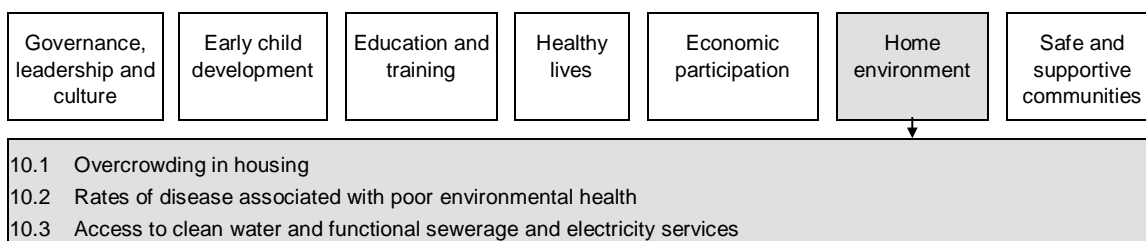

10 Home environment

Strategic areas for action



Environmental health relates to physical, chemical and biological factors external to a person which potentially affects a person's health, and better environmental health can have positive outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, and is especially beneficial for children's physical and emotional wellbeing.

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

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

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 4.9)
- family and community violence (section 4.12).

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

-
- employment (section 4.7)
 - household and individual income (section 4.10).

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 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 web page (www.pc.gov.au/oid2016).

10.1 Overcrowding in housing¹

Box 10.1.1 Key messages

- Less cramped living conditions has been linked to positive health, education and family outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- Nationally, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians living in overcrowded households decreased from 27.0 per cent in 2004-05 to 20.6 per cent in 2014-15 (figure 10.1.1), including a decrease in overcrowding in very remote areas (from 63.4 per cent to 49.4 per cent) (table 10A.1.2).
- The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults reporting overcrowding as a stressor decreased by more than two-thirds, from 20.8 per cent in 2002 to 6.5 per cent in 2014-15. The largest decrease over this period was in very remote areas (from 50.2 per cent to 9.8 per cent) (figure 10.1.3).

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 for housing appropriateness (more detail can be found in box 10.1.3).

The main data sources for this measure are the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS), and the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS), with the most recent available data for 2014-15 (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), and included an outcome 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 2009a). 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 2009b; Fien and

¹ 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.

Charlesworth 2012; Office of the Auditor General Western Australia 2015; Pholeros and Phibbs 2012).

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 and adequately maintained, the bathroom, and adequate kitchen and laundry facilities make it easier to prevent the spread of infectious diseases and to encourage good environmental health (AIHW 2015; Clifford et al. 2015; NSW Department of Health 2010). The impacts of environmental health are discussed further in section 10.2
- education — learning and cognitive development of all Australian children has been shown to be negatively affected by crowding, with the effect increasing for each additional person per bedroom. The same study showed that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children were more likely to experience crowding (Dockery et al. 2013). 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 (Bailie 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 consider the relationship between culturally appropriate household size and overcrowding (AIHW 2014; Birdsall-Jones and Corunna 2008; Memmott, Birdsall-Jones and Greenop 2012; 2014; Memmott 2014). 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 2015; Memmott, Greenop and Birdsall-Jones 2014). McDonald (2011), summarising the research and policy on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing and the relationship to Closing the Gap, notes that larger Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households also frequently encompass kin who are elderly, or people with poor mental or physical health, which presents additional stress and challenges.

Larger households may also increase social connectivity, which is associated with positive impacts on health (AHMAC 2015). In a small qualitative study of 69 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander householders, Memmott, Greenop and Birdsall-Jones (2014) found that sharing was a central value of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identity, as was mutual care of extended family and people chose to stay in houses with large numbers of people due to ties with kin and place. The number of people staying in the house was not the most significant source of stress, but rather a lack of control over who stayed and/or their behaviour. Stress was mediated when the householder required firm adherence to house rules, including the organisation of sleeping spaces, and sharing visitors among other family households. 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 protects against some of the effects of overcrowding. Furthermore, the research synthesis included a summary of 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'.

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).

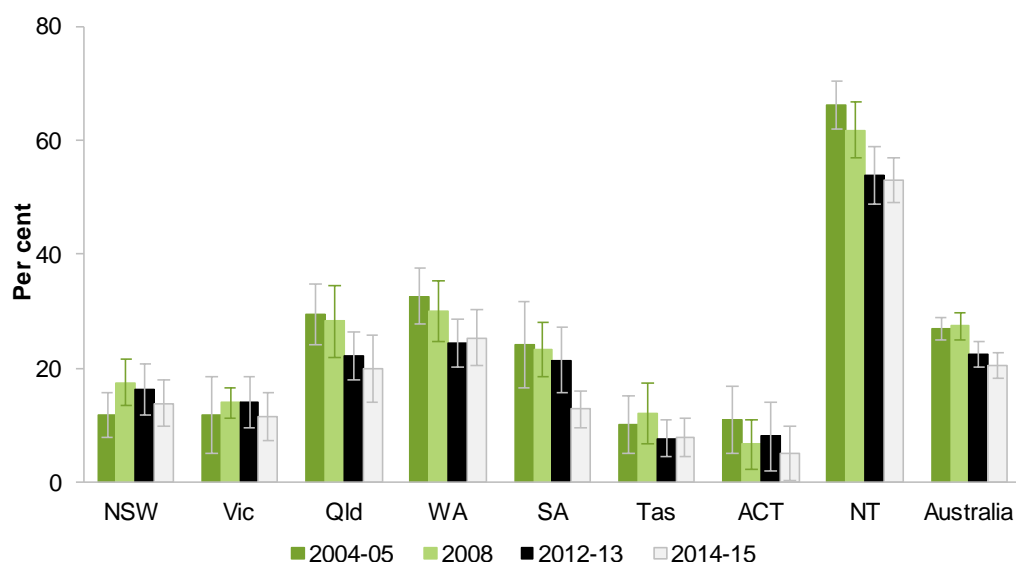
The housing occupancy standard used for this report will reflect the culture and preferences of some, but not all, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. For example, it does not account for the influence of climate and culture on living arrangements, which vary widely across Australia. In climatic 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. A shortage of affordable and flexible housing options may 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

Nationally in 2014-15, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians of all ages living in overcrowded households was 20.6 per cent. This was a similar result to 2012-13 (22.6 per cent), but lower than in 2008 (27.5 per cent) and 2004-05 (27.0 per cent). From 2004-05 to 2014-15, there were decreases in overcrowding in Queensland (from 29.6 per cent to 20.0 per cent), WA (from 32.7 per cent to 25.4), SA (from 24.1 per cent to 12.9 per cent) and the NT (from 66.2 per cent to 53.0 per cent) (figure 10.1.1).

Figure 10.1.1 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (of all ages) in overcrowded households, 2004-05 to 2014-15^{a,b}



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

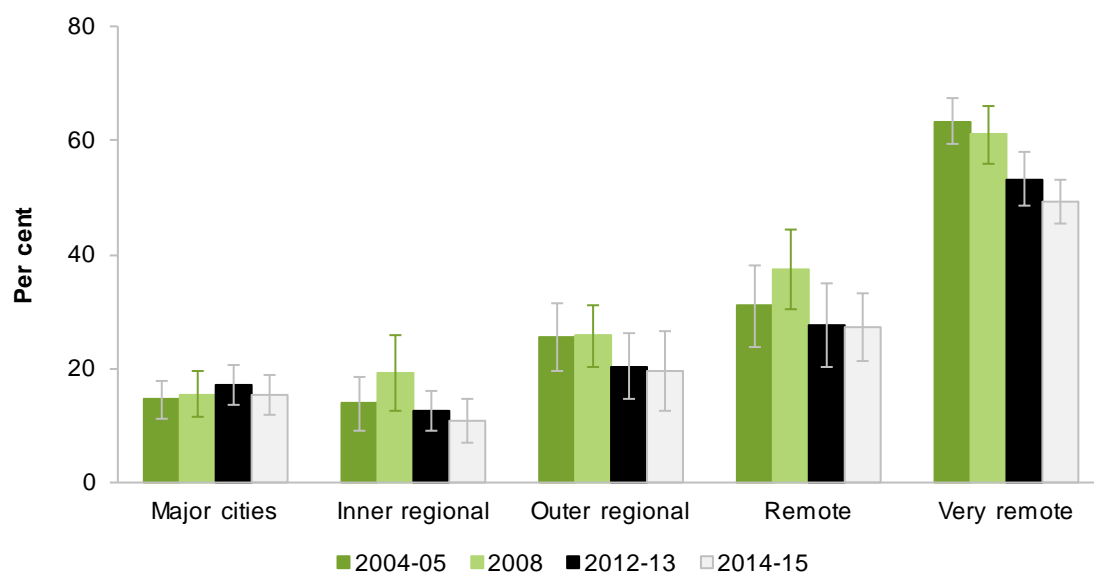
Sources: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15; table 10A.1.1.

The average number of people per bedroom in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households was 1.1 in 2004-05 and 2008, 1.0 in 2012-13 and 0.8 in 2014-15. These data are also reported by State and Territory, by average number of bedrooms per household and average number of persons per bedroom (table 10A.1.4).

Overcrowding increases with remoteness. In 2014-15, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people of all ages living in overcrowded households ranged from 15.3 per cent in major cities up to 49.4 per cent in very remote areas, with a similar trend

observed in 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13. Over time, overcrowding in very remote areas, decreased from 63.4 per cent in 2004-05 to 49.4 per cent in 2014-15 (figure 10.1.2).

Figure 10.1.2 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (of all ages) in overcrowded households, by remoteness, 2004-05 to 2014-15^{a,b}



^a Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness. ^b 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); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15; table 10A.1.2.

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 by Indigenous status, by household size (10A.1.7), and 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).

Overcrowding by housing tenure

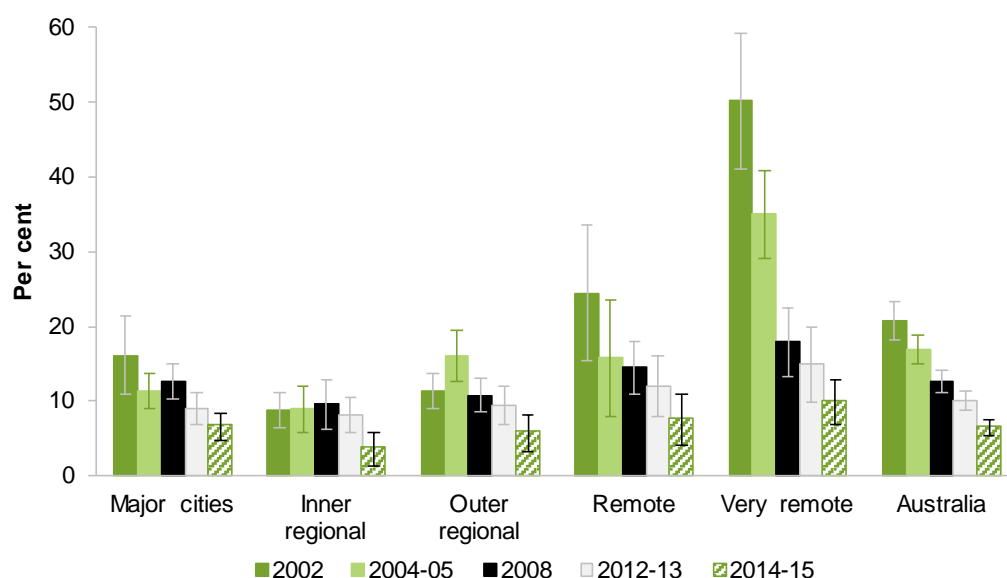
Rates of overcrowding vary according to housing tenure. In 2014-15, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people of all ages living in rental households had higher overcrowding rates (23.5 per cent) than those living in households that were owned with or without a mortgage (13.0 per cent). Around four in five 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

Nationally, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over reporting overcrowding as a stressor fell by more than two-thirds from 20.8 per cent in 2002 to 6.5 per cent in 2014-15. Decreases over this period were seen across all remoteness areas, with the largest decrease in very remote areas (from 50.2 per cent to 9.8 per cent) (figure 10.1.3).

Figure 10.1.3 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (18 years and over) reporting overcrowding as a stressor, by remoteness, 2002 to 2014-15^a



^a 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); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15; table 10A.1.6.

Things that work

Overcrowding can be due to lack of access to adequate, appropriate and well-maintained housing stock (AIHW 2009). Larger 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. This could be done by providing transport or financial assistance to individuals and families to return to home communities (when visiting larger population centres for access to services), supporting host households to manage visitors, providing accessible short-term accommodation, and developing partnerships with health services (for example, 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 Canadian National Occupancy Standard, is structured around the number of people per bedroom (box 10.1.3). The size and type of housing influences the impact of overcrowding, and the lifespan and amenity of houses. Data on the number of bedrooms, the number and type of areas for storing food, washing people, laundry and sewerage facilities would give a more complete picture. 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 more meaningful picture of how it affects Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

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10.2 Rates of disease associated with poor environmental health²

Box 10.2.1 Key messages

- From 2003–2007 to 2010–2014, 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 (from 52.2 to 43.0 per 100 000 population) but was still 1.7 times the non-Indigenous rate (for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined) (tables 10A.2.8–10).
- Nationally in 2014–15, hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for diseases associated with poor environmental health:
 - were highest for intestinal infectious diseases (758.3 per 100 000 population), influenza and pneumonia (736.0 per 100 000 population), and bacterial disease (512.1 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.2.4)
 - were higher in remote and very remote areas than in non-remote areas for all selected diseases. There was no clear relationship between disease rates and remoteness for non-Indigenous Australians (table 10A.2.4–6).
- From 2004–05 (2008–09 for intestinal infectious diseases) to 2014–15 for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for most selected diseases increased (table 10A.2.7).

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 2014–15 (all jurisdictions; age; remoteness).
- *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 2014 (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

² 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.

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).

Environmental risk factors can be defined as the biological, chemical and physical agents in the natural and built environments that are capable of causing harm (Knibbs and Sly 2014). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians may be more likely to be affected by environmental risk factors, and factors that may be particularly relevant include poor housing, household crowding and inadequate waste, sanitation and waste facilities (Australian Indigenous HealthInfoNet 2008; Clifford et al. 2015; McDonald et al. 2008; Melody et al. 2016; Torzillo et al. 2008). Identifying the environmental health challenges within Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, and targeting factors to modify or reduce their negative impacts could result in significant improvements in health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander individuals, however, more research is required as there is little current evidence from which to draw clear conclusions (Clifford et al. 2015; Knibbs and Sly 2014; Melody et al. 2016).

Hospitalisation rates for selected diseases

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. Also, 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 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 2014).

For this report, hospitalisations data are presented for the non-Indigenous population from 2012-13 onwards (for prior years the data are presented for 'other' which includes non-Indigenous Australians and those for whom Indigenous status is unknown or not stated). Prior to 2010-11, six jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) were considered to have adequate identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in hospitalisation data. The attachment tables for this report include hospitalisations data for all jurisdictions for 2012-13 to 2014-15 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, as well as data for the six jurisdictions for 2004-05 to 2014-15 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and other Australians.

Nationally in 2014-15, hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for diseases associated with poor environmental health were highest for intestinal infectious diseases (758.3 per 100 000 population), influenza and pneumonia

(736.0 per 100 000 population), and bacterial disease (512.1 per 100 000 population) (table 10A.2.1). For these three environmental diseases, hospitalisation rates were higher for those aged 65 years and over compared to younger age groups (table 10A.2.2).

In 2014-15, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, hospitalisation rates for diseases associated with poor environmental health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians were 2.3 times higher than for non-Indigenous Australians, and higher in remote and very remote areas than non-remote areas for all disease types. There was no clear correlation between disease rates and remoteness for non-Indigenous Australians (table 10A.2.4).

Data for 2012-13 and 2013-14 on hospitalisation numbers and rates for diseases associated with poor environmental health are available in table 10A.2.1, and by remoteness in tables 10A.2.5–6.

Between 2004-05 and 2014-15, for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, age standardised hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians:

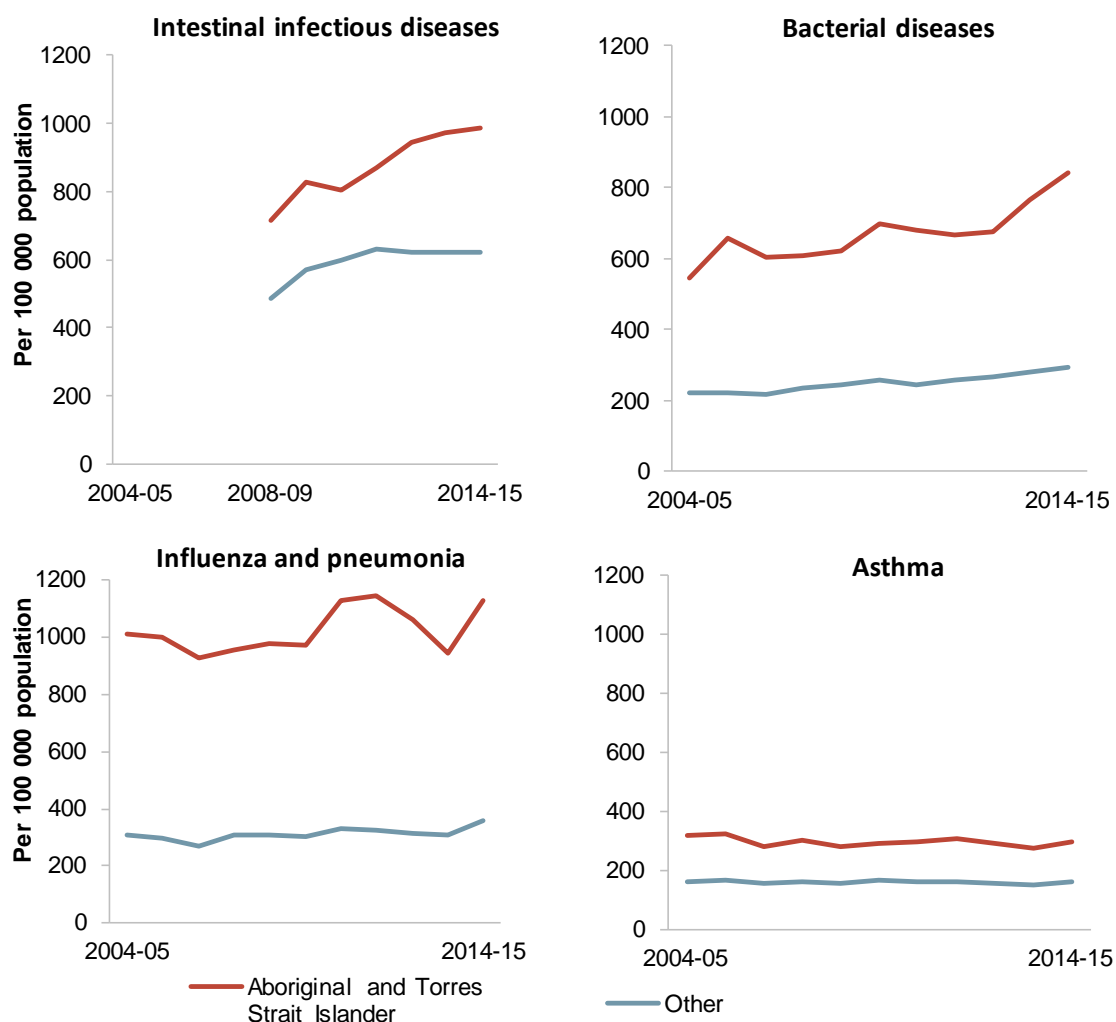
- increased for influenza and pneumonia (from 1011.7 to 1126.5 per 100 000 population) and bacterial disease (from 545.5 to 842.5 per 100 000 population)
- decreased slightly for asthma (from 318.3 to 296.4 per 100 000 population) (table 10A.2.7).

Between 2008-09³ and 2014-15, for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, age standardised rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for intestinal infectious diseases increased (from 716.0 to 985.0 per 100 000 population in 2012-13) (table 10A.2.2).

For comparison between populations, age standardised rates showing the differences in hospitalisations between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Australians and non-Indigenous Australians are presented in figure 10.2.1 for selected disease types, and show hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are higher than for non-Indigenous Australians, with similar trends over time.

³ In 2008-09, coding for intestinal infectious diseases changed as a result of changes to gastroenteritis coding in the Australian Modification of the 10th 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 2014-15^{a, b, c}



^a Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population. ^b 'Other' includes 'non-Indigenous' and cases where Indigenous status was 'not stated'. ^c See table 10A.2.7 for further caveats on these data.

Sources: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; table 10A.2.7.

Acute rheumatic fever and trachoma are close to being 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, 2015; The Kirby Institute, UNSW 2015).

Although based on small numbers, in 2014-15, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, the hospitalisation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for acute rheumatic fever was 43 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (table 10A.2.4). Hospitalisation rates for trachoma are suppressed due to the small

numbers, but 2014 surveillance data are available for 125 communities at ‘higher risk’ of trachoma and screened for the condition in NSW (10 communities), WA (58 communities), SA (13 communities) and the NT (44 communities). In 2014, the rates of active trachoma prevalence in children aged 5–9 years were 5.5 per cent in the NT, 4.0 per cent in SA, 2.0 per cent in WA, and 0.0 per cent in NSW, and a total across the four states of 3.7 per cent (The Kirby Institute, UNSW 2015).

Remote Aboriginal communities of northern Australia have had some of the highest reported rates of crusted scabies in the world (Lokuge et al. 2014; Romani et al. 2015). In 2014–15, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, the hospitalisation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for scabies was 51 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (table 10A.2.4).

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 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 was 1.8 times the non-Indigenous rate in 2003–2007 and 1.7 times the non-Indigenous rate in both 2008–2012 and 2010–2014 (for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined) (tables 10A.2.8–10). These ratios were similar for males and females (tables 10A.2.8–10).

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 subsequent skin infections can lead to kidney and heart problems. Crusted scabies, a type of scabies caused by the same mite, 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).

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 2013.¹ Seven patients in the three communities under evaluation and seven paired contacts (a household child contact with the same primary residence) were included.

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

These results are positive, although the generalisability of the results may be limited by the small sample size (active case finding by the EASCP across 11 remote communities of northern Australia has confirmed 20 cases from early 2011 to April 2014). Despite this limitation, the Central Australian Rural Practitioners Association Standard treatment manual (2014) has been updated to feature the EASCP's model of care.

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

Sources: 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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Torzillo, P., Pholeros, P., Rainow, S., Barker, G., Sowerbutts, T., Short, T. and Irvine, A. 2008, 'The State of Health Hardware in Aboriginal Communities in Rural and Remote Australia', *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, vol. 32, no. 1, pp. 7–11.

10.3 Access to clean water and functional sewerage and electricity services⁴

Box 10.3.1 Key messages

- Access to clean water, functional sewerage and electricity services are essential services for all communities, affecting outcomes such as education and health.
- Nationally in 2014-15, more than nine in ten Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households reported working household facilities (96.7 per cent for washing people, 96.5 per cent with working sewerage facilities, 91.3 per cent for washing clothes and bedding, 92.0 per cent for preparing and storing food (table 10A.3.2)).
- However, one in four Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households lived in a dwelling with at least one major structural problem (25.7 per cent), with the proportion higher in very remote areas (37.4 per cent) (table 10A.3.4).
- Compared with non-Indigenous households, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households were more likely to report at least one type of major structural damage to the dwelling (25.7 per cent and 13.6 per cent, respectively), and reported more of each type of structural damage (tables 10A.3.4–5; figure 10.3.2).
- New 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).

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. There is no current data source available for this measure (the most recent available data are for 2006).
- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 2014-15 (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.

Access to clean water, functional sewerage and electricity services are essential services for all communities, affecting services such as education and health, as well as an

⁴ 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.

individual's health (FaHCSIA and CAT 2010). A clean, adequate and reliable supply of water is required for drinking, cooking and washing, and a functional sewerage system prevents sewage from contaminating drinking water and food (Australian Indigenous HealthInfoNet 2008, 2013). Access to a reliable energy supply (generally electricity or gas) is essential for 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 supports 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 comprise key appliances and structures, and include: 'toilets, lights, and drains to taps, showers and kitchens' (Pholeros et al. 2013).

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). Furthermore, concerns have been raised that infrastructure in remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities does not meet the standard generally available in equivalent non-Indigenous communities. A 2009-10⁵ audit of municipal and essential services, involving site visits to 86 remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and 14 non-Indigenous communities of comparable size and location, found that there were differences between remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, 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 ... (DSS 2013).

There is a need for more data allowing comparison between services in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and those in equivalent non-Indigenous communities.

In 2009, COAG agreed to the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA), which included an 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 2009a).

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 2009b). In 2015, the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet reported on progress under the COAG reform agenda, and stated that the NPARIH was on track to achieve its objectives. Since the commencement of NPARIH in 2008 to the end of March 2015, a total of 2662 new houses, and 7051

⁵ The national Municipal and Essential Services Audit (the audit) was agreed to by the Commonwealth, State and NT Governments under the NPARIH in November 2008. The audit was undertaken by a number of audit delivery teams consisting of professional engineers, across each jurisdiction. The Australian Government advised that the audit was conducted in accordance with an audit implementation plan, agreed to by the Commonwealth, State and NT governments during November–December 2009.

refurbishments have been completed (Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet 2015).

Water, sewerage and electricity services in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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). Access to water can be particularly important for community wellbeing, as water can play ‘... a vital role in the cultural, spiritual, emotional and physical wellbeing of rural Aboriginal communities.’ (Jaravani et al. 2016).

There are no current data available for the Steering Committee’s preferred measure of ‘access to common/community water, sewerage and electricity services’. Previous reports have presented data from the 2001 and 2006 ABS Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) (ABS 2007) (tables 10A.3.8–14), however, these CHINS data predate the introduction of the NAHA and NPARIH, and may not be representative of current conditions.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 (COAG 2009a).

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

- working household facilities
- major structural problems.

Nationally in 2014-15, 81.8 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households reported living in houses of an acceptable standard (with similar results in capital cities and other areas). These data were similar to 2008 (85.4 per cent), following an increase from 2012-13 (77.8 per cent) driven by a rise in the proportion of those in areas outside of capital cities (from 76.2 per cent in 2013-14 to 81.4 per cent in 2014-15) (table 10A.3.1).

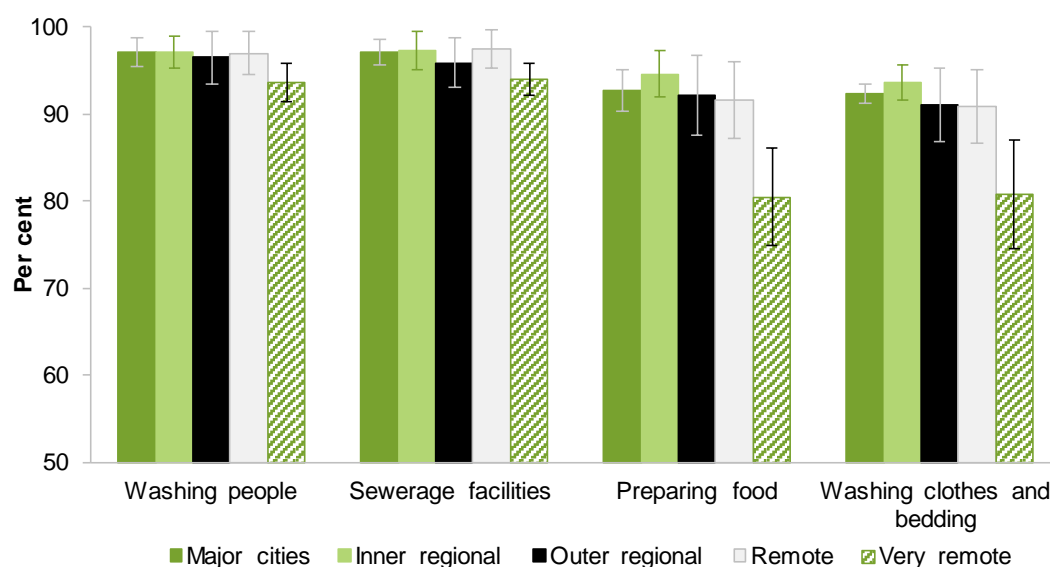
Access to household facilities

Nationally in 2014-15, more than nine in ten Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households reported working household facilities:

- 96.7 per cent for washing people — similar to 2008 (97.8 per cent)
- 96.5 per cent with working sewerage facilities — similar to 2008 (97.7 per cent)
- 91.3 per cent for washing clothes and bedding — decreased from 2008 (93.4 per cent)
- 92.0 per cent for preparing and storing food — similar to 2008 (93.1 per cent) (table 10A.3.2).

In 2014-15, a lower proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in very remote areas reported access to working household facilities, for preparing food and washing clothing/bedding, than those in less remote areas (figure 10.3.1).

Figure 10.3.1 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households reporting access to working household facilities, by remoteness, 2014-15^a



^a Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around the estimate.

Sources: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15; tables 10A.3.3.

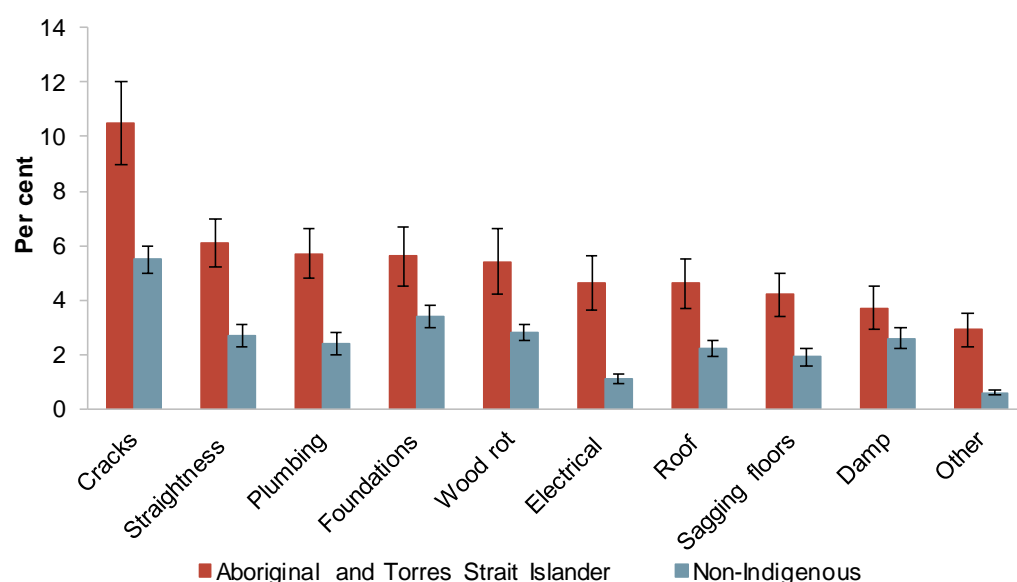
Housing with major structural problems

Nationally in 2014-15, one in four Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households lived in a dwelling with major structural problems (25.7 per cent) (table 10A.3.4), with a larger proportion of households in very remote areas (37.4 per cent) reporting these issues, compared with households in other areas. The most commonly reported problem (in remote and non-remote areas) was major cracks in walls/floors (10.5 per cent) (table 10A.3.7).

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households reporting major structural problems (excluding rising damp, for historical comparisons) in 2014-15 was similar to the proportion in 2008 (26.1 per cent in 2008 and 24.8 per cent in 2014-15), following a decrease from 2012-13 (33.8 per cent) (table 10A.3.4 and 10A.3.6).

In 2014-15, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households reporting at least one type of major structural problem was almost twice that for non-Indigenous households, and with higher proportions reported for each type of structural damage (table 10A.3.4–5; figure 10.3.2).

Figure 10.3.2 **Dwellings with major structural problems, by problem type, by Indigenous status, 2014-15^a**



^a Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals.

Sources: ABS (unpublished) 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey; ABS (unpublished) 2013-14 Survey of Income and Housing; tables 10A.3.4–5.

Future directions in data

Recent data on access to water, sewerage and electricity services are not available. 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 2009b). New data for this measure, whether from the CHINS or a comparable survey, are critical to enable ongoing reporting for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander access to common/community water, sewerage and electricity services.

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Chapter 10 Home environment — attachment

The tables in this file accompany the report, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2016*, prepared by the Productivity Commission for 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/oid2016).

This file is available in both Microsoft Excel and Adobe PDF formats on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/oid2016).

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10A.1 Overcrowding in housing

Table 10A.1.1	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people of all ages, living in overcrowded households, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15
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Table 10A.1.3	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, aged 15 years or over, living in overcrowded households, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15
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10A.3 Access to clean water, functional sewerage and electricity

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Table 10A.1.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people of all ages, living in overcrowded households, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>Aust</i>
2014-15										
Estimate	'000	30.0	5.8	39.3	22.2	4.9	2.1	0.3	36.3	141.4
Proportion	%	13.9	11.6	20.0	25.4	12.9	8.0	5.2	53.0	20.6
Relative standard error	%	15.0	18.9	14.9	9.6	12.7	21.6	47.3	3.8	5.6
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	4.1	4.3	5.8	4.8	3.2	3.4	4.8	4.0	2.3
2012-13										
Estimate	'000	32.9	6.5	40.2	20.0	7.7	1.8	0.5	34.7	144.2
Proportion	%	16.4	14.2	22.2	24.5	21.5	7.8	8.1	53.8	22.6
Relative standard error	%	14.2	16.1	9.7	8.5	13.7	21.0	38.7	4.9	4.9
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	5.8	3.2	6.1	5.1	2.2
2008										
Estimate	'000	27.1	4.8	41.6	20.7	6.6	2.3	0.3	38.9	142.1
Proportion	%	17.6	14.0	28.3	30.0	23.3	12.1	6.7	61.8	27.5
Relative standard error	%	11.5	10.0	11.4	9.0	10.5	22.2	33.2	4.0	4.4
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	4.0	2.7	6.3	5.3	4.8	5.3	4.4	4.8	2.4
2004-05										
Estimate	'000	16.7	3.5	38.8	22.1	6.4	1.8	0.5	38.6	128.3
Proportion	%	11.9	11.9	29.6	32.7	24.1	10.2	11.1	66.2	27.0
Relative standard error	%	17.2	28.6	9.1	7.8	16.0	25.4	26.8	3.2	3.9
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	4.0	6.7	5.3	5.0	7.6	5.1	5.8	4.2	2.1

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(b) Estimates with a relative standard error 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.

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); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15.

TABLE 10A.1.2

Table 10A.1.2 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people of all ages, living in overcrowded households, by remoteness, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>Total</i>
2014-15									
Estimate	'000	36.6	16.6	29.3	82.1	14.1	45.5	59.4	141.4
Proportion	%	15.3	10.8	19.5	15.1	27.2	49.4	41.3	20.6
Relative standard error	%	11.5	18.7	18.4	9.0	11.2	4.1	3.5	5.6
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	3.5	4.0	7.0	2.7	6.0	3.9	2.9	2.3
2012-13									
Estimate	'000	38.3	17.8	28.0	84.1	13.4	46.7	60.1	144.2
Proportion	%	17.1	12.6	20.4	16.7	27.7	53.3	44.2	22.6
Relative standard error	%	10.3	14.6	14.7	7.6	13.7	4.5	4.4	4.9
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	3.5	3.6	5.9	2.5	7.4	4.7	3.8	2.2
2008									
Estimate	'000	25.7	21.6	29.3	76.5	17.9	47.7	65.6	142.1
Proportion	%	15.5	19.3	25.7	19.5	37.5	61.0	52.1	27.5
Relative standard error	%	13.1	17.4	10.8	7.4	9.6	4.2	3.6	4.4
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	4.0	6.6	5.4	2.8	7.1	5.0	3.7	2.4
2004-05									
Estimate	'000	20.9	13.2	27.7	61.8	12.8	53.7	66.5	128.3
Proportion	%	14.5	13.8	25.5	17.7	31.0	63.4	52.8	27.0
Relative standard error	%	11.8	17.2	12.1	7.3	11.8	3.3	3.4	3.9
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	3.4	4.7	6.0	2.5	7.2	4.1	3.5	2.1

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

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

(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).

Table 10A.1.2 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people of all ages, living in overcrowded households, by remoteness, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>Total</i>
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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); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15.

TABLE 10A.1.3

Table 10A.1.3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, aged 15 years or over, living in overcrowded households, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>Aust</i>
2014-15										
Estimate	'000	16.6	3.3	21.3	13.5	2.9	1.2	np	24.0	81.6
Proportion	%	12.0	10.1	17.3	23.8	11.6	7.1	np	51.7	18.4
Relative standard error	%	16.7	19.6	17.5	11.9	12.5	24.5	np	4.4	6.0
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	3.9	3.9	5.9	5.5	2.8	3.4	np	4.5	2.2
2012-13										
Estimate	'000	16.9	3.2	21.8	11.6	4.3	1.1	0.2	22.5	81.5
Proportion	%	13.2	10.9	19.3	21.9	18.5	7.0	6.1	51.8	19.9
Relative standard error	%	15.1	19.4	10.3	9.6	14.9	27.1	41.8	5.6	5.0
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.1	5.4	3.7	5.0	5.7	1.9
2008										
Estimate	'000	14.8	2.5	23.5	12.4	3.5	1.0	0.2	23.7	81.5
Proportion	%	15.4	11.4	26.1	28.5	19.6	8.5	6.3	57.8	25.1
Relative standard error	%	12.6	11.2	11.3	10.2	11.5	25.9	44.0	4.6	4.6
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	3.8	2.5	5.8	5.7	4.4	4.3	5.4	5.2	2.3
2004-05										
Estimate	'000	7.9	1.7	21.9	12.1	3.7	1.1	0.3	24.6	73.4
Proportion	%	9.3	9.2	27.6	28.8	22.4	9.8	10.6	65.1	25.0
Relative standard error	%	18.3	22.5	9.5	9.7	17.9	26.3	29.3	3.8	3.9
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	3.3	4.1	5.1	5.5	7.9	5.1	6.1	4.8	1.9
2002										
Estimate	'000	12.0	2.7	20.0	9.9	3.8	1.2	0.4	22.6	72.6
Proportion	%	14.4	15.5	26.2	25.1	23.9	11.1	14.0	62.5	25.7
Relative standard error	%	17.4	16.5	11.6	10.9	14.1	19.4	21.6	5.6	4.7
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	4.9	5.0	6.0	5.4	6.6	4.2	5.9	6.9	2.4

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(b) Estimates with a relative standard error 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.

np Not published.

Table 10A.1.3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, aged 15 years or over, living in overcrowded households, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>Aust</i>
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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); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15.

TABLE 10A.1.4

Table 10A.1.4 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people of all ages, bedrooms and persons by bedroom, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<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>
2014-15									
Average number of bedrooms per household	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.1
Average number of persons per household	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.0	3.6	2.4
Average number of persons per bedroom	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.8
2012-13									
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
Average number of persons per bedroom	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.0
2008									
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
Average number of persons per bedroom	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.1
2004-05									
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
Average number of persons per bedroom	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.1

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(b) 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); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15.

Table 10A.1.5 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people of all ages: living in overcrowded households, by selected housing tenure, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>
2014-15					
Estimate	'000	23.8	112.5	np	141.4
Proportion	%	13.0	23.5	np	20.6
Relative standard error	%	16.9	5.8	np	5.6
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	4.3	2.7	np	2.3
2012-13					
Estimate	'000	22.2	120.4	1.6	144.2
Proportion	%	12.2	27.1	16.1	22.6
Relative standard error	%	17.9	4.7	48.3	4.9
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	4.3	2.5	15.2	2.2
2008					
Estimate	'000	20.1	120.5	1.3	142.1
Proportion	%	13.7	33.2	17.8	27.5
Relative standard error	%	12.7	4.5	33.2	4.4
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	3.4	2.9	11.6	2.4

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates with a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution.

(b) '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.

(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.

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); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15.

TABLE 10A.1.6

Table 10A.1.6 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, 18 years and over, who reported overcrowding as a stressor in the last 12 months, by remoteness areas, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>Total</i>
2014-15									
Estimate	'000	9.3	3.1	4.9	18.1	2.4	5.6	8.2	26.2
Proportion	%	6.6	3.6	5.7	5.8	7.5	9.8	9.2	6.5
Relative standard error	%	14.1	32.1	22.0	11.1	23.5	15.6	12.2	8.5
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3	3.4	3.0	2.2	1.1
2012-13									
Estimate	'000	11.6	6.2	7.2	25.0	3.5	8.0	11.5	36.5
Proportion	%	9.0	8.1	9.4	8.8	12.0	14.9	13.9	10.0
Relative standard error	%	11.8	14.8	13.9	7.7	17.5	17.1	12.9	6.5
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	2.1	2.3	2.6	1.3	4.1	5.0	3.5	1.3
2008									
Estimate	'000	11.7	5.6	7.0	24.3	3.9	8.6	12.6	36.8
Proportion	%	12.6	9.6	10.8	11.3	14.5	17.9	16.7	12.7
Relative standard error	%	9.7	17.8	11.0	6.9	12.5	13.0	9.8	5.9
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	2.4	3.3	2.3	1.5	3.6	4.6	3.2	1.5
2004-05									
Estimate	'000	8.9	4.6	8.9	22.4	3.5	17.7	21.2	43.6
Proportion	%	11.3	8.9	16.1	12.1	15.8	35.0	29.2	16.9
Relative standard error	%	10.8	18.3	11.0	7.4	25.2	8.6	8.2	5.6
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	2.4	3.2	3.5	1.8	7.8	5.9	4.7	1.9
2002									
Estimate	'000	12.2	4.3	6.5	23.0	5.2	24.1	29.3	52.4
Proportion	%	16.1	8.8	11.4	12.7	24.5	50.2	42.3	20.8
Relative standard error	%	16.7	13.4	10.6	9.8	18.8	9.3	8.4	6.4
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	5.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	9.0	9.2	7.0	2.6

Table 10A.1.6 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, 18 years and over, who reported overcrowding as a stressor in the last 12 months, by remoteness areas, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>Total</i>
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(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

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

(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).

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); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15.

TABLE 10A.1.7

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Households with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander members (b)</i>	<i>Other households (c)</i>	<i>All households</i>
2011				
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
2006				
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
2001				
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

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

(b) A household with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 (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 (b)</i>
2011										
Number (c)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (d)										
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 (e)	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 (e)	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 (e)	no.	8 961	6 560	3 974	1 542	1 370	381	164	438	23 395
Proportion (c) (f)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (d)										
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 (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 (b)</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 (e)	%	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 (e)	%	7.9	6.3	4.9	3.9	4.6	4.5	3.9	8.3	6.1

2006**Number (c)**

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (d)

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 (e)	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 (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 (b)</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 (e)	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 (e)	no.	9 347	6 128	3 393	1 348	1 205	408	157	329	22 325
Proportion (c) (f)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (d)										
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 (e)	%	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 (e)	%	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 (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 (b)</i>
2001										
Number (c)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (d)										
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 (e)	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 (e)	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 (e)	no.	9 506	6 007	3 559	1 429	1 052	355	120	382	22 421
Proportion (c) (f)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (d)										
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 (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 (b)</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 (e)	%	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 (e)	%	7.8	6.5	5.0	3.4	4.4	4.3	3.5	7.7	6.1

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

(b) Australia total includes Other Territories.

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

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

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

.. Not applicable. — 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 (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 (b)</i>
2011										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (c)										
Number (d)										
Fully owned	no.	1 901	291	1 264	539	226	168	8	331	4 728
Being purchased (e)	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 (f)	no.	8 052	1 418	9 292	1 886	855	585	90	1 956	24 134
Other tenure type (g)	no.	401	81	435	319	245	51	16	667	2 215
Total	no.	23 466	4 301	33 015	16 533	5 319	1 741	540	30 583	115 559
Proportion (h)										
Fully owned	%	11.4	7.8	13.6	15.3	11.4	6.3	2.3	27.1	12.0
Being purchased (e)	%	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 (f)	%	16.1	13.0	18.7	14.9	13.0	11.0	8.0	36.7	17.0
Other tenure type (g)	%	6.5	4.9	8.2	9.3	15.8	10.3	12.4	22.0	10.2
Total	%	14.9	12.3	23.5	27.6	19.8	9.5	11.5	61.3	23.4
Non-Indigenous										
Number (d)										
Fully owned	no.	69 014	48 846	20 999	9 386	10 021	2 772	1 262	1 184	163 533
Being purchased (e)	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 (f)	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 (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 (b)</i>
Other tenure type (g)	no.	6 827	5 608	2 649	1 192	1 085	213	143	145	17 879
Total	no.	476 245	299 931	181 175	72 801	65 411	18 971	12 211	10 260	1 137 160
Proportion (h)										
Fully owned	%	4.0	3.4	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.6	6.0	3.1
Being purchased (e)	%	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 (f)	%	15.1	12.0	8.7	7.6	9.4	8.3	7.5	10.7	11.4
Other tenure type (g)	%	4.8	4.8	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.3	3.2	4.1	4.1
Total	%	7.9	6.3	4.9	3.9	4.6	4.5	3.9	8.3	6.1
Not stated										
Number (d)										
Fully owned	no.	1 200	923	378	169	162	43	22	16	2 918
Being purchased (e)	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 (f)	no.	4 124	2 628	1 967	686	571	123	57	115	10 271
Other tenure type (g)	no.	407	469	201	87	89	9	10	21	1 293
Total	no.	8 962	6 560	3 973	1 543	1 367	382	164	440	23 396
2006										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (c)										
Number (d)										
Fully owned	no.	1 496	251	1 334	456	153	169	3	434	4 296
Being purchased (e)	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 (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 (b)</i>
Rented - community	no.	2 791	202	9 153	6 027	1 648	25	22	23 959	43 852
Rented - privately (f)	no.	6 276	1 128	7 457	1 688	702	552	46	1 314	19 168
Other tenure type (g)	no.	258	82	693	311	82	35	—	462	1 937
Total	no.	19 302	3 603	29 189	14 412	5 031	1 697	289	28 801	102 368
Proportion (h)										
Fully owned	%	11.6	8.5	16.5	17.0	9.6	7.1	1.3	35.4	13.4
Being purchased (e)	%	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 (f)	%	16.3	14.5	20.0	16.5	15.1	13.9	5.5	31.1	17.8
Other tenure type (g)	%	4.6	5.3	12.8	9.3	6.4	8.0	—	15.1	9.3
Total	%	15.3	13.1	25.3	28.2	21.9	10.7	8.1	60.4	24.9
Non-Indigenous										
Number (d)										
Fully owned	no.	69 478	50 000	23 944	8 213	10 460	3 189	1 220	1 204	167 792
Being purchased (e)	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 (f)	no.	162 483	84 273	68 906	18 360	17 807	5 288	3 095	2 913	363 151
Other tenure type (g)	no.	6 553	5 179	2 495	1 131	992	300	83	177	16 932
Total	no.	387 936	246 763	155 027	48 479	54 819	17 729	9 177	7 828	927 984
Proportion (h)										
Fully owned	%	4.0	3.6	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.3	1.6	6.6	3.2
Being purchased (e)	%	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 (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 (b)</i>
Rented - community	%	11.2	7.7	10.0	4.3	8.0	8.0	9.2	13.0	9.3
Rented - privately (f)	%	12.6	10.1	8.0	5.2	7.8	7.4	5.5	8.1	9.7
Other tenure type (g)	%	4.4	4.5	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.9	1.9	6.4	3.8
Total	%	6.8	5.6	4.7	2.9	4.1	4.4	3.2	7.1	5.4
Not stated										
Number (d)										
Fully owned	no.	1 454	1 037	454	186	193	72	22	32	3 450
Being purchased (e)	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 (f)	no.	4 077	2 182	1 442	492	377	110	55	71	8 810
Other tenure type (g)	no.	442	425	200	75	96	12	3	18	1 275
Total	no.	9 347	6 129	3 392	1 349	1 204	408	158	330	22 325
2001										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (c)										
Number (d)										
Fully owned	no.	1 847	315	1 328	565	208	195	10	483	4 962
Being purchased (e)	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 (f)	no.	6 333	1 082	8 038	2 061	810	445	96	1 443	20 322
Other tenure type (g)	no.	464	102	826	595	119	38	10	766	2 925
Total	no.	19 735	3 411	28 780	17 397	5 766	1 542	371	30 106	107 182
Proportion (h)										
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 (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 (b)</i>
Being purchased (e)	%	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 (f)	%	19.1	16.5	23.1	20.1	18.7	11.8	10.9	35.4	20.8
Other tenure type (g)	%	12.0	11.2	19.5	23.8	16.5	10.4	12.2	26.9	18.8
Total	%	18.0	14.9	28.3	33.9	27.5	10.3	11.5	64.4	28.8

Non-Indigenous**Number (d)**

Fully owned	no.	120 741	85 167	32 773	13 294	16 891	4 026	1 884	1 579	276 500
Being purchased (e)	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 (f)	no.	176 124	82 114	66 673	18 088	14 771	4 983	2 483	3 176	368 449
Other tenure type (g)	no.	11 515	8 160	3 487	1 453	1 379	330	159	271	26 760
Total	no.	438 441	271 941	153 824	54 713	58 238	17 226	9 516	8 724	1 012 887

Proportion (h)

Fully owned	%	5.4	4.9	3.1	2.4	3.3	2.6	2.1	7.4	4.4
Being purchased (e)	%	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 (f)	%	14.2	11.0	8.3	5.7	7.0	7.3	5.0	8.3	10.6
Other tenure type (g)	%	7.2	6.9	4.6	3.7	4.4	3.9	3.7	9.1	6.1
Total	%	7.8	6.5	5.0	3.4	4.4	4.3	3.5	7.7	6.1

Not stated**Number (d)**

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 (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 (b)</i>
Fully owned	no.	1 895	1 481	662	222	224	89	13	33	4 619
Being purchased (e)	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 (f)	no.	4 483	2 193	1 623	539	305	124	48	118	9 433
Other tenure type (g)	no.	526	466	179	78	90	15	5	15	1 378
Total	no.	9 506	6 009	3 559	1 429	1 052	357	120	382	22 423

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

(b) Australia total includes Other Territories.

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

(d) 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.

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

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (per 100 000 population), 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Crude rate per 100 000 population</i>		
	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2012-13</i>
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	758.3	770.3	744.3
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	15.9	13.5	9.3
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	512.1	466.4	407.6
Diphtheria (A36)	np	1.8	0.7
Whooping cough (A37)	4.4	4.8	5.9
Meningococcal infection (A39)	np	3.3	2.5
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	0.4
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	1.4	0.7
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	2.8	6.9
Scabies (B86)	227.2	220.1	209.8
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	41.0	37.7	44.7
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	34.7	35.4	29.5
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	379.3	385.7	350.5
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	736.0	636.8	716.6
Asthma (J45)	294.9	282.4	297.4
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	43.3	37.0	41.5
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	40.6	36.0	40.5
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	1.7
Total	2 884.0	2 729.1	2 714.6

(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) 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.

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

np Not published.

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), by age, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Australia (all jurisdictions) (d)(e)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	795.6	335.8	573.7	1 157.3	2 247.4	963.6
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	3.3	np	9.7	63.9	50.1	24.4
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	172.0	138.7	551.6	1 233.4	2 265.3	827.5
Diphtheria (A36)	—	—	—	—	np	np
Whooping cough (A37)	8.1	—	np	np	21.5	5.7
Meningococcal infection (A39)	8.5	np	—	—	—	np
Trachoma (A71)	—	—	np	—	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	np	np	np	—	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	—	np	np	6.1	np	np
Scabies (B86)	317.7	68.7	195.7	260.7	336.4	236.9
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	78.7	37.4	22.1	5.3	—	29.4
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	12.2	27.2	58.8	47.2	60.8	43.4
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	720.6	232.5	214.6	152.2	164.6	291.3
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	505.9	183.5	672.9	1 501.1	2 963.1	1 096.5
Asthma (J45)	429.7	120.3	238.9	307.9	343.6	287.9
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	21.9	10.9	36.7	89.2	257.7	78.7
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	21.1	10.2	32.9	84.0	246.9	74.2
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	3.4	1.6	np	—	np
Total	2 889.6	1 139.2	2 451.2	4 518.1	8 209.4	3 669.3
Non-Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	394.6	350.4	425.3	570.8	1 803.0	612.2
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	1.3	5.3	7.7	5.8	11.6	6.0
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	73.9	56.0	91.4	283.1	1 364.2	287.7

TABLE 10A.2.2

Table 10A.2.2 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), by age, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Australia (all jurisdictions) (d)(e)
Diphtheria (A36)	–	np	np	0.1	–	np
Whooping cough (A37)	6.2	0.5	0.8	1.9	5.7	2.7
Meningococcal infection (A39)	1.7	3.6	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.1
Trachoma (A71)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.3
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.7
Scabies (B86)	3.8	2.6	2.0	3.4	16.7	4.6
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.7
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.3	0.9	2.2	11.0	47.5	9.4
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	439.0	176.5	88.8	48.4	91.7	159.3
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	265.4	67.8	124.5	265.4	1 505.8	352.5
Asthma (J45)	446.2	77.4	75.7	91.8	119.7	158.6
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	6.7	6.6	9.2	27.1	270.7	46.1
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	6.5	6.3	8.5	24.3	258.4	43.7
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.9
Total	1609.94	735.94	809.03	1246.42	4934.91	1574.65

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

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

TABLE 10A.2.2

Table 10A.2.2 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), by age, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)

	<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>	Australia (all jurisdictions) (d)(e)
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- Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

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), by age, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Australia (all jurisdictions) (d) (e)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	849.0	360.2	530.8	1 024.7	2 232.2	929.4
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	np	np	9.0	36.9	np	13.5
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	146.0	134.6	399.8	1 067.2	1 755.9	656.4
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	np	—	—	0.6
Whooping cough (A37)	12.4	np	np	np	np	4.7
Meningococcal infection (A39)	4.5	np	np	np	—	1.7
Trachoma (A71)	np	—	—	—	np	1.1
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.4	—	—	np	—	1.0
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.8	2.9	15.2	11.3	12.1	9.2
Scabies (B86)	309.8	81.2	159.7	234.4	213.9	202.2
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	76.3	52.0	24.7	6.6	.	31.6
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	16.9	26.3	38.8	46.3	32.3	33.4
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	689.7	196.5	161.4	136.1	177.6	263.8
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	528.0	212.9	653.9	1 503.9	2 506.7	1 027.8
Asthma (J45)	460.8	107.5	214.8	326.1	246.2	282.4
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	22.3	11.4	37.7	86.0	238.2	74.3
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	22.3	11.4	36.0	86.0	222.0	71.0
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	np	np	—	1.7
Total	2 945.0	1 165.4	2 138.8	4 199.8	7 035.7	3 338.0
Non-Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	415.5	341.8	403.6	539.7	1 910.6	615.2
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	1.6	4.5	8.0	4.9	12.4	6.0
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	71.1	51.0	85.0	257.7	1 232.6	261.3
Diphtheria (A36)	—	—	np	np	0.2	np

TABLE 10A.2.3

Table 10A.2.3 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 100 000 population), by age, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Australia (all jurisdictions) (d) (e)
Whooping cough (A37)	9.3	0.3	1.0	1.5	5.7	3.2
Meningococcal infection (A39)	3.0	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.3
Trachoma (A71)	np	—	np	np	—	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.1	0.6	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.3
Scabies (B86)	5.7	4.5	2.1	4.0	15.3	5.3
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.6
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.3	1.0	2.3	10.3	46.9	9.1
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	411.4	176.3	79.9	40.7	81.6	148.1
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	215.1	59.5	100.2	225.1	1 402.1	310.5
Asthma (J45)	449.9	71.3	67.7	78.8	113.4	152.0
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	5.5	6.9	7.3	23.4	241.0	40.4
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	5.4	6.7	6.9	21.1	230.0	38.3
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8
Total	1 556.3	707.0	740.6	1 132.5	4 771.0	1 490.2

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

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

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 10A.2.4

Table 10A.2.4 **Hospitalisations for selected types of environmentally based diseases, by remoteness, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote	Australian total
	Number			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	1 497	1 966	1 972	5 470
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	3	58	52	115
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	844	1 330	1 484	3 694
Diphtheria (A36)	1	—	—	1
Whooping cough (A37)	13	13	6	32
Meningococcal infection (A39)	12	7	6	25
Trachoma (A71)	—	—	2	2
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	5	8	3	16
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	2	1	12	16
Scabies (B86)	155	366	1 100	1 639
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	13	64	218	296
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	19	61	164	250
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	739	1 107	886	2 736
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	1 032	1 890	2 360	5 309
Asthma (J45)	701	917	506	2 127
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	87	128	91	312
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	82	120	85	293
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	4	6	1	11
Total	4 910	7 582	8 181	20 803
Non-Indigenous (d)				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	105 734	41 091	2 276	150 171
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	1 061	301	24	1 447
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	50 735	22 221	975	74 415
Diphtheria (A36)	8	—	—	8
Whooping cough (A37)	448	177	8	636
Meningococcal infection (A39)	187	56	3	247
Trachoma (A71)	—	—	—	—
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	253	51	2	316
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	122	22	—	151
Scabies (B86)	768	321	19	1 138
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	106	35	9	150
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	1 674	722	35	2 471
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	24 558	9 719	847	35 472
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	59 384	27 503	1 532	88 904
Asthma (J45)	26 111	8 547	581	35 423
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	9 509	2 437	79	12 051
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	9 099	2 202	76	11 402
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	136	54	2	198
Total	268 059	108 575	6 186	385 470

TABLE 10A.2.4

Table 10A.2.4 **Hospitalisations for selected types of environmentally based diseases, by remoteness, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Australian total</i>
Crude rate per 100 000 (e)				
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	591.6	612.8	1 337.4	758.3
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	np	18.1	35.3	15.9
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	333.6	414.6	1 006.5	512.1
Diphtheria (A36)	np	–	–	np
Whooping cough (A37)	5.1	4.1	4.1	4.4
Meningococcal infection (A39)	4.7	2.2	4.1	3.5
Trachoma (A71)	–	–	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	2.0	2.5	np	2.2
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	np	8.1	2.2
Scabies (B86)	61.3	114.1	746.0	227.2
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	5.1	20.0	147.9	41.0
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	7.5	19.0	111.2	34.7
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	292.1	345.0	600.9	379.3
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	407.8	589.1	1 600.6	736.0
Asthma (J45)	277.0	285.8	343.2	294.9
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	34.4	39.9	61.7	43.3
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	32.4	37.4	57.7	40.6
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	1.9	np	1.5
Total	1 940.4	2 363.2	5 548.4	2 884.0
Non-Indigenous (e)				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	640.0	675.7	583.0	655.7
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	6.4	5.0	6.2	6.3
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	307.1	365.4	249.8	324.9
Diphtheria (A36)	0.1	–	–	0.0
Whooping cough (A37)	2.7	2.9	2.1	2.8
Meningococcal infection (A39)	1.1	0.9	np	1.1
Trachoma (A71)	–	–	–	–
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	1.5	0.8	np	1.4
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.7	0.4	–	0.7
Scabies (B86)	4.7	5.3	4.9	5.0
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.6	0.6	2.3	0.7
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	10.1	11.9	9.0	10.8
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	148.7	159.8	217.0	154.9
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	359.5	452.3	392.4	388.2
Asthma (J45)	158.1	140.6	148.8	154.7
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	57.6	40.1	20.2	52.6
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	55.1	36.2	19.5	49.8
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.8	0.9	np	0.9
Total	1 622.6	1 785.4	1 584.6	1 683.2

TABLE 10A.2.4

Table 10A.2.4 **Hospitalisations for selected types of environmentally based diseases, by remoteness, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Australian total</i>
Age standardised rate per 100 000 (e)				
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	862.7	804.1	1 480.9	963.6
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	np	28.3	50.7	24.4
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	595.8	690.4	1 436.8	827.5
Diphtheria (A36)	np	–	–	np
Whooping cough (A37)	np	np	np	5.7
Meningococcal infection (A39)	np	np	np	np
Trachoma (A71)	–	–	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	np	np	np
Scabies (B86)	64.7	130.6	748.9	236.9
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	np	12.9	110.6	29.4
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	np	25.1	122.4	43.4
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	222.3	259.5	481.5	291.3
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	675.2	906.0	2 165.3	1 096.5
Asthma (J45)	259.8	263.1	374.9	287.9
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	72.4	69.9	103.1	78.7
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	69.3	64.6	98.5	74.2
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	np	np
Total	2644.8	3045.1	6590.1	3669.3
Non-Indigenous (e)				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	610.3	604.6	596.2	612.2
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	6.1	4.9	np	6.0
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	285.0	289.4	260.9	287.7
Diphtheria (A36)	np	–	–	np
Whooping cough (A37)	2.7	2.7	np	2.7
Meningococcal infection (A39)	1.1	1.0	np	1.1
Trachoma (A71)	–	–	–	–
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	1.5	0.8	np	1.3
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.7	np	–	0.7
Scabies (B86)	4.4	4.8	np	4.6
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.7	0.6	np	0.7
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	9.3	9.0	9.7	9.4
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	150.7	171.6	229.0	159.3
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	339.4	373.4	409.9	352.5
Asthma (J45)	162.4	143.6	152.0	158.6
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	53.1	31.3	22.7	46.1
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	50.8	28.3	21.7	43.7
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.8	1.0	np	0.9
Total	1 556.3	1 576.9	1 643.7	1 574.7

Table 10A.2.4 Hospitalisations for selected types of environmentally based diseases, by remoteness, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Australian total</i>
	Rate ratio (f)			
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	1.4	1.3	2.5	1.6
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	np	5.7	np	4.1
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	2.1	2.4	5.5	2.9
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	np	np
Whooping cough (A37)	np	np	np	2.1
Meningococcal infection (A39)	np	np	np	np
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	np	np	np
Scabies (B86)	14.6	27.3	np	51.3
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	np	23.0	np	43.2
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	np	2.8	12.6	4.6
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.8
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.0	2.4	5.3	3.1
Asthma (J45)	1.6	1.8	2.5	1.8
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	1.4	2.2	4.6	1.7
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	1.4	2.3	4.5	1.7
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	np	np
Total	1.7	1.9	4.0	2.3

(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. 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.2.5

Table 10A.2.5 **Hospitalisations for selected types of environmentally based diseases, by remoteness, 2013-14 (a), (b), (c)**

	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote	Australian total
	Number			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	1 436	1 934	2 038	5 439
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	14	33	48	95
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	749	1 175	1 343	3 293
Diphtheria (A36)	1	5	7	13
Whooping cough (A37)	7	10	17	34
Meningococcal infection (A39)	6	12	5	23
Trachoma (A71)	—	—	4	4
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	2	5	3	10
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	5	3	12	20
Scabies (B86)	138	338	1 051	1 554
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	11	62	192	266
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	27	38	179	250
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	711	1 142	864	2 723
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	818	1 651	2 001	4 496
Asthma (J45)	642	860	487	1 994
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	81	92	85	261
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	80	88	83	254
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	2	1	—	3
Total	4 428	7 028	7 694	19 270
Non-Indigenous (d)				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	103 424	41 235	2 504	148 188
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	1 032	203	12	1 346
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	47 496	20 514	924	69 320
Diphtheria (A36)	6	1	—	7
Whooping cough (A37)	325	145	19	490
Meningococcal infection (A39)	145	67	6	220
Trachoma (A71)	1	1	1	3
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	211	56	8	282
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	136	25	10	174
Scabies (B86)	871	314	31	1 239
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	109	31	8	149
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	1 640	631	42	2 362
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	23 858	9 987	848	35 048
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	49 283	23 902	1 231	74 845
Asthma (J45)	24 585	8 158	489	33 401
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	8 517	2 289	53	10 886
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	8 081	2 103	46	10 256
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	137	53	1	192
Total	250 285	103 328	6 005	362 095

TABLE 10A.2.5

Table 10A.2.5 **Hospitalisations for selected types of environmentally based diseases, by remoteness, 2013-14 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Australian total</i>
Crude rate per 100 000 (e)				
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	581.1	618.2	1 394.6	770.3
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	5.7	10.6	32.9	13.5
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	303.1	375.6	919.0	466.4
Diphtheria (A36)	np	1.6	4.8	1.8
Whooping cough (A37)	2.8	3.2	11.6	4.8
Meningococcal infection (A39)	2.4	3.8	3.4	3.3
Trachoma (A71)	–	–	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	1.6	np	1.4
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	2.0	np	8.2	2.8
Scabies (B86)	55.9	108.0	719.2	220.1
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	4.5	19.8	131.4	37.7
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	10.9	12.2	122.5	35.4
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	287.7	365.0	591.2	385.7
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	331.0	527.8	1 369.3	636.8
Asthma (J45)	259.8	274.9	333.3	282.4
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	32.8	29.4	58.2	37.0
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	32.4	28.1	56.8	36.0
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	–	np
Total	1 791.9	2 246.5	5 265.0	2 729.1
Non-Indigenous (e)				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	637.9	687.0	648.9	656.2
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	6.4	3.4	3.1	6.0
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	292.9	341.8	239.5	306.9
Diphtheria (A36)	0.0	np	–	0.0
Whooping cough (A37)	2.0	2.4	4.9	2.2
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.0
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	1.3	0.9	2.1	1.3
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.8	0.4	2.6	0.8
Scabies (B86)	5.4	5.2	8.0	5.5
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.7	0.5	2.1	0.7
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	10.1	10.5	10.9	10.5
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	147.1	166.4	219.8	155.2
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	304.0	398.2	319.0	331.4
Asthma (J45)	151.6	135.9	126.7	147.9
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	52.5	38.1	13.7	48.2
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	49.8	35.0	11.9	45.4
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.8	0.9	np	0.9
Total	1 543.6	1 721.6	1 556.2	1 603.3

TABLE 10A.2.5

Table 10A.2.5 **Hospitalisations for selected types of environmentally based diseases, by remoteness, 2013-14 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Australian total</i>
Age standardised rate per 100 000 (e)				
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	819.2	805.6	1 477.6	949.3
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	np	18.0	36.8	18.7
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	529.3	615.0	1 330.9	745.5
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	np	np
Whooping cough (A37)	np	np	np	4.0
Meningococcal infection (A39)	np	np	np	np
Trachoma (A71)	—	—	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	np	np	np
Scabies (B86)	54.0	124.2	684.8	219.7
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	np	13.0	99.1	26.8
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	np	16.7	125.7	43.2
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	213.9	269.6	463.4	290.1
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	538.1	804.5	1 754.3	924.1
Asthma (J45)	226.1	242.7	370.5	266.0
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	66.1	56.9	87.5	67.2
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	65.4	52.8	85.7	64.7
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	—	np
Total	2 343.4	2 826.1	5 991.6	3 348.5
Non-Indigenous (e)				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	612.5	617.4	664.8	616.3
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	6.1	3.4	np	5.7
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	275.2	274.5	241.5	275.2
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	—	np
Whooping cough (A37)	2.0	2.3	np	2.1
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.9	1.2	np	1.0
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	1.3	0.9	np	1.2
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.8	np	np	0.8
Scabies (B86)	5.2	4.8	8.3	5.2
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.7	0.5	np	0.7
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	9.4	8.0	10.4	9.2
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	149.1	180.4	239.7	159.7
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	289.5	328.6	331.0	303.0
Asthma (J45)	155.8	140.7	134.6	151.8
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	49.1	30.2	14.6	42.9
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	46.6	27.8	12.8	40.4
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.8	0.9	np	0.8
Total	1 491.6	1 536.1	1 612.4	1 511.3

Table 10A.2.5 Hospitalisations for selected types of environmentally based diseases, by remoteness, 2013-14 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Australian total</i>
	Rate ratio (f)			
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	1.3	1.3	2.2	1.5
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	np	5.3	np	3.3
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.9	2.2	5.5	2.7
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	np	np
Whooping cough (A37)	np	np	np	1.9
Meningococcal infection (A39)	np	np	np	np
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	np	np	np
Scabies (B86)	10.4	26.0	82.6	42.3
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	np	26.6	np	40.0
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	np	2.1	12.1	4.7
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.8
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	1.9	2.4	5.3	3.0
Asthma (J45)	1.5	1.7	2.8	1.8
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	1.3	1.9	6.0	1.6
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	1.4	1.9	6.7	1.6
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	np	np
Total	1.6	1.8	3.7	2.2

(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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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.2.6

Table 10A.2.6 **Hospitalisations for selected types of environmentally based diseases, by remoteness, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote	Australian total
	Number			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				
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
Total	4 142	6 998	7 535	18 766
Non-Indigenous (d)				
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
Total	240 273	101 381	6 092	350 004

Table 10A.2.6 **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>Australian total</i>
Crude rate per 100 000 (e)				
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	553.5	625.4	1 302.2	744.3
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	3.7	9.2	18.0	9.3
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	264.3	348.8	758.1	407.6
Diphtheria (A36)	–	np	np	0.7
Whooping cough (A37)	5.0	6.2	6.9	5.9
Meningococcal infection (A39)	2.1	2.3	3.5	2.5
Trachoma (A71)	–	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	–	np	0.7
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	2.9	4.3	19.3	6.9
Scabies (B86)	54.7	116.4	653.8	209.8
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	6.2	22.0	156.0	44.7
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	5.4	11.1	105.6	29.5
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	245.3	341.6	541.3	350.5
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	341.0	575.6	1 619.8	716.6
Asthma (J45)	261.0	294.4	360.4	297.4
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	40.2	32.5	62.1	41.5
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	39.4	31.5	60.8	40.5
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	2.0	np	1.7
Total	1 715.9	2 293.9	5 202.4	2 714.6
Non-Indigenous (e)				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	633.2	690.0	619.0	652.2
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	6.6	3.4	8.4	6.2
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	281.1	308.0	220.9	289.2
Diphtheria (A36)	0.1	np	–	0.1
Whooping cough (A37)	2.8	4.3	6.0	3.2
Meningococcal infection (A39)	1.2	1.6	1.8	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	2.4	1.3
Scabies (B86)	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.5
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.6
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	9.7	11.2	8.1	10.3
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	134.6	158.7	230.6	144.2
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	306.3	413.3	369.9	337.8
Asthma (J45)	147.7	146.2	148.8	148.0
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	50.6	32.2	13.9	45.1
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	48.5	29.1	11.8	42.8
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.8	0.9	np	0.8
Total	1 510.2	1 706.4	1 592.6	1 574.4

Table 10A.2.6 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>Australian total</i>
Age standardised rate per 100 000 (e)				
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	836.9	816.1	1 398.5	929.4
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	np	13.2	28.1	13.5
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	496.1	577.1	1 102.3	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	2 120.6	1 027.8
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
Total	2 317.9	2 815.7	5 966.8	3 338.0
Non-Indigenous (e)				
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
Total	1 463.4	1 535.7	1 660.4	1 490.2

Table 10A.2.6 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>Australian total</i>
	Rate ratio (f)			
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)	np	np	np	np
Whooping cough (A37)	np	np	np	1.5
Meningococcal infection (A39)	np	np	np	np
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	np	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
Total	1.6	1.8	3.6	2.2

(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. 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.2.7

Table 10A.2.7 **Age standardised hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (per 100 000 population), 2004-05 to 2014-15 (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09) (e)	985.0	970.9	946.1	869.8	805.1	828.5	716.0	432.2	381.3	416.9	383.0
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	24.2	np	14.2	19.7	24.0	20.1	14.7	14.4	21.9	17.9	21.5
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	842.5	765.8	675.9	668.0	678.1	699.4	622.7	609.7	605.0	655.0	545.5
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	0.6	1.0	2.5	0.9	0.7	2.9	2.0	2.3	1.9
Whooping cough (A37)	5.9	4.1	4.6	12.6	9.2	8.3	18.0	4.4	5.8	5.6	7.4
Meningococcal infection (A39)	np	np	1.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	4.7	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.5
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	1.1	1.1	2.2	0.8	1.7	0.8	2.1	2.0	1.8
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	np	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.1	4.0	1.4
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	np	9.6	6.1	5.8	6.1	8.5	5.8	9.5	9.8	9.7
Scabies (B86)	247.9	229.9	210.3	244.2	223.6	203.7	180.7	218.3	221.5	213.1	203.1
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	30.6	27.9	33.1	26.2	24.5	22.6	17.5	20.1	21.8	21.8	17.6
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	43.1	43.3	32.3	37.0	35.9	36.8	35.7	38.9	41.9	41.4	36.8
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	300.1	297.9	272.5	287.9	264.8	256.5	256.3	258.6	232.9	262.9	248.2
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	1 126.5	945.8	1 061.0	1 143.7	1 126.8	970.5	977.4	953.6	926.5	998.9	1 011.7
Asthma (J45)	296.4	274.2	291.7	306.1	296.9	291.3	283.2	300.2	279.5	326.7	318.3
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	80.1	70.1	75.0	68.2	52.1	50.0	48.5	35.9	40.0	30.2	36.9
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	75.5	67.4	71.5	66.3	49.0	47.4	47.5	33.7	35.6	29.3	34.4
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.7
Total	3 760.8	3 440.3	3 430.0	3 474.6	3 365.3	3 196.2	3 001.6	2 752.5	2 652.5	2 854.9	2 705.8
Other (f)											
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09) (e)	621.0	623.2	623.1	630.4	596.8	569.7	487.4	213.4	261.4	245.4	212.0
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	5.9	5.4	5.7	5.5	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.5	6.1
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	290.6	278.5	265.1	254.2	243.7	254.4	242.0	233.5	217.4	222.1	220.0
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

TABLE 10A.2.7

Table 10A.2.7 Age standardised hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (per 100 000 population), 2004-05 to 2014-15 (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05
Whooping cough (A37)	2.8	2.2	3.2	5.6	7.2	5.5	6.0	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.9
Meningococcal infection (A39)	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.3
Trachoma (A71)	–	np	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.8
Scabies (B86)	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.9	4.2	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.6
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.5	9.6
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	161.5	161.9	150.8	168.4	155.1	155.0	157.2	172.2	154.0	167.8	159.3
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	357.1	306.7	314.3	324.2	332.5	301.3	308.0	307.6	271.4	298.4	306.4
Asthma (J45)	160.5	153.6	154.5	162.4	161.7	165.1	154.5	163.3	157.0	165.4	163.0
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	47.1	43.7	41.3	42.7	39.0	36.1	35.7	33.1	31.9	28.3	27.0
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	44.6	41.3	39.2	40.2	36.6	33.6	33.1	30.7	29.3	25.9	24.2
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8
Total	1 595.9	1 530.1	1 511.4	1 546.7	1 499.4	1 453.3	1 359.8	1 120.6	1 093.2	1 128.5	1 087.8

(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) 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.

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

Table 10A.2.7 Age standardised hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (per 100 000 population), 2004-05 to 2014-15 (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05
(e) 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.											
(f) Other' includes those identified as non-Indigenous and those with Indigenous status not stated.											
– Nil or rounded to zero. np Not available.											

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 10A.2.8 Deaths from diseases associated with poor environmental health, age standardised death rates, by State and Territory, 2010-2014 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (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	32.3	22.9	27.0	30.2	25.2	27.4
Qld (j)	42.0	41.9	41.9	23.4	21.2	22.2
WA	78.4	49.7	61.7	23.5	19.5	21.3
SA	60.0	41.0	49.6	30.2	27.0	28.4
NT	55.3	86.5	73.0	21.0	16.7	19.1
Total (k)	45.8	41.0	43.0	27.5	23.6	25.4

(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: 2010-12 (final), 2013 (revised) and 2014 (preliminary). For further information see Explanatory Notes 52-54 and Technical Note, Causes of Death Revisions, 2012 and 2013 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2014 (cat. no. 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous data.

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

(i) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population have been derived by subtracting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates/projections from total estimated resident population and should be used with care, as these data include people for whom Indigenous status was 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.

Table 10A.2.8 Deaths from diseases associated with poor environmental health, age standardised death rates, by State and Territory, 2010-2014 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (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) 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.

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.2.9 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>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (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	24.4	21.2	22.6
WA (k)	69.9	50.0	58.3	22.0	18.8	20.3
SA	61.7	34.2	45.5	29.7	25.6	27.3
NT	51.5	80.7	67.2	31.4	18.9	25.5
Total (l)	46.3	38.6	41.7	27.6	23.0	25.0

- (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 2010-12 (final). For further information see Explanatory Notes 52-54 and Technical Note, Causes of Death Revisions, 2012 and 2013 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2014 (cat. no. 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous data.
- (h) Although most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander all causes mortality rate.
- (i) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population have been derived by subtracting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates/projections from total estimated resident population and should be used with care, as these data include people for whom Indigenous status was 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.

Table 10A.2.9 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>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (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. These data were released on 22 June, 2012 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 3303.0). These adjusted data have 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.						

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.2.10 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>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (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
Total (k)	58.0	47.6	52.2	32.2	25.8	28.6

- (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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous data.
- (h) Although most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander all causes mortality rate.
- (i) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population have been derived by subtracting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates/projections from total estimated resident population and should be used with care, as these data include people for whom Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was not stated.

Table 10A.2.10 **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>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (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. These data were released on 22 June, 2012 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 3303.0). These adjusted data have 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.						

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 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by location, by State and Territory, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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 (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
2014-15										
Number of households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
Capital city	no.	22 214	9 875	22 611	11 572	7 418	3 707	2 687	4 273	84 114
Balance of state	no.	53 892	10 093	48 791	14 069	5 486	6 915	na	8 688	148 168
Total (d)	no.	76 690	19 829	71 134	25 635	12 933	10 643	2 687	13 014	232 204
Total number of households										
Capital city	no.	27 987	11 520	25 529	14 449	9 382	4 400	3 232	5 171	101 796
Balance of state	no.	64 660	12 919	57 226	18 046	6 741	8 324	na	13 855	182 068
Total (d)	no.	93 073	24 612	82 726	32 437	16 037	12 820	3 232	18 951	283 943
Proportion of households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
Capital city	%	79.4	85.7	88.6	80.1	79.1	84.2	83.2	82.6	82.6
Balance of state	%	83.3	78.1	85.3	78.0	81.4	83.1	na	62.7	81.4
Total (d)	%	82.4	80.6	86.0	79.0	80.6	83.0	83.2	68.7	81.8
Relative standard error										
Number of households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
Capital city	%	12.2	5.3	13.1	6.5	6.0	11.9	5.7	9.1	5.2
Balance of state	%	6.4	5.4	6.7	8.1	8.8	8.5	na	5.6	3.3
Total (d)	%	3.9	3.4	4.0	4.8	4.3	4.0	5.7	4.8	2.0
Total number of households										
Capital city	%	11.5	4.5	12.5	5.2	4.8	11.1	4.2	6.5	4.8
Balance of state	%	6.2	4.3	6.1	5.6	6.8	7.5	na	3.6	2.9
Total (d)	%	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.6	4.2	3.1	1.5
Proportion of households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
Capital city	%	4.2	2.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.4	3.8	6.3	1.9
Balance of state	%	1.4	3.2	2.8	5.8	5.7	3.9	na	4.3	1.6
Total (d)	%	2.4	2.2	2.3	3.7	2.8	3.0	3.8	3.7	1.3

TABLE 10A.3.1

Table 10A.3.1 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by location, by State and Territory, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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 (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Number of households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
Capital city	±	5 310	1 024	5 787	1 467	873	865	299	759	8 494
Balance of state	±	6 743	1 065	6 364	2 220	947	1 149	na	950	9 485
Total (d)	±	5 843	1 322	6 787	2 421	1 086	830	299	1 227	9 013
Total number of households										
Capital city	±	6 283	1 021	6 255	1 485	874	954	266	658	9 532
Balance of state	±	7 891	1 091	6 787	1 965	892	1 225	na	981	10 232
Total (d)	±	5 581	1 268	5 245	1 935	1 008	644	266	1 147	8 248
Proportion of households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
Capital city	±	6.5	4.6	6.6	5.9	5.7	7.2	6.2	10.2	3.1
Balance of state	±	2.3	4.9	4.6	8.9	9.0	6.4	na	5.2	2.5
Total (d)	±	3.9	3.4	3.9	5.8	4.5	5.0	6.2	5.0	2.1
2012-13										
Number of households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
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
Total (d)	no.	69 811	19 016	58 300	22 589	13 548	10 167	2 296	11 313	207 041
Total number of households										
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
Total (d)	no.	89 166	23 493	74 212	30 521	16 248	12 064	2 834	17 651	266 187
Proportion of households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
Capital city	%	77.6	77.6	80.7	84.0	84.6	84.0	81.0	82.6	80.4

TABLE 10A.3.1

Table 10A.3.1 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by location, by State and Territory, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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 (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Balance of state	%	78.6	84.5	77.6	66.2	81.9	84.5	na	57.7	76.2
Total (d)	%	78.3	80.9	78.6	74.0	83.4	84.3	81.0	64.1	77.8
Relative standard error										
Location		Number of households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
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
Total (d)	%	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.9	4.3	3.4	9.0	6.5	2.0
Total number of households										
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
Total (d)	%	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.5	6.5	3.8	1.3
Proportion of households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
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
Total (d)	%	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.6	6.3	4.8	1.5
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Number of households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
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
Total (d)	±	6 000	1 520	4 306	2 178	1 151	672	407	1 443	8 183
Total number of households										
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
Total (d)	±	4 651	1 406	4 199	1 879	1 047	595	364	1 303	6 913
Proportion of households living in houses of an acceptable standard										

TABLE 10A.3.1

Table 10A.3.1 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by location, by State and Territory, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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 (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
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
Total (d)	±	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.9	3.6	4.3	10.0	6.1	2.2
2008										
Number of households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
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
Total (d)	no.	53 332	13 353	45 784	17 982	9 617	8 256	1 818	10 840	160 981
Total number of households										
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
Total (d)	no.	64 341	15 819	53 179	21 956	11 710	9 323	1 985	15 108	193 421
Proportion of households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
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
Total (d)	%	82.9	84.4	86.1	81.9	82.1	88.6	91.6	71.8	83.2
Relative standard error										
Number of households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
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
Total (d)	%	3.9	2.6	4.6	4.2	4.2	3.7	7.6	4.8	1.9
Total number of households										
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
Total (d)	%	2.7	2.0	4.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	7.0	3.7	1.5
Proportion of households living in houses of an acceptable standard										

TABLE 10A.3.1

Table 10A.3.1 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by location, by State and Territory, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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 (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</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
Total (d)	%	2.3	1.7	1.9	2.6	3.0	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.0
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Number of households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
Capital city	±	3 872	481	3 000	1 050	486	819	271	525	5 058
Balance of state	±	4 617	564	3 841	1 186	739	951	na	891	6 333
Total (d)	±	4 077	680	4 128	1 480	792	599	271	1 020	5 995
Total number of households										
Capital city	±	4 266	457	3 246	971	518	907	272	519	5 370
Balance of state	±	4 720	564	4 072	999	626	1 006	na	1 020	6 518
Total (d)	±	3 405	620	4 378	1 291	689	530	272	1 096	5 687
Proportion of households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
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
Total (d)	±	3.7	2.8	3.2	4.2	4.8	3.3	3.9	3.4	1.6

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(b) 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.

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

(d) Includes not stated.

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); ABS (unpublished) 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

TABLE 10A.3.2

Table 10A.3.2 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, access to household facilities, by State/Territory, 2002, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>
2014-15										
Estimate										
Total households	'000	93.1	24.6	82.7	32.4	16.0	12.8	3.2	19.0	283.9
Proportion										
Has working facilities for washing people	%	96.9	94.2	97.8	96.1	96.2	95.8	95.3	94.6	96.7
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	93.4	90.5	92.4	88.5	89.4	92.0	92.5	82.1	91.3
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (c)	%	93.0	91.7	93.3	92.4	92.3	93.8	92.8	80.7	92.0
Has working sewerage facilities	%	96.8	94.4	97.7	96.0	96.2	96.7	92.4	95.4	96.5
Total households	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error										
Has working facilities for washing people	%	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.1	–	0.6
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.1	2.3	2.2	3.4	0.8
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (c)	%	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.0
Has working sewerage facilities	%	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	2.3	–	0.6
Total households	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Has working facilities for washing people	±	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.8	–	1.2
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	±	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.7	1.9	4.2	3.9	5.5	1.5
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (c)	±	3.2	2.6	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.6	4.6	3.5	1.8
Has working sewerage facilities	±	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.9	2.5	2.4	4.1	–	1.2
Total households	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012-13										
Estimate										

TABLE 10A.3.2

Table 10A.3.2 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, access to household facilities, by State/Territory, 2002, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>
Total households	'000	89.2	23.5	74.2	30.5	16.2	12.1	2.8	17.7	266.2
		Proportion								
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 (c)	%	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
		Relative standard error								
Has working facilities for washing people	%	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	–	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 (c)	%	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	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		95 per cent confidence intervals								
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 (c)	±	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	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008		Estimate								
Total households	'000	64.3	15.8	53.2	22.0	11.7	9.3	2.0	15.1	193.4
		Proportion								

TABLE 10A.3.2

Table 10A.3.2 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, access to household facilities, by State/Territory, 2002, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>
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
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
Relative standard error										
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	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 per cent confidence intervals										
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 (c)	±	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	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002										
Estimate										
Total households	'000	55.9	12.3	44.2	20.9	9.6	8.2	1.9	12.6	165.7
Proportion										
Has working facilities for washing people	%	99.4	100.0	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.7	99.6	94.0	99.0

TABLE 10A.3.2

Table 10A.3.2 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, access to household facilities, by State/Territory, 2002, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>
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 (c)	%	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
Relative standard error										
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
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (c)	%	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	%
95 per cent confidence intervals										
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 (c)	±	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	±

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(b) There were differences in the question methodology between NATSISS 2002, 2008 and 2014-15 and AATSIHS 2012-13 when asking about functional household facilities. In 2002, households were asked about the presence of working facilities and in 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 households were asked about the absence of working facilities.

(c) 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, 2012-13 and 2014-15. Therefore, when comparing the proportion of households with working facilities for preparing food between 2002 and both 2008, and 2012-13 and 2014-15, caution should be used.

TABLE 10A.3.2

Table 10A.3.2 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, access to household facilities, by State/Territory, 2002, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>
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.. Not available. - 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); ABS (unpublished) 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

TABLE 10A.3.3

Table 10A.3.3 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, access to household facilities, by remoteness areas, 2002, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>Australia</i>
2014-15									
Total households	'000	108.2	68.6	64.6	241.5	18.8	23.7	42.5	283.9
					Estimate				
					Proportion				
Has working facilities for washing people	%	97.1	97.1	96.5	96.8	97.0	93.7	95.4	96.7
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	92.3	93.6	91.0	92.2	90.9	80.8	85.2	91.3
Has working facilities for preparing food (c)	%	92.7	94.6	92.1	93.1	91.7	80.5	85.4	92.0
Has working sewerage facilities	%	97.1	97.3	95.9	96.7	97.4	94.0	95.7	96.5
Total households	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
					Relative standard error				
Has working facilities for washing people	%	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.6
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	0.6	1.1	2.3	0.8	2.4	4.0	2.1	0.8
Has working facilities for preparing food (c)	%	1.3	1.5	2.6	1.0	2.5	3.6	1.7	1.0
Has working sewerage facilities	%	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.6
Total households	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					95 per cent confidence intervals				
Has working facilities for washing people	±	1.6	1.8	3.0	1.3	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.2
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	±	1.1	2.0	4.2	1.5	4.2	6.3	3.6	1.5
Has working facilities for preparing food (c)	±	2.4	2.7	4.6	1.9	4.4	5.6	2.9	1.8
Has working sewerage facilities	±	1.5	2.2	2.9	1.3	2.2	1.9	1.0	1.2
Total households	±	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2012-13									

TABLE 10A.3.3

Table 10A.3.3 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, access to household facilities, by remoteness areas, 2002, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>Australia</i>
Estimate									
Total households	'000	105.8	62.7	56.8	225.3	18.5	22.4	40.9	266.2
Proportion									
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 (c)	%	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
Relative standard error									
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 (c)	%	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	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95 per cent confidence intervals									
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 (c)	±	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	±	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008									
Estimate									

TABLE 10A.3.3

Table 10A.3.3 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, access to household facilities, by remoteness areas, 2002, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>Australia</i>
Total households	'000	72.6	45.0	43.1	160.7	15.6	17.1	32.8	193.4
					Proportion				
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	%	94.4	94.5	94.3	94.4	91.4	85.1	88.1	93.4
Has working facilities for preparing food (c)	%	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
					Relative standard error				
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 (c)	%	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	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					95 per cent confidence intervals				
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 (c)	±	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	±	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2002					Estimate				
Total households	'000	59.0	37.8	39.7	136.5	12.1	17.0	29.2	165.7

TABLE 10A.3.3

Table 10A.3.3 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, access to household facilities, by remoteness areas, 2002, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	Unit	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	Australia
Proportion									
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
Relative standard error									
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	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95 per cent confidence intervals									
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 (c)	±	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	±	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(b) There were differences in the question methodology between NATSISS 2002, 2008, 2014-15 and AATSIHS 2012-13 when asking about functional household facilities. In 2002, households were asked about the presence of working facilities and in 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 households were asked about the absence of working facilities.

TABLE 10A.3.3

Table 10A.3.3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, access to household facilities, by remoteness areas, 2002, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>Australia</i>
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(c) 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, 2012-13 and 2014-15. Therefore, when comparing the proportion of households with working facilities for preparing food between 2002 and 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15, 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); ABS (unpublished) 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

TABLE 10A.3.4

Table 10A.3.4 **Dwellings with major structural problems, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, by State/Territory, 2014-15 (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>
		Proportion								
Rising damp (c)	%	5.5	2.5	1.5	5.4	5.0	7.4	6.1	1.7	3.7
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	11.4	11.3	7.9	11.2	14.7	7.9	9.7	10.9	10.5
Sinking/moving foundations	%	6.7	10.2	4.2	3.4	6.9	4.0	7.7	1.9	5.6
Sagging floors	%	4.8	6.9	2.8	3.4	4.7	5.0	np	2.9	4.2
Walls or windows not straight	%	6.9	7.5	3.1	5.7	7.8	8.5	6.7	8.3	6.1
Wood rot/termite damage	%	5.4	6.1	5.7	4.8	4.1	4.9	4.0	4.6	5.4
Major electrical problems	%	5.1	2.6	4.0	5.5	4.9	3.2	np	8.2	4.6
Major plumbing problems	%	5.0	5.5	5.0	7.2	7.6	2.2	5.9	9.7	5.7
Major roof defect	%	5.5	4.2	4.6	4.3	2.2	2.4	5.6	4.9	4.6
Other major structural problems	%	3.2	2.2	1.8	3.1	3.5	2.1	np	7.2	2.9
Total with structural problems (c) (d)	%	27.8	27.4	22.7	24.5	27.0	24.7	23.4	30.0	25.7
No structural problems (c)	%	71.5	71.8	76.9	74.4	72.7	74.3	76.3	69.7	73.4
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp)	%	26.2	26.9	21.9	24.0	27.0	22.1	20.6	29.6	24.8
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Relative standard error								
Rising damp (c)	%	17.0	33.2	45.3	30.4	21.9	19.3	35.9	36.4	10.8
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	14.0	13.7	18.6	16.7	14.8	20.3	27.9	16.1	7.2
Sinking/moving foundations	%	18.1	15.1	28.3	29.1	20.1	29.5	25.4	28.9	10.3
Sagging floors	%	21.8	17.8	25.8	27.4	29.6	24.6	np	29.7	10.2
Walls or windows not straight	%	17.6	16.4	25.1	21.5	18.4	18.7	36.6	19.8	8.0
Wood rot/termite damage	%	22.1	20.6	25.1	24.5	35.3	25.3	38.6	22.2	10.8
Major electrical problems	%	21.5	34.5	27.6	19.4	23.1	27.9	np	12.2	10.7
Major plumbing problems	%	17.3	21.0	17.9	18.3	20.8	37.3	35.0	12.6	8.2

TABLE 10A.3.4

Table 10A.3.4 **Dwellings with major structural problems, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, by State/Territory, 2014-15 (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>
Major roof defect	%	20.1	24.5	23.5	26.4	38.8	33.9	33.8	21.4	10.5
Other major structural problems	%	20.8	39.7	36.2	32.8	27.7	33.5	np	23.9	11.4
Total with structural problems (c) (d)	%	8.6	9.0	11.5	9.5	9.7	10.9	15.8	9.1	4.7
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp)	%	2.7	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.9	4.0	4.1	4.5	1.8
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (e)	%	9.0	9.1	11.1	9.5	9.7	11.1	17.5	9.3	4.6
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Rising damp (c)	±	1.8	1.7	1.3	3.2	2.1	2.8	4.3	1.2	0.8
Major cracks in walls/floors	±	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.7	4.3	3.1	5.3	3.4	1.5
Sinking/moving foundations	±	2.4	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.3	3.8	1.0	1.1
Sagging floors	±	2.0	2.4	1.4	1.8	2.7	2.4	np	1.7	0.8
Walls or windows not straight	±	2.4	2.4	1.5	2.4	2.8	3.1	4.8	3.2	0.9
Wood rot/termite damage	±	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.4	3.1	2.0	1.2
Major electrical problems	±	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.7	np	2.0	1.0
Major plumbing problems	±	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.6	3.1	1.6	4.1	2.4	0.9
Major roof defect	±	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.6	3.7	2.0	0.9
Other major structural problems	±	1.3	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.4	np	3.4	0.6
Total with structural problems (c) (d)	±	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.3	7.2	5.4	2.4
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp)	±	3.7	4.4	5.8	6.3	7.0	5.8	6.2	6.1	2.7
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (e)	±	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.1	4.8	7.1	5.4	2.2

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates with a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

TABLE 10A.3.4

Table 10A.3.4 Dwellings with major structural problems, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, by State/Territory, 2014-15 (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>
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(b) In the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 are 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.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

TABLE 10A.3.5

Table 10A.3.5 Dwellings with major structural problems, non-Indigenous households, by State/Territory, 2013-14 (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>
		Proportion								
Rising damp (c)	%	3.5	2.3	1.3	4.1	1.3	3.8	1.1	2.4	2.6
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	5.7	7.3	3.6	7.3	3.0	4.4	5.1	5.6	5.5
Sinking/moving foundations	%	3.6	4.3	3.0	2.8	1.3	3.7	1.0	3.2	3.4
Sagging floors	%	1.8	2.9	1.6	1.0	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.9
Walls or windows not straight	%	2.9	3.6	2.2	2.2	1.4	4.3	np	np	2.7
Wood rot/termite damage	%	2.7	2.6	4.1	2.9	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.5	2.8
Major electrical problems	%	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.9	0.6	1.1
Major plumbing problems	%	2.5	2.8	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.0	3.9	3.1	2.4
Major roof defect	%	2.0	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	3.3	3.2	2.3	2.2
Other major structural problems	%	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.0	np	np	0.6
Total with structural problems (c) (d)	%	14.5	15.5	11.6	15.1	9.4	14.7	13.1	12.8	13.6
No structural problems (c)	%	84.7	83.9	87.6	83.9	89.7	84.7	86.2	86.1	85.6
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp)	%	13.1	14.7	11.2	13.5	8.7	13.6	12.6	12.2	12.7
Total non-Indigenous households (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total non-Indigenous households (e)	'000	2 691.9	2 180.0	1 692.6	656.5	895.5	196.2	62.1	140.9	8 515.7
		Relative standard error								
Rising damp (c)	%	11.8	15.2	18.8	12.3	28.0	12.3	47.1	26.2	7.4
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	7.8	9.1	11.8	8.6	15.7	14.2	26.4	14.5	4.6
Sinking/moving foundations	%	10.5	11.6	11.3	16.2	25.1	15.1	57.8	21.6	6.3
Sagging floors	%	17.9	11.4	18.8	26.1	25.6	16.6	55.0	31.7	8.2
Walls or windows not straight	%	12.4	12.6	16.1	15.1	21.4	12.4	np	np	6.9
Wood rot/termite damage	%	14.4	13.2	11.0	15.3	19.9	17.9	40.2	28.3	5.9
Major electrical problems	%	20.2	19.9	22.7	28.6	32.3	22.3	39.4	42.7	10.8

TABLE 10A.3.5

Table 10A.3.5 Dwellings with major structural problems, non-Indigenous households, by State/Territory, 2013-14 (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>
Major plumbing problems	%	12.9	13.0	16.8	21.4	22.4	17.7	28.3	20.3	7.7
Major roof defect	%	15.5	14.4	15.8	18.6	18.4	15.6	27.9	24.4	7.0
Other major structural problems	%	48.5	32.6	28.3	32.7	29.2	28.5	np	np	13.6
Total with structural problems (c) (d)	%	5.0	6.6	6.5	7.0	8.5	8.0	13.5	8.6	2.9
No structural problems (c)	%	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.4	2.0	1.2	0.5
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp)	%	5.5	6.5	6.3	7.2	8.8	8.4	14.5	9.1	2.9
Total non-Indigenous households (e)	%
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Rising damp (c)	±	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.4
Major cracks in walls/floors	±	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.2	2.6	1.6	0.5
Sinking/moving foundations	±	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.4
Sagging floors	±	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.3
Walls or windows not straight	±	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	np	np	0.4
Wood rot/termite damage	±	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.3
Major electrical problems	±	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.2
Major plumbing problems	±	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	2.1	1.2	0.4
Major roof defect	±	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.8	1.1	0.3
Other major structural problems	±	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	np	np	0.1
Total with structural problems (c) (d)	±	1.4	2.0	1.5	2.1	1.6	2.3	3.5	2.2	0.8
No structural problems (c)	±	1.5	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.7	2.3	3.5	2.0	0.8
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp)	±	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.2	3.6	2.2	0.7
Total non-Indigenous households (e)	±

TABLE 10A.3.5

Table 10A.3.5 **Dwellings with major structural problems, non-Indigenous households, by State/Territory, 2013-14 (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>
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(a) Estimates with a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(b) A non-Indigenous household is defined as an occupied private dwelling where none of the permanent residents 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.

.. Not available. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2013-14 Survey of Income and Housing.

TABLE 10A.3.6

Table 10A.3.6 **Dwellings with major structural problems, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, by State/Territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (non-Indigenous, 2008) (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>
2012-13										
		Proportion								
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
Total with structural problems (c) (d)	%	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
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp)	%	33.0	31.9	33.8	37.0	34.5	26.9	27.3	39.5	33.8
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Relative standard error								
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

TABLE 10A.3.6

Table 10A.3.6 **Dwellings with major structural problems, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, by State/Territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (non-Indigenous, 2008) (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>
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
Total with structural problems (c) (d)	%	8.0	8.3	6.4	7.1	7.9	10.6	18.0	7.6	3.6
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp)	%	8.5	8.5	6.5	7.3	8.4	11.2	18.2	7.4	3.8
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (e)	%
95 per cent confidence intervals										
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
Total with structural problems (c) (d)	±	5.5	5.4	4.4	5.3	5.7	6.6	10.2	6.0	2.5
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp)	±	5.5	5.3	4.3	5.3	5.7	5.9	9.7	5.8	2.5
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (e)	±

TABLE 10A.3.6

Table 10A.3.6 **Dwellings with major structural problems, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, by State/Territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (non-Indigenous, 2008) (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>
2008										
						Estimate				
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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
						Proportion				
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households										
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
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp) (e) (f)	%	27.2	27.3	24.2	27.8	27.5	21.7	14.1	27.4	26.1
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous households										
Total with structural problems	%	15.8	20.9	10.8	14.6	18.1	19.1	13.9	12.0	16.1
						Relative standard error				
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households										
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

TABLE 10A.3.6

Table 10A.3.6 **Dwellings with major structural problems, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, by State/Territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (non-Indigenous, 2008) (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>
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
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp) (e) (f)	%	8.8	6.1	8.6	9.4	10.8	11.2	21.6	8.5	4.1
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (d)	%
Non-Indigenous households										
Total with structural problems	%	5.8	5.9	8.5	8.2	6.9	10.8	14.8	23.1	3.3
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households										
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
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp) (e) (f)	±	4.7	3.3	4.1	5.1	5.8	4.8	6.0	4.6	2.1
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (d)	±
Non-Indigenous households										
Total with structural problems	±	1.8	2.4	1.8	2.4	2.4	4.0	4.0	5.4	1.0

TABLE 10A.3.6

Table 10A.3.6 Dwellings with major structural problems, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households, by State/Territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (non-Indigenous, 2008) (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>
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(a) Estimates with a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(b) In the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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 are 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.

.. Not available. - 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.3.7

Table 10A.3.7 Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>
2014-15									
					Estimate				
	'000	108.2	68.6	64.6	241.5	18.8	23.7	42.5	283.9
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (e)									
Total non-Indigenous households	'000	6 072.9	1 546.9	808.1	8 427.9	87.8	..	87.8	8 515.7
					Proportion				
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households									
Rising damp (c)	%	5.5	3.1	2.7	4.1	2.9	1.7	2.2	3.7
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	11.7	9.3	9.2	10.3	9.8	13.3	11.5	10.5
Sinking/moving foundations	%	5.9	6.1	5.6	6.0	3.6	3.7	3.4	5.6
Sagging floors	%	4.3	3.6	4.8	4.1	3.3	5.0	4.0	4.2
Walls or windows not straight	%	6.1	5.0	5.6	5.7	4.3	11.8	8.5	6.1
Wood rot/termite damage	%	5.5	5.7	4.8	5.3	4.6	6.4	5.6	5.4
Major electrical problems	%	4.2	3.7	4.6	4.1	5.0	10.3	8.0	4.6
Major plumbing problems	%	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.9	5.4	12.8	9.7	5.7
Major roof defect	%	5.4	3.8	3.3	4.4	4.5	6.0	5.5	4.6
Other major structural problems	%	3.4	2.2	1.7	2.5	3.7	7.0	5.4	2.9
Total with structural problems (c) (f) (g)	%	26.4	24.1	22.9	24.7	23.3	37.4	31.0	25.7
Total with no structural problems (c)	%	72.4	75.5	75.7	74.4	76.8	62.1	68.4	73.4
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp) (f) (g)	%	25.2	23.1	22.1	23.7	22.7	37.3	30.6	24.8
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous households (h)									
Total with structural problems	%	12.0	13.1	16.2	12.6	16.2	..	16.2	12.7
Total with no structural problems	%	86.1	85.4	82.3	85.6	82.2	..	82.2	85.6

TABLE 10A.3.7

Table 10A.3.7 Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>
Relative standard error									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households									
Rising damp (c)	%	13.9	29.1	29.7	11.5	29.1	29.0	21.4	10.8
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	10.6	15.6	20.5	8.5	14.6	12.5	10.0	7.2
Sinking/moving foundations	%	15.2	21.6	23.8	11.2	28.0	24.6	20.5	10.3
Sagging floors	%	17.3	19.9	23.3	11.6	24.5	20.3	17.4	10.2
Walls or windows not straight	%	15.6	20.2	17.8	9.5	21.5	15.5	13.0	8.0
Wood rot/termite damage	%	19.5	25.3	25.5	13.0	21.4	18.0	13.6	10.8
Major electrical problems	%	18.4	25.4	30.9	13.8	20.6	12.2	10.0	10.7
Major plumbing problems	%	13.1	22.3	18.1	10.4	19.9	11.3	10.1	8.2
Major roof defect	%	16.0	31.3	29.4	13.0	21.8	17.2	12.6	10.5
Other major structural problems	%	18.0	28.1	33.8	14.5	18.6	21.2	17.2	11.4
Total with structural problems (c) (f) (g)	%	6.8	11.4	12.6	5.6	7.7	6.7	5.6	4.7
Total with no structural problems (c)		3.3	2.3	3.9	2.0	3.8	4.6	2.8	1.8
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp) (f) (g)	%	7.1	10.4	12.9	5.5	7.9	6.7	5.7	4.6
Non-Indigenous households (h)									
Total with structural problems	%	4.0	5.9	7.1	3.0	24.8	..	24.8	2.9
Total with no structural problems	%	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.5	4.9	..	4.9	0.5
95 per cent confidence intervals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households									
Rising damp (c)	±	1.5	1.8	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.8
Major cracks in walls/floors	±	2.4	2.8	3.7	1.7	2.8	3.3	2.3	1.5
Sinking/moving foundations	±	1.8	2.6	2.6	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.1
Sagging floors	±	1.5	1.4	2.2	0.9	1.6	2.0	1.4	0.8
Walls or windows not straight	±	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.8	3.6	2.2	0.9

TABLE 10A.3.7

Table 10A.3.7 Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>
Wood rot/termite damage	±	2.1	2.8	2.4	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.5	1.2
Major electrical problems	±	1.5	1.8	2.8	1.1	2.0	2.5	1.6	1.0
Major plumbing problems	±	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.0	2.1	2.8	1.9	0.9
Major roof defect	±	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.3	0.9
Other major structural problems	±	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.3	2.9	1.8	0.6
Total with structural problems (c) (f) (g)	±	3.5	5.4	5.6	2.7	3.5	4.9	3.4	2.4
Total with no structural problems (c)	±	4.7	3.4	5.8	2.9	5.8	5.6	3.7	2.7
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp) (f) (g)	±	4.7	3.4	5.8	2.9	5.8	5.6	3.7	2.7
Non-Indigenous households (h)									
Total with structural problems	±	0.9	1.5	2.3	0.7	7.9	..	7.9	0.7
Total with no structural problems	±	1.0	1.5	2.4	0.8	7.9	..	7.9	0.8
2012-13									
Estimate									
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (e)	'000	105.8	62.7	56.8	225.3	18.5	22.4	40.9	266.2
Total non-Indigenous households	'000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proportion									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households									
Rising damp	%	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

TABLE 10A.3.7

Table 10A.3.7 Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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	%	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
Total with structural problems (f) (g)	%	31.6	34.1	36.4	33.5	45.0	47.0	46.1	35.4
Total with no structural problems	%	68.1	65.1	63.4	66.1	54.7	51.8	53.1	64.1
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp) (f) (g)	%	30.2	30.8	35.2	31.6	44.2	46.6	45.5	33.8
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous households (h)									
Total with structural problems	%
Relative standard error									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households									
Rising damp	%	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
Total with structural problems (f) (g)	%	6.4	8.6	8.0	4.3	7.0	6.6	4.8	3.6
Total with no structural problems	%	2.9	4.4	4.6	2.1	5.8	6.1	4.2	2.0

TABLE 10A.3.7

Table 10A.3.7 Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp) (f) (g)	%	6.7	8.9	8.4	4.5	7.2	6.7	4.9	3.8
Non-Indigenous households (h)									
Total with structural problems	%
95 per cent confidence intervals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households									
Rising damp	±	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
Total with structural problems (f)	±	4.0	5.7	5.7	2.8	6.2	6.1	4.3	2.5
Total with no structural problems	±	3.9	5.7	5.7	2.8	6.3	6.2	4.4	2.5
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp) (f) (g)	±	4.0	5.4	5.8	2.8	6.2	6.1	4.4	2.5
Non-Indigenous households (h)									
Total with structural problems	±

2008

Estimate

TABLE 10A.3.7

Table 10A.3.7 Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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
Proportion									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households									
Rising damp	%	6.6	4.8	2.7	5.1	..	..	..	..
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
Total with structural problems (f)	%	25.5	22.4	28.6	25.4	..	..	..	..
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp) (f) (g)	%	24.3	21.3	27.9	24.5	30.0	37.7	34.0	26.1
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous households									
Total with structural problems	%	16.0	15.1	17.7	16.0	26.5	..	..	16.1
Relative standard error									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households									
Rising damp	%	15.3	17.5	21.0	10.4	..	..	..	..
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	10.1	15.6	12.8	7.0	21.8	11.4	10.8	5.9

TABLE 10A.3.7

Table 10A.3.7 Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>
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
Total with structural problems (f)	%	7.3	10.4	7.4	4.6	..	..	..	..
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp) (f) (g)	%	7.7	10.5	7.4	4.8	12.4	8.6	6.6	4.1
Non-Indigenous households									
Total with structural problems	%	4.5	7.3	9.7	3.3	17.7	..	..	3.3
95 per cent confidence intervals									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households									
Rising damp	±	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.0	..	..	..	..
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
Total with structural problems (f)	±	3.6	4.6	4.1	2.3	..	..	..	..

TABLE 10A.3.7

Table 10A.3.7 Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (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>
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp) (f) (g)	±	3.7	4.4	4.0	2.3	7.3	6.4	4.4	2.1
Non-Indigenous households									
Total with structural problems	±	1.4	2.2	3.4	1.0	9.2	..	..	1.0

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates with a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with a relative standard error 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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 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-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander household is defined as a household containing no permanent residents who identified 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) 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 the 2007-08 and 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); ABS (unpublished) 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, ABS (unpublished) Survey of Income and Housing 2013-14.

TABLE 10A.3.8

Table 10A.3.8 **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)	54.0	57.0	62.0	57.0	70.0	95.0	186.0	15.3	209.0	17.6
Bore water	13.0	10.0	27.0	21.0	744.0	663.0	784.0	64.5	694.0	58.5
Rain water tank(s)	2.0	2.0	7.0	7.0	44.0	32.0	53.0	4.4	41.0	3.5
River/reservoir etc	7.0	6.0	5.0	3.0	87.0	48.0	99.0	8.1	57.0	4.8
Well or spring	1.0	—	4.0	2.0	46.0	37.0	51.0	4.2	39.0	3.3
Carted water	np	—	np	12.0	np	15.0	np	np	27.0	2.3
Other organised water supply	—	—	4.0	—	18.0	3.0	22.0	1.8	3.0	0.3
No organised water supply	—	—	—	1.0	21.0	8.0	21.0	1.7	9.0	0.8
All communities (c)	77.0	75.0	109.0	104.0	1 030.0	1 008.0	1 216.0	100.0	1 187.0	100.0

(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.3.9

Table 10A.3.9 **Water restrictions and interruptions, in discrete Indigenous communities, by reported usual population, 2006 (a), (b)**

<i>Communities with a population of:</i>										
<i>Unit</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 restrictions										
<i>Experienced water restrictions</i>										
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
<i>Did not experience water restrictions</i>	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										
<i>Experienced water interruption</i>										
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.3.9

Table 10A.3.9 **Water restrictions and interruptions, in discrete Indigenous communities, by reported usual population, 2006 (a), (b)**

<i>Communities with a population of:</i>										
	<i>Unit</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>
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
Frequency of water interruptions										
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
All communities	no.	865	123	92	71	19	17	322	1 187	92 960

(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.

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

TABLE 10A.3.9

Table 10A.3.9 **Water restrictions and interruptions, in discrete Indigenous communities, by reported usual population, 2006 (a), (b)**

Unit	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			

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

TABLE 10A.3.10

Table 10A.3.10 **Testing of drinking water in discrete Indigenous communities, by reported usual population, 2006 (a)**

<i>Communities with a population of:</i>										
	<i>Unit</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
All communities (d)	no.	865	123	92	71	19	17	322	1 187	92 960
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.3.11

Table 10A.3.11 **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 disposal	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
All communities (a)	77	75	109	104	1 030	1 008	1 216	100.0	1 187	100.0

(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.3.12

Table 10A.3.12 **Sewerage system overflows or leakages in discrete Indigenous communities, by usual population, 2006 (a), (b)**

Communities with a population of:										
	Unit	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1000 or more	Total communities with 50 or more	All communities	Reported usual population
Sewerage system overflows or leakages										
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	52461
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
All communities	no.	865	123	92	71	19	17	322	1 187	92 960

(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.

TABLE 10A.3.12

Table 10A.3.12 **Sewerage system overflows or leakages in discrete Indigenous communities, by usual population, 2006 (a), (b)**

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

(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.3.13

Table 10A.3.13 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)
	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
All communities	57	3	124	91	271	641	1 187	..

(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.3.14

Table 10A.3.14 **Electricity supply and interruptions in discrete Indigenous communities, by usual population, 2006 (a), (b)**

<i>Communities with a population of:</i>										
	<i>Unit</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

TABLE 10A.3.14

Table 10A.3.14 **Electricity supply and interruptions in discrete Indigenous communities, by usual population, 2006 (a), (b)**

<i>Communities with a population of:</i>										<i>Reported usual population</i>
	<i>Unit</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>	
Total communities with no electricity interruption	no.	25	34	20	6	1	4	65	90	14 761
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
All communities	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.