

AUSTRALIAN HOUSING SURVEY

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER RESULTS

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 23 JAN 2001

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

NOTES

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents selected data about the housing characteristics of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) population of Australia, excluding those living in sparsely settled or remote areas, from the 1999 Australian Housing Survey (AHS). Equivalent data for the non-Indigenous population of Australia are also presented for comparison purposes. Selected data from the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS), the 1991 and 1996 Censuses of Population and Housing, and the 1999 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) are also presented for comparative purposes.

ABOUT THE SURVEY

The AHS collected information from persons in private dwellings throughout Australia and was conducted between September and December 1999. Topics covered include the characteristics, affordability and adequacy of dwellings, and the demographics, tenure and housing costs of persons and households. The unit of analysis used in this publication is the household.

This publication also contains details about the survey including its objectives and content, and the concepts, methodology and procedures used in the collection of the data and the derivation of estimates. More comprehensive information about the survey is provided in *Australian Housing Survey, Housing Characteristics, Costs and Conditions, Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 4182.0).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The 1999 AHS was developed in consultation with major stakeholders, in particular the Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS). FaCS also provided a significant proportion of the funding for the survey, including the supplementation of the Indigenous sample. In addition, funding was provided by the Department of Industry, Science and Resources and housing authorities within all State and the Australian Capital Territory governments.

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

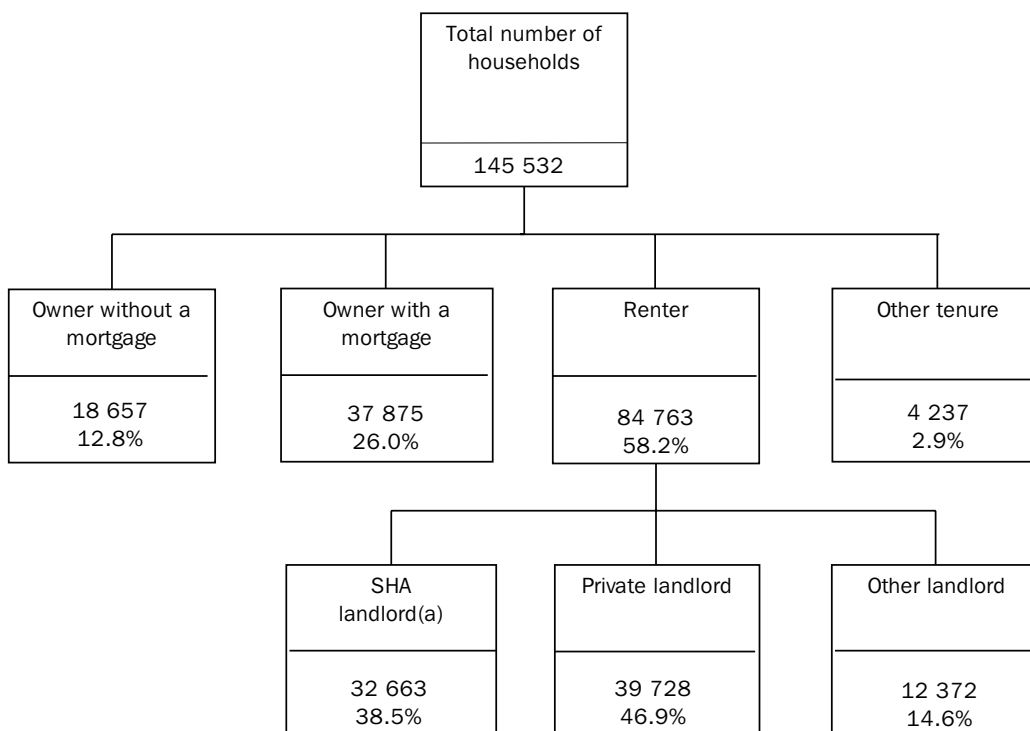
Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

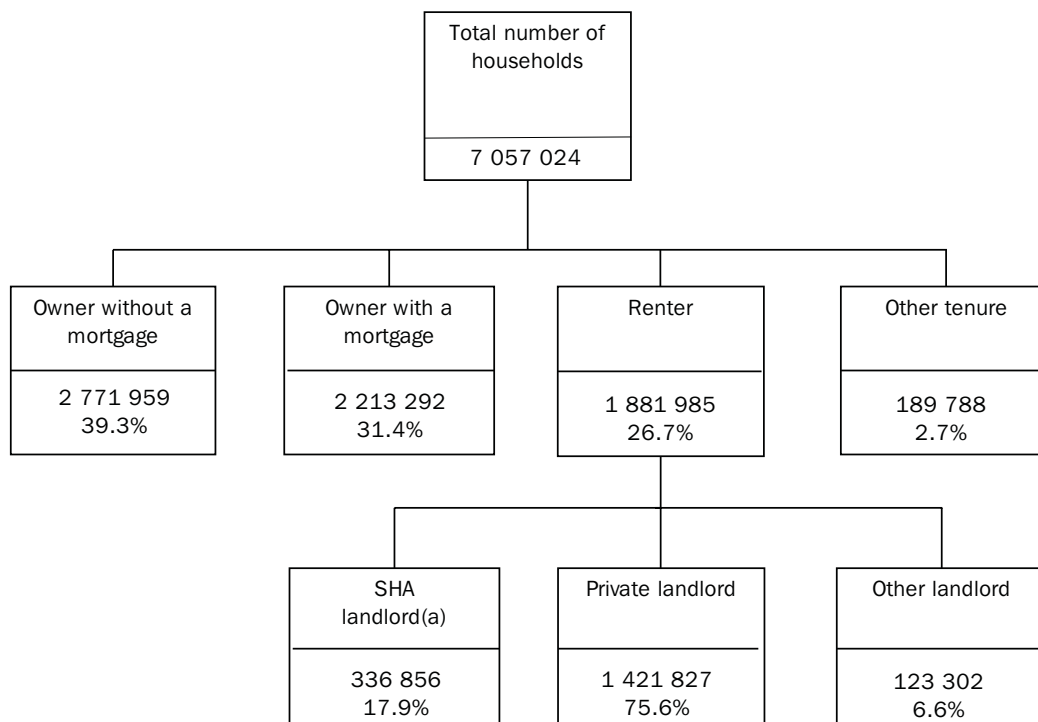
ABBREVIATIONS	ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
	AHS	Australian Housing Survey
	CAI	Computer Assisted Interviewing
	CHINS	Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey
	MSS	Main survey sample
	NATSIS	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey
	RSE	relative standard error
	SE	standard error
	SHA	State or Territory housing authority
	SLA	Statistical Local Area
SIS	Supplementary Indigenous sample	
SYMBOLS	n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
	*	estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50%
	**	estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50%
	. .	not applicable
	—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
EFFECTS OF ROUNDING	Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Published percentages are calculated prior to rounding of the figures and therefore some discrepancies may exist between these percentages and those that could be calculated from the rounded figures.	

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS



NON-INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS



(a) State or Territory housing authority

INTRODUCTION

This publication presents selected data about the housing characteristics of Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australian households from the 1999 Australian Housing Survey (AHS). For the purposes of the AHS, an Indigenous household was defined as any household which contained at least one person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin aged 15 years or over.

The survey excluded both Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons living in remote or sparsely settled areas (see Explanatory Notes). The results reported in this publication describe the housing characteristics of Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians living in urban and more densely populated rural areas. ABS population projections indicate that, in 1999, approximately 82% of Indigenous Australians lived in these areas compared to 99% of non-Indigenous Australians.¹

TENURE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

In 1999, the majority (58%) of the 145,532 Indigenous households in Australia were renting their home, most commonly from a private landlord or a State or Territory housing authority landlord (27% and 22% respectively). A further 39% owned their current home, either with or without a mortgage (26% and 13% respectively). By comparison, the majority (71%) of non-Indigenous households owned their current home, 39% without a mortgage. Only 27% of non-Indigenous households were renting, and the majority of these rented from a private landlord (table 1).

HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE TYPE



(a) State or Territory housing authority.

(b) Includes other renters.

The reference person for the majority (58%) of Indigenous households was aged between 25–44 years (for definition of reference person see Glossary). In contrast, the reference person for the majority (55%) of non-Indigenous households was 45 and over (table 1).

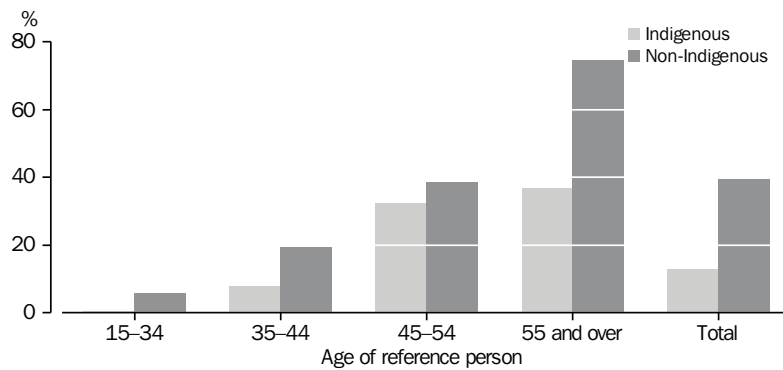
¹ Unpublished ABS projection derived from *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1996 to 2006* (Cat. no. 3231.0).

TENURE CHARACTERISTICS
OF HOUSEHOLDS *continued*

The younger age of the reference person in Indigenous households reflects the younger age structure of the Indigenous population as a whole. For example, in 1999, the median age of the Indigenous population was 20.1 years² compared to 34.0 years³ for the total Australian population. For this reason it is necessary to take into account the age structure of each population when comparing populations.

For both Indigenous and non-Indigenous households, the likelihood of owning their home increased with the age of the reference person. However, this trend was more obvious in non-Indigenous households where 75% of reference persons aged 55 and over were owners without a mortgage, compared to 37% for Indigenous households (table 4).

OWNERS WITHOUT A MORTGAGE(a)



(a) Percentages within age group.

Indigenous households where the reference person was aged between 35–44 years were more likely to be renters (53%) than were non-Indigenous households (27%). These Indigenous households also had a higher proportion of owners with a mortgage (37%) than all other age groups. This was similar for non-Indigenous households. As would be expected the younger age groups (where the reference person was aged less than 35) in both Indigenous and non-Indigenous households had the highest proportion of renters, particularly in the 15–24 age group where 85% of Indigenous and 79% of non-Indigenous households were renters (table 4).

Age standardised
comparisons

The tenure characteristics of Indigenous and non-Indigenous households can also be compared using age-standardised data, which takes into account the different age structures of the household reference persons for each population. The age standardisation techniques used in this publication are outlined in the Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 16–19.

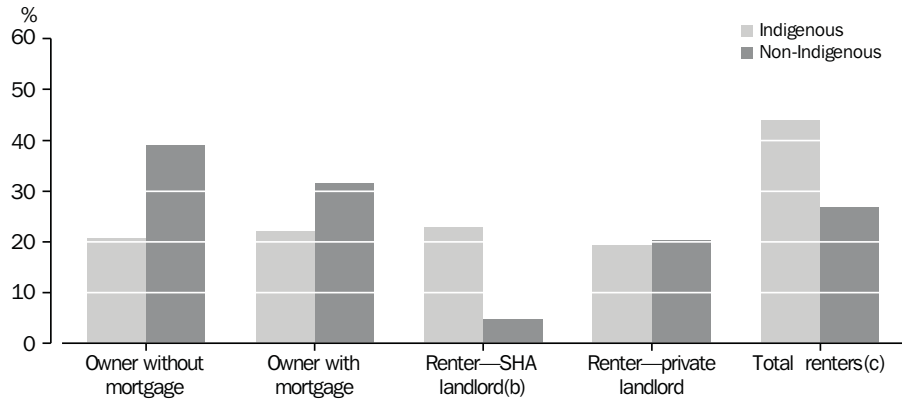
2 Unpublished ABS projection derived from *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 1996 to 2006* (Cat. no. 3231.0)

3 *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2000* (Cat. no. 3201.0)

Age standardised comparisons *continued*

On an age-standardised basis, non-Indigenous households are almost twice as likely to be owners without a mortgage than Indigenous households (39% and 21% respectively). Likewise, non-Indigenous households are more likely to be owners with a mortgage (31%) than Indigenous households (22%). Indigenous households are more likely to be renters (44%) than non-Indigenous households (27%), and are far more likely to be renting from State/Territory housing authorities (23% and 5% respectively).

HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE TYPE, AGE STANDARDISED PERCENTAGES(a)



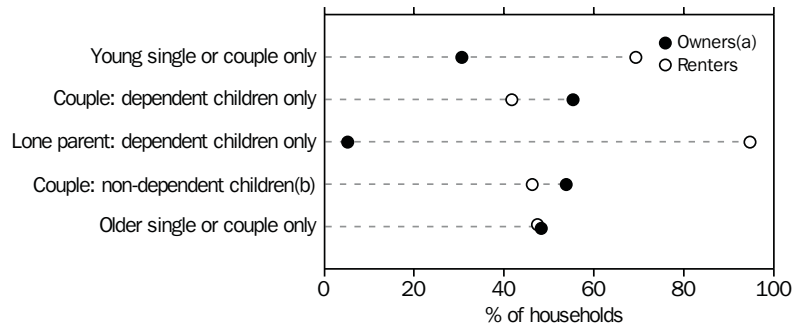
(a) See Explanatory Notes for explanation of age standardisation method, paragraph 16.
 (b) State or Territory housing authority.
 (c) Includes other renters.

Life-cycle comparisons

The tenure of households is related to the life-cycles through which households progress. However, the high proportion of renters within each life-cycle group tended to reduce the effects of this pattern for Indigenous households. As shown in the following graphs, young singles or young couples (where the reference person was aged less than 35 years) tended to be renters in both populations, but the proportion was greater among Indigenous households (69%) than non-Indigenous households (54%). This was also the case for lone parents with dependent children only, who were likely to be renters in both populations, though the proportion was higher among Indigenous households (95%) than non-Indigenous households (59%).

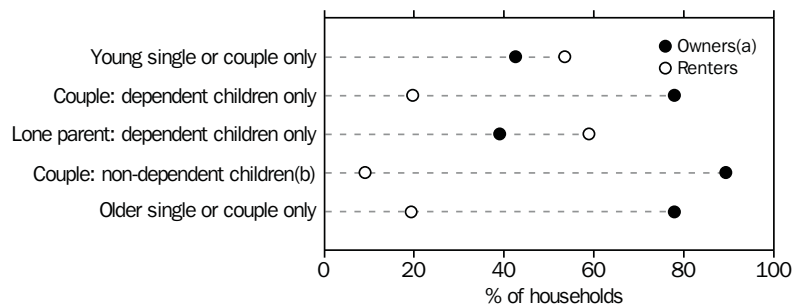
Couples with children tended to be home owners in both populations, but Indigenous households in these groups also had a high proportion of renters. For older singles or older couples (where the reference person was aged 35 years or more) Indigenous households were just as likely to be renters as home owners (47% and 48% respectively), while this group were far more likely to be home owners among non-Indigenous households (78%).

INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS BY LIFE-CYCLE GROUP



(a) Includes owners with or without a mortgage.
 (b) May also have dependent children present.

NON-INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS BY LIFE-CYCLE GROUP



(a) Includes owners with or without mortgage.
 (b) May also have dependent children present.

Change over time

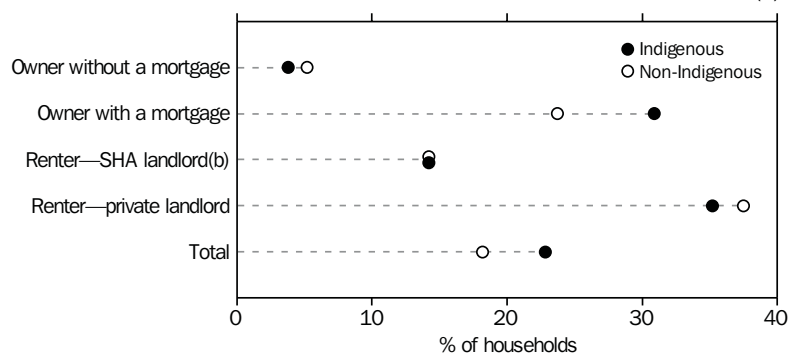
A broad indication of changes in tenure over time for Indigenous households in non-remote areas of Australia can be obtained by comparing tenure data from the 1999 AHS with tenure data collected in the Census of Population and Housing (1991 and 1996) and the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS). This comparison suggests an increase in Indigenous home ownership over this period (see Appendix 1).

HOUSEHOLD COSTS AND AFFORDABILITY

Housing costs comprise different items, such as rent, mortgage repayments, rates, land tax and body corporate fees, depending on the tenure of the household (for further details see Glossary). They are generally lowest for households who own their home outright and greatest for those who rent privately or who have a mortgage.

In 1999, reflecting the different distribution of tenures, the average weekly housing cost across all Indigenous households was \$139 compared to \$129 for non-Indigenous households (table 6). Indigenous households also tended to spend a higher proportion of their income on housing costs than non-Indigenous households, with 23% of Indigenous households spending more than a quarter of their income on housing costs compared to 18% of non-Indigenous households (table 1).

HOUSEHOLDS WITH MORE THAN 25% OF INCOME SPENT ON HOUSING COSTS(a)



(a) Percentages within tenure type.
 (b) State or Territory Housing Authority.

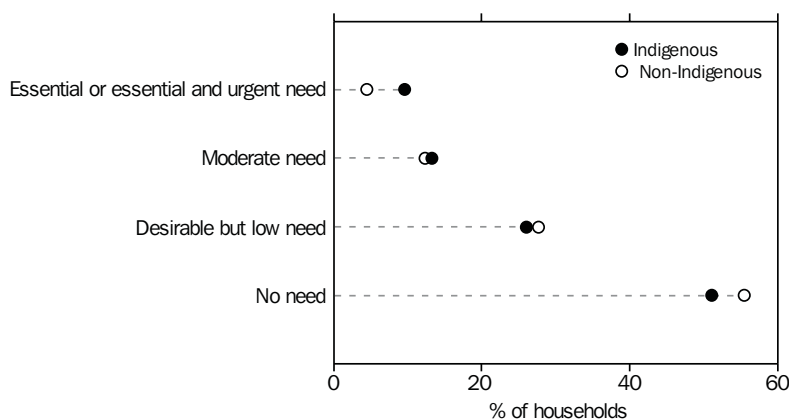
As shown in the graph above, owners without a mortgage spent the smallest proportion of their income on housing, with only 4% of Indigenous and 5% of non-Indigenous households spending more than a quarter of their income on housing costs. Owners with a mortgage, on the other hand, tended to spend a relatively high proportion of their income on housing, with 31% of Indigenous and 24% of non-Indigenous households spending more than a quarter of their income on housing. Private renter households spent the highest proportion of their income on housing, with similar proportions of Indigenous and non-Indigenous households (35% to 38%) spending more than a quarter of their income on housing. Only 14% of Indigenous and non-Indigenous households with State or Territory housing authority landlords spent more than a quarter of their income on housing costs (table 2).

DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS

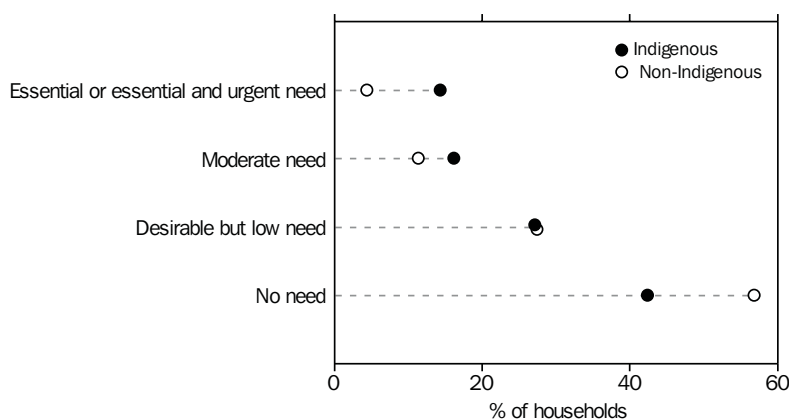
Housing condition

In 1999, Indigenous households were more likely than non-Indigenous households to report that repairs were needed to either the exterior or interior of their homes. When a need for repair was reported, higher proportions of Indigenous households reported essential, or essential and urgent, need for exterior (10%) and interior repairs (14%), compared to non-Indigenous households (5% and 4% respectively) (table 3).

NEED FOR EXTERIOR REPAIRS



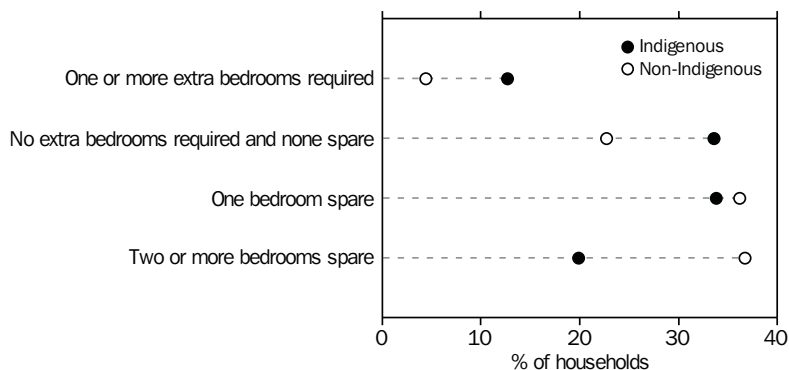
NEED FOR INTERIOR REPAIRS



Area comparisons Dwelling condition information was also collected in the 1999 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) for dwellings owned or managed by Indigenous housing organisations (for definition of CHINS dwelling condition see Glossary). The results from this survey found that dwellings in the urban and more densely populated rural areas of Australia were reported to be in a better condition than dwellings in remote areas. For example, 33% of dwellings in sparsely settled or remote areas were reported as needing major repairs or replacement compared to only 25% for dwellings in other areas (table 13).

Housing utilisation Overall, Indigenous households were less likely to have enough bedrooms or to have spare bedrooms, compared to non-Indigenous households. For example, 13% of Indigenous households required one or more bedrooms additional to what they currently had, compared to only 4% of non-Indigenous households (table 1). Of those Indigenous households requiring more bedrooms, 88% were renters and 43% had a weekly household income of less than \$525, while for non-Indigenous households requiring more bedrooms the majority were owners (52%) and only 27% had a weekly household income of less than \$525 (table 8).

HOUSING UTILISATION(a)



(a) See Explanatory Notes for further information.

HOUSING HISTORY

In 1999, 79% of Indigenous households (as reported by the reference person) had lived in their current dwelling for less than 9 years compared to 61% of non-Indigenous households. Of the Indigenous households in this situation, 42% of owners without a mortgage were in the same type of tenure in their previous dwelling, and a similar proportion (39%) of these owners had previously been renting.

For non-Indigenous households, a higher proportion of owners without a mortgage were in the same tenure as in their previous dwelling (55%) while a smaller proportion (24%) had previously rented.

The pattern of previous tenure was similar between Indigenous and non-Indigenous owners with a mortgage, with most households having previously been renter households (58% and 57% respectively).

For both Indigenous and non-Indigenous households private renters were most likely to move frequently, with 61% of Indigenous and 49% of non-Indigenous households moving three times or more in the last 5 years. They were also the group (for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous households) most likely to have moved recently, with 69% and 68% respectively, having lived in their current dwelling for less than two years (table 11).

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COMPARISON WITH COMMUNITY HOUSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS SURVEY, 1999 (CHINS)

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1

ALL HOUSEHOLDS: SELECTED MAIN FINDINGS

Selected characteristics	Indigenous households		Non-Indigenous households	
	'000	%	'000	%
Tenure				
Owner without a mortgage	18.7	12.8	2 772.0	39.3
Owner with a mortgage	37.9	26.0	2 213.3	31.4
Renter				
State housing authority	32.7	22.4	336.9	4.8
Private landlord	39.7	27.3	1 421.8	20.1
Other landlord	12.4	8.5	123.3	1.7
<i>Total renters(a)</i>	<i>84.8</i>	<i>58.2</i>	<i>1 882.0</i>	<i>26.7</i>
Total(b)	145.5	100.0	7 057.0	100.0
Selected life-cycle groups				
Young single only(c)	7.0	4.8	317.3	4.5
Young couple only(c)	7.7	5.3	357.2	5.1
Couple with dependent children only	47.5	32.6	1 709.8	24.2
One parent with dependent children only	14.6	10.0	370.5	5.2
Couple with non-dependent children(d)	11.2	7.7	649.2	9.2
Older couple only(e)	10.4	7.1	1 370.5	19.4
Older single only(e)	17.4	12.0	1 408.0	20.0
Other(f)	29.7	20.4	874.4	12.4
Total	145.5	100.0	7 057.0	100.0
Age of reference person (years)				
15–24	16.9	11.6	328.6	4.7
25–34	42.4	29.1	1 300.4	18.4
35–44	42.5	29.2	1 571.6	22.3
45–54	24.3	16.7	1 423.3	20.2
55 and over	19.4	13.3	2 433.2	34.5
Total	145.5	100.0	7 057.0	100.0
Gross household weekly income				
Less than \$343	28.7	19.7	1 632.6	23.1
\$343–\$524	29.3	20.2	889.1	12.6
\$525–\$854	29.2	20.1	1 289.0	18.3
\$855–\$1,297	28.7	19.7	1 417.4	20.1
\$1,298 or more	29.6	20.3	1 828.9	25.9
Total	145.5	100.0	7 057.0	100.0
Housing costs as a proportion of income				
15% or less(g)	58.9	40.5	3 779.7	53.6
16%–25%	44.7	30.7	1 457.2	20.6
26%–30%	10.6	7.3	272.1	3.9
More than 30%	22.6	15.5	1 012.6	14.3
Total(h)	145.5	100.0	7 057.0	100.0

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

1

ALL HOUSEHOLDS: SELECTED MAIN FINDINGS — *continued*

<i>Selected characteristics</i>	<i>Indigenous households</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous households</i>	
	'000	%	'000	%
Need for repairs to dwelling(i)				
No need	49.0	33.7	3 066.9	43.5
Low need	41.1	28.2	2 300.4	32.6
Medium need	27.7	19.0	1 179.8	16.7
High need	27.8	19.1	510.0	7.2
Total	145.5	100.0	7 057.0	100.0
Housing utilisation				
1 or more extra bedrooms needed	18.5	12.7	311.2	4.4
No extra bedrooms needed	49.0	33.6	1 601.2	22.7
1 bedroom spare	49.1	33.8	2 555.3	36.2
2 or more bedrooms spare	28.9	19.9	2 589.3	36.7
Total	145.5	100.0	7 057.0	100.0
Mean number of usual residents in household	3.3	..	2.6	..
	no.		no.	

(a) Includes other renter.
 (b) Includes rent-free and other tenure.
 (c) Where the reference person was aged less than 35 years.
 (d) May also have dependent children present.
 (e) Where the reference person was aged 35 years or more.
 (f) Includes households not shown in the selected life-cycle groups.
 (g) Includes nil or rounded to zero.
 (h) Includes households with housing costs not known or with nil or negative income.
 (i) Categorised according to combination of need for interior and exterior repairs. See Glossary.

2

ALL HOUSEHOLDS: TENURE BY SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household characteristics	Indigenous households					
	Owner		State housing authority	Private landlord	Renter	
	Without a mortgage	With a mortgage			Total renters(a)	Total(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	
Labour force status of reference person						
In the labour force						
Employed	65.8	88.5	24.1	64.9	49.1	61.4
Unemployed	**4.5	**2.1	*8.7	*6.6	7.2	5.9
Not in the labour force	*29.7	*9.4	67.3	28.5	43.7	32.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Selected lifecycle groups						
Young single or couple only(c)	**0.6	*11.6	**3.2	17.6	12.0	10.1
Couple with dependent children only	*23.2	57.9	19.3	27.8	23.4	32.6
One parent with dependent children only	**1.3	**1.3	24.7	*12.9	16.3	10.0
Couple with non-dependent children(d)	*15.8	*8.2	*6.6	**1.6	*6.1	7.7
Older couple or single only(e)	42.4	*14.4	*17.7	*12.3	15.5	19.1
Other(f)	*16.6	*6.6	28.5	27.7	26.6	20.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Principal source of cash income						
Wage or salary	54.1	81.8	22.3	55.4	41.9	54.0
Government pension or allowance	*26.1	*9.9	76.6	39.2	54.9	39.2
Other cash income	*19.8	*8.4	**1.1	*4.1	*2.4	6.1
Total(g)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Weekly housing costs						
\$1–49	68.6	*5.5	*14.2	**0.1	7.3	15.7
\$50–99	*13.6	*5.2	56.0	*12.1	34.0	23.4
\$100–149	**4.5	*10.0	19.1	43.8	32.1	22.3
\$150–199	**3.9	18.4	**3.3	30.5	16.8	15.1
\$200 or more	—	53.1	**1.2	*10.0	*5.7	17.6
Total(h)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gross household weekly income						
Less than \$343	*17.8	*5.6	36.1	19.3	26.0	19.7
\$343–524	*14.7	*7.4	35.0	21.6	27.0	20.2
\$525–854	*14.4	18.0	20.4	22.2	22.6	20.1
\$855–1,297	*21.7	31.9	*7.0	21.9	14.2	19.7
\$1,298 or more	*31.4	37.1	**1.6	15.0	10.2	20.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing costs as a proportion of income						
15% or less(i)	82.6	28.4	26.6	36.1	35.9	40.5
16%–25%	*6.7	33.0	52.9	24.0	35.2	30.7
More than 25%	**3.8	30.9	*14.2	35.2	24.2	22.8
Total(j)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners in household						
None	*25.8	*7.7	70.7	27.7	45.0	33.0
One	32.6	29.8	20.4	45.1	34.4	32.3
Two or more	41.6	62.5	8.8	27.2	20.7	34.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

2

ALL HOUSEHOLDS: TENURE BY SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS — *continued*

<i>Household characteristics</i>	<i>Indigenous households</i>					
	<i>Owner</i>		<i>State housing authority</i>	<i>Private landlord</i>	<i>Renter</i>	
	<i>Without a mortgage</i>	<i>With a mortgage</i>			<i>Total renters(a)</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Number of usual residents in household						
One	*25.7	*11.1	*14.9	16.8	16.7	16.8
Two	*18.4	18.5	18.7	27.9	23.5	20.9
Three	*29.0	*15.0	*18.1	20.1	18.6	19.2
Four	*11.4	28.6	20.5	17.8	18.5	20.0
Five or more	*15.5	26.8	27.8	17.4	22.7	23.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of households	18.7	37.9	32.7	39.7	84.8	145.5

(a) Includes other renter.

(b) Includes rent-free and other tenure.

(c) Where the reference person was aged less than 35 years.

(d) May also have dependent children present.

(e) Where the reference person was aged 35 years or more.

(f) Includes households not shown in the selected life-cycle groups.

(g) Includes households with nil or negative income.

(h) Includes households with nil or unknown housing costs.

(i) Includes nil or rounded to zero.

(j) Includes households with housing costs not known or with nil or negative income.

2

ALL HOUSEHOLDS: TENURE BY SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS — *continued*

Household characteristics	Non-Indigenous households					
	Owner		State housing authority	Private landlord	Renter	
	Without a mortgage	With a mortgage			Total renters(a)	Total(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Labour force status of reference person						
In the labour force						
Employed	44.5	92.0	22.3	74.1	64.9	65.4
Unemployed	1.2	0.9	7.9	6.6	6.6	2.6
Not in the labour force	54.2	7.0	69.8	19.3	28.5	32.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Selected lifecycle groups						
Young single or couple only(c)	1.3	11.4	5.1	22.0	19.2	9.6
Couple with dependent children only	13.6	43.1	9.4	19.1	17.8	24.2
One parent with dependent children only	1.9	4.2	22.2	9.8	11.6	5.2
Couple with non-dependent children(d)	12.2	11.0	4.7	2.8	3.2	9.2
Older couple or single only(e)	61.5	20.8	48.1	23.4	28.5	39.4
Other(f)	9.6	9.6	10.5	22.8	19.8	12.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Principal source of cash income						
Wage or salary	39.6	81.9	17.9	66.3	57.7	58.0
Government pension or allowance	37.0	6.8	79.8	25.6	35.4	26.9
Other cash income	22.1	10.8	*2.3	6.8	5.9	14.1
Total(g)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Weekly housing costs						
\$1–49	72.0	8.8	38.5	1.0	8.9	34.3
\$50–99	12.5	7.9	41.1	9.3	16.3	11.9
\$100–149	3.7	11.8	11.2	31.8	28.0	12.7
\$150–199	1.0	17.2	4.1	31.3	24.9	12.5
\$200 or more	3.0	44.6	*0.8	23.2	18.2	20.2
Total(h)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gross household weekly income						
Less than \$343	32.8	6.2	63.7	19.8	27.9	23.1
\$343–524	15.3	6.2	18.4	15.5	15.9	12.6
\$525–854	16.2	17.9	12.2	24.1	21.6	18.3
\$855–1,297	14.8	28.3	4.6	21.5	18.4	20.1
\$1,298 or more	20.9	41.4	*1.1	19.0	16.2	25.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing costs as a proportion of income						
15% or less(i)	81.3	38.1	18.1	28.6	28.3	53.6
16%–25%	5.9	28.0	63.4	29.4	35.1	20.6
More than 25%	5.2	23.7	14.2	37.5	31.9	18.2
Total(j)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of earners in household						
None	47.5	5.5	73.3	22.3	31.5	29.7
One	24.2	31.3	20.1	40.8	36.6	30.0
Two or more	28.3	63.2	*6.7	36.8	31.9	40.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

For footnotes see end of table.

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2

ALL HOUSEHOLDS: TENURE BY SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS — *continued*

<i>Household characteristics</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous households</i>					
	<i>Owner</i>		<i>Renter</i>			
	<i>Without a mortgage</i>	<i>With a mortgage</i>	<i>State housing authority</i>	<i>Private landlord</i>	<i>Total renters(a)</i>	<i>Total(b)</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Number of usual residents in household						
One	28.4	12.9	42.7	27.9	30.9	24.4
Two	40.2	24.4	26.0	34.9	33.2	33.0
Three	13.2	19.7	*14.3	18.6	17.3	16.4
Four	11.7	26.5	*9.0	11.2	11.1	16.2
Five or more	6.5	16.5	*7.9	*7.4	*7.5	*10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of households	2 772.0	2 213.3	336.9	1 421.8	1 882.0	7 057.0

(a) Includes other renter.

(b) Includes rent-free and other tenure.

(c) Where the reference person was aged less than 35 years.

(d) May also have dependent children present.

(e) Where the reference person was aged 35 years or more.

(f) Includes households not shown in the selected life-cycle groups.

(g) Includes households with nil or negative income.

(h) Includes households with nil or unknown housing costs.

(i) Includes nil or rounded to zero.

(j) Includes households with housing costs not known or with nil or negative income.

3

ALL HOUSEHOLDS: TENURE BY SELECTED DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

Selected characteristics	Indigenous households					
	Owner		State housing authority	Private landlord	Renter	
	Without a mortgage	With a mortgage			Total renters(a)	Total(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Private dwelling structure						
Separate house	89.7	92.7	73.4	64.1	68.4	78.4
Semidetached	**3.2	*4.5	*17.8	*12.1	12.8	9.1
Flat	*6.1	**2.8	*8.7	23.7	16.7	11.2
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of bedrooms						
One to two	*19.3	*10.1	20.9	42.1	33.2	25.4
Three	38.2	54.0	59.8	46.6	50.7	50.1
Four or more	42.6	35.4	19.2	*10.5	15.1	23.7
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age of dwelling (years)						
Less than 10	*7.1	35.6	18.9	*13.7	16.1	19.8
10–19	*31.5	18.2	*14.3	20.0	17.8	20.1
20–49	40.2	32.9	37.7	31.8	36.3	36.2
50 or more	*20.8	*7.6	*7.7	19.1	13.1	12.7
Total(e)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Need for exterior repairs						
Essential or essential and urgent need	*11.0	*3.0	*15.9	*9.3	12.4	9.6
Moderate need	*12.1	*12.5	*14.1	*14.3	13.4	13.3
Desirable but low need	*22.0	32.3	*17.4	26.8	22.5	26.0
No need	54.9	52.2	52.6	49.6	51.7	51.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Need for interior repairs						
Essential or essential and urgent need	**5.5	*6.2	22.8	20.1	19.9	14.3
Moderate need	**5.6	*14.4	18.6	17.4	18.7	16.2
Desirable but low need	*29.1	27.7	25.4	29.0	25.4	27.1
No need	59.7	51.7	33.2	33.4	35.9	42.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Types of alterations/additions(f)						
Internal	*12.7	15.9	*12.9	*5.7	8.9	11.1
External	**5.9	25.5	*15.9	*4.7	9.6	13.4
No alterations/additions(g)	85.0	66.1	76.2	90.1	83.6	79.3
Total(h)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Costs of alterations/additions(f)(i)						
Less than \$5,000	**5.2	17.1	..	..	..	5.6
\$5,000 or more	*9.4	*14.8	..	..	..	5.1
No alterations/additions(g)	85.0	66.1	76.2	90.1	83.6	79.3
Total(i)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

For footnotes see end of table.

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3

ALL HOUSEHOLDS: TENURE BY SELECTED DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS — *continued*

Selected characteristics	Indigenous households					
	Owner		State housing authority	Private landlord	Renter	
	Without a mortgage	With a mortgage			Total renters(a)	Total(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Type of repairs/maintenance(k)						
Painting	*30.5	34.7	23.8	17.7	20.8	26.6
Roof repair/maintenance	*9.5	*14.7	*8.0	*6.7	7.2	9.8
Electrical work	*20.4	17.4	19.0	20.8	20.7	19.9
Plumbing	*16.3	19.8	36.5	28.6	31.0	26.7
Other(l)	*11.7	*10.6	28.7	16.3	21.6	17.5
No repairs/maintenance(g)	47.2	38.5	38.8	48.8	44.5	42.9
Total(h)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Amount spent on repairs/maintenance(k)						
Less than \$1,000	32.5	35.7	*3.7	*4.1	*3.4	16.1
\$1,000 or more	*19.6	23.6	—	**0.1	—	9.6
Did not pay for repairs/maintenance	—	—	57.5	46.9	52.0	30.7
No repairs or maintenance(g)	47.2	38.5	38.8	48.8	44.5	42.9
Total(j)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area(m)						
Urban	57.2	69.9	42.3	38.9	38.1	48.3
Other urban	*25.2	20.8	57.5	55.9	55.9	42.6
Rural balance	*17.6	*9.2	**0.1	*5.2	*6.0	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of households	18.7	37.9	32.7	39.7	84.8	145.5

(a) Includes other renter.

(b) Includes rent-free and other tenure.

(c) Includes other private dwelling structure.

(d) Includes dwellings with no bedrooms (e.g. bedsits).

(e) Includes age of dwelling not known.

(f) In last 2 years.

(g) Includes households which did not know whether alterations/additions or repairs/maintenance had been done.

(h) Components do not add to total as more than one response is allowed.

(i) This item is not applicable to renter and rent free households.

(j) Includes amount not known.

(k) Undertaken in last 12 months.

(l) Includes tile repair/replacement and other repairs or maintenance.

(m) Excludes sparsely settled or remote areas.

3

ALL HOUSEHOLDS: TENURE BY SELECTED DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS — *continued*

Selected characteristics	Non-Indigenous households					
	Owner		State housing authority	Private landlord	Renter	
	Without a mortgage	With a mortgage			Total renters(a)	Total(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	
Private dwelling structure						
Separate house	88.2	91.7	44.6	54.1	52.9	79.6
Semidetached	6.2	4.5	26.4	15.7	17.7	8.8
Flat	4.9	3.6	28.8	29.8	28.7	11.1
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of bedrooms						
One to two	22.1	13.2	47.0	47.8	47.0	26.3
Three	52.5	53.2	47.0	40.9	42.1	49.8
Four or more	25.2	33.5	4.2	10.1	9.5	23.5
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age of dwelling (years)						
Less than 10	13.2	25.3	13.8	17.3	16.9	18.0
10–19	20.4	21.1	26.1	14.7	17.1	19.6
20–49	44.3	35.2	37.9	38.1	38.1	39.6
50 or more	20.5	17.3	10.9	16.1	14.7	18.1
Total(e)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Need for exterior repairs						
Essential or essential and urgent need	3.4	3.8	8.9	6.3	6.8	4.5
Moderate need	11.0	12.7	13.8	13.5	13.3	12.3
Desirable but low need	25.9	31.2	20.3	27.5	26.2	27.7
No need	59.7	52.4	56.9	52.6	53.7	55.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Need for interior repairs						
Essential or essential and urgent need	2.2	2.7	14.2	8.8	9.6	4.4
Moderate need	8.5	11.3	15.4	15.8	15.5	11.3
Desirable but low need	23.1	31.1	22.8	31.2	29.4	27.4
No need	66.2	54.9	47.7	44.1	45.5	56.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Types of alterations/additions(f)						
Internal	15.0	27.9	13.9	10.9	11.7	18.4
External	16.8	34.2	13.4	8.6	9.9	20.5
No alterations/additions(g)	79.4	66.0	82.6	87.5	86.3	76.9
Total(h)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Costs of alterations/additions(f)(i)						
Less than \$5,000	10.2	14.6	..	..	..	8.7
\$5,000 or more	9.7	18.6	..	..	..	9.7
No alterations/additions(g)	79.4	66.0	82.6	87.5	86.3	76.9
Total(i)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

For footnotes see end of table.

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3

ALL HOUSEHOLDS: TENURE BY SELECTED DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS — *continued*

Selected characteristics	Non-Indigenous households					
	Owner		State housing authority	Private landlord	Renter	
	Without a mortgage	With a mortgage			Total renters(a)	Total(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Type of repairs/maintenance(k)						
Painting	29.9	40.6	25.3	22.7	23.2	31.4
Roof repair/maintenance	12.7	11.3	6.8	8.5	8.3	11.1
Electrical work	14.2	22.3	14.7	16.5	16.2	17.3
Plumbing	19.0	25.4	25.7	29.0	29.0	23.6
Other(l)	13.2	19.5	21.7	18.7	19.3	16.9
No repairs/maintenance(g)	49.1	39.7	42.1	43.0	42.7	44.5
Total(h)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Amount spent on repairs/maintenance(k)						
Less than \$1,000	28.2	31.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	22.6
\$1,000 or more	20.3	26.8	*0.5	1.1	0.9	16.9
Did not pay for repairs/maintenance	—	—	52.6	50.8	51.3	14.3
No repairs or maintenance(g)	49.1	39.7	42.1	43.0	42.7	44.5
Total(j)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area(m)						
Urban	61.7	65.5	72.8	68.8	67.9	64.2
Other urban	22.5	22.7	26.6	25.3	26.3	23.6
Rural balance	15.8	11.8	0.6	5.9	5.8	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of households	2 772.0	2 213.3	336.9	1 421.8	1 882.0	7 057.0

(a) Includes other renter.

(b) Includes rent-free and other tenure.

(c) Includes other private dwelling structure.

(d) Includes dwellings with no bedrooms (e.g. bedsits).

(e) Includes age of dwelling not known.

(f) In last 2 years.

(g) Includes households which did not know whether alterations/additions or repairs/maintenance had been done.

(h) Components do not add to total as more than one response is allowed.

(i) This item is not applicable to renter and rent free households.

(j) Includes amount not known.

(k) Undertaken in last 12 months.

(l) Includes tile repair/replacement and other repairs or maintenance.

(m) Excludes sparsely settled or remote areas.

4

ALL HOUSEHOLDS: AGE OF REFERENCE PERSON BY SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Selected characteristics	Indigenous households					
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tenure						
Owner without a mortgage	—	**0.6	*7.8	32.5	37.0	12.8
Owner with a mortgage	**5.6	28.3	37.4	28.9	*10.3	26.0
Renter						
State housing authority	*33.3	20.9	21.8	*14.8	*27.3	22.4
Private landlord	47.0	37.1	21.9	*15.6	*15.2	27.3
Total renters(a)	85.0	69.1	52.5	38.2	49.0	58.2
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household composition						
One family						
Couple only	*14.4	*12.5	*5.2	*18.8	*18.6	12.4
Couple with dependent children only	*27.9	41.4	42.9	28.5	**0.4	32.6
One parent with dependent children	*16.7	18.6	*12.6	**3.2	**1.8	11.8
Lone person	*8.5	*13.1	14.4	*14.1	40.5	16.8
Other household(c)	*32.5	14.5	25.0	35.4	38.6	26.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private dwelling structure						
Separate house	69.2	73.4	83.7	87.5	74.0	78.4
Semidetached	*9.0	*12.5	*6.5	**4.5	*13.0	9.1
Flat	*21.8	*12.2	*9.1	*5.5	*11.9	11.2
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of households	16.9	42.4	42.5	24.3	19.4	145.5

(a) Includes other renter.

(b) Includes rent-free and other tenure.

(c) Includes other couple, group and other households.

(d) Includes other private dwelling structure.

4

ALL HOUSEHOLDS: AGE OF REFERENCE PERSON BY SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS
— continued

Selected characteristics	Non-Indigenous households					Total
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tenure						
Owner without a mortgage	*1.7	6.9	19.5	38.8	74.7	39.3
Owner with a mortgage	14.2	41.9	51.1	41.9	9.1	31.4
Renter						
State housing authority	6.0	4.6	4.1	3.5	5.9	4.8
Private landlord	69.7	40.1	20.7	12.5	6.9	20.1
Total renters(a)	79.4	47.7	26.7	17.4	13.7	26.7
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household composition						
One family						
Couple only	20.2	22.4	9.3	18.8	39.3	24.5
Couple with dependent children only	10.4	34.9	51.5	24.9	2.4	24.2
One parent with dependent children	8.1	9.0	10.4	5.7	0.5	5.7
Lone person	22.0	18.8	15.0	17.0	38.3	24.4
Other household(c)	39.2	14.9	13.9	33.6	19.5	21.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private dwelling structure						
Separate house	52.9	71.9	85.0	86.3	79.9	79.6
Semidetached	16.0	10.7	6.5	6.7	9.6	8.8
Flat	30.8	17.0	8.0	6.5	9.9	11.1
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of households	328.6	1 300.4	1 571.6	1 423.3	2 433.2	7 057.0

(a) Includes other renter.

(b) Includes rent-free and other tenure.

(c) Includes other couple, group and other households.

(d) Includes other private dwelling structure.

5

ALL HOUSEHOLDS: HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household characteristics	Indigenous households					
	One family			Lone person	Other household(a)	Total
	Couple only	Couple with dependent children only	One parent with dependent children			
%	%	%	%	%	%	
Tenure						
Owner without a mortgage	*17.9	*9.1	**1.4	*19.7	15.8	12.8
Owner with a mortgage	*31.2	46.1	**4.7	*17.3	*13.8	26.0
Renter						
State housing authority	*10.7	13.2	52.1	*20.0	27.7	22.4
Private landlord	*28.9	23.3	36.5	27.3	27.4	27.3
Total renters(b)	50.8	41.7	93.8	58.0	66.5	58.2
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour force status of reference person						
In the labour force						
Employed	66.2	79.8	*30.0	49.2	58.3	61.4
Unemployed	**5.2	**2.0	*6.8	*14.7	*5.0	5.9
Not in the labour force						
	*28.6	18.1	63.1	36.1	36.7	32.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Principal source of cash income						
Wage or salary	63.2	68.4	*16.7	43.2	55.5	54.0
Government pension or allowance	*30.8	22.0	83.3	48.4	38.9	39.2
Other cash income	**6.0	*9.4	—	*4.8	*5.6	6.1
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Weekly housing costs						
\$1–\$99	33.2	27.6	53.7	52.0	41.6	39.2
\$100–\$199	34.2	38.9	36.3	30.0	42.4	37.4
\$200 or more	*29.6	28.0	**2.8	*8.6	*11.5	17.6
Total(e)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gross household weekly income						
Less than \$343	*20.7	**1.9	43.4	55.7	*7.7	19.7
\$343–\$524	*16.1	19.6	35.3	*13.1	20.4	20.2
\$525–\$854	*7.9	25.9	*16.4	*19.4	20.7	20.1
\$855–\$1,297	*28.4	24.9	**4.7	*5.7	24.8	19.7
\$1,298 or more	*26.9	27.7	**0.2	*6.0	26.3	20.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of households	18.1	47.5	17.2	24.4	38.3	145.5

(a) Includes other couple, group and other households.

(b) Includes other renter.

(c) Includes rent-free and other tenure.

(d) Includes households with nil or negative income.

(e) Includes households with nil or unknown housing costs.

Household characteristics	Non-Indigenous households					
	One family			Lone person	Other household(a)	Total
	Couple only	Couple with dependent children only	One parent with dependent children			
%	%	%	%	%	%	
Tenure						
Owner without a mortgage	55.0	22.1	15.4	45.7	39.8	39.3
Owner with a mortgage	24.7	55.8	25.5	16.5	29.8	31.4
Renter						
State housing authority	2.1	1.9	19.7	8.3	3.2	4.8
Private landlord	14.4	15.9	36.5	23.0	24.0	20.1
Total renters(b)	18.3	19.6	57.1	33.7	28.2	26.7
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labour force status of reference person						
In the labour force						
Employed	58.3	91.6	56.8	44.0	70.4	65.4
Unemployed	1.3	1.2	7.5	3.8	3.1	2.6
Not in the labour force						
	40.4	7.2	35.6	52.2	26.5	32.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Principal source of cash income						
Wage or salary	48.9	77.6	39.7	36.1	76.2	58.0
Government pension or allowance	31.2	9.1	51.9	46.3	13.3	26.9
Other cash income	19.1	12.8	7.6	15.3	10.0	14.1
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Weekly housing costs						
\$1–\$99	56.5	27.1	39.0	58.7	43.5	46.2
\$100–\$199	19.1	30.9	43.6	22.3	24.3	25.2
\$200 or more	17.2	33.2	13.0	9.0	23.8	20.2
Total(e)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gross household weekly income						
Less than \$343	23.2	4.5	32.5	55.7	4.2	23.1
\$343–\$524	16.7	9.3	28.3	11.4	8.9	12.6
\$525–\$854	16.5	20.0	21.3	18.6	17.2	18.3
\$855–\$1,297	18.2	30.0	13.2	10.2	24.3	20.1
\$1,298 or more	25.3	36.1	4.7	4.1	45.5	25.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of households	1 727.7	1 709.8	400.0	1 725.3	1 494.1	7 057.0

(a) Includes other couple, group and other households.

(b) Includes other renter.

(c) Includes rent-free and other tenure.

(d) Includes households with nil or negative income.

(e) Includes households with nil or unknown housing costs.

6

ALL HOUSEHOLDS: GROSS WEEKLY INCOME QUINTILES(a) BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Household characteristics	Indigenous households					
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lower boundary of quintile group	..	343	525	855	1 298	..
Upper boundary of quintile group	342	524	854	1 297	..	..
Mean weekly income	228	421	701	1 045	2 055	894
Median weekly income	230	422	717	1 006	1 841	718
Mean weekly housing costs(b)	81	102	124	185	199	139
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Household composition						
One family						
Couple only	*13.1	*9.9	*4.9	*17.9	*16.5	12.4
Couple with dependent children only	**3.2	31.7	42.0	41.3	44.4	32.6
One parent with dependent children	26.0	20.7	*9.6	**2.8	**0.1	11.8
Lone person	47.4	*10.9	*16.2	*4.9	*5.0	16.8
Other household(c)	*10.4	26.7	27.2	33.2	34.0	26.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Principal source of cash income						
Wage or salary	*5.8	27.2	66.9	84.4	85.3	54.0
Government pension or allowance	89.7	71.2	28.1	*7.5	**0.3	39.2
Other cash income	**1.0	**1.7	*5.1	*8.1	*14.4	6.1
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Weekly housing costs						
\$1–49	28.8	*9.2	*12.9	*13.6	*14.4	15.7
\$50–99	37.0	40.6	23.1	*5.5	*11.0	23.4
\$100–149	*19.3	26.4	27.3	24.6	*14.0	22.3
\$150–199	*4.4	*9.8	24.2	*20.2	*17.0	15.1
\$200 or more	**3.6	*6.1	*8.0	29.9	40.3	17.6
Total(e)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing costs as a proportion of income						
15% or less(f)	*11.6	*19.7	40.5	53.1	76.6	40.5
16%–25%	29.1	42.9	42.7	28.3	*10.9	30.7
More than 25%	49.7	31.0	*12.3	*12.3	*9.4	22.8
Total(d)(e)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of households	28.7	29.3	29.2	28.7	29.6	145.5

(a) For each respective population. See Glossary for quintile ranges.

(b) Excludes households with unknown housing costs.

(c) Includes other couple, group and other households.

(d) Includes households with nil or negative income.

(e) Includes households with nil or unknown housing costs.

(f) Includes nil or rounded to zero.

Household characteristics	Non-Indigenous households					
	Lowest	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Lower boundary of quintile group	..	309	598	968	1 480	..
Upper boundary of quintile group	308	597	967	1 479	..	..
Mean weekly income	198	442	777	1 202	2 221	967
Median weekly income	190	431	774	1 192	1 917	774
Mean weekly housing costs(b)	59	90	129	157	215	129
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Household composition						
One family						
Couple only	20.5	33.9	21.0	24.2	23.0	24.5
Couple with dependent children only	4.5	17.0	28.7	38.4	32.8	24.2
One parent with dependent children	7.0	11.8	6.2	2.3	1.1	5.7
Lone person	65.0	23.0	22.0	8.3	3.4	24.4
Other household(c)	3.0	14.3	22.1	26.8	39.7	21.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Principal source of cash income						
Wage or salary	4.9	33.0	77.5	86.9	88.0	58.0
Government pension or allowance	81.2	47.3	5.1	*0.5	*0.1	26.9
Other cash income	8.8	19.7	17.5	12.6	11.9	14.1
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Weekly housing costs						
\$1–49	56.3	39.7	27.0	25.0	23.1	34.3
\$50–99	16.3	15.1	10.6	8.6	8.8	11.9
\$100–149	9.7	17.6	17.4	11.7	7.3	12.7
\$150–199	4.5	12.5	19.4	16.9	9.5	12.5
\$200 or more	3.8	8.0	17.8	30.0	41.7	20.2
Total(e)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing costs as a proportion of income						
15% or less(f)	41.7	47.1	46.7	60.6	71.8	53.6
16%–25%	18.1	16.8	29.2	24.1	15.0	20.6
More than 25%	29.3	30.9	17.8	8.6	4.5	18.2
Total(d)(e)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of households	1 433.4	1 389.0	1 411.1	1 410.0	1 413.4	7 057.0

(a) For each respective population. See Glossary for quintile ranges.

(b) Excludes households with unknown housing costs.

(c) Includes other couple, group and other households.

(d) Includes households with nil or negative income.

(e) Includes households with nil or unknown housing costs.

(f) Includes nil or rounded to zero.

7

ALL HOUSEHOLDS: HOUSING COSTS AS A PROPORTION OF INCOME BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Selected characteristics	Indigenous households			
	15% or less(a)	16%–25%	More than 25%	Total(b)
	%	%	%	%
Tenure				
Owner without a mortgage	26.2	*2.8	**2.1	12.8
Owner with a mortgage	18.3	27.9	35.2	26.0
Renter				
State housing authority	14.8	38.7	*14.0	22.4
Private landlord	24.4	21.3	42.1	27.3
Total renters(c)	51.7	66.6	61.6	58.2
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household composition				
One family				
Couple only	14.9	*8.5	*14.9	12.4
Couple with dependent children only	30.6	36.1	32.0	32.6
One parent with dependent children	*6.2	13.7	18.5	11.8
Lone person	12.9	*12.3	26.4	16.8
Other household(e)	35.3	29.3	*8.2	26.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Principal source of cash income				
Wages or salary	65.4	53.8	38.6	54.0
Government pension or allowance	25.0	43.8	59.8	39.2
Other	*9.6	**2.4	**1.7	6.1
Total(f)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gross household weekly income				
Less than \$343	*5.7	18.6	42.9	19.7
\$343–\$524	*9.8	28.1	27.3	20.2
\$525–\$854	20.1	27.9	*10.8	20.1
\$855–\$1,297	25.9	18.2	*10.6	19.7
\$1,298 or more	38.5	*7.2	*8.3	20.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area(g)				
Major urban	48.0	48.5	47.9	48.3
Other urban	41.3	42.6	46.0	42.6
Rural balance	10.7	*8.9	*6.2	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of dependent children in household				
None	45.5	39.2	43.4	43.2
One	16.5	15.1	*17.1	16.0
Two or more	38.0	45.6	39.5	40.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimated number of households	58.9	44.7	33.2	145.5

(a) Includes nil or rounded to zero.

(b) Includes households with unknown housing costs or with nil or negative income.

(c) Includes other renter.

(d) Includes rent-free and other tenure.

(e) Includes other couple, group and other households.

(f) Includes households with nil or negative income.

(g) Excludes sparsely settled or remote areas.

Selected characteristics	Non-Indigenous households			
	15% or less(a)	16%–25%	More than 25%	Total(b)
	%	%	%	%
Tenure				
Owner without a mortgage	59.6	11.3	11.3	39.3
Owner with a mortgage	22.3	42.6	40.8	31.4
Renter				
State housing authority	1.6	14.7	3.7	4.8
Private landlord	10.7	28.7	41.5	20.1
Total renters(c)	14.1	45.4	46.8	26.7
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household composition				
One family				
Couple only	29.9	18.7	16.7	24.5
Couple with dependent children only	21.3	30.0	26.1	24.2
One parent with dependent children	2.8	8.1	12.3	5.7
Lone person	20.1	26.2	32.8	24.4
Other household(e)	25.9	17.0	12.1	21.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Principal source of cash income				
Wages or salary	58.8	66.7	46.9	58.0
Government pension or allowance	24.1	24.7	41.2	26.9
Other	17.0	8.5	11.9	14.1
Total(f)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gross household weekly income				
Less than \$343	18.7	19.6	37.2	23.1
\$343–\$524	11.0	9.9	21.5	12.6
\$525–\$854	15.4	23.5	22.5	18.3
\$855–\$1,297	20.7	26.9	12.1	20.1
\$1,298 or more	34.3	20.1	6.6	25.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area(g)				
Major urban	62.0	67.3	66.9	64.2
Other urban	23.3	25.3	24.0	23.6
Rural balance	14.7	7.4	9.1	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of dependent children in household				
None	68.7	57.0	58.5	64.2
One	12.3	15.9	15.9	13.7
Two or more	19.0	27.1	25.5	22.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of households	3 779.7	1 457.2	1 284.7	7 057.0

(a) Includes nil or rounded to zero.

(b) Includes households with unknown housing costs or with nil or negative income.

(c) Includes other renter.

(d) Includes rent-free and other tenure.

(e) Includes other couple, group and other households.

(f) Includes households with nil or negative income.

(g) Excludes sparsely settled or remote areas.

8

ALL HOUSEHOLDS: HOUSING UTILISATION BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Selected characteristics	Indigenous households				
	1 or more extra bedrooms needed	No extra bedrooms needed	1 bedroom spare	2 or more bedrooms spare	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Tenure					
Owner without a mortgage	**2.2	*8.9	*11.7	28.3	12.8
Owner with a mortgage	*6.1	23.1	29.0	38.8	26.0
Renter					
State housing authority	38.8	25.9	19.1	*11.9	22.4
Private landlord	35.3	29.3	30.5	*13.3	27.3
<i>Total renters(a)</i>	87.5	63.3	58.7	30.2	58.2
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Weekly housing costs					
\$1-\$49	**3.6	13.4	14.2	30.1	15.7
\$50-\$99	38.7	21.2	23.6	*17.2	23.4
\$100-149	*31.3	25.1	22.4	*11.6	22.3
\$150-199	*15.3	19.3	14.9	*8.3	15.1
\$200 or more	*6.5	12.4	20.6	28.5	17.6
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gross household weekly income					
Less than \$343	*10.4	22.9	18.7	21.9	19.7
\$343-\$524	32.7	17.4	19.6	*17.8	20.2
\$525-\$854	40.6	20.7	18.9	*7.9	20.1
\$855-\$1,297	*8.3	18.6	23.1	23.2	19.7
\$1,298 or more	*8.0	20.5	19.7	29.2	20.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household composition					
One family					
Couple only	—	**1.1	*10.9	42.2	12.4
Couple with dependent children only	*26.0	41.3	34.0	*19.8	32.6
One parent with dependent children	*15.7	20.1	*7.9	**1.9	11.8
Lone person	**5.7	*10.5	22.0	25.6	16.8
Other household(d)	52.6	27.0	25.2	*10.4	26.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private dwelling structure					
Separate house	82.4	73.3	73.5	92.5	78.4
Semidetached	**4.2	*8.9	14.0	*4.2	9.1
Flat	*10.9	16.8	*11.2	**2.2	11.2
Total(e)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of households	18.5	49.0	49.1	28.9	145.5

(a) Includes other renter.

(b) Includes rent-free and other tenure.

(c) Includes households with nil or unknown housing costs.

(d) Includes other couple, group and other households.

(e) Includes other private dwelling structure.

Selected characteristics	Non-Indigenous households				
	1 or more extra bedrooms needed	No extra bedrooms needed	1 bedroom spare	2 or more bedrooms spare	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Tenure					
Owner without a mortgage	22.2	21.7	36.9	54.5	39.3
Owner with a mortgage	29.6	31.9	32.9	29.7	31.4
Renter					
State housing authority	8.5	9.6	4.2	1.9	4.8
Private landlord	35.7	31.6	21.6	9.7	20.1
<i>Total renters(a)</i>	45.6	43.6	27.5	13.1	26.7
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Weekly housing costs					
\$1-\$49	18.5	22.6	32.9	44.7	34.3
\$50-\$99	10.5	13.4	11.9	11.1	11.9
\$100-149	19.3	16.0	13.6	9.1	12.7
\$150-199	21.3	16.4	12.6	9.0	12.5
\$200 or more	20.0	23.5	21.2	17.3	20.2
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gross household weekly income					
Less than \$343	12.7	18.0	22.1	28.6	23.1
\$343-\$524	13.9	12.2	12.2	13.1	12.6
\$525-\$854	23.7	18.3	18.9	17.0	18.3
\$855-\$1,297	20.1	22.0	20.8	18.2	20.1
\$1,298 or more	29.6	29.5	26.0	23.2	25.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household composition					
One family					
Couple only	*0.9	3.4	15.1	49.6	24.5
Couple with dependent children only	32.6	35.5	29.9	10.6	24.2
One parent with dependent children	10.2	11.2	6.0	1.4	5.7
Lone person	8.8	16.2	25.4	30.5	24.4
Other household(d)	47.5	33.7	23.5	7.9	21.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private dwelling structure					
Separate house	69.1	65.2	75.5	93.7	79.6
Semidetached	6.7	11.3	11.7	4.7	8.8
Flat	21.7	22.4	12.3	1.5	11.1
Total(e)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of households	311.2	1 601.2	2 555.3	2 589.3	7 057.0

(a) Includes other renter.

(b) Includes rent-free and other tenure.

(c) Includes households with nil or unknown housing costs.

(d) Includes other couple, group and other households.

(e) Includes other private dwelling structure.

9

ALL HOUSEHOLDS: NEED FOR REPAIRS TO DWELLING(a) BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Selected characteristics	Indigenous households					Estimated number of households '000
	No need %	Low need %	Medium need %	High need %	Total %	
Tenure						
Owner without a mortgage	47.4	*29.5	*12.1	*11.0	100.0	18.7
Owner with a mortgage	40.0	30.4	20.3	*9.2	100.0	37.9
Renter						
State housing authority	26.2	24.0	18.6	31.2	100.0	32.7
Private landlord	26.8	30.8	19.9	22.5	100.0	39.7
<i>Total renters(b)</i>	28.9	26.8	18.8	25.6	100.0	84.8
<i>Total(c)</i>	33.7	28.2	19.0	19.1	100.0	145.5
Gross household weekly income						
Less than \$343	34.2	*16.1	23.9	25.7	100.0	28.7
\$343–\$524	26.2	22.6	27.7	23.4	100.0	29.3
\$525–\$854	27.4	40.8	*17.5	*14.3	100.0	29.2
\$855–\$1,297	45.3	25.5	*13.3	*15.9	100.0	28.7
\$1,298 or more	35.5	35.7	*12.7	*16.2	100.0	29.6
<i>Total</i>	33.7	28.2	19.0	19.1	100.0	145.5
Age of dwelling (years)						
Less than 10	58.3	*18.4	*15.0	*8.3	100.0	28.8
10–19	45.1	27.7	*13.6	*13.6	100.0	29.3
20–49	19.3	33.6	25.5	21.6	100.0	52.6
50 or more	*12.4	*31.5	*20.4	35.7	100.0	18.4
<i>Total(d)</i>	33.7	28.2	19.0	19.1	100.0	145.5
Type of repairs/maintenance(e)						
Painting	26.7	35.7	21.5	16.1	100.0	38.8
Roof repair/maintenance	*25.4	*28.9	*13.3	*32.5	100.0	14.2
Electrical work	34.0	29.6	*12.6	23.7	100.0	29.0
Plumbing	31.8	23.8	18.3	26.0	100.0	38.8
Other(f)	49.2	28.3	*15.5	*6.9	100.0	25.4
No repairs/maintenance(g)	39.4	28.4	16.2	16.0	100.0	62.4
<i>Total(h)</i>	33.7	28.2	19.0	19.1	100.0	145.5
Amount spent on repairs/maintenance(e)						
Less than \$1,000	*23.5	31.1	26.3	*19.1	100.0	23.4
\$1,000 or more	*29.7	*40.1	*12.2	*18.0	100.0	13.9
Did not pay for repairs/maintenance	31.7	22.9	21.2	24.2	100.0	44.6
No repairs/maintenance(g)	39.4	28.4	16.2	16.0	100.0	62.4
<i>Total(i)</i>	33.7	28.2	19.0	19.1	100.0	145.5

(a) Categorized according to combination of need for interior and exterior repairs. See Glossary.

(b) Includes other renter.

(c) Includes rent-free and other tenure.

(d) Includes age of dwelling not known.

(e) Undertaken in last 12 months.

(f) Includes tile repair/replacement and other repairs or maintenance.

(g) Includes households which did not know whether repairs/maintenance had been done.

(h) Components do not add to total as more than one response is allowed.

(i) Includes amount not known.

Non-Indigenous households

<i>Selected characteristics</i>	<i>No need</i>	<i>Low need</i>	<i>Medium need</i>	<i>High need</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Estimated number of households</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Tenure						
Owner without a mortgage	50.0	31.0	14.3	4.6	100.0	2 772.0
Owner with a mortgage	41.7	35.8	17.2	5.3	100.0	2 213.3
Renter						
State housing authority	36.9	24.8	18.9	19.3	100.0	336.9
Private landlord	35.3	32.9	19.9	11.9	100.0	1 421.8
<i>Total renters(b)</i>	36.2	31.3	19.4	13.1	100.0	1 882.0
<i>Total(c)</i>	43.5	32.6	16.7	7.2	100.0	7 057.0
Gross household weekly income						
Less than \$343	48.4	27.9	16.0	7.7	100.0	1 632.6
\$343–\$524	44.3	30.6	16.9	8.2	100.0	889.1
\$525–\$854	40.4	32.8	18.5	8.2	100.0	1 289.0
\$855–\$1,297	39.3	34.7	18.4	7.6	100.0	1 417.4
\$1,298 or more	44.0	35.9	14.8	5.3	100.0	1 828.9
<i>Total</i>	43.5	32.6	16.7	7.2	100.0	7 057.0
Age of dwelling (years)						
Less than 10	70.4	20.7	5.7	3.2	100.0	1 273.1
10–19	48.6	34.8	12.9	3.7	100.0	1 384.7
20–49	35.4	36.7	20.7	7.2	100.0	2 794.2
50 or more	28.4	34.1	23.0	14.5	100.0	1 274.1
<i>Total(d)</i>	43.5	32.6	16.7	7.2	100.0	7 057.0
Type of repairs/maintenance(e)						
Painting	39.3	35.7	18.4	6.6	100.0	2 219.1
Roof repair/maintenance	31.0	37.4	21.5	10.1	100.0	782.4
Electrical work	32.3	35.7	21.4	10.6	100.0	1 224.2
Plumbing	31.9	36.1	21.3	10.6	100.0	1 666.4
Other(f)	33.0	35.1	21.4	10.5	100.0	1 193.9
No repairs/maintenance(g)	51.5	28.8	13.9	5.8	100.0	3 141.2
<i>Total(h)</i>	43.5	32.6	16.7	7.2	100.0	7 057.0
Amount spent on repairs/maintenance(e)						
Less than \$1,000	39.5	37.9	16.9	5.7	100.0	1 597.6
\$1,000 or more	37.6	35.5	20.2	6.7	100.0	1 194.8
Did not pay for repairs/maintenance	31.3	32.6	21.4	14.6	100.0	1 008.1
No repairs/maintenance(g)	51.5	28.8	13.9	5.8	100.0	3 141.2
<i>Total(i)</i>	43.5	32.6	16.7	7.2	100.0	7 057.0

(a) Categorized according to combination of need for interior and exterior repairs. See Glossary.

(b) Includes other renter.

(c) Includes rent-free and other tenure.

(d) Includes age of dwelling not known.

(e) Undertaken in last 12 months.

(f) Includes tile repair/replacement and other repairs or maintenance.

(g) Includes households which did not know whether repairs/maintenance had been done.

(h) Components do not add to total as more than one response is allowed.

(i) Includes amount not known.

10

ALL HOUSEHOLDS: AREA(a) BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

Selected characteristics	Indigenous households				Non-Indigenous households			
	Major urban	Other urban	Rural balance	Total	Major urban	Other urban	Rural balance	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tenure								
Owner without a mortgage	15.2	*7.6	*24.8	12.8	37.8	37.4	50.9	39.3
Owner with a mortgage	37.7	12.7	*26.5	26.0	32.0	30.1	30.4	31.4
Renter								
State housing authority	19.7	30.3	*0.3	22.4	5.4	5.4	*0.2	4.8
Private landlord	22.0	35.8	*15.7	27.3	21.6	21.6	9.7	20.1
Total renters(b)	45.9	76.4	*38.6	58.2	28.2	29.7	12.7	26.7
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Weekly housing costs								
\$1-\$49	16.6	12.6	*25.9	15.7	32.2	35.8	42.2	34.3
\$50-\$99	18.0	29.4	*24.3	23.4	11.1	13.8	12.4	11.9
\$100-\$149	15.5	30.4	*20.2	22.3	11.6	16.6	11.1	12.7
\$150-\$199	15.1	15.7	*12.9	15.1	13.5	12.7	6.8	12.5
\$200 or more	29.6	*6.4	*6.3	17.6	23.9	14.3	12.3	20.2
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private dwelling structure								
Separate house	76.6	78.2	88.3	78.4	74.8	84.4	95.4	79.6
Semidetached	11.6	*8.1	—	9.1	10.8	7.9	*0.4	8.8
Flat	11.7	12.4	*3.4	11.2	14.3	7.4	*1.1	11.1
Total(e)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age of dwelling (years)								
Less than 10	23.7	15.5	*19.4	19.8	17.0	19.1	21.5	18.0
10-19	17.5	21.8	*26.6	20.1	16.6	24.9	25.3	19.6
20-49	32.9	39.1	*39.8	36.2	43.1	35.6	28.9	39.6
50 or more	16.0	*9.5	*9.7	12.7	18.3	15.5	21.6	18.1
Total(f)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of rooms								
1-4	14.4	21.1	*25.1	18.2	17.4	14.5	9.9	15.8
5-9	78.6	77.0	61.6	76.4	76.8	82.3	80.7	78.6
10 or more	*6.9	*1.9	*13.3	5.4	5.8	3.3	9.4	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of bedrooms								
One	*3.0	*5.0	*7.0	4.2	5.4	3.6	3.6	4.8
Two	19.7	22.3	*23.8	21.2	23.0	20.6	15.0	21.5
Three	49.7	54.7	*31.2	50.1	48.6	54.7	46.4	49.8
Four or more	27.6	17.4	*32.9	23.7	22.4	20.9	34.3	23.5
Total(g)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whether household has home contents insurance								
Insured	60.4	29.7	*43.1	45.8	73.7	73.5	80.5	74.5
Not insured	39.6	70.3	56.9	54.2	26.3	26.5	19.5	25.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of households	70.3	62.0	13.2	145.5	4 532.0	1 665.5	859.5	7 057.0

(a) Excludes sparsely settled or remote areas.

(b) Includes other renter.

(c) Includes rent-free and other tenure.

(d) Includes households with nil or unknown housing costs.

(e) Includes other private dwelling structure.

(f) Includes age of dwelling not known.

(g) Includes dwellings with no bedrooms (e.g. bedsits).

Selected characteristics of reference person	Indigenous households					
	Owner			Renter		
	Without a mortgage	With a mortgage	State housing authority	Private landlord	Total renters(a)	Total(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tenure type of previous dwelling (reference person)						
Owner without a mortgage	*41.8	*8.4	**0.3	**2.2	**1.3	*5.0
Owner with a mortgage	**18.0	21.8	—	**2.6	*1.7	7.7
Renter	*39.1	57.9	95.2	86.7	89.2	78.4
Total(b)	*100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Years in current dwelling (reference person)						
One or less	*24.0	35.6	49.2	68.8	61.9	52.5
Two	**18.3	*13.5	*9.5	*12.0	11.2	12.1
Three	**10.5	*8.8	*7.7	*6.8	*7.5	8.7
Four or more	*47.2	42.0	33.6	*12.4	19.3	26.6
Total	*100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of times moved in last 5 years (reference person)						
None	*45.5	33.0	23.2	*10.7	14.5	20.6
Once	*34.4	31.7	*19.2	*10.1	15.4	21.2
Twice	**7.9	*15.3	*17.4	*14.6	15.3	14.4
Three or more	**8.7	*16.0	38.5	60.9	52.2	40.7
Total(c)	*100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area of previous dwelling (reference person)(d)						
Same suburb/town/locality	*35.0	50.8	49.6	48.3	48.0	48.2
Same State/Territory	*62.8	47.6	48.6	48.2	48.4	48.8
Different State/Territory	**2.3	**1.6	**1.8	*3.5	*3.6	*3.0
Total(e)	*100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of households	*5.3	30.5	26.7	38.8	75.9	115.3

(a) Includes other renter.

(b) Includes rent-free and other tenure.

(c) Includes number of times not known.

(d) In relation to current dwelling.

(e) Includes overseas and other areas.

Selected characteristics of reference person	Non-Indigenous households					
	Owner			Renter		
	Without a mortgage	With a mortgage	State housing authority	Private landlord	Total renters(a)	Total(b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tenure type of previous dwelling (reference person)						
Owner without a mortgage	54.9	11.7	*3.1	4.0	3.8	17.6
Owner with a mortgage	10.8	21.2	*1.2	7.0	6.3	12.7
Renter	23.9	56.9	90.8	78.3	79.9	58.7
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Years in current dwelling (reference person)						
One or less	24.8	30.2	37.5	67.7	63.0	42.4
Two	11.1	14.8	14.0	12.3	12.7	13.1
Three	10.3	11.5	10.9	6.6	7.3	9.6
Four or more	53.8	43.5	37.6	13.4	17.0	35.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of times moved in last 5 years (reference person)						
None	44.1	33.5	28.9	8.7	11.7	26.8
Once	35.7	31.0	27.1	22.8	23.4	29.1
Twice	9.6	13.2	13.5	16.8	16.1	13.6
Three or more	9.1	20.4	28.7	49.0	46.3	28.4
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area of previous dwelling (reference person)(d)						
Same suburb/town/locality	34.0	41.2	42.6	40.1	40.1	39.1
Same State/Territory	57.6	54.7	55.7	49.0	50.0	53.3
Different State/Territory	6.8	3.2	0.8	6.9	6.6	5.4
Total(e)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of households	887.1	1 551.4	224.9	1 362.4	1 694.9	4 268.9

(a) Includes other renter.

(b) Includes rent-free and other tenure.

(c) Includes number of times not known.

(d) In relation to current dwelling.

(e) Includes overseas and other areas.

Selected characteristics	Indigenous households			
	State housing authority	Private landlord	Other landlord(a)	All renters
	%	%	%	%
Type of current lease/tenure				
6 month	**2.4	22.6	**7.4	12.6
12 month	**3.2	17.9	*9.2	11.0
Indefinite tenure (other than lease)	83.1	23.1	68.5	52.8
Other(b)	*6.1	27.7	*10.6	16.9
No formal lease or tenure	*5.2	*8.7	*4.3	*6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Amount of bond paid in advance				
Less than \$300	*15.5	*6.4	*16.4	11.4
\$300–\$499	*4.0	17.5	**5.6	10.6
\$500 or more	*4.3	55.1	**6.3	28.4
Did not pay bond	76.0	20.9	71.7	49.5
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Weekly housing costs				
\$1–\$99	70.2	*12.2	58.6	41.3
\$100–\$199	22.4	74.3	*37.5	48.9
\$200 or more	**1.2	*10.0	**3.7	*5.7
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gross household weekly income				
Less than \$343	36.1	19.3	*20.5	26.0
\$343–\$524	35.0	21.6	*23.5	27.0
\$525–\$854	20.4	22.2	*30.1	22.6
\$855–\$1,297	*7.0	21.9	**8.3	14.2
\$1,298 or more	**1.6	15.0	*17.6	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whether government rental assistance received(e)				
Not eligible(f)	*4.7	32.2	*44.5	23.4
Rental assistance received	*6.2	39.3	*19.4	23.7
Rental assistance not received	89.0	28.4	*36.0	52.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of households	32.7	39.7	12.4	84.8

(a) Includes relative or other person in same dwelling, owner/manager of a caravan park, employer, housing cooperative/community/church group, owned/partly owned by family company or trust.

(b) Includes month by month lease and other fixed period lease.

(c) Includes unknown bond amount.

(d) Includes households with nil or unknown housing costs.

(e) By reference person or spouse.

(f) Renters who do not receive a government pension or allowance.

Selected characteristics	Non-Indigenous households			
	State housing authority	Private landlord	Other landlord(a)	All renters
	%	%	%	%
Type of current lease/tenure				
6 month	*2.5	25.3	*2.5	19.7
12 month	*1.2	19.3	*2.2	14.9
Indefinite tenure (other than lease)	83.3	22.6	67.1	36.4
Other(b)	8.5	28.1	18.0	23.9
No formal lease or tenure	4.6	4.7	10.1	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Amount of bond paid in advance				
Less than \$300	20.7	3.8	12.9	7.4
\$300-\$499	3.3	14.4	*3.8	11.7
\$500 or more	*0.9	64.9	*6.7	49.7
Did not pay bond	75.1	16.6	76.6	31.0
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Weekly housing costs				
\$1-\$99	79.6	10.4	48.5	25.3
\$100-\$199	15.3	63.1	38.1	52.9
\$200 or more	*0.8	23.2	*7.6	18.2
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gross household weekly income				
Less than \$343	63.7	19.8	22.8	27.9
\$343-\$524	18.4	15.5	13.2	15.9
\$525-\$854	12.2	24.1	18.9	21.6
\$855-\$1,297	4.6	21.5	20.5	18.4
\$1,298 or more	*1.1	19.0	24.6	16.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whether government rental assistance received(e)				
Not eligible(f)	6.6	53.5	52.3	45.0
Rental assistance received	12.9	31.0	14.7	26.6
Rental assistance not received	80.6	15.6	33.0	28.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of households	336.9	1 421.8	123.3	1 882.0

(a) Includes relative or other person in same dwelling, owner/manager of a caravan park, employer, housing cooperative/community/church group, owned/partly owned by family company or trust.

(b) Includes month by month lease and other fixed period lease.

(c) Includes unknown bond amount.

(d) Includes households with nil or unknown housing costs.

(e) By reference person or spouse.

(f) Renters who do not receive a government pension or allowance.

Selected characteristics	CHINS 1999			AHS 1999
	Indigenous community owned or managed dwellings			Indigenous households
	Sparsely settled areas	Non-sparsely settled areas	Total	Non-sparsely settled areas
	%	%	%	%
Dwelling condition(a)				
Minor or no repair needed	65.9	73.9	70.0	..
Major repair needed	23.3	18.5	20.8	..
Replacement needed	9.4	6.9	8.1	..
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	..
Need for repairs to dwelling(c)				
No need	..	..	..	33.7
Low need	..	..	..	28.2
Medium need	..	..	..	19.0
High need	..	..	..	19.1
Total	..	..	..	100.0
Private dwelling structure				
Separate house	94.4	87.8	91.0	78.4
Semidetached	1.5	2.9	2.2	9.1
Flat	4.0	9.2	6.7	11.2
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of bedrooms				
One	5.2	3.8	4.5	4.2
Two	21.3	14.9	18.0	21.2
Three	58.2	59.8	59.0	50.1
Four or more	13.6	21.1	17.5	23.7
Total(e)(f)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	'000	'000	'000	'000
Total	9.8	10.5	20.3	145.5

(a) See Glossary for definition of dwelling condition.

(b) Includes not stated.

(c) Categorised according to combination of need for interior and exterior repairs. See Glossary.

(d) For CHINS estimates includes house or flat attached to shop or office.

(e) Includes dwellings with no bedrooms (e.g. bedsits) for AHS estimates.

(f) Includes not stated for CHINS data.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents selected summary results from the 1999 Australian Housing Survey (AHS). The survey collected information from persons in private dwellings throughout Australia, excluding sparsely settled or remote areas and was conducted between September and December 1999. Topics covered include the characteristics, affordability and adequacy of dwellings, and the demographics, tenure and housing costs of persons and households. A list of the data items from the 1999 AHS is available upon request. Appendix 3 outlines the 1999 AHS survey products and dissemination program.

2 The statistics presented in this publication are intended to present an overview of data collected in the 1999 AHS. Emphasis has been given to highlighting how Indigenous Australians are housed, and how this housing situation compares to that of non-Indigenous Australians.

3 The 1999 AHS is broadly similar to the 1994 AHS in that it provides information about the dwelling characteristics of Australia's households, as well as updates on key indicators such as tenure and housing costs. The main differences between the collections are:

- to enhance the reliability of the estimates for the Indigenous population and facilitate direct comparisons with the housing characteristics of non-Indigenous Australians, a supplementary sample of around 600 Indigenous households was enumerated for the 1999 survey, bringing the total sample of Indigenous households responding to the survey to approximately 900. The sample was supplemented from a broad range of Census Collection Districts (CDs) with relatively high concentrations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The results reported here include records from all Indigenous households (excluding those in sparsely settled or remote areas) with adequately completed forms;
- the 1999 AHS collected extra detail on individual costs, loans, housing history, income and rent assistance;
- less detail was collected in the 1999 survey on the physical condition of the dwelling, types of amenities and satisfaction with locational aspects of the dwelling;
- new questions on temporary residents, household transitions, travel to work and shops, assets and liabilities and rental satisfaction were included in the 1999 survey;
- the option for an increased sample of households in an effort to improve the reliability of disaggregated data at the sub State level for the main AHS sample was offered to all States and Territories in the 1999 AHS. This offer was accepted by the South Australian Department of Human Services;
- computer assisted interviewing (CAI) was used in the 1999 AHS to collect data from households and individuals; and
- the 1999 AHS used an improved system of calibrating survey results to demographic estimates of Australia's population for persons and households.

CONCEPTUAL ISSUES

- 4** A number of conceptual issues associated with household, tenure type, cash income, housing utilisation, dwelling condition and age standardisation as applied in the 1999 AHS are described in the following section. Refer to the Glossary for the complete definitions of 1999 AHS terms. In addition, Appendix 1 in *Australian Housing Survey, Housing Characteristics, Costs and Conditions, 1999* (Cat. no. 4182.0) provides a detailed discussion on the concept of housing costs.
- Household **5** The household is the basic unit of analysis in this publication. It is defined, in its broadest sense, as a group of people who live and eat together as a single unit within a dwelling. The use of the household as the basic unit of analysis requires that the estimates of variables such as income and housing costs are based on the sum of the income and housing costs of all household members. Intra-household transfers, however, are excluded. For example, if one member of the household were to pay board to another member of the same household then this is not considered as an increase in the amount of income or housing costs of the household. Including such transfers would result in double counting.
- Tenure type **6** Tenure type is the nature of a person or household's legal right to occupy the dwelling in which they usually reside. It is determined by responses to questions about ownership, payment to purchase, and rental arrangements.
- 7** Until 1995, tenure type classified owner occupiers of dwellings as either outright owners or purchasers. A purchaser was a household that had a mortgage or secured loan that was used to buy or build the dwelling. Households were considered to own their dwelling outright if there was no loan secured against the dwelling for the purpose of building or purchasing. Outright owners who took out loans (whether secured or not) for alterations or additions to the dwelling were considered to be outright owners rather than purchasers.
- 8** Owner occupiers are now classified as owners without a mortgage and owners with a mortgage. This change to the classification was made to reflect the increasing use of loans secured against the dwelling in which the household usually resides for purposes unrelated to that dwelling. Such secured loans have implications for the household's security of tenure. For example, a household with a loan for investment or other purposes which is secured against their usual residence has the same security as a household with a mortgage to purchase the dwelling. The new classification reflects this, by classifying both households as owners with a mortgage.

Cash income **9** Income in the 1999 AHS was collected according to source. Principal sources of income include:

- wage or salary and profit or loss from own unincorporated business;
- return on assets which includes interest, dividends and rental income; and
- non-market income which includes government pensions and allowances, workers compensation, superannuation and child support.

10 Estimates of weekly cash income do not refer to a specific week. Income was collected using a number of different reporting periods and was divided by the number of weeks in the period to obtain usual weekly income. The types of reporting periods were:

- last financial year for own unincorporated business, dividends and interest, and rental income; and
- yearly, or any weekly or monthly combination, for wages or salary and transfer income.

Housing utilisation **11** The concept of housing utilisation in this publication is based upon a comparison of the number of bedrooms in a dwelling with a series of household demographics such as the number of usual residents, their relationship to one another, age and sex. There is no single standard measure for housing utilisation. However, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has used a Canadian model which is considered by the National Housing Strategy and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare to conform reasonably to social norms in Australia.

The Canadian National Occupancy Standard **12** The Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness is sensitive to both household size and composition. The measure assesses the bedroom requirements of a household by specifying that:

- there should be no more than two persons per bedroom;
- children less than 5 years of age of different sexes may reasonably share a bedroom;
- children 5 years of age or older of opposite sex should have separate bedrooms;
- children less than 18 years of age and of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom; and
- single household members 18 years or over should have a separate bedroom, as should parents or couples.

13 Households living in dwellings where this standard cannot be met are considered to be overcrowded.

Need for repairs to dwelling **14** For the purposes of this publication, a summary measure of need for repairs to housing is derived from two variables, *Need for external repairs* and *Need for internal repairs*. The categories in each of these items are:

- No need
- Desirable but low need
- Moderate need
- Essential need
- Essential and urgent need

15 Need for repairs to dwelling categories were derived based on the highest response to these two items. Categories 4 and 5 were then combined into one category. The categories for *Need for repairs to dwelling* are:

- No need
- Low need
- Medium need
- High need

Age standardisation **16** Age standardisation techniques are used in the Summary of Findings in this publication to allow comparisons to be made between housing tenure characteristics of Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, controlling for the different age-structure of each population. For example, if you were looking at the age distributions of Indigenous and non-Indigenous home owners, it may be that a higher home ownership rate in a particular population partly reflects the larger proportion of older people in that population (given that home ownership increases with age, and the Indigenous population is young compared with the non-Indigenous population).

17 The indirect method of age standardisation, as used in this publication, produces a Standardised Ratio (SR) of observed counts to the expected counts, if the age-specific rates for a given standard population (e.g. AHS 1999 total population) were applied to the population of interest (Indigenous or non-Indigenous) in the same reference period. The expected counts are estimates of what would occur if the age-specific rates for the total population were applied to the Indigenous population. Expected counts are calculated for each age group in each category (i.e. home owner, renter, etc.) and these are summed to get a total number of expected counts within that category. The observed or actual value is then divided by the expected count to obtain a SR.

Age standardisation
continued

18 The SR for the population of interest (Indigenous) will show the proportion by which it differs from the experience found in the total population. A SR of 1.00 indicates that there is no difference between the population of interest and the total population in respect of the category compared. A SR of greater than 1.00 indicates that there are more (or a greater percentage) of the population of interest showing a particular characteristic than in the standard population. Similarly, a SR of less than 1.00 indicates that there are less of the population of interest showing a characteristic than would be in the standard population.

19 Standardised Ratios for housing tenures of Indigenous and non-Indigenous households used in this publication are as follows:

Age standardised ratios by tenure

	<i>Owner without a mortgage</i>	<i>Owner with a mortgage</i>	<i>State housing authority</i>	<i>Private landlord</i>	<i>Total renters</i>
Indigenous	0.54	0.70	4.48	0.95	1.61
Non-Indigenous	1.01	1.01	0.93	1.00	0.98

SCOPE

20 The scope of a survey is the set of units or population about which information is required. Only usual residents of private dwellings in areas of Australia not classified as sparsely settled or remote were in scope in the 1999 AHS. Private dwellings are houses, flats, home units, caravans, garages, tents and other structures that were used as places of residence at the time of interview. These are distinct from special dwellings which included hotels, boarding houses and institutions.

21 Information was collected from all persons aged 15 years and over except:

- visitors;
- non-Australian diplomatic personnel or staff;
- overseas residents in Australia; and
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

SCOPE *continued*

22 The 1999 AHS collected information from persons in both urban and rural areas in all States and Territories. Persons living in sparsely settled or remote parts of Australia where there were fewer than 0.06 dwellings per square kilometre were excluded. This was mainly due to the high costs associated with enumerating in remote areas where only 2% of the total Australian population are estimated to live. While the exclusion of non-Indigenous persons living in remote areas (estimated to be less than 1%) will have little effect on the overall statistics for non-Indigenous estimates, this is not the case for Indigenous estimates, as an estimated 18% of Indigenous Australians live in these areas.

23 The addition of Indigenous and non-Indigenous estimates contained in this publication may differ slightly from total Australia estimates published in *Australian Housing Survey, Housing Characteristics, Costs and Conditions, 1999* (Cat. no. 4182.0). This difference results from the method of benchmarking undertaken for the combined main and supplementary sample which differed slightly from that used for the main sample.

DATA COLLECTION

24 Trained ABS interviewers conducted face to face interviews using laptop computers to collect, store and load data. The interviews were conducted during the period 13 September to 10 December 1999.

25 Information about each household was collected from the person who nominated themselves as the head or their spouse/partner. They were asked a series of questions about the basic demographics of all household members, temporary residents, physical aspects of the dwelling, tenure and housing costs.

26 Personal interviews were then conducted with people aged 15 years and over in the household. Information on individual housing costs, housing satisfaction, household transitions, housing history, educational attainment, labour force status, travel, income and assets and liabilities was collected.

27 In households where people aged 15–20 years were living with one or more of their parents but could not be contacted for a face to face interview, the parent or other suitable person was asked to complete the personal interview information on their behalf.

DATA COLLECTION *continued*

28 While interviews were not conducted with persons aged less than 15 years, their demographic information was provided by the head of the household or their spouse/partner. This information is used to determine variables such as household composition and life-cycle groups and is also included in the counts for items such as number of usual residents in the household and housing utilisation.

29 Standard ABS questions, definitions and classifications were used where possible so that information available from the 1999 AHS can be compared with other sources of standard ABS data. Sample copies of the questionnaire are available upon request to assist clients in analysing the 1999 AHS results (see Appendix 3).

30 For information about data loading and processing procedures undertaken for the AHS refer to the Explanatory Notes section of the *Australian Housing Survey, Housing Characteristics, Costs and Conditions, 1999* (Cat. no. 4182.0).

SURVEY DESIGN AND ESTIMATION

31 Information on the survey design and estimation for the AHS main sample can be found in the Explanatory Notes in *Australian Housing Survey, Housing Characteristics, Costs and Conditions, Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 4182.0).

Sample design

32 The Indigenous sample was designed to produce reliable household and person estimates at the Australian level for people and households that were in the scope of the survey. The Indigenous sample was comprised of two components: Indigenous households identified in the main survey sample (MSS) and Indigenous households identified in the supplementary Indigenous sample (SIS). Both components received the same questionnaire which identified the Indigenous status of all adult residents (people aged 15 years or older) in the household.

33 Of the households identified as Indigenous from the supplementary sample, there were 671 in-scope households, of which 88% responded. This response rate does not take into account the 2.5% of households approached in the SIS that were unable to be contacted to establish their Indigenous status. Separate response rates are not available for the households identified as Indigenous in the MSS.

Fully non-responding households

34 82 in-scope households selected in the SIS did not contribute to the calculation of 1999 Indigenous AHS estimates. Such households included those where either some or all members could not be contacted or refused to participate, had residents with language difficulties, or which were affected by death or illness of a household member.

- Final sample **35** The sample on which estimates were based, or the final Indigenous AHS sample, is composed of households for which all necessary information is available. The information may have been wholly provided during the interview or may have been completed through deduction or imputation. The final 1999 Indigenous sample includes 909 households (589 from the SIS and 320 from the MSS) and 1,414 persons (996 from SIS and 418 from MSS). Of these approximately 61 persons, from 37 households, had at least one imputed value.
- Weighting **36** Weights are values by which information obtained from a sample of households are multiplied to produce estimates for the whole population. Estimates are produced for persons and households and the weight for each member of a household is the same as the weight for the household itself.
- 37** Initial weights are based on the two sample designs, the design for the MSS and the design for the SIS, and as such they do not account for loss in sample due to non-response. An adjustment was made to the initial design weights for the SIS sample to account for loss in sample. The adjustment assumes that those households that did not respond to the SIS have similar characteristics to those that did respond. No explicit non-response adjustment was made to the initial design weights for the MSS as it was not possible to determine the Indigenous status of non-respondents.
- 38** Composite estimation was then used to combine the results from the MSS and the SIS samples, to produce population estimates for Indigenous persons. The composite estimator combines the two data sources to produce a population estimate, where each observation is weighted according to its 'importance' to produce an estimate whose variance is minimised.
- Benchmarking **39** To adjust for under-enumeration and to align survey estimates with independent population estimates, the weights were modified to align with person benchmarks (known population totals). Using an iterative procedure (known as calibration), the weights were adjusted so that person estimates conformed with external person benchmarks.
- 40** Ideally the survey estimates should also have been aligned to conform with external household benchmarks. Unfortunately, no reliable external estimates of Indigenous households existed at the time for the purposes of benchmarking. The person benchmarks were based on experimental Indigenous projections of numbers of Indigenous persons in Australia (low series). The benchmarks included persons residing in occupied private dwellings only and therefore do not, and are not intended to, match estimates of the total Australian resident Indigenous population.

Benchmarking *continued*

41 While the survey did not enumerate people living in sparsely settled or remote areas the benchmarks include Indigenous people living in these areas, with the exception of Northern Territory. Unfortunately, no reliable external estimates of Indigenous persons in sparsely settled or remote strata existed for the other States, at the time, for the purposes of benchmarking.

Estimation

42 Estimates produced from the survey are in the form of counts (e.g. total Indigenous households living in a privately rented dwelling) and percentages (e.g. percentage of the total number of Indigenous households whose principal source of income is wages or salary) or averages (e.g. average number of usual residents per Indigenous household), quintiles (e.g. upper boundary (\$) of the lowest quintile group according to gross weekly household income), and medians (e.g. median weekly income (\$) of Indigenous households). The estimate for counts is obtained by summing the weights of all households in the required group (e.g. Indigenous households living in a privately rented dwelling).

43 Percentages are obtained by adding the weighted values, and then dividing by the estimated number of households and multiplying by 100. For example, the percentage of the total number of Indigenous households whose primary source of income is wages or salary is the weighted sum of the number of Indigenous households whose primary source of income is wages or salary, divided by the weighted sum of the number of Indigenous households and then multiplied by 100.

44 Averages are obtained by adding the weighted values, and then dividing by the estimated number of households. For example, average number of usual residents per Indigenous household is the weighted sum of the number of usual residents living in Indigenous households, divided by the weighted sum of Indigenous households.

45 Quintiles are formed by ranking all households in the estimated population by ascending gross weekly income and then dividing the ranked population into five equal groups. For example, the upper boundary (\$) of the lowest quintile group according to gross weekly household income is the largest gross weekly income of the lowest 20% of households when ranked by ascending gross weekly income.

46 Medians are formed by ranking all households in the estimated population by ascending gross weekly income and then identifying the point at which at most 50% of the estimated population falls below the point and at most 50% of the estimated population are above the point. For example, the median weekly income (\$) of Indigenous households is the gross weekly income of the household at the 50th percentile, where at most 50% of the estimated population falls below the point and at most 50% of the estimated population is above when ranked by ascending gross weekly income.

Estimation *continued*

47 In 1999, the estimated number of Indigenous households living in occupied private dwellings, less those living in sparsely settled areas of the Northern Territory was 145,532. This is an increase of 45.5% from the 1996 Census which cannot be explained by natural increase alone. Likely factors that account for the difference are:

- a decrease in the average size of Indigenous households (from 3.7 in 1996 Census to 3.3 in 1999) and hence more households;
- a number of 'not stated' answers to the Indigenous origin question in the 1996 Census;
- an estimated 7.1% undercount for the Indigenous population in the 1996 Census; and
- Sampling variability. 1999 estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, and therefore are subject to sampling variability, that is, the estimates may differ from those that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey.

OTHER DATA SOURCES

48 Data from several sources have been presented in this publication to allow some broad comparisons to be made with Indigenous housing characteristics across collections. These collections include the Census of Population and Housing, the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS), and the Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS). A brief description about CHINS is provided in the following paragraphs. For information on the other collections outlined above see Appendix 1.

CHINS **49** The CHINS was conducted throughout Australia from August to October 1999.

50 The survey collected information from spokespersons for all:

- Indigenous housing organisations, including the number of and condition of their housing stock, the number of bedrooms, amount of rent collected and expenditure on repairs and maintenance; and
- discrete Indigenous communities, including housing and related infrastructure, such as water and power supply, sewerage systems, drainage and roads. Access to health, education and other services was also included.

51 More information on the CHINS is available in *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 1999* (Cat. no. 4710.0).

APPENDIX 1

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS

Information on the housing characteristics of the Indigenous population have previously been available from the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing and from the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS). Table A1 provides estimates from these two collections as well as the AHS. Selected data from the 1999 CHINS is provided in table 13.

Care is needed in comparing the data in table A1. Although the estimates available from the three sources are based on the same underlying concepts, there are differences in their collection methodologies, definitions, questions and estimation procedures which affect the comparability of the data. Caution must also be exercised when comparing Indigenous characteristics across time due to the increase in the overall number of Indigenous households from 1991 to 1999 which cannot be explained by natural increase and household changes alone. Much of the unexplained growth may be attributed to an increasing willingness for persons to identify as Indigenous in ABS collections. This means that comparisons across time may be comparing different populations to some degree rather than measuring an actual change within the one population.

CENSUS

The five yearly Census is a comprehensive source of information on the Indigenous population which enables comparisons with other Australians. The Census also provides information for small geographic regions. However, the Census contains only a limited range of housing questions, and the form is largely completed by people answering the questions by themselves, without an interviewer present.

To allow comparisons with 1999 AHS Indigenous estimates, Census data has been modified in two ways:

- data on Indigenous households have been rederived to conform with the definition of Indigenous household used in the AHS (i.e. any household which contained at least one person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin aged 15 years or over). The Census definition of an Indigenous household is one where either the reference person or their spouse is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin; and
- Indigenous households in sparsely settled or remote areas of Australia have been excluded, based on 1991 and 1996 sparse Statistical Local Areas (SLAs), respectively.

NATSIS

The 1994 NATSIS was a survey of approximately 17,500 Indigenous persons (about 6.6% of Indigenous adults). The survey used trained Indigenous interviewers to collect information in the areas of family and culture, health, housing, education and training, employment and income, and law and justice. Although the underlying concepts were the same as in the AHS, the questions and definitions differed slightly from those used in the AHS.

To allow comparisons with 1999 AHS Indigenous estimates, Indigenous households in sparsely settled or remote areas of Australia have been excluded from NATSIS data, based on 1991 sparsely settled SLAs. It should also be noted that NATSIS data presented in table A1 is based on a slightly different definition of Indigenous households to that used in the AHS (i.e. any household which contained at least one person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin aged 15 years or over). In the NATSIS a household was categorised as Indigenous if one or more members of the household identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

A1

INDIGENOUS HOUSEHOLDS: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS—CENSUS 1991, NATSIS 1994, CENSUS 1996, AHS 1999

<i>Selected characteristics</i>	<i>Census 91(a)</i>	<i>NATSIS 94(b)</i>	<i>Census 96(a)</i>	<i>AHS 99</i>
	%	%	%	%
Tenure				
Owner without a mortgage	12.8	13.8	13.6	12.8
Owner with a mortgage	18.2	14.7	18.3	26.0
Renter	64.1	66.0	61.9	58.2
Other tenure	5.0	2.2	3.1	*2.9
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household type				
One family	81.4	79.8	77.4	76.3
Two or more families	2.4	4.8	3.6	*2.4
Lone person	6.8	10.6	12.2	16.8
Group	9.4	2.7	6.8	4.5
Total(d)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dwelling structure				
Separate house	76.6	82.6	76.7	78.4
Semidetached	7.4	4.6	7.8	9.1
Flat	10.8	6.3	10.9	11.2
Total(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of bedrooms in the dwelling				
One	6.2	4.1	4.7	4.2
Two	21.0	13.4	19.8	21.2
Three	53.4	62.3	53.1	50.1
Four or more	16.4	15.6	18.8	23.7
Total(c)(e)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual residents in household				
One	9.4	11.0	12.2	16.8
Two	21.9	21.1	25.0	20.9
Three	20.4	17.4	20.4	19.2
Four or more	48.3	50.5	42.4	43.1
Total(c)	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Mean number of usual residents in household	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.3
	'000	'000	'000	'000
Estimated number of households	61.5	61.3	97.3	145.5

(a) The AHS was enumerated in non-sparsely settled areas of Australia. For comparability, Census data in this table are restricted to non-sparsely settled SLAs. These SLAs differed slightly between 1991 and 1996. Census data in this table are also restricted to the AHS definition of Indigenous households, for comparability. See Glossary.

(b) NATSIS data in this table are restricted to non-sparsely settled areas, based on 1991 SLAs. The definition of Indigenous households in the NATSIS differ slightly from the AHS. See Glossary.

(c) Includes households not applicable or not stated.

(d) Includes other household types.

(e) Includes dwellings with no bedrooms (e.g. bedsits).

APPENDIX 2

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

1 The 1999 Australian Housing Survey (AHS) estimates are derived using information obtained from occupants of a sample of households. Consequently, the estimates produced are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from the estimates that would have been obtained had all households been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate may vary from the true value.

2 There are about two chances in three (67%) that the sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all households had been surveyed, and about 19 chances in 20 (95%) that the difference will be less than two SEs.

3 There are two major factors which influence a SE:

- Sample size. In general, the larger the sample size, the more accurate the estimate and the smaller the SE. Thus more accurate estimates are expected at the Australia level than the State level due to the larger sample size involved.
- Variability of item values between households. If the reported values for the particular variable of interest are similar for all sampled households, then the likely difference between the estimate based on a sample and the true figure is small and this is reflected by a small SE.

4 Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate. In general, the size of a SE increases as the size of the estimate increases. (On the other hand, the RSE decreases as the size of the estimate increases.). Thus, large estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.

5 Very small estimates are subject to large RSEs, so that their value for most practical purposes is unreliable. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with RSEs of 25% or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates and percentages with RSEs between 25% and 50% are preceded by an asterisk (*) to indicate that they are subject to high RSEs and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50%, preceded by a double asterisk (**), are considered too unreliable for general use but may be used to aggregate with other estimates to provide derived estimates with RSEs of less than 25%.

6 Each individual estimate has its own SE, calculated using a group jack-knife variance estimation technique method. For reasons associated with space limitations, it is impractical to print the SE of each estimate in this publication. Instead, tables of SEs are supplied to enable readers to determine the SE for an estimate according to the size of that estimate.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES *continued*

7 The SE tables are derived from mathematical models, referred to as the SE models. The SE models summarise the relationship between the size of the estimate and its corresponding SE. They are used for describing the general level of the SEs for different estimates of the same size. It should be noted that there is some minor variation between SEs for estimates of the same size. Therefore, the resulting tables do not give the actual SE of a particular estimate, but rather a guide as to the magnitude of the SE for the estimate of that size. Separate models were calculated for Indigenous households and non-Indigenous households.

CALCULATING STANDARD ERRORS FOR TOTALS

8 SEs for the various types of estimates included in this publication can be calculated using Table A2.1. For example, the estimated number of Indigenous owners without a mortgage whose weekly housing costs fall within the range \$1–\$49 is 12,805. This estimate falls between 10,000 and 15,000. So, according to Table A2.1, the SE for this estimate will be between 1,900 and 2,250. The exact SE can be approximated by interpolation using the following general formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SE of estimate} &= \text{lower bound for SE} + ((\text{size of estimate} - \text{lower bound for estimate}) / (\text{upper bound for estimate} - \text{lower bound for estimate})) \times (\text{upper bound for SE} - \text{lower bound for SE}) \\ &= 1,900 + ((12,805 - 10,000) / (15,000 - 10,000)) \times (2,250 - 1,900) \\ &= 1,900 + (2,805 / 5,000) \times 350 \\ &= 2,100 \text{ (rounded to the nearest 10).} \end{aligned}$$

9 The relative standard error is equal to $2,100/12,805 = 16.4\%$.

10 Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the true value falls within the range 10,705 to 14,905, and about 19 chances in 20 that the true value falls within the range 8,605 to 17,005.

11 SEs for the estimates for non-Indigenous households can be calculated in the same way, using table A2.1

CALCULATING STANDARD ERRORS FOR PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES

12 Proportions and percentages, which are calculated from the ratio of two estimates, are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator.

13 For proportions and percentages, the denominator is an estimate of the number of households in a group, while the numerator is usually the number of households in a subgroup of the denominator group. The formula used to approximate the RSE of a proportion or percentage is:

$$RSE\%(x / y) = \sqrt{[RSE\%(x)]^2 - [RSE\%(y)]^2}$$

14 It should be noted that this formula can only be used when the numerator (x) is a subset of the denominator (y).

CALCULATING STANDARD
 ERRORS FOR PROPORTIONS
 AND PERCENTAGES
continued

15 For example, Table 2 indicated that 68.6% of Indigenous owners without a mortgage have weekly housing costs within the range \$1–\$49. This percentage is equal to the number of Indigenous households in this category whose weekly housing costs fall within the range \$1–\$49 (the numerator) divided by the number of Indigenous households in this category (the denominator). So to calculate the SE for this percentage, it is necessary to calculate SEs for the numerator and the denominator, and then use the formula above.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Numerator} &= \text{estimated percentage} \times \text{denominator} \\ &= 68.6\% \times 18,657 \\ &= 12,805. \end{aligned}$$

16 The RSE for this estimate is 16.4%, as calculated in the previous example. Similarly, the RSE for the denominator is 12.9%. So the RSE% for the estimated percentage can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} RSE\%(x / y) &= \sqrt{[RSE\%(x)]^2 - [RSE\%(y)]^2} \\ &= \sqrt{16.4^2 - 12.9^2} \\ &= 10.1\% \end{aligned}$$

The corresponding SE for this estimate = 68.6 x 10.1% = 6.9. Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the true percentage falls within the range 61.7% to 75.5%, and about 19 chances in 20 that the true percentage falls within the range 54.8% to 82.4%.

CALCULATING STANDARD
 ERRORS FOR MEANS

17 Tables 1 and 13 indicate that the mean number of usual residents in Indigenous households is 3.3. The relative standard error for this estimate is 0.9%.

CALCULATING STANDARD
 ERRORS FOR MEANS AND
 MEDIAN IN TABLE 6

18 In Table 6 of this publication estimates are provided for mean weekly income, median weekly income and mean weekly housing costs. Given that there were only a small number of these estimates in the publication SEs were calculated for each estimate rather than using a model. See table A2.2.

CALCULATING STANDARD
 ERRORS FOR ESTIMATES
 FROM NATSIS 94

19 SEs for the estimates from the NATSIS 94 can be calculated from table A2.1, using the methods described above. It should be noted, however, that the NATSIS estimates have been restricted to non-sparsely settled areas, and it was not possible to adjust the SEs in table A2.1 to account for this. These SEs should therefore be used with caution.

A2.1 STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

	<i>AHS Indigenous</i>		<i>AHS Non-Indigenous</i>		<i>NATSIS</i>	
	<i>SE</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>RSE</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Size of estimate						
100	80	80.0	40	40.0	55	54.7
200	140	70.0	80	40.0	79	39.6
300	200	66.7	130	43.3	97	32.4
500	310	62.0	210	42.0	125	25.0
700	400	57.1	290	41.4	147	20.9
1,000	520	52.0	410	41.0	173	17.3
1,500	680	45.3	580	38.7	207	13.8
2,000	820	41.0	750	37.5	234	11.7
2,500	950	38.0	900	36.0	256	10.3
3,000	1 050	35.0	1 050	35.0	276	9.2
3,500	1 150	32.9	1 200	34.3	293	8.4
4,000	1 200	30.0	1 300	32.5	310	7.7
5,000	1 350	27.0	1 550	31.0	338	6.8
7,000	1 600	22.9	2 000	28.6	384	5.5
10,000	1 900	19.0	2 550	25.5	436	4.4
15,000	2 250	15.0	3 350	22.3	502	3.3
20,000	2 450	12.3	4 000	20.0	553	2.8
30,000	2 800	9.3	5 100	17.0	628	2.1
40,000	3 050	7.6	6 000	15.0	680	1.8
50,000	3 250	6.5	6 750	13.5	732	1.5
100,000	3 700	3.7	9 500	9.5	884	0.9
150,000	3 900	2.6	11 300	7.5	979	0.7
200,000	..	..	12 650	6.3	..	..
300,000	..	..	14 650	4.9	..	..
500,000	..	..	17 250	3.5	..	..
1,000,000	..	..	20 600	2.1	..	..
2,000,000	..	..	23 400	1.2	..	..
5,000,000	..	..	25 800	0.5	..	..
10,000,000	..	..	26 200	0.3	..	..

A2.2 RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS (%) OF MEANS AND MEDIANS USED IN TABLE 6

	<i>Quintile 1</i>	<i>Quintile 2</i>	<i>Quintile 3</i>	<i>Quintile 4</i>	<i>Quintile 5</i>	<i>Total</i>
Indigenous						
Mean weekly income	8.6	6.3	9.8	12.8	105.8	36.8
Median weekly income	17.2	8.8	13.1	11.3	85.6	30.0
Mean housing costs	6.1	10.0	10.2	20.6	16.6	6.5
Non-Indigenous						
Mean weekly income	2.4	1.6	3.0	3.4	27.6	7.7
Median weekly income	1.0	2.8	4.2	4.2	14.5	8.2
Mean housing costs	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.9	5.5	1.5

APPENDIX 3

SURVEY OUTPUT AND DISSEMINATION

1 This appendix describes the range of data to be made available from the 1999 Australian Housing Survey (AHS) in both published and unpublished form. The program of publications and other releases and the prices quoted in this publication are subject to change.

DATA SERVICES

2 Tabulations can be made available in printed or electronic form. Each request is costed individually and quotes are provided prior to completion. Indigenous households from the supplementary sample have been combined with Indigenous households from the main sample to produce a single data set containing all Indigenous households. Information from this data set will be available in a series of selected cross-tabulations and as special data requests. For further information and requests for unpublished data from the AHS Indigenous sample, contact the National Centre for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Statistics on Darwin 1800 633 216. Further information on other aspects of the AHS can be obtained from the AHS contact officer on 02 6252 5508.

3 Tables can be produced on request to meet individual user needs. Subject to confidentiality and sampling variability constraints, it is possible to produce tables incorporating data items, populations and geographic areas selected to meet individual requirements. However, users should be aware that as the level of detail or disaggregation increases, the number of respondents contributing to data cells decreases. This will result in an increase in the sample error. With particular regard to the Indigenous data set, results are not available at the State or Territory level due to the small Indigenous sample size which will only support estimates aggregated at the broad national level.

STATISTICAL CONSULTANCY SERVICES

4 The ABS offers a specialist consultancy service to assist users with more complex statistical information needs. Users may wish to have the unit record data analysed according to their own needs, or may require information not included in regular publications. Services include assistance with the analysis of survey data and application of statistical techniques (such as regression analysis, factor analysis and hypothesis testing). This consultancy attracts a service charge. For further information, contact the Statistical Consultancy Service in the State or Territory ABS offices listed on the back cover of this publication.

CONFIDENTIALISED UNIT RECORD FILE

5 For clients wanting to produce their own tabulations and conduct manipulations of survey estimates, a hierarchical confidentialised unit record file (CURF) for the main sample of the AHS will be released subject to approval from the Australian Statistician. To protect the confidentiality of individual persons and households some data items are removed from the file and the level of detail for some items is reduced. The CURF will be available on CD-ROM and is priced at \$8,000. Clients wishing to register interest in this data file should telephone the AHS contact officer on 02 6252 5508. Due to confidentiality requirements a CURF for the Indigenous sample will not be produced.

INTERNET RELEASES

6 Selected text and tabular information from the summary publication are available on the ABS Website (<http://www.abs.gov.au>).

SUPPORTING MATERIAL

7 Sample copies of the 1999 AHS questionnaire, prompt cards and a list of the data items collected in the survey are available to assist clients in analysing AHS data. These products are available either electronically or in hard copy form.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

8 Other ABS publications which may be of interest are outlined below. However, care should be taken when comparing data from the different sources due to the different methodologies used in collections. Please note, older publications may no longer be available through ABS bookshops but are available through ABS libraries.

Australian Housing Survey: Housing Characteristics, Costs and Conditions 1999 (Cat. no. 4182.0)

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

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

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

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GLOSSARY

- Alterations and additions** Alterations or additions involve any work which significantly changes the original condition of the dwelling or its surrounding land. Some examples of alterations or additions include changing the position of internal walls in a dwelling, adding additional rooms, renovating a kitchen or bathroom, installing a swimming pool, replacing a wooden fence with a metal one, building a garage, etc.
- Cash income** Gross current usual cash receipts that are of a regular and recurring nature received by the household or its members at annual or more frequent intervals, from employment, own business, the lending of assets, and transfers from government, private organisations and other households. If income is reported on other than a weekly basis, such as fortnightly, monthly or for the previous financial year, it is pro-rated to a weekly equivalent amount.
- Couple** Two people usually residing in the same household who share a social, economic and emotional bond usually associated with marriage and who consider their relationship to be a marriage or marriage-like union. This relationship is identified by the presence of a registered marriage or de facto marriage.
- Dependent child** All people aged under 15 years; and people aged 15 to 24 years who are full-time students, have a parent in the household and do not have a partner or child of their own in the household.
- Dwelling** A structure, or a discrete space within a structure, intended for people to live in or where a person or group of people live. Thus a structure that people actually live in is a dwelling regardless of its intended purpose, but a vacant structure is only a dwelling if intended for human residence. A dwelling may include one or more rooms used as an office or workshop provided the dwelling is in residential use.

Dwelling condition In the CHINS, the condition of permanent dwellings owned or managed by an Indigenous housing organisation was categorised according to the extent of repairs required at the time of enumeration in the following way:

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

Low, medium and high cost areas were defined according to ATSI Region and the Torres Strait area based on relative building costs provided in *Rawlinsons Australian Construction Handbook 1999* (Perth, Rawlhouse Publishing). See *Need for repairs to dwelling* for AHS.

Earner A person (excluding a dependent child) who is employed. The earnings of a dependent child are included in total household income.

Employed A person aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (includes employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked one hour or more, without pay, in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- were employers, own account workers or contributing family workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Family Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.

Flat	A self-contained dwelling without its own private grounds and usually in a block of flats, units or apartments sharing one or more common entrance foyers or stairwells. This category also includes flats attached to houses (e.g. granny flats) and freestanding garages, etc. converted to flats.
Government cash pensions, benefits and allowances	Gross current usual (weekly equivalent) cash receipts from government pensions, benefits and allowances paid to persons, families or households.
Gross income	Regular cash receipts before tax or other deductions are made.
Gross weekly income quintiles	<p>Quintiles are formed by ranking the population by ascending gross weekly income and then dividing the ranked population into five equal groups. The values which correspond to gross weekly income quintiles used in this publication are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For Indigenous households: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lowest Less than or equal to \$342 Second \$343 to \$524 Third \$525 to \$854 Fourth \$855 to \$1,297 Highest More than \$1,297 ■ For non-Indigenous households: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lowest Less than or equal to \$308 Second \$309 to \$597 Third \$598 to \$967 Fourth \$968 to \$1,479 Highest More than \$1,479
Group household	A household consisting of two or more unrelated people where all persons are aged 15 years or over. There are no reported couple relationships, parent-child relationships or other blood relationships in these households.
Household	<p>A group of people who live and eat together as a single unit within a dwelling. This may be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or ■ a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person.

Housing costs	<p>Housing costs are the ongoing outlays incurred by a dwelling's occupants in providing for their shelter. The housing related outlays that contribute to housing costs in the 1999 AHS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ mortgage or loan repayments (secured or unsecured) where the purpose of the loan is to buy or build, add to or alter the dwelling; ■ rental payments; ■ water and general council rates; ■ land tax payments; ■ body corporate or strata title payments; and ■ expenditure on repairs and maintenance for the dwelling. <p>Only payments which relate to the dwelling occupied at time of interview i.e. the respondent's usual place of residence are included. Payments for other dwellings are not regarded as housing costs, even if the usual dwelling has been offered as security.</p> <p>For further information regarding the derivation of housing costs in the 1999 AHS, refer to Appendix 1: Measuring Housing Costs, <i>Australian Housing Survey, Housing Characteristics, Costs and Conditions</i> (Cat. no. 4182.0).</p>
Housing utilisation	Provides a measure of the bedroom requirements of a household according to household size and composition (see Explanatory Notes).
Indigenous household	<p>For the AHS and Census data included in this publication a household which contains at least one person who is of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin and who is aged 15 years or over.</p> <p>In the NATSIS, a household was categorised as Indigenous if one or more members of the household identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.</p>
Labour force status	A person's standing in relation to the currently economically active segment of the population. A person may be classified as employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.
Landlord	The entity with which the person or household obtains the contractual right to occupy the dwelling. It is the legal entity to whom rent is paid or with whom the tenure contract or arrangement is made.
Lone parent	A person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.
Lone person household	A household comprised of an individual who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household.
Mean	The sum of values divided by the number of values.

Median	The middle value of a set of values when the values are sorted in order.
Need for repairs to dwelling	For the purposes of AHS data in this publication, a summary measure of need for repairs to dwelling was derived from two variables, <i>need for external repairs</i> and <i>need for internal repairs</i> . See Explanatory Notes (paragraph 14) for details of the derivation used to create this measure.
Negative income	The loss incurred by an unincorporated enterprise or from rental property when the operating expenses and depreciation exceed the gross receipts.
Non-dependent child	A natural, step, adopted or foster child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged over 15 years and who is not a full-time student aged 15–24 years, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the household.
Not in the labour force	A person who, during the reference week, was not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined.
One parent with dependent children	A household consisting of a lone parent with dependent children only or a lone parent with dependent and non-dependent children.
Other cash income	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ life assurance annuity benefits such as superannuation; ■ regular cash receipts from private organisations such as insurance payments (including workers' compensation), and private scholarships or study allowances; ■ regular receipts from other households in the form of child support/maintenance, inheritances and trust funds; and ■ net receipts accruing in the current reference period as a result of ownership of assets. This comprises returns from financial assets (interest, dividends), from physical assets (rents) and from intellectual assets (royalties).
Other couple household	A household containing a couple with non-dependent children only or a couple with dependent and non-dependent children. These households may also contain other relatives.
Other household	A household consisting of a lone parent with non-dependent children only, with or without other relatives. It also includes households with multiple families.
Other private dwelling	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ movable dwellings (e.g. caravans, campervans, mobile homes, houseboats, other boats equipped with berths, site sheds, demountables, etc.); and ■ improvised or makeshift dwellings (e.g. tents, rough shacks, tarps, lean-tos, offices or vehicles not converted for dwelling purposes, etc.).

Other landlord A household paying rent to:

- a parent or other relative in the same dwelling;
- the owner/manager of a caravan park;
- an employer (including a government authority);
- a housing cooperative, community or church group; or
- any other landlord not included elsewhere.

Other renter A household paying rent to:

- a parent or other relative in the same dwelling;
- the owner/manager of a caravan park;
- an employer (including a government authority);
- a housing cooperative, community or church group; or
- any other landlord not included elsewhere.

Other tenure A tenure type other than owner or renter. It includes:

- life tenure schemes;
- rent/buy (or shared equity) schemes; or
- tenure types not included elsewhere (e.g. house-sitting, payment in kind for a specific service).

Owner with a mortgage A household's tenure type is owner with a mortgage if anyone in the household is making payments on a mortgage or loans secured against the dwelling, regardless of the purpose of the mortgage or secured loan.

Owner without a mortgage A household's tenure type is owner without a mortgage if no-one in the household is making payments on a mortgage or loans secured against the dwelling. (Thus persons who have repaid a loan but technically not discharged the associated mortgage are included in this category.)

Principal source of cash income The source from which the greatest amount of cash income is received. If the total income of the household is zero or negative, the principal source is undefined.

Private dwelling A self-contained dwelling intended for occupation by one or more usual residents; or movable, makeshift or improvised dwellings occupied by one or more usual residents.

Private dwelling structure	<p>Determined by the structure of the building that contains the dwelling. In this publication, dwellings are grouped into one of four categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ separate house; ▪ semidetached; ▪ flat; and ▪ and other private dwelling.
Private landlord	<p>A household paying rent to a real estate agent; parent or other relative, or another person not in the same dwelling.</p>
Reference person	<p>The reference person for each household is chosen by applying, to all usual residents aged 15 years and over in the household, the selection criteria below, in order of precedence, until a single appropriate reference person is identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the person with the highest tenure type ranked from owner without a mortgage, owner with a mortgage, renter, other tenure; ▪ the person with the highest income; ▪ the eldest person. <p>For example, in a household containing a lone parent with a non-dependent child, the person with the highest tenure will become the reference person. If the non-dependent child is an owner with a mortgage and the lone parent lives in the dwelling rent free, the non-dependent child will become the reference person. If both individuals have the same tenure, the one with the higher income will be the reference person. However, if both individuals have the same income, the reference person is the elder.</p>
Rent	<p>A return or payment made periodically by a tenant to an owner or landlord in return for lodgement.</p>
Rent/buy (or shared equity) scheme	<p>The household is both purchasing some equity in the dwelling, and paying rent for the remainder.</p>
Rent free	<p>A household where no money is exchanged for lodgement but the household is not an owner of the dwelling.</p>
Renter	<p>A household where money is exchanged to another person or organisation in return for lodging. In this publication, renters are further classified into one of three broad types according to whom rent is paid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ State or Territory housing authority; ▪ private landlord; ▪ other landlord.

Repairs and maintenance	Repairs and maintenance involve any work undertaken with the purpose of either preventing deterioration or repairing something to its original condition. Repairs and maintenance are usually of a lesser value than alterations and additions. Some examples include replacing washers, replacing broken roof tiles, re-painting internal walls, etc.
Semidetached	This category covers dwellings with their own private grounds and no dwelling above or below. A key feature of these dwellings is that they are either attached in some structural way to one or more dwellings or are separated from neighbouring dwellings by less than 1/2 a metre. Examples include semidetached, row or terrace houses, townhouses, and villa units. Multi-storey townhouses or units are separately identified from those which are single storey.
Separate house	A self-contained dwelling which is separated from other dwellings by at least 0.5 metres. This category also includes houses that have an attached flat (e.g. a granny flat), shop, office, etc. The attached flat will be included in the flat category.
Sparsely settled area	Refers to Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) in remote areas in which the dwelling density for the SLA as a whole was less than 0.057 dwellings per square kilometres (or 57 dwellings per 100 square kilometres). In 1999, approximately 184,958 people lived in sparsely settled areas, of whom about 73,105 were Indigenous and 111,853 were non-Indigenous.
Tenure type	The nature of a person's or household's legal right to occupy the dwelling in which they usually reside. It is determined by responses to questions about ownership, payment to purchase, and rental arrangements. In this publication, households are grouped into one of four broad tenure categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ owner without a mortgage; ■ owner with a mortgage; ■ renter; and ■ other tenure.

Unemployed A person aged 15 years and over who was not employed during the reference week, had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and;

- was available for work in the reference week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the reference week); or
- was waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and would have started in the reference week if the job had been available then; or
- was waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week (including the whole of the reference week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

Wage or salary cash income Gross current usual (weekly equivalent) wages or salary from an employer or own limited liability (incorporated) company.

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