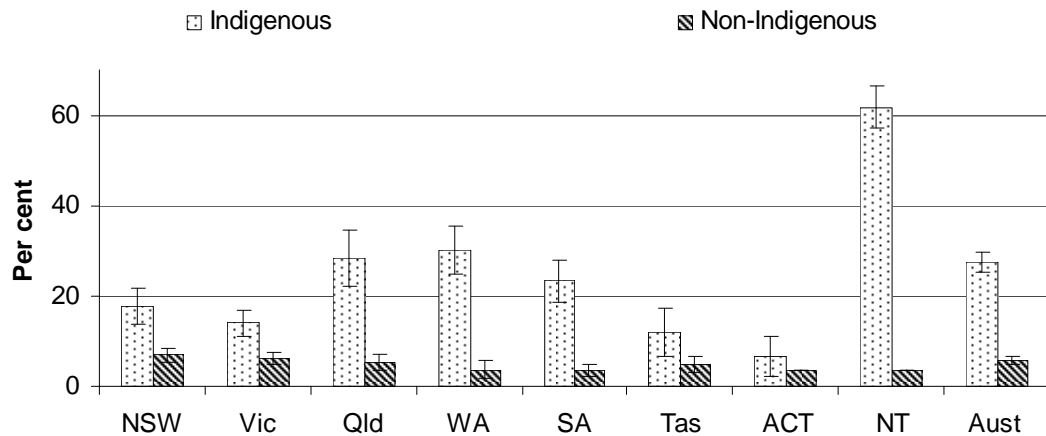

Errata — Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2011.

The following material from p.9.8 was amended after the report went to print.

Figure 9.1.1 People living in overcrowded housing, by State and Territory, 2008^{a, b, c}



^a Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness. ^b Differences between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous overcrowding rates are statistically significant for Australia and all jurisdictions except the ACT. ^c Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate (see chapter 3 for more information).

Source: ABS (unpublished) NATSISS 2002; ABS (unpublished) NATSIHS 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) NATSISS 2008; ABS (unpublished) NHS 2007-08; table 9A.1.1.

In 2008:

- Indigenous people were almost five times as likely to live in overcrowded housing (27.5 per cent) than non-Indigenous people (5.7 per cent) (figure 9.1.1)
- Indigenous housing overcrowding was highest in the NT (61.8 per cent), followed by WA (30.0 per cent) and Queensland (28.3 per cent), and lowest in the ACT (6.7 per cent) and Tasmania (12.1 per cent) (figure 9.1.1)
- the proportion of non-Indigenous housing overcrowding varied across states and territories, ranging from 6.9 per cent in NSW to 3.4 per cent in the NT (figure 9.1.1).

Figure 9.1.2 shows housing overcrowding for Indigenous people over time. Data are for people aged 15 years and over because data for those aged under 15 years were not available for 2002.