Chapter 6

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Chapter 6

HOUSING

Access to adequate housing is a basic human right and is fundamental to child health and family wellbeing. It is a regrettable reality that many Aboriginal families live in housing which is inadequate to their needs and local environmental circumstances. Historically, there have been problems in the way houses for Aboriginal people have been financed, built and maintained. Until quite recently, most Aboriginal communities have not had enforceable building codes or standards which address the particular requirements of Aboriginal people living in remote or very isolated regions. In some areas, high household occupancy levels place excessive strain on housing hardware with resultant breakdown of facilities critical to environmental health, such as the water supply, waste removal and power facilities. This chapter details the characteristics of the housing available to families with Aboriginal children and describes how this varies across Western Australia. It also examines some of the 'non-shelter' benefits of housing through an analysis of how housing quality is associated with family health and functioning as well as indicators of children's health, development and wellbeing.

SUMMARY

The Western Australian Aboriginal Child Health Survey (WAACHS) collected a range of information about the characteristics of the dwelling that was home to each Aboriginal child involved in the survey.

The vast majority of dwellings with Aboriginal children reported having functional facilities for washing people and clothing, to remove waste, and enable food to be stored and prepared. Fewer dwellings had flyscreens fitted to keep out vermin and pests, plants to reduce the impact of dust, or facilities to control the temperature of the living environment, although this varied considerably depending on the level of relative isolation.

Housing tenure

The majority of households with Aboriginal children were renting (71 per cent). Another 16 per cent of households were paying off the dwelling they were living in, while 7 per cent owned the dwelling outright.

Statistical modelling identified nine factors independently associated with home ownership (that is, owning the home outright or paying it off):

- *Level of Relative Isolation.* Relative to those households in the Perth metropolitan area, the likelihood of homes being owned was reduced in all other areas of relative isolation. This was particularly evident in areas of high and extreme relative isolation, where households were five and 20 times less likely to be owned, respectively, than in Perth.
- *Education level.* Relative to households where the household carer had completed ten years of education, households where the carer had completed 11–12 years were over one and a half times more likely to be owned by someone in the house. The likelihood increased to two and a half times in households where the carer had completed 13 years or more of education.

SUMMARY *(continued)*

- *Employment status.* When the household carer was employed at the time of the survey, the household was over one and a half times more likely to be owned than when the carer was not employed.
- *Aboriginal status of the household carer.* When the household carer identified as being Aboriginal, the dwelling was two times less likely to be owned than households with a non-Aboriginal household carer.
- *Age of the household carer.* The likelihood of a home being owned increased with the age of the household carer.
- *Household composition.* Households were almost three times more likely to be owned when classified as two original parent type or two parent step/blended type, relative to households classified as sole parent type.
- *Housing quality.* There was a significantly reduced likelihood of home ownership in houses with one or more indicator of poor quality relative to those with none.
- *Financial strain.* Households where the household carer indicated no financial strain (i.e. where carers could save a lot, save a bit every now and again, or have some money left over but spend it) were around one and a half times more likely to be owned than households under financial strain.
- *Overuse of alcohol causing problems in the household.* When overuse of alcohol was causing problems in the household, there was an almost two times lower likelihood of home ownership than when this type of problem was not present.

Level of household occupancy

Overall, 15 per cent of dwellings with Aboriginal children were classified as households with high occupancy levels (overcrowded).

Statistical modelling identified ten factors independently associated with high household occupancy:

- *Level of Relative Isolation.* There was an increased likelihood of high household occupancy in areas of moderate, high and extreme isolation, relative to the Perth metropolitan area.
- *Whether the household carer spoke an Aboriginal language.* Households were less likely to be overcrowded when the household carer did not speak an Aboriginal language or spoke a few words relative to households where the household carer could speak an Aboriginal language in conversation.
- *Household composition.* Households were less likely to be overcrowded when the household was classified as sole parent type, and more likely to be overcrowded when classified as two parent step/blended type, than when classified as two original parent type.
- *Housing quality.* There was a significantly greater likelihood of high household occupancy in houses with one or more indicators of poor housing quality relative to those with none.

SUMMARY *(continued)*

- *Housing tenure.* Households that were rented were almost two times less likely to be overcrowded than those households that were owned outright.
- *Life stress events.* Higher levels of life stress were positively associated with high household occupancy. Specifically, those households that had experienced seven or more life stress events in the 12 months prior to the survey were almost twice as likely to have high household occupancy than households reporting 0–2 life stress events.
- *Overuse of alcohol causing problems in the household.* When overuse of alcohol was causing problems in the household, there was an increased likelihood of overcrowded conditions relative to other households.
- *Difficulty renting.* Households where the household carer reported difficulty in renting the dwelling were more than three times less likely to have overcrowded living conditions than rented households where the carers had no such difficulties.
- *Number of neighbourhood problems.* Relative to households with 0–1 reported neighbourhood problems, (i.e. households in the lowest quartile of problems), those with 2–5 (second quartile), and 11–18 (fourth quartile) problems were almost two times less likely to be in overcrowded living conditions.
- *Crime victimisation.* Households with at least one member who had been the victim of a crime (theft, assault, property damage or any other crime) in the last three years were more than two times less likely to be overcrowded than other households.

Housing quality

To measure the standard of housing quality a set of indicators was constructed based on the healthy living practices outlined in the National Framework for Indigenous Housing. In addition, an overall index of housing quality was derived from these indicators. The term 'poor housing quality' is used to describe the 16 per cent of dwellings with three or more indicators of poor housing quality.

Statistical modelling identified eight factors independently associated with poor housing quality:

- *Level of Relative Isolation.* Dwellings in areas of extreme isolation were over five times more likely to have three or more indicators of poor housing quality than dwellings in areas of no isolation. In areas of moderate and high isolation, the likelihoods were four times and three times, respectively, while in areas of low isolation dwellings were over one and a half times more likely to have three or more indicators of poor housing quality.
- *Socioeconomic status.* Dwellings in areas within the bottom 5% category of the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage were over four times more likely to have three or more indicators of poor housing quality than dwellings in areas within the top 50% of disadvantage.

SUMMARY *(continued)*

- *Overuse of alcohol causing problems in the household.* Where overuse of alcohol was causing problems in the household, there was almost twice the likelihood of having three or more indicators of poor housing quality than in other households.
- *Housing tenure.* Households that were being rented were two and a half times more likely to have three or more indicators of poor housing quality than households that were paying off their dwelling.
- *Choice of housing.* In households that had little or no choice when they moved into their current house, there was an increased likelihood of the dwelling having three or more indicators of poor housing quality.
- *Number of life stress events.* Households experiencing seven or more life stress events were over twice as likely to have poor housing quality than those who had experienced less than three life stress events in the past 12 months.
- *Family functioning.* Households with 'good' or 'fair' family functioning were over one and a half times as likely to report three or more indicators of poor housing quality as households with family functioning that was described as 'very good'.
- *Number of indicators of poor economic wellbeing.* Dwellings in which there were three indicators of poor economic wellbeing (household carer never been in paid work, household carer with below Year 10 education, and family financial strain) were four times more likely to have poor housing quality than dwellings with none of these indicators of poor economic wellbeing.

INTRODUCTION

Any discussion of the current housing circumstances of Western Australian Aboriginal families needs to be considered in the context of its history in the Aboriginal 'protection' laws that applied in Western Australia during the first half of the last century. This resulted in many Aboriginal people being confined to camps, missions and reserves without access to the kind of housing infrastructure or services generally available to non-Aboriginal people. When assimilation was abandoned as official government policy in the early 1970s, government-funded Aboriginal housing (except in reserves) was 'mainstreamed' and the State Housing Commission of Western Australia (now the Department of Housing and Works) assumed responsibility and control of housing for Aboriginal people in 1972.[1]

At the time of the survey the majority (71 per cent) of families with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children were living in rental accommodation. While Aboriginal people comprise just 3.5 per cent of the overall Western Australian population, they make up 18 per cent of tenants of public housing provided by Homeswest (the rental accommodation section of the Department of Housing and Works).[2] While the disadvantaged socioeconomic circumstances of Aboriginal families is one of the main reasons for this high level of public housing tenancy, it is also the case that communal ownership of land within discrete Aboriginal communities has precluded the possibility of individual home ownership for those living in such communities.

Access to affordable and appropriate housing is critical to breaking the cycle of disadvantage experienced by Aboriginal people. This was one of the key recommendations of the 2002 Gordon Inquiry report (the Inquiry into *Response by Government Agencies to Complaints of Family Violence and Child Abuse in Aboriginal Communities*).[3] The Gordon Inquiry identified poor housing as a key factor that both causes, and results from, family violence and child abuse, and called for improved collaboration between government departments (i.e. the Department of Housing and Works, Department for Community Development, Department of Justice and Department of Health) to achieve individual departmental objectives and more effectively coordinated services to Aboriginal communities.

DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS

The Western Australian Aboriginal Child Health Survey (WAACHS) collected a range of information about the characteristics of the dwelling that was home to each Aboriginal child involved in the survey. An overview of these characteristics, including dwelling structure, housing tenure (including government housing), ease of acquisition of rental property, crowding, and other places of residence was reported in Volume One.[2] This section recaps some of these characteristics, provides additional details on the condition of housing facilities and the dwelling environment, and provides a more extensive analyses of two important aspects of housing — housing tenure and occupancy levels. The concept of housing quality is covered separately later in this chapter.

ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLD AND DWELLING LEVEL DATA IN THIS CHAPTER

Differentiating households and dwellings in the WAACHS

In the Census of Population and Housing, allowance is made for the possibility of more than one household living in a single dwelling and, indeed, for a household to comprise more than one family.[4] However, in the WAACHS, the distinction between dwellings, households and families was found to have little importance. Recognising that Aboriginal families living together often contain extended family relationships, there were hardly any cases where two or more unrelated families were found to be living in the same household. There were also no cases found where multiple households were residing in the same dwelling. See *Dwellings* in the *Glossary* for more information.

In this chapter, the terms household and family are used interchangeably, while the term dwelling is used to describe the physical structure in which a household or family is living.

Reporting data at the household/dwelling level

A significant proportion of analysis in earlier chapters is based on data reported by the 12,600 primary carers of Aboriginal children in Western Australia. However, this chapter differs to previous chapters in that it reports on the 11,400 households and dwellings with Aboriginal children. In order to analyse the characteristics of these households and dwellings, primary carers were asked a series of questions relating to the quality, nature and condition of their housing (in the Carer's questionnaire). The results from analysing these primary carer responses have been presented in this chapter at the household/dwelling level — that is, data have been presented for the 11,400 households with Aboriginal children in Western Australia and not for the 12,600 primary carers that responded to these questions.

As noted in Volume One — *The Health of Aboriginal Children and Young People*, there were some instances where more than one primary carer was living in the same dwelling. Therefore, in order to exclude multiple assessments of individual dwellings in these instances, the analyses in this chapter are restricted to assessments of one carer per dwelling.

A single assessment for each household was achieved by nominating a 'household carer', whose assessment of the housing items was used to analyse dwelling level outcomes. The 'household carer' was identified by selecting the primary carer listed first in the Household Record Form (HRF). It was assumed that the 'household carer', being the first primary carer listed on the HRF when the household was interviewed, would be the most likely to have good knowledge about the characteristics of the dwelling.

The efficacy of this approach was tested by analysing primary carer responses to dwelling level variables in households that had more than one primary carer.

Continued . . . .

ANALYSIS OF HOUSEHOLD AND DWELLING LEVEL DATA IN THIS CHAPTER *(continued)*

Of the 11,400 households with Aboriginal children, 760 households (6.7 per cent; CI: 5.5%–8.0%) contained more than one primary carer. When comparing the separate primary carer responses to dwelling level variables in each of these 760 households, some variation was observed. While the amount of variation differed for each question, there was generally a high level of agreement between primary carers who shared the same dwelling.

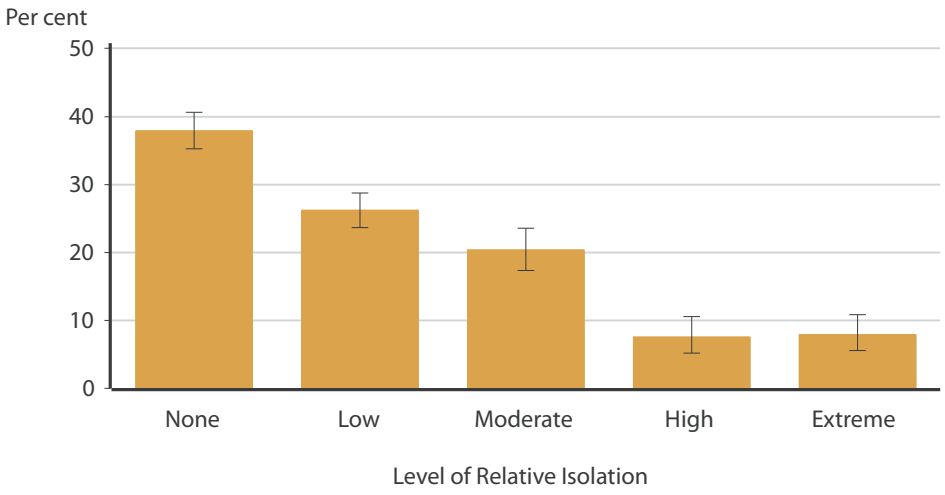
Further, at an aggregate level, the responses of the 11,400 'household carers' were compared with those of all 12,600 primary carers across the same range of housing variables. The aggregate differences were negligible, with no significant difference observed in the pattern of relationships nor the relative sizes of the estimates.

While it would be ideal to include the opinions of all carers in a dwelling, it was simply not possible to do so in any meaningful way in the context of a dwelling level analysis. For example, certain elements of a dwelling, such as the number of bedrooms it contains, can only have one correct observation. Conflicting responses to these types of questions are unable to be resolved. Therefore we used the method described above to obtain a dwelling level dataset that could be analysed meaningfully, and with a minimum of bias.

While analysis of key housing variables in this chapter has been conducted at the dwelling level (11,400 dwellings), additional analysis of dwelling outcomes was required using characteristics associated with the primary carer (such as education level, labour force status and level of family functioning). This was achieved by using the responses of the 11,400 'household carers'.

At the time of the survey there were 11,400 dwellings with Aboriginal children in Western Australia. Figure 6.1 illustrates how these dwellings are distributed across levels of relative isolation. Just over one-third (37.9 per cent; CI: 35.3%–40.6%) of dwellings with Aboriginal children were located in the Perth metropolitan area (no isolation), while the proportions in areas of high isolation and extreme isolation were 7.6 per cent (CI: 5.2%–10.6%) and 7.9 per cent (CI: 5.6%–10.9%), respectively.

FIGURE 6.1: DWELLINGS, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



Source: Table 6.1

DWELLING STRUCTURE

The WAACHS and 1993 Western Australian Child Health Survey (WA CHS) data indicate that over 90 per cent of both families with Aboriginal children and all families were living in a separate house — 91.4 per cent (CI: 89.6%–93.0%) and 91.1 per cent (CI: 88.1%–94.1%), respectively (Table 6.2). While the data for dwelling structure were similar for these two population groups, there were vast differences in other aspects of housing, such as housing tenure and occupancy levels.

WATER SUPPLY

Dwellings with running water

At the time of the survey, 96.7 per cent (CI: 95.8%–97.5%) of the 11,400 dwellings in Western Australia with Aboriginal children had running water (Table 6.3). One in ten (9.2 per cent; CI: 7.3%–11.5%) dwellings had their running water supplied from sources other than town or scheme water supplies (Table 6.4).

For 98.7 per cent (CI: 98.0%–99.2%) of the 11,000 dwellings with running water, the supply was in the house, and in 98.3 per cent (CI: 97.6%–96.8%) of dwellings the running water was working OK (Tables 6.5 & 6.6).

Dwellings with bath or shower facilities

Primary carers were asked whether their house had a bath or shower that allowed both adults and children to wash. Such facilities were available in 97.0 per cent (CI: 96.0%–97.8%) of dwellings, and in almost all of these cases they were located inside the house (98.1 per cent; CI: 97.4%–98.7%) (Tables 6.7 & 6.8).

In the majority of dwellings with bath or shower facilities, the facilities were reported to be working OK (97.6 per cent; CI: 96.8%–98.4%) (Table 6.9). However, one in twenty houses (5.8 per cent; CI: 4.6%–7.0%) had no hot water for bath or shower facilities (Table 6.10).

LAUNDRY FACILITIES

Primary carers were asked whether the house had a laundry area. In 95.6 per cent (CI: 94.6%–96.5%) of dwellings, laundry facilities were available — and 96.0 per cent (CI: 94.8%–97.2%) of these were located inside the house (Tables 6.11, 6.12). For the 240 dwellings without a laundry area, 89.1 per cent (CI: 75.4%–96.2%) had a laundry area nearby that they could use if needed (Table 6.13).

WASTE REMOVAL

Toilet facilities

Almost all dwellings with Aboriginal children had a toilet that worked (96.7 per cent; CI: 95.9%–97.4%) (Table 6.14). In 96.1 per cent (CI: 95.0%–97.1%) of these dwellings the working toilet was located inside the house (Table 6.15). Carers were also asked whether another toilet was available for their use if their toilet was not working. The residents of almost three in ten (29.3 per cent; CI: 26.8%–32.0%) dwellings with a working toilet had no alternative toilet facilities in the event that theirs ceased to work (Table 6.16).

Organised household rubbish removal

The majority of dwellings with Aboriginal children had an organised rubbish removal facility (95.3 per cent; CI: 93.9%–96.6%) (Table 6.17). One in twelve households (7.8 per cent; CI: 6.5%–9.1%) said that rubbish was not removed often enough (Table 6.18).

COOKING FACILITIES

Somewhere to cook and prepare a meal

At the time of the survey, 96.8 per cent (CI: 95.9%–97.6%) of dwellings had somewhere to cook a meal. For dwellings in areas of extreme isolation, this proportion was 92.2 per cent (CI: 87.4%–95.7%), which was lower than the proportion reported in the Perth metropolitan area (97.4 per cent; CI: 96.4%–98.3%) (Table 6.19).

Somewhere to store food and cooking utensils

An estimated 94.8 per cent (CI: 93.5%–95.8%) of dwellings had somewhere cold to store food (Table 6.20), and 95.8 per cent (CI: 94.7%–96.8%) had somewhere to store food and cooking gear (Table 6.21). The proportion of dwellings that had somewhere cold to store food tended to decrease with increasing isolation. In the Perth metropolitan area, 97.4 per cent (CI: 96.3%–98.3%) had this facility, compared with 81.7 per cent (CI: 74.4%–87.2%) in areas of extreme isolation (Table 6.20).

Similarly, for storage of food and cooking utensils, 97.3 per cent (CI: 96.1%–98.2%) of dwellings in the Perth metropolitan area had such storage facilities, compared with 84.7 per cent (CI: 74.7%–91.8%) in areas of extreme isolation (Table 6.21).

Somewhere to wash up cooking utensils

Across the state, 97.3 per cent (CI: 96.5%–98.0%) of dwellings had washing up facilities. There was no difference across levels of relative isolation (Table 6.22).

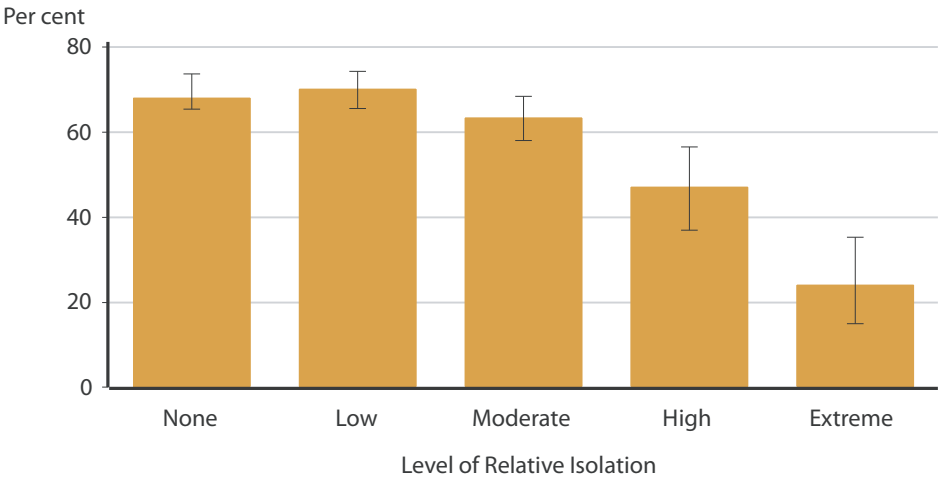
PROTECTION FROM VERMIN AND PESTS

Flyscreens on the doors and windows to keep insects and pests out

Almost one in five dwellings (19.1 per cent; CI: 16.8%–21.5%) had no flyscreens fitted on the doors and windows to keep out insects and pests (Table 6.23). Of the 8,930 dwellings that had flyscreens, the screens for one in five (19.7 per cent; CI: 17.5%–22.0%) were not considered to be in good condition (Table 6.24).

The proportion of dwellings with flyscreens in good condition varied considerably across levels of relative isolation. In areas of extreme isolation, less than a quarter (24.0 per cent; CI: 14.9%–35.3%) of dwellings had flyscreens that were in good condition, compared with 70.1 per cent (CI: 65.6%–74.3%) in areas of low isolation and 69.6 per cent (CI: 65.4%–73.7%) in the Perth metropolitan area (Figure 6.2).

FIGURE 6.2: DWELLINGS — PROPORTION WITH FLYSCREENS IN GOOD CONDITION FITTED TO WINDOWS AND DOORS TO KEEP OUT VERMIN AND PESTS



Source: Table 6.25

REDUCING THE IMPACT OF DUST

At the time of the survey, 75.2 per cent (CI: 72.7%–77.5%) of dwellings had plants to keep the dust down. A significantly smaller proportion of dwellings in areas of extreme isolation had plants to keep the dust down (57.6 per cent; CI: 47.3%–67.7%) (Table 6.26).

The proportion of dwellings with plants was lowest in the region formerly known as Warburton ATSIC region (51.9 per cent; CI: 39.0%–66.0%) (see commentary box entitled *ICC regions* in Chapter One). This was significantly lower than the proportion in the regions of Derby (80.7 per cent; CI: 69.9%–89.1%), Narrogin (79.9 per cent; CI: 74.3%–84.8%) and Perth (78.8 per cent; CI: 74.8%–82.3%) (Table 6.27).

TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Household heating

At the time of the survey, 60.9 per cent (CI: 58.6%–63.1%) of dwellings had heating for warmth in cold weather. However there was a significant difference across the former ATSIC regions (see commentary box entitled *ICC regions* in Chapter One). In the warmer northern regions very few dwellings had heating (Table 6.28).

Among the 6,910 dwellings across the state that did have heating, 96.8 per cent (CI: 95.7%–97.7%) of households reported that the heating was working OK (Table 6.29).

Shade or insulation to keep the house cool

Seven in ten dwellings across the state (71.7 per cent; CI: 69.4%–73.9%) had shade or insulation to keep the house cool. Again there was some variation across the former ATSIC regions (Table 6.30). In 4.4 per cent (CI: 3.4%–5.7%) of dwellings the shade or insulation was considered to be ineffective (Table 6.31).

Trees for shade

Over three-quarters (77.0 per cent; CI: 74.8%–79.1%) of dwellings had trees for shade. This was highest in areas of moderate isolation (85.1 per cent; CI: 81.9%–87.9%) and lowest in areas of extreme isolation (69.1 per cent; CI: 60.7%–76.5%) (Table 6.32). There were no significant differences across ATSIC regions.

HOUSING TENURE

Housing tenure describes the right of a household to occupy the dwelling in which they live. Those who own their own home or are in the process of purchasing it generally have greater security of tenure and scope to modify the dwelling. Further, results from earlier chapters and previous survey volumes have highlighted that housing tenure is a contributor to some important child and family outcomes, independent of a range of other contributing factors. For example:

- students aged 4–17 years living in rental accommodation were twice as likely to miss 26 days or more of school during the year than students living in homes that were owned or being bought[5]
- primary carers who were renting were three times less likely to have ever had a paid job than those who were paying off their own house (see Chapter Three)
- primary carers were one and a half times as likely to report family financial strain if they were renting compared with dwellings that were being purchased (see Chapter Three).

MEASURING HOME OWNERSHIP

To estimate the level of home ownership among households with Aboriginal children, the survey asked primary carers to describe the tenure type of the house in which they were living. Housing tenure reflects the legal right of a household to occupy a dwelling.

Primary carers were asked, 'is your dwelling':

- owned by you or any usual member of the household
- being paid off by you or any usual member of the household
- rented by you or any usual member of the household
- none of these
- don't know.

It should be noted that the responses to this question are based at the household level. Hence, in cases where there was more than one family in a household, tenure type is dependent on whether one or more persons in the household owned, were purchasing or renting the dwelling.

The WAACHS data indicate that 15.9 per cent (CI: 14.0%–17.9%) of households with Aboriginal children were paying off the dwelling they were living in, while 7.4 per cent (CI: 6.0%–9.1%) owned the dwelling outright. The vast majority of households with Aboriginal children were renting (70.7 per cent; CI: 68.2%–73.2%). A small proportion of households said that they had some other tenure type (3.6 per cent; CI: 2.6%–4.8%) (Table 6.33).

The 2001 Census told a similar story, with 65.6 per cent of the 14,464 Western Australian dwellings containing Indigenous households being rented, 19.0 per cent being purchased and 7.5 per cent fully owned. For the total population of Western Australia, the equivalent proportions were 24.0 per cent renting, 33.7 per cent being purchased and 37.5 per cent fully owned.[6]

PROSPECTS FOR INCREASING ABORIGINAL HOME OWNERSHIP

As shown in this chapter, almost three times the proportion of Aboriginal families rent their dwelling compared with non-Aboriginal families (66 per cent compared with 24 per cent).[6] Assisting low-income families to make the transition from rental accommodation to home ownership has been shown to be an effective poverty-reduction strategy in developed and developing countries.[7] Both the Western Australian and the Australian Government operate programs to assist Aboriginal people to build assets and become financially self-sufficient through owning their own homes.

Since 1995, the Western Australian Department of Housing and Works (DHW) has operated the *Aboriginal Home Ownership Scheme* as an initiative to assist more Aboriginal people to build assets and become financially self-sufficient through owning their own homes. Since its inception, this scheme has approved close to 600 housing loans totalling over $60 million up to June 30, 2006. This included 86 approved loans in 2004–05. However, due to significant price increases in the Western Australian housing market, only 62 loans were approved under this scheme in 2005–06.[8] The DHW has other schemes designed to assist low income earners into home ownership, such as *Keystart* and *Landstart*, but unlike the *Aboriginal Home Ownership Scheme*, these are not Aboriginal specific. *Keystart* offers low deposit home loans and *Landstart* provides vacant land and refurbished public housing for sale to existing tenants and the general public.[8]

The Australian Government also provides an alternative to mainstream financing for Aboriginal homebuyers via the *Home Ownership Programme* run by Indigenous Business Australia (IBA). IBA home loans are low deposit (minimum $3,000) and interest is kept below market rates, usually commencing at 4.5 per cent and rising to a capped maximum of 1 per cent below the market rate. In 2004–05 a total of 64 home loans were approved for Western Australian Aboriginal households under this programme.[9]

While these state and federal programs have produced tangible benefits for those families able to participate, their rate of take-up has not been sufficient to appreciably reduce the overall disparity between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal rates of home ownership at the population level. If the operation of the *Aboriginal Home Ownership Scheme* and the IBA *Home Ownership Programme* continue at their present rates, the longer term prospects for narrowing this gap remain limited. These schemes together approve around 130 home loans to Western Australian Aboriginal families per year. Assuming zero population growth, it will be many years before they enable the approximately 8,000 families with Aboriginal children presently in rental accommodation to purchase their own home.

Continued . . . .

PROSPECTS FOR INCREASING ABORIGINAL HOME OWNERSHIP *(continued)*

For example, if a target was set for 50 per cent of all Western Australian Aboriginal families with children now renting to be supported in purchasing their own home through either of these schemes, it would take around 30 years to achieve under their present operating conditions. However, given the projected growth of the Aboriginal population, its relative youthfulness and low levels of education and income,[10] this may take even longer.

This suggests the need for creating greater opportunities and incentives to encourage Aboriginal families to derive the social and economic benefits of asset-building through home ownership. These should include broader policy initiatives to raise the level and reliability of Aboriginal family income and savings, increasing the suitability and affordability of housing stock in areas where Indigenous people want to live and developing social marketing strategies to promote community awareness of the benefits and means of achieving home ownership.

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HOUSING TENURE

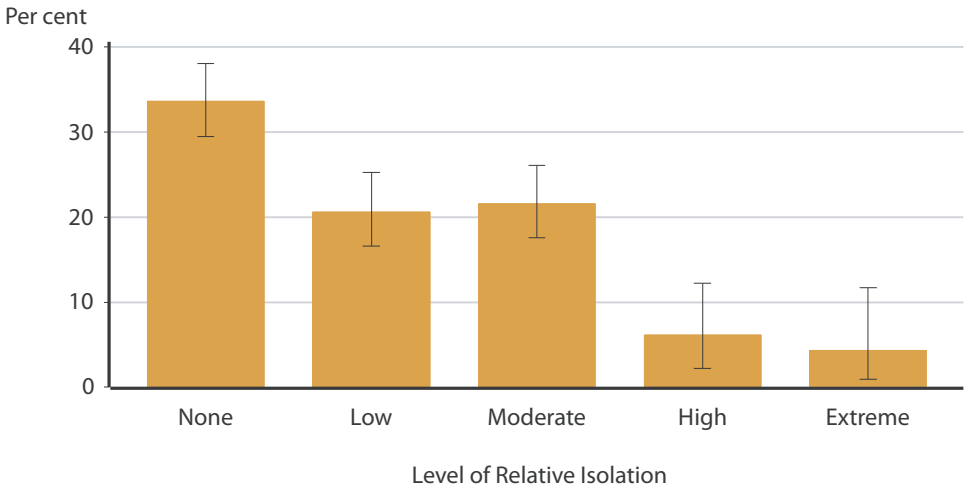
The following section outlines some of the key demographic factors associated with housing tenure. The material presented here is based on cross-tabulation analysis. This type of analysis allows us to observe what proportion of our study population exhibits a particular characteristic. Later in this chapter results from multivariate logistic regression models are presented, which report on the factors that are independently associated with home ownership (see the section entitled *Relative importance of factors associated with home ownership*). For an explanation of the differences between the two analysis methods, and how to interpret the results of each, see the section entitled *Analysis methods used in this volume* in Chapter One.

The term 'home ownership' is used in this chapter to collectively describe households that owned their dwelling outright or were purchasing their dwelling at the time of the survey.

Housing tenure by LORI

Levels of renting and home ownership vary by level of relative isolation. Less than one in ten households in areas of extreme (4.3 per cent; CI: 0.9%–11.7%) and high (6.1 per cent; CI: 2.2%–12.2%) relative isolation owned their own home or were paying it off. This proportion increased to around one in five in areas of moderate (21.6 per cent; CI: 17.6%–26.1%) and low isolation (20.6 per cent; CI: 16.6%–25.3%) and further, to one in three in the Perth metropolitan area (33.6 per cent; CI: 29.5%–38.1%) (Figure 6.3).

FIGURE 6.3: HOUSEHOLDS WITH ABORIGINAL CHILDREN — PROPORTION WHO OWNED OR WERE PAYING OFF THEIR OWN HOME, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION



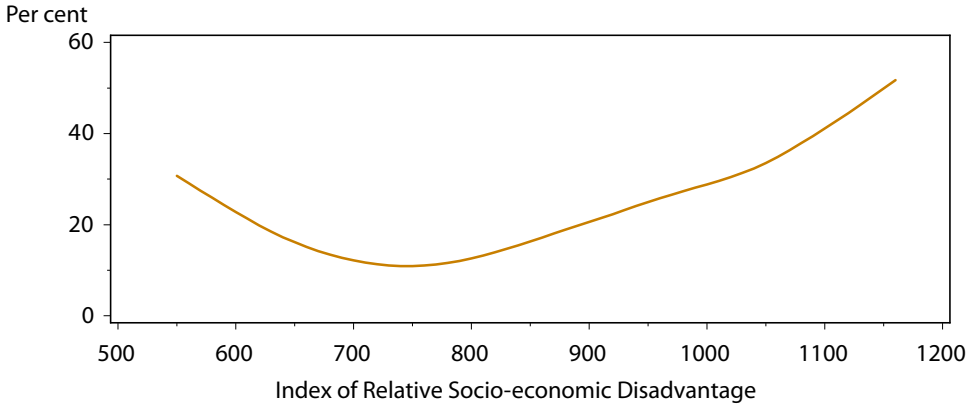
Source: Table 6.34

Housing tenure by socioeconomic status

There appeared to be a positive relationship between home ownership and socioeconomic status. The proportion of households that owned or were paying off their home was 13.4 per cent (CI: 9.6%–18.0%) in areas within the bottom 5% of the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (that is, the most disadvantaged areas); this increased to 24.4 per cent (CI: 20.2%–28.9%) for households in areas within the 10th to 25th percentile, and to 31.3 per cent (CI: 21.7%–41.2%) for those in areas within the top 50% of the index (Table 6.35).

The figure below shows the proportion of households with Aboriginal children who owned or were paying off their home by a continuous area-based scale of scores on the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (see *Glossary*). Note that lower values indicate greater levels of disadvantage.

FIGURE 6.4: HOUSEHOLDS WITH ABORIGINAL CHILDREN — PROPORTION WHO OWNED OR WERE PAYING OFF THEIR OWN HOME, BY INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE



It should be noted that despite the association between socioeconomic status and home ownership outlined above, no significant *independent* association was found between these two factors. That is, the association between these two factors is explained, or accounted for, by the existence of one or more other factors (see section entitled *Relative importance of factors associated with home ownership* later in this chapter).

Housing tenure by age of household carer

Renting was by far the most common tenure arrangement for households with Aboriginal children, regardless of the age of the household carer (this is in contrast to the total Western Australian population). Notwithstanding this fact, levels of home ownership increased with the age of the household carer.

Fewer than one in six households with a primary carer aged below 30 years were either purchasing their home or owned it outright. By age 30–39 years, a quarter (25.5 per cent; CI: 21.8%–29.3%) of households owned their home, with the proportion peaking, at around one-third, from 40 years of age onwards (32.3 per cent; CI: 26.7%–38.3%) (Table 6.36).

Housing tenure by household composition

There were some significant differences in the levels of home ownership when household composition was considered (see Chapter Two section entitled *Household composition and child care arrangements* for more information on this classification). Notably, two original parent households (29.7 per cent; CI: 26.4%–33.3%) more commonly reported owning their home than sole parent households (16.8 per cent; CI: 13.7%–20.3%) or households where children were cared for by aunts, uncles, grandparents, etc. (15.8 per cent; CI: 8.4%–26.0%) (Table 6.37).

Housing tenure by Aboriginal status of the household carer

Households with a non-Aboriginal household carer reported owning their home (41.5 per cent; CI: 35.5%–47.9%) twice as often as those with an Aboriginal household carer (20.0 per cent; CI: 17.6%–22.5%) (Table 6.38).

LAND RIGHTS AND SOCIOECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE IN REMOTE AUSTRALIA

The low rates of Aboriginal home ownership in metropolitan and regional centres is largely accounted for by the relative socioeconomic disadvantage experienced by Aboriginal people. However, in more remote areas where people live more traditional lifestyles, there are significant cultural and historical factors that affect the motivation and ability of Aboriginal people to own their own home. In such settings, families may not be inclined to purchase their own home as there may be differing cultural expectations of where and how different family members reside, and the communal ownership of traditional lands generally preclude freehold individual home ownership.[11,12,13] These are among the factors which have curtailed the opportunities for Aboriginal people in remote areas to overcome disadvantage by building assets through home ownership.

While land rights were initially seen as offering possibilities for wealth creation through land ownership, this has not been realised to the extent which was originally hoped. The following excerpt from the OXFAM report *Land rights and development reform in remote Australia*[13] summarises the situation of remote living Aboriginal people in this regard:

> *'Both Indigenous and non-Indigenous commentators have focused recent discussion of policy failure on land rights and native title, particularly on the question of why restitution of land has not resulted in marked improvements in Indigenous socio-economic status. The logic underlying this question is: the dispossession of Indigenous Australians from their land without agreement or treaty since 1788 has resulted in their socio-economic marginalisation. Therefore, restoration of lands since 1966 should have seen an improvement in socio-economic status. Yet recent statistics indicate that Indigenous people in remote and very remote Australia — where most land transfers have occurred — have the lowest socio-economic status relative to both other Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians.*[11,14]'

This can in part be explained by the remoteness of these areas, but also by the failure of successive governments to provide adequate services to these communities. It is also the case that the Aboriginal reserve areas and un-alienated Crown land that has formed the vast majority of land returned to Indigenous ownership has mostly had only marginal commercial value — hence its availability for claim in the case of unallocated Crown land. While substantial tracts of land have been returned, this did not generally include property rights in commercially valuable resources. Finally, it is often overlooked that land rights policy historically encompasses both social justice and development goals; as Justice Woodward — the Commissioner charged with inquiring into Northern Territory land rights — noted before the *Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act (1976)* was passed, '…land rights was but a first tentative step to economic and social equality for Indigenous people.'[13]

RENTER HOUSEHOLDS

Landlord type

Of the 8,030 households that were renting their dwelling at the time of the survey, most were renting from the state government housing authority (Homeswest) (54.6 per cent; CI: 50.8%–58.4%), while 20.2 per cent (CI: 17.5%–22.9%) were renting from a private landlord and 15.5 per cent (CI: 12.5%–19.1%) were renting from a Community Housing provider (Table 6.39).

Difficulty renting

Over one in ten (9.2 per cent; CI: 7.6%–10.9%) renter households said that they had difficulty in renting their current dwelling (although the survey did not ask any specific details as to the nature of these difficulties). A similar proportion indicated that they had been forced out of a place in the last 12 months (9.2 per cent; CI: 7.6%–11.0%) — while these households had an elevated chance of having difficulty renting, most were nevertheless able to secure their current rental agreement (Tables 6.40, 6.41, 6.42).

Choice of dwelling

Half of all households (51.1 per cent; CI: 48.5%–53.8%) with Aboriginal children in Western Australia said that they did not have much choice when moving into their current dwelling. This was more often the case in households that were renting (60.5 per cent; CI: 57.5%–63.5%) than in households that were owned (27.9 per cent; CI: 23.3%–32.7%) (Tables 6.43).

RENTAL HOUSING FOR ABORIGINAL FAMILIES

The importance of adequate housing for the health of children and family functioning has been extensively documented by national and international research.[15,16,17] As noted in this chapter, a high proportion of Aboriginal families in the survey reported difficulty in finding rental accommodation as well as having a limited choice in what accommodation was available to them. Such difficulties are consistent with other recent Australian research regarding discrimination by landlords against groups such as single mothers, renters with children, people with disabilities and Aboriginal people.[18]

At the time of the survey (2000–2001) most accommodation rented by Aboriginal people was either funded and managed by the Department of Housing and Works, or funded by the former ATSIC and managed by Aboriginal communities. In July 2004 the Australian Government Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaCSIA) took over ATSIC's former role in Aboriginal housing, including the *Community Housing and Infrastructure Program* (CHIP). With the signing of the 2003–2008 Commonwealth–State Bilateral Aboriginal Housing Agreement, all funds from the state and FaCSIA CHIP are now pooled.[19]

Continued . . . .

RENTAL HOUSING FOR ABORIGINAL FAMILIES *(continued)*

Homeswest continues to manage the majority of Aboriginal rental accommodation through its existing mainstream programs for people on low incomes with special needs, and the allocation of 2,500 additional rental homes which are exclusively reserved for Aboriginal people. The Department of Housing and Works now supports Aboriginal communities in remote areas in managing and maintaining their housing stock through its Housing Management and Maintenance Programs and Strategies. A new Aboriginal Housing and Infrastructure Council to oversee all publicly funded Aboriginal housing in Western Australia was also established as part of the 2003 Bilateral Aboriginal Housing Agreement.[20]

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HOME OWNERSHIP

Multivariate logistic regression modelling (see *Glossary*) was undertaken to examine the association between the various carer, family and household factors and home ownership in households with Aboriginal children. A final model of factors was developed by testing each factor to determine the extent to which it was associated with home ownership independently of the effects of demographic and other relevant factors.

Multiple factors are often related to a particular characteristic of the study population, and multivariate logistic regression modelling allows us to assess the independent effect of each factor in relation to the likelihood of the study population possessing a given characteristic. The relationships observed with this method are referred to as 'independent associations', and no causal relationship is suggested. Earlier in this chapter results from cross-tabulation analyses were presented, which show the proportion of our study population that exhibits a particular characteristic. For an explanation of the differences between the two analysis methods, and how to interpret the results of each, see the section entitled *Analysis methods used in this volume* in Chapter One.

In addition to LORI, nine carer, family and household factors were found to be significantly independently associated with home ownership. There were some common threads among the set of factors significantly associated with home ownership — factors related to socioeconomic status (employment status, education level, financial situation, etc.) and household characteristics (overcrowding, quality of housing, etc.) were prominent and appeared to be strongly associated with home ownership. While these results appear to be intuitive and as expected, the analyses below highlight the degree to which each of these factors is independently associated with home ownership.

The highest relative odds of home ownership was found in situations where: households were in areas of none or low relative isolation; the household had no indicators of poor housing quality; the household was a two parent type (original or step/blended); and household carers were 30 years of age or older (Figure 6.5). It should be borne in mind that, although higher odds ratios equate to a higher relative likelihood, it does not necessarily mean that a factor with a higher odds ratio of home ownership will have the largest effect on home ownership at the population level. That is, the presence of some factors may indicate a high likelihood of home ownership, but may only affect a small number of people/families.

The results are further described below, with reference to the odds ratios calculated from the estimated logistic models. Readers are reminded that this model is calculated at the 'household carer' level (see *Glossary*), not the 'primary carer' level more commonly used in this volume.

Level of Relative Isolation

There was a strong association between LORI and home ownership, independent of the other factors that impacted on home ownership. Relative to those households in the Perth metropolitan area, the likelihood of homes being owned was reduced in all other areas of relative isolation. This was particularly evident in areas of high and extreme relative isolation, where households were around six (Odds Ratio 0.18; CI: 0.06–0.51) and 20 times (Odds Ratio 0.05; CI: 0.01–0.19) less likely to be owned, respectively, than in Perth.

Carer factors

Education level. Relative to households where the household carers had completed ten years of education, households where the carer had completed 11–12 years were over one and a half times more likely to be owned by someone in the house (Odds Ratio 1.59; CI: 1.15–2.20). The likelihood of the home being owned increased where the carer had completed 13 years or more of education (Odds Ratio 2.45; CI: 1.49–4.02).

It should be noted that household carers most commonly reported (42.9 per cent; CI: 40.6%–45.3%) having completed a maximum of ten years of education, with 24.2 per cent (CI: 22.3%–26.2%) completing 11–12 years of education and 6.4 per cent (CI: 5.1%–7.8%), or around 730 household carers, completing 13 years or more.

Employment status. Close to half of all household carers (46.8 per cent; CI: 44.3%–49.3%) were not working in a paid job at the time of the survey, while 38.4 per cent (CI: 36.0%–40.9%) were working.

When the primary carer was employed, the household was more likely to be owned than when the carer was not currently employed (Odds Ratio 1.67; CI: 1.24–2.24).

Aboriginal status of the household carer. Some 18.1 per cent (CI: 16.2%–20.2%), or around 2,010 household carers, said they were non-Aboriginal. These carers were twice as likely (Odds Ratio 1.99; CI: 1.45–2.73) to be in a household that was owned by them or someone in the house than Aboriginal household carers.

Age of the household carer. The likelihood of a home being owned increased with the age of the household carer. Relative to households with a household carer aged 30–39 years, carers aged 40–49 years (Odds Ratio 1.52; CI: 1.05–2.20) or 50 years and over (Odds Ratio 1.92; CI: 1.07–3.46) were more likely to live in a dwelling owned by them or someone in the house.

By comparison, carers aged 19 years and under were almost three times less likely (Odds Ratio 0.37; CI: 0.15–0.94) to be living in a dwelling owned by them or someone in the house, while carers aged 20–24 years (Odds Ratio 0.61; CI: 0.38–0.97) or 25–29 years (Odds Ratio 0.50; CI: 0.33–0.76) were around two times less likely.

In considering these data, it should be noted that the most common age bracket for household carers was 30–39 years (37.6 per cent; CI: 35.2%–40.0%). Only 3.3 per cent (CI: 2.7%–4.0%) of household carers were aged 19 years and under, while 8.8 per cent (CI: 7.5%–10.2%) were aged 50 years and over.

Family and household factors

Household composition. Households most commonly contained two original parent families (38.0 per cent; CI: 35.6%–40.4%) or sole parent families (37.6 per cent; CI: 35.3%–40.0%). Smaller proportions had two parent step/blended families (16.3 per cent; CI: 14.6%–18.2%). For an explanation of WAACHS household composition measures see Chapter Two.

Compared with households classified as sole parent type, the dwelling occupied by the household was almost three times more likely to be owned by the household carer or someone in the household when that household was classified as either two original parent family type (Odds Ratio 2.96; CI: 2.15–4.07) or two parent step/blended family type (Odds Ratio 2.89; CI: 1.90–4.40).

Housing quality. The number of indicators of poor housing quality was strongly associated with home ownership. There was a significantly reduced likelihood of home ownership in houses with one (Odds Ratio 0.46; CI: 0.33–0.63), two (Odds Ratio 0.19; CI: 0.12–0.29) and three or more (Odds Ratio 0.31; CI: 0.19–0.51) indicators of poor housing quality relative to those with none.

It should be noted that the majority of dwellings either did not exhibit any indicators of poor housing quality (33.9 per cent; CI: 31.4%–36.4%) or had one indicator (28.3 per cent; CI: 26.2%–30.5%). An estimated 16.2 per cent (CI: 14.2%–18.2%) reported three or more indicators.

Financial strain. Households where the primary carer indicated that their family could save a lot, save a bit every now and again, or have some money left over each week but spend it (i.e. no family financial strain) were more than one and a half times as likely (Odds Ratio 1.61; CI: 1.22–2.13) to be owned than households indicating some financial strain.

Overuse of alcohol causing problems in the household. An estimated 13.0 per cent (CI: 11.4%–14.7%) of household carers, representing 1,470 (CI: 1,300–1,660) dwellings, said that overuse of alcohol caused problems in their household.

Dwellings where household carers reported that overuse of alcohol did *not* cause problems were almost twice as likely to be owned than households where overuse of alcohol did cause problems (Odds Ratio 1.87; CI: 1.15–3.04).

FIGURE 6.5: DWELLINGS — LIKELIHOOD OF HOME OWNERSHIP (OWNED OR BEING PAID OFF BY ANY USUAL MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD), ASSOCIATED WITH CARER, FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	*Odds Ratio*	*95% CI*
Level of Relative Isolation		
None	1.00	
Low	0.46	(0.31 - 0.66)
Moderate	0.66	(0.41 - 1.06)
High	0.18	(0.06 - 0.51)
Extreme	0.05	(0.01 - 0.19)
Aboriginal status of household carer		
Aboriginal	1.00	
Non–Aboriginal	1.99	(1.45 - 2.73)
Not stated	1.30	(0.24 - 6.98)
Number of indicators of poor housing quality		
None	1.00	
One	0.46	(0.33 - 0.63)
Two	0.19	(0.12 - 0.29)
Three or more	0.31	(0.19 - 0.51)
Household carer level of education		
Year 9 or less	0.75	(0.49 - 1.16)
Year 10	1.00	
Years 11 or 12	1.59	(1.15 - 2.20)
13 years or more	2.45	(1.49 - 4.02)
Did not attend school	2.01	(0.75 - 5.38)
Current employment status		
Employed	1.67	(1.24 - 2.24)
Not employed	1.00	
Never had a paid job	0.61	(0.36 - 1.05)
Family financial strain?		
No	1.61	(1.22 - 2.13)
Yes	1.00	
Household composition		
Two original parent family	2.96	(2.15 - 4.07)
Sole parent	1.00	
Two parent step/blended family	2.89	(1.90 - 4.40)
Other (e.g. aunts, uncles, grandparents)	1.64	(0.90 - 2.99)
Age of household carer		
19 years and under	0.37	(0.15 - 0.94)
20–24 years	0.61	(0.38 - 0.97)
25–29 years	0.50	(0.33 - 0.76)
30–39 years	1.00	
40–49 years	1.52	(1.05 - 2.20)
50 years and over	1.92	(1.07 - 3.46)
Overuse of alcohol causing problems in the household?		
No	1.87	(1.15 - 3.04)
Yes	1.00	

HOUSEHOLD OCCUPANCY

High household occupancy (or overcrowding) affects many Aboriginal households, particularly those in more remote areas of Western Australia. The impact of living in overcrowded conditions has been well documented — in particular, overcrowding can create an unhealthy and stressful family and household environment which can have a direct influence on the physical, mental and developmental health of the inhabitants of the household. Research suggests that overcrowding can increase the risk of: transferring infectious diseases; family violence; antisocial behaviour; being evicted from the home; and the quality of the dwelling infrastructure and facilities. In addition, overcrowding may also jeopardise children's ability to sleep and study and therefore contribute to poor educational outcomes.[21]

Further, results from earlier chapters and previous survey volumes have highlighted that household occupancy is a significant contributor to some important child and family outcomes. For example:

- primary carers living in households with high occupancy were around one and a half times less likely to have ever had a paid job than carers living in households with low occupancy (see Chapter Three)
- children living in homes with a high level of household occupancy were half as likely to be at high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties than children living in homes with a low level of household occupancy. (See Volume Two — *The Social and Emotional Wellbeing of Aboriginal Children and Young People*).

CONCEPTS OF CROWDING

Crowding has been variously defined to include occupancy rate, persons per room, persons per bedroom, and measures using other defined standards. While such statistical definitions are easy to use, they do not properly take into account the complexity of contemporary Aboriginal household composition. The high rates of social upheaval, along with unmet housing need, combine to produce chronic exposures to overcrowding. A recent report noted the much greater housing needs of Aboriginal children, and that existing housing policies, far from being favourable to them, have been, on balance, inequitable and inadequate. This would justify increased resources being put into programs directed specifically towards addressing their housing needs.[22]

Concepts of crowding have been said to have a high degree of cultural relativity leading Meyers et al to conclude 'after a century of debate, it is still in question whether so-called overcrowding is harmful to the affected, or merely socially distasteful to outsiders who observe its presence'.[23] Other international and national literature, however, stand in stark contrast to this claim, confirming that overcrowding is directly linked with diseases affecting Aboriginal children — particularly in rural and remote areas. These diseases include suppurative ear infections, rheumatic fever, trachoma and skin infections, many of which are linked to later chronic renal disease.[24]

Overall, 15.1 per cent (CI: 13.2%–17.3%) of dwellings with Aboriginal children were classified as households with high occupancy levels (see *Glossary*) (Table 6.44).

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LEVEL OF HOUSEHOLD OCCUPANCY

The following section outlines some of the key demographic, carer, family, household and community factors associated with the level of household occupancy. For an analysis of the factors that are independently associated with high household occupancy, see the section entitled *Relative importance of factors associated with high household occupancy* later in this chapter.

Household occupancy and Level of Relative Isolation

A strong association was found between high household occupancy and levels of relative isolation. Less than one in ten households (7.0 per cent; CI: 4.4%–10.4%) in the Perth metropolitan area were classified as high occupancy households; the corresponding proportions in areas of high and extreme isolation were 42.6 per cent (CI: 31.0%–54.6%) and 39.7 per cent (CI: 29.7%–49.7%), respectively (Table 6.45).

HOW HOUSEHOLD OCCUPANCY LEVEL WAS MEASURED IN THE WAACHS

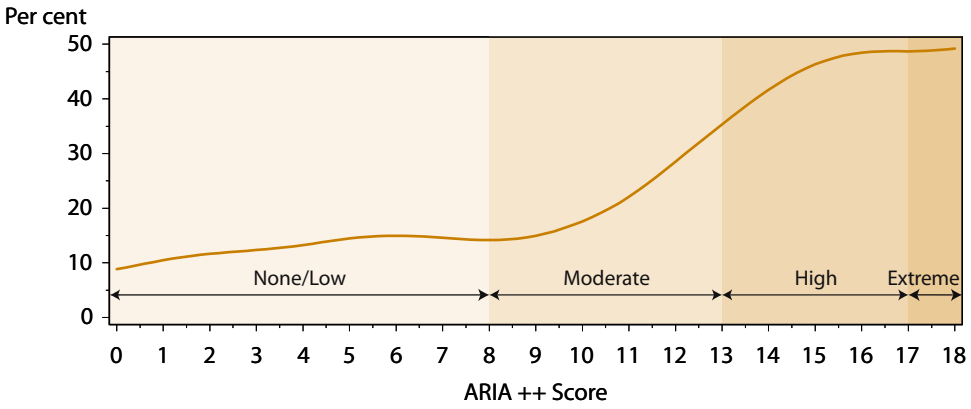
A two-level index of household occupancy (in homes with Aboriginal children) was created based on the number of bedrooms in the home and the number of people usually sleeping in the home. A household was considered to have a high level of household occupancy if it had the following attributes in terms of the number of bedrooms and number of people sleeping in the home.

Number of bedrooms	*Number of people sleeping there*
One	5 or more
Two	6 or more
Three	7 or more
Four	8 or more
Five or more	9 or more

The relationship between relative isolation and high household occupancy was also examined by looking at the ARIA++ scores on a continuous scale. Figure 6.6 provides a clearer indication of how high household occupancy varies by relative isolation. The proportion of households with high occupancy only begins to increase appreciably in areas of moderate relative isolation (ARIA++ scores of 8–13), reaching a peak in areas of high relative isolation (ARIA++ scores of 13–17).

For an explanation of how to interpret ARIA++ spline charts, see section entitled *Interpreting measures of geographical isolation* in Chapter One.

FIGURE 6.6: DWELLINGS — PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH HIGH OCCUPANCY, BY ARIA++ SCORE (AND LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION)



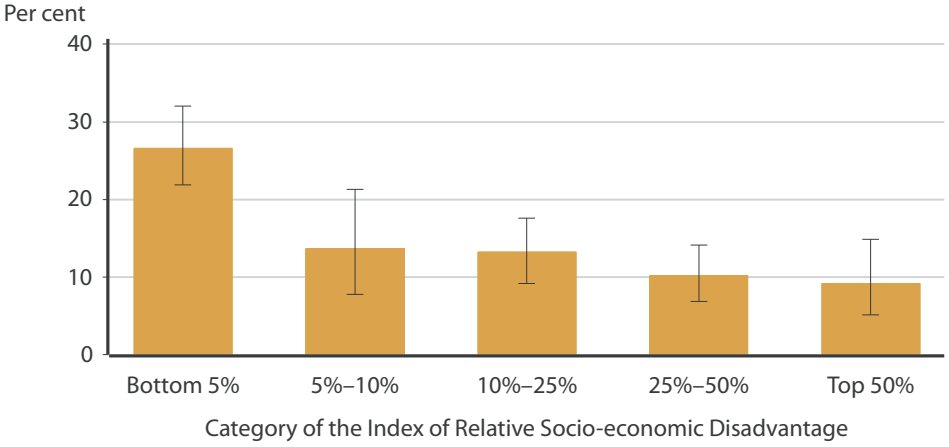
Household occupancy and socioeconomic disadvantage

The SEIFA Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage has been used as one measure of the socioeconomic characteristics of neighbourhoods and communities where Aboriginal children live (see *Glossary*).

Over a quarter of dwellings (26.6 per cent; CI: 21.9%–32.0%) in areas within the bottom 5% of Socio-economic Disadvantage were households with high occupancy. This proportion was significantly higher than the 9.2 per cent (CI: 5.1%–14.9%) of dwellings in areas within the top 50% of Socio-economic Disadvantage (Figure 6.7).

It should be noted that despite the association between socioeconomic status and household occupancy outlined above, no significant *independent* association was found between these two factors. That is, the association between these two factors is explained, or accounted for, by the existence of one or more other factors. For more details, see section entitled *Relative importance of factors asociated with high household occupancy* later in this chapter.

FIGURE 6.7: DWELLINGS — PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH HIGH OCCUPANCY, BY INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE



Source: Table 6.46

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH HOUSEHOLD OCCUPANCY

Multivariate logistic regression modelling (see *Glossary*) was undertaken to examine the association between the various carer, family and household factors and high occupancy (overcrowding) in households with Aboriginal children. A final model of factors was developed by testing each factor to determine the extent to which it was associated with high household occupancy independently of the effects of demographic and other relevant factors.

For an explanation of multivariate logistic regression modelling, how it differs from cross-tabulation analysis, and how to interpret the results presented here, see the section entitled *Analysis methods used in this volume* in Chapter One.

In addition to LORI, ten carer, family and household factors were found to be significantly independently associated with high household occupancy. Not surprisingly, factors describing the characteristics of the household tended to be associated with high household occupancy (for example, housing tenure and quality of housing). Issues concerning the neighbourhood environment were also prominent among the list of significantly associated factors (for example, number of neighbourhood problems and crime victimisation).

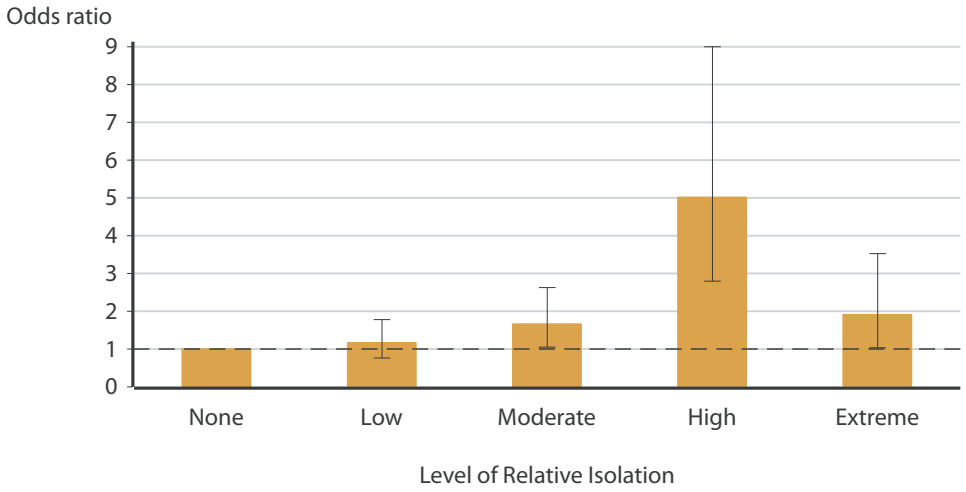
The highest relative risk (odds ratio) of high household occupancy was found in areas of high and extreme relative isolation, as well as situations where: the dwelling had two or more indicators of poor housing quality; the household carer indicated that they had difficulty renting the dwelling ; and the household composition was classified as two parent step/blended family (Figure 6.9). It should be borne in mind that, although higher odds ratios equate to a higher relative risk, it does not necessarily mean that a risk factor with higher odds of high household occupancy will have the greatest detrimental effect on household occupancy at the population level. That is, the presence of some risk factors may indicate a high likelihood of overcrowding, but may only affect a small number of people/families.

The results are further described below, with reference to the odds ratios calculated from the estimated logistic models.

Level of Relative Isolation

There was a strong association between LORI and high household occupancy, independent of the other factors that impact on high household occupancy. There was an increased likelihood of high household occupancy in areas of moderate (Odds Ratio 1.66; CI: 1.05–2.63), high (Odds Ratio 5.03; CI: 2.81–9.00) and extreme (Odds Ratio 1.92; CI: 1.04–3.53) isolation, relative to the Perth metropolitan area (Figure 6.8).

FIGURE 6.8: DWELLINGS — RELATIVE LIKELIHOOD OF HIGH HOUSEHOLD OCCUPANCY, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (a)



(a) As LORI—None is the base category in the multivariate logistic regression model there is no confidence interval displayed.

Source: Figure 6.9

Carer factors

Whether the primary carer spoke an Aboriginal language. The majority of household carers did not speak an Aboriginal language (43.9 per cent; CI: 41.3%–46.5%) or could only speak a few words (34.8 per cent; CI: 32.4%–37.4%), while 19.0 per cent (CI: 16.9%–21.3%) could speak a conversation.

Households were less likely to be overcrowded when the primary carer did *not* speak an Aboriginal language (Odds Ratio 0.39; CI: 0.25–0.61) or spoke a few words (Odds Ratio 0.53; CI: 0.35–0.81) relative to households where they primary carer could speak an Aboriginal language in conversation.

Family and household factors

Household composition. The most common household compositions were two original parent families (38.0 per cent; CI: 35.6%–40.4%) and sole parent families (37.6 per cent; CI: 35.3%–40.0%). A smaller proportion were classified as two parent step/blended families (16.3 per cent; CI: 14.6%–18.2%). For an explanation of WAACHS household composition measures see Chapter Two.

Compared with households classified as two original parent families, households classified as sole parent were less likely to be overcrowded (Odds Ratio 0.69; CI: 0.48–0.99), and households classified as two parent step/blended families were over one and a half times more likely to be overcrowded (Odds Ratio 1.63; CI: 1.09–2.43).

Housing quality. The number of indicators of poor housing quality was strongly associated with household occupancy. There was a significantly greater likelihood of high household occupancy in houses with one (Odds Ratio 1.63; CI: 1.09–2.45), two (Odds Ratio 1.91; CI: 1.20–3.04) and three (Odds Ratio 3.80; CI: 2.39–6.03) indicators of poor housing quality relative to those with none.

It should be noted that information from household carers showed that the majority of dwellings either did not exhibit any indicators of poor housing quality (37.9 per cent; CI: 35.3%–40.5%) or had one indicator (30.6 per cent; CI: 28.3%–32.9%). An estimated 13.6 per cent (CI: 11.8%–15.6%) reported three or more indicators (see section on *Index of housing quality*; note that, in this instance, the measure of housing quality excludes the indicator of household occupancy. Hence the proportions in each category differ from those in model of home ownership earlier in this chapter).

Housing tenure. The majority of household carers lived in a dwelling that was being rented at the time of the survey (70.7 per cent; CI: 68.2%–73.2%). These households were almost two times less likely to be overcrowded (Odds Ratio 0.59; CI: 0.44–0.80) than those households that were owned outright.

Life stress events. The families of 29.8 per cent (CI: 27.5%–32.1%) of household carers experienced 0–2 life stress event in the 12 months before the survey, compared with 20.2 per cent (CI: 18.3%–22.2%) who had 7–14 life stress events.

Higher levels of life stress were positively associated with high household occupancy. Specifically, those households that had experienced seven or more life stress events in the 12 months prior to the survey were almost twice as likely (Odds Ratio 1.83; CI: 1.17–2.86) to have high household occupancy than households reporting 0–2 life stress events.

Overuse of alcohol causing problems in the household. Some 13.0 per cent (CI: 11.4%–14.7%) of household carers, representing 1,470 (CI: 1,300–1,660) dwellings, said that overuse of alcohol caused problems in their household. These households had an elevated likelihood (Odds Ratio 1.64; CI: 1.11–2.44) of overcrowded conditions relative to other households.

Difficulty renting. Around 9.2 per cent (CI: 7.6%–10.9%) of household carers living in rented accommodation said they had difficulty renting the dwelling

Households where the household carer reported difficulty in renting the dwelling were more than three times less likely (Odds Ratio 0.27; CI: 0.12–0.61) to have overcrowded living conditions than rented households where the carers had no such difficulties.

Community factors

Number of neighbourhood problems. Greater numbers of neighbourhood problems were associated with a reduced likelihood of overcrowding. Relative to households with 0–1 reported neighbourhood problems (i.e. households in the lowest quartile of problems), those with 2–5 problems (Odds Ratio 0.62; CI: 0.41–0.94) and 11–18 problems (Odds Ratio 0.58; CI: 0.37–0.92) were less likely to be in overcrowded living conditions.

Crime victimisation. Household carers reported that around one-quarter of households (27.5 per cent; CI: 25.3%–29.7%) had at least one member who had been a victim of crime (theft, assault, property damage or any other crime) in the three years prior to the survey.

Households with at least one member who had been the victim of a crime in the last three years were more than two times less likely (Odds Ratio 0.42; CI: 0.27–0.63) to be overcrowded than other households.

FIGURE 6.9: DWELLINGS — LIKELIHOOD OF HIGH HOUSEHOLD OCCUPANCY, ASSOCIATED WITH CARER, FAMILY, HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	*Odds Ratio*	*95% CI*
Level of Relative Isolation		
None	1.00	
Low	1.17	(0.76 - 1.79)
Moderate	1.66	(1.05 - 2.63)
High	5.03	(2.81 - 9.00)
Extreme	1.92	(1.04 - 3.53)
Neighbourhood problems quartiles		
Lowest quartile (0–1 problems)	1.00	
Second quartile (2–5 problems)	0.62	(0.41 - 0.94)
Third quartile (6-10 problems)	0.84	(0.55 - 1.30)
Highest quartile (11–18 problems)	0.58	(0.37 - 0.92)
Victims of crime in past three years?		
No	1.00	
Yes	0.42	(0.27 - 0.63)
Overuse of alcohol causing problems in the household?		
No	1.00	
Yes	1.64	(1.11 - 2.44)
Number of life stress events		
0–2	1.00	
3–4	0.94	(0.61 - 1.43)
5–6	1.49	(0.96 - 2.29)
7–14	1.83	(1.17 - 2.86)
Renting difficulties?		
No	1.00	
Yes	0.27	(0.12 - 0.61)
Not applicable	0.48	(0.32 - 0.72)
Household composition		
Two original parent family	1.00	
Sole parent	0.69	(0.48 - 0.99)
Two parent step/blended family	1.63	(1.09 - 2.43)
Other (e.g. aunts, uncles, grandparents)	0.62	(0.35 - 1.12)
Number of indicators of poor housing quality (excluding high household occupancy)		
None	1.00	
One	1.63	(1.09 - 2.45)
Two	1.91	(1.20 - 3.04)
Three or more	3.80	(2.39 - 6.03)
Does the carer speak an Aboriginal language?		
No	0.39	(0.25 - 0.61)
A few words	0.53	(0.35 - 0.81)
A conversation	1.00	
Housing tenure		
Owned	1.00	
Being paid off	1.17	(0.58 - 2.39)
Rented	0.59	(0.44 - 0.80)
None of these	0.83	(0.37 - 1.84)

HOUSING QUALITY

This section provides a snapshot of the quality and effectiveness of the housing that Aboriginal children live in. In an attempt to elucidate the key factors that impact on the concept of housing quality, a composite index of poor housing quality has been constructed. This measure is tested against a range of family, household and community variables — see section on *Relative importance of factors associated with poor housing quality.*

HOUSING QUALITY AND HEALTH

According to the World Health Organisation, 'Healthy housing is not just concerned with sanitary and hygienic design of the shelter but with the whole health spectrum of physical health, mental health and social well–being both within the dwelling and the residential environment.' Housing adequacy thus spans a number of inter-related factors including the effects of crowding, the physical condition and type of housing, socioeconomic and geographic factors, lifestyle factors, access to services such as power and safe water, the presence and functionality of 'health–infrastructure' such as cooking, laundry, bathing and toilet facilities.[15]

While raising the standard of Aboriginal housing to that enjoyed by most non-Aboriginal Australians has been a stated priority of successive Australian and state governments, the actual progress in achieving this objective has been regrettably slow.[10] In 2000, a national framework for the design, construction and maintenance of Indigenous housing to address the health, social and economic costs associated with poor housing was endorsed by all Australian, state and territory housing ministers.[25] This framework is based on four key principles: safety, health, quality control and sustainability. Most particularly, this framework defined the need for houses to support nine healthy living practices (listed in order of priority):

(a) washing people, particularly children under five years of age

(b) washing clothes and bedding

(c) removing waste safely from the living area

(d) improving nutrition — the ability to store, prepare and cook food

(e) reducing crowding and the spread of infectious disease

(f) reducing negative contact between people and animals, vermin or insects

(g) reducing the negative impact of dust

(h) controlling the temperature of the living environment

(i) reducing trauma (or minor injury) around the house or living environment.

Continued . . . .

HOUSING QUALITY AND HEALTH *(continued)*

To support these basic practices, the national framework requires housing for Indigenous people to have the following elements:

- safe in-house delivery of water
- functioning bathroom and hot water suitable for adults and children
- functioning laundry with water
- functioning toilet(s), sinks, drains and rubbish removal
- functioning kitchen with stove, including reliable power, safe hygienic food preparation and storage areas
- sufficient internal and external space to prevent crowding
- vegetation for dust control, shade and yard development (as a living area)
- sustainable energy design for location, shade, insulation and heating
- quality design and materials, designed-for-safety gas and electrical wiring and appliances, smoke alarms and general safety.

INDEX OF HOUSING QUALITY

To measure the standard of housing quality a set of eight indicators was constructed based on the healthy living practices outlined in the National Framework for Indigenous Housing.[25] In addition, an overall index of housing quality was derived from these eight indicators (see commentary box entitled *Housing quality and health*). For details on how these indicators and the index were constructed, see commentary box entitled *Housing quality indicators*.

Among the eight indicators, the lowest prevalence of reported problems was found for Indicator 2: Washing clothes and bedding (2.1 per cent; CI: 1.4%–2.8%), and Indicator 4: Improving nutrition — the ability to store, prepare and cook food (3.7 per cent; CI: 2.7%–4.7%) (Tables 6.48 and 6.51).

Over a third of primary carers (34.6 per cent; CI: 32.0%–37.2%) reported that their housing did not meet Indicator 6: Reducing negative contact between people and animals. Housing that did not meet Indicator 8: Controlling the temperature of the living environment, was the next most common problem reported by primary carers (29.9 per cent; CI: 27.6%–32.2%) (Tables 6.52, 6.54).

The number of indicators that each dwelling failed to meet was then summed. As shown in Table 6.55, 33.9 per cent (CI: 31.4%–36.4%) of primary carers did not report any indicators of poor housing quality, 28.3 per cent (CI: 26.2%–30.5%) had 1 indicator, 19.3 per cent (CI: 17.4%–21.5%) had 2 indicators, while 9.3 per cent (CI: 8.0%–10.6%) reported 3 indicators of poor housing quality. A very small proportion of dwellings reported all 8 indicators (0.2 per cent; CI: 0.0%–0.5%).

For later analysis, the number of indicators was grouped into four categories:

- no indicators of poor housing quality
- one indicator of poor housing quality
- two indicators of poor housing quality
- three or more indicators of poor housing quality.

The term 'poor housing quality' is used to describe dwellings with three or more indicators of poor housing quality.

HOUSING QUALITY INDICATORS

The WAACHS asked primary carers a series of questions relating to facilities in their household. These housing items were then mapped as closely as possible to the indicators of healthy living practices identified in the National Indigenous Housing Guide[25] (see commentary box entitled *Housing quality and health*).

Indicator 1: Washing people, particularly children under five years of age — was considered not to be met if:

- primary carers reported that their household did not have a bath or shower which allowed both adults and children to wash; or
- the bath or shower was not working; or
- hot water was not available for the bath and shower.

Indicator 2: Washing clothes and bedding — was considered not to be met if:

- the house did not have a laundry area.

Indicator 3: Removing waste safely from the living area — was considered not to be met if:

- the house did not have a working toilet; or
- the house did not have organised household rubbish removal; or
- the rubbish removal was not done often enough.

Indicator 4: Improving nutrition — the ability to store, prepare and cook food — was considered not to be met if:

- the house did not have somewhere to cook a meal; or
- the house did not have somewhere to get a meal ready; or
- the house did not have somewhere cold to store food.

Continued . . . .

HOUSING QUALITY INDICATORS *(continued)*

Indicator 5: Reducing crowding and the potential for the spread of infectious diseases — was considered not to be met if the household had the following attributes in terms of the number of people sleeping in the home:

Number of bedrooms	*Number of people sleeping there*
One	5 or more
Two	6 or more
Three	7 or more
Four	8 or more
Five or more	9 or more

Indicator 6: Reducing negative contact between people and animals, vermin or insects — was considered not to be met if:

- the household did not have flyscreens on the doors and windows to keep insects out; or
- flyscreens were not in good condition.

Indicator 7: Reducing the negative impact of dust — was considered not to be met if:

- the house did not have plants to keep the dust down.

Indicator 8: Controlling the temperature of the living environment — was considered not to be met if:

- the house had heating, and the heating was being used but the heating was not working OK; or
- the house did not have insulation; or
- the house had insulation but it was not working.

No questions were asked on the WAACHS relating to **Indicator 9:** Reducing trauma (or minor injury) around the house and the living environment.

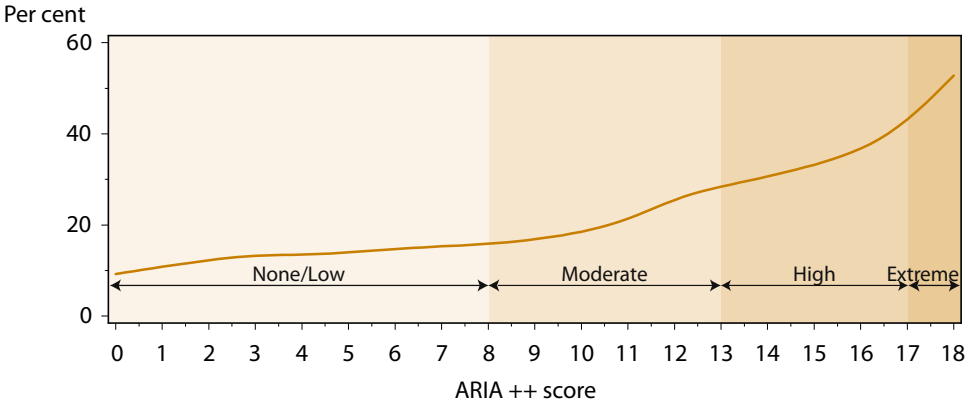
Poor housing quality and Level of Relative Isolation

Overall, 16.2 per cent (CI: 14.2%–18.2%) of dwellings with Aboriginal children had poor housing quality (i.e. housing with three or more indicators of poor housing quality, as reported by the household carer) (Table 6.56).

There was a strong association between poor housing quality and Level of Relative Isolation. In areas of extreme isolation, 46.6 per cent (CI: 35.5%–58.4%) of dwellings were classified as being of poor quality compared with 8.1 per cent (CI: 5.9%–11.0%) in areas of no isolation (i.e. the Perth metropolitan area) (Table 6.56).

Figure 6.10 provides more detail on this association using a spline chart, plotting poor housing quality against a continuous scale of ARIA++ scores. See section entitled *Interpreting measures of geographical isolation* in Chapter One to understand more about interpreting spline charts.

FIGURE 6.10: DWELLINGS — PROPORTION WITH THREE OR MORE INDICATORS OF POOR HOUSING QUALITY, BY ARIA++ SCORE



Poor housing quality and ATSIC regions

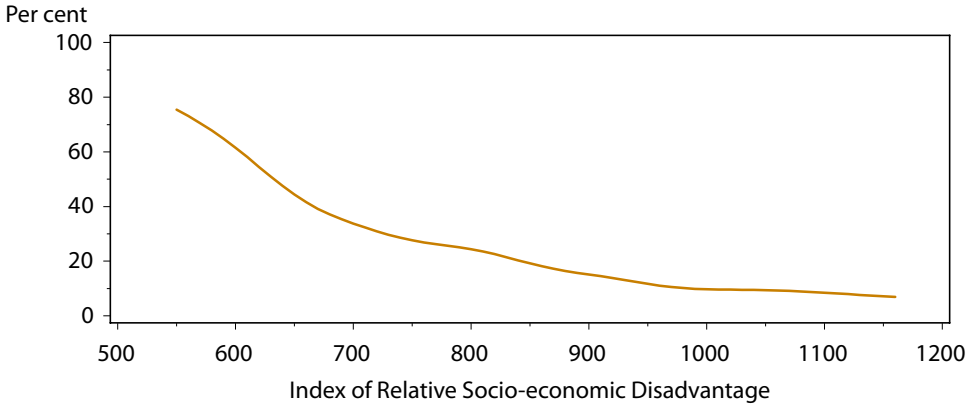
The proportion of dwellings with three or more indicators of poor housing quality (see *Glossary*) ranged from less than one in ten (8.2 per cent; CI: 5.9%–10.9%) in the former Perth ATSIC region (see commentary box entitled *ICC regions* in Chapter One), to one in three (35.3 per cent; CI: 24.7%–47.7%) in the Kununurra ATSIC region and half of dwellings in the Warburton ATSIC region (47.9 per cent; CI: 32.9%–61.5%) (Table 6.57).

Poor housing quality and socioeconomic status

Households in areas within the bottom 5% category of the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage reported having a poor quality of housing (31.3 per cent; CI: 25.6%–37.0%) more often than those in areas within the top 50% category of Socio-economic Disadvantage (10.9 per cent; CI: 7.2%–15.8%) (Table 6.58).

When the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage is analysed on a continuous scale (as shown in Figure 6.11), it can be seen that as levels of Socio-economic Disadvantage decreased (i.e. index scores increased) the proportion with three or more indicators of poor housing quality decreased.

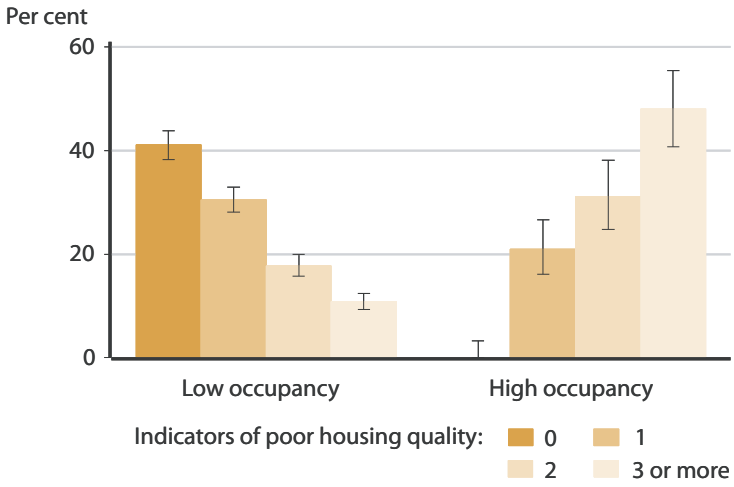
FIGURE 6.11: DWELLINGS — PROPORTION WITH THREE OR MORE INDICATORS OF POOR HOUSING QUALITY, BY INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE



FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH POOR HOUSING QUALITY

Household occupancy. Almost half of the dwellings in Western Australia (48.0 per cent; CI: 40.8%–55.5%) with a high occupancy level had three or more indicators of poor housing. This was almost five times higher than in dwellings with low occupancy level (10.8 per cent; CI: 9.3%–12.4%) (Figure 6.12).

FIGURE 6.12: DWELLINGS — NUMBER OF INDICATORS OF POOR HOUSING QUALITY, BY LEVEL OF HOUSEHOLD OCCUPANCY



Source: Table 6.59

Family functioning. The only difference in the number of indicators of poor housing quality between households classified as having very good, good, fair and poor family functioning was found in the proportion of dwellings with no indicators of poor housing. In dwellings with very good family functioning one in four (42.8 per cent; CI: 37.7%–47.9%) had no indicators of poor housing compared with 28.8 per cent (CI: 24.7%–33.3%) in dwellings with poor family functioning and 32.6 per cent (CI: 28.3%– 37.0%) in dwellings with fair family functioning (Table 6.60).

Life stress events. The proportion of dwellings with three or more indicators of poor housing quality increased with higher numbers of life stress events experienced by the family. Where 0–2 life stress events had been experienced, 12.4 per cent (CI: 9.6%–15.6%) of dwellings had poor housing quality. This increased to 16.5 per cent (CI: 13.2%–20.4%) among families with 5–6 life stress events, and 25.6 per cent (CI: 21.3%–30.2%) when seven or more life stress events had been experienced (Table 6.61).

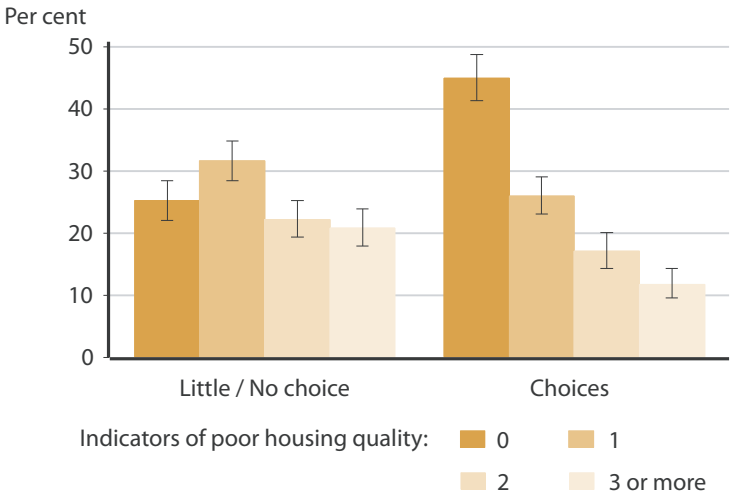
Housing tenure. A considerably lower proportion of dwellings that were being bought had three or more indicators of poor housing quality (2.6 per cent; CI: 1.0%–5.6%) compared with dwellings that were being rented (18.5 per cent; CI: 16.1%–21.1%) or owned outright (20.9 per cent; CI: 13.2%–29.7%). In dwellings that fitted none of these categories (e.g. Community Housing), the proportion with poor housing quality was even higher (30.1 per cent; CI: 19.2%–43.0%) (Figure 6.13).

FIGURE 6.13: DWELLINGS — PROPORTION WITH THREE OR MORE INDICATORS OF POOR HOUSING QUALITY, BY HOUSING TENURE

Source: Table 6.62

Choice of housing. As shown in Figure 6.14, households that indicated they had some choice available to them when moving into their current dwelling more commonly reported having no indicators of poor housing quality (45.0 per cent; CI: 41.4–48.8%), when compared with households that had little or no choice of dwelling (25.3 per cent; CI: 22.1%–28.5%). Conversely, a significantly higher proportion of dwellings were found to have three or more indicators of poor housing quality when the household carer had little or no choice of housing (20.9 per cent; CI: 18.0%–24.0%) than when they had choices available (11.8 per cent; CI: 9.6%–14.4%) (Figure 6.14).

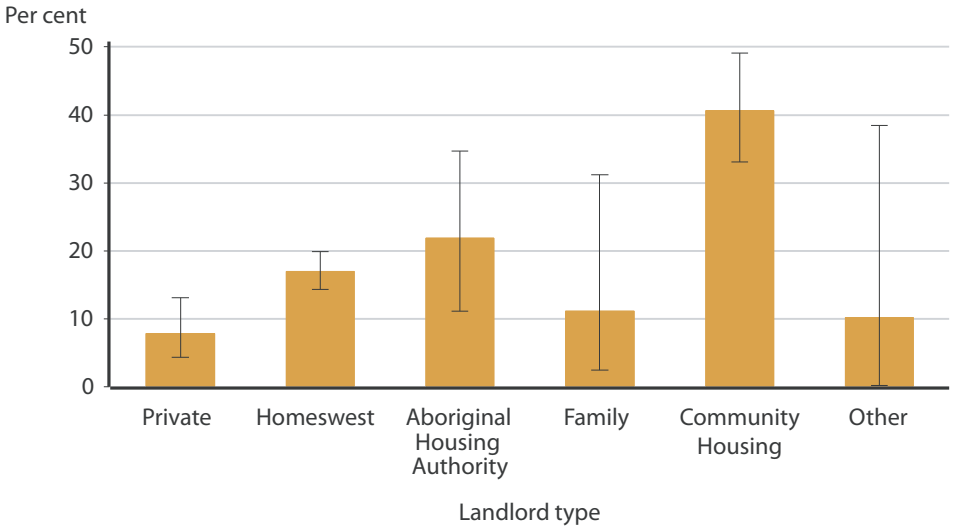
FIGURE 6.14: DWELLINGS — NUMBER OF INDICATORS OF POOR HOUSING QUALITY, BY WHETHER THE HOUSEHOLD HAD ANY CHOICE WHEN MOVING INTO THEIR CURRENT DWELLING



Source: Table 6.63

Rental dwellings. Among the 8,030 dwellings rented by Aboriginal families, the highest proportion with three or more indicators of poor housing quality was reported by households in Community Housing (40.6 per cent; CI: 33.1%–49.1%), while the lowest was among private rental properties (7.8 per cent; CI: 4.0%–13.1%). In Homeswest properties, 17.0 per cent (CI: 14.3%–19.9%) of dwellings had three or more indicators of poor housing quality (Figure 6.15).

FIGURE 6.15 RENTED DWELLINGS — PROPORTION WITH THREE OR MORE INDICATORS OF POOR HOUSING QUALITY, BY LANDLORD TYPE



Source: Table 6.64

Factors *not* associated with poor housing quality

A number of other variables were examined and found not to be associated with having three or more indicators of poor housing quality. These included:

- family financial strain
- forced separation
- importance of religion
- whether rental dwellers had been forced out of a place for any reason within the past 12 months and reasons for having been forced to move
- whether any members of the household had been the victim of theft, assault, property damage or any other crime in the last three years.

THE *FINDING A PLACE* REPORT

The data reported in this chapter highlight the extent to which Aboriginal people are over-represented in the rental market in general and in the public housing sector more specifically. In December 2004 the Western Australian Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) launched *Finding a Place* — a report of the findings of an investigation into the provision of public housing to Aboriginal and Torres Straight Islander people in Western Australia.[18] This investigation was prompted by the historically high number of complaints by Aboriginal clients of systematic discrimination towards them by Homeswest — the Department of Housing and Works' (DHW) public housing arm.

The *Finding a Place* report identifies key issues and concerns of Aboriginal people, and the community at large from the submissions from current, prospective and past Homeswest tenants, people and organisations involved in public housing. It reviews the history of public housing in Western Australia and the relationship between Aboriginal people and state and Commonwealth obligations to house them since 1945. Its wide-ranging findings resulted in 165 specific recommendations to State and Australian governments to ensure that the policy and practice surrounding public housing provision is: (a) free of discrimination, (b) supports minimum housing standards, (c) recognises the diversity of Aboriginal family structures, (d) addresses housing stock shortages, and (e) includes Aboriginal representation at an administrative level, among a range of other key areas addressed.

In June 2006, the DHW officially responded to the *Finding a Place* report by releasing a joint statement with the EOC detailing DHW's recognition of past failings and its attempts to move forward using the evidence contained in the report.[26] This acknowledged the need for governments to address the confronting observations and conclusions of the report and the level of effort which will need to be sustained over the long term, including the need to review funding levels to reflect the real need of Aboriginal clients. It also highlighted a number of new policies and programmes and foreshadowed future directions. These included:

- improved maintenance services through an additional $5 million annually
- capital works programme targeting areas of greatest demand and renewed effort to reduce waiting lists
- contracting of community legal services in Kununurra, Port Hedland, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie and Bunbury to employ and train Aboriginal Tenant Advocates
- establishment of an *In-Home Practical Support (Homemaker)* programme to develop the home living skills, family budgeting and knowledge of tenancy obligations of Aboriginal tenants
- maintenance of the ongoing objective to employ Aboriginal employees in 10 per cent of DHW positions
- provision of opportunities for Aboriginal trainees and supporting them with a mentoring scheme
- maintaining an ongoing commitment to participation by all staff in cross-cultural training.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH POOR HOUSING QUALITY

Multivariate logistic regression modelling (see *Glossary*) was undertaken to examine the simultaneous impact of the various carer, family, household and dwelling factors described in the preceding analyses on poor housing quality. This model adjusts for the independent effects of the other variables in the model. For example, in the model reported below, the association between housing tenure and the likelihood of having poor housing quality is the effect after controlling for other possible confounding factors such as level of relative isolation. For an explanation of multivariate logistic regression modelling, how it differs from cross-tabulation analysis, and how to interpret the results presented here, see the section entitled *Analysis methods used in this volume* in Chapter One.

Nine factors were found to be independently associated with poor housing quality (Figure 6.16):

Level of Relative Isolation. Dwellings in areas of extreme isolation were over five times more likely (Odds Ratio 5.60 ; CI: 2.90–10.80) to have three or more indicators of poor housing quality than dwellings in areas of no isolation. In areas of moderate and high isolation, the likelihoods were four times (Odds Ratio 4.07; CI: 2.41–6.85) and three times (Odds Ratio 3.16; CI: 1.56–6.40), respectively, while in areas of low isolation, dwellings were over one and a half times more likely (Odds Ratio 1.68; CI: 1.05–2.67) to have three or more indicators of poor housing quality.

Socioeconomic status. Almost a quarter (23.6 per cent; CI: 20.1%–27.3%) of households with Aboriginal children were in the bottom 5% of the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (see *Glossary*), while only 11.5 per cent (CI: 8.9%–14.7%) were in the top 50% category (which corresponds to the least relative disadvantage).

Dwellings in areas within the bottom 5% category of the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage were over four times more likely (Odds Ratio 4.15; CI: 2.25–7.66) than dwellings in areas within the top 50% category to have poor housing quality. Dwellings in areas within the 5%–10% and 10%–25% categories of Socio-economic Disadvantage were more than twice as likely to have three or more indicators of poor housing quality (Odds Ratio 2.38; CI: 1.15–4.93, and Odds Ratio 2.09; CI: 1.14–3.81, respectively).

Overuse of alcohol causing problems in the household. An estimated 13.0 per cent (CI: 11.4%–14.7%) of household carers, representing 1,470 (CI: 1,300–1,660) dwellings, said that overuse of alcohol caused problems in their household. These households had a one and a half times greater likelihood (Odds Ratio 1.95; CI: 1.33–2.87) of having three or more indicators of poor housing quality than other households.

Housing tenure. As described earlier, the majority (70.7 per cent; CI: 68.2%–73.2%) of dwellings with Aboriginal children were being rented. These dwellings were over two and a half times more likely (Odds Ratio 2.64; CI: 1.24–5.60) to have three or more indicators of poor housing quality than dwellings that were being paid off.

Choice of housing. Over half of household carers (51.1 per cent; CI: 48.5%–53.8%) said they had little or no choice of dwelling when they moved into their current house. These households had an increased likelihood of the dwelling having three or more indicators of poor housing quality (Odds Ratio 1.75; CI: 1.26–2.41).

Number of life stress events. The families that experienced 7–14 life stress event in the 12 months before the survey (20.2 per cent; CI: 18.3%–22.2%) were twice as likely (Odds Ratio 2.18; CI: 1.42–3.33) to have poor housing quality than those who had experienced less than three life stress events.

Family functioning. Households with 'fair' or 'good' family functioning were almost twice as likely to report three or more indicators of poor housing quality (Odds Ratio 1.74; CI: 1.13–2.68, and Odds Ratio 1.74; CI: 1.12–2.72, respectively) as households with family functioning that was described as 'very good'.

Number of indicators of poor economic wellbeing. Chapter Three provides an analysis of multiple socioeconomic disadvantage in families with Aboriginal children. The measure defined in this analysis focuses on three indicators — carers having never been in paid work, carers with below Year 10 education, and family financial strain. Around a quarter (23.2 per cent; CI: 21.2%–25.3%) of household carers reported no indicators of poor economic wellbeing, with most (50.4 per cent; CI: 48.0%–52.8%) indicating they had one indicator. A small proportion (3.6 per cent; CI: 2.9%–4.6%) had three indicators of poor economic wellbeing.

Dwellings in which there were three indicators of poor economic wellbeing were four times more likely (Odds Ratio 4.17; CI: 2.05–8.48) than dwellings with none of these indicators of economic wellbeing to have poor housing quality.

FIGURE 6.16: DWELLINGS — LIKELIHOOD OF THREE OR MORE INDICATORS OF POOR HOUSING QUALITY, ASSOCIATED WITH CARER, FAMILY, HOUSEHOLD AND DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	*Odds Ratio*	*95% CI*
Level of Relative Isolation		
None	1.00	
Low	1.68	(1.05 - 2.67)
Moderate	4.07	(2.41 - 6.85)
High	3.16	(1.56 - 6.40)
Extreme	5.60	(2.90 - 10.80)
Categories of Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage		
Bottom 5%	4.15	(2.25 - 7.66)
5%–10%	2.38	(1.15 - 4.93)
10%–25%	2.09	(1.14 - 3.81)
25%–50%	0.97	(0.52 - 1.82)
Top 50%	1.00	
Overuse of alcohol causing problems in the household		
No	1.00	
Yes	1.95	(1.33 - 2.87)
Housing tenure		
Owned	3.84	(1.57 - 9.43)
Being paid off	1.00	
Rented	2.64	(1.24 - 5.60)
None of these	4.26	(1.60 - 11.40)
Any choice when first moved into current house?		
No	1.75	(1.26 - 2.41)
Yes	1.00	
Number of life stress events		
0–2	1.00	
3–4	1.14	(0.74 - 1.76)
5–6	1.30	(0.83 - 2.05)
7–14	2.18	(1.42 - 3.33)
Family functioning		
Poor	1.06	(0.66 - 1.69)
Fair	1.74	(1.13 - 2.68)
Good	1.74	(1.12 - 2.72)
Very good	1.00	
Number of indicators of poor economic wellbeing		
None	1.00	
One	1.22	(0.79 - 1.88)
Two	1.47	(0.90 - 2.40)
Three	4.17	(2.05 - 8.48)

HOMELESSNESS

The WAACHS field methodology was not designed to identify the proportion of Aboriginal children living with families that were homeless at the time of the survey. However, it did allow for the recruitment of families living in non-permanent arrangements, such as a caravan or various forms of improvised dwelling. With the limitations of the WAACHS field methodology to report rates of homelessness in mind, of the 11,400 households with Aboriginal children in Western Australia around 70 (CI: 30–110) were living in a caravan or cabin and around 60 (CI: 30–110) were living in an improvised home, tent or other 'sleeping out' arrangement (Table 6.2). These numbers were too low to support meaningful analysis.

While homelessness is generally understood to refer to having no housing or living in temporary or emergency accommodation, it must be recognised that concepts of 'home' and 'homelessness' can be very different for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. The definition currently employed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to officially record 'homelessness' refers to people whose accommodation 'falls below the minimum community standard of a small rental flat with a bedroom, living-room, kitchen, bathroom, and an element of tenure security.'[27,28]

The breadth of this definition means that it encompasses people who are temporarily living in public areas such as parks or who camp on the outskirts of towns for various reasons — such as visiting town to access services or temporarily escaping unstable family or community circumstances. However, the definition is not sufficient for reliable estimates to be made of the number of individuals and families usually living in such circumstances.[27] Local government and housing authorities need access to information describing the causes and numbers of such 'homeless' people. This is vital for adequate planning and budgeting to reduce the health and social problems resulting from people having inadequate shelter, security and access to basic amenities.

CONCLUDING COMMENTS

The findings reported in this chapter describe the complex way in which Aboriginal housing quality, housing tenure (renting and home ownership) and household occupancy (overcrowding) interrelate with one another, and the ways in which they each are associated with parent/carer, family, household, dwelling and community factors.

While the cross-sectional nature of the WAACHS data and the methods of analysis used to explore these relationships do not permit any firm conclusions to be drawn as to the causal direction of the associations observed, they nevertheless provide some of the first empirical evidence of their kind demonstrating the extent to which Aboriginal families have access to appropriate housing and the ways in which this is related to other aspects of Aboriginal family and community life and children's wellbeing outcomes.

The survey findings confirm the commonly held community perception that poor housing quality, rental tenancy and overcrowding are all significantly more prevalent in remote and isolated areas of Western Australia. All three of these housing attributes were significantly more likely to be associated with households in which the overuse of alcohol was reported to be causing problems in the household.

After taking into account LORI, family type and financial strain, poor quality of housing was one of the most significant factors associated with the occupancy levels

of households with Aboriginal children. Further, the survey results highlight the connection between these two factors and family life stress. Independently of LORI and other potential confounding factors, families which had experienced seven or more major life stress events in the past year were 2.2 times more likely to have poor housing quality (Figure 6.16) and 1.8 times more likely to have high household occupancy (Figure 6.9).

The findings on home ownership support the potential social and economic benefits of current policy initiatives to increase the proportion of Aboriginal families owning their own homes. These show that regardless of the level of geographic isolation (LORI), families paying off or owning their own home have significantly better family socioeconomic circumstances in terms of carers' employment circumstances and the family's financial situation.

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DETAILED TABLES

TABLE 6.1: DWELLINGS — BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION

Level of Relative Isolation	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
None	4 310	(4 230 - 4 390)	37.9	(35.3 - 40.6)
Low	2 970	(2 730 - 3 220)	26.2	(23.7 - 28.8)
Moderate	2 320	(1 990 - 2 680)	20.4	(17.4 - 23.6)
High	860	(600 - 1 210)	7.6	(5.2 - 10.6)
Extreme	900	(620 - 1 220)	7.9	(5.6 - 10.9)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.2: DWELLINGS — DWELLING STRUCTURE

Dwelling structure	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
Separate house	10 400	10 200 - 10 600)	91.4	(89.6 - 93.0)
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse	470	(350 - 600)	4.1	(3.1 - 5.3)
Flat, unit, apartment	260	(160 - 420)	2.3	(1.4 - 3.7)
Caravan, cabin	70	(30 - 110)	0.6	(0.3 - 1.0)
Improvised home, tent, sleepers out	60	(30 - 110)	0.6	(0.3 - 0.9)
Not stated	120	(70 - 200)	1.0	(0.6 - 1.7)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.3: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THE HOUSE HAD RUNNING WATER

House has running water?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
No	110	(60 - 180)	1.0	(0.6 - 1.5)
Yes	11 000	(10 900 - 11 100)	96.7	(95.8 - 97.5)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.4: DWELLINGS — SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY

Scheme/town water	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		House does not have running water		
Total	**110**	**(60 - 180)**	**100.0**	
		House has running water		
No	1 010	(800 - 1 260)	9.2	(7.3 - 11.5)
Yes	9 970	(9 700 - 10 200)	90.8	(88.5 - 92.7)
Total	**11 000**	**(10 900 - 11 100)**	**100.0**	
		Not stated		
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
		Total		
No	1 010	(800 - 1 260)	8.9	(7.1 - 11.1)
Yes	9 970	(9 700 - 10 200)	87.8	(85.4 - 89.9)
No running water	110	(60 - 180)	1.0	(0.6 - 1.5)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.5: DWELLINGS — WHETHER RUNNING WATER WAS INSIDE THE HOUSE

Water in the house?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		House does not have running water		
Total	**110**	**(60 - 180)**	**100.0**	
		House has running water		
No	150	(90 - 220)	1.3	(0.8 - 2.0)
Yes	10 800	(10 700 - 10 900)	98.7	(98.0 - 99.2)
Total	**11 000**	**(10 900 - 11 100)**	**100.0**	
		Not stated		
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
		Total		
No	150	(90 - 220)	1.3	(0.8 - 1.9)
Yes	10 800	(10 700 - 10 900)	95.4	(94.3 - 96.4)
No running water	110	(60 - 180)	1.0	(0.6 - 1.5)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.6: DWELLINGS — WHETHER RUNNING WATER WAS WORKING OK

Water working OK?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		House does not have running water		
Total	**110**	**(60 - 180)**	**100.0**	
		House has running water		
No	180	(130 - 260)	1.7	(1.2 - 2.4)
Yes	10 800	(10 700 - 10 900)	98.3	(97.6 - 98.8)
Total	**11 000**	**(10 900 - 11 100)**	**100.0**	
		Not stated		
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
		Total		
No	180	(130 - 260)	1.6	(1.1 - 2.3)
Yes	10 800	(10 700 - 10 900)	95.1	(94.0 - 96.1)
No running water	110	(60 - 180)	1.0	(0.6 - 1.5)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.7: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THE HOUSE HAD A BATH OR SHOWER WHICH ALLOWED BOTH ADULTS AND CHILDREN TO WASH

Bath or shower?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
No	80	(50 - 130)	0.7	(0.4 - 1.2)
Yes	11 000	(10 900 - 11 100)	97.0	(96.0 - 97.8)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.8: DWELLINGS — WHETHER BATH OR SHOWER LOCATED INSIDE THE HOUSE

Bath/shower in the house?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		House does not have a bath or shower		
Total	**80**	**(50 - 130)**	**100.0**	
		House has a bath or shower		
No	210	(140 - 290)	1.9	(1.3 - 2.7)
Yes	10 800	(10 700 - 10 900)	98.1	(97.4 - 98.7)
Total	**11 000**	**(10 900 - 11 100)**	**100.0**	

Continued . . . .

TABLE 6.8 *(continued)*: DWELLINGS — WHETHER BATH OR SHOWER LOCATED INSIDE THE HOUSE

Bath/shower in the house?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		Not stated		
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
		Total		
No	210	(140 - 290)	1.8	(1.3 - 2.6)
Yes	10 800	(10 700 - 10 900)	95.1	(93.9 - 96.1)
No bath/shower	80	(50 - 130)	0.7	(0.4 - 1.2)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.9: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THE BATH OR SHOWER WAS WORKING OK

Bath/shower working OK?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		House does not have a bath or shower		
Total	**80**	**(50 - 130)**	**100.0**	
		House has a bath or shower		
No	260	(180 - 370)	2.4	(1.6 - 3.2)
Yes	10 800	(10 600 - 10 900)	97.6	(96.8 - 98.4)
Total	**11 000**	**(10 900 - 11 100)**	**100.0**	
		Not stated		
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
		Total		
No	260	(180 - 370)	2.3	(1.6 - 3.2)
Yes	10 800	(10 600 - 10 900)	94.7	(93.4 - 95.8)
No bath/shower	80	(50 - 130)	0.7	(0.4 - 1.2)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.10: DWELLINGS — WHETHER HOT WATER AVAILABLE FOR THE BATH AND SHOWER

Hot water available for bath/shower?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		House does not have a bath or shower		
Total	**80**	**(50 - 130)**	**100.0**	
		House has a bath or shower		
No	630	(510 - 770)	5.8	(4.6 - 7.0)
Yes	10 400	(10 200 - 10 500)	94.2	(93.0 - 95.4)
Total	**11 000**	**(10 900 - 11 100)**	**100.0**	
		Not stated		
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
		Total		
No	630	(510 - 770)	5.6	(4.5 - 6.8)
Yes	10 400	(10 200 - 10 500)	91.4	(89.9 - 92.7)
No bath/shower	80	(50 - 130)	0.7	(0.4 - 1.2)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.11: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THE HOUSE HAD A LAUNDRY AREA

House has laundry area?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
No	240	(160 - 320)	2.1	(1.4 - 2.8)
Yes	10 900	(10 700 - 11 000)	95.6	(94.6 - 96.5)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.12: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THERE WAS A LAUNDRY AREA INSIDE THE HOUSE

Laundry in the house?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		House does not have a laundry area		
Total	**240**	**(160 - 320)**	**100.0**	
		House has a laundry area		
No	430	(310 - 570)	4.0	(2.8 - 5.2)
Yes	10 400	(10 300 - 10 600)	96.0	(94.8 - 97.2)
Total	**10 900**	**(10 700 - 11 000)**	**100.0**	
		Not stated		
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
		Total		
No	430	(310 - 570)	3.8	(2.7 - 5.0)
Yes	10 400	(10 300 - 10 600)	91.9	(90.3 - 93.2)
No laundry area	240	(160 - 320)	2.1	(1.4 - 2.8)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.13: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THERE WAS A LAUNDRY AREA NEARBY WHICH COULD BE USED IF NEEDED

Other laundry nearby which can be used?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		House does not have a laundry area		
No	30	(10 - 60)	10.9	(3.9 - 25.1)
Yes	210	(150 - 300)	89.1	(75.4 - 96.2)
Total	**240**	**(160 - 320)**	**100.0**	
		House has a laundry area		
No	1 700	(1 480 - 1 940)	15.6	(13.6 - 17.8)
Yes	9 170	(8 920 - 9 390)	84.4	(82.2 - 86.4)
Total	**10 900**	**(10 700 - 11 000)**	**100.0**	
		Not stated		
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
		Total		
No	1 720	(1 500 - 1 960)	15.2	(13.2 - 17.2)
Yes	9 380	(9 130 - 9 600)	82.6	(80.4 - 84.5)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.14: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THE HOUSE HAD A TOILET THAT WORKED

House has toilet that works?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
No	110	(80 - 160)	1.0	(0.6 - 1.4)
Yes	11 000	(10 900 - 11 100)	96.7	(95.9 - 97.4)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.15: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THE TOILET WAS INSIDE THE HOUSE

Toilet in the house?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		House does not have a toilet		
Total	**110**	**(80 - 160)**	**100.0**	
		House has a toilet		
No	420	(320 - 550)	3.9	(2.9 - 5.0)
Yes	10 600	(10 400 - 10 700)	96.1	(95.0 - 97.1)
Total	**11 000**	**(10 900 - 11 100)**	**100.0**	
		Not stated		
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
		Total		
No	420	(320 - 550)	3.7	(2.8 - 4.9)
Yes	10 600	(10 400 - 10 700)	93.0	(91.6 - 94.1)
No toilet	110	(80 - 160)	1.0	(0.6 - 1.4)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.16: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THERE WAS ANOTHER TOILET THAT COULD BE USED IF OWN TOILET NOT WORKING, BY WHETHER THIS DWELLING HAS A TOILET THAT WORKS

Another toilet available?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		House has a toilet		
No	3 220	(2 950 - 3 520)	29.3	(26.8 - 32.0)
Yes	7 760	(7 470 - 8 050)	70.7	(68.0 - 73.2)
Total	**11 000**	**(10 900 - 11 100)**	**100.0**	
		House does not have a toilet		
Total	**110**	**(80 - 160)**	**100.0**	
		Not stated		
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
		Total		
No	3 220	(2 950 - 3 520)	28.4	(26.0 - 31.0)
Yes	7 760	(7 470 - 8 050)	68.3	(65.8 - 70.9)
No toilet	110	(80 - 160)	1.0	(0.6 - 1.4)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.17: DWELLINGS — WHETHER HOUSE HAD ORGANISED HOUSEHOLD RUBBISH REMOVAL

House has organised rubbish removal?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
No	270	(160 - 420)	2.4	(1.5 - 3.7)
Yes	10 800	(10 700 - 11 000)	95.3	(93.9 - 96.6)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.18: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THE ORGANISED HOUSEHOLD RUBBISH REMOVAL WAS DONE OFTEN ENOUGH

Rubbish removal done often enough?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
	House does not have an organised rubbish removal			
Total	**270**	**(160 - 420)**	**100.0**	
	House does have an organised rubbish removal			
No	840	(700 - 990)	7.8	(6.5 - 9.1)
Yes	9 990	(9 800 - 10 200)	92.2	(90.9 - 93.5)
Total	**10 800**	**(10 700 - 11 000)**	**100.0**	
	Not stated			
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
	Total			
No	840	(700 - 990)	7.4	(6.2 - 8.7)
Yes	9 990	(9 800 - 10 200)	87.9	(86.1 - 89.6)
No rubbish removal	270	(160 - 420)	2.4	(1.5 - 3.7)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.19: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THERE WAS SOMEWHERE TO COOK A MEAL, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Somewhere to cook a meal?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
	LORI — None			
No	10	(0 - 10)	0.1	(0.1 - 0.3)
Yes	4 200	(4 110 - 4 290)	97.4	(96.4 - 98.3)
Not stated	100	(70 - 150)	2.4	(1.6 - 3.6)
Total	**4 310**	**(4 230 - 4 390)**	**100.0**	
	LORI — Low			
No	20	(10 - 40)	0.7	(0.3 - 1.5)
Yes	2 890	(2 650 - 3 130)	97.0	(95.7 - 98.1)
Not stated	70	(40 - 110)	2.3	(1.3 - 3.5)
Total	**2 970**	**(2 730 - 3 220)**	**100.0**	
	LORI — Moderate			
No	10	(0 - 40)	0.2	(0.0 - 1.9)
Yes	2 270	(1 950 - 2 610)	98.2	(96.7 - 99.1)
Not stated	40	(20 - 70)	1.6	(0.8 - 3.0)
Total	**2 320**	**(1 990 - 2 680)**	**100.0**	
	LORI — High			
No	30	(10 - 80)	3.5	(0.7 - 9.3)
Yes	810	(570 - 1 140)	94.3	(83.1 - 98.7)
Not stated	20	(0 - 180)	2.2	(0.1 - 19.6)
Total	**860**	**(600 - 1 210)**	**100.0**	
	LORI — Extreme			
No	40	(10 - 80)	4.1	(1.8 - 8.9)
Yes	830	(580 - 1 120)	92.2	(87.4 - 95.7)
Not stated	30	(10 - 70)	3.7	(1.4 - 8.0)
Total	**900**	**(620 - 1 220)**	**100.0**	
	Western Australia			
No	100	(60 - 160)	0.9	(0.5 - 1.4)
Yes	11 000	(10 900 - 11 100)	96.8	(95.9 - 97.6)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.20: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THERE WAS SOMEWHERE COLD TO STORE FOOD, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Somewhere cold to store food?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	10	(0 - 10)	0.1	(0.1 - 0.3)
Yes	4 200	(4 110 - 4 290)	97.4	(96.3 - 98.3)
Not stated	100	(70 - 150)	2.4	(1.6 - 3.6)
Total	**4 310**	**(4 230 - 4 390)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	50	(30 - 80)	1.7	(1.0 - 2.8)
Yes	2 860	(2 620 - 3 100)	96.0	(94.5 - 97.2)
Not stated	70	(40 - 110)	2.3	(1.3 - 3.5)
Total	**2 970**	**(2 730 - 3 220)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	90	(40 - 170)	3.8	(1.8 - 7.5)
Yes	2 190	(1 870 - 2 530)	94.6	(91.1 - 97.2)
Not stated	40	(20 - 70)	1.6	(0.8 - 3.0)
Total	**2 320**	**(1 990 - 2 680)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	60	(10 - 130)	6.7	(2.4 - 16.3)
Yes	790	(540 - 1 090)	91.1	(80.8 - 97.8)
Not stated	20	(0 - 180)	2.2	(0.1 - 19.6)
Total	**860**	**(600 - 1 210)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	130	(70 - 220)	14.6	(9.1 - 21.1)
Yes	730	(510 - 1 000)	81.7	(74.4 - 87.2)
Not stated	30	(10 - 70)	3.7	(1.4 - 8.0)
Total	**900**	**(620 - 1 220)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	330	(240 - 450)	2.9	(2.1 - 4.0)
Yes	10 800	(10 600 - 10 900)	94.8	(93.5 - 95.8)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.21: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THERE WAS SOMEWHERE TO STORE FOOD AND COOKING GEAR, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Somewhere to store food and cooking gear?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	10	(0 - 40)	0.3	(0.1 - 0.8)
Yes	4 190	(4 100 - 4 280)	97.3	(96.1 - 98.2)
Not stated	100	(70 - 150)	2.4	(1.6 - 3.6)
Total	**4 310**	**(4 230 - 4 390)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	20	(0 - 60)	0.8	(0.1 - 2.0)
Yes	2 880	(2 650 - 3 130)	97.0	(95.4 - 98.2)
Not stated	70	(40 - 110)	2.3	(1.3 - 3.5)
Total	**2 970**	**(2 730 - 3 220)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	50	(30 - 100)	2.3	(1.2 - 4.2)
Yes	2 220	(1 910 - 2 570)	96.1	(94.2 - 97.6)
Not stated	40	(20 - 70)	1.6	(0.8 - 3.0)
Total	**2 320**	**(1 990 - 2 680)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	20	(0 - 60)	1.9	(0.2 - 6.2)
Yes	830	(580 - 1 160)	95.9	(82.7 - 99.4)
Not stated	20	(0 - 180)	2.2	(0.1 - 19.6)
Total	**860**	**(600 - 1 210)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	100	(50 - 220)	11.6	(5.4 - 22.5)
Yes	760	(530 - 1 050)	84.7	(74.7 - 91.8)
Not stated	30	(10 - 70)	3.7	(1.4 - 8.0)
Total	**900**	**(620 - 1 220)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	210	(140 - 320)	1.9	(1.2 - 2.8)
Yes	10 900	(10 800 - 11 000)	95.8	(94.7 - 96.8)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.22: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THERE WAS SOMEWHERE TO WASH UP DISHES AND COOKING GEAR, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Somewhere to wash up?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	10	(0 - 10)	0.1	(0.1 - 0.3)
Yes	4 200	(4 110 - 4 290)	97.4	(96.4 - 98.3)
Not stated	100	(70 - 150)	2.4	(1.6 - 3.6)
Total	**4 310**	**(4 230 - 4 390)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	10	(0 - 20)	0.3	(0.1 - 0.7)
Yes	2 900	(2 660 - 3 140)	97.4	(96.2 - 98.4)
Not stated	70	(40 - 110)	2.3	(1.3 - 3.5)
Total	**2 970**	**(2 730 - 3 220)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	10	(0 - 40)	0.2	(0.0 - 1.9)
Yes	2 270	(1 950 - 2 610)	98.2	(96.7 - 99.1)
Not stated	40	(20 - 70)	1.6	(0.8 - 3.0)
Total	**2 320**	**(1 990 - 2 680)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	20	(0 - 60)	1.9	(0.2 - 6.2)
Yes	830	(580 - 1 160)	95.9	(82.7 - 99.4)
Not stated	20	(0 - 180)	2.2	(0.1 - 19.6)
Total	**860**	**(600 - 1 210)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	10	(0 - 40)	1.1	(0.1 - 4.2)
Yes	850	(590 - 1 150)	95.2	(90.7 - 97.7)
Not stated	30	(10 - 70)	3.7	(1.4 - 8.0)
Total	**900**	**(620 - 1 220)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	50	(20 - 90)	0.4	(0.2 - 0.8)
Yes	11 000	(11 000 - 11 100)	97.3	(96.5 - 98.0)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.23: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THE HOUSE HAD FLYSCREENS ON THE DOORS AND WINDOWS TO KEEP INSECTS AND PESTS OUT

House has flyscreens?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
No	2 170	(1 910 - 2 440)	19.1	(16.8 - 21.5)
Yes	8 930	(8 640 - 9 200)	78.6	(76.1 - 81.0)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.24: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THE HOUSE HAD FLYSCREENS IN GOOD CONDITION

Flyscreens in good condition?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		House does not have flyscreens		
Total	**2 170**	**(1 910 - 2 440)**	**100.0**	
		House has flyscreens		
No	1 760	(1 560 - 1 970)	19.7	(17.5 - 22.0)
Yes	7 170	(6 870 - 7 470)	80.3	(78.0 - 82.5)
Total	**8 930**	**(8 640 - 9 200)**	**100.0**	
		Not stated		
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
		Total		
No	1 760	(1 560 - 1 970)	15.5	(13.7 - 17.4)
Yes	7 170	(6 870 - 7 470)	63.1	(60.5 - 65.8)
No flyscreens	2 170	(1 910 - 2 440)	19.1	(16.8 - 21.5)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.25: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THE HOUSE HAD FLYSCREENS IN GOOD CONDITION, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Whether flyscreens fitted and condition	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No screens or screens in poor condition	1 210	(1 030 - 1 390)	28.0	(24.1 - 32.3)
Screens in good condition	3 000	(2 820 - 3 190)	69.6	(65.4 - 73.7)
Not stated	100	(70 - 150)	2.4	(1.6 - 3.6)
Total	**4 310**	**(4 230 - 4 390)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No screens or screens in poor condition	820	(690 - 970)	27.6	(23.5 - 32.1)
Screens in good condition	2 090	(1 880 - 2 310)	70.1	(65.6 - 74.3)
Not stated	70	(40 - 110)	2.3	(1.3 - 3.5)
Total	**2 970**	**(2 730 - 3 220)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No screens or screens in poor condition	810	(650 - 990)	35.1	(30.2 - 40.3)
Screens in good condition	1 470	(1 230 - 1 730)	63.3	(58.0 - 68.5)
Not stated	40	(20 - 70)	1.6	(0.8 - 3.0)
Total	**2 320**	**(1 990 - 2 680)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No screens or screens in poor condition	440	(290 - 630)	50.7	(41.9 - 59.6)
Screens in good condition	410	(260 - 590)	47.0	(37.0 - 56.6)
Not stated	20	(0 - 180)	2.2	(0.1 - 19.6)
Total	**860**	**(600 - 1 210)**	**100.0**	

Continued . . . .

TABLE 6.25 *(continued)*: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THE HOUSE HAD FLYSCREENS IN GOOD CONDITION, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Whether flyscreens fitted and condition	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — Extreme		
No screens or screens in poor condition	650	(450 - 920)	72.3	(61.4 - 82.6)
Screens in good condition	220	(120 - 350)	24.0	(14.9 - 35.3)
Not stated	30	(10 - 70)	3.7	(1.4 - 8.0)
Total	**900**	**(620 - 1 220)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No screens or screens in poor condition	3 930	(3 640 - 4 230)	34.6	(32.0 - 37.2)
Screens in good condition	7 170	(6 870 - 7 470)	63.1	(60.5 - 65.8)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.26: DWELLINGS— WHETHER THE HOUSE HAD PLANTS TO KEEP THE DUST DOWN, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Plants to keep dust down?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	780	(630 - 960)	18.2	(14.7 - 22.2)
Yes	3 420	(3 250 - 3 590)	79.4	(75.5 - 83.1)
Not stated	100	(70 - 150)	2.4	(1.6 - 3.6)
Total	**4 310**	**(4 230 - 4 390)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	650	(520 - 810)	22.0	(17.9 - 26.4)
Yes	2 250	(2 050 - 2 470)	75.7	(71.4 - 79.9)
Not stated	70	(40 - 110)	2.3	(1.3 - 3.5)
Total	**2 970**	**(2 730 - 3 220)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	520	(400 - 670)	22.3	(17.9 - 27.1)
Yes	1 760	(1 500 - 2 060)	76.2	(71.0 - 80.6)
Not stated	40	(20 - 70)	1.6	(0.8 - 3.0)
Total	**2 320**	**(1 990 - 2 680)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	260	(150 - 430)	30.2	(19.6 - 43.7)
Yes	580	(390 - 850)	67.6	(52.5 - 80.1)
Not stated	20	(0 - 180)	2.2	(0.1 - 19.6)
Total	**860**	**(600 - 1 210)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	350	(230 - 510)	38.7	(28.4 - 50.0)
Yes	520	(350 - 750)	57.6	(47.3 - 67.7)
Not stated	30	(10 - 70)	3.7	(1.4 - 8.0)
Total	**900**	**(620 - 1 220)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	2 560	(2 310 - 2 840)	22.6	(20.3 - 25.0)
Yes	8 540	(8 260 - 8 800)	75.2	(72.7 - 77.5)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.27: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THE HOUSE HAD PLANTS TO KEEP THE DUST DOWN, BY ATSIC REGION

Plants to keep dust down?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		Broome		
No	70	(30 - 130)	15.0	(7.6 - 24.7)
Yes	370	(230 - 580)	82.0	(62.6 - 95.3)
Not stated	10	(0 - 160)	3.0	(0.0 - 30.8)
Total	**450**	**(270 - 690)**	**100.0**	
		Derby		
No	120	(70 - 200)	17.4	(10.4 - 26.3)
Yes	540	(360 - 780)	80.7	(69.9 - 89.1)
Not stated	10	(0 - 50)	1.9	(0.3 - 7.6)
Total	**670**	**(450 - 950)**	**100.0**	
		Geraldton		
No	270	(190 - 380)	24.9	(18.5 - 32.4)
Yes	790	(620 - 990)	73.1	(65.7 - 79.4)
Not stated	20	(10 - 40)	2.0	(1.1 - 3.5)
Total	**1 080**	**(870 - 1 330)**	**100.0**	
		Kalgoorlie		
No	170	(90 - 270)	29.2	(18.5 - 42.6)
Yes	390	(250 - 580)	68.7	(56.6 - 80.1)
Not stated	10	(0 - 30)	2.2	(0.6 - 5.7)
Total	**570**	**(380 - 800)**	**100.0**	
		Kununurra		
No	240	(140 - 380)	29.2	(18.4 - 40.6)
Yes	550	(380 - 750)	66.6	(55.6 - 77.3)
Not stated	30	(10 - 70)	4.2	(1.7 - 8.6)
Total	**820**	**(600 - 1 120)**	**100.0**	
		Narrogin		
No	310	(220 - 430)	18.0	(13.3 - 23.5)
Yes	1 380	(1 240 - 1 530)	79.9	(74.3 - 84.8)
Not stated	40	(20 - 80)	2.1	(0.8 - 4.1)
Total	**1 730**	**(1 550 - 1 910)**	**100.0**	
		Perth		
No	850	(700 - 1 030)	18.7	(15.3 - 22.7)
Yes	3 580	(3 410 - 3 750)	78.8	(74.8 - 82.3)
Not stated	110	(70 - 160)	2.4	(1.6 - 3.4)
Total	**4 540**	**(4 480 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		South Hedland		
No	280	(170 - 440)	29.8	(20.8 - 41.1)
Yes	640	(470 - 870)	69.3	(59.0 - 79.0)
Not stated	10	(0 - 30)	0.8	(0.1 - 3.9)
Total	**930**	**(690 - 1 240)**	**100.0**	
		Warburton		
No	260	(150 - 410)	46.2	(32.4 - 59.3)
Yes	300	(160 - 470)	51.9	(39.0 - 66.0)
Not stated	10	(0 - 30)	1.9	(0.4 - 5.7)
Total	**570**	**(360 - 840)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	2 560	(2 310 - 2 840)	22.6	(20.3 - 25.0)
Yes	8 540	(8 260 - 8 800)	75.2	(72.7 - 77.5)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.28: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THE HOUSE HAD HEATING TO KEEP IT WARM WHEN THE WEATHER WAS COLD, BY ATSIC REGION

House has heating?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		Broome		
No	410	(250 - 620)	89.6	(72.5 - 96.7)
Yes	30	(20 - 60)	7.4	(3.7 - 12.1)
Not stated	10	(0 - 160)	3.0	(0.0 - 30.8)
Total	**450**	**(270 - 690)**	**100.0**	
		Derby		
No	600	(400 - 850)	89.8	(84.5 - 93.6)
Yes	60	(30 - 90)	8.3	(4.9 - 13.3)
Not stated	10	(0 - 50)	1.9	(0.3 - 7.6)
Total	**670**	**(450 - 950)**	**100.0**	
		Geraldton		
No	500	(380 - 640)	45.7	(39.0 - 52.9)
Yes	570	(430 - 730)	52.3	(45.3 - 59.6)
Not stated	20	(10 - 40)	2.0	(1.1 - 3.5)
Total	**1 080**	**(870 - 1 330)**	**100.0**	
		Kalgoorlie		
No	100	(60 - 150)	17.0	(10.7 - 24.1)
Yes	460	(300 - 680)	80.9	(72.9 - 87.6)
Not stated	10	(0 - 30)	2.2	(0.6 - 5.7)
Total	**570**	**(380 - 800)**	**100.0**	
		Kununurra		
No	670	(470 - 910)	81.3	(72.5 - 87.9)
Yes	120	(70 - 200)	14.5	(8.3 - 22.0)
Not stated	30	(10 - 70)	4.2	(1.7 - 8.6)
Total	**820**	**(600 - 1 120)**	**100.0**	
		Narrogin		
No	150	(100 - 220)	8.7	(5.9 - 12.4)
Yes	1 540	(1 370 - 1 720)	89.2	(85.3 - 92.4)
Not stated	40	(20 - 80)	2.1	(0.8 - 4.1)
Total	**1 730**	**(1 550 - 1 910)**	**100.0**	
		Perth		
No	900	(740 - 1 080)	19.8	(16.4 - 23.7)
Yes	3 530	(3 370 - 3 700)	77.8	(74.1 - 81.4)
Not stated	110	(70 - 160)	2.4	(1.6 - 3.4)
Total	**4 540**	**(4 480 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		South Hedland		
No	690	(500 - 930)	74.2	(65.8 - 81.8)
Yes	230	(140 - 340)	25.0	(17.4 - 33.9)
Not stated	10	(0 - 30)	0.8	(0.1 - 3.9)
Total	**930**	**(690 - 1 240)**	**100.0**	
		Warburton		
No	190	(100 - 340)	32.7	(18.6 - 47.6)
Yes	370	(230 - 570)	65.4	(48.8 - 78.1)
Not stated	10	(0 - 30)	1.9	(0.4 - 5.7)
Total	**570**	**(360 - 840)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	4 190	(3 930 - 4 440)	36.9	(34.6 - 39.1)
Yes	6 910	(6 650 - 7 160)	60.9	(58.6 - 63.1)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.29: DWELLINGS — WHETHER HEATING IN THE HOUSE WAS WORKING

Is the heating working OK?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		House does not have heating		
Total	**4 190**	**(3 930 - 4 440)**	**100.0**	
		House has heating		
No	220	(160 - 300)	3.2	(2.3 - 4.3)
Yes	6 690	(6 430 - 6 950)	96.8	(95.7 - 97.7)
Total	**6 910**	**(6 650 - 7 160)**	**100.0**	
		Not stated		
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
		Total		
No	220	(160 - 300)	2.0	(1.4 - 2.7)
Yes	6 690	(6 430 - 6 950)	58.9	(56.6 - 61.2)
No heating	4 190	(3 930 - 4 440)	36.9	(34.6 - 39.1)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.30: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THE HOUSE HAD SHADE OR INSULATION TO KEEP IT COOL, BY ATSIC REGION

House has shade/insulation for cooling?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		Broome		
No	20	(0 - 90)	4.2	(0.1 - 16.2)
Yes	420	(270 - 650)	92.8	(55.5 - 99.7)
Not stated	10	(0 - 160)	3.0	(0.0 - 30.8)
Total	**450**	**(270 - 690)**	**100.0**	
		Derby		
No	90	(50 - 150)	13.8	(7.3 - 21.6)
Yes	560	(360 - 800)	84.4	(76.2 - 90.6)
Not stated	10	(0 - 50)	1.9	(0.3 - 7.6)
Total	**670**	**(450 - 950)**	**100.0**	
		Geraldton		
No	370	(270 - 500)	34.3	(27.2 - 42.6)
Yes	690	(530 - 870)	63.7	(55.8 - 71.2)
Not stated	20	(10 - 40)	2.0	(1.1 - 3.5)
Total	**1 080**	**(870 - 1 330)**	**100.0**	
		Kalgoorlie		
No	150	(80 - 240)	25.8	(15.3 - 37.9)
Yes	410	(260 - 600)	72.0	(60.4 - 83.0)
Not stated	10	(0 - 30)	2.2	(0.6 - 5.7)
Total	**570**	**(380 - 800)**	**100.0**	
		Kununurra		
No	160	(110 - 230)	19.1	(12.9 - 26.4)
Yes	630	(440 - 870)	76.6	(69.5 - 82.7)
Not stated	30	(10 - 70)	4.2	(1.7 - 8.6)
Total	**820**	**(600 - 1 120)**	**100.0**	

Continued . . . .

TABLE 6.30 *(continued)*: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THE HOUSE HAD SHADE OR INSULATION TO KEEP IT COOL, BY ATSIC REGION

House has shade/insulation for cooling?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		Narrogin		
No	650	(520 - 800)	37.4	(31.5 - 43.7)
Yes	1 040	(920 - 1 180)	60.5	(54.4 - 66.6)
Not stated	40	(20 - 80)	2.1	(0.8 - 4.1)
Total	**1 730**	**(1 550 - 1 910)**	**100.0**	
		Perth		
No	1 170	(1 010 - 1 350)	25.8	(22.2 - 29.7)
Yes	3 260	(3 080 - 3 430)	71.7	(67.8 - 75.4)
Not stated	110	(70 - 160)	2.4	(1.6 - 3.4)
Total	**4 540**	**(4 480 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		South Hedland		
No	190	(120 - 300)	20.3	(13.4 - 29.0)
Yes	730	(520 - 980)	78.9	(70.4 - 85.6)
Not stated	10	(0 - 30)	0.8	(0.1 - 3.9)
Total	**930**	**(690 - 1 240)**	**100.0**	
		Warburton		
No	160	(90 - 270)	28.8	(18.5 - 40.1)
Yes	390	(240 - 610)	69.3	(57.9 - 80.4)
Not stated	10	(0 - 30)	1.9	(0.4 - 5.7)
Total	**570**	**(360 - 840)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	2 960	(2 710 - 3 220)	26.0	(23.9 - 28.3)
Yes	8 140	(7 880 - 8 400)	71.7	(69.4 - 73.9)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.31: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THE HOUSE SHADE OR INSULATION WAS EFFECTIVE

Is shade/insulation effective?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		House does not have shade or insulation		
Total	**2 960**	**(2 710 - 3 220)**	**100.0**	
		House has shade or insulation		
No	360	(280 - 460)	4.4	(3.4 - 5.7)
Yes	7 780	(7 500 - 8 040)	95.6	(94.3 - 96.6)
Total	**8 140**	**(7 880 - 8 400)**	**100.0**	
		Not stated		
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
		Total		
No	360	(280 - 460)	3.2	(2.4 - 4.1)
Yes	7 780	(7 500 - 8 040)	68.5	(66.1 - 70.8)
No shade/insulation	2 960	(2 710 - 3 220)	26.0	(23.9 - 28.3)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.32: DWELLINGS — WHETHER THE HOUSE HAD TREES FOR SHADE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Trees for shade?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — None		
No	890	(740 - 1 060)	20.6	(17.2 - 24.5)
Yes	3 320	(3 150 - 3 490)	76.9	(73.1 - 80.5)
Not stated	100	(70 - 150)	2.4	(1.6 - 3.6)
Total	**4 310**	**(4 230 - 4 390)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Low		
No	750	(620 - 890)	25.1	(21.2 - 29.3)
Yes	2 160	(1 960 - 2 380)	72.7	(68.6 - 76.6)
Not stated	70	(40 - 110)	2.3	(1.3 - 3.5)
Total	**2 970**	**(2 730 - 3 220)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Moderate		
No	310	(230 - 390)	13.3	(10.7 - 16.4)
Yes	1 970	(1 680 - 2 280)	85.1	(81.9 - 87.9)
Not stated	40	(20 - 70)	1.6	(0.8 - 3.0)
Total	**2 320**	**(1 990 - 2 680)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — High		
No	160	(90 - 270)	19.1	(11.3 - 29.1)
Yes	680	(460 - 980)	78.7	(64.7 - 88.7)
Not stated	20	(0 - 180)	2.2	(0.1 - 19.6)
Total	**860**	**(600 - 1 210)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
No	240	(150 - 370)	27.2	(19.3 - 36.3)
Yes	620	(420 - 860)	69.1	(60.7 - 76.5)
Not stated	30	(10 - 70)	3.7	(1.4 - 8.0)
Total	**900**	**(620 - 1 220)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
No	2 350	(2 130 - 2 590)	20.7	(18.8 - 22.8)
Yes	8 750	(8 500 - 8 980)	77.0	(74.8 - 79.1)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.33: DWELLINGS — HOUSING TENURE

Housing tenure	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
Owned	840	(690 - 1 030)	7.4	(6.0 - 9.1)
Being paid off	1 810	(1 600 - 2 030)	15.9	(14.0 - 17.9)
Rented	8 030	(7 750 - 8 310)	70.7	(68.2 - 73.2)
None of these	410	(300 - 550)	3.6	(2.6 - 4.8)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.34: DWELLINGS — HOUSING TENURE, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Housing tenure	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
	LORI — None			
Owned or being paid off	1 450	(1 270 - 1 640)	33.6	(29.5 - 38.1)
Rented	2 690	(2 500 - 2 890)	62.4	(57.9 - 66.7)
None of these	70	(30 - 130)	1.5	(0.7 - 2.9)
Not stated	100	(70 - 150)	2.4	(1.6 - 3.6)
Total	**4 310**	**(4 230 - 4 390)**	**100.0**	
	LORI — Low			
Owned or being paid off	610	(480 - 770)	20.6	(16.6 - 25.3)
Rented	2 240	(2 030 - 2 460)	75.4	(71.0 - 79.6)
None of these	50	(30 - 90)	1.8	(1.0 - 2.9)
Not stated	70	(40 - 110)	2.3	(1.3 - 3.5)
Total	**2 970**	**(2 730 - 3 220)**	**100.0**	
	LORI — Moderate			
Owned or being paid off	500	(390 - 630)	21.6	(17.6 - 26.1)
Rented	1 690	(1 430 - 1 980)	73.1	(68.2 - 77.8)
None of these	90	(40 - 170)	3.8	(1.8 - 6.7)
Not stated	40	(20 - 70)	1.6	(0.8 - 3.0)
Total	**2 320**	**(1 990 - 2 680)**	**100.0**	
	LORI — High			
Owned or being paid off	50	(20 - 110)	6.1	(2.2 - 12.2)
Rented	730	(500 - 1 030)	85.1	(74.2 - 93.1)
None of these	60	(20 - 150)	6.5	(1.9 - 16.5)
Not stated	20	(0 - 180)	2.2	(0.1 - 19.6)
Total	**860**	**(600 - 1 210)**	**100.0**	
	LORI — Extreme			
Owned or being paid off	40	(10 - 110)	4.3	(0.9 - 11.7)
Rented	680	(450 - 940)	75.4	(63.5 - 84.9)
None of these	150	(80 - 260)	16.7	(9.4 - 26.4)
Not stated	30	(10 - 70)	3.7	(1.4 - 8.0)
Total	**900**	**(620 - 1 220)**	**100.0**	
	Western Australia			
Owned or being paid off	2 650	(2 400 - 2 920)	23.4	(21.1 - 25.7)
Rented	8 030	(7 750 - 8 310)	70.7	(68.2 - 73.2)
None of these	410	(300 - 550)	3.6	(2.6 - 4.8)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.35: DWELLINGS — HOUSING TENURE, BY INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE

Housing tenure	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		Bottom 5%		
Owned or being paid off	360	(250 - 490)	13.4	(9.6 - 18.0)
Rented	2 120	(1 780 - 2 490)	79.0	(73.5 - 83.6)
None of these	120	(60 - 220)	4.6	(2.3 - 7.9)
Not stated	80	(40 - 130)	3.0	(1.7 - 4.8)
Total	**2 680**	**(2 280 - 3 100)**	**100.0**	
		5%–10%		
Owned or being paid off	300	(210 - 400)	20.5	(15.7 - 26.1)
Rented	1 070	(860 - 1 320)	73.0	(66.2 - 78.8)
None of these	40	(20 - 80)	2.5	(1.1 - 5.0)
Not stated	60	(20 - 140)	4.0	(1.3 - 8.9)
Total	**1 460**	**(1 180 - 1 770)**	**100.0**	
		10%–25%		
Owned or being paid off	700	(560 - 850)	24.4	(20.2 - 28.9)
Rented	2 090	(1 770 - 2 410)	72.9	(68.2 - 77.1)
None of these	70	(40 - 100)	2.4	(1.5 - 3.7)
Not stated	10	(0 - 60)	0.4	(0.0 - 2.2)
Total	**2 860**	**(2 480 - 3 260)**	**100.0**	
		25%–50%		
Owned or being paid off	890	(730 - 1 070)	29.2	(24.8 - 34.0)
Rented	1 930	(1 630 - 2 250)	63.3	(58.3 - 68.0)
None of these	140	(80 - 240)	4.6	(2.5 - 7.5)
Not stated	90	(60 - 130)	3.0	(1.9 - 4.3)
Total	**3 040**	**(2 660 - 3 460)**	**100.0**	
		Top 50%		
Owned or being paid off	410	(270 - 610)	31.3	(21.7 - 41.2)
Rented	830	(630 - 1 100)	63.7	(53.6 - 73.0)
None of these	50	(10 - 140)	3.5	(0.8 - 10.6)
Not stated	20	(10 - 40)	1.5	(0.6 - 3.3)
Total	**1 310**	**(1 020 - 1 670)**	**100.0**	
		Total		
Owned or being paid off	2 650	(2 400 - 2 920)	23.4	(21.1 - 25.7)
Rented	8 030	(7 750 - 8 310)	70.7	(68.2 - 73.2)
None of these	410	(300 - 550)	3.6	(2.6 - 4.8)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.36: DWELLINGS — HOUSING TENURE, BY AGE OF THE PRIMARY CARER

Housing tenure	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
	19 years and younger			
Owned or being paid off	50	(30 - 80)	12.8	(7.7 - 20.0)
Rented	290	(230 - 370)	78.2	(68.8 - 86.1)
None of these	30	(10 - 70)	9.1	(3.9 - 18.8)
Total	**370**	**(300 - 450)**	**100.0**	
	20–24 years			
Owned or being paid off	230	(180 - 300)	15.9	(12.0 - 20.5)
Rented	1 200	(1 040 - 1 390)	81.6	(76.7 - 85.7)
None of these	40	(20 - 60)	2.5	(1.3 - 4.4)
Total	**1 480**	**(1 300 - 1 660)**	**100.0**	
	25–29 years			
Owned or being paid off	310	(210 - 440)	16.1	(11.5 - 21.9)
Rented	1 520	(1 340 - 1 710)	79.3	(73.6 - 84.6)
None of these	90	(50 - 140)	4.6	(2.7 - 7.1)
Total	**1 920**	**(1 710 - 2 140)**	**100.0**	
	30–39 years			
Owned or being paid off	1 090	(920 - 1 280)	25.5	(21.8 - 29.3)
Rented	3 010	(2 760 - 3 270)	70.5	(66.4 - 74.3)
None of these	170	(110 - 250)	4.0	(2.6 - 6.0)
Total	**4 270**	**(3 990 - 4 540)**	**100.0**	
	40–49 years			
Owned or being paid off	670	(530 - 810)	32.3	(26.7 - 38.3)
Rented	1 340	(1 150 - 1 540)	65.1	(59.1 - 71.0)
None of these	50	(20 - 140)	2.6	(0.9 - 6.5)
Total	**2 060**	**(1 830 - 2 300)**	**100.0**	
	50 years and over			
Owned or being paid off	310	(230 - 390)	30.9	(24.2 - 38.2)
Rented	670	(540 - 810)	66.6	(58.9 - 73.5)
None of these	30	(10 - 50)	2.5	(1.1 - 5.1)
Total	**1 000**	**(850 - 1 160)**	**100.0**	
	Not stated			
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
	Total			
Owned or being paid off	2 650	(2 400 - 2 920)	23.4	(21.1 - 25.7)
Rented	8 030	(7 750 - 8 310)	70.7	(68.2 - 73.2)
None of these	410	(300 - 550)	3.6	(2.6 - 4.8)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.37: DWELLINGS — HOUSING TENURE, BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Housing tenure	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		Two original parent family		
Owned or being paid off	1 620	(1 430 - 1 840)	29.7	(26.4 - 33.3)
Rented	3 640	(3 380 - 3 910)	66.8	(63.1 - 70.3)
None of these	190	(120 - 290)	3.5	(2.2 - 5.4)
Total	**5 450**	**(5 190 - 5 730)**	**100.0**	
		Sole parent		
Owned or being paid off	710	(570 - 870)	16.8	(13.7 - 20.3)
Rented	3 320	(3 070 - 3 570)	78.9	(75.4 - 82.4)
None of these	180	(120 - 240)	4.2	(3.0 - 5.8)
Total	**4 200**	**(3 940 - 4 470)**	**100.0**	
		Two parent step/blended family		
Owned or being paid off	150	(100 - 220)	25.7	(17.3 - 34.6)
Rented	410	(320 - 520)	71.5	(62.1 - 80.0)
None of these	20	(0 - 40)	2.8	(0.6 - 7.8)
Total	**580**	**(470 - 700)**	**100.0**	
		Aunts, uncles, grandparents		
Owned or being paid off	100	(50 - 170)	15.8	(8.4 - 26.0)
Rented	490	(390 - 590)	80.5	(70.6 - 88.6)
None of these	20	(10 - 50)	3.7	(1.3 - 8.9)
Total	**600**	**(490 - 730)**	**100.0**	
		Other		
Owned or being paid off	80	(30 - 160)	30.0	(13.2 - 48.7)
Rented	180	(110 - 260)	67.3	(47.6 - 84.1)
None of these	10	(0 - 30)	2.6	(0.0 - 10.3)
Total	**260**	**(180 - 370)**	**100.0**	
		Not stated		
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
		Total		
Owned or being paid off	2 650	(2 400 - 2 920)	23.4	(21.1 - 25.7)
Rented	8 030	(7 750 - 8 310)	70.7	(68.2 - 73.2)
None of these	410	(300 - 550)	3.6	(2.6 - 4.8)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.38: DWELLINGS — HOUSING TENURE, BY ABORIGINAL STATUS OF THE PRIMARY CARER

Aboriginal status of the primary carer?	*Housing tenure*	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
Aboriginal	Owned or being paid off	1 800	(1 590 - 2 040)	20.0	(17.6 - 22.5)
	Rented	6 840	(6 550 - 7 130)	75.9	(73.2 - 78.5)
	None of these	370	(270 - 510)	4.2	(3.0 - 5.6)
	Total	**9 010**	**(8 770 - 9 240)**	**100.0**	
Non-Aboriginal	Owned or being paid off	830	(690 - 1 010)	41.5	(35.5 - 47.9)
	Rented	1 140	(970 - 1 320)	56.7	(50.4 - 62.9)
	None of these	40	(10 - 70)	1.8	(0.7 - 3.6)
	Total	**2 010**	**(1 790 - 2 250)**	**100.0**	
Not stated	Owned or being paid off	20	(0 - 60)	5.6	(1.3 - 17.2)
	Rented	50	(30 - 90)	16.4	(9.1 - 25.5)
	None of these	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 15.4)
	Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	77.9	(67.1 - 87.5)
	Total	**260**	**(260 - 430)**	**100.0**	
Total	Owned or being paid off	2 650	(2 400 - 2 920)	23.4	(21.1 - 25.7)
	Rented	8 030	(7 750 - 8 310)	70.7	(68.2 - 73.2)
	None of these	410	(300 - 550)	3.6	(2.6 - 4.8)
	Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
	Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.39: RENTER HOUSEHOLDS — LANDLORD TYPE

Landlord type	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
Private rental	1 620	(1 400 - 1 860)	20.2	(17.5 - 22.9)
Homeswest	4 390	(4 050 - 4 720)	54.6	(50.8 - 58.4)
Aboriginal Housing Authority	260	(180 - 390)	3.3	(2.1 - 4.7)
Family's place	110	(60 - 190)	1.4	(0.8 - 2.4)
Community Housing	1 250	(990 - 1 530)	15.5	(12.5 - 19.1)
Other	400	(280 - 560)	5.0	(3.5 - 7.0)
Total	**8 030**	**(7 750 - 8 310)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.40: RENTER HOUSEHOLDS — WHETHER ANY DIFFICULTY RENTING CURRENT DWELLING

Difficulty renting dwelling?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
No	7 300	(7 010 - 7 580)	90.8	(89.1 - 92.4)
Yes	740	(620 - 880)	9.2	(7.6 - 10.9)
Total	**8 030**	**(7 750 - 8 310)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.41: RENTER HOUSEHOLDS — WHETHER FORCED TO MOVE OUT OF A PLACE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Forced to move?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
No	7 290	(7 010 - 7 570)	90.8	(89.0 - 92.4)
Yes	740	(610 - 890)	9.2	(7.6 – 11.0)
Total	**8 030**	**(7 750 - 8 310)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.42: RENTER HOUSEHOLDS — WHETHER THERE WAS ANY DIFFICULTY RENTING CURRENT DWELLING, BY WHETHER HOUSEHOLD FORCED TO MOVE OUT OF A PLACE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Difficulty renting dwelling?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
	Forced to move in last 12 months — No			
No	6 690	(6 400 - 6 970)	91.7	(89.9 - 93.2)
Yes	610	(490 - 740)	8.3	(6.8 - 10.1)
Total	**7 290**	**(7 010 - 7 570)**	**100.0**	
	Forced to move in last 12 months — Yes			
No	610	(490 - 750)	82.4	(75.4 - 88.4)
Yes	130	(80 - 190)	17.6	(11.6 - 24.6)
Total	**740**	**(610 - 890)**	**100.0**	
	Total			
No	7 300	(7 010 - 7 580)	90.8	(89.1 - 92.4)
Yes	740	(620 - 880)	9.2	(7.6 - 10.9)
Total	**8 030**	**(7 750 - 8 310)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.43: DWELLINGS — WHETHER PRIMARY CARER HAD ANY CHOICE WHEN MOVING INTO CURRENT DWELLING, BY HOUSING TENURE

Any choice when first moved here?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
	Owned or being paid off			
No	740	(610 - 880)	27.9	(23.3 - 32.7)
Yes	1 910	(1 690 - 2 160)	72.1	(67.3 - 76.7)
Total	**2 650**	**(2 400 - 2 920)**	**100.0**	
	Rented			
No	4 860	(4 570 - 5 160)	60.5	(57.5 - 63.5)
Yes	3 170	(2 920 - 3 440)	39.5	(36.5 - 42.5)
Total	**8 030**	**(7 750 - 8 310)**	**100.0**	
	None of these			
No	210	(140 - 280)	50.1	(37.3 - 64.4)
Yes	210	(120 - 310)	49.9	(35.6 - 62.7)
Total	**410**	**(300 - 550)**	**100.0**	
	Not stated			
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
	Total			
No	5 810	(5 500 - 6 110)	51.1	(48.5 - 53.8)
Yes	5 290	(5 000 - 5 590)	46.6	(44.0 - 49.2)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.44: DWELLINGS — HOUSEHOLD OCCUPANCY LEVEL

Level of household occupancy	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
Low	9 380	(9 130 - 9 620)	82.6	(80.4 - 84.7)
High	1 720	(1 500 - 1 960)	15.1	(13.2 - 17.3)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.45: DWELLINGS — HOUSEHOLD OCCUPANCY LEVEL, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Level of household occupancy	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
	LORI — None			
Low	3 900	(3 760 - 4 050)	90.6	(87.2 - 93.3)
High	300	(190 - 450)	7.0	(4.4 - 10.4)
Not stated	100	(70 - 150)	2.4	(1.6 - 3.6)
Total	**4 310**	**(4 230 - 4 390)**	**100.0**	
	LORI — Low			
Low	2 610	(2 380 - 2 840)	87.8	(84.9 - 90.3)
High	300	(230 - 380)	10.0	(7.7 - 12.7)
Not stated	70	(40 - 110)	2.3	(1.3 - 3.5)
Total	**2 970**	**(2 730 - 3 220)**	**100.0**	
	LORI — Moderate			
Low	1 880	(1 600 - 2 180)	81.3	(77.1 - 85.2)
High	400	(300 - 510)	17.1	(13.6 - 21.3)
Not stated	40	(20 - 70)	1.6	(0.8 - 3.0)
Total	**2 320**	**(1 990 - 2 680)**	**100.0**	
	LORI — High			
Low	480	(320 - 690)	55.2	(41.8 - 66.9)
High	370	(220 - 570)	42.6	(31.0 - 54.6)
Not stated	20	(0 - 180)	2.2	(0.1 - 19.6)
Total	**860**	**(600 - 1 210)**	**100.0**	
	LORI — Extreme			
Low	510	(350 - 700)	56.6	(47.0 - 66.1)
High	360	(230 - 550)	39.7	(29.7 - 49.7)
Not stated	30	(10 - 70)	3.7	(1.4 - 8.0)
Total	**900**	**(620 - 1 220)**	**100.0**	
	Western Australia			
Low	9 380	(9 130 - 9 620)	82.6	(80.4 - 84.7)
High	1 720	(1 500 - 1 960)	15.1	(13.2 - 17.3)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.46: DWELLINGS — HOUSEHOLD OCCUPANCY LEVEL, BY INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE

Level of household occupancy	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		Bottom 5%		
Low	1 890	(1 610 - 2 190)	70.4	(65.1 - 75.2)
High	710	(540 - 920)	26.6	(21.9 - 32.0)
Not stated	80	(40 - 130)	3.0	(1.7 - 4.8)
Total	**2 680**	**(2 280 - 3 100)**	**100.0**	
		5%–10%		
Low	1 200	(980 - 1 470)	82.4	(73.6 - 89.2)
High	200	(100 - 330)	13.6	(7.8 - 21.3)
Not stated	60	(20 - 140)	4.0	(1.3 - 8.9)
Total	**1 460**	**(1 180 - 1 770)**	**100.0**	
		10%–25%		
Low	2 470	(2 150 - 2 820)	86.4	(81.7 - 90.2)
High	380	(260 - 530)	13.2	(9.2 - 17.6)
Not stated	10	(0 - 60)	0.4	(0.0 - 2.2)
Total	**2 860**	**(2 480 - 3 260)**	**100.0**	
		25%–50%		
Low	2 640	(2 300 - 3 010)	86.9	(82.7 - 90.2)
High	310	(210 - 450)	10.2	(6.9 - 14.1)
Not stated	90	(60 - 130)	3.0	(1.9 - 4.3)
Total	**3 040**	**(2 660 - 3 460)**	**100.0**	
		Top 50%		
Low	1 170	(890 - 1 480)	89.3	(83.3 - 93.4)
High	120	(60 - 210)	9.2	(5.1 - 14.9)
Not stated	20	(10 - 40)	1.5	(0.6 - 3.3)
Total	**1 310**	**(1 020 - 1 670)**	**100.0**	
		Total		
Low	9 380	(9 130 - 9 620)	82.6	(80.4 - 84.7)
High	1 720	(1 500 - 1 960)	15.1	(13.2 - 17.3)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.47: DWELLINGS — WHETHER INDICATOR 1: WASHING PEOPLE (PARTICULARLY CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE YEARS) WAS MET

Indicator for washing people (particularly children under the age of five years) met?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
Yes	10 200	(10 000 - 10 400)	89.8	(88.2 - 91.2)
No	900	(760 - 1 050)	7.9	(6.7 - 9.3)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.48: DWELLINGS — WHETHER INDICATOR 2: WASHING CLOTHING AND BEDDING WAS MET

Indicator for washing clothes and bedding met?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
Yes	10 900	(10 700 - 11 000)	95.6	(94.6 - 96.5)
No	240	(160 - 320)	2.1	(1.4 - 2.8)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.49: DWELLINGS — WHETHER INDICATOR 3: REMOVING WASTE SAFELY FROM THE LIVING AREA WAS MET

Indicator for removing waste safely from the living area met?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
Yes	9 900	(9 700 - 10 100)	87.2	(85.4 - 88.9)
No	1 190	(1 010 - 1 390)	10.5	(8.9 - 12.2)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.50: DWELLINGS — WHETHER INDICATOR 4: IMPROVING NUTRITION – THE ABILITY TO STORE, PREPARE AND COOK FOOD WAS MET IN THEIR HOUSE

Indicator for improving nutrition – the ability to store, prepare and cook food met?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
Yes	10 700	(10 500 - 10 800)	94.1	(92.7 - 95.2)
No	420	(310 - 540)	3.7	(2.7 - 4.7)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.51: DWELLINGS — WHETHER INDICATOR 5: REDUCING CROWDING AND THE POTENTIAL FOR THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WAS MET

Indicator for reducing crowding and the potential for the spread of infectious diseases met?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
Yes	9 380	(9 130 - 9 620)	82.6	(80.4 - 84.7)
No	1 720	(1 500 - 1 960)	15.1	(13.2 - 17.3)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.52: DWELLINGS — WHETHER INDICATOR 6: REDUCING NEGATIVE CONTACT BETWEEN PEOPLE AND ANIMALS, VERMIN OR INSECTS WAS MET

Indicator for reducing negative contact between people and animals, vermin or insects met?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
Yes	7 170	(6 870 - 7 470)	63.1	(60.5 - 65.8)
No	3 930	(3 640 - 4 230)	34.6	(32.0 - 37.2)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.53: DWELLINGS — WHETHER INDICATOR 7: REDUCING THE NEGATIVE IMPACT OF DUST WAS MET

Indicator for reducing the negative impact of dust met?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
Yes	8 540	(8 260 - 8 800)	75.2	(72.7 - 77.5)
No	2 560	(2 310 - 2 840)	22.6	(20.3 - 25.0)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.54: DWELLINGS — WHETHER INDICATOR 8: CONTROLLING THE TEMPERATURE OF THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT WAS MET

Indicator for controlling the temperature of the living environment met?	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
Yes	7 700	(7 430 - 7 980)	67.8	(65.4 - 70.2)
No	3 390	(3 130 - 3 660)	29.9	(27.6 - 32.2)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.55: DWELLINGS — NUMBER OF INDICATORS OF POOR HOUSING QUALITY

Number of indicators of poor housing quality	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
0	3 850	(3 570 - 4 140)	33.9	(31.4 - 36.4)
1	3 220	(2 970 - 3 460)	28.3	(26.2 - 30.5)
2	2 200	(1 980 - 2 440)	19.3	(17.4 - 21.5)
3	1 050	(910 - 1 200)	9.3	(8.0 - 10.6)
4	510	(390 - 660)	4.5	(3.4 - 5.8)
5	170	(110 - 250)	1.5	(1.0 - 2.2)
6	40	(20 - 80)	0.4	(0.2 - 0.7)
7	40	(20 - 60)	0.3	(0.2 - 0.5)
8	20	(0 - 60)	0.2	(0.0 - 0.5)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.56: DWELLINGS — NUMBER OF INDICATORS OF POOR HOUSING QUALITY, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Number of indicators of poor housing quality	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
	LORI — None			
0	1 870	(1 690 - 2 080)	43.5	(39.0 - 48.0)
1	1 170	(1 000 - 1 360)	27.2	(23.3 - 31.5)
2	810	(660 - 960)	18.7	(15.5 - 22.4)
3 or more	350	(250 - 470)	8.1	(5.9 - 11.0)
Not stated	100	(70 - 150)	2.4	(1.6 - 3.6)
Total	**4 310**	**(4 230 - 4 390)**	**100.0**	
	LORI — Low			
0	1 060	(900 - 1 230)	35.5	(30.8 - 40.2)
1	910	(790 - 1 050)	30.7	(26.9 - 34.8)
2	580	(460 - 730)	19.4	(15.6 - 23.7)
3 or more	360	(270 - 470)	12.1	(9.3 - 15.5)
Not stated	70	(40 - 110)	2.3	(1.3 - 3.5)
Total	**2 970**	**(2 730 - 3 220)**	**100.0**	
	LORI — Moderate			
0	730	(580 - 910)	31.7	(26.7 - 36.8)
1	670	(550 - 800)	28.8	(25.1 - 32.6)
2	390	(290 - 510)	16.8	(13.1 - 21.0)
3 or more	490	(380 - 610)	21.1	(17.3 - 25.2)
Not stated	40	(20 - 70)	1.6	(0.8 - 3.0)
Total	**2 320**	**(1 990 - 2 680)**	**100.0**	

Continued . . . .

TABLE 6.56 *(continued)*: DWELLINGS — NUMBER OF INDICATORS OF POOR HOUSING QUALITY, BY LEVEL OF RELATIVE ISOLATION (LORI)

Number of indicators of poor housing quality	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		LORI — High		
0	130	(70 - 210)	14.6	(9.0 - 22.3)
1	240	(140 - 380)	28.3	(19.6 - 38.6)
2	260	(160 - 390)	29.7	(21.5 - 39.9)
3 or more	220	(110 - 360)	25.1	(15.5 - 36.6)
Not stated	20	(0 - 180)	2.2	(0.1 - 19.6)
Total	**860**	**(600 - 1 210)**	**100.0**	
		LORI — Extreme		
0	60	(20 - 130)	6.7	(2.4 - 13.4)
1	220	(140 - 320)	24.6	(18.4 - 31.9)
2	170	(100 - 260)	18.5	(12.7 - 26.1)
3 or more	420	(260 - 610)	46.6	(35.5 - 58.4)
Not stated	30	(10 - 70)	3.7	(1.4 - 8.0)
Total	**900**	**(620 - 1 220)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
0	3 850	(3 570 - 4 140)	33.9	(31.4 - 36.4)
1	3 220	(2 970 - 3 460)	28.3	(26.2 - 30.5)
2	2 200	(1 980 - 2 440)	19.3	(17.4 - 21.5)
3 or more	1 830	(1 610 - 2 070)	16.2	(14.2 - 18.2)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.57: DWELLINGS — NUMBER OF INDICATORS OF POOR HOUSING QUALITY, BY ATSIC REGION

Number of indicators of poor housing quality	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		Perth		
0	1 980	(1 790 - 2 190)	43.6	(39.3 - 48.0)
1	1 240	(1 060 - 1 420)	27.2	(23.4 - 31.3)
2	840	(700 - 1 000)	18.5	(15.4 - 22.0)
3 or more	370	(270 - 490)	8.2	(5.9 - 10.9)
Not stated	110	(70 - 160)	2.4	(1.6 - 3.4)
Total	**4 540**	**(4 480 - 4 600)**	**100.0**	
		Narrogin		
0	620	(530 - 740)	36.2	(30.8 - 42.1)
1	550	(450 - 650)	31.7	(26.8 - 36.8)
2	340	(240 - 470)	19.8	(14.8 - 25.9)
3 or more	180	(120 - 250)	10.2	(6.9 - 14.1)
Not stated	40	(20 - 80)	2.1	(0.8 - 4.1)
Total	**1 730**	**(1 550 - 1 910)**	**100.0**	
		Kalgoorlie		
0	180	(90 - 310)	31.1	(18.7 - 45.1)
1	170	(100 - 270)	30.0	(20.8 - 40.6)
2	130	(70 - 230)	23.1	(13.1 - 34.2)
3 or more	80	(40 - 130)	13.7	(8.4 - 20.4)
Not stated	10	(0 - 30)	2.2	(0.6 - 5.7)
Total	**570**	**(380 - 800)**	**100.0**	

Continued . . . .

TABLE 6.57 *(continued)*: DWELLINGS — NUMBER OF INDICATORS OF POOR HOUSING QUALITY, BY ATSIC REGION

Number of indicators of poor housing quality	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		Geraldton		
0	350	(250 - 470)	32.0	(25.3 - 39.7)
1	330	(250 - 430)	30.2	(24.4 - 36.2)
2	200	(130 - 280)	18.3	(13.4 - 23.8)
3 or more	190	(120 - 280)	17.5	(11.8 - 24.0)
Not stated	20	(10 - 40)	2.0	(1.1 - 3.5)
Total	**1 080**	**(870 - 1 330)**	**100.0**	
		Broome		
0	180	(100 - 280)	39.3	(25.6 - 56.7)
1	90	(50 - 140)	20.0	(13.1 - 28.9)
2	90	(30 - 210)	20.9	(8.0 - 39.7)
3 or more	80	(30 - 160)	16.7	(8.4 - 29.0)
Not stated	10	(0 - 160)	3.0	(0.0 - 30.8)
Total	**450**	**(270 - 690)**	**100.0**	
		South Hedland		
0	220	(160 - 310)	23.8	(18.4 - 29.9)
1	290	(190 - 410)	31.0	(23.2 - 40.1)
2	220	(130 - 360)	23.7	(16.0 - 33.6)
3 or more	190	(120 - 310)	20.6	(14.1 - 29.4)
Not stated	10	(0 - 30)	0.8	(0.1 - 3.9)
Total	**930**	**(690 - 1 240)**	**100.0**	
		Derby		
0	150	(70 - 260)	22.3	(12.0 - 35.6)
1	190	(130 - 270)	28.4	(22.3 - 34.9)
2	120	(80 - 190)	18.6	(13.7 - 24.7)
3 or more	190	(100 - 350)	28.8	(17.1 - 43.1)
Not stated	10	(0 - 50)	1.9	(0.3 - 7.6)
Total	**670**	**(450 - 950)**	**100.0**	
		Kununurra		
0	130	(80 - 220)	16.1	(9.4 - 24.7)
1	240	(160 - 360)	29.3	(22.5 - 37.5)
2	120	(80 - 200)	15.0	(10.0 - 21.4)
3 or more	290	(190 - 440)	35.3	(24.7 - 47.7)
Not stated	30	(10 - 70)	4.2	(1.7 - 8.6)
Total	**820**	**(600 - 1 120)**	**100.0**	
		Warburton		
0	40	(0 - 200)	6.9	(0.2 - 30.2)
1	130	(70 - 220)	22.3	(12.9 - 32.7)
2	120	(60 - 210)	21.0	(12.4 - 30.8)
3 or more	270	(160 - 430)	47.9	(32.9 - 61.5)
Not stated	10	(0 - 30)	1.9	(0.4 - 5.7)
Total	**570**	**(360 - 840)**	**100.0**	
		Western Australia		
0	3 850	(3 570 - 4 140)	33.9	(31.4 - 36.4)
1	3 220	(2 970 - 3 460)	28.3	(26.2 - 30.5)
2	2 200	(1 980 - 2 440)	19.3	(17.4 - 21.5)
3 or more	1 830	(1 610 - 2 070)	16.2	(14.2 - 18.2)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.58: DWELLINGS — NUMBER OF INDICATORS OF POOR HOUSING QUALITY, BY INDEX OF RELATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE

Number of indicators of poor housing quality	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
	Bottom 5%			
0	470	(360 - 610)	17.5	(13.7 - 22.0)
1	690	(550 - 850)	25.5	(21.2 - 30.1)
2	610	(470 - 780)	22.7	(18.5 - 27.6)
3 or more	840	(650 - 1 070)	31.3	(25.6 - 37.0)
Not stated	80	(40 - 130)	3.0	(1.7 - 4.8)
Total	**2 680**	**(2 280 - 3 100)**	**100.0**	
	5%–10%			
0	460	(350 - 600)	31.4	(24.8 - 38.3)
1	440	(330 - 580)	30.3	(24.7 - 36.2)
2	300	(210 - 400)	20.6	(16.2 - 25.8)
3 or more	200	(120 - 310)	13.8	(8.9 - 19.6)
Not stated	60	(20 - 140)	4.0	(1.3 - 8.9)
Total	**1 460**	**(1 180 - 1 770)**	**100.0**	
	10%–25%			
0	1 040	(880 - 1 230)	36.5	(32.1 - 41.1)
1	850	(690 - 1 030)	29.8	(25.8 - 34.1)
2	560	(440 - 700)	19.5	(16.0 - 23.3)
3 or more	400	(280 - 540)	13.8	(10.4 - 18.0)
Not stated	10	(0 - 60)	0.4	(0.0 - 2.2)
Total	**2 860**	**(2 480 - 3 260)**	**100.0**	
	25%–50%			
0	1 250	(1 060 - 1 480)	41.2	(36.4 - 46.2)
1	890	(730 - 1 080)	29.3	(25.3 - 33.6)
2	550	(410 - 710)	18.0	(14.2 - 22.1)
3 or more	260	(180 - 350)	8.4	(6.2 - 11.2)
Not stated	90	(60 - 130)	3.0	(1.9 - 4.3)
Total	**3 040**	**(2 660 - 3 460)**	**100.0**	
	Top 50%			
0	620	(430 - 850)	47.7	(38.2 - 58.1)
1	340	(240 - 490)	26.2	(19.1 - 34.7)
2	180	(80 - 320)	13.8	(6.8 - 22.5)
3 or more	140	(90 - 210)	10.9	(7.2 - 15.8)
Not stated	20	(10 - 40)	1.5	(0.6 - 3.3)
Total	**1 310**	**(1 020 - 1 670)**	**100.0**	
	Total			
0	3 850	(3 570 - 4 140)	33.9	(31.4 - 36.4)
1	3 220	(2 970 - 3 460)	28.3	(26.2 - 30.5)
2	2 200	(1 980 - 2 440)	19.3	(17.4 - 21.5)
3 or more	1 830	(1 610 - 2 070)	16.2	(14.2 - 18.2)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.59: DWELLINGS — NUMBER OF INDICATORS OF POOR HOUSING QUALITY, BY HOUSING OCCUPANCY LEVEL (OVERCROWDING)

Number of indicators of poor housing quality	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
	Low household occupancy			
0	3 850	(3 570 - 4 140)	41.1	(38.3 - 43.8)
1	2 860	(2 620 - 3 100)	30.5	(28.1 - 32.9)
2	1 660	(1 470 - 1 870)	17.7	(15.7 - 19.9)
3 or more	1 010	(870 - 1 160)	10.8	(9.3 - 12.4)
Total	**9 380**	**(9 130 - 9 620)**	**100.0**	
	High household occupancy			
0	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 3.2)
1	360	(270 - 470)	20.9	(16.1 - 26.7)
2	540	(420 - 670)	31.1	(24.8 - 38.1)
3 or more	830	(660 - 1 030)	48.0	(40.8 - 55.5)
Total	**1 720**	**(1 500 - 1 960)**	**100.0**	
	Not stated			
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
	Total			
0	3 850	(3 570 - 4 140)	33.9	(31.4 - 36.4)
1	3 220	(2 970 - 3 460)	28.3	(26.2 - 30.5)
2	2 200	(1 980 - 2 440)	19.3	(17.4 - 21.5)
3 or more	1 830	(1 610 - 2 070)	16.2	(14.2 - 18.2)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.60: DWELLINGS — NUMBER OF INDICATORS OF POOR HOUSING QUALITY, BY FAMILY FUNCTIONING

Number of indicators of poor housing quality	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
	Family functioning quartile — Poor			
0	730	(610 - 860)	28.8	(24.7 - 33.3)
1	810	(680 - 960)	32.1	(27.4 - 36.9)
2	540	(410 - 680)	21.2	(16.8 - 26.4)
3 or more	450	(360 - 560)	17.9	(14.2 - 21.8)
Total	**2 530**	**(2 310 - 2 760)**	**100.0**	
	Family functioning quartile — Fair			
0	950	(820 - 1 100)	32.6	(28.3 - 37.0)
1	880	(740 - 1 030)	30.1	(26.1 - 34.5)
2	560	(440 - 690)	19.2	(15.5 - 23.5)
3 or more	530	(420 - 650)	18.1	(14.6 - 21.8)
Total	**2 910**	**(2 680 - 3 150)**	**100.0**	
	Family functioning quartile — Good			
0	900	(740 - 1 060)	33.5	(28.4 - 38.8)
1	750	(630 - 900)	28.1	(23.7 - 32.8)
2	530	(420 - 660)	19.9	(15.9 - 24.0)
3 or more	500	(370 - 640)	18.5	(14.4 - 23.5)
Total	**2 680**	**(2 440 - 2 920)**	**100.0**	
	Family functioning quartile — Very good			
0	1 270	(1 090 - 1 480)	42.8	(37.7 - 47.9)
1	780	(650 - 920)	26.1	(22.1 - 30.5)
2	570	(450 - 700)	19.0	(15.6 - 23.1)
3 or more	360	(280 - 450)	12.1	(9.5 - 15.1)
Total	**2 980**	**(2 740 - 3 240)**	**100.0**	
	Not stated			
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
	Total			
0	3 850	(3 570 - 4 140)	33.9	(31.4 - 36.4)
1	3 220	(2 970 - 3 460)	28.3	(26.2 - 30.5)
2	2 200	(1 980 - 2 440)	19.3	(17.4 - 21.5)
3 or more	1 830	(1 610 - 2 070)	16.2	(14.2 - 18.2)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.61: DWELLINGS — NUMBER OF INDICATORS OF POOR HOUSING QUALITY, BY NUMBER OF LIFE STRESS EVENTS

Number of indicators of poor housing quality	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		0–2		
0	1 410	(1 230 - 1 610)	41.7	(37.2 - 46.2)
1	960	(820 - 1 100)	28.3	(24.7 - 32.1)
2	600	(470 - 730)	17.6	(14.3 - 21.4)
3 or more	420	(320 - 530)	12.4	(9.6 - 15.6)
Total	**3 380**	**(3 130 - 3 640)**	**100.0**	
		3–4		
0	1 110	(960 - 1 280)	37.8	(33.1 - 42.6)
1	850	(710 - 1 010)	28.8	(24.6 - 33.3)
2	560	(450 - 700)	19.2	(15.6 - 23.4)
3 or more	420	(310 - 560)	14.2	(10.5 - 18.5)
Total	**2 940**	**(2 700 - 3 190)**	**100.0**	
		5–6		
0	790	(640 - 950)	31.6	(26.6 - 37.2)
1	710	(600 - 830)	28.5	(24.2 - 32.8)
2	580	(450 - 730)	23.4	(18.8 - 28.7)
3 or more	410	(330 - 510)	16.5	(13.2 - 20.4)
Total	**2 480**	**(2 250 - 2 720)**	**100.0**	
		7–14		
0	550	(440 - 670)	23.8	(19.4 - 28.3)
1	710	(580 - 850)	30.8	(26.1 - 36.0)
2	450	(360 - 560)	19.8	(16.0 - 24.0)
3 or more	590	(480 - 710)	25.6	(21.3 - 30.2)
Total	**2 300**	**(2 080 - 2 520)**	**100.0**	
		Not stated		
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
		Total		
0	3 850	(3 570 - 4 140)	33.9	(31.4 - 36.4)
1	3 220	(2 970 - 3 460)	28.3	(26.2 - 30.5)
2	2 200	(1 980 - 2 440)	19.3	(17.4 - 21.5)
3 or more	1 830	(1 610 - 2 070)	16.2	(14.2 - 18.2)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.62: DWELLINGS — NUMBER OF INDICATORS OF POOR HOUSING QUALITY, BY HOUSING TENURE

Number of indicators of poor housing quality	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		Owned		
0	380	(280 - 510)	44.8	(35.0 - 55.3)
1	170	(120 - 230)	20.1	(13.8 - 27.1)
2	120	(60 - 210)	14.1	(7.9 - 23.4)
3 or more	180	(110 - 270)	20.9	(13.2 - 29.7)
Not stated	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 6.4)
Total	**840**	**(690 - 1 030)**	**100.0**	
		Being paid off		
0	1 160	(990 - 1 360)	64.2	(57.6 - 70.2)
1	480	(370 - 590)	26.3	(21.1 - 31.9)
2	130	(60 - 220)	6.9	(3.5 - 11.9)
3 or more	50	(20 - 100)	2.6	(1.0 - 5.6)
Not stated	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 3.0)
Total	**1 810**	**(1 600 - 2 030)**	**100.0**	
		Rented		
0	2 210	(1 980 - 2 440)	27.5	(24.8 - 30.2)
1	2 450	(2 240 - 2 680)	30.5	(28.0 - 33.1)
2	1 890	(1 680 - 2 110)	23.5	(21.1 - 26.1)
3 or more	1 490	(1 300 - 1 710)	18.5	(16.1 - 21.1)
Not stated	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 0.7)
Total	**8 030**	**(7 750 - 8 310)**	**100.0**	
		None of these		
0	100	(60 - 170)	25.1	(14.7 - 37.9)
1	120	(70 - 180)	29.1	(19.5 - 39.4)
2	60	(30 - 120)	15.7	(8.5 - 25.0)
3 or more	120	(70 - 200)	30.1	(19.2 - 43.0)
Not stated	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 12.8)
Total	**410**	**(300 - 550)**	**100.0**	
		Not stated		
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
		Total		
0	3 850	(3 570 - 4 140)	33.9	(31.4 - 36.4)
1	3 220	(2 970 - 3 460)	28.3	(26.2 - 30.5)
2	2 200	(1 980 - 2 440)	19.3	(17.4 - 21.5)
3 or more	1 830	(1 610 - 2 070)	16.2	(14.2 - 18.2)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.63: DWELLINGS — NUMBER OF INDICATORS OF POOR HOUSING QUALITY, BY WHETHER THE HOUSEHOLD CARER HAD MUCH CHOICE WHEN THEY MOVED INTO CURRENT HOUSE

Number of indicators of poor housing quality	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
	Did not have much choice			
0	1 470	(1 270 - 1 680)	25.3	(22.1 - 28.5)
1	1 840	(1 640 - 2 050)	31.7	(28.5 - 34.9)
2	1 290	(1 110 - 1 480)	22.2	(19.4 - 25.3)
3 or more	1 210	(1 040 - 1 410)	20.9	(18.0 - 24.0)
Not stated	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 1.0)
Total	**5 810**	**(5 500 - 6 110)**	**100.0**	
	Did have a choice			
0	2 380	(2 150 - 2 620)	45.0	(41.4 - 48.8)
1	1 380	(1 210 - 1 560)	26.0	(23.1 - 29.1)
2	910	(760 - 1 080)	17.1	(14.4 - 20.1)
3 or more	620	(500 - 770)	11.8	(9.6 - 14.4)
Not stated	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 1.0)
Total	**5 290**	**(5 000 - 5 590)**	**100.0**	
	Not stated			
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
	Total			
0	3 850	(3 570 - 4 140)	33.9	(31.4 - 36.4)
1	3 220	(2 970 - 3 460)	28.3	(26.2 - 30.5)
2	2 200	(1 980 - 2 440)	19.3	(17.4 - 21.5)
3 or more	1 830	(1 610 - 2 070)	16.2	(14.2 - 18.2)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	

TABLE 6.64: DWELLINGS — NUMBER OF INDICATORS OF POOR HOUSING QUALITY, BY RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS

Number of indicators of poor housing quality	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
	Private			
0	700	(560 - 860)	43.3	(36.2 - 51.0)
1	450	(340 - 580)	27.6	(21.4 - 34.2)
2	350	(240 - 470)	21.3	(15.8 - 27.8)
Three or more 3	130	(70 - 220)	7.8	(4.0 - 13.1)
Total	**1 620**	**(1 400 - 1 860)**	**100.0**	
	Homeswest			
0	1 110	(960 - 1 280)	25.4	(22.3 - 28.6)
1	1 420	(1 250 - 1 630)	32.5	(29.0 - 36.2)
2	1 100	(940 - 1 290)	25.2	(21.8 - 28.7)
Three or more 3	740	(610 - 890)	17.0	(14.3 - 19.9)
Total	**4 390**	**(4 050 - 4 720)**	**100.0**	
	Aboriginal Housing Authority			
0	50	(20 - 110)	18.1	(6.6 - 39.4)
1	80	(40 - 130)	28.9	(16.8 - 42.3)
2	80	(40 - 130)	31.1	(21.6 - 43.1)
Three or more 3	60	(30 - 100)	21.9	(11.1 - 34.7)
Total	**260**	**(180 - 390)**	**100.0**	

Continued . . . .

TABLE 6.64 *(continued)*: DWELLINGS — NUMBER OF INDICATORS OF POOR HOUSING QUALITY, BY RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS

Number of indicators of poor housing quality	*Number*	*95% CI*	*%*	*95% CI*
		Family		
0	40	(20 - 90)	39.1	(18.4 - 67.1)
1	40	(10 - 100)	34.0	(12.8 - 64.9)
2	20	(10 - 40)	15.9	(4.4 - 34.9)
Three or more 3	10	(0 - 30)	11.1	(2.5 - 31.2)
Not stated	0	(0 - 60)	0.0	(0.0 - 36.9)
Total	**110**	**(60 - 190)**	**100.0**	
		Community Housing		
0	140	(90 - 200)	11.0	(7.5 - 15.7)
1	320	(240 - 430)	25.7	(20.7 - 31.1)
2	280	(200 - 390)	22.7	(17.2 - 28.7)
Three or more 3	510	(370 - 670)	40.6	(33.1 - 49.1)
Total	**1 250**	**(990 - 1 530)**	**100.0**	
		Other		
0	160	(90 - 290)	40.3	(22.7 - 59.4)
1	150	(90 - 220)	35.9	(20.6 - 51.7)
2	60	(30 - 110)	13.6	(5.9 - 24.6)
Three or more 3	40	(0 - 200)	10.2	(0.2 - 38.5)
Total	**400**	**(280 - 560)**	**100.0**	
		Not rental		
0	1 640	(1 440 - 1 860)	53.6	(48.3 - 58.7)
1	760	(640 - 900)	25.0	(21.3 - 29.1)
2	310	(210 - 430)	10.1	(7.0 - 13.7)
Three or more 3	350	(250 - 480)	11.3	(8.3 - 15.2)
Total	**3 060**	**(2 790 - 3 340)**	**100.0**	
		Not stated		
Total	**260**	**(190 - 350)**	**100.0**	
		Total		
0	3 850	(3 570 - 4 140)	33.9	(31.4 - 36.4)
1	3 220	(2 970 - 3 460)	28.3	(26.2 - 30.5)
2	2 200	(1 980 - 2 440)	19.3	(17.4 - 21.5)
Three or more 3	1 830	(1 610 - 2 070)	16.2	(14.2 - 18.2)
Not stated	260	(190 - 350)	2.3	(1.7 - 3.1)
Total	**11 400**	**(11 300 - 11 400)**	**100.0**	