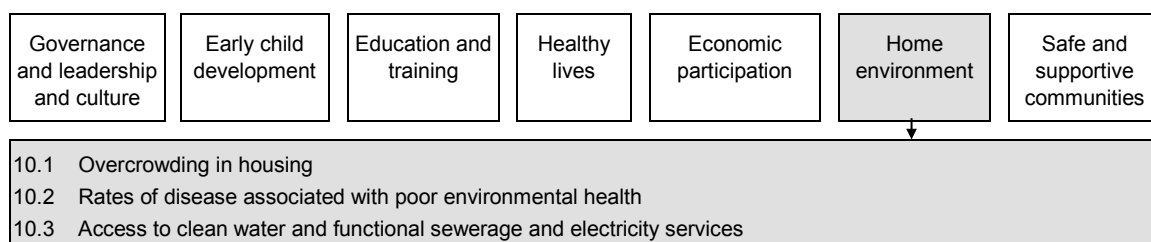


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# 10 Home environment

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## Strategic areas for action



Better environmental health<sup>1</sup> can have positive outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, and is especially beneficial for children’s physical and emotional wellbeing.

The indicators in this chapter cover some factors that contribute to a healthy home environment and good environmental health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians:

- reducing overcrowding is associated with positive effects on health, family relationships and children’s education (section 10.1)
- improvements in environmental health can help reduce the spread of diseases that are linked to environmental causes (section 10.2)
- clean water and functional sewerage and electricity services, and housing of an acceptable standard, encourage and support healthy living practices (section 10.3).

The home environment affects other COAG targets and headline indicators:

- life expectancy (section 4.1)
- young child mortality (section 4.2)
- disability and chronic disease (section 4.8)
- family and community violence (section 4.11).

Other COAG targets and headline indicators can directly influence the home environment:

- employment (section 4.6)

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<sup>1</sup> Environmental health addresses the physical, chemical and biological factors external to a person which can potentially affect a person’s health.

- 
- household and individual income (section 4.9).

Outcomes in the home environment area can be affected by outcomes in several other strategic areas for action, or can influence outcomes in other areas:

- early child development (chapter 6)
- education and training (chapter 7)
- healthy lives (chapter 8)
- economic participation (chapter 9).

### Attachment tables

Attachment tables for this chapter are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 10A.1.1). These tables can be found on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)), or users can contact the Secretariat directly.

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## 10.1 Overcrowding in housing<sup>2</sup>

### Box 10.1.1 Key messages

- Nationally, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians living in overcrowded households decreased from 27.0 per cent in 2004-05 to 22.6 per cent in 2012-13 (figure 10.1.1), including a decrease in overcrowding in very remote areas (from 63.4 per cent in to 53.3 per cent) (figure 10.1.2).
- Nationally, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults reporting overcrowding as a stressor halved from 20.8 per cent in 2002 to 10.0 per cent in 2012-13 (figure 10.1.3).
- Less cramped living conditions has been linked to positive health, education and family outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

### Box 10.1.2 Measures of overcrowding in housing

There is one main measure for this indicator. *Overcrowding in housing* is defined as the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, of all ages, who live in overcrowded houses. Supplementary data are provided for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over (for comparable time series back to 2002).

Overcrowding is calculated according to the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) for housing appropriateness (more detail can be found in box 10.1.3).

The main data source for this measure is the ABS Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS)/National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS), with the most recent available data for 2012-13 (all jurisdictions and remoteness). Supplementary data are also available from the ABS Census of Population and Housing, with the most recent data for 2011 (all jurisdictions by remoteness). Survey and Census data are not directly comparable.

Supplementary information is also provided on overcrowding as a stressor.

In 2009, COAG agreed to the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA), with one outcome being for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to have ‘the same housing opportunities as other Australians, and improved housing amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities’ (COAG 2009). The NAHA is supported by National Partnership agreements on homelessness and, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, remote Indigenous housing. In remote and very remote areas in particular, it is more expensive and logistically more difficult to construct and maintain housing and associated infrastructure (COAG 2008; Fien and Charlesworth 2012).

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<sup>2</sup> The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to the Working Group on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Environmental Health, which reviewed a draft of this section of the report.

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Better, less cramped living conditions have been linked to positive effects on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health, education and family relationships:

- health — if a house is appropriately designed for the number of residents, the bathroom, adequate kitchen and laundry facilities make it easier to prevent the spread of infectious diseases and to encourage ‘healthy living practices’ (ABS and AIHW 2008; Australian Indigenous HealthInfoNet 2008). Healthy living practices are discussed further in section 10.2
- education — extra space gives children and young people opportunities for enough sleep and relaxation, and allows them to do homework and study without outside disruptions (Biddle 2007)
- family relationships — increase in control over living space, or additional space may help to reduce domestic tensions, leading to fewer instances of domestic violence (Baillie and Wayte 2006).

Cultural and social factors influence the way housing is used by different Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities, and it is important to distinguish between culturally legitimate as opposed to harmful overcrowding (Birdsall-Jones and Corunna 2008). Households with many members, often of multiple generations, and including extended family, are not unusual in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, and may be the preferred way of living for some families (AHMAC 2012). McDonald (2011), summarising the research and policy on Indigenous housing and the relationship to Closing the Gap, notes that larger Indigenous households also frequently encompass kin who are elderly, or people with mental or physical ill health, which presents additional stress and challenges.

Larger households may also increase social connectivity, which is associated with positive impacts on health (AHMAC 2012). Foster et. al’s (2011) research synthesis of housing and health evidence suggests that, if heads of Indigenous households have the ability to control and manage the available space (including the allocation of bedrooms), it ameliorates against some of the effects of overcrowding. Foster et. al. (2011) summarised Zubrick et.al’s (2006) work on the Western Australian Aboriginal Child Health Survey (WAACHS), which showed that children in larger households were ‘half as likely [to be] at risk of clinically significant behavioural and emotional difficulties as children in low-occupancy households’.

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### Box 10.1.3    **Housing occupancy standard used by ABS**

There is no single standard measure for housing overcrowding. The ABS uses a standard which is sensitive to both household size and composition (based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard). Using the following criteria to assess bedroom requirements, households requiring at least one additional bedroom are considered to be overcrowded:

- There should be no more than two persons per bedroom
- A household of one unattached individual may reasonably occupy a bed-sit (that is, have no bedroom)
- Couples and parents should have a separate bedroom
- Children less than five years of age of different sexes may reasonably share a bedroom
- Children five years of age or over of different sexes should not share a bedroom
- Children less than 18 years of age and of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom

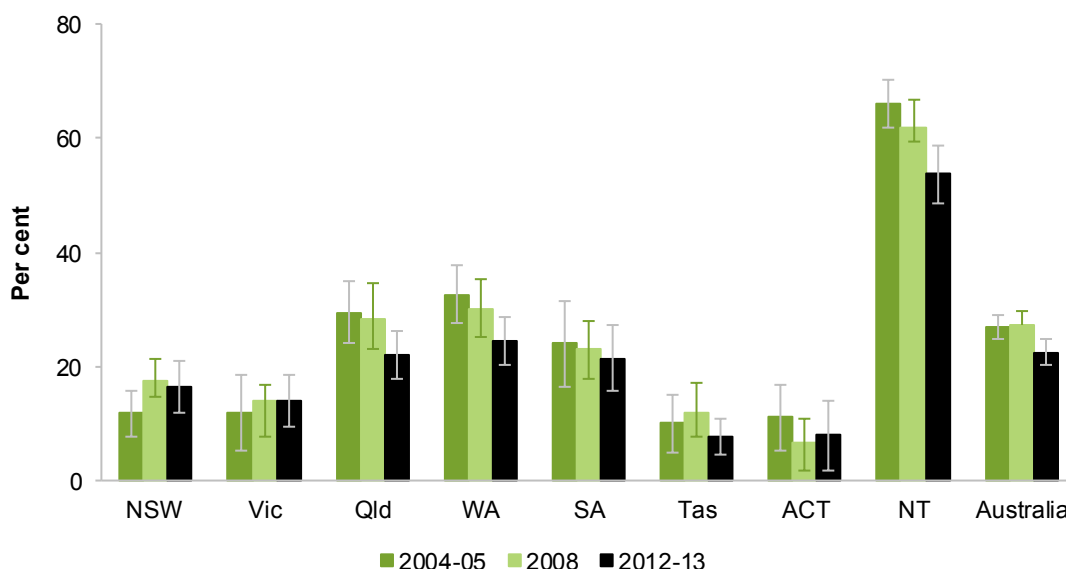
Single household members aged 18 years or over should have a separate bedroom (ABS 2011).

The housing occupancy standard used for this report will reflect the culture and preferences of some, but not all, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. For example, it does not account for the influence of climate and culture on living arrangements, which vary widely across Australia. In climatic conditions such as extreme heat, it is likely that all members of the household will occupy the most comfortable area of the house (DSS 2007). In warmer rural areas, people may live outside their houses rather than inside them at certain times of the year, and the standard does not take into account how verandahs or larger living spaces might be used (Pholeros, Rainow and Torzillo 1993).

The sizes of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households and community populations can fluctuate dramatically. People may move to visit relatives, to avoid adverse weather events, to escape overcrowding or domestic violence, or to travel to access health and social services (Habibis et al. 2011). A shortage of affordable and flexible housing options may then lead travellers to overcrowded homes of relatives', public space dwelling and homelessness (Habibis et al. 2011). Some Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians reported to the ABS that they have family and cultural responsibilities in providing shelter, and that refusing visitors is considered culturally inappropriate, leading to crowded dwellings (ABS 2013).

## Overcrowding in housing

Figure 10.1.1 **Proportion of Indigenous people (of all ages) in overcrowded households, 2004-05 to 2012-13<sup>a,b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness. <sup>b</sup> Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate.

Sources: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); table 10A.1.1.

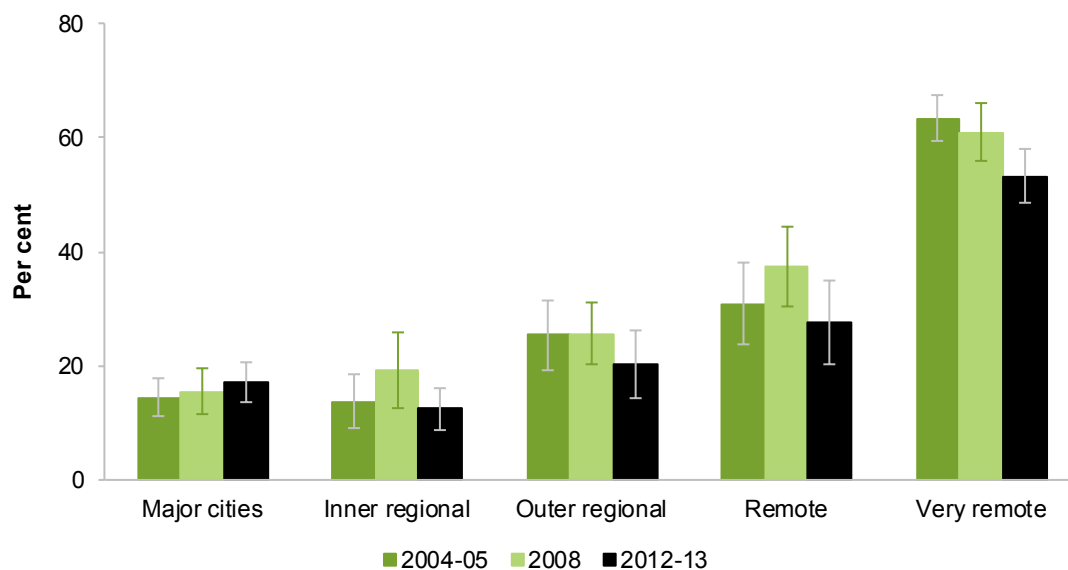
Nationally in 2012-13, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians of all ages living in overcrowded households was 22.6 per cent. This proportion is lower than in 2008 (27.5 per cent) and 2004-05 (27.0 per cent). The only jurisdiction to show a statistically significant decrease was the NT (from 66.2 per cent in 2004-05 with 53.8 per cent in 2012-13), although it still had a higher overcrowding rate than other jurisdictions in 2012-13 (figure 10.1.1).

Although not directly comparable with survey results, Census data indicate that overcrowding rates among non-Indigenous Australians are relatively low compared with those for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (in 2011, 6.1 per cent compared with 23.4 per cent) (table 10A.1.8). Census data on overcrowding in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households are also reported for all jurisdictions by remoteness (10A.1.8) and by tenure type (10A.1.9).

The average number of people per Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander household decreased from 3.4 in 2004-05 and 2008 to 3.1 in 2012-13. The average number of

bedrooms per Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander household was similar between 2004-05 and 2012-13 (table 10A.1.4). These data are also reported by State and Territory in the same attachment table.

**Figure 10.1.2 Proportion of Indigenous people (all ages) living in overcrowded households, by remoteness<sup>a,b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness. <sup>b</sup> Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate.

*Sources:* ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); table 10A.1.3.

Overcrowding increases with remoteness. In 2012-13, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people of all ages living in overcrowded households ranged from 17.1 per cent in major cities to 53.3 per cent in very remote areas, with a similar trend observed in 2008 and 2004-05. Over time, the only statistically significant decrease in overcrowding was in very remote areas (from 63.4 per cent in 2004-05 to 53.3 per cent in 2012-13) (figure 10.1.2).

### Overcrowding by housing tenure

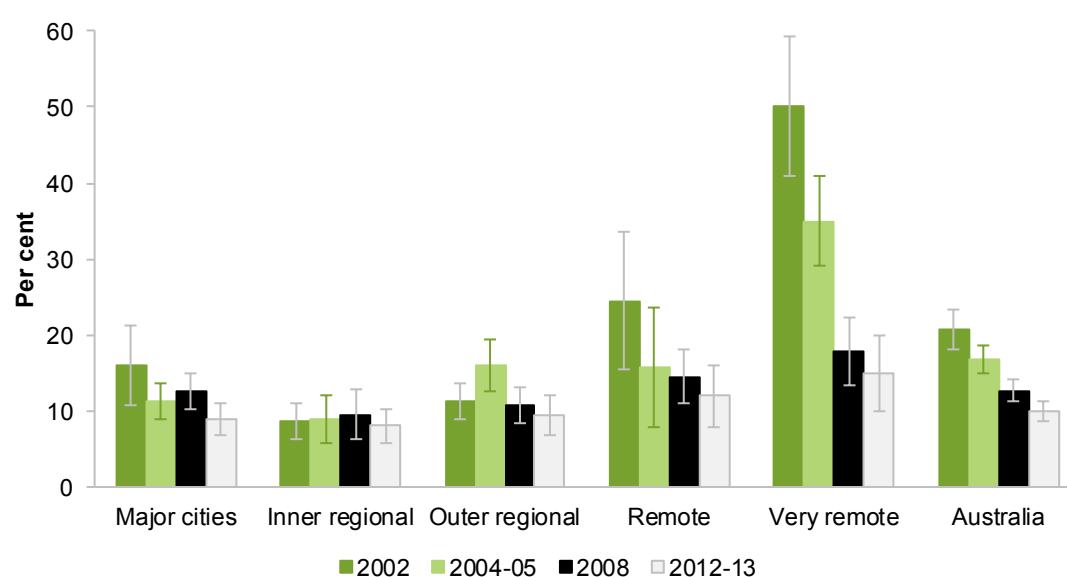
Rates of overcrowding vary according to housing tenure. In 2012-13, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people of all ages living in rental households had higher overcrowding rates (27.1 per cent) than those living in households that were owned with or

without a mortgage (12.2 per cent). Around 84 per cent of those in overcrowded households were living in rental households (table 10A.1.5).

Additional data on housing by tenure type is available in section 9.3.

## Overcrowding as a stressor

Figure 10.1.3 **Proportion of Indigenous people (18 years and over) reporting overcrowding as a stressor, by remoteness, 2002 to 2012-13<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate.

Sources: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); table 10A.1.6.

Nationally, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over reporting overcrowding as a stressor halved from 20.8 per cent in 2002 to 10.0 per cent in 2012-13. The largest decrease over this period was in very remote areas (from 50.2 per cent to 14.9 per cent) (figure 10.1.3).

Data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians reporting overcrowding as a stressor are also reported by remoteness (table 10A.1.6).

## Things that work

Overcrowding in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households can be due to lack of access to adequate, appropriate and well-maintained housing stock (AIHW 2009). Larger



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households need not be overcrowded, provided sufficient space is available, which includes extra bedrooms, bathrooms, kitchen spaces and storage space for personal possessions. This requires innovation in the provision of housing, rather than changes to household structure (AHMAC 2012; Healthhabitat 2013).

Aside from additional or improved housing stock, better service responses can help manage overcrowding, by providing transport or financial assistance to individuals and families to return to home communities, supporting host households to manage visitors, providing accessible short-term accommodation, and developing partnerships with health services, particularly to meet the needs of renal dialysis patients (Habibis et al. 2011).

## Future directions in data

The current model of overcrowding used by the ABS, based on the CNOS, is structured around the number of people per bedroom (box 10.1.3). Pholeros and Phibbs (2012) note that crowding could also be examined using a ‘stress model’ where reducing or removing sources of stress may be more helpful. It is desirable to investigate the most suitable concepts for measuring overcrowding in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, to present a nuanced picture of Indigenous housing.

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## 10.2 Rates of disease associated with poor environmental health<sup>3</sup>

### Box 10.2.1 Key messages

- From 2003–2007 to 2008–2012, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, the death rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians from diseases associated with poor environmental health decreased by 20 per cent but was still 1.7 times the non-Indigenous rate (for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined) (tables 10A.2.12–13).
- Nationally in 2012–13, hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for diseases associated with poor environmental health:
  - were highest for intestinal infectious diseases (372.1 per 100 000 population), influenza and pneumonia (358.3 per 100 000 population) and bacterial disease (203.8 per 100 000 population) (table 10A.2.1)
  - (after adjusting for population age structures) were higher than for non-Indigenous Australians for all selected diseases (table 10A.2.11)
  - were higher in remote and very remote areas than in non-remote areas for all disease types except lung disease. There was no clear relationship between disease rates and remoteness for non-Indigenous Australians (table 10A.2.11).
- From 2004–05 (2008–09 for intestinal infectious diseases) to 2012–13 for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for most selected diseases increased, particularly for intestinal infectious diseases and bacterial diseases (table 10A.2.1).

### Box 10.2.2 Measures of rates of disease associated with poor environmental health

There are two main measures for this indicator.

- *Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases* is defined as the number of people with a disease associated with poor environmental health divided by the population, and is presented as a rate per 100 000 people. Data for this measure are sourced from the AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database, with the most recent data available for 2012–13 (all jurisdictions; age; remoteness).

(continued next page)

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<sup>3</sup> The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to the Working Group on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Environmental Health, which reviewed a draft of this section of the report.

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**Box 10.2.2 (continued)**

- *Death rates for diseases associated with poor environmental health* is defined as the number of deaths associated with poor environmental health divided by the population, and is presented as a rate per 100 000 people. Data for this measure are sourced from the ABS Causes of Death collection, with the most recent available data for 2012 (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT; sex).

During the late 1800s and early 1900s, most public health efforts focused on the control of infectious diseases, particularly epidemics. In the following century, improvements in sanitation, drinking water quality, food safety, disease control and housing conditions resulted in large improvements in public health and longevity for most Australians (AIHW 2014; EnHealth Council 2000). However, many rural and remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities still struggle to achieve the basic level of environmental health that has been achieved for the rest of the population (EnHealth Council 2000; Knibbs and Sly 2014; McDonald, Bailie and Michel 2013).

The hospitalisation data used in this section reflect more serious cases of diseases, but do not necessarily show the overall incidence of disease, as people may not go to a hospital for treatment. In addition, a patient in a remote area may be admitted to hospital whereas the same patient in an urban area might be managed as an outpatient. Hospital data can also include some duplication, as patients can have multiple admissions for some chronic conditions, as well as changes in conditions (such as transfer from a medical ward to a rehabilitation centre within a hospital) (AIHW 2014b).

Hospitalisations data are reported from 2004-05 to 2009-10 for six jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT). These six jurisdictions were considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data. From 2010-11 onwards, Indigenous status in hospital separations data is considered of sufficient quality for reporting in all jurisdictions.

## **Hospitalisation rates for selected diseases**

Nationally in 2012-13, crude hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for diseases associated with poor environmental health were highest for intestinal infectious diseases (372.1 per 100 000 population), influenza and pneumonia (358.3 per 100 000 population) and bacterial disease (203.8 per 100 000 population) (table 10A.2.1). Overall, for these three environmental diseases the hospitalisation rate was higher for those aged 65 years and over compared to the younger age groups (table 10A.2.10).

In 2012-13, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, hospitalisation rates for all diseases associated with poor environmental health were higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians than for non-Indigenous Australians. For Aboriginal and

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Torres Strait Islander Australians the rates were higher in remote and very remote areas compared to non-remote areas for all disease types except lung disease due to the environment. There was no clear pattern between disease rates and remoteness for non-Indigenous Australians (table 10A.2.11).

Between 2004-05 and 2012-13, for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians:

- increased for influenza and pneumonia (from 363.0 to 369.8 per 100 000 population) and bacterial disease (from 164.0 to 210.1 per 100 000 population)
- decreased slightly for asthma (from 159.4 to 153.4 per 100 000 population) (table 10A.2.1).

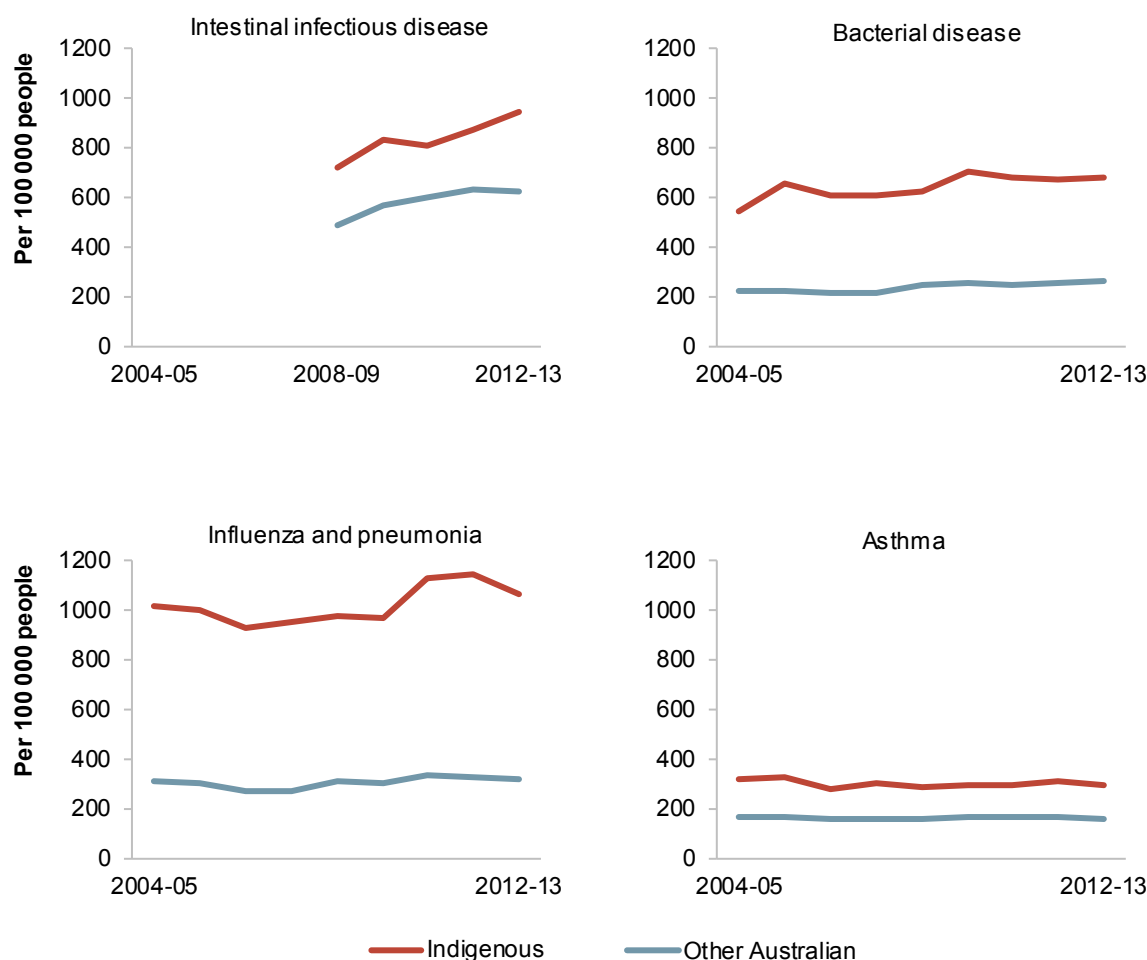
Between 2008-09 and 2012-13<sup>4</sup>, for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for intestinal infectious diseases increased (from 331.7 to 380.1 per 100 000 population in 2012-13) (table 10A.2.1).

For comparison between populations, age standardised rates illustrating the differences in hospitalisation between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Australians and non-Indigenous Australians are presented in figure 10.2.1; tables 10A.2.2–10). The rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for these four disease types are higher than the rates for non-Indigenous Australians, with similar trends over time.

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<sup>4</sup> In 2008-09, coding for intestinal infectious diseases changed as a result of changes to gastroenteritis coding in the Australian Modification of the 10<sup>th</sup> revision of the International Classification of Diseases. Therefore, rates of intestinal diseases cannot be compared with rates for previous years, resulting in a break in the time series. See attachment tables for further caveats to these data.

Figure 10.2.1 **Age standardised hospitalisation rates for selected diseases, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 to 2012-13<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



**a** Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population. **b** 'Other Australian' includes 'non-Indigenous' and cases where Indigenous status was 'not stated'. **c** See tables 10A.2.2–10 for further caveats on these data.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; tables 10A.2.2–10.

Acute rheumatic fever and trachoma are virtually unknown in the non-Indigenous population but remain at relatively high rates among some populations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, particularly in areas with poor environmental health coupled with poor hygiene practices (AIHW 2013; The Kirby Institute, UNSW 2013).

Although based on small numbers, in 2012-13, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, the hospitalisation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for acute rheumatic fever was 55.9 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians. (table 10A.2.11). Hospitalisation rates for trachoma are suppressed due to the small

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numbers, but surveillance data are available for 195 communities at ‘higher risk’ of trachoma and screened for the condition in Queensland (6 communities), WA (77 communities), SA (36 communities) and the NT (76 communities). In 2012, the rates of active trachoma prevalence in children aged 1–14 years were 4 per cent in the NT and WA, 1 per cent in SA and none in Queensland (The Kirby Institute, UNSW 2013).

Remote Aboriginal communities of northern Australia also have the highest reported rates of crusted scabies in the world (Lokuge et al. 2014). In 2012–13, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, the hospitalisation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for scabies was 38.3 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (table 10A.2.11).

### **Death rates for diseases associated with poor environmental health**

Data on deaths from diseases associated with poor environmental health are available for five jurisdictions (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT). The sample size of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification and quality of data from these jurisdictions was considered acceptable for statistical analysis. Data are available in five-year groupings (2003–2007 and 2008–2012), due to the volatility of small numbers each year.

After adjusting for population age structures, the death rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians from diseases associated with poor environmental health reduced from 1.8 times the non-Indigenous rate in 2003–2007 to 1.7 times the non-Indigenous rate in 2008–2012 (for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined) (tables 10A.2.12–13).

Data on deaths from diseases associated with poor environmental health are also reported by sex (tables 10A.2.12–13).

### **Things that work**

Box 10.2.3 provides an example of a program that helps improve environmental health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, through management of crusted scabies. Scabies is caused by a mite living in the skin, and can lead to kidney and heart problems. Crusted scabies is a type of scabies caused by the same mite which is highly contagious and occurs when a person’s immune system cannot control the number of mites. There is often a reduced life expectancy and a high risk of reoccurrence, and this disease is managed as a chronic disease (Central Australian Rural Practitioners Association 2014).



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### Box 10.2.3 'Things that work' — Improving environmental health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians

**The East Arnhem Scabies Control Program (EASCP)** was established in early 2011 as a joint initiative of One Disease, Miwatj Health Aboriginal Corporation and the NT Government Department of Health. The program has three main goals:

1. to eliminate crusted scabies as a public health issue in all participating East Arnhem communities by the end of the third year of the program
2. to document a 50 per cent reduction in scabies and skin sores rates from baseline by the end of the third year of the program in at least three participating communities while aiming for all communities
3. to support related environmental health and regulatory initiatives.

The program was evaluated between August 2011 and June 2013.<sup>1</sup> Seven patients in the three communities under evaluation and seven paired contacts (a household child contact with the same primary residence) were included in the evaluation.

The evaluation examined the number of presentations involving recurrences of crusted scabies in patients and paired contact presentations for simple scabies. The evaluation found that, compared to the baseline (prior to intervention), there was a significant decrease in total recurrences (44 per cent) and paired contact presentations (58 per cent).

These results are positive, although the generalisability of the results may be limited by the small sample size. Despite this limitation, the Central Australian Rural Practitioners Association Standard treatment manual (2014) has been updated to feature the EASCP's model of care.

<sup>1</sup> Although this evaluation was not independent, it was published in the Medical Journal Of Australia (MJA), a leading peer-reviewed general medical journal.

Source: Lokuge, B., Kopczynski, A., Woltmann, A., Alvoen, F., Connors, C., Guyula, T., Mulholland, E., Cran, S., Foster, T., Lokuge, K., Burke, T. and Prince, S. 2014, 'Crusted scabies in remote Australia, a new way forward: lessons and outcomes from the East Arnhem Scabies Control Program', *The Medical Journal Of Australia*, vol. 200, no. 11, pp. 644–648; Central Australian Rural Practitioners Association 2014, *CARPA Standard Treatment Manual*, 6th edn, Centre for Remote Health, Alice Springs.

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## 10.3 Access to clean water and functional sewerage and electricity services<sup>5</sup>

### Box 10.3.1 Key messages

- Nationally, the majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in 2012-13 had working household facilities (96.7 per cent for washing people, 94.1 per cent for washing clothes and bedding, 90.1 per cent for preparing food and 97.0 per cent with working sewerage facilities) (table 10A.3.8).
- However, many lived in dwellings with major structural problems (from 33.5 per cent in non-remote areas to 46.1 per cent in remote/very remote areas) (table 10A.3.11).
- The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in housing of an acceptable standard (reflecting the structural issues and working facilities) decreased from 83.2 per cent in 2008 to 77.8 per cent in 2012-13 (table 10A.3.16).
- New outcome data on access to clean water, functional sewerage and electricity services for discrete Indigenous communities were not available for this report. The most recent available data are for 2006, with no further collection currently planned.

### Box 10.3.2 Measures of access to clean water, functional sewerage and electricity services

There are two main measures for this indicator.

- *Access to common/community water, sewerage and electricity services* is defined as the proportion of discrete Indigenous communities with access to common/community water, sewerage and electricity services. The data source for this measure is the ABS Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS), with the most recent available data for 2006 (some jurisdictions; and remoteness).
- *Indigenous households living in housing of an acceptable standard* is defined as a household with four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems. The data source for this measure is the ABS Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS)/National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS), with the most recent data for 2012-13 (all jurisdictions and capital city and balance of state). Supplementary data for the components of working facilities and major structural problems are also reported (all jurisdictions and remoteness). The data from the AATSIHS are 'self-reported' and are based on the respondent's view of their house and its functionality.

A clean, adequate and reliable supply of water is required for drinking, cooking and washing (Australian Indigenous HealthInfoNet 2013). A functional sewerage system prevents sewage from contaminating drinking water and food (Australian Indigenous HealthInfoNet 2008). Access to a reliable electricity (or gas) supply is essential for

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<sup>5</sup> The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to the Working Group on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Environmental Health, which reviewed a draft of this section of the report.

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cooking, refrigeration, and running household appliances, such as washing machines (AHMAC 2012). Adequate disposal of human waste, rubbish removal and power supply are associated with better health outcomes (Osbourne, Baum and Brown 2013).

Access to functional ‘health hardware’, which support the healthy living practices, is associated with a positive impact on health, as found in Ware’s review of housing and health literature (2013). Health hardware are key appliances and structures, and include: ‘toilets, lights, and drains to taps, showers and kitchens’ (Pholeros et al. 2013).

Recent literature reviews have found that it is more expensive and logistically more difficult to construct and maintain housing and associated infrastructure in remote areas (Fien and Charlesworth 2012; Ware 2013). Even bearing this in mind, concerns have been raised that infrastructure in remote Indigenous communities does not meet the standard generally available in equivalent non-Indigenous communities. There is a need for data allowing comparison between services in discrete Indigenous communities and those in equivalent non-Indigenous communities.

However, a 2009-10<sup>6</sup> audit of municipal and essential services, involving site visits to 86 remote Indigenous communities and 14 non-Indigenous communities of comparable size and location, found that there were differences between remote Indigenous and remote non-Indigenous communities, stating ‘... the level of infrastructure in remote Indigenous communities does not meet the standard generally available in non-Indigenous communities of a similar size and location, and ... services are consistently unreliable and suffer major disruptions ... ’(Australian Government 2013).

In 2009, COAG agreed to the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA), which included the outcome that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians should have ‘the same housing opportunities as other Australians, and improved housing amenity ... particularly in remote areas and discrete communities’(COAG 2012).

The NAHA is supported by the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing (NPARIH), which aims to improve housing in remote communities, including funding for minor repairs and maintenance (COAG 2009). In 2012, the COAG Reform Council (CRC), in its report on progress under the COAG reform agenda, stated that the NPARIH was on track to achieve its objectives, with all milestones fully or largely met to date. For 2011-12, these included the completion of 595 new houses and 1591 refurbishments in remote Indigenous communities across Australia (CRC 2012).

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<sup>6</sup> The national Municipal and Essential Services Audit (the audit) was agreed to by the Commonwealth, States and the NT Governments under the NPARIH in November 2008. The audit was undertaken by a number of audit delivery teams across each jurisdiction, consisting of professional engineers. The Australian Government advised that the audit was conducted in accordance with an audit implementation plan, agreed to by the Commonwealth and the State and NT governments during November-December 2009.

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## Water, sewerage and electricity services in discrete Indigenous communities

Many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians live in urban areas where reliable drinking water, sewerage and electricity systems are available to everyone. In rural and remote areas, there is a greater reliance on local or individual household systems, like generators, septic tanks and drinking water sourced from bores and rainwater tanks (Australian Indigenous HealthInfoNet 2013).

This section contains a summary of the most recent available data on access to clean water and functional sewerage and electricity services in discrete Indigenous communities, from the CHINS 2001 and 2006 (ABS 2007). More detailed information can be found in previous editions of this Report. However, these CHINS data predate the introduction of the NAHA and NPARIH, and therefore may not necessarily be representative of current conditions.

CHINS data are limited to discrete Indigenous communities and are not comparable with performance indicators commonly used by mainstream water, sewerage and electricity utilities to measure performance. 'Discrete Indigenous communities' are defined as geographic locations inhabited predominantly (greater than 50 per cent of residents) by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Australians, with housing or infrastructure that is managed on a community basis. The majority of people in discrete Indigenous communities lived in very remote areas in both 2001 (85 per cent) and 2006 (74.5 per cent) (ABS 2007).

Discrete Indigenous communities range in size from fewer than 50 inhabitants to over 1000 inhabitants. Although there were a larger number of small communities (865 with fewer than 50 inhabitants in 2006) around two thirds (66.0 per cent) lived in communities with 200 or more inhabitants (table 10.3.1).

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**Table 10.3.1 Reported usual population of discrete Indigenous communities, 2006<sup>a,b</sup>**

	<i>Less than 50</i>	<i>50 to 99</i>	<i>100 to 199</i>	<i>200 to 499</i>	<i>500 to 999</i>	<i>1000 or more</i>	<i>All communities</i>
No. of communities	865	123	92	71	19	17	1 187
Reported usual population	10 701	8 121	12 748	21 140	12 940	27 310	92 960
% of population	11.5	8.7	13.7	22.7	13.9	29.4	100.0

<sup>a</sup> Reported usual population includes some non-Indigenous people. <sup>b</sup> These data are not available for 2001.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2007, Housing and Infrastructure of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, Cat. no. 4741.0, Canberra.

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## Water

- *Source* — Between 2001 and 2006, the number of discrete Indigenous communities that were connected to a town water supply increased from 186 to 209 (from 15.3 per cent to 17.6 per cent of all communities), and the number of communities with no organised water supply decreased from 21 to 9 (from 1.7 per cent to 0.8 per cent of all communities) (table 10A.3.1).
- *Reliability* — In 2006, 182 discrete Indigenous communities reported drinking water interruptions in the previous 12 months (information on water restrictions was only known for 366 out of all 1187 communities). Of those 182 communities with interruptions, 69 (37.9 per cent) reported five or more interruptions (table 10A.3.2). Comparable data are not available for 2001.
- *Quality* — In 2006, 978 discrete Indigenous communities were not connected to a nearby mainstream town water supply. Of these communities, 164 (16.7 per cent) had drinking water sent away for testing. Of those tested, 48 (29.3 per cent) failed (table 10A.3.3). Comparable data are not available for 2001.

## Sewerage

- *Source* — In 2006, 25 discrete Indigenous communities (2.1 per cent of all communities) reported having no organised sewerage system, a decrease from 91 communities (7.5 per cent) in 2001 (table 10A.3.4). Although septic tanks with leach drains and pit toilets were the main sewerage systems in communities in both 2001 and 2006, the number of communities connected to a nearby mainstream town sewerage system increased from 89 (7.3 per cent of all communities) to 121 (10.2 per cent) over the period (table 10A.3.4).
- *Reliability* — In 2006, 142 discrete Indigenous communities reported sewerage overflows or leakages in the previous 12 months (information on sewerage overflows or leakages was only known for 361 out of all 1187 communities) (table 10A.3.5). Comparable data are not available for 2001. These data are reported by selected jurisdictions in table 10A.3.6.

## Electricity services

- *Source* — In 2006, 32 discrete Indigenous communities (2.7 per cent of all communities) reported that they had no organised electricity supply (table 10A.3.7), a decrease from 80 communities (7 per cent) in 2001 (ABS 2007).

## Indigenous households living in housing of an acceptable standard

Reporting on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in housing of an acceptable standard is aligned with the related indicator in the National Affordable Housing Agreement (SCRGSP 2012).

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The ‘acceptable standard’ measure is made up of two components:

- working household facilities
- major structural problems.

Each component is discussed separately below.

Overall, nationally in 2012-13, 77.8 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households were living in houses of an acceptable standard, with no significant difference between the rates for capital cities (80.4 per cent) and other areas (‘balance of state’) (76.2 per cent) (table 10A.3.16). From 2008 to 2012-13, the national proportion decreased by 4.4 percentage points (from 83.2 to 77.8 per cent), a statistically significant deterioration. This decrease was in both capital cities (from 85.4 to 80.4 per cent) and other areas (82.0 to 76.2 per cent) (table 10A.3.16). The national result was driven by decreases in Queensland, WA and the NT (table 10A.3.16).

### Access to household facilities

Nationally in 2012-13, more than 90 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households had working household facilities:

- 96.7 per cent for washing people
- 94.1 per cent for washing clothes and bedding
- 90.1 per cent for preparing food
- 97.0 per cent with working sewerage facilities

Results were similar across states and territories (table 10A.3.8).

From 2002 to 2012-13, in Queensland, NSW and WA there were statistically significant decreases in the proportions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households with working household facilities (table 10A.3.8).

In 2012-13, a lower proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, in remote plus very remote areas, had access to working household facilities, compared to non-remote areas (table 10A.3.9). In remote plus very remote areas, only three out of four Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (76.4 per cent) had working facilities to prepare food, compared with 92.5 per cent in non-remote areas (table 10A.3.9).

### Housing with major structural problems

Nationally in 2012-13, over one-third (35.4 per cent) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households lived in dwellings with major structural problems (table 10A.3.10), with this proportion higher in remote plus very remote areas (46.1 per cent) than in non-remote areas (33.5 per cent) (table 10A.3.11). The most commonly reported structural

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issue in remote plus very remote areas was major plumbing problems (18.0 per cent), while in non-remote areas it was major cracks in walls/floors (14.2 per cent) (table 10A3.11).

From 2008 to 2012-13, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households reporting major structural problems (excluding rising damp) rose from 26.1 per cent to 33.8 per cent (table 10A.3.12).

Data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians reporting that their dwellings had major structural problems are also available by State and Territory in tables 10A.3.10, 10A.3.12 (excluding rising damp) and 10A.3.14.

## Future directions in data

New data on access to water, sewerage and electricity services are available infrequently. The CHINS was conducted in 1994, 2001 and 2006. There is currently no date for the next CHINS, despite an agreed NPARIH output being ‘improved data collection through a three-yearly CHINS-like collection’ (COAG 2009). New data for this measure, whether from the CHINS or a comparable survey, are critical to enable ongoing reporting for discrete Indigenous communities.

Data on access to household facilities and condition of Indigenous housing are collected in the ABS AATSIHS/NATSISS. For this report, data on major structural problems are not directly comparable between 2008 and 2012-13 due to different treatment of ‘rising damp’. Consistent collection of data across surveys is desirable to enable comparisons of the complete measure over time.

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# Chapter 10      Home environment — attachment

The tables in this file accompany the report, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2014*, prepared by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. Background and definitions are available in the report, which is available on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)).

This file is available in both Microsoft Excel and Adobe PDF formats on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (details inside the front cover of the report).

## Attachment contents

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### 10A.1 Overcrowding in housing

<b>Table 10A.1.1</b>	Indigenous people of all ages, living in overcrowded households, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13
<b>Table 10A.1.2</b>	Indigenous people, aged 15 years or over, living in overcrowded households, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13
<b>Table 10A.1.3</b>	Indigenous people of all ages, living in overcrowded households, by remoteness, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13
<b>Table 10A.1.4</b>	Indigenous people of all ages, bedrooms and persons by bedroom, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13
<b>Table 10A.1.5</b>	Indigenous people of all ages: living in overcrowded households, by selected housing tenure, 2008 and 2012-13
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<b>Table 10A.1.7</b>	Housing and household size, Australia, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (Census)
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<b>Table 10A.1.9</b>	People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by housing tenure type, by State and Territory, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (Census)

### 10A.2 Rates of disease associated with poor environmental health

<b>Table 10A.2.1</b>	Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for Indigenous persons (per 100 000 population), 2004-05 to 2012-13
<b>Table 10A.2.2</b>	Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT, 2004-05
<b>Table 10A.2.3</b>	Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06
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<b>Table 10A.2.5</b>	Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2007-08
<b>Table 10A.2.6</b>	Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09
<b>Table 10A.2.7</b>	Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2009-10
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<b>Table 10A.2.9</b>	Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), by jurisdiction, 2011-12
<b>Table 10A.2.10</b>	Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), by jurisdiction, 2012-13

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<b>Table 10A.2.11</b>	Hospitalisations for selected types of environmentally based diseases, by remoteness, 2012-13
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<b>10A.3 Access to clean water, functional sewerage and electricity</b>	
<b>Table 10A.3.1</b>	Main source of drinking water, discrete Indigenous communities, by remoteness area, 2001, 2006
<b>Table 10A.3.2</b>	Water restrictions and interruptions, in discrete Indigenous communities, by reported usual population, 2006
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<b>Table 10A.3.10</b>	Dwellings with major structural problems, Indigenous households, by State/Territory, 2012-13
<b>Table 10A.3.11</b>	Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, Indigenous households, 2012-13
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<b>Table 10A.3.15</b>	Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas (non-remote areas), Indigenous households, 2008 and 2012-13
<b>Table 10A.3.16</b>	Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by location, by State and Territory, 2008 and 2012-13

TABLE 10A.1.1

Table 10A.1.1 **Indigenous people of all ages, living in overcrowded households, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>2012-13</b>										
Estimate	'000	32.9	6.5	40.2	20	7.7	1.8	0.5	34.7	<b>144.2</b>
Proportion	%	16.4	14.2	22.2	24.5	21.5	7.8	8.1	53.8	<b>22.6</b>
RSE	%	14.2	16.1	9.7	8.5	13.7	21.0	38.7	4.9	<b>4.9</b>
95 per cent CIs	±	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	5.8	3.2	6.1	5.1	<b>2.2</b>
<b>2008</b>										
Estimate	'000	27.1	4.8	41.6	20.7	6.6	2.3	0.3	38.9	<b>142.1</b>
Proportion	%	17.6	14.0	28.3	30.0	23.3	12.1	6.7	61.8	<b>27.5</b>
RSE	%	11.5	10.0	11.4	9.0	10.5	22.2	33.2	4.0	<b>4.4</b>
95 per cent CIs	±	4.0	2.7	6.3	5.3	4.8	5.3	4.4	4.8	<b>2.4</b>
<b>2004-05</b>										
Estimate	'000	16.7	3.5	38.8	22.1	6.4	1.8	0.5	38.6	<b>128.3</b>
Proportion	%	11.9	11.9	29.6	32.7	24.1	10.2	11.1	66.2	<b>27.0</b>
RSE	%	17.2	28.6	9.1	7.8	16.0	25.4	26.8	3.2	<b>3.9</b>
95 per cent CIs	±	4.0	6.7	5.3	5.0	7.6	5.1	5.8	4.2	<b>2.1</b>

**RSE** = Relative standard error. **CI** = Confidence interval.

(a) Estimates with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution.

(b) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 10A.1.2

Table 10A.1.2 **Indigenous people, aged 15 years or over, living in overcrowded households, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>2012-13</b>										
Estimate	'000	16.9	3.2	21.8	11.6	4.3	1.1	0.2	22.5	<b>81.5</b>
Proportion	%	13.2	10.9	19.3	21.9	18.5	7.0	6.1	51.8	<b>19.9</b>
RSE	%	15.1	19.4	10.3	9.6	14.9	27.1	41.8	5.6	<b>5.0</b>
95 per cent CIs	±	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.1	5.4	3.7	5.0	5.7	<b>1.9</b>
<b>2008</b>										
Estimate	'000	14.8	2.5	23.5	12.4	3.5	1.0	0.2	23.7	<b>81.5</b>
Proportion	%	15.4	11.4	26.1	28.5	19.6	8.5	6.3	57.8	<b>25.1</b>
RSE	%	12.6	11.2	11.3	10.2	11.5	25.9	44.0	4.6	<b>4.6</b>
95 per cent CIs	±	3.8	2.5	5.8	5.7	4.4	4.3	5.4	5.2	<b>2.3</b>
<b>2004-05</b>										
Estimate	'000	7.9	1.7	21.9	12.1	3.7	1.1	0.3	24.6	<b>73.4</b>
Proportion	%	9.3	9.2	27.6	28.8	22.4	9.8	10.6	65.1	<b>25.0</b>
RSE	%	18.3	22.5	9.5	9.7	17.9	26.3	29.3	3.8	<b>3.9</b>
95 per cent CIs	±	3.3	4.1	5.1	5.5	7.9	5.1	6.1	4.8	<b>1.9</b>
<b>2002</b>										
Estimate	'000	12.0	2.7	20.0	9.9	3.8	1.2	0.4	22.6	<b>72.6</b>
Proportion	%	14.4	15.5	26.2	25.1	23.9	11.1	14.0	62.5	<b>25.7</b>
RSE	%	17.4	16.5	11.6	10.9	14.1	19.4	21.6	5.6	<b>4.7</b>
95 per cent CIs	±	4.9	5.0	6.0	5.4	6.6	4.2	5.9	6.9	<b>2.4</b>

**RSE** Relative standard error. **CI** Confidence interval.

(a) Estimates with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution.

(b) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 10A.1.3

Table 10A.1.3 **Indigenous people of all ages, living in overcrowded households, by remoteness, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>2012-13</b>									
Estimate	'000	38.3	17.8	28.0	84.1	13.4	46.7	60.1	<b>144.2</b>
Proportion	%	17.1	12.6	20.4	16.7	27.7	53.3	44.2	<b>22.6</b>
RSE	%	10.3	14.6	14.7	7.6	13.7	4.5	4.4	<b>4.9</b>
95 per cent CIs	±	3.5	3.6	5.9	2.5	7.4	4.7	3.8	2.2
<b>2008</b>									
Estimate	'000	25.7	21.6	29.3	76.5	17.9	47.7	65.6	<b>142.1</b>
Proportion	%	15.5	19.3	25.7	19.5	37.5	61.0	52.1	<b>27.5</b>
RSE	%	13.1	17.4	10.8	7.4	9.6	4.2	3.6	<b>4.4</b>
95 per cent CIs	±	4.0	6.6	5.4	2.8	7.1	5.0	3.7	2.4
<b>2004-05</b>									
Estimate	'000	20.9	13.2	27.7	61.8	12.8	53.7	66.5	<b>128.3</b>
Proportion	%	14.5	13.8	25.5	17.7	31.0	63.4	52.8	<b>27.0</b>
RSE	%	11.8	17.2	12.1	7.3	11.8	3.3	3.4	<b>3.9</b>
95 per cent CIs	±	3.4	4.7	6.0	2.5	7.2	4.1	3.5	2.1

**RSE** Relative standard error. **CI** Confidence interval.

(a) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.

(b) Remoteness areas are derived from the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) developed by the ABS. The ASGS remoteness classification identifies a region in Australia as having a particular degree of remoteness. Remoteness areas comprise five categories: major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, and very remote. The degree of remoteness of an area is determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). For more information on how ARIA is defined see the Information Papers ABS Views on Remoteness, 2001 (Cat. no. 1244.0) and Outcomes of ABS Views on Remoteness Consultation, Australia (Cat. no. 1244.0.00.001).

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 10A.1.4

Table 10A.1.4 **Indigenous people of all ages, bedrooms and persons by bedroom, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13 (a)**

	<i>no.</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>2012-13</b>										
Average number of bedrooms per household		2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0
Average number of persons per household		2.9	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.1	4.0	3.1
<b>Average number of persons per bedroom</b>		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	<b>1.0</b>
<b>2008</b>										
Average number of bedrooms per household		3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.1
Average number of persons per household		3.1	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.1	4.5	3.4
<b>Average number of persons per bedroom</b>		1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	<b>1.1</b>
<b>2004-05</b>										
Average number of bedrooms per household		3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.0
Average number of persons per household		3.1	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.0	4.7	3.4
<b>Average number of persons per bedroom</b>		1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.7	<b>1.1</b>

(a) For those households with a known number of bedrooms.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).



TABLE 10A.1.5

**Table 10A.1.5 Indigenous people of all ages: living in overcrowded households, by selected housing tenure, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Owned with or without a mortgage (d)</i>	<i>Renter</i>	<i>Other (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
<b>2012-13</b>					
Estimate	'000	22.2	120.4	1.6	<b>144.2</b>
Proportion	%	12.2	27.1	16.1	<b>22.6</b>
RSE	%	17.9	4.7	48.3	<b>4.9</b>
95 per cent CIs	±	4.3	2.5	15.2	<b>2.2</b>
<b>2008</b>					
Estimate	'000	20.1	120.5	1.3	<b>142.1</b>
Proportion	%	13.7	33.2	17.8	<b>27.5</b>
RSE	%	12.7	4.5	33.2	<b>4.4</b>
95 per cent CIs	±	3.4	2.9	11.6	<b>2.4</b>

**RSE** Relative standard error. **CI** Confidence interval.

(a) 'Housing tenure' refers to the nature of a household's legal right to occupy the dwelling in which the household members usually reside. Tenure is determined according to whether any person living in the household owns the dwelling outright, owns the dwelling but has a mortgage or loan secured against it, is paying rent to live in the dwelling, or has some other arrangement to occupy the dwelling.

(b) Estimates with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution.

(c) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.

(d) Comprises participants in rent/buy schemes and those living in a household in which payments were being made on mortgages or secured loans towards the purchase of the dwelling.

(e) Includes those occupying households rent-free, boarders, other tenure and those under a life tenure scheme.

(f) Includes tenure type not stated.

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 10A.1.6

Table 10A.1.6 **Indigenous people, 18 years and over, who reported overcrowding as a stressor in the last 12 months, by remoteness areas, 2002, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>2012-13</b>									
Estimate	'000	11.6	6.2	7.2	25.0	3.5	8.0	11.5	<b>36.5</b>
Proportion	%	9.0	8.1	9.4	8.8	12.0	14.9	13.9	<b>10.0</b>
RSE	%	11.8	14.8	13.9	7.7	17.5	17.1	12.9	<b>6.5</b>
95 per cent CIs	±	2.1	2.3	2.6	1.3	4.1	5.0	3.5	<b>1.3</b>
<b>2008</b>									
Estimate	'000	11.7	5.6	7.0	24.3	3.9	8.6	12.6	<b>36.8</b>
Proportion	%	12.6	9.6	10.8	11.3	14.5	17.9	16.7	<b>12.7</b>
RSE	%	9.7	17.8	11.0	6.9	12.5	13.0	9.8	<b>5.9</b>
95 per cent CIs	±	2.4	3.3	2.3	1.5	3.6	4.6	3.2	<b>1.5</b>
<b>2004-05</b>									
Estimate	'000	8.9	4.6	8.9	22.4	3.5	17.7	21.2	<b>43.6</b>
Proportion	%	11.3	8.9	16.1	12.1	15.8	35.0	29.2	<b>16.9</b>
RSE	%	10.8	18.3	11.0	7.4	25.2	8.6	8.2	<b>5.6</b>
95 per cent CIs	±	2.4	3.2	3.5	1.8	7.8	5.9	4.7	<b>1.9</b>
<b>2002</b>									
Estimate	'000	12.2	4.3	6.5	23.0	5.2	24.1	29.3	<b>52.4</b>
Proportion	%	16.1	8.8	11.4	12.7	24.5	50.2	42.3	<b>20.8</b>
RSE	%	16.7	13.4	10.6	9.8	18.8	9.3	8.4	<b>6.4</b>
95 per cent CIs	±	5.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	9.0	9.2	7.0	<b>2.6</b>

**RSE** Relative standard error. **CI** Confidence interval.

(a) Estimates with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution.

(b) Remoteness areas are derived from the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) developed by the ABS. The ASGS remoteness classification identifies a region in Australia as having a particular degree of remoteness. Remoteness areas comprise five categories: major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, and very remote. The degree of remoteness of an area is determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). For more information on how ARIA is defined see the Information Papers ABS Views on Remoteness, 2001 (Cat. no. 1244.0) and Outcomes of ABS Views on Remoteness Consultation, Australia (Cat. no. 1244.0.00.001).

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 10A.1.7

Table 10A.1.7 **Housing and household size, Australia, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (a)**

		<i>Households with</i>		
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous members</i>	<i>Other households (c)</i>	<i>All households</i>
		(b)		
<b>2011</b>				
Average household size (d) no.		3.3	2.6	2.6
Average number of persons per bedroom (e)	no.	1.0	0.8	0.8
<b>2006</b>				
Average household size (d) no.		3.4	2.6	2.6
Average number of persons per bedroom (e)	no.	1.0	0.8	0.8
<b>2001</b>				
Average household size (d) no.		3.5	2.6	2.6
Average number of persons per bedroom (e)	no.	1.3	0.8	0.8

(e) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(b) A household with Indigenous members is any household that at least one person of any age as a resident at the time of the Census who identified as being of Aboriginal and/ or Torres Strait Islander origin.

(c) Includes households which did not have at least one person of any age as a resident at the time of the Census who identified as being of Aboriginal and/ or Torres Strait Islander origin.

(d) Average household size is the number of people usually resident in occupied private dwellings. Includes partners, and co-tenants (in group households) who were temporarily absent on Census night. A maximum of three temporary absentees can be counted in each household. Excludes 'visitor only' and 'Other not classifiable' households.

(e) Average number of persons per bedroom is applicable to occupied private dwellings. Excludes 'Visitor only' and 'Other not classifiable' households.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing.

TABLE 10A.1.8

Table 10A.1.8 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by State/Territory and remoteness areas, 2001, 2006, and 2011 (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
<b>2011</b>										
<b>Number (b)</b>										
Indigenous (c)										
Major cities	no.	9 900	2 064	6 241	3 896	1 932	–	536	–	24 569
Inner regional	no.	7 826	1 447	4 511	613	283	1 052	3	–	15 796
Outer regional	no.	4 327	789	10 734	1 814	1 029	653	–	2 165	21 511
Remote	no.	763	–	3 843	2 754	222	33	–	3 954	11 569
Very remote	no.	650	–	7 684	7 458	1 852	3	–	24 465	42 112
Australia (d)	no.	23 466	4 300	33 013	16 535	5 318	1 741	539	30 584	115 557
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	no.	414 965	253 246	117 130	58 359	53 314	–	12 183	–	909 197
Inner regional	no.	45 393	38 075	34 530	5 013	5 032	13 010	29	–	141 088
Outer regional	no.	14 943	8 507	25 006	5 237	5 586	5 753	–	7 813	72 845
Remote	no.	786	104	2 992	3 219	1 151	186	–	1 879	10 317
Very remote	no.	159	–	1 516	971	327	23	–	570	3 716
Australia (d)	no.	476 246	299 932	181 174	72 799	65 410	18 972	12 212	10 262	1 137 163
Not stated										
Major cities	no.	7 567	5 557	2 248	1 115	1 134	–	164	–	17 785
Inner regional	no.	924	803	791	89	87	249	–	–	2 943
Outer regional	no.	418	195	723	144	122	129	–	186	1 917
Remote	no.	36	5	141	127	12	3	–	106	430
Very remote	no.	16	–	71	67	15	–	–	146	320
Australia (d)	no.	8 961	6 560	3 974	1 542	1 370	381	164	438	23 395
<b>Proportion (b) (e)</b>										
Indigenous (c)										
Major cities	%	14.0	12.0	14.2	16.8	14.2	–	11.4	–	14.2

TABLE 10A.1.8

Table 10A.1.8 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by State/Territory and remoteness areas, 2001, 2006, and 2011 (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
Inner regional	%	14.7	11.7	16.0	14.5	12.5	10.6	37.5	–	14.3
Outer regional	%	16.0	15.1	25.9	20.8	16.1	8.4	–	23.0	20.3
Remote	%	17.2	–	40.4	29.3	21.0	7.6	–	42.2	33.8
Very remote	%	26.6	–	43.9	52.0	51.4	2.1	–	78.7	60.9
Australia (d)	%	14.9	12.3	23.5	27.6	19.8	9.5	11.5	61.3	23.4
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	9.2	6.9	5.0	3.9	5.1	–	3.9	–	6.8
Inner regional	%	4.0	4.1	4.6	3.0	3.3	4.6	5.8	–	4.1
Outer regional	%	4.3	4.1	4.9	3.7	3.3	4.3	–	8.8	4.6
Remote	%	3.8	2.6	5.8	5.0	3.1	2.9	–	7.5	4.9
Very remote	%	3.9	–	5.5	4.8	4.2	1.2	–	6.4	5.2
Australia (d)	%	7.9	6.3	4.9	3.9	4.6	4.5	3.9	8.3	6.1

**2006****Number (b)**

## Indigenous (c)

Major cities	no.	7 214	1 623	4 946	3 093	1 750	–	290	–	18 916
Inner regional	no.	6 340	1 336	4 473	539	270	946	–	–	13 947
Outer regional	no.	4 189	639	8 885	1 490	1 125	678	–	2 159	19 165
Remote	no.	1 287	4	3 465	2 342	184	57	–	5 624	12 963
Very remote	no.	274	–	7 417	6 948	1 701	17	–	21 018	37 375
Australia (d)	no.	19 304	3 602	29 189	14 412	5 030	1 698	290	28 801	102 369

## Non-Indigenous

Major cities	no.	327 664	202 034	92 152	34 981	42 491	–	9 165	–	708 487
Inner regional	no.	43 939	35 860	34 264	5 083	5 745	11 541	12	–	136 452
Outer regional	no.	15 188	8 679	24 203	4 960	5 116	5 904	–	5 923	69 973

TABLE 10A.1.8

Table 10A.1.8 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by State/Territory and remoteness areas, 2001, 2006, and 2011 (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
Remote	no.	965	191	3 130	2 499	1 155	203	–	1 192	9 335
Very remote	no.	178	–	1 275	957	312	82	–	715	3 737
Australia (d)	no.	387 934	246 764	155 024	48 480	54 819	17 730	9 177	7 830	927 984
Not stated										
Major cities	no.	7 921	5 262	1 859	922	915	–	157	–	17 036
Inner regional	no.	978	668	693	124	97	271	–	–	2 831
Outer regional	no.	397	189	621	134	130	131	–	171	1 773
Remote	no.	41	9	134	101	46	6	–	50	387
Very remote	no.	10	–	86	67	17	–	–	108	298
Australia (d)	no.	9 347	6 128	3 393	1 348	1 205	408	157	329	22 325
<b>Proportion (b) (e)</b>										
Indigenous (c)										
Major cities	%	13.2	11.9	14.6	16.8	15.4	–	8.2	–	13.9
Inner regional	%	15.1	13.9	18.9	13.0	13.0	11.2	–	–	15.5
Outer regional	%	18.0	15.0	27.8	19.7	21.2	9.9	–	24.0	21.7
Remote	%	23.7	11.1	36.9	29.8	19.2	15.3	–	53.4	37.5
Very remote	%	29.1	–	45.8	52.8	51.9	10.2	–	74.7	60.4
Australia (d)	%	15.3	13.1	25.3	28.2	21.9	10.7	8.1	60.4	24.9
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	7.9	6.1	4.5	2.9	4.3	–	3.2	–	5.9
Inner regional	%	3.9	4.1	4.7	2.5	3.6	4.4	3.0	–	4.1
Outer regional	%	4.3	4.2	5.1	3.4	3.5	4.4	–	7.5	4.5
Remote	%	4.3	4.8	5.7	4.1	3.2	3.4	–	5.2	4.5
Very remote	%	6.7	–	5.7	5.2	4.1	4.2	–	8.7	5.9
Australia (d)	%	6.8	5.6	4.7	2.9	4.1	4.4	3.2	7.1	5.4

TABLE 10A.1.8

Table 10A.1.8 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by State/Territory and remoteness areas, 2001, 2006, and 2011 (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
<b>2001</b>										
<b>Number (b)</b>										
Indigenous (c)										
Major cities	no.	7 551	1 550	4 282	3 407	1 728	–	371	–	18 889
Inner regional	no.	6 156	1 158	3 562	771	288	870	–	–	12 876
Outer regional	no.	4 208	692	9 959	1 765	1 088	620	–	2 043	20 375
Remote	no.	1 227	11	3 474	2 508	259	31	–	3 384	10 894
Very remote	no.	593	–	7 503	8 946	2 403	21	–	24 679	44 148
Australia (d)	no.	19 735	3 411	28 780	17 397	5 766	1 542	371	30 106	107 182
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	no.	363 134	218 412	81 938	38 927	43 446	–	9 489	–	755 346
Inner regional	no.	53 538	43 362	36 778	5 796	6 847	10 830	27	–	157 181
Outer regional	no.	19 993	9 917	28 832	5 560	5 940	6 018	–	6 110	82 370
Remote	no.	1 433	250	4 153	3 278	1 579	324	–	1 725	12 742
Very remote	no.	343	–	2 123	1 152	426	54	–	889	5 247
Australia (d)	no.	438 441	271 941	153 824	54 713	58 238	17 226	9 516	8 724	1 012 886
Not stated										
Major cities	no.	7 920	5 009	1 743	884	807	–	120	–	16 483
Inner regional	no.	1 058	784	830	120	93	203	–	–	3 088
Outer regional	no.	442	214	689	154	105	142	–	176	1 922
Remote	no.	62	–	152	142	31	10	–	73	470
Very remote	no.	24	–	145	129	16	–	–	133	458
Australia (d)	no.	9 506	6 007	3 559	1 429	1 052	355	120	382	22 421
<b>Proportion (b) (e)</b>										
Indigenous (c)										
Major cities	%	16.2	13.6	16.4	19.8	17.8	–	11.5	–	16.5

TABLE 10A.1.8

Table 10A.1.8 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by State/Territory and remoteness areas, 2001, 2006, and 2011 (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
Inner regional	%	17.4	14.8	19.0	19.4	15.8	11.5	–	–	17.0
Outer regional	%	20.2	19.1	30.2	24.2	23.1	9.1	–	25.7	24.2
Remote	%	24.9	21.6	38.5	31.5	27.4	9.3	–	44.4	35.3
Very remote	%	34.8	–	50.0	60.2	62.7	12.4	–	79.2	66.1
Australia (d)	%	18.0	14.9	28.3	33.9	27.5	10.3	11.5	64.4	28.8
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	9.0	7.0	4.9	3.4	4.5	–	3.5	–	6.7
Inner regional	%	4.8	5.0	4.6	3.0	4.2	4.2	5.7	–	4.6
Outer regional	%	5.1	4.6	5.5	3.7	3.9	4.5	–	7.8	5.0
Remote	%	5.1	4.9	6.3	4.9	4.1	4.8	–	6.7	5.4
Very remote	%	7.5	–	8.2	5.5	5.8	2.6	–	9.6	7.3
Australia (d)	%	7.8	6.5	5.0	3.4	4.4	4.3	3.5	7.7	6.1

(a) Australia total includes Other Territories.

(b) Housing overcrowding is based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness.

The measure assesses the bedroom requirements of a household by specifying that:

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

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

(c) Includes 'Aboriginal', 'Torres Strait Islander', 'Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander'.

(d) Total for Australia also includes Migratory/Offshore and No Usual Address. For 2001 also includes inadequately described/not stated.

(e) Persons living in overcrowded households as a proportion of all Family, Lone Person and Group Households.

(f) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing.



TABLE 10A.1.9

Table 10A.1.9 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by housing tenure type, by State and Territory, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (h)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
<b>2011</b>										
<b>Indigenous (b)</b>										
<b>Number (c)</b>										
Fully owned	no.	1 901	291	1 264	539	226	168	8	331	4 728
Being purchased (d)	no.	3 807	835	2 921	1 339	634	429	103	849	10 917
Rented - public	no.	6 922	1 458	13 880	9 069	2 395	496	305	19 787	54 312
Rented - community	no.	2 383	218	5 223	3 381	964	12	18	6 993	19 253
Rented - privately (e)	no.	8 052	1 418	9 292	1 886	855	585	90	1 956	24 134
Other tenure type (f)	no.	401	81	435	319	245	51	16	667	2 215
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>23 466</b>	<b>4 301</b>	<b>33 015</b>	<b>16 533</b>	<b>5 319</b>	<b>1 741</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>30 583</b>	<b>115 559</b>
<b>Proportion (g)</b>										
Fully owned	%	11.4	7.8	13.6	15.3	11.4	6.3	2.3	27.1	12.0
Being purchased (d)	%	9.0	8.3	9.8	11.5	10.2	6.4	6.6	19.3	9.7
Rented - public	%	20.4	20.1	39.2	39.9	27.8	16.9	21.9	73.6	39.0
Rented - community	%	27.8	19.3	47.3	57.9	49.9	7.5	13.3	77.6	50.7
Rented - privately (e)	%	16.1	13.0	18.7	14.9	13.0	11.0	8.0	36.7	17.0
Other tenure type (f)	%	6.5	4.9	8.2	9.3	15.8	10.3	12.4	22.0	10.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>23.4</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>										
<b>Number (c)</b>										
Fully owned	no.	69 014	48 846	20 999	9 386	10 021	2 772	1 262	1 184	163 533
Being purchased (d)	no.	149 179	99 278	51 778	22 858	22 016	6 702	3 503	3 286	358 614
Rented - public	no.	26 851	19 129	11 205	4 020	4 694	2 175	1 931	645	70 689
Rented - community	no.	3 347	1 743	1 378	351	716	189	123	106	7 953
Rented - privately (e)	no.	221 027	125 327	93 166	34 994	26 879	6 920	5 249	4 894	518 492

TABLE 10A.1.9

Table 10A.1.9 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by housing tenure type, by State and Territory, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (h)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
Other tenure type (f)	no.	6 827	5 608	2 649	1 192	1 085	213	143	145	17 879
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>476 245</b>	<b>299 931</b>	<b>181 175</b>	<b>72 801</b>	<b>65 411</b>	<b>18 971</b>	<b>12 211</b>	<b>10 260</b>	<b>1 137 160</b>
<b>Proportion (g)</b>										
Fully owned	%	4.0	3.4	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.6	6.0	3.1
Being purchased (d)	%	6.0	4.8	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.8	2.5	6.8	4.5
Rented - public	%	14.3	17.8	12.7	8.4	7.9	12.0	10.4	11.8	13.2
Rented - community	%	12.6	11.3	11.2	6.2	7.1	8.6	12.1	18.4	10.8
Rented - privately (e)	%	15.1	12.0	8.7	7.6	9.4	8.3	7.5	10.7	11.4
Other tenure type (f)	%	4.8	4.8	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.3	3.2	4.1	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Not stated</b>										
<b>Number (c)</b>										
Fully owned	no.	1 200	923	378	169	162	43	22	16	2 918
Being purchased (d)	no.	2 238	1 812	806	337	330	142	40	54	5 759
Rented - public	no.	894	679	574	245	184	58	31	183	2 848
Rented - community	no.	99	49	47	19	31	7	4	51	307
Rented - privately (e)	no.	4 124	2 628	1 967	686	571	123	57	115	10 271
Other tenure type (f)	no.	407	469	201	87	89	9	10	21	1 293
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>8 962</b>	<b>6 560</b>	<b>3 973</b>	<b>1 543</b>	<b>1 367</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>23 396</b>
<b>2006</b>										
<b>Indigenous (b)</b>										
<b>Number (c)</b>										
Fully owned	no.	1 496	251	1 334	456	153	169	3	434	4 296
Being purchased (d)	no.	2 750	660	2 467	1 206	587	431	61	578	8 740
Rented - public	no.	5 731	1 280	8 085	4 724	1 859	485	157	2 054	24 375

TABLE 10A.1.9

Table 10A.1.9 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by housing tenure type, by State and Territory, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (h)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
Rented - community	no.	2 791	202	9 153	6 027	1 648	25	22	23 959	43 852
Rented - privately (e)	no.	6 276	1 128	7 457	1 688	702	552	46	1 314	19 168
Other tenure type (f)	no.	258	82	693	311	82	35	—	462	1 937
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>19 302</b>	<b>3 603</b>	<b>29 189</b>	<b>14 412</b>	<b>5 031</b>	<b>1 697</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>28 801</b>	<b>102 368</b>
<b>Proportion (g)</b>										
Fully owned	%	11.6	8.5	16.5	17.0	9.6	7.1	1.3	35.4	13.4
Being purchased (d)	%	9.3	8.6	10.8	12.1	11.0	7.2	5.1	15.6	10.1
Rented - public	%	18.8	19.2	34.1	31.0	25.2	16.9	14.4	39.6	26.3
Rented - community	%	30.1	23.0	51.4	62.2	60.8	15.9	19.8	79.1	61.7
Rented - privately (e)	%	16.3	14.5	20.0	16.5	15.1	13.9	5.5	31.1	17.8
Other tenure type (f)	%	4.6	5.3	12.8	9.3	6.4	8.0	—	15.1	9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>24.9</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>										
<b>Number (c)</b>										
Fully owned	no.	69 478	50 000	23 944	8 213	10 460	3 189	1 220	1 204	167 792
Being purchased (d)	no.	121 808	90 271	48 566	17 784	20 143	6 713	2 995	2 701	311 022
Rented - public	no.	25 037	16 066	9 995	2 803	4 670	2 096	1 715	720	63 155
Rented - community	no.	2 577	974	1 121	188	747	143	69	113	5 932
Rented - privately (e)	no.	162 483	84 273	68 906	18 360	17 807	5 288	3 095	2 913	363 151
Other tenure type (f)	no.	6 553	5 179	2 495	1 131	992	300	83	177	16 932
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>387 936</b>	<b>246 763</b>	<b>155 027</b>	<b>48 479</b>	<b>54 819</b>	<b>17 729</b>	<b>9 177</b>	<b>7 828</b>	<b>927 984</b>
<b>Proportion (g)</b>										
Fully owned	%	4.0	3.6	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.3	1.6	6.6	3.2
Being purchased (d)	%	5.4	4.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	4.0	2.3	5.9	4.3
Rented - public	%	12.4	14.7	11.3	6.3	7.0	11.0	9.1	10.9	11.4

TABLE 10A.1.9

Table 10A.1.9 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by housing tenure type, by State and Territory, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (h)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
Rented - community	%	11.2	7.7	10.0	4.3	8.0	8.0	9.2	13.0	9.3
Rented - privately (e)	%	12.6	10.1	8.0	5.2	7.8	7.4	5.5	8.1	9.7
Other tenure type (f)	%	4.4	4.5	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.9	1.9	6.4	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>Not stated</b>										
<b>Number (c)</b>										
Fully owned	no.	1 454	1 037	454	186	193	72	22	32	3 450
Being purchased (d)	no.	2 390	1 730	797	349	353	126	44	54	5 843
Rented - public	no.	883	727	412	227	156	79	34	62	2 580
Rented - community	no.	101	28	87	20	29	9	–	93	367
Rented - privately (e)	no.	4 077	2 182	1 442	492	377	110	55	71	8 810
Other tenure type (f)	no.	442	425	200	75	96	12	3	18	1 275
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>9 347</b>	<b>6 129</b>	<b>3 392</b>	<b>1 349</b>	<b>1 204</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>22 325</b>
<b>2001</b>										
<b>Indigenous (b)</b>										
<b>Number (c)</b>										
Fully owned	no.	1 847	315	1 328	565	208	195	10	483	4 962
Being purchased (d)	no.	2 286	608	1 743	1 162	427	397	75	360	7 058
Rented - public	no.	5 471	1 107	5 690	5 271	1 826	441	161	2 106	22 073
Rented - community	no.	3 334	197	11 155	7 743	2 376	26	19	24 948	49 842
Rented - privately (e)	no.	6 333	1 082	8 038	2 061	810	445	96	1 443	20 322
Other tenure type (f)	no.	464	102	826	595	119	38	10	766	2 925
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>19 735</b>	<b>3 411</b>	<b>28 780</b>	<b>17 397</b>	<b>5 766</b>	<b>1 542</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>30 106</b>	<b>107 182</b>
<b>Proportion (g)</b>										
Fully owned	%	13.3	10.3	16.3	20.2	13.0	7.0	3.9	40.4	14.7

TABLE 10A.1.9

Table 10A.1.9 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by housing tenure type, by State and Territory, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (h)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
Being purchased (d)	%	10.8	10.5	11.1	13.8	11.7	7.6	7.5	12.8	11.1
Rented - public	%	20.4	19.8	30.1	32.7	26.2	16.8	16.7	39.1	26.5
Rented - community	%	31.7	20.7	55.7	68.5	64.1	18.6	32.8	82.0	64.5
Rented - privately (e)	%	19.1	16.5	23.1	20.1	18.7	11.8	10.9	35.4	20.8
Other tenure type (f)	%	12.0	11.2	19.5	23.8	16.5	10.4	12.2	26.9	18.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>28.8</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>										
<b>Number (c)</b>										
Fully owned	no.	120 741	85 167	32 773	13 294	16 891	4 026	1 884	1 579	276 500
Being purchased (d)	no.	96 201	77 304	40 130	18 149	19 613	5 973	2 889	2 519	262 783
Rented - public	no.	31 044	17 981	9 458	3 490	5 120	1 836	2 035	907	71 939
Rented - community	no.	2 816	1 215	1 303	239	464	78	66	272	6 456
Rented - privately (e)	no.	176 124	82 114	66 673	18 088	14 771	4 983	2 483	3 176	368 449
Other tenure type (f)	no.	11 515	8 160	3 487	1 453	1 379	330	159	271	26 760
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>438 441</b>	<b>271 941</b>	<b>153 824</b>	<b>54 713</b>	<b>58 238</b>	<b>17 226</b>	<b>9 516</b>	<b>8 724</b>	<b>1 012 887</b>
<b>Proportion (g)</b>										
Fully owned	%	5.4	4.9	3.1	2.4	3.3	2.6	2.1	7.4	4.4
Being purchased (d)	%	5.7	5.3	3.9	2.8	4.0	4.1	2.6	6.1	4.7
Rented - public	%	13.5	15.3	10.0	7.2	6.6	8.3	9.3	10.8	11.6
Rented - community	%	13.6	10.1	11.8	6.6	6.1	6.7	11.5	29.3	11.2
Rented - privately (e)	%	14.2	11.0	8.3	5.7	7.0	7.3	5.0	8.3	10.6
Other tenure type (f)	%	7.2	6.9	4.6	3.7	4.4	3.9	3.7	9.1	6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Not stated</b>										
<b>Number (c)</b>										

TABLE 10A.1.9

Table 10A.1.9 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by housing tenure type, by State and Territory, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (h)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia (a)</i>
Fully owned	no.	1 895	1 481	662	222	224	89	13	33	4 619
Being purchased (d)	no.	1 354	1 160	506	283	231	91	15	44	3 684
Rented - public	no.	1 082	672	377	271	178	33	39	50	2 707
Rented - community	no.	166	37	212	36	24	5	–	122	602
Rented - privately (e)	no.	4 483	2 193	1 623	539	305	124	48	118	9 433
Other tenure type (f)	no.	526	466	179	78	90	15	5	15	1 378
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>9 506</b>	<b>6 009</b>	<b>3 559</b>	<b>1 429</b>	<b>1 052</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>22 423</b>

– Nil or rounded to zero

(a) Australia total includes Other Territories.

(b) Includes 'Aboriginal', 'Torres Strait Islander', 'Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander'.

(c) Housing overcrowding is based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness.

The measure assesses the bedroom requirements of a household by specifying that:

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

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

(d) Also includes households being purchased under a rent/buy scheme.

(e) Includes rented households where the Landlord type was not stated.

(f) Includes households where the Tenure Type was not stated.

(g) Persons living in overcrowded households as a proportion of all Family, Lone Person and Group Households.

(h) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Census of Population and Housing.

TABLE 10A.2.1

Table 10A.2.1 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for Indigenous persons (per 100 000 population), 2004-05 to 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	All jurisdictions (d)			NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT (e)								
	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05
<b>Indigenous</b>												
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A09) (f)	372.1	357.4	329.3	380.1	367.3	339.8	364.9	331.7	283.9	286.0	312.8	282.3
Tuberculosis (A15–A19)	4.6	6.1	6.5	4.9	6.3	6.8	5.6	5.4	5.6	7.1	5.1	6.0
Bacterial disease (A20–A49)	203.8	210.0	206.5	210.1	217.2	212.1	212.9	198.5	183.1	184.1	194.4	164.0
Diphtheria (A36)	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.9
Whooping cough (A37)	3.0	9.0	7.4	2.9	9.2	7.4	6.9	14.4	3.8	2.7	2.3	5.0
Meningococcal infection (A39)	1.2	2.7	2.1	1.3	2.9	2.2	2.6	3.9	2.8	3.3	3.4	2.9
Trachoma (A71)	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	2.6	0.8
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	3.5	2.4	2.1	3.6	2.5	2.2	2.3	3.6	2.3	3.2	4.0	4.2
Scabies (B86)	104.9	116.6	111.5	109.2	121.3	116.4	107.4	90.7	113.5	112.4	103.8	97.8
Acute rheumatic fever (I00–I02)	22.3	18.4	16.9	23.4	19.3	17.6	15.7	13.3	14.6	14.5	15.1	12.2
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05–I09)	14.8	15.1	14.5	14.6	15.4	15.2	15.7	13.7	14.6	16.1	16.6	17.2
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00–J06)	175.2	189.3	167.9	180.7	195.7	172.3	169.3	171.6	174.8	154.6	174.8	161.1
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	358.3	398.0	388.1	369.8	411.4	403.0	350.7	342.9	347.1	333.4	363.5	363.0
Asthma (J45)	148.7	153.9	152.0	153.4	159.1	156.3	159.3	152.2	155.8	145.2	166.1	159.4
Lung disease due to external agents (J60–J70)	20.8	18.2	14.2	21.1	18.6	14.7	13.8	13.7	10.7	10.2	9.3	10.3
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	20.3	17.9	13.4	20.5	18.3	14.0	13.3	13.7	10.2	9.4	9.1	9.6
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3

(a) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00–B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. There may therefore be overlap between the 'Intestinal infectious diseases' and other categories. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

(b) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(c) From 2004-05 to 2009-10, six jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) were considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data. From 2010-11 onwards, data for all jurisdictions are considered to be of acceptable quality.

TABLE 10A.2.1

**Table 10A.2.1 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for Indigenous persons (per 100 000 population), 2004-05 to 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

All jurisdictions (d)			NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT (e)									
2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	

(d) Data are reported for public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

(e) Data are reported for residents of these jurisdictions and exclude separations from private hospitals in the NT.

(f) In 2008-09 coding for intestinal infectious diseases changed as a result of changes to gastroenteritis coding in the ICD-10-AM. Persons aged 15 years and over, who were previously coded as K52.2 'Allergic and dietetic gastroenteritis and colitis', K52.8 'Other specified non-infective gastroenteritis and colitis', or K52.9 'Non-infective gastroenteritis and colitis, unspecified' could be coded in a newly created category A09.9 'Gastroenteritis and colitis of unspecified origin'. The extent to which the increase for adults represents a real increase in intestinal infectious diseases cannot be determined. Rates for intestinal infectious diseases from 2008-09 onward cannot be compared with rates for previous years.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.



TABLE 10A.2.2

Table 10A.2.2 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>0-14 years</i>	<i>15-24 years</i>	<i>25-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (e)</i>
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	618.4	40.7	62.3	88.7	199.0	383.0
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	1.9	2.0	7.0	16.9	30.6	21.5
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	73.9	52.2	203.0	387.7	713.2	545.5
Diphtheria (A36)	0.9	—	0.7	2.8	—	1.9
Whooping cough (A37)	10.0	0.5	2.3	2.1	3.1	7.4
Meningococcal infection (A39)	6.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	—	3.5
Trachoma (A71)	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.4	3.1	1.8
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.9	—	1.3	0.7	—	1.4
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.2	4.5	9.9	4.2	3.1	9.7
Scabies (B86)	132.4	30.8	78.6	111.2	171.4	203.1
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	17.6	14.9	9.0	1.4	—	17.6
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	7.9	21.9	25.9	23.9	3.1	36.8
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	291.2	77.0	75.3	78.1	113.3	248.2
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	300.5	108.8	391.3	660.1	1 203.0	1 011.7
Asthma (J45)	226.7	51.7	103.8	221.7	177.5	318.3
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	5.8	3.5	13.9	14.1	61.2	36.9
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	5.1	3.5	13.9	13.4	52.0	34.4
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.2	—	0.3	0.7	—	0.7
<b>Other (f)</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	291.6	50.3	43.4	39.8	133.5	212.0
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.6	2.8	3.1	2.3	8.5	6.1
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	44.1	24.4	35.9	104.5	507.0	220.0
Diphtheria (A36)	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1

TABLE 10A.2.2

Table 10A.2.2 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (e)
Whooping cough (A37)	3.9	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.6	2.9
Meningococcal infection (A39)	2.4	2.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	2.3
Trachoma (A71)	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.1	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.8
Scabies (B86)	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	6.2	2.6
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.2	0.4	1.0	6.7	23.2	9.6
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	233.4	75.2	36.6	19.7	43.1	159.3
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	131.5	30.6	57.6	109.4	643.2	306.4
Asthma (J45)	221.5	45.1	38.4	43.4	63.3	163.0
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	3.5	2.8	3.1	8.1	77.9	27.0
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	3.0	2.6	2.8	6.8	71.0	24.2
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.8

(a) Data are reported for residents of NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, and exclude separations from private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. There may therefore be overlap between the 'Intestinal infectious diseases' and other categories. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

(c) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using rebased population backcast estimates and projections from the 2011 Census.

(d) From 2004-05 to 2009-10, six jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) were considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data. From 2010-11 onwards, data for all jurisdictions are considered to be of acceptable quality.

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population. Rates are per 100 000 population.

(f) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 10A.2.3

Table 10A.2.3 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (e)
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	703.1	49.1	57.5	84.3	203.7	416.9
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.9	3.8	5.9	15.4	14.8	17.9
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	74.7	61.9	252.5	463.8	853.3	655.0
Diphtheria (A36)	1.1	0.5	2.6	—	—	2.3
Whooping cough (A37)	3.2	—	1.6	3.3	5.9	5.6
Meningococcal infection (A39)	8.0	1.0	0.7	—	—	3.8
Trachoma (A71)	0.5	—	—	—	5.9	2.0
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	3.4	2.4	2.0	2.0	—	4.0
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.5	3.3	7.9	8.0	—	9.8
Scabies (B86)	137.5	32.4	91.3	121.1	147.6	213.1
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	23.5	14.8	10.8	3.3	—	21.8
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	6.2	13.8	27.9	26.1	26.6	41.4
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	313.3	97.7	84.7	78.3	97.4	262.9
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	309.2	125.3	395.0	609.0	1 175.1	998.9
Asthma (J45)	236.1	42.9	122.1	217.5	191.9	326.7
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	6.4	7.6	7.9	12.7	56.1	30.2
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	5.9	7.6	7.9	12.7	53.1	29.3
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.2	—	0.7	—	—	0.5
<b>Other (f)</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	361.8	53.8	46.8	42.3	137.2	245.4
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	1.0	1.9	3.0	2.4	6.7	5.5
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	41.3	26.3	35.1	105.7	519.4	222.1
Diphtheria (A36)	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	0.1

TABLE 10A.2.3

Table 10A.2.3 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (e)
Whooping cough (A37)	2.5	0.1	0.4	1.0	2.0	2.2
Meningococcal infection (A39)	3.4	2.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	2.8
Trachoma (A71)	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.0
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	—	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.0	2.0
Scabies (B86)	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	7.0	3.0
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.3	0.4	1.1	6.1	23.2	9.5
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	244.8	85.3	38.1	19.5	45.2	167.8
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	123.0	34.1	59.7	106.8	623.8	298.4
Asthma (J45)	231.9	43.2	37.8	42.4	62.2	165.4
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	3.4	2.4	3.0	7.9	84.8	28.3
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	3.2	2.3	2.7	6.4	79.2	25.9
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	—	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7

(a) Data are reported for residents of NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, and exclude separations from private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. There may therefore be overlap between the 'Intestinal infectious diseases' and other categories. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

(c) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using rebased population backcast estimates and projections from the 2011 Census.

(d) From 2004-05 to 2009-10, six jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) were considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data. From 2010-11 onwards, data for all jurisdictions are considered to be of acceptable quality.

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population. Rates are per 100 000 population.

(f) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 10A.2.4

Table 10A.2.4 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (e)
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	644.0	46.3	55.5	86.0	164.5	381.3
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	3.4	1.8	8.8	14.7	36.9	21.9
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	77.3	68.8	208.8	454.4	822.3	605.0
Diphtheria (A36)	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.6	2.8	2.0
Whooping cough (A37)	4.3	0.9	0.6	2.5	11.3	5.8
Meningococcal infection (A39)	7.0	2.8	0.3	—	—	3.6
Trachoma (A71)	—	—	—	1.3	5.7	2.1
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.3	—	1.1
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	—	3.2	6.5	4.5	8.5	9.5
Scabies (B86)	162.6	31.6	83.1	131.3	150.3	221.5
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	20.5	17.0	10.4	5.1	—	21.8
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	5.0	10.1	24.7	38.2	19.8	41.9
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	270.1	105.4	74.7	68.8	85.1	232.9
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	287.0	107.7	334.2	595.3	1 142.7	926.5
Asthma (J45)	200.9	50.0	118.9	168.9	158.8	279.5
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	6.1	4.6	9.1	17.2	73.7	40.0
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	5.6	4.6	8.8	16.6	59.5	35.6
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.5	0.5	0.3	—	—	0.5
<b>Other (f)</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	383.9	56.0	45.5	43.7	169.5	261.4
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.7	2.1	2.9	2.4	8.0	5.7
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	38.3	24.7	33.8	106.1	510.7	217.4
Diphtheria (A36)	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1

TABLE 10A.2.4

**Table 10A.2.4 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (e)
Whooping cough (A37)	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	2.1	2.0
Meningococcal infection (A39)	2.6	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.1
Trachoma (A71)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.1	0.7	1.3	1.7	1.2	2.1
Scabies (B86)	1.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	6.9	3.0
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.4	0.5	1.3	5.7	24.0	9.6
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	214.2	88.7	38.1	19.0	41.3	154.0
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	102.1	27.9	48.5	99.1	599.9	271.4
Asthma (J45)	228.2	39.4	34.7	37.8	57.5	157.0
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	4.5	3.0	3.9	9.1	92.7	31.9
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	4.2	3.0	3.5	7.8	86.4	29.3
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6

(a) Data are reported for residents of NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, and exclude separations from private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. There may therefore be overlap between the 'Intestinal infectious diseases' and other categories. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

(c) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using rebased population backcast estimates and projections from the 2011 Census.

(d) From 2004-05 to 2009-10, six jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) were considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data. From 2010-11 onwards, data for all jurisdictions are considered to be of acceptable quality.

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population. Rates are per 100 000 population.

(f) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 10A.2.5

Table 10A.2.5 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (e)
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	609.5	61.9	61.9	118.6	293.4	432.2
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	2.0	2.2	11.2	9.7	5.4	14.4
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	85.9	53.5	198.2	449.0	850.3	609.7
Diphtheria (A36)	1.1	0.4	1.9	2.4	—	2.9
Whooping cough (A37)	8.5	1.3	1.0	0.6	—	4.4
Meningococcal infection (A39)	6.0	1.3	1.0	—	—	3.4
Trachoma (A71)	0.2	—	0.3	1.2	—	0.8
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.2	0.9	0.3	—	—	0.5
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.2	1.8	3.2	7.3	—	5.8
Scabies (B86)	162.3	35.4	94.3	125.3	108.7	218.3
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	25.4	14.1	7.4	2.4	—	20.1
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	2.7	15.9	22.4	27.4	29.9	38.9
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	323.7	107.4	77.0	65.1	89.6	258.6
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	295.9	103.0	356.6	640.1	1 083.9	953.6
Asthma (J45)	215.9	58.8	126.4	182.5	146.7	300.2
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	7.6	3.1	9.6	21.3	57.0	35.9
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	7.1	3.1	9.0	21.3	51.6	33.7
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	—	—	0.3	—	2.7	1.1
<b>Other (f)</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	260.4	50.7	47.3	45.2	184.1	213.4
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.5	4.3	3.3	2.4	6.1	5.9
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	43.5	25.1	37.3	111.1	549.3	233.5
Diphtheria (A36)	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1

TABLE 10A.2.5

**Table 10A.2.5 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (e)
Whooping cough (A37)	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.5
Meningococcal infection (A39)	3.0	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	2.3
Trachoma (A71)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	—	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.7
Scabies (B86)	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.2	6.5	3.1
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.3	0.7	1.1	6.1	25.4	10.1
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	257.5	85.0	40.5	21.0	44.9	172.2
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	126.0	29.8	56.2	109.4	668.2	307.6
Asthma (J45)	240.0	38.3	37.5	39.2	59.5	163.3
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	4.0	2.9	4.1	9.6	97.2	33.1
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	3.7	2.7	3.6	8.3	91.7	30.7
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8

(a) Data are reported for residents of NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, and exclude separations from private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. There may therefore be overlap between the 'Intestinal infectious diseases' and other categories. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

(c) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using rebased population backcast estimates and projections from the 2011 Census.

(d) From 2004-05 to 2009-10, six jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) were considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data. From 2010-11 onwards, data for all jurisdictions are considered to be of acceptable quality.

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population. Rates are per 100 000 population.

(f) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.



TABLE 10A.2.6

Table 10A.2.6 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (e)
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09) (f) (g)	483.1	126.8	211.7	332.1	781.0	716.0
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	1.1	1.3	9.2	14.5	7.8	14.7
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	110.7	52.5	202.6	485.6	807.1	622.7
Diphtheria (A36)	0.2	—	0.6	0.6	—	0.7
Whooping cough (A37)	34.6	1.3	3.2	1.2	7.8	18.0
Meningococcal infection (A39)	9.3	—	0.9	1.2	—	4.7
Trachoma (A71)	0.7	0.4	—	—	5.2	1.7
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	—	—	0.6	1.2	—	0.8
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.4	4.7	6.6	4.7	5.2	8.5
Scabies (B86)	125.5	32.9	63.2	125.6	104.1	180.7
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	22.7	17.9	4.7	1.2	—	17.5
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	2.0	13.7	23.7	24.4	20.8	35.7
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	311.1	110.6	77.1	77.3	96.3	256.3
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	286.4	99.9	326.4	658.9	1 213.2	977.4
Asthma (J45)	233.3	47.0	110.0	163.4	135.4	283.2
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	8.6	6.4	10.7	23.8	98.9	48.5
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	8.6	6.4	10.7	23.8	96.3	47.5
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	—	0.9	0.3	1.2	—	0.9
<b>Other (h)</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09) (f) (g)	222.1	144.2	167.0	196.5	681.6	487.4
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.7	2.8	3.1	2.5	6.0	5.6
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	46.9	25.1	37.9	113.0	572.8	242.0
Diphtheria (A36)	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 10A.2.6

**Table 10A.2.6 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>0-14 years</i>	<i>15-24 years</i>	<i>25-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (e)</i>
Whooping cough (A37)	10.1	0.6	0.9	1.2	3.0	6.0
Meningococcal infection (A39)	2.4	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.0
Trachoma (A71)	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	—	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.3
Scabies (B86)	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	7.0	3.1
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.4	0.6	1.0	5.8	24.0	9.6
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	223.6	88.1	40.3	20.2	41.9	157.2
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	121.9	33.2	58.1	109.9	666.1	308.0
Asthma (J45)	235.5	34.8	32.5	37.4	55.7	154.5
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	3.7	2.6	4.0	9.7	107.7	35.7
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	3.7	2.4	3.6	8.4	101.0	33.1
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.7

(a) Data are reported for residents of NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, and exclude separations from private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. There may therefore be overlap between the 'Intestinal infectious diseases' and other categories. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

(c) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using rebased population backcast estimates and projections from the 2011 Census.

(d) From 2004-05 to 2009-10, six jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) were considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data. From 2010-11 onwards, data for all jurisdictions are considered to be of acceptable quality.

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population. Rates are per 100 000 population.

TABLE 10A.2.6

**Table 10A.2.6 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (e)
(f) For 2008-09 coding for intestinal infectious diseases changed as a result of changes to gastroenteritis coding in the ICD-10-AM. Persons aged 15 years and over, who were previously coded as K52.2 'Allergic and dietetic gastroenteritis and colitis', K52.8 'Other specified non-infective gastroenteritis and colitis', or K52.9 'Non-infective gastroenteritis and colitis, unspecified' could be coded in a newly created category A09.9 'Gastroenteritis and colitis of unspecified origin'. The extent to which the increase for adults represents a real increase in intestinal infectious diseases cannot be determined. Adult rates for intestinal infectious diseases cannot be compared with rates for previous years.						
(g) For persons aged less than 15 years changes to coding standards in the ICD-10-AM removed the requirement to assume infectious origin for gastroenteritis in persons under 15. Due to this change, it is assumed that there would be a movement of children from A09 into A09.9 and/or K52.9. However, the decrease is also partly due to an actual decline in separations for intestinal infections diseases (mostly for those coded to A03 'Shigellosis' and A08 'Viral and other intestinal infections'). The decline is evident for both Indigenous and other children, however the decline is greater for Indigenous children which lends some weight to the conclusion that to some extent, there has been an actual decline between 2007-08 and 2008-09.						
(h) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.						
– Nil or rounded to zero.						

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 10A.2.7

Table 10A.2.7 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2009-10 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (e)
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09) (f) (g)	500.0	132.1	226.2	455.9	939.9	828.5
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	1.8	1.2	5.6	15.0	34.9	20.1
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	82.1	57.0	236.2	543.9	979.8	699.4
Diphtheria (A36)	0.2	—	0.9	0.6	—	0.9
Whooping cough (A37)	16.8	0.8	0.3	2.2	2.5	8.3
Meningococcal infection (A39)	5.3	0.8	1.6	0.6	—	3.5
Trachoma (A71)	—	—	—	0.6	2.5	0.8
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	—	—	1.6	—	—	0.9
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	—	1.2	3.7	6.7	2.5	6.1
Scabies (B86)	162.1	38.8	73.3	115.9	134.6	203.7
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	26.7	16.9	9.0	1.1	2.5	22.6
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	6.6	14.0	26.4	19.5	27.4	36.8
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	308.5	109.8	76.7	76.3	102.2	256.5
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	272.2	131.6	349.6	674.3	1 129.3	970.5
Asthma (J45)	238.9	53.6	129.0	167.2	97.2	291.3
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	7.7	7.4	12.4	24.0	87.3	50.0
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	7.4	7.0	12.1	24.0	79.8	47.4
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	—	—	0.6	—	—	0.4
<b>Other (h)</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09) (f) (g)	208.8	166.1	199.0	245.8	842.4	569.7
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.7	2.9	3.7	2.4	6.3	6.0
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	43.4	25.4	40.1	124.6	600.1	254.4
Diphtheria (A36)	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1

TABLE 10A.2.7

Table 10A.2.7 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2009-10 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (e)
Whooping cough (A37)	8.6	0.4	0.9	1.3	3.4	5.5
Meningococcal infection (A39)	2.0	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.6
Trachoma (A71)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.5
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	—	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.4	1.3
Scabies (B86)	1.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	7.8	3.7
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.3	0.6	1.1	5.3	23.8	9.4
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	226.7	84.2	39.1	19.6	40.5	155.0
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	127.4	36.3	59.6	113.3	613.6	301.3
Asthma (J45)	254.3	39.0	34.8	38.9	55.8	165.1
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	3.1	2.9	4.1	9.9	108.8	36.1
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	3.1	2.6	3.8	8.6	102.4	33.6
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8

(a) Data are reported for residents of NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, and exclude separations from private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. There may therefore be overlap between the 'Intestinal infectious diseases' and other categories. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

(c) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using rebased population backcast estimates and projections from the 2011 Census.

(d) From 2004-05 to 2009-10, six jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) were considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data. From 2010-11 onwards, data for all jurisdictions are considered to be of acceptable quality.

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population. Rates are per 100 000 population.

TABLE 10A.2.7

**Table 10A.2.7 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2009-10 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>0-14 years</i>	<i>15-24 years</i>	<i>25-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (e)</i>
(f) For 2008-09 coding for intestinal infectious diseases changed as a result of changes to gastroenteritis coding in the ICD-10-AM. Persons aged 15 years and over, who were previously coded as K52.2 'Allergic and dietetic gastroenteritis and colitis', K52.8 'Other specified non-infective gastroenteritis and colitis', or K52.9 'Non-infective gastroenteritis and colitis, unspecified' could be coded in a newly created category A09.9 'Gastroenteritis and colitis of unspecified origin'. The extent to which the increase for adults represents a real increase in intestinal infectious diseases cannot be determined. Adult rates for intestinal infectious diseases cannot be compared with rates for previous years.						
(g) For persons aged less than 15 years changes to coding standards in the ICD-10-AM removed the requirement to assume infectious origin for gastroenteritis in persons under 15. Due to this change, it is assumed that there would be a movement of children from A09 into A09.9 and/or K52.9. However, the decrease is also partly due to an actual decline in separations for intestinal infections diseases (mostly for those coded to A03 'Shigellosis' and A08 'Viral and other intestinal infections'). The decline is evident for both Indigenous and other children, however the decline is greater for Indigenous children which lends some weight to the conclusion that to some extent, there has been an actual decline between 2007-08 and 2008-09.						
(h) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.						
– Nil or rounded to zero.						

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 10A.2.8

Table 10A.2.8 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), by jurisdiction, 2010-11 (a), (b), (c)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (d)(e)	Australia (all jurisdictions) (e)(f)
<b>Indigenous</b>							
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09) (g) (h)	413.9	148.4	254.5	440.7	888.3	805.1	779.7
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	2.2	1.2	7.0	19.8	30.9	24.0	22.9
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	93.4	58.6	215.8	557.0	864.5	678.1	659.3
Diphtheria (A36)	—	—	2.1	0.5	2.4	2.5	2.4
Whooping cough (A37)	18.3	0.4	1.5	2.1	—	9.2	9.1
Meningococcal infection (A39)	4.4	0.8	0.3	2.7	—	3.4	3.2
Trachoma (A71)	—	—	—	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.0
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	—	—	0.3	2.1	—	1.2	1.1
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	—	2.0	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.8	5.6
Scabies (B86)	178.8	41.1	80.9	118.5	152.0	223.6	213.9
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	29.8	20.3	9.8	1.6	—	24.5	23.7
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	4.1	10.8	27.2	28.4	9.5	35.9	34.5
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	310.8	107.3	99.8	65.4	87.9	264.8	258.7
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	337.2	126.0	401.6	719.0	1 382.3	1 126.8	1 086.8
Asthma (J45)	230.7	61.8	112.6	186.0	116.4	296.9	288.2
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	7.2	8.0	14.3	24.7	95.0	52.1	50.4
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	6.8	7.6	14.3	23.6	85.5	49.0	46.9
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	—	0.8	0.3	0.5	—	0.6	0.6
<b>Other (i)</b>							
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09) (g) (h)	223.2	176.8	209.1	258.7	864.6	596.8	594.6
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.7	3.6	4.1	3.0	5.9	6.5	8.0
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	47.3	23.7	39.7	119.7	561.1	243.7	243.8
Diphtheria (A36)	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1

TABLE 10A.2.8

Table 10A.2.8 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), by jurisdiction, 2010-11 (a), (b), (c)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (d)(e)	Australia (all jurisdictions) (e)(f)
Whooping cough (A37)	11.1	0.5	1.2	1.9	4.7	7.2	7.1
Meningococcal infection (A39)	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.6	1.6
Trachoma (A71)	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	—	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0
Scabies (B86)	1.9	1.3	0.7	1.2	8.5	4.2	4.2
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.2	0.5	1.0	5.0	23.7	9.0	9.2
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	213.9	89.6	43.8	21.7	39.7	155.1	153.8
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	135.4	39.1	66.8	126.1	679.7	332.5	332.1
Asthma (J45)	242.8	39.0	36.7	39.8	55.5	161.7	160.1
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	3.6	3.3	4.1	11.3	115.5	39.0	38.8
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	3.6	3.2	3.9	9.9	109.2	36.6	36.4
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7

(a) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. There may therefore be overlap between the 'Intestinal infectious diseases' and other categories. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

(b) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using rebased population backcast estimates and projections from the 2011 Census.

(c) From 2004-05 to 2009-10, six jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) were considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data. From 2010-11 onwards, data for all jurisdictions are considered to be of acceptable quality.

(d) Data are reported for residents of NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, and exclude separations from private hospitals in the NT.

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population. Rates are per 100 000 population.

(f) Data are reported for public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.



TABLE 10A.2.8

Table 10A.2.8 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), by jurisdiction, 2010-11 (a), (b), (c)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (d)(e)	Australia (all jurisdictions) (e)(f)
(g) For 2008-09 coding for intestinal infectious diseases changed as a result of changes to gastroenteritis coding in the ICD-10-AM. Persons aged 15 years and over, who were previously coded as K52.2 'Allergic and dietetic gastroenteritis and colitis', K52.8 'Other specified non-infective gastroenteritis and colitis', or K52.9 'Non-infective gastroenteritis and colitis, unspecified' could be coded in a newly created category A09.9 'Gastroenteritis and colitis of unspecified origin'. The extent to which the increase for adults represents a real increase in intestinal infectious diseases cannot be determined. Adult rates for intestinal infectious diseases cannot be compared with rates for previous years.							
(h) For persons aged less than 15 years changes to coding standards in the ICD-10-AM removed the requirement to assume infectious origin for gastroenteritis in persons under 15. Due to this change, it is assumed that there would be a movement of children from A09 into A09.9 and/or K52.9. However, the decrease is also partly due to an actual decline in separations for intestinal infections diseases (mostly for those coded to A03 'Shigellosis' and A08 'Viral and other intestinal infections'). The decline is evident for both Indigenous and other children, however the decline is greater for Indigenous children which lends some weight to the conclusion that to some extent, there has been an actual decline between 2007-08 and 2008-09.							
(i) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.							
– Nil or rounded to zero.							

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 10A.2.9

Table 10A.2.9 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), by jurisdiction, 2011-12 (a), (b), (c)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (d)(e)	Australia (all jurisdictions) (e)(f)
<b>Indigenous</b>							
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09) (g) (h)	426.5	183.9	284.1	487.8	923.6	869.8	848.0
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	1.1	1.9	7.2	22.2	11.2	19.7	18.7
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	105.7	76.4	229.0	503.8	856.2	668.0	644.0
Diphtheria (A36)	0.2	—	0.6	—	2.2	1.0	1.0
Whooping cough (A37)	23.2	—	1.5	1.5	9.0	12.6	12.3
Meningococcal infection (A39)	7.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	—	3.6	3.4
Trachoma (A71)	—	—	—	0.5	2.2	1.1	1.0
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	—	1.2	0.6	—	—	0.7	1.1
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	—	2.3	4.5	5.7	—	6.1	5.8
Scabies (B86)	172.8	50.9	86.0	140.9	177.5	244.2	234.9
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	34.3	22.8	9.0	1.0	—	26.2	25.0
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	6.3	17.0	21.9	22.7	20.2	37.0	36.4
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	378.5	114.5	95.3	70.2	76.4	287.9	279.1
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	349.0	136.9	393.8	727.8	1 411.3	1 143.7	1 105.1
Asthma (J45)	236.8	57.5	121.7	180.1	137.1	306.1	296.0
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	7.8	6.9	19.5	35.1	119.1	68.2	66.9
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	7.8	6.9	19.2	34.6	114.6	66.3	65.1
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	—	1.2	0.9	—	—	0.9	0.8
<b>Other (i)</b>							
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09) (g) (h)	209.7	185.6	217.9	278.4	949.1	630.4	629.5
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.6	2.7	3.5	2.3	5.4	5.5	8.9
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	41.0	25.3	42.4	122.6	595.3	254.2	254.2
Diphtheria (A36)	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

TABLE 10A.2.9

Table 10A.2.9 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), by jurisdiction, 2011-12 (a), (b), (c)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (d)(e)	Australia (all jurisdictions) (e)(f)
Whooping cough (A37)	8.6	0.3	0.8	1.1	4.4	5.6	5.5
Meningococcal infection (A39)	1.7	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.5
Trachoma (A71)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	—	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.1
Scabies (B86)	2.4	2.0	1.1	1.6	8.0	4.9	5.0
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.3	0.4	1.3	5.2	22.5	9.0	9.2
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	239.3	94.1	44.5	24.5	41.8	168.4	167.3
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	124.8	35.0	59.3	119.9	693.3	324.2	324.3
Asthma (J45)	241.6	38.7	37.0	39.7	58.5	162.4	160.9
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	3.4	3.8	4.1	12.0	127.7	42.7	42.3
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	3.4	3.7	3.8	10.7	121.1	40.2	39.8
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9

(a) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. There may therefore be overlap between the 'Intestinal infectious diseases' and other categories. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

(b) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using rebased population backcast estimates and projections from the 2011 Census.

(c) From 2004-05 to 2009-10, six jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) were considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data. From 2010-11 onwards, data for all jurisdictions are considered to be of acceptable quality.

(d) Data are reported for residents of NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, and exclude separations from private hospitals in the NT.

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population. Rates are per 100 000 population.

(f) Data are reported for public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

TABLE 10A.2.9

**Table 10A.2.9 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), by jurisdiction, 2011-12 (a), (b), (c)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (d)(e)	Australia (all jurisdictions) (e)(f)
(g) For 2008-09 coding for intestinal infectious diseases changed as a result of changes to gastroenteritis coding in the ICD-10-AM. Persons aged 15 years and over, who were previously coded as K52.2 'Allergic and dietetic gastroenteritis and colitis', K52.8 'Other specified non-infective gastroenteritis and colitis', or K52.9 'Non-infective gastroenteritis and colitis, unspecified' could be coded in a newly created category A09.9 'Gastroenteritis and colitis of unspecified origin'. The extent to which the increase for adults represents a real increase in intestinal infectious diseases cannot be determined. Adult rates for intestinal infectious diseases cannot be compared with rates for previous years.							
(h) For persons aged less than 15 years changes to coding standards in the ICD-10-AM removed the requirement to assume infectious origin for gastroenteritis in persons under 15. Due to this change, it is assumed that there would be a movement of children from A09 into A09.9 and/or K52.9. However, the decrease is also partly due to an actual decline in separations for intestinal infections diseases (mostly for those coded to A03 'Shigellosis' and A08 'Viral and other intestinal infections'). The decline is evident for both Indigenous and other children, however the decline is greater for Indigenous children which lends some weight to the conclusion that to some extent, there has been an actual decline between 2007-08 and 2008-09.							
(i) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.							
– Nil or rounded to zero.							

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 10A.2.10

Table 10A.2.10 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), by jurisdiction, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (d)(e)	Australia (all jurisdictions) (e)(f)
<b>Indigenous</b>							
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09) (g) (h)	437.4	183.5	269.2	521.8	1 128.2	946.1	929.4
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.4	1.5	4.7	19.4	6.4	14.2	13.5
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	75.6	69.2	205.6	552.0	903.4	675.9	656.4
Diphtheria (A36)	0.2	0.7	0.6	—	—	0.6	0.6
Whooping cough (A37)	6.0	1.1	0.3	2.0	4.2	4.6	4.7
Meningococcal infection (A39)	2.4	1.1	0.6	0.5	—	1.7	1.7
Trachoma (A71)	0.2	—	—	—	4.2	1.1	1.1
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.2	—	—	2.0	—	1.1	1.0
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.4	1.5	7.9	6.0	6.4	9.6	9.2
Scabies (B86)	161.9	41.9	82.1	122.1	112.4	210.3	202.2
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	39.9	27.3	12.9	3.5	—	33.1	31.6
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	8.9	13.8	19.4	21.3	12.7	32.3	33.4
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	354.9	100.9	83.8	70.0	93.3	272.5	263.8
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	271.8	110.6	338.6	777.4	1 287.3	1 061.0	1 027.8
Asthma (J45)	237.1	55.3	111.5	168.3	127.2	291.7	282.4
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	11.7	5.6	19.4	42.7	120.9	75.0	74.3
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	11.7	5.6	18.5	42.7	112.4	71.5	71.0
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.0	—	1.8	1.7
<b>Other (i)</b>							
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09) (g) (h)	211.3	172.6	204.4	273.0	967.5	623.1	625.1
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.8	2.1	3.7	2.4	6.1	5.7	6.0
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	35.8	25.4	42.7	130.7	627.8	265.1	265.7
Diphtheria (A36)	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—

TABLE 10A.2.10

Table 10A.2.10 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), by jurisdiction, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (d)(e)	Australia (all jurisdictions) (e)(f)
Whooping cough (A37)	4.5	0.2	0.5	0.8	2.8	3.2	3.3
Meningococcal infection (A39)	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4
Trachoma (A71)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.3
Scabies (B86)	2.9	2.1	1.0	2.0	7.8	5.3	5.3
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.2	0.4	1.1	5.1	24.0	9.2	9.3
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	210.0	88.2	40.4	20.8	42.5	150.8	150.2
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	109.2	29.8	50.7	114.1	709.7	314.3	314.9
Asthma (J45)	229.7	36.0	34.3	39.3	57.7	154.5	153.3
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	2.8	3.5	3.7	11.9	123.5	41.3	40.9
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	2.7	3.4	3.5	10.8	117.9	39.2	38.7
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.8

(a) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. There may therefore be overlap between the 'Intestinal infectious diseases' and other categories. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

(b) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using rebased population backcast estimates and projections from the 2011 Census.

(c) From 2004-05 to 2009-10, six jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) were considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data. From 2010-11 onwards, data for all jurisdictions are considered to be of acceptable quality.

(d) Data are reported for residents of NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, and exclude separations from private hospitals in the NT.

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population. Rates are per 100 000 population.

(f) Data are reported for public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

TABLE 10A.2.10

Table 10A.2.10 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), by jurisdiction, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (d)(e)	Australia (all jurisdictions) (e)(f)
(g) For 2008-09 coding for intestinal infectious diseases changed as a result of changes to gastroenteritis coding in the ICD-10-AM. Persons aged 15 years and over, who were previously coded as K52.2 'Allergic and dietetic gastroenteritis and colitis', K52.8 'Other specified non-infective gastroenteritis and colitis', or K52.9 'Non-infective gastroenteritis and colitis, unspecified' could be coded in a newly created category A09.9 'Gastroenteritis and colitis of unspecified origin'. The extent to which the increase for adults represents a real increase in intestinal infectious diseases cannot be determined. Adult rates for intestinal infectious diseases cannot be compared with rates for previous years.							
(h) For persons aged less than 15 years changes to coding standards in the ICD-10-AM removed the requirement to assume infectious origin for gastroenteritis in persons under 15. Due to this change, it is assumed that there would be a movement of children from A09 into A09.9 and/or K52.9. However, the decrease is also partly due to an actual decline in separations for intestinal infections diseases (mostly for those coded to A03 'Shigellosis' and A08 'Viral and other intestinal infections'). The decline is evident for both Indigenous and other children, however the decline is greater for Indigenous children which lends some weight to the conclusion that to some extent, there has been an actual decline between 2007-08 and 2008-09.							
(i) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.							
– Nil or rounded to zero.							

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 10A.2.11

Table 10A.2.11 **Hospitalisations for selected types of environmentally based diseases, by remoteness, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and Very remote</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Number</b>				
<b>Indigenous</b>				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A09)	1 332	1 905	1 893	5 145
Tuberculosis (A15–A19)	9	28	26	64
Bacterial disease (A20–A49)	642	1 064	1 094	2 818
Diphtheria (A36)	–	1	4	5
Whooping cough (A37)	12	19	10	41
Meningococcal infection (A39)	5	7	5	17
Trachoma (A71)	–	1	2	3
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	1	–	4	5
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	7	13	28	48
Scabies (B86)	131	356	947	1 450
Acute rheumatic fever (I00–I02)	15	66	227	309
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05–I09)	13	34	153	204
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00–J06)	592	1 039	787	2 423
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	815	1 763	2 347	4 954
Asthma (J45)	633	894	523	2 056
Lung disease due to external agents (J60–J70)	97	101	88	287
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	95	98	86	280
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	2	5	5	12
<b>Non-Indigenous (d)</b>				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A09)	100 419	41 300	2 380	144 997
Tuberculosis (A15–A19)	1 049	209	32	1 381
Bacterial disease (A20–A49)	44 561	18 451	851	64 282
Diphtheria (A36)	9	2	–	11
Whooping cough (A37)	441	253	23	720
Meningococcal infection (A39)	194	91	7	296
Trachoma (A71)	3	–	–	3
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	94	36	2	136
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	227	52	9	295
Scabies (B86)	847	331	21	1 223
Acute rheumatic fever (I00–I02)	85	30	5	122
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05–I09)	1 538	678	29	2 289
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00–J06)	21 364	9 479	879	32 046
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	48 618	24 666	1 425	75 095
Asthma (J45)	23 426	8 752	573	32 905
Lung disease due to external agents (J60–J70)	8 006	1 953	50	10 035
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	7 678	1 765	43	9 512
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	129	55	1	186



TABLE 10A.2.11

Table 10A.2.11 **Hospitalisations for selected types of environmentally based diseases, by remoteness, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and Very remote</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Number per 100 000 (e)</b>				
<b>Indigenous</b>				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A09)	836.9	816.1	1398.5	929.4
Tuberculosis (A15–A19)	np	13.2	28.1	13.5
Bacterial disease (A20–A49)	496.1	577.1	1102.3	656.4
Diphtheria (A36)	—	np	np	np
Whooping cough (A37)	np	np	np	4.7
Meningococcal infection (A39)	np	np	np	np
Trachoma (A71)	—	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	—	np	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	np	25.7	9.2
Scabies (B86)	52.9	129.0	599.1	202.2
Acute rheumatic fever (I00–I02)	np	16.8	114.4	31.6
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05–I09)	np	12.8	114.1	33.4
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00–J06)	187.7	249.2	433.4	263.8
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	547.6	875.9	2120.6	1027.8
Asthma (J45)	232.0	265.4	397.2	282.4
Lung disease due to external agents (J60–J70)	95.0	56.1	85.6	74.3
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	92.1	52.8	81.4	71.0
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	np	np
<b>non-Indigenous (e)</b>				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A09)	615.4	636.4	648.4	615.2
Tuberculosis (A15–A19)	6.4	3.3	8.1	6.0
Bacterial disease (A20–A49)	267.7	254.5	230.1	261.3
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	—	np
Whooping cough (A37)	2.8	4.1	6.2	3.2
Meningococcal infection (A39)	1.2	1.5	np	1.3
Trachoma (A71)	np	—	—	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.6	0.6	np	0.6
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	1.4	0.9	np	1.3
Scabies (B86)	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.3
Acute rheumatic fever (I00–I02)	0.6	0.5	np	0.6
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05–I09)	9.1	8.9	7.8	9.1
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00–J06)	137.9	173.0	247.6	148.1
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	295.6	349.8	397.3	310.5
Asthma (J45)	153.5	153.3	156.5	152.0
Lung disease due to external agents (J60–J70)	47.7	26.6	14.2	40.4
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	45.8	24.1	12.4	38.3
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.8	1.0	np	0.8

TABLE 10A.2.11

Table 10A.2.11 **Hospitalisations for selected types of environmentally based diseases, by remoteness, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and Very remote</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Rate ratio (f)</b>				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A09)	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.5
Tuberculosis (A15–A19)	np	3.9	3.5	2.3
Bacterial disease (A20–A49)	1.9	2.3	4.8	2.5
Diphtheria (A36)	na	np	na	np
Whooping cough (A37)	np	np	np	1.5
Meningococcal infection (A39)	np	np	np	np
Trachoma (A71)	na	na	na	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	na	np	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	np	np	7.1
Scabies (B86)	10.1	24.3	105.9	38.3
Acute rheumatic fever (I00–I02)	np	33.5	np	55.9
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05–I09)	np	1.4	14.6	3.7
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00–J06)	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	1.9	2.5	5.3	3.3
Asthma (J45)	1.5	1.7	2.5	1.9
Lung disease due to external agents (J60–J70)	2.0	2.1	6.0	1.8
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	2.0	2.2	6.6	1.9
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	np	np

(a) Data are from public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

(b) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. There may therefore be overlap between the 'Intestinal infectious diseases' and other categories.

(c) Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on the ABS' 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) and relates to the patient's usual residence, not the location of hospital. Hence, rates represent the number of separations for patients living in each remoteness area divided by the total number of people living in that remoteness area.

(d) 'Non-Indigenous' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and for WA only also those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(e) Rates are per 100 000 population. For Major cities; Inner and Outer regional; and Remote and Very remote rates are calculated using the ABS 2012 Estimated Resident Population by remoteness based on the 2011 Census, and are directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

(f) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous hospitalisation rate.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 10A.2.12 **Deaths from diseases associated with poor environmental health, age standardised death rates, by State and Territory, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Indigenous (g) (h)</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous (i)</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
NSW	43.6	30.1	35.6	33.3	26.4	29.4
Qld	51.1	36.4	43.0	30.7	24.7	27.4
WA (j)	88.2	87.1	88.0	25.5	20.3	22.6
SA	np	47.4	43.8	37.4	31.1	33.8
NT	100.6	85.3	92.5	30.4	20.4	26.2
<b>Total (k)</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>28.6</b>

(a) All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process - once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Affected data in this table are: 2006-2007 (final). See Explanatory Notes 29-33 and Technical Notes, Causes of Death Revisions, 2006 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2010 (cat. 3303.0) and Causes of Death Revisions, 2010 and 2011 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2012 (cat. 3303.0).

(b) ICD-10 codes for deaths from conditions associated with poor environmental health include: intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A09); tuberculosis (A15–A19); bacterial disease (A20–A49); trachoma (A71); acute hepatitis A (B15); acute hepatitis B (B16); scabies (B86); acute rheumatic fever (I00–I02); chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05–I09); acute upper respiratory infections (J00–J06); influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18); asthma (J45) and lung disease due to external agents (J60–J70).

(c) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

(d) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.

(e) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the indirect method, age standardised by five year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the indirect method are not comparable to rates calculated using the direct method.

(f) Deaths where the Indigenous status of the deceased was not stated are excluded from analysis.

(g) Data on deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Indigenous across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous data.

(h) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.

(i) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2011 base). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Denominators used in the calculation of rates for comparison with the Indigenous population have been derived by subtracting Indigenous population estimates/projections from total estimated resident population and should be used with care, as these data include population units for which Indigenous status were not stated.

Table  
10A.2.12 **Deaths from diseases associated with poor environmental health, age standardised death rates, by State and Territory, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Indigenous (g) (h)</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous (i)</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(j) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data for Western Australia were not published in Causes of Death, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 3303.0) due to investigations being undertaken regarding the volatility of this data. Subsequently, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths data in WA for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 were adjusted to correct for potential over-reporting in this period. This data was released on 22 June, 2012 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 3303.0). This adjusted data has been included in this table.						
(k) Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.						
<b>np</b> Not published.						

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death; ABS (2014) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026*, cat. no. 3238.0

TABLE 10A.2.13

Table 10A.2.13 **Deaths from diseases associated with poor environmental health, age standardised death rates, by State and Territory, 2008–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Indigenous (g) (h)</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous (i)</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
NSW	41.4	24.5	31.6	30.3	24.4	27.0
Qld (j)	36.4	36.2	36.5	24.3	21.2	22.6
WA (k)	69.9	50.0	58.3	22.0	18.8	20.3
SA	61.7	np	45.5	29.6	25.6	27.3
NT	51.5	80.7	67.2	31.4	18.9	25.5
<b>Total (l)</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>

- (a) All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process - once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Affected data in this table are: 2008-2010 (final), 2011 (revised), 2012 (preliminary). See Explanatory Notes 29-33 and Technical Notes, Causes of Death Revisions, 2006 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2010 (cat. 3303.0) and Causes of Death Revisions, 2010 and 2011 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2012 (cat. 3303.0).
- (b) ICD-10 codes for deaths from conditions associated with poor environmental health include: intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A09); tuberculosis (A15–A19); bacterial disease (A20–A49); trachoma (A71); acute hepatitis A (B15); acute hepatitis B (B16); scabies (B86); acute rheumatic fever (I00–I02); chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05–I09); acute upper respiratory infections (J00–J06); influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18); asthma (J45) and lung disease due to external agents (J60–J70).
- (c) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (d) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.
- (e) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the indirect method, age standardised by five year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the indirect method are not comparable to rates calculated using the direct method.
- (f) Deaths where the Indigenous status of the deceased was not stated are excluded from analysis.
- (g) Data on deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Indigenous across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous data.
- (h) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (i) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2011 base). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Denominators used in the calculation of rates for comparison with the Indigenous population have been derived by subtracting Indigenous population estimates/projections from total estimated resident population and should be used with care, as these data include population units for which Indigenous status were not stated.
- (j) Care should be taken when interpreting deaths data for Queensland as they are affected by recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

TABLE 10A.2.13

Table  
10A.2.13 **Deaths from diseases associated with poor environmental health, age standardised death rates, by State and Territory, 2008–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Indigenous (g) (h)</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous (i)</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(k) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data for Western Australia were not published in Causes of Death, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 3303.0) due to investigations being undertaken regarding the volatility of this data. Subsequently, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths data in WA for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 were adjusted to correct for potential over-reporting in this period. This data was released on 22 June, 2012 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 3303.0). This adjusted data has been included in this table.						
(l) Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.						

**np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death; ABS (2014) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026*, cat. no. 3238.0

TABLE 10A.3.1

Table 10A.3.1 **Main source of drinking water, discrete Indigenous communities, by remoteness areas, 2001 and 2006**  
(a)

	<i>Non-remote</i>		<i>Remote</i>		<i>Very remote</i>		<i>All communities</i>			
	<i>2001</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2001</i>		<i>2006</i>	
<i>Water supply</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	no.	%
Main source of drinking water										
Connected to town supply (b)	54	57	62	57	70	95	186	15.3	209	17.6
Bore water	13	10	27	21	744	663	784	64.5	694	58.5
Rain water tank(s)	2	2	7	7	44	32	53	4.4	41	3.5
River/reservoir etc	7	6	5	3	87	48	99	8.1	57	4.8
Well or spring	1	–	4	2	46	37	51	4.2	39	3.3
Carted water	np	–	np	12	np	15	np	np	27	2.3
Other organised water supply	–	–	4	–	18	3	22	1.8	3	0.3
No organised water supply	–	–	–	1	21	8	21	1.7	9	0.8
<b>All communities (c)</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1 030</b>	<b>1 008</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 187</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) In the previous 12 months.

(b) Connected to a drinking water supply from a separate nearby town that is not a discrete Indigenous community.

(c) Includes 'not stated' responses.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.Source: ABS 2007, *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006*, Cat. no. 4710.0.

TABLE 10A.3.2

Table 10A.3.2 **Water restrictions and interruptions, in discrete Indigenous communities, by reported usual population, 2006 (a), (b)**

		Communities with a population of:							Total communities with 50 or more	All communities	Reported usual population
		Less than 50	50–99	100–199	200–499	500–999	1000 or more				
Water restrictions											
Experienced water restrictions											
Drought	no.	7	8	12	4	1	2	27	34	8 267	
Normal dry season	no.	–	4	4	6	3	3	20	20	8 129	
Lack of storage containment	no.	–	3	2	2	2	2	11	11	6 853	
Poor water quality	no.	–	4	3	–	–	1	8	8	3 634	
Other reason	no.	3	4	5	4	1	2	16	19	7 222	
Total communities experienced water restrictions (c)	no.	8	19	21	14	7	7	68	76	25 557	
Proportion of communities experienced water restrictions (d)	%	na	15.4	22.8	19.7	36.8	41.2	21.1	na	27.5	
Did not experience water restrictions	no.	46	97	68	57	12	10	244	290	57 173	
Proportion of communities that did not experience water restrictions (d)	%	na	78.9	73.9	80.3	63.2	58.8	75.8	na	61.5	
Water interruptions											
Experienced water interruption											
Equipment breakdown	no.	14	38	38	39	9	7	131	145	36 139	
Ran out of water	no.	2	6	5	4	2	–	17	19	3 879	
Poor water quality	no.	–	3	3	2	2	–	10	10	2 706	
Lack of power	no.	–	3	6	4	4	1	18	18	6 825	
Planned interruption	no.	4	18	18	16	5	5	62	66	18 943	
Other water interruption	no.	3	2	1	4	1	1	9	12	3 235	



TABLE 10A.3.2

Table 10A.3.2 **Water restrictions and interruptions, in discrete Indigenous communities, by reported usual population, 2006 (a), (b)**

		<i>Communities with a population of:</i>							<i>All communities</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>
		<i>Less than 50</i>	<i>50–99</i>	<i>100–199</i>	<i>200–499</i>	<i>500–999</i>	<i>1000 or more</i>	<i>Total communities with 50 or more</i>		
Total communities experienced water interruptions (c)	no.	17	52	47	45	12	9	165	182	44 563
Proportion of communities experienced water interruptions (d)	%	na	42.3	51.1	63.4	63.2	52.9	51.2	na	47.9
<i>Did not experience water interruption</i>	no.	37	64	42	26	7	8	147	184	38 167
Proportion of communities that did not experience water interruptions (d)	%	4.3	52.0	45.7	36.6	36.8	47.1	45.7	15.5	41.1
<b>Frequency of water interruptions</b>										
Once	no.	4	8	9	6	1	1	25	29	5 366
Twice	no.	2	13	8	13	1	1	36	38	7 403
Three times	no.	4	8	8	5	–	1	22	26	4 178
Four times	no.	2	4	7	3	2	2	18	20	6 325
Five times or more	no.	5	19	15	18	8	4	64	69	21 291
<b>All communities</b>	<b>no</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>1 187</b>	<b>92 960</b>

- (a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities. An administered community in the CHINS surveys is a discrete Indigenous community that has a population of less than 50 people and is linked to a larger parent discrete Indigenous community or a Resource Agency for the provision and maintenance of services such as housing, water, power supplies and sewerage.
- (b) In the previous 12 months.
- (c) Components may not add to totals as more than one response may be specified.
- (d) Proportions have been calculated by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. The denominator for all proportions includes administered communities. Proportions are not available for communities with populations less than 50 or the all communities total because data was not collected in 'administered' communities.

TABLE 10A.3.2

Table 10A.3.2 **Water restrictions and interruptions, in discrete Indigenous communities, by reported usual population, 2006 (a), (b)**

Communities with a population of:									Reported usual population
Less than 50	50–99	100–199	200–499	500–999	1000 or more	Total communities with 50 or more	All communities		

– Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

Source ABS 2007, *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006*, Cat. no. 4710.0.

TABLE 10A.3.3

Table 10A.3.3 **Testing of drinking water in discrete Indigenous communities, by reported usual population, 2006 (a)**

<i>Communities with a population of:</i>										
		<i>Less than 50</i>	<i>50–99</i>	<i>100–199</i>	<i>200–499</i>	<i>500–999</i>	<i>1000 or more</i>	<i>Total communities with 50 or more</i>	<i>All communities</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>
Water sent away for testing (b)										
Drinking water failed testing	no.	5	10	15	12	4	2	43	48	12 059
Drinking water did not fail testing	no.	10	27	21	27	9	6	90	100	29 104
Total communities water sent away for testing (c)	no.	15	42	38	45	13	11	149	164	50 043
Drinking water not sent away for testing (b)	no.	10	22	6	6	1	–	35	45	4 796
<b>All communities (d)</b>	no.	<b>865</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>1 187</b>	<b>92 960</b>
Connected to town supply (d)	no.	81	53	46	19	4	6	128	209	28 084
Communities not connected to town supply	no.	784	70	46	52	15	11	194	978	64 876
Proportion of communities not connected to town supply where drinking water was tested and failed testing (e)	%	33.3	23.8	39.5	26.7	30.8	18.2	28.9	29.3	24.1

(a) In the previous 12 months.

(b) Excludes communities connected to town supply and 'not stated' responses.

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

(d) Includes 'not stated' responses.

(e) Proportions have been calculated by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2007, *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006*, Cat. no. 4710.0.

TABLE 10A.3.4

Table 10A.3.4 **Type of sewerage systems in discrete Indigenous communities, by remoteness area, 2001 and 2006**

	<i>Non-remote</i>		<i>Remote</i>		<i>Very remote</i>		<i>All communities</i>			
	<i>2001</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2001</i>		<i>2006</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Type of sewerage system</i>										
Connected to town system	38	43	26	30	25	48	89	7.3	121	10.2
Community water-borne system	7	10	10	9	79	89	96	7.9	108	9.1
Septic tanks with common effluent disposa	16	12	15	7	73	82	104	8.6	101	8.5
Septic tanks with leach drain	14	13	46	57	537	523	597	49.1	593	50.0
Pit toilets	–	–	7	7	217	195	224	18.4	202	17.0
Pan toilets	–	–	2	–	1	1	3	0.2	1	0.1
Other organised sewerage system	–	–	–	–	12	9	12	1.0	9	0.8
No organised sewerage system	2	3	3	2	86	20	91	7.5	25	2.1
<b>All communities (a)</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1 030</b>	<b>1 008</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 187</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes 'not stated' responses.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2007, *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006*, Cat. no. 4710.0.

TABLE 10A.3.5

Table 10A.3.5 **Sewerage system overflows or leakages in discrete Indigenous communities, by usual population, 2006 (a), (b)**

<i>Communities with a population of:</i>										
		<i>Less than 50</i>	<i>50–99</i>	<i>100–199</i>	<i>200–499</i>	<i>500–999</i>	<i>1000 or more</i>	<i>Total communities with 50 or more</i>	<i>All communities</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>
<i>Sewerage system overflows or leakages</i>										
Reason for overflows or leakages										
Blocked drains	no.	7	28	29	23	7	1	88	95	19 527
Equipment failure	no.	3	18	19	15	4	3	59	62	14 970
Insufficient capacity of septic system	no.	2	14	6	3	2	1	26	28	5 360
Wet season	no.	1	3	6	8	2	2	21	22	7 070
Population increases	no.	–	8	10	2	1	1	22	22	4 722
Design or installation problems	no.	3	15	15	7	2	1	40	43	7 614
Inappropriate use	no.	–	7	7	10	7	1	32	32	10 837
Other	no.	1	–	–	4	–	–	4	5	968
Total communities experienced overflows or leakages (c)	no.	12	41	45	30	10	4	130	142	30 140
Proportion of communities that experienced overflows or leakages (d)	%	na	33.3	48.9	42.3	52.6	23.5	40.4	na	32.4
Total communities experienced no overflows or leakages		38	74	44	41	9	13	181	219	52 461
Proportion of communities that did not experience overflows or leakages (d)	%	na	60.2	47.8	57.7	47.4	76.5	56.2	na	56.4
<b>All communities</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>1 187</b>	<b>92 960</b>

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities. An administered community in the CHINS surveys is a discrete Indigenous community that has a population of less than 50 people and is linked to a larger parent discrete Indigenous community or a Resource Agency for the provision and maintenance of services such as housing, water, power supplies and sewerage.

(b) In the previous 12 months.

TABLE 10A.3.5

Table 10A.3.5 **Sewerage system overflows or leakages in discrete Indigenous communities, by usual population, 2006 (a), (b)**

<i>Communities with a population of:</i>									
<i>Less than 50</i>	<i>50–99</i>	<i>100–199</i>	<i>200–499</i>	<i>500–999</i>	<i>1000 or more</i>	<i>Total communities with 50 or more</i>	<i>All communitie s</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>	

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

(d) Proportions have been calculated by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. The denominator for all proportions includes administered communities. Proportions are not available for communities with populations less than 50 or the all communities total because data was not collected in 'administered' communities.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS 2007, *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006*, Cat. no. 4710.0.

TABLE 10A.3.6

Table 10A.3.6 **Frequency of sewerage system overflows or leakages in discrete Indigenous communities, by State and Territory, 2006 (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic/Tas	Qld	SA	WA	NT	Australia	Proportion of frequency (c)
<i>Sewerage system overflows or leakages</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Frequency of overflows or leakages								
1–4 times	5	1	8	6	21	41	82	57.7
5–9 times	4	–	7	4	8	6	29	20.4
10–14 times	1	–	–	2	2	8	13	9.2
15–19 times	2	–	1	–	1	–	4	2.8
20 times or more	–	1	2	2	4	5	14	9.9
Communities reporting that they experienced sewerage system overflows or leakages	12	2	18	14	36	60	142	100.0
<b>All communities</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>1 187</b>	<b>..</b>

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities. An administered community in the CHINS surveys is a discrete Indigenous community that has a population of less than 50 people and is linked to a larger parent discrete Indigenous community or a Resource Agency for the provision and maintenance of services such as housing, water, power supplies and sewerage.

(b) In the previous 12 months.

(c) Proportions have been calculated by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. The proportion of frequency has been derived from the 142 communities that experienced system overflows or leakages in the previous 12 months.

– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.

Source: ABS 2007, *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006*, Cat. no 4710.0.

TABLE 10A.3.7

Table 10A.3.7 Electricity supply and interruptions in discrete Indigenous communities, by usual population, 2006 (a), (b)

<i>Communities with a population of:</i>										
		<i>Less than 50</i>	<i>50–99</i>	<i>100–199</i>	<i>200–499</i>	<i>500–999</i>	<i>1000 or more</i>	<i>Total communities with 50 or more</i>	<i>All communities</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>
<i>Main source of electricity</i>										
State grid/transmitted supply	no.	132	60	46	23	5	8	142	274	35 217
Community generators	no.	217	53	39	46	13	9	160	377	50 317
Domestic generators	no.	172	3	2	1	–	–	6	178	2 061
Solar	no.	102	3	–	–	–	–	3	105	1 658
Solar hybrid	no.	102	3	1	1	–	–	5	107	2 021
Other organised electricity supply	no.	5	1	1	–	1	–	3	8	1 030
Total communities with an organised electricity supply	no.	730	123	89	71	19	17	319	1 049	92 304
Total communities with no organised electricity supply	no.	31	–	1	–	–	–	1	32	284
Proportion of communities with no organised supply (c)	%	3.6	–	1.1	–	–	–	0.3	2.7	0.3
<i>Electricity interruptions (d)</i>										
Reason for electricity interruption										
Storms	no.	22	46	39	37	13	11	146	168	45 738
Equipment breakdown	no.	13	45	36	39	10	7	137	150	39 364
No fuel	no.	3	10	3	1	1	–	15	18	2 509
Planned outage for maintenance	no.	8	29	32	31	11	5	108	116	32 848
Vandalism	no.	1	3	5	4	–	–	12	13	2 417
System overload	no.	7	18	15	16	1	2	52	59	14 235
Other reason	no.	2	4	4	5	2	2	17	19	6 743
Total communities experienced electricity interruptions	no.	29	82	68	65	18	13	246	275	67 849
Total communities with no electricity interruption	no.	25	34	20	6	1	4	65	90	14 761



TABLE 10A.3.7

Table 10A.3.7 Electricity supply and interruptions in discrete Indigenous communities, by usual population, 2006 (a), (b)

<i>Communities with a population of:</i>										
		<i>Less than 50</i>	<i>50–99</i>	<i>100–199</i>	<i>200–499</i>	<i>500–999</i>	<i>1000 or more</i>	<i>Total communities with 50 or more</i>	<i>All communities</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>
Proportion of communities that experienced an electricity disruption (c)	%	na	66.7	76.4	91.5	94.7	76.5	77.1	na	73.5
Frequency of electricity interruption										
1–4 times	no.	14	37	31	23	8	4	103	117	24 183
5–9 times	no.	7	21	19	16	3	2	61	68	13 867
10–14 times	no.	5	10	7	9	1	3	30	35	12 561
15–19 times	no.	1	4	2	5	2	–	13	14	3 896
20 times or more	no.	2	10	9	12	4	4	39	41	13 342
<b>All communities</b>	no.	865	123	92	71	19	17	322	1 187	92 960

(a) In the previous 12 months.

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

(c) Proportions have been calculated by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. The denominator for all proportions includes administered communities. Proportions are not available for electricity interruptions for communities with populations less than 50 or the all communities total because data was not collected in 'administered' communities.

(d) Data not collected in 'administered' communities. An administered community in the CHINS surveys is a discrete Indigenous community that has a population of less than 50 people and is linked to a larger parent discrete Indigenous community or a Resource Agency for the provision and maintenance of services such as housing, water, power supplies and sewerage.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS 2007, *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia, 2006*, Cat. no. 4710.0.

TABLE 10A.3.8

Table 10A.3.8 Indigenous households, access to household facilities, by State/Territory, 2002, 2008 and 2012-13 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>2012-13</b>										
<b>Total households</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>266.2</b>
						<i>Estimate</i>				
						<i>Proportion</i>				
Has working facilities for washing people	%	96.3	99.2	97.3	94.8	98.1	98.4	100.0	93.2	96.7
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	95.1	96.2	95.2	91.0	94.3	95.1	95.4	85.5	94.1
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (b)	%	91.8	94.2	89.5	86.7	94.1	94.4	93.5	76.5	90.1
Has working sewerage facilities	%	97.1	98.5	96.8	95.6	99.3	99.0	99.3	93.6	97.0
Total households	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
						<i>RSE</i>				
Has working facilities for washing people	%	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.4
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.9	2.2	0.5
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (b)	%	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.3	3.0	3.7	0.8
Has working sewerage facilities	%	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.4
Total households	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
						<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>				
Has working facilities for washing people	±	1.9	0.8	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.1	2.2	0.8
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	±	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.8	5.5	3.7	1.0
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (b)	±	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.1	2.3	5.5	5.6	1.4
Has working sewerage facilities	±	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.9	0.7	1.1	1.6	3.0	0.8
Total households	±	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>2008</b>										
<b>Total households</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>193.4</b>
						<i>Estimate</i>				
						<i>Proportion</i>				
Has working facilities for washing people	%	98.0	97.6	98.8	97.5	95.5	98.3	98.4	94.9	97.8
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	93.8	93.1	94.7	93.2	90.5	96.4	97.1	87.0	93.4

TABLE 10A.3.8

Table 10A.3.8 Indigenous households, access to household facilities, by State/Territory, 2002, 2008 and 2012-13 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Has working facilities for preparing food (b)	%	94.0	95.0	95.0	92.1	90.8	96.6	95.6	81.8	93.1
Has working sewerage facilities	%	98.0	97.1	98.5	98.2	95.4	98.3	98.5	95.1	97.7
Total households	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>RSE</i>										
Has working facilities for washing people	%	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	2.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.3
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.9	0.6
Has working facilities for preparing food (b)	%	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	2.5	1.3	1.7	1.9	0.5
Has working sewerage facilities	%	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	2.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.4
Total households	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>										
Has working facilities for washing people	±	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.3	3.9	2.5	1.9	2.2	0.6
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	±	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.0	4.6	2.8	2.7	3.2	1.1
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (b)	±	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.0	4.4	2.5	3.2	3.0	0.9
Has working sewerage facilities	±	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	3.9	2.5	1.9	2.2	0.8
Total households	±	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>2002</b>										
<i>Estimate</i>										
<b>Total households</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>165.7</b>
<i>Proportion</i>										
Has working facilities for washing people	%	99.4	100.0	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.7	99.6	94.0	99.0
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	98.5	97.8	98.6	96.9	98.8	98.8	97.1	93.1	97.9
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (b)	%	97.0	97.7	97.3	92.6	95.8	98.0	98.8	75.8	95.0
Has working sewerage facilities	%	99.5	99.6	99.1	99.1	99.6	99.7	99.6	92.7	98.8
Total households	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>RSE</i>										
Has working facilities for washing people	%	0.4	—	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	3.5	0.3
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	3.9	0.5

TABLE 10A.3.8

Table 10A.3.8 Indigenous households, access to household facilities, by State/Territory, 2002, 2008 and 2012-13 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (b)	%	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.8	4.7	0.6
Has working sewerage facilities	%	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	3.8	0.3
Total households	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>										
Has working facilities for washing people	±	0.8	—	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	6.4	0.6
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	±	1.4	1.5	1.4	3.0	1.2	1.2	3.6	7.1	1.0
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (b)	±	1.9	1.5	1.7	3.3	2.4	1.5	1.5	7.0	1.1
Has working sewerage facilities	±	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	6.9	0.6
Total households	±	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**RSE** = Relative Standard Error.

(a) There were differences in the question methodology between NATSISS 2002, 2008 and AATSIHS 2012-13 when asking about functional household facilities. In 2002, households were asked about the presence of working facilities and in 2008 and 2012-13 households were asked about the absence of working facilities.

(b) In 2002 households were asked if they had adequate kitchen cupboard space as part of the food preparation facilities question. Households were not asked this in 2008 and 2012-13. Therefore, when comparing the proportion of households with working facilities for preparing food between 2002 and both 2008 and 2012-13, caution should be used.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 10A.3.9

Table 10A.3.9 Indigenous households, access to household facilities, by remoteness areas, 2002, 2008 and 2012-13 (a)

	Unit	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	Australia
<b>2012-13</b>									
<i>Estimate</i>									
<b>Total households</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>225.3</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>266.2</b>
<i>Proportion</i>									
Has working facilities for washing people	%	97.9	96.9	96.8	97.4	95.2	91.3	93.1	96.7
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	95.1	96.2	94.6	95.3	92.9	83.1	87.6	94.1
Has working facilities for preparing food (b)	%	93.9	92.5	90.0	92.5	79.7	73.6	76.4	90.1
Has working sewerage facilities	%	98.2	97.4	96.2	97.5	95.4	93.1	94.2	97.0
Total households	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>RSE</i>									
Has working facilities for washing people	%	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.4
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.5	2.1	1.3	0.5
Has working facilities for preparing food (b)	%	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.8	4.5	3.0	2.8	0.8
Has working sewerage facilities	%	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.4
Total households	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>									
Has working facilities for washing people	±	1.2	1.8	1.9	0.9	2.4	2.2	1.6	0.8
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	±	1.5	1.9	2.7	1.1	2.8	3.4	2.2	1.0
Has working facilities for preparing food (b)	±	2.2	2.5	2.9	1.5	7.1	4.3	4.1	1.4
Has working sewerage facilities	±	1.1	1.7	2.0	0.9	2.7	2.0	1.6	0.8
Total households	±	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>2008</b>									
<i>Estimate</i>									

TABLE 10A.3.9

Table 10A.3.9 Indigenous households, access to household facilities, by remoteness areas, 2002, 2008 and 2012-13 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<b>Total households</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>160.7</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>193.4</b>
					<i>Proportion</i>				
Has working facilities for washing people	%	98.0	98.0	98.3	98.1	98.1	94.2	96.0	97.8
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding (d), (g)	%	94.4	94.5	94.3	94.4	91.4	85.1	88.1	93.4
Has working facilities for preparing food (b)	%	95.5	94.2	94.9	95.0	90.4	78.4	84.1	93.1
Has working sewerage facilities	%	98.4	97.1	98.2	98.0	97.9	95.2	96.5	97.7
Total households	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
					<i>RSE</i>				
Has working facilities for washing people	%	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.3
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.8	2.1	1.3	0.6
Has working facilities for preparing food (b)	%	0.7	1.4	1.0	0.6	1.8	2.8	1.4	0.5
Has working sewerage facilities	%	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.4
Total households	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>				
Has working facilities for washing people	±	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.2	2.6	1.5	0.6
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	±	1.7	2.6	2.4	1.3	3.2	3.5	2.2	1.1
Has working facilities for preparing food (b)	±	1.3	2.6	1.9	1.1	3.2	4.3	2.3	0.9
Has working sewerage facilities	±	0.8	1.9	1.2	0.8	1.5	2.4	1.5	0.8
Total households	±	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>2002</b>					<i>Estimate</i>				
<b>Total households</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>136.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>165.7</b>
					<i>Proportion</i>				

TABLE 10A.3.9

Table 10A.3.9 Indigenous households, access to household facilities, by remoteness areas, 2002, 2008 and 2012-13 (a)

	Unit	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	Australia
Has working facilities for washing people	%	99.6	100.0	99.2	99.6	98.6	94.3	96.1	99.0
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	97.7	98.4	99.2	98.3	98.3	94.1	95.9	97.9
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (b)	%	97.3	97.4	97.8	97.5	94.7	75.2	83.3	95.0
Has working sewerage facilities	%	99.6	99.8	99.6	99.7	98.0	92.7	94.9	98.8
Total households	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>RSE</i>									
Has working facilities for washing people	%	0.3	–	0.3	0.2	0.5	2.7	1.6	0.3
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.9	1.6	0.5
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (b)	%	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.5	1.0	5.3	2.8	0.6
Has working sewerage facilities	%	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.9	1.7	0.3
Total households	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>									
Has working facilities for washing people	±	0.6	–	0.6	0.4	1.0	5.0	3.0	0.6
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	±	1.5	1.7	0.6	0.8	1.2	5.3	3.0	1.0
Has working facilities for preparing food (b)	±	1.7	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.9	7.8	4.6	1.1
Has working sewerage facilities	±	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.3	5.3	3.2	0.6
Total households	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

**RSE** = Relative Standard Error.

- (a) There were differences in the question methodology between NATSISS 2002, 2008 and AATSIHS 2012-13 when asking about functional household facilities. In 2002, households were asked about the presence of working facilities and in 2008 and 2012-13 households were asked about the absence of working facilities.
- (b) In 2002, households were asked if they had adequate kitchen cupboard space as part of the food preparation facilities question. Households were not asked this in 2008 and 2012-13. Therefore, when comparing the proportion of households with working facilities for preparing food between 2002, 2008 and 2012-13, caution should be used.

TABLE 10A.3.9

Table 10A.3.9 **Indigenous households, access to household facilities, by remoteness areas, 2002, 2008 and 2012-13 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
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– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).



TABLE 10A.3.10

Table 10A.3.10 Dwellings with major structural problems, Indigenous households, by State/Territory, 2012-13 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<i>Proportion</i>										
Rising damp (c)	%	8.6	7.3	6.0	7.3	7.8	13.2	7.6	3.8	7.4
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	17.5	14.9	10.4	18.3	15.0	14.4	13.4	13.9	14.8
Sinking/moving foundations	%	8.9	10.8	7.4	5.1	6.6	7.0	7.4	3.5	7.6
Sagging floors	%	7.9	9.0	4.5	4.4	3.9	5.0	1.2	3.1	5.9
Walls or windows not straight	%	9.6	9.0	8.2	9.1	7.0	7.5	7.2	14.4	9.1
Wood rot/termite damage	%	8.9	9.1	10.9	5.6	6.2	5.1	2.6	6.3	8.5
Major electrical problems	%	4.7	7.4	6.7	8.5	4.3	5.1	6.3	10.8	6.4
Major plumbing problems	%	7.0	7.2	9.3	12.8	7.2	3.5	4.0	15.9	8.7
Major roof defect	%	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.0	3.7	5.8	8.3	5.6
Other major structural problems	%	3.0	3.2	5.0	4.9	2.8	2.9	3.7	5.9	4.0
<i>Total with structural problems (c) (d)</i>	%	35.1	32.9	35.0	38.3	36.5	31.9	28.9	40.0	35.4
No structural problems (c)	%	64.2	66.8	64.9	61.0	63.2	68.0	71.1	59.1	64.1
<b>Total Indigenous households (e)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>RSE</i>										
Rising damp (c)	%	17.7	22.3	17.5	16.8	19.4	19.9	37.8	25.7	8.7
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	12.3	14.5	12.5	10.8	15.2	16.3	25.2	12.7	6.2
Sinking/moving foundations	%	14.8	17.2	16.4	16.4	22.7	23.5	40.2	19.4	8.1
Sagging floors	%	15.7	18.6	20.1	20.2	26.7	24.9	81.7	24.3	8.6
Walls or windows not straight	%	15.9	18.0	15.5	14.7	19.1	23.1	46.3	15.6	7.7
Wood rot/termite damage	%	15.2	18.3	13.4	19.0	24.5	27.3	57.8	19.1	7.5
Major electrical problems	%	20.9	19.7	19.8	15.1	23.9	27.4	39.7	14.8	8.3
Major plumbing problems	%	17.9	21.9	13.5	12.8	20.7	27.3	45.6	12.5	7.3
Major roof defect	%	20.6	26.0	17.4	18.5	23.8	33.4	36.7	18.4	9.6
Other major structural problems	%	30.6	39.7	18.4	19.1	35.3	34.3	72.7	18.7	10.8
<i>Total with structural problems (c) (d)</i>	%	8.0	8.3	6.4	7.1	7.9	10.6	18.0	7.6	3.6

TABLE 10A.3.10

Table 10A.3.10 Dwellings with major structural problems, Indigenous households, by State/Territory, 2012-13 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
No structural problems (c)	%	4.3	4.1	3.5	4.5	4.5	5.0	7.3	5.2	2.0
<b>Total Indigenous households (e)</b>	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>										
Rising damp (c)	±	3.0	3.2	2.0	2.4	3.0	5.1	5.6	1.9	1.3
Major cracks in walls/floors	±	4.2	4.2	2.5	3.9	4.5	4.6	6.6	3.5	1.8
Sinking/moving foundations	±	2.6	3.6	2.4	1.7	2.9	3.2	5.8	1.3	1.2
Sagging floors	±	2.5	3.3	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.0
Walls or windows not straight	±	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.4	6.6	4.4	1.4
Wood rot/termite damage	±	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.1	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.3	1.3
Major electrical problems	±	1.9	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.7	4.9	3.1	1.0
Major plumbing problems	±	2.5	3.1	2.5	3.2	2.9	1.9	3.6	3.9	1.3
Major roof defect	±	2.3	2.9	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.4	4.2	3.0	1.0
Other major structural problems	±	1.8	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	5.3	2.1	0.8
<i>Total with structural problems (c) (d)</i>	±	5.5	5.4	4.4	5.3	5.7	6.6	10.2	6.0	2.5
No structural problems (c)	±	5.4	5.4	4.4	5.4	5.6	6.7	10.2	6.0	2.5
<b>Total Indigenous households (e)</b>	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

RSE = Relative standard error.

(a) Estimates with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(b) In the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey an Indigenous household is defined as an occupied private dwelling where at least one permanent resident identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

(c) Data is not comparable with the 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

(d) Sum of components may exceed total as households may have reported more than one type of structural problem.

(e) Includes households that did not state if they had structural problems.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 10A.3.11

Table 10A.3.11 Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, Indigenous households, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	Australia
<i>Proportion</i>									
Rising damp (d)	%	7.3	9.8	7.0	7.9	6.7	3.2	4.8	7.4
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	13.3	13.4	16.9	14.2	18.8	17.0	17.8	14.8
Sinking/moving foundations	%	6.3	9.0	9.2	7.8	5.7	7.3	6.6	7.6
Sagging floors	%	4.7	6.1	7.6	5.8	5.4	7.3	6.4	5.9
Walls or windows not straight	%	7.8	8.5	8.2	8.1	13.1	15.9	14.6	9.1
Wood rot/termite damage	%	7.8	8.3	10.3	8.6	9.7	7.1	8.3	8.5
Major electrical problems	%	4.6	5.6	5.5	5.1	12.8	13.5	13.2	6.4
Major plumbing problems	%	6.2	6.7	9.1	7.1	17.4	18.4	18.0	8.7
Major roof defect	%	6.0	4.0	4.1	4.9	10.5	7.9	9.1	5.6
Other major structural problems	%	3.0	3.9	3.6	3.4	6.5	7.3	7.0	4.0
<i>Total with structural problems (d) (e)</i>	%	31.6	34.1	36.4	33.5	45.0	47.0	46.1	35.4
No structural problems (d)	%	68.1	65.1	63.4	66.1	54.7	51.8	53.1	64.1
<b>Total Indigenous households (f)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>RSE</i>									
Rising damp (d)	%	13.1	18.1	21.9	9.4	19.9	22.2	15.1	8.7
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	10.8	13.8	13.8	7.2	13.5	12.3	8.8	6.2
Sinking/moving foundations	%	14.0	16.4	16.0	9.0	25.0	20.9	15.9	8.1
Sagging floors	%	18.9	19.4	15.9	10.3	20.4	12.6	11.2	8.6
Walls or windows not straight	%	15.2	14.9	16.7	9.5	16.4	13.0	10.1	7.7
Wood rot/termite damage	%	13.7	17.5	13.4	8.5	21.3	17.1	14.8	7.5
Major electrical problems	%	15.6	22.1	23.0	11.1	19.2	12.0	10.9	8.3
Major plumbing problems	%	13.9	20.2	17.7	10.0	13.3	9.9	8.5	7.3
Major roof defect	%	16.3	23.4	23.9	11.8	14.8	21.4	12.8	9.6
Other major structural problems	%	22.8	26.5	25.9	14.3	20.8	17.8	11.7	10.8
<i>Total with structural problems (d) (e)</i>	%	6.4	8.6	8.0	4.3	7.0	6.6	4.8	3.6

TABLE 10A.3.11

Table 10A.3.11 Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, Indigenous households, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	Australia
No structural problems (d)	%	2.9	4.4	4.6	2.1	5.8	6.1	4.2	2.0
<b>Total Indigenous households (f)</b>	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>									
Rising damp (d)	±	1.9	3.5	3.0	1.5	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.3
Major cracks in walls/floors	±	2.8	3.6	4.6	2.0	5.0	4.1	3.1	1.8
Sinking/moving foundations	±	1.7	2.9	2.9	1.4	2.8	3.0	2.0	1.2
Sagging floors	±	1.7	2.3	2.4	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.0
Walls or windows not straight	±	2.3	2.5	2.7	1.5	4.2	4.1	2.9	1.4
Wood rot/termite damage	±	2.1	2.8	2.7	1.4	4.1	2.4	2.4	1.3
Major electrical problems	±	1.4	2.4	2.5	1.1	4.8	3.2	2.8	1.0
Major plumbing problems	±	1.7	2.6	3.1	1.4	4.6	3.6	3.0	1.3
Major roof defect	±	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.1	3.0	3.3	2.3	1.0
Other major structural problems	±	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.0	2.7	2.6	1.6	0.8
<i>Total with structural problems (d) (e)</i>	±	<i>4.0</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>
No structural problems (d)	±	3.9	5.7	5.7	2.8	6.3	6.2	4.4	2.5
<b>Total Indigenous households (f)</b>	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

**RSE** = Relative standard error.

(a) Estimates with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution.

(b) In the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey and the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey an Indigenous household is defined as an occupied private dwelling where at least one permanent resident identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

(c) Remoteness areas are derived from the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) developed by the ABS. The ASGS remoteness classification identifies a region in Australia as having a particular degree of remoteness. Remoteness areas comprise five categories: major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, and very remote. The degree of remoteness of an area is determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). For more information on how ARIA is defined see the Information Papers ABS Views on Remoteness, 2001 (Cat. no. 1244.0) and Outcomes of ABS Views on Remoteness Consultation, Australia (Cat. no. 1244.0.00.001).

(d) Data is not comparable with the 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

TABLE 10A.3.11

Table 10A.3.11 **Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, Indigenous households, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
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(e) Sum of components may exceed total as households may have reported more than one type of structural problem.

(f) Includes households that did not state if they had structural problems.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 10A.3.12

Table 10A.3.12 Dwellings with major structural problems, by State/Territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<b>2012-13</b>						<i>Estimate</i>				
Total Indigenous households (d)	'000	89.2	23.5	74.2	30.5	16.2	12.1	2.8	17.7	266.2
Total non-Indigenous households	'000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						<i>Proportion</i>				
<b>Indigenous households</b>										
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	17.5	14.9	10.4	18.3	15.0	14.4	13.4	13.9	14.8
Sinking/moving foundations	%	8.9	10.8	7.4	5.1	6.6	7.0	7.4	3.5	7.6
Sagging floors	%	7.9	9.0	4.5	4.4	3.9	5.0	1.2	3.1	5.9
Walls or windows not straight	%	9.6	9.0	8.2	9.1	7.0	7.5	7.2	14.4	9.1
Wood rot/termite damage	%	8.9	9.1	10.9	5.6	6.2	5.1	2.6	6.3	8.5
Major electrical problems	%	4.7	7.4	6.7	8.5	4.3	5.1	6.3	10.8	6.4
Major plumbing problems	%	7.0	7.2	9.3	12.8	7.2	3.5	4.0	15.9	8.7
Major roof defect	%	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.0	3.7	5.8	8.3	5.6
Other major structural problems	%	3.0	3.2	5.0	4.9	2.8	2.9	3.7	5.9	4.0
<i>Total with structural problems (e) (f)</i>	%	33.0	31.9	33.8	37.0	34.5	26.9	27.3	39.5	33.8
Total Indigenous households (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Non-Indigenous households (g)</b>										
<i>Total with structural problems</i>	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						<i>RSE</i>				
<b>Indigenous households</b>										
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	12.3	14.5	12.5	10.8	15.2	16.3	25.2	12.7	6.2
Sinking/moving foundations	%	14.8	17.2	16.4	16.4	22.7	23.5	40.2	19.4	8.1
Sagging floors	%	15.7	18.6	20.1	20.2	26.7	24.9	81.7	24.3	8.6
Walls or windows not straight	%	15.9	18.0	15.5	14.7	19.1	23.1	46.3	15.6	7.7
Wood rot/termite damage	%	15.2	18.3	13.4	19.0	24.5	27.3	57.8	19.1	7.5
Major electrical problems	%	20.9	19.7	19.8	15.1	23.9	27.4	39.7	14.8	8.3
Major plumbing problems	%	17.9	21.9	13.5	12.8	20.7	27.3	45.6	12.5	7.3

TABLE 10A.3.12

Table 10A.3.12 Dwellings with major structural problems, by State/Territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Major roof defect	%	20.6	26.0	17.4	18.5	23.8	33.4	36.7	18.4	9.6
Other major structural problems	%	30.6	39.7	18.4	19.1	35.3	34.3	72.7	18.7	10.8
<i>Total with structural problems (e) (f)</i>	%	8.5	8.5	6.5	7.3	8.4	11.2	18.2	7.4	3.8
Total Indigenous households (d)	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Non-Indigenous households (g)</b>										
<i>Total with structural problems</i>	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>										
<b>Indigenous households</b>										
Major cracks in walls/floors	±	4.2	4.2	2.5	3.9	4.5	4.6	6.6	3.5	1.8
Sinking/moving foundations	±	2.6	3.6	2.4	1.7	2.9	3.2	5.8	1.3	1.2
Sagging floors	±	2.5	3.3	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.0
Walls or windows not straight	±	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.4	6.6	4.4	1.4
Wood rot/termite damage	±	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.1	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.3	1.3
Major electrical problems	±	1.9	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.7	4.9	3.1	1.0
Major plumbing problems	±	2.5	3.1	2.5	3.2	2.9	1.9	3.6	3.9	1.3
Major roof defect	±	2.3	2.9	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.4	4.2	3.0	1.0
Other major structural problems	±	1.8	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	5.3	2.1	0.8
<i>Total with structural problems (e) (f)</i>	±	5.5	5.3	4.3	5.3	5.7	5.9	9.7	5.8	2.5
Total Indigenous households (d)	±	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Non-Indigenous households (g)</b>										
<i>Total with structural problems</i>	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**2008**

					<i>Estimate</i>					
Total Indigenous households (d)	'000	64.3	15.8	53.2	22.0	11.7	9.3	2.0	15.1	193.4
Total non-Indigenous households	'000	2 582.5	1 946.8	1 538.3	797.6	644.8	198.4	130.1	54.7	7 893.1
					<i>Proportion</i>					

TABLE 10A.3.12

Table 10A.3.12 Dwellings with major structural problems, by State/Territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<b>Indigenous households</b>										
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	14.1	14.3	8.5	13.4	15.8	8.4	10.7	10.3	12.0
Sinking/moving foundations	%	6.7	9.2	6.0	2.5	8.5	7.5	1.5	2.4	6.0
Sagging floors	%	5.5	7.7	3.8	3.8	3.5	5.7	1.0	3.1	4.7
Walls or windows not straight	%	8.6	6.7	5.8	6.8	6.2	7.5	2.6	7.7	7.2
Wood rot/termite damage	%	4.2	5.9	8.5	6.0	4.9	2.6	1.5	6.6	5.9
Major electrical problems	%	3.3	3.7	5.7	5.9	5.7	3.6	3.1	7.1	4.7
Major plumbing problems	%	5.7	3.9	5.8	6.6	7.0	4.0	3.0	8.6	5.9
Major roof defect	%	5.4	4.0	3.1	5.6	3.4	2.9	2.1	5.3	4.4
Other major structural problems	%	2.6	1.8	1.9	3.2	1.3	0.6	0.5	3.8	2.3
<i>Total with structural problems (e) (f)</i>	%	27.2	27.3	24.2	27.8	27.5	21.7	14.1	27.4	26.1
Total Indigenous households (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Non-Indigenous households</b>										
<i>Total with structural problems</i>	%	15.8	20.9	10.8	14.6	18.1	19.1	13.9	12.0	16.1
<i>RSE</i>										
<b>Indigenous households</b>										
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	12.6	9.6	14.8	13.1	15.2	18.1	26.9	12.7	5.9
Sinking/moving foundations	%	17.5	12.4	20.2	30.3	25.2	17.7	47.6	26.7	8.7
Sagging floors	%	18.8	14.9	22.8	21.3	20.7	21.7	56.2	24.5	9.6
Walls or windows not straight	%	14.8	14.8	19.7	17.0	20.4	19.3	46.2	17.6	7.8
Wood rot/termite damage	%	17.8	14.8	15.5	27.2	22.4	43.1	43.9	17.0	8.3
Major electrical problems	%	28.1	20.5	20.1	16.9	26.8	26.8	32.6	16.8	9.6
Major plumbing problems	%	23.0	18.7	20.1	14.7	19.1	26.1	36.6	13.4	9.8
Major roof defect	%	19.8	18.7	32.7	17.7	27.8	35.2	47.6	18.2	11.3
Other major structural problems	%	25.6	26.3	31.3	24.3	32.6	69.3	85.8	19.8	13.1
<i>Total with structural problems (e) (f)</i>	%	8.8	6.1	8.6	9.4	10.8	11.2	21.6	8.5	4.1
Total Indigenous households (d)	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



TABLE 10A.3.12

Table 10A.3.12 **Dwellings with major structural problems, by State/Territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<b>Non-Indigenous households</b>										
<i>Total with structural problems</i>	%	5.8	5.9	8.5	8.2	6.9	10.8	14.8	23.1	3.3
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>										
<b>Indigenous households</b>										
Major cracks in walls/floors	±	3.5	2.7	2.5	3.4	4.7	3.0	5.6	2.6	1.4
Sinking/moving foundations	±	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.5	4.2	2.6	1.4	1.3	1.0
Sagging floors	±	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.4	2.4	1.1	1.5	0.9
Walls or windows not straight	±	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	1.1
Wood rot/termite damage	±	1.5	1.7	2.6	3.2	2.2	2.2	1.3	2.2	1.0
Major electrical problems	±	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.0	3.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	0.9
Major plumbing problems	±	2.6	1.4	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.1
Major roof defect	±	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.0
Other major structural problems	±	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.6
<i>Total with structural problems (e) (f)</i>	±	4.7	3.3	4.1	5.1	5.8	4.8	6.0	4.6	2.1
Total Indigenous households (d)	±	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Non-Indigenous households</b>										
<i>Total with structural problems</i>	±	1.8	2.4	1.8	2.4	2.4	4.0	4.0	5.4	1.0

**RSE** = Relative standard error.

(a) Estimates with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(b) In the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey and the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, an Indigenous household is defined as an occupied private dwelling where at least one permanent resident identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. In the Survey of Income and Housing a non-Indigenous household is defined as a household containing no permanent residents who identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

(c) Households in collection districts defined as 'very remote' were excluded from the 2007-08 Survey of Income and Housing, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

(d) Includes households that did not state if they had structural problems.

TABLE 10A.3.12

**Table 10A.3.12 Dwellings with major structural problems, by State/Territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(c)</i>	<i>Australia</i>
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(e) Sum of components may exceed total as households may have reported more than one type of structural problem.

(f) Excludes households that had rising damp as a major structural problem.

(g) In the 2011-12 Survey of Income and Housing (SIH), data on dwellings with major structural problems was not collected. In the SIH this data is collected as part of the additional housing content that is collected every six years. The additional housing content was collected in 2007-08 SIH and will be collected again in the 2013-14 SIH.

– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 10A.3.13

Table 10A.3.13 Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote (d)</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<b>2012-13</b>									
					<i>Estimate</i>				
Total Indigenous households (e)	'000	105.8	62.7	56.8	225.3	18.5	22.4	40.9	266.2
Total non-Indigenous households	'000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					<i>Proportion</i>				
<b>Indigenous households</b>									
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	13.3	13.4	16.9	14.2	18.8	17.0	17.8	14.8
Sinking/moving foundations	%	6.3	9.0	9.2	7.8	5.7	7.3	6.6	7.6
Sagging floors	%	4.7	6.1	7.6	5.8	5.4	7.3	6.4	5.9
Walls or windows not straight	%	7.8	8.5	8.2	8.1	13.1	15.9	14.6	9.1
Wood rot/termite damage	%	7.8	8.3	10.3	8.6	9.7	7.1	8.3	8.5
Major electrical problems	%	4.6	5.6	5.5	5.1	12.8	13.5	13.2	6.4
Major plumbing problems	%	6.2	6.7	9.1	7.1	17.4	18.4	18.0	8.7
Major roof defect	%	6.0	4.0	4.1	4.9	10.5	7.9	9.1	5.6
Other major structural problems	%	3.0	3.9	3.6	3.4	6.5	7.3	7.0	4.0
<i>Total with structural problems (f) (g)</i>	%	30.2	30.8	35.2	31.6	44.2	46.6	45.5	33.8
Total Indigenous households (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Non-Indigenous households (h)</b>									
<i>Total with structural problems</i>	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					<i>RSE</i>				
<b>Indigenous households</b>									
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	10.8	13.8	13.8	7.2	13.5	12.3	8.8	6.2
Sinking/moving foundations	%	14.0	16.4	16.0	9.0	25.0	20.9	15.9	8.1
Sagging floors	%	18.9	19.4	15.9	10.3	20.4	12.6	11.2	8.6
Walls or windows not straight	%	15.2	14.9	16.7	9.5	16.4	13.0	10.1	7.7
Wood rot/termite damage	%	13.7	17.5	13.4	8.5	21.3	17.1	14.8	7.5

TABLE 10A.3.13

Table 10A.3.13 **Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote (d)</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Major electrical problems	%	15.6	22.1	23.0	11.1	19.2	12.0	10.9	8.3
Major plumbing problems	%	13.9	20.2	17.7	10.0	13.3	9.9	8.5	7.3
Major roof defect	%	16.3	23.4	23.9	11.8	14.8	21.4	12.8	9.6
Other major structural problems	%	22.8	26.5	25.9	14.3	20.8	17.8	11.7	10.8
<i>Total with structural problems (f) (g)</i>	%	6.7	8.9	8.4	4.5	7.2	6.7	4.9	3.8
<b>Non-Indigenous households (h)</b>									
<i>Total with structural problems</i>	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>									
<b>Indigenous households</b>									
Major cracks in walls/floors	±	2.8	3.6	4.6	2.0	5.0	4.1	3.1	1.8
Sinking/moving foundations	±	1.7	2.9	2.9	1.4	2.8	3.0	2.0	1.2
Sagging floors	±	1.7	2.3	2.4	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.0
Walls or windows not straight	±	2.3	2.5	2.7	1.5	4.2	4.1	2.9	1.4
Wood rot/termite damage	±	2.1	2.8	2.7	1.4	4.1	2.4	2.4	1.3
Major electrical problems	±	1.4	2.4	2.5	1.1	4.8	3.2	2.8	1.0
Major plumbing problems	±	1.7	2.6	3.1	1.4	4.6	3.6	3.0	1.3
Major roof defect	±	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.1	3.0	3.3	2.3	1.0
Other major structural problems	±	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.0	2.7	2.6	1.6	0.8
<i>Total with structural problems (f) (g)</i>	±	4.0	5.4	5.8	2.8	6.2	6.1	4.4	2.5
<b>Non-Indigenous households (h)</b>									
<i>Total with structural problems</i>	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>2008</b>									
					<i>Estimate</i>				
Total Indigenous households (e)	'000	72.6	45.0	43.1	160.7	15.6	17.1	32.8	193.4
Total non-Indigenous households	'000	5 336.9	1 653.6	800.8	7 791.4	101.6	..	..	7 893.1

TABLE 10A.3.13

Table 10A.3.13 Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote (d)</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<i>Proportion</i>									
<b>Indigenous households</b>									
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	12.2	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.2	16.3	13.8	12.0
Sinking/moving foundations	%	6.8	4.3	7.5	6.3	4.9	4.3	4.6	6.0
Sagging floors	%	3.7	3.3	6.9	4.4	6.0	5.7	5.8	4.7
Walls or windows not straight	%	6.8	5.5	6.9	6.4	8.1	13.1	10.7	7.2
Wood rot/termite damage	%	5.2	3.6	7.6	5.4	6.7	9.6	8.3	5.9
Major electrical problems	%	3.8	3.4	6.0	4.3	5.5	8.5	7.0	4.7
Major plumbing problems	%	5.3	4.0	5.9	5.1	7.9	11.6	9.8	5.9
Major roof defect	%	4.8	4.0	3.2	4.1	5.1	6.1	5.6	4.4
Other major structural problems	%	2.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.8	5.6	4.2	2.3
<i>Total with structural problems (f) (g)</i>	%	24.3	21.3	27.9	24.5	30.0	37.7	34.0	26.1
Total Indigenous households (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Non-Indigenous households</b>									
<i>Total with structural problems</i>	%	16.0	15.1	17.7	16.0	26.5	..	..	16.1
<i>RSE</i>									
<b>Indigenous households</b>									
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	10.1	15.6	12.8	7.0	21.8	11.4	10.8	5.9
Sinking/moving foundations	%	15.7	19.7	15.8	9.8	29.9	20.9	17.9	8.7
Sagging floors	%	20.5	23.7	17.4	11.5	23.1	15.4	13.2	9.6
Walls or windows not straight	%	17.1	16.8	16.3	10.1	20.5	13.0	10.5	7.8
Wood rot/termite damage	%	18.3	20.5	12.6	10.1	24.3	19.6	15.7	8.3
Major electrical problems	%	22.1	22.6	21.3	12.7	23.4	14.1	11.6	9.6
Major plumbing problems	%	19.7	23.4	22.1	12.7	20.5	13.8	10.9	9.8
Major roof defect	%	18.5	33.1	21.0	14.0	23.6	14.6	12.1	11.3
Other major structural problems	%	25.1	38.4	30.7	18.1	26.3	18.2	15.7	13.1

TABLE 10A.3.13

Table 10A.3.13 **Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote (d)</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<i>Total with structural problems (f) (g)</i>	%	7.7	10.5	7.4	4.8	12.4	8.6	6.6	4.1
<b>Non-Indigenous households</b>									
<i>Total with structural problems</i>	%	4.5	7.3	9.7	3.3	17.7	..	..	3.3
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>									
<b>Indigenous households</b>									
Major cracks in walls/floors	±	2.4	3.4	2.8	1.6	4.8	3.6	2.9	1.4
Sinking/moving foundations	±	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.2	2.9	1.8	1.6	1.0
Sagging floors	±	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.0	2.7	1.7	1.5	0.9
Walls or windows not straight	±	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.3	3.3	3.3	2.2	1.1
Wood rot/termite damage	±	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.1	3.2	3.7	2.6	1.0
Major electrical problems	±	1.6	1.5	2.5	1.1	2.5	2.3	1.6	0.9
Major plumbing problems	±	2.0	1.8	2.6	1.3	3.2	3.1	2.1	1.1
Major roof defect	±	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.0
Other major structural problems	±	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.4	2.0	1.3	0.6
<i>Total with structural problems (f) (g)</i>	±	3.7	4.4	4.0	2.3	7.3	6.4	4.4	2.1
<b>Non-Indigenous households</b>									
<i>Total with structural problems</i>	±	1.4	2.2	3.4	1.0	9.2	..	..	1.0

**RSE** = Relative standard error.

(a) Estimates with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution.

(b) In the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey and the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, an Indigenous household is defined as an occupied private dwelling where at least one permanent resident identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. In the Survey of Income and Housing a non-Indigenous household is defined as a household containing no permanent residents who identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

TABLE 10A.3.13

Table 10A.3.13 **Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote (d)</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
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(c) Remoteness areas are derived from the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) developed by the ABS. The ASGS remoteness classification identifies a region in Australia as having a particular degree of remoteness. Remoteness areas comprise five categories: major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, and very remote. The degree of remoteness of an area is determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). For more information on how ARIA is defined see the Information Papers ABS Views on Remoteness, 2001 (Cat. no. 1244.0) and Outcomes of ABS Views on Remoteness Consultation, Australia (Cat. no. 1244.0.00.001).

(d) Households in collection districts defined as 'very remote' were excluded from the 2007-08 Survey of Income and Housing.

(e) Includes households that did not state if they had structural problems.

(f) Sum of components may exceed total as households may have reported more than one type of structural problem.

(g) Excludes households that had rising damp as a major structural problem.

(h) In the 2011-12 Survey of Income and Housing (SIH), data on dwellings with major structural problems was not collected. In the SIH this data is collected as part of the additional housing content that is collected every six years. The additional housing content was collected in 2007-08 SIH and will be collected again in the 2013-14 SIH.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 10A.3.14

Table 10A.3.14 **Dwellings with major structural problems, Indigenous households, non-remote areas, by State/Territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<b>2012-13</b>						<i>Estimate</i>				
Rising damp	'000	7.4	1.7	4.1	1.5	1.2	1.5	0.2	0.2	17.8
Major cracks in walls/floors	'000	14.6	3.5	6.1	3.1	2.1	1.7	0.4	0.6	32.1
Sinking/moving foundations	'000	7.3	2.5	4.8	0.8	1.0	np	0.2	np	17.6
Sagging floors	'000	6.6	2.1	2.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	–	0.1	13.1
Walls or windows not straight	'000	7.9	2.1	5.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.4	18.3
Wood rot/termite damage	'000	7.6	2.1	6.5	1.0	0.9	np	0.1	np	19.3
Major electrical problems	'000	3.7	1.7	3.6	0.9	0.5	np	0.2	np	11.5
Major plumbing problems	'000	5.6	1.7	5.2	1.8	0.9	np	0.1	np	15.9
Major roof defect	'000	4.7	1.3	2.6	0.9	0.6	np	0.2	np	11.1
Other major structural problems	'000	2.4	0.7	3.0	0.7	0.3	np	0.1	np	7.7
<i>Total with structural problems (d)</i>	'000	29.6	7.7	20.8	6.3	5.1	3.7	0.8	1.4	75.5
No structural problems	'000	55.5	15.7	41.6	13.8	9.2	7.9	2.0	3.1	148.8
<b>Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (e)</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>225.3</b>
						<i>Proportion</i>				
Rising damp	%	8.6	7.3	6.5	7.2	8.6	13.2	7.6	4.9	7.9
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	17.0	14.9	9.8	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.4	12.3	14.2
Sinking/moving foundations	%	8.5	10.8	7.7	4.0	6.9	np	7.4	np	7.8
Sagging floors	%	7.7	9.0	4.3	2.4	3.5	4.8	1.2	2.8	5.8
Walls or windows not straight	%	9.3	9.0	8.0	4.4	6.6	7.3	7.2	8.1	8.1
Wood rot/termite damage	%	8.9	9.1	10.4	5.1	6.6	np	2.6	np	8.6
Major electrical problems	%	4.3	7.4	5.8	4.5	3.5	np	6.3	np	5.1
Major plumbing problems	%	6.5	7.2	8.3	8.7	6.4	np	4.0	np	7.1
Major roof defect	%	5.5	5.7	4.2	4.6	4.4	np	5.8	np	4.9
Other major structural problems	%	2.8	3.2	4.8	3.2	2.2	np	3.7	np	3.4



TABLE 10A.3.14

Table 10A.3.14 **Dwellings with major structural problems, Indigenous households, non-remote areas, by State/Territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<i>Total with structural problems (d)</i>	%	34.5	32.9	33.4	31.4	35.7	31.7	28.9	29.8	33.5
No structural problems	%	64.7	66.8	66.6	68.1	64.1	68.2	71.1	68.9	66.1
<b>Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (e)</b>	%	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>RSE</i>										
Rising damp	%	18.4	22.3	18.6	22.5	19.8	20.3	37.8	34.3	9.4
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	13.0	14.5	14.9	13.8	16.7	16.6	25.2	23.5	7.2
Sinking/moving foundations	%	16.0	17.2	18.1	24.1	23.8	np	40.2	np	9.0
Sagging floors	%	16.8	18.6	24.7	37.9	32.7	25.1	81.7	42.5	10.3
Walls or windows not straight	%	17.0	18.0	18.7	25.3	21.7	23.8	46.3	31.9	9.5
Wood rot/termite damage	%	15.8	18.3	15.4	27.0	25.8	np	57.8	np	8.5
Major electrical problems	%	23.7	19.7	23.8	26.3	30.1	np	39.7	np	11.1
Major plumbing problems	%	20.3	21.9	16.4	19.0	24.6	np	45.6	np	10.0
Major roof defect	%	21.6	26.0	22.2	28.2	29.3	np	36.7	np	11.8
Other major structural problems	%	33.8	39.7	22.0	28.6	41.0	np	72.7	np	14.3
<i>Total with structural problems (d)</i>	%	8.5	8.3	7.8	10.1	8.9	11.0	18.0	12.1	4.3
No structural problems	%	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.8	5.0	5.1	7.3	5.6	2.1
<b>Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (e)</b>	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>										
Rising damp	±	3.1	3.2	2.4	3.2	3.4	5.3	5.6	3.3	1.5
Major cracks in walls/floors	±	4.3	4.2	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.7	6.6	5.7	2.0
Sinking/moving foundations	±	2.7	3.6	2.7	1.9	3.2	np	5.8	np	1.4
Sagging floors	±	2.5	3.3	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.4	1.2
Walls or windows not straight	±	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.8	3.4	6.6	5.1	1.5
Wood rot/termite damage	±	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.7	3.3	np	3.0	np	1.4

TABLE 10A.3.14

Table 10A.3.14 **Dwellings with major structural problems, Indigenous households, non-remote areas, by State/Territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Major electrical problems	±	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.0	np	4.9	np	1.1
Major plumbing problems	±	2.6	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.1	np	3.6	np	1.4
Major roof defect	±	2.3	2.9	1.8	2.5	2.5	np	4.2	np	1.1
Other major structural problems	±	1.8	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	np	5.3	np	1.0
<i>Total with structural problems (d)</i>	±	5.7	5.4	5.1	6.2	6.2	6.8	10.2	7.1	2.8
No structural problems	±	5.6	5.4	5.1	6.4	6.2	6.9	10.2	7.5	2.8
<b>Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (e)</b>	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

**2008***Estimate*

Rising damp	'000	4.2	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	8.1
Major cracks in walls/floors	'000	8.5	2.3	3.5	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	18.7
Sinking/moving foundations	'000	4.0	1.5	2.6	0.3	0.9	0.7	–	0.1	10.1
Sagging floors	'000	3.1	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	–	0.1	7.1
Walls or windows not straight	'000	5.1	1.1	2.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	10.4
Wood rot/termite damage	'000	2.5	0.9	3.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	–	0.2	8.6
Major electrical problems	'000	2.0	0.6	2.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	6.9
Major plumbing problems	'000	3.4	0.6	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	8.1
Major roof defect	'000	3.1	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	–	0.2	6.6
Other major structural problems	'000	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	3.1
<i>Total with structural problems (d)</i>	'000	17.0	4.4	10.0	3.1	2.9	2.2	0.3	0.9	40.9
No structural problems	'000	43.9	11.3	33.1	10.9	7.2	6.8	1.7	4.0	118.7
<b>Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (e)</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>160.7</b>

*Proportion*

TABLE 10A.3.14

Table 10A.3.14 **Dwellings with major structural problems, Indigenous households, non-remote areas, by State/Territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Rising damp	%	6.9	4.4	2.5	5.6	3.9	8.4	4.4	2.4	5.1
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	13.9	14.3	8.1	9.7	16.1	8.7	10.7	7.6	11.6
Sinking/moving foundations	%	6.5	9.2	6.0	2.3	9.0	7.8	1.5	2.4	6.3
Sagging floors	%	5.0	7.7	3.2	3.1	3.3	6.0	1.0	2.6	4.4
Walls or windows not straight	%	8.3	6.7	4.8	5.0	5.6	7.8	2.6	2.3	6.4
Wood rot/termite damage	%	4.2	5.9	8.6	3.2	4.8	2.7	1.5	3.9	5.4
Major electrical problems	%	3.2	3.7	5.5	4.8	5.4	3.8	3.1	6.4	4.3
Major plumbing problems	%	5.6	3.9	4.4	5.8	6.6	4.1	3.0	5.7	5.1
Major roof defect	%	5.1	4.0	2.6	6.2	3.3	3.0	2.1	4.5	4.1
Other major structural problems	%	2.7	1.8	1.5	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.9
<i>Total with structural problems (d)</i>	%	27.8	28.1	22.9	21.9	28.9	24.6	15.2	18.4	25.4
No structural problems	%	71.7	71.1	76.2	77.1	70.5	75.4	83.6	80.8	73.9
<b>Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (e)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>RSE</i>										
Rising damp	%	16.4	18.2	43.2	22.6	25.1	21.9	32.1	44.5	10.4
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	13.1	9.6	17.7	17.1	16.4	17.8	26.9	26.0	7.0
Sinking/moving foundations	%	18.7	12.4	23.7	34.4	26.8	17.3	47.6	53.8	9.8
Sagging floors	%	21.1	14.9	31.3	33.0	23.2	20.8	56.2	44.0	11.5
Walls or windows not straight	%	15.9	14.8	29.9	24.5	24.4	18.4	46.2	37.6	10.1
Wood rot/termite damage	%	18.6	14.8	18.2	35.0	25.3	42.5	43.9	40.2	10.1
Major electrical problems	%	30.1	20.5	25.9	23.5	31.1	26.5	32.6	34.0	12.7
Major plumbing problems	%	24.4	18.7	27.8	22.1	22.2	25.6	36.6	29.6	12.7
Major roof defect	%	21.5	18.7	47.7	22.0	32.9	34.7	47.6	38.2	14.0
Other major structural problems	%	26.4	26.3	47.0	36.2	44.3	69.2	85.8	60.9	18.1
<i>Total with structural problems (d)</i>	%	9.0	6.2	10.4	12.1	11.3	10.2	19.4	18.4	4.6

TABLE 10A.3.14

Table 10A.3.14 **Dwellings with major structural problems, Indigenous households, non-remote areas, by State/Territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
No structural problems	%	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.6	4.6	3.3	3.7	4.3	1.6
<b>Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (e)</b>	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>										
Rising damp	±	2.2	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.9	3.6	2.8	2.1	1.0
Major cracks in walls/floors	±	3.6	2.7	2.8	3.3	5.2	3.0	5.6	3.9	1.6
Sinking/moving foundations	±	2.4	2.2	2.8	1.6	4.7	2.6	1.4	2.5	1.2
Sagging floors	±	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.4	1.1	2.2	1.0
Walls or windows not straight	±	2.6	1.9	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.3
Wood rot/termite damage	±	1.5	1.7	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.3	3.1	1.1
Major electrical problems	±	1.9	1.5	2.8	2.2	3.3	2.0	2.0	4.3	1.1
Major plumbing problems	±	2.7	1.4	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.2	3.3	1.3
Major roof defect	±	2.1	1.5	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.4	1.1
Other major structural problems	±	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.7
<i>Total with structural problems (d)</i>	±	4.9	3.4	4.7	5.2	6.4	4.9	5.8	6.6	2.3
No structural problems	±	4.9	3.5	4.8	5.4	6.4	4.9	6.1	6.8	2.3
<b>Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (e)</b>	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

**RSE** = Relative standard error.

(a) Estimates with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(b) In the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey and the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey an Indigenous household is defined as an occupied private dwelling where at least one permanent resident identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

(c) The structural problem 'Rising damp' in 2008 was only collected in non-remote areas. Therefore, this table has been limited to households in non-remote areas.

(d) Sum of components may exceed total as households may have reported more than one type of structural problem.

(e) Includes households that did not state if they had structural problems.

TABLE 10A.3.14

**Table 10A.3.14 Dwellings with major structural problems, Indigenous households, non-remote areas, by State/Territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
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– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 10A.3.15

Table 10A.3.15 **Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas (non-remote areas), Indigenous households, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>
<b>2012-13</b>					
			<i>Estimate</i>		
Rising damp	'000	7.7	6.1	4.0	17.8
Major cracks in walls/floors	'000	14.1	8.4	9.6	32.1
Sinking/moving foundations	'000	6.7	5.7	5.2	17.6
Sagging floors	'000	4.9	3.8	4.3	13.1
Walls or windows not straight	'000	8.3	5.3	4.7	18.3
Wood rot/termite damage	'000	8.2	5.2	5.8	19.3
Major electrical problems	'000	4.9	3.5	3.1	11.5
Major plumbing problems	'000	6.6	4.2	5.1	15.9
Major roof defect	'000	6.3	2.5	2.4	11.1
Other major structural problems	'000	3.2	2.4	2.0	7.7
<i>Total with structural problems (e)</i>	'000	33.4	21.4	20.7	75.5
No structural problems	'000	72.0	40.8	36.0	148.8
<b>Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (f)</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>225.3</b>
			<i>Proportion</i>		
Rising damp	%	7.3	9.8	7.0	7.9
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	13.3	13.4	16.9	14.2
Sinking/moving foundations	%	6.3	9.0	9.2	7.8
Sagging floors	%	4.7	6.1	7.6	5.8
Walls or windows not straight	%	7.8	8.5	8.2	8.1
Wood rot/termite damage	%	7.8	8.3	10.3	8.6
Major electrical problems	%	4.6	5.6	5.5	5.1
Major plumbing problems	%	6.2	6.7	9.1	7.1
Major roof defect	%	6.0	4.0	4.1	4.9
Other major structural problems	%	3.0	3.9	3.6	3.4
<i>Total with structural problems (e)</i>	%	31.6	34.1	36.4	33.5
No structural problems	%	68.1	65.1	63.4	66.1
<b>Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (f)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
			<i>RSE</i>		
Rising damp	%	13.1	18.1	21.9	9.4
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	10.8	13.8	13.8	7.2
Sinking/moving foundations	%	14.0	16.4	16.0	9.0
Sagging floors	%	18.9	19.4	15.9	10.3
Walls or windows not straight	%	15.2	14.9	16.7	9.5
Wood rot/termite damage	%	13.7	17.5	13.4	8.5
Major electrical problems	%	15.6	22.1	23.0	11.1
Major plumbing problems	%	13.9	20.2	17.7	10.0
Major roof defect	%	16.3	23.4	23.9	11.8

TABLE 10A.3.15

Table 10A.3.15 **Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas (non-remote areas), Indigenous households, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>
Other major structural problems	%	22.8	26.5	25.9	14.3
<i>Total with structural problems (e)</i>	%	6.4	8.6	8.0	4.3
No structural problems	%	2.9	4.4	4.6	2.1
<b>Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (f)</b>	%	–	–	–	–
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>					
Rising damp	±	1.9	3.5	3.0	1.5
Major cracks in walls/floors	±	2.8	3.6	4.6	2.0
Sinking/moving foundations	±	1.7	2.9	2.9	1.4
Sagging floors	±	1.7	2.3	2.4	1.2
Walls or windows not straight	±	2.3	2.5	2.7	1.5
Wood rot/termite damage	±	2.1	2.8	2.7	1.4
Major electrical problems	±	1.4	2.4	2.5	1.1
Major plumbing problems	±	1.7	2.6	3.1	1.4
Major roof defect	±	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.1
Other major structural problems	±	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.0
<i>Total with structural problems (e)</i>	±	4.0	5.7	5.7	2.8
No structural problems	±	3.9	5.7	5.7	2.8
<b>Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (f)</b>	±	–	–	–	–
<b>2008</b>					
<i>Estimate</i>					
Rising damp	'000	4.8	2.1	1.2	8.1
Major cracks in walls/floors	'000	8.9	5.0	4.8	18.7
Sinking/moving foundations	'000	5.0	1.9	3.2	10.1
Sagging floors	'000	2.7	1.5	3.0	7.1
Walls or windows not straight	'000	4.9	2.5	3.0	10.4
Wood rot/termite damage	'000	3.7	1.6	3.3	8.6
Major electrical problems	'000	2.8	1.6	2.6	6.9
Major plumbing problems	'000	3.8	1.8	2.5	8.1
Major roof defect	'000	3.5	1.8	1.4	6.6
Other major structural problems	'000	1.7	0.7	0.7	3.1
<i>Total with structural problems (e)</i>	'000	18.5	10.1	12.3	40.9
No structural problems	'000	53.4	34.8	30.5	118.7
<b>Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (f)</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>160.7</b>
<i>Proportion</i>					
Rising damp	%	6.6	4.8	2.7	5.1
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	12.2	11.0	11.2	11.6
Sinking/moving foundations	%	6.8	4.3	7.5	6.3

TABLE 10A.3.15

Table 10A.3.15 **Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas (non-remote areas), Indigenous households, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>
Sagging floors	%	3.7	3.3	6.9	4.4
Walls or windows not straight	%	6.8	5.5	6.9	6.4
Wood rot/termite damage	%	5.2	3.6	7.6	5.4
Major electrical problems	%	3.8	3.4	6.0	4.3
Major plumbing problems	%	5.3	4.0	5.9	5.1
Major roof defect	%	4.8	4.0	3.2	4.1
Other major structural problems	%	2.4	1.5	1.6	1.9
<i>Total with structural problems (e)</i>	%	25.5	22.4	28.6	25.4
No structural problems	%	73.6	77.4	70.7	73.9
<b>Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (f)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>RSE</i>					
Rising damp	%	15.3	17.5	21.0	10.4
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	10.1	15.6	12.8	7.0
Sinking/moving foundations	%	15.7	19.7	15.8	9.8
Sagging floors	%	20.5	23.7	17.4	11.5
Walls or windows not straight	%	17.1	16.8	16.3	10.1
Wood rot/termite damage	%	18.3	20.5	12.6	10.1
Major electrical problems	%	22.1	22.6	21.3	12.7
Major plumbing problems	%	19.7	23.4	22.1	12.7
Major roof defect	%	18.5	33.1	21.0	14.0
Other major structural problems	%	25.1	38.4	30.7	18.1
<i>Total with structural problems (e)</i>	%	7.3	10.4	7.4	4.6
No structural problems	%	2.5	3.0	3.0	1.6
<b>Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (f)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>					
Rising damp	±	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.0
Major cracks in walls/floors	±	2.4	3.4	2.8	1.6
Sinking/moving foundations	±	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.2
Sagging floors	±	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.0
Walls or windows not straight	±	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.3
Wood rot/termite damage	±	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.1
Major electrical problems	±	1.6	1.5	2.5	1.1
Major plumbing problems	±	2.0	1.8	2.6	1.3
Major roof defect	±	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.1
Other major structural problems	±	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7
<i>Total with structural problems (e)</i>	±	3.6	4.6	4.1	2.3
No structural problems	±	3.6	4.6	4.2	2.3
<b>Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (f)</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>



TABLE 10A.3.15

Table 10A.3.15 **Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas (non-remote areas), Indigenous households, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>
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**RSE** = Relative standard error.

- (a) Estimates with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution.
- (b) In the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey and the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey an Indigenous household is defined as an occupied private dwelling where at least one permanent resident identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.
- (c) Remoteness areas are derived from the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) developed by the ABS. The ASGS remoteness classification identifies a region in Australia as having a particular degree of remoteness. Remoteness areas comprise five categories: major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, and very remote. The degree of remoteness of an area is determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). For more information on how ARIA is defined see the Information Papers ABS Views on Remoteness, 2001 (Cat. no. 1244.0) and Outcomes of ABS Views on Remoteness Consultation, Australia (Cat. no. 1244.0.00.001).
- (d) The structural problem 'Rising damp' in 2008 was only collected in non-remote areas. Therefore, this table has been limited to households in non-remote areas.
- (e) Sum of components may exceed total as households may have reported more than one type of structural problem.
- (f) Includes households that did not state if they had structural problems.
- Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available. **np** Not published.

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 10A.3.16

Table 10A.3.16 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by location, by State and Territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (b)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<b>2012-13</b>										
Location		<i>Numerator — number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard</i>								
Capital city	no.	22 650	9 419	18 514	11 289	7 683	3 676	2 296	3 762	79 288
Balance of state	no.	47 161	9 597	39 786	11 300	5 865	6 492	na	7 552	127 753
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>69 811</b>	<b>19 016</b>	<b>58 300</b>	<b>22 589</b>	<b>13 548</b>	<b>10 167</b>	<b>2 296</b>	<b>11 313</b>	<b>207 041</b>
Location		<i>Denominator — total number of Indigenous households</i>								
Capital city	no.	29 195	12 136	22 953	13 446	9 084	4 377	2 834	4 552	98 578
Balance of state	no.	59 971	11 357	51 259	17 075	7 163	7 686	na	13 098	167 609
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>89166</b>	<b>23 493</b>	<b>74 212</b>	<b>30 521</b>	<b>16 248</b>	<b>12 064</b>	<b>2 834</b>	<b>17 651</b>	<b>266 187</b>
Location		<i>Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard</i>								
Capital city	%	77.6	77.6	80.7	84.0	84.6	84.0	81.0	82.6	80.4
Balance of state	%	78.6	84.5	77.6	66.2	81.9	84.5	na	57.7	76.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>77.8</b>
Location		<i>RSE for numerator — number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard</i>								
Capital city	%	13.1	6.3	8.2	6.6	7.1	14.8	9.0	11.5	4.5
Balance of state	%	7.3	7.2	5.7	7.4	7.1	8.3	na	10.8	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Location		<i>RSE for denominator — total number of Indigenous households</i>								
Capital city	%	11.3	5.4	8.6	5.1	5.5	14.8	6.5	10.8	4.1
Balance of state	%	6.1	6.1	4.1	4.7	5.9	8.1	na	6.1	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Location		<i>RSE for proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard</i>								
Capital city	%	6.1	4.2	4.1	3.4	3.1	4.4	6.3	3.5	2.2
Balance of state	%	3.1	3.6	3.5	5.6	3.1	3.3	na	7.3	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>

TABLE 10A.3.16

Table 10A.3.16 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by location, by State and Territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (b)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals for numerator — number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard</i>										
Location										
Capital city	±	5 796	1 162	2 966	1 451	1 069	1 069	407	850	7 065
Balance of state	±	6 767	1 350	4 440	1 631	813	1 053	na	1 599	8 829
<b>Total</b>	±	<b>6 000</b>	<b>1 520</b>	<b>4 306</b>	<b>2 178</b>	<b>1 151</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>1 443</b>	<b>8 183</b>
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals for denominator — total number of Indigenous households</i>										
Location										
Capital city	±	6 445	1 286	3 857	1 340	975	1 274	364	960	7 964
Balance of state	±	7 225	1 361	4 161	1 561	829	1 213	na	1 572	9 019
<b>Total</b>	±	<b>4 651</b>	<b>1 406</b>	<b>4 199</b>	<b>1 879</b>	<b>1 047</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>1 303</b>	<b>6 913</b>
<i>95 per cent confidence intervals for proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard</i>										
Location										
Capital city	±	9.3	6.5	6.5	5.6	5.2	7.2	10.0	5.6	3.4
Balance of state	±	4.8	5.9	5.3	7.2	4.9	5.5	na	8.3	2.7
<b>Total</b>	±	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>2008</b>										
<i>Numerator — number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard</i>										
Location										
Capital city	no.	17 640	6 815	14 174	7 547	4 962	2 804	1 818	4 253	60 014
Balance of state	no.	35 692	6 538	31 611	10 435	4 655	5 451	na	6 586	100 968
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>53 332</b>	<b>13 353</b>	<b>45 784</b>	<b>17 982</b>	<b>9 617</b>	<b>8 256</b>	<b>1 818</b>	<b>10 840</b>	<b>160 981</b>
<i>Denominator — total number of Indigenous households</i>										
Location										
Capital city	no.	21 339	8 043	16 080	8 539	6 008	3 355	1 985	4 900	70 251
Balance of state	no.	43 002	7 776	37 099	13 416	5 701	5 968	na	10 208	123 170
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>
<i>Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard</i>										
Location										
Capital city	%	82.7	84.7	88.1	88.4	82.6	83.6	91.6	86.8	85.4
Balance of state	%	83.0	84.1	85.2	77.8	81.7	91.3	na	64.5	82.0

TABLE 10A.3.16

Table 10A.3.16 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by location, by State and Territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (b)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>83.2</b>
Location		<i>RSE for numerator — number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard</i>								
Capital city	%	11.2	3.6	10.8	7.1	5.0	14.9	7.6	6.3	4.3
Balance of state	%	6.6	4.4	6.2	5.8	8.1	8.9	na	6.9	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Location		<i>RSE for denominator — total number of Indigenous households</i>								
Capital city	%	10.2	2.9	10.3	5.8	4.4	13.8	7.0	5.4	3.9
Balance of state	%	5.6	3.7	5.6	3.8	5.6	8.6	na	5.1	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Location		<i>RSE for the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard</i>								
Capital city	%	4.3	2.1	4.1	2.8	3.7	5.1	2.2	2.8	1.7
Balance of state	%	2.7	2.5	2.1	3.9	5.0	1.7	na	3.6	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Location		<i>95 per cent confidence intervals for numerator — number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard</i>								
Capital city	±	3 872.3	480.9	3 000.4	1 050.2	486.3	818.9	270.8	525.2	5 058.0
Balance of state	±	4 617.1	563.8	3 841.4	1 186.3	739.0	950.9	na	890.7	6 332.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>4 076.7</b>	<b>680.5</b>	<b>4 127.9</b>	<b>1 480.3</b>	<b>791.7</b>	<b>598.7</b>	<b>270.8</b>	<b>1 019.8</b>	<b>5 994.9</b>
Location		<i>95 per cent confidence intervals for denominator — total number of Indigenous households</i>								
Capital city	±	4266.1	457.2	3246.2	970.7	518.1	907.5	272.3	518.6	5370.0
Balance of state	±	4719.9	563.9	4072.0	999.2	625.7	1006.0	na	1020.4	6518.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>3404.9</b>	<b>620.1</b>	<b>4377.7</b>	<b>1291.0</b>	<b>688.5</b>	<b>529.9</b>	<b>272.3</b>	<b>1095.6</b>	<b>5686.6</b>
Location		<i>95 per cent confidence intervals for proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard</i>								
Capital city	±	7.0	3.5	7.1	4.9	6.0	8.4	3.9	4.8	2.8
Balance of state	±	4.4	4.1	3.5	5.9	8.0	3.0	na	4.6	2.2

TABLE 10A.3.16

Table 10A.3.16 **Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by location, by State and Territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (b)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>±</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>

**RSE** = Relative standard error.

(a) Acceptable standard is defined as a household with four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

(b) Balance of state estimates for ACT are not separately available.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).