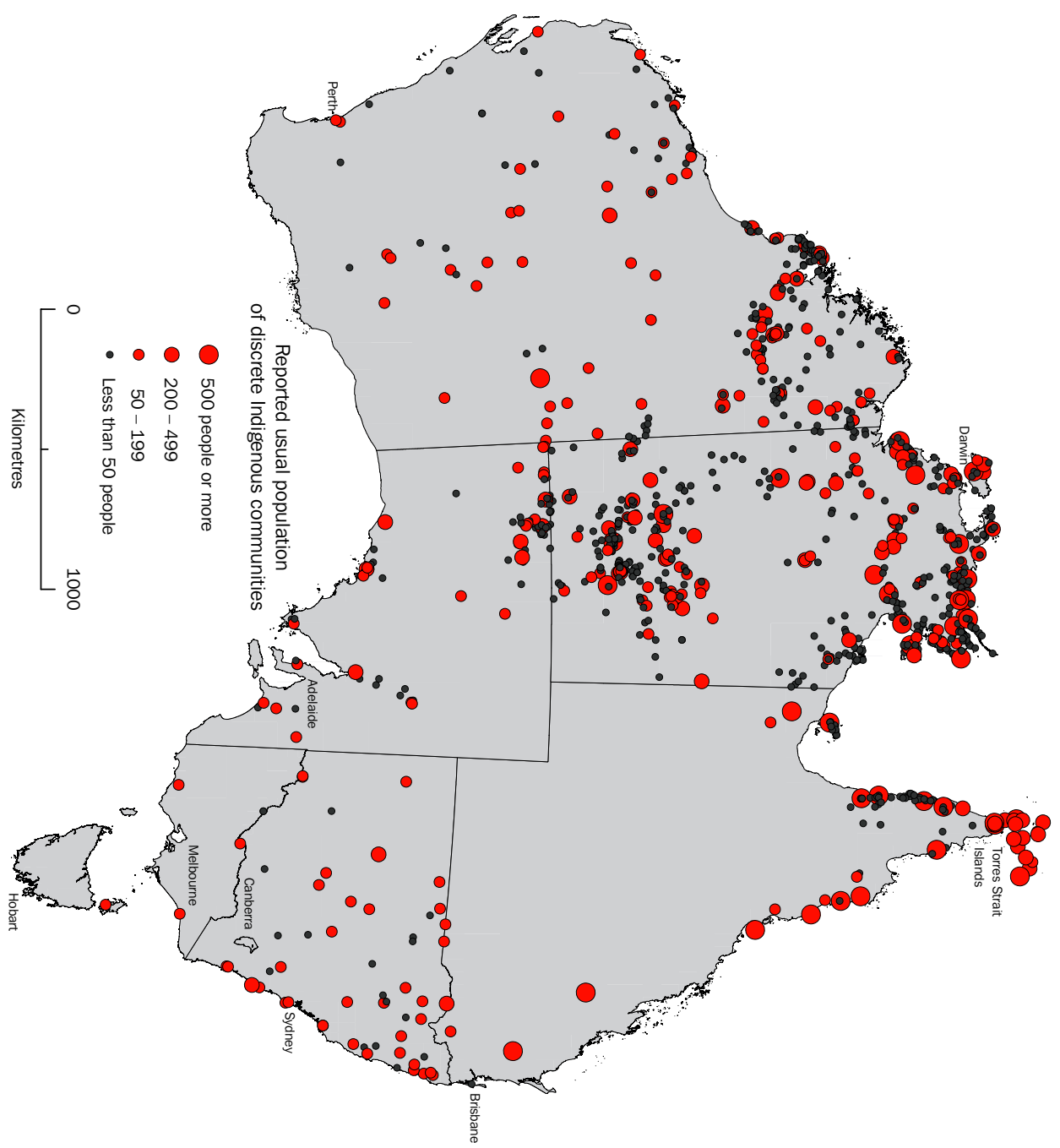
Australia, 2006



(a) Australian Standard Geographical Classification Remoteness Structure 2001.

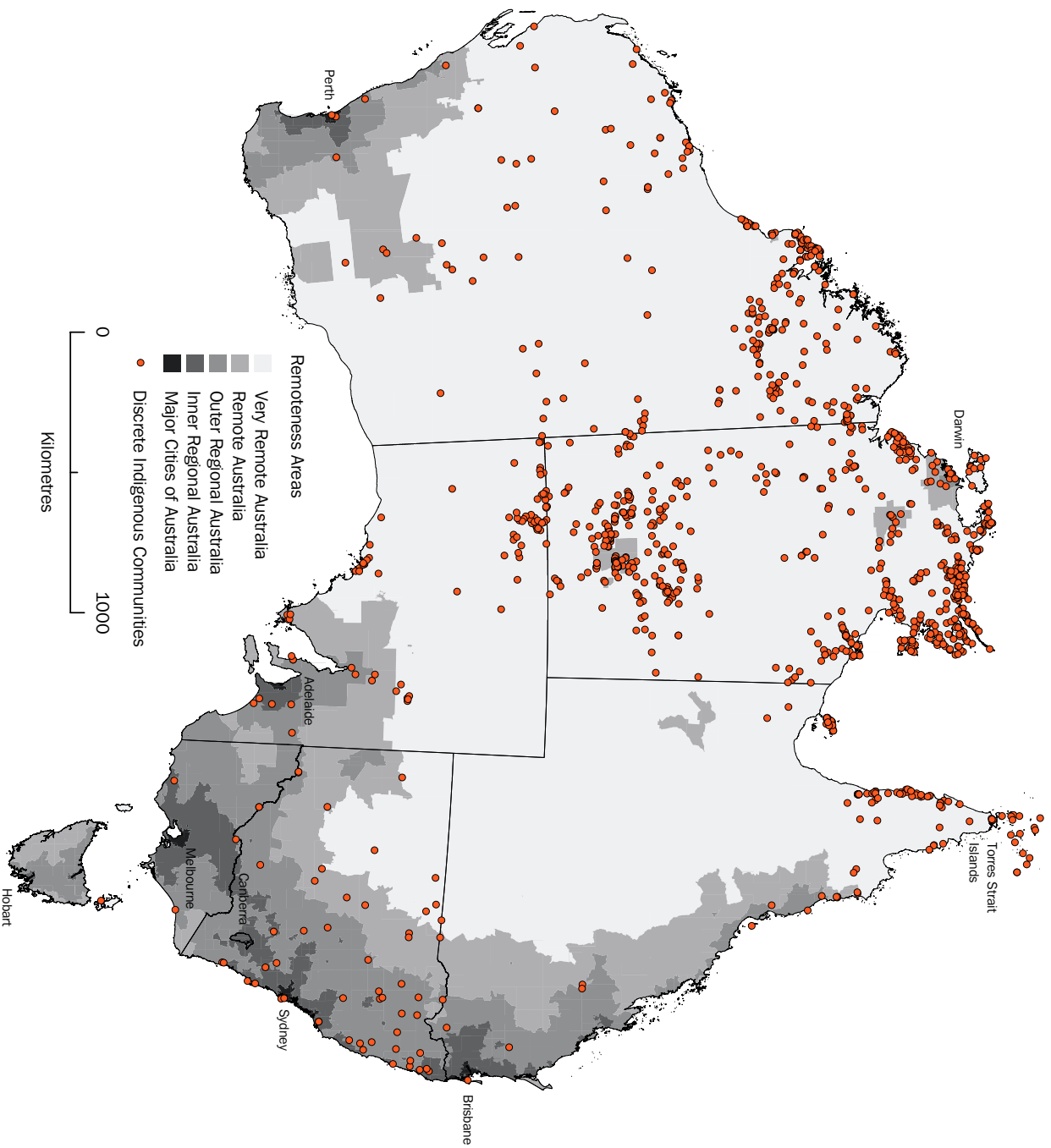
Discrete Indigenous Communities by Usual Population

Australia, 2006



Discrete Indigenous Communities by Remoteness Areas (a)

Australia, 2006



(a) Australian Standard Geographical Classification Remoteness Structure 2001.

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