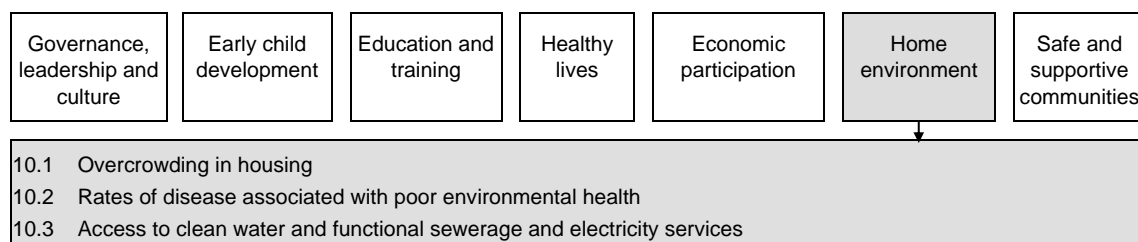

10 Home environment

Strategic areas for action



Environmental conditions in the home are key to the wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Environmental health relates to physical, chemical and biological factors external to a person which potentially affect their health (WHO 2020). Better environmental health can have positive outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and is especially beneficial for children’s physical and emotional wellbeing.

The following indicators (included in this chapter) cover some factors that can affect the home environments and environmental health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

- 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, enable practices that lead to good health.

The home environment can influence outcomes in several headline indicators, including:

- 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).

Conversely, other 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 influence, or be influenced by, outcomes in other strategic 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 (<http://www.pc.gov.au/oid2020>).

References

WHO (World Health Organization) 2020, *Environmental Health*, http://www.searo.who.int/topics/environmental_health/en/ (accessed 18 June 2020).

10.1 Overcrowding in housing¹

Box 10.1.1 Key messages

- Safe and secure housing is essential for people's wellbeing. Overcrowded housing affects health, education and social outcomes, including by jeopardising personal safety and security.
- However, there are cultural and social factors that influence the way housing is used by different Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. On average, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have larger household sizes. This difference is likely to be motivated by a strong connection to family and a culture of sharing accommodation, and so some people might prefer living with more people in a household.
- Overcrowding in Australia is measured using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard, which will reflect the culture and preferences of some, but not all, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
- Around one in five Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Australia live in overcrowded housing, although in remote areas it is around two in five.
- Overcrowding rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have decreased over time, and the gap to non-Indigenous people has narrowed.
- Nationally, overcrowding is most common for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in social housing. However, the rates of overcrowding by tenure type vary across jurisdictions.
- Some of the key housing practices that may contribute to reducing overcrowding for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people include increasing the stock of available social housing, addressing housing affordability for other forms of housing tenures, and ensuring that social housing design is culturally appropriate and suited to the local Aboriginal and Torres Strait community needs by involving the local community in the design process.

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.

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 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS), with the most recent available data for 2018-19 (all jurisdictions and remoteness).

Supplementary data are also available from the ABS Census of Population and Housing, with the most recent data for 2016 (all jurisdictions by remoteness). Survey and Census data are not directly comparable. Supplementary information is also provided for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years or over (for comparable time series back to 2002) and for overcrowding as a stressor.

Safe and secure housing is essential for people’s wellbeing. Overcrowded housing can have detrimental effects on health, education and social outcomes, including by jeopardising personal safety and security.

- Overcrowded housing is an environmental factor that contributes to higher rates of preventable and infectious diseases² (Hall et al. 2020; Harford-Mills, MacRae and Drew 2019; Lowell et al. 2018; The Royal Australian College of General Practitioners and NACCHO 2018) and can exacerbate the severity of illnesses and need for hospitalisation (Quilty et al. 2019).
- Overcrowding is associated with poor cognitive development and poorer reading test performance among elementary and middle school children (Brackertz 2016). Overcrowded housing is also linked to lower levels of school attendance and educational achievement (Lowell et al. 2018; Silburn et al. 2018; Wilson 2013).
- Overcrowding from visitors staying extended periods can occasionally lead to antisocial behaviour, which can result in higher levels of family violence (Moran et al. 2016), and sexual abuse against children can be due to opportunistic behaviour by additional adults in the house (Blagg et al. 2018).

For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, measured ‘overcrowding’ may occur for cultural and social reasons, and may not necessarily reduce wellbeing in all cases. The housing occupancy standard used for this report (box 10.1.3) will reflect the culture and preferences of some, but not all, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.³

Box 10.1.3 Housing occupancy standard

The Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) is sensitive to both household size and composition in determining housing requirements. The measure assesses the bedroom requirements of a household by specifying that:

- there should be no more than two persons per bedroom
- a household of one unattached individual may reasonably occupy a bed-sit (i.e. 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 room
- children five years of age or over, of different sexes, should not share a bedroom

(continued next page)

¹ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to the Expert Reference Panel on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Environmental Health, which reviewed a draft of this section of the Report.

² Diseases such as childhood kidney disease, eye diseases, childhood hearing impairments, rheumatic fever and heart disease as well as psychological stress.

³ See ‘future directions in data’ for more information.

Box 10.1.3 (continued)

The Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) is sensitive to both household size and composition in determining housing requirements. The measure assesses the bedroom requirements of a household by specifying that:

- 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.

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

Source: ABS (2016).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have larger household sizes relative to non-Indigenous people (table 10A.1.7). These larger household sizes are likely to be caused by a strong connection to family and a culture of sharing resources, including accommodation (AIHW 2019; Moran et al. 2016). Research has found wellbeing benefits for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who live with a supportive network of people (The Royal Australian College of General Practitioners and NACCHO 2018).

Providing accommodation for visiting family or kin is one reason for these larger household sizes (Moran et al. 2016). A case study of four communities found that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in overcrowded homes were typically providing accommodation for visiting kinfolk (Memmott, Birdsall-Jones and Greenop 2012). The main reasons for kin visiting included visiting family, accessing services and attending important ceremonies and events. Visits could be relatively short or could last for extended periods of time. Accommodation was also provided for kin while they waited for other housing options to become available. There are social and cultural benefits of accommodating visiting kin; however, long term overcrowding is associated with higher levels of stress for household members (Memmott et al. 2011; Memmott, Birdsall-Jones and Greenop 2012).

Overcrowded housing may also hide the prevalence of homelessness. For example, the authors of a small study in NSW stated that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people ‘rely on their social networks to avoid primary homelessness⁴, often living with family and friends for extended periods of time’ (Anderson et al. 2016). The AIHW (2019) found that living in ‘severely crowded’ dwellings⁵ was the main type of homelessness experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

National data on overcrowding are based on the number of bedrooms in houses. However, it is important to acknowledge the importance of other inside and outside living areas for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. They often utilise backyards and living spaces in the house as sleeping spaces and for social, cultural and climatic reasons (Fien et al. 2011;

⁴ The ABS define primary homelessness where people do not have conventional accommodation, for example, they are living in the streets, in deserted buildings, improvised dwellings, under bridges, or in parks (ABS 2011)

⁵ Severely crowded dwellings are those that need four or more extra bedrooms.

Memcott, Birdsall-Jones and Greenop 2012; O'Rourke and Nash 2019). Houses with adequate indoor living spaces or backyards may temporarily ease the pressures of overcrowding.

Around one in five Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people live in overcrowded housing, although in remote areas it is around two in five

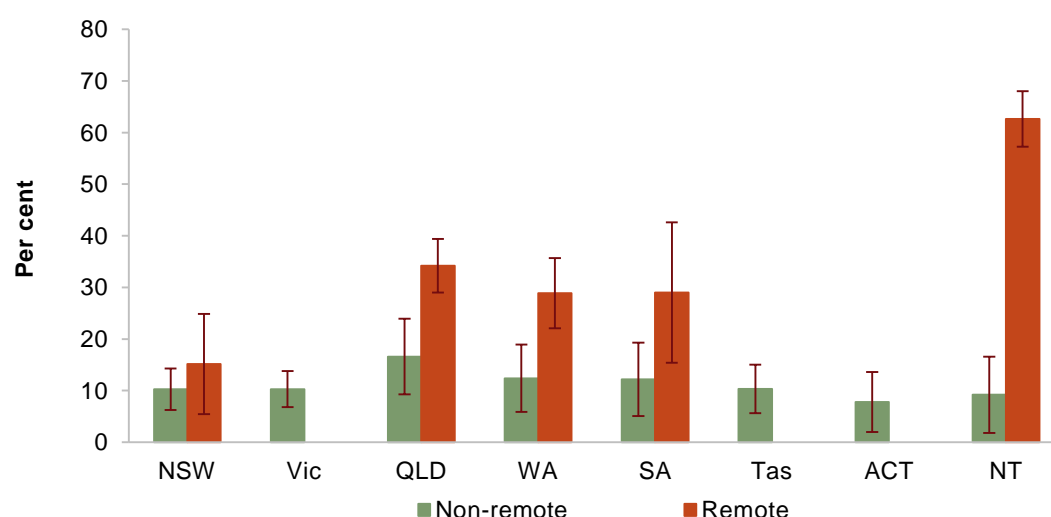
Around one in five Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people live in overcrowded housing. Nationally in 2018-19, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people of all ages living in overcrowded households was 18 per cent (table 10A.1.1).

Overcrowding increases with remoteness for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. In 2018-19, 13 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in non-remote areas were in overcrowded houses; this increased to 42 per cent in remote areas (table 10A.1.2).

The rate of overcrowding varies considerably across and within jurisdictions; the Northern Territory has the greatest disparity of overcrowding for people living in remote areas compared with non-remote areas (figure 10.1.1).

Overcrowding rates are influenced by, among other things, government housing policies and infrastructure spending. Box 10.1.4 provides a case study of how the Northern Territory Government is working with traditional owners on Groote Eylandt to reduce overcrowding through appropriate housing design.

Figure 10.1.1 Rates of overcrowding for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by remoteness area, 2018-19^{a,b,c}



^a Data are not available for remote areas in Victoria, Tasmania or the ACT. ^b Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate. ^c See table 10A.1.10 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19 and TableBuilder; table 10A.1.10.

Overcrowding rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are decreasing over time, and the gap with non-Indigenous people has narrowed

Overcrowding rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people nationally have decreased over time. The decrease has been 10 percentage points (down from 28 per cent in 2008) (table 10A.1.1).

As the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in overcrowded households has declined, so too has the gap with non-Indigenous people (based on Census data to enable comparisons). In 2006, the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in overcrowded dwellings was almost 5 times the rate for non-Indigenous people; by 2016, this ratio had declined to almost 3:1. This decline was largely due to a decline in the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in overcrowded housing (by 5 percentage points) (table 10A.1.8).

The gap has also narrowed across all remoteness areas, but the difference remains considerably higher the more remote the area. In major cities in 2016, the rate of overcrowding for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people was around twice the rate for non-Indigenous people; this discrepancy increased as remoteness increased, with a ratio in very remote areas of 11:1 (table 10A.1.8). However, caution should be used in interpreting these data, as the number of people with Indigenous status not recorded for overcrowding increases as remoteness decreases, which particularly affects results for major cities and inner regional areas (table 10A.1.8).

Overcrowding is most common for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in social housing

Overcrowding rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were highest in social housing.⁶ Of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in overcrowded housing in 2016, around 60 per cent lived in social housing, with most of the remainder fairly evenly split between houses owned (fully owned and being purchased) and private rental (table 10A.1.9).⁷

Around 40 per cent of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in social housing were overcrowded, compared to 15 per cent in privately rented houses and 10 per cent in houses owned (figure 10.1.2). However, the rates of overcrowding and prevalence by tenure type varied across jurisdictions.

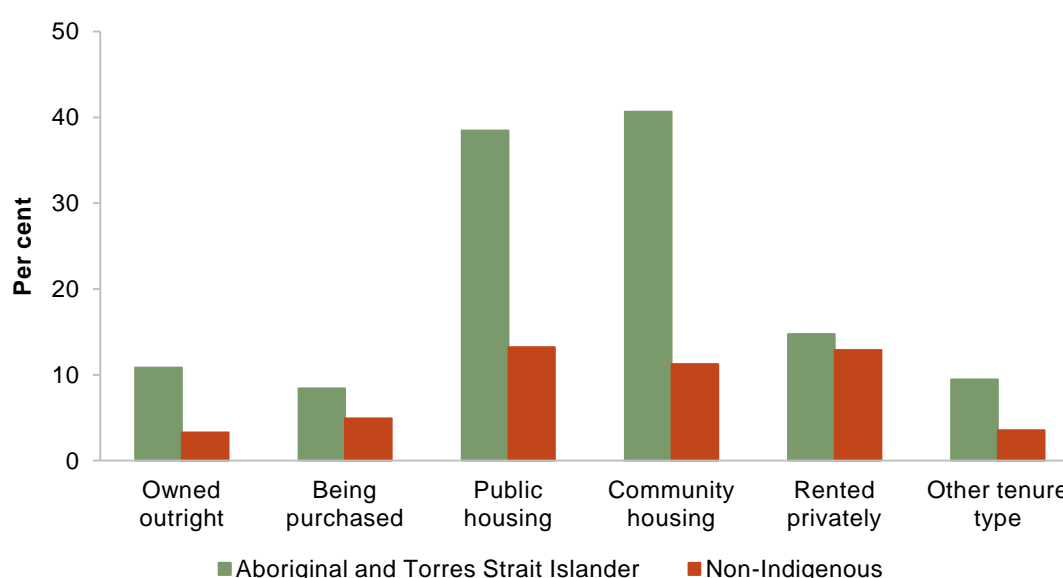
6 'Social housing' includes both public and community housing. 'Community housing' incorporates both State owned and managed Indigenous housing and Indigenous community housing respectively.

7 Rates of overcrowding vary across jurisdictions and within and across tenure types. For more information see table 10A.1.9.

While higher levels of overcrowding also occur for non-Indigenous people in rented properties, the rate of overcrowding in rentals is much lower compared to the rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and particularly for social housing (figure 10.1.2).

Overcrowding may reflect some people's preference to live with family and friends — but other people experience overcrowding out of necessity. It is not possible from the available Census data to ascertain what proportion of overcrowding is by choice or by necessity.

Figure 10.1.2 People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status and housing tenure, 2016^a



^a See table 10A.1.9 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the 2016 Census of Population and Housing; table 10A.1.9.

How to reduce overcrowding for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people when it is causing them stress

Some of the key structural factors thought to contribute towards overcrowding in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households include a lack of affordable and appropriate housing options (Anderson et al. 2016), insufficient housing stock where it is needed (Habibis 2013; Lowell et al. 2018), and a lack of affordable short term accommodation options for visitors (House of Representatives Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs 2001; Memmott, Birdsall-Jones and Greenop 2012). These reasons will differ depending on where people live, both across and within jurisdictions.

Some key housing practices that may contribute to reducing overcrowding for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people include:

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- increasing the stock of social housing (Biddle 2008), or addressing housing affordability for other forms of housing in areas with high rates of overcrowding
 - ensuring that social housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are governed by people with an understanding of their cultural needs, which is out of step with the shift from Indigenous Community Housing organisations to Community Housing organisations (Moran et al. 2016; PC 2020)
 - ensuring that social housing design is culturally appropriate and suited to local Aboriginal and Torres Strait community needs (for example, larger houses for larger families or short-term accommodation facilities for visitors). Involving the local community in the design process alongside governments is key.
 - Andersen et al (2016), in their qualitative study in Western Sydney, stated that the information gathered from local Aboriginal people about their housing situation ‘highlights the value of working with Aboriginal communities to identify problems, potential causal pathways and ultimately solutions to the sorts of complex problems with which they are intimately familiar’.
 - Box 10.1.4 provides an example of shared decision-making between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and the government to develop and manage culturally appropriate public housing.

Box 10.1.4 Transitioning to community housing in the Groote Archipelago

The Agreement between the Anindilyakwa Land Council and the NT Government aims to improve service delivery by transferring decision making power to the local community, with housing identified by the community as its highest priority.

In 2018, the NT Government and the Anindilyakwa Land Council (ALC)⁸ signed a nine-year Agreement (the Agreement) that transfers over time decision making power to the local Aboriginal people in the Groote Archipelago. Under the Agreement, the Aboriginal people of the Groote Archipelago will determine the service delivery models that work best for their community and region in priority transition areas determined by the ALC and agreed by the NT Government.

The most important priority transition area for Aboriginal people is the public housing system in the Groote Archipelago and replacing it with a community housing system that they manage and for which they take responsibility. At the time the Agreement was signed, it was estimated that just over half of the community dwellings in the area were overcrowded and three-quarters of the housing stock was in poor condition.

(continued next page)

⁸ The ALC represents all Traditional Owners across the Archipelago.

Box 10.1.4 (continued)

Implementation plans formalise shared decisions by clearly articulating strategies and associated actions, responsibilities, and the desired outcomes

Under the Agreement, an implementation plan was agreed by the NT Government, the ALC and the Anindilyakwa Housing Aboriginal Corporation (AHAC) to build a community-controlled housing system. The plan clearly articulates the strategies and associated actions, who is responsible for undertaking specific actions, and the desired outcomes.

Initially, the reasons for the poor standard of housing are identified, and actions to address them are agreed and articulated in the implementation plan. The reasons include overcrowding, low quality or malfunctioning health hardware, high costs because of remoteness, a lack of culturally and family responsive housing, and lack of community infrastructure based on substandard town planning and a lack of essential services infrastructure.

However, the implementation plan clearly states the ALC's position that it is the insufficient involvement of community members in controlling and taking responsibility in all aspects of the provision of their housing which is the principal cause of enduring poor outcomes

Once the reasons are identified, actions to address the issues are agreed. One significant action in the implementation plan is supporting AHAC. The AHAC was established to facilitate "decision-making by Anindilyakwa people in respect of the ownership, location, type and occupation of community housing across the Groote Archipelago and to take responsibility for tenancy management, repairs and maintenance and capital upgrades of this housing over time". The board of the AHAC is made up of Anindilyakwa Traditional Owners, community representatives and independent experts.

The implementation plan also envisages that over time the ownership and management of the existing and new houses owned by the NT Government and other providers will be progressively transferred to the AHAC. This is to enable the achievement of the desired outcome, to transition to a "single, sustainable, diverse and culturally appropriate community housing system across all towns and satellite communities in the Groote Archipelago that the Anindilyakwa people control and take responsibility for".

Sources: Anindilyakwa Land Council and NT Government (2018, 2019); Coalition of Peaks (unpublished) (2020).

Future directions in data

A more complete picture of overcrowding could be provided if the following data issues were addressed:

- underreporting of persons in a household due to a fear of eviction (AIHW 2019; Greenop and Memmott 2016; Memmott et al. 2012), which may lead to a lower estimate of the prevalence of overcrowding (Anderson et al. 2016; Buergelt et al. 2017)
- responses for the number of persons in a household being capped at 10 or more people (in the NATSIHS), which limits understanding of the severity of overcrowding
- data not being collected on the number of people who reported overcrowding as a stressor in the last 12 months (2018-19 NATSIHS). These data would provide a clearer estimate

of what proportion of overcrowding is harmful for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The suitability of the model for estimating overcrowding for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people has been questioned (Greenop and Memmott 2016; Pholeros 2010). The current model of overcrowding used by the ABS, based on the CNOS, is structured around the number of people per bedroom (box 10.1.3). Concepts more suitable for measuring overcrowding for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people need to be investigated. One such concept is reporting on the number of people who felt stressed due to overcrowding, rather than just those living in overcrowded houses (Memmott et al. 2011; Pholeros and Phibbs 2012). A model reporting on people who were negatively affected by overcrowding would likely better account for cultural and individual preferences.

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10.2 Rates of disease associated with poor environmental health⁹

Box 10.2.1 Key messages

- Good environmental health can help promote a better quality of life and prevent diseases such as scabies and rheumatic heart disease.
- Between 2010-11 and 2018-19, hospitalisation rates per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people increased for just over half of the measured environmental health diseases — with the highest rates for influenza and pneumonia, intestinal infectious diseases and bacterial diseases.
- While rates continue to be higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander people in remote areas, the gap with Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander people in non-remote areas is narrowing. This narrowing of the gap is driven by decreasing rates in remote areas coupled with increasing rates in non-remote areas (a pattern observed for intestinal infectious diseases and influenza and pneumonia — for bacterial diseases, the rate increased across all areas).
- Hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people for environmental health diseases are more than double those of non-Indigenous people, and the gap has widened. The largest gap was in rates of influenza and pneumonia; rates for non-Indigenous people have decreased in recent years, whereas rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have continued to increase.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were also one-and-a-half times more likely to die from environmental health diseases than non-Indigenous people, with rates in 2014–2018 essentially unchanged from the previous five years.
- Improving the quantity and quality of housing, ensuring the availability of functioning health hardware and increasing access to health care services are all strategies to address the risk factors for environmental health diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
- Effective strategies that address environmental risk factors require collaboration between governments, Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisations, service providers and communities.

⁹ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to the Expert Reference Panel on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Environmental Health, which reviewed a draft of this section of the Report.

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 2018-19 (all jurisdictions; age; remoteness).¹⁰

The hospitalisation data used in this section reflect more serious cases of disease but do not necessarily show the overall incidence of disease, as people may not always go to a hospital for treatment.

- *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 2014–2018 (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT; sex). Data are available in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers in each year.

The World Health Organization classifies environmental health as:

...addressing the physical, chemical and biological factors external to a person that affect their health, and all the related factors impacting behaviours. It encompasses the assessment and control of those environmental factors that can potentially affect health. It is targeted towards preventing disease and creating health-supportive environments (WHO 2020).

Some of the key environmental factors affecting health are poor air quality, lack of safe drinking water and power, inadequate waste and sanitation facilities (section 10.3 *Access to clean water functional sewerage and electricity services*) and poor housing and overcrowding (section 10.1 *Overcrowding in housing*) (Clifford et al. 2015; Hall 2019; Ware 2013). A small scale study in the Kimberley, WA found that primary health care demand could be reduced by 20 per cent (25 per cent of presentations for Aboriginal children) by addressing environmental factors (McMullen, Eastwood and Ward 2016).

Globally, the rates of many environmental health diseases have decreased over time, mainly due to improvements in socioeconomic circumstances. But this has not been the case for some diseases — and particularly not for the least affluent populations, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Australia (Ralph and Carapetis 2013).

¹⁰ It should be noted that there is no attribution made to the environmental component for these disease types. Essentially, each of these disease types is treated as being 100 per cent attributable to environmental factors. See McMullen, Eastwood and Ward (2016) for more information.

Hospitalisation rates for many of the environmentally-based diseases are increasing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Hospitalisation rates for the selected environmentally-based diseases have increased by nearly 40 per cent for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people since 2010-11 (table 10A.2.1).

The increase has been driven by increases in the hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people for bacterial disease (from 385 to 799 per 100 000 population), intestinal infectious diseases (from 614 to 905 per 100 000 population), and influenza and pneumonia (from 723 to 924 per 100 000 population). In 2018-19, these three diseases also had the highest environmentally-based disease hospitalisation rates (table 10A.2.1).

Over this period, there were decreases in hospitalisations for some environmentally-based diseases, with the largest decrease in the rate of hospitalisations for scabies (from 208 to 184 per 100 000 population) (table 10A.2.1).

While hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people increase in line with remoteness, this gap has narrowed

Hospitalisation rates in remote areas were 4.1 times the rates in major cities in 2010–2012, decreasing to a ratio of 2.6:1 in 2016–2018. This narrowing was due to a combination of increasing rates in major cities (and regional areas) and decreasing rates in remote areas (a pattern observed for intestinal infectious diseases and influenza and pneumonia — for bacterial diseases, the rate increased across all areas) (table 10A.2.4).

For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people the rates are more than double those of non-Indigenous people, and the gap is widening...

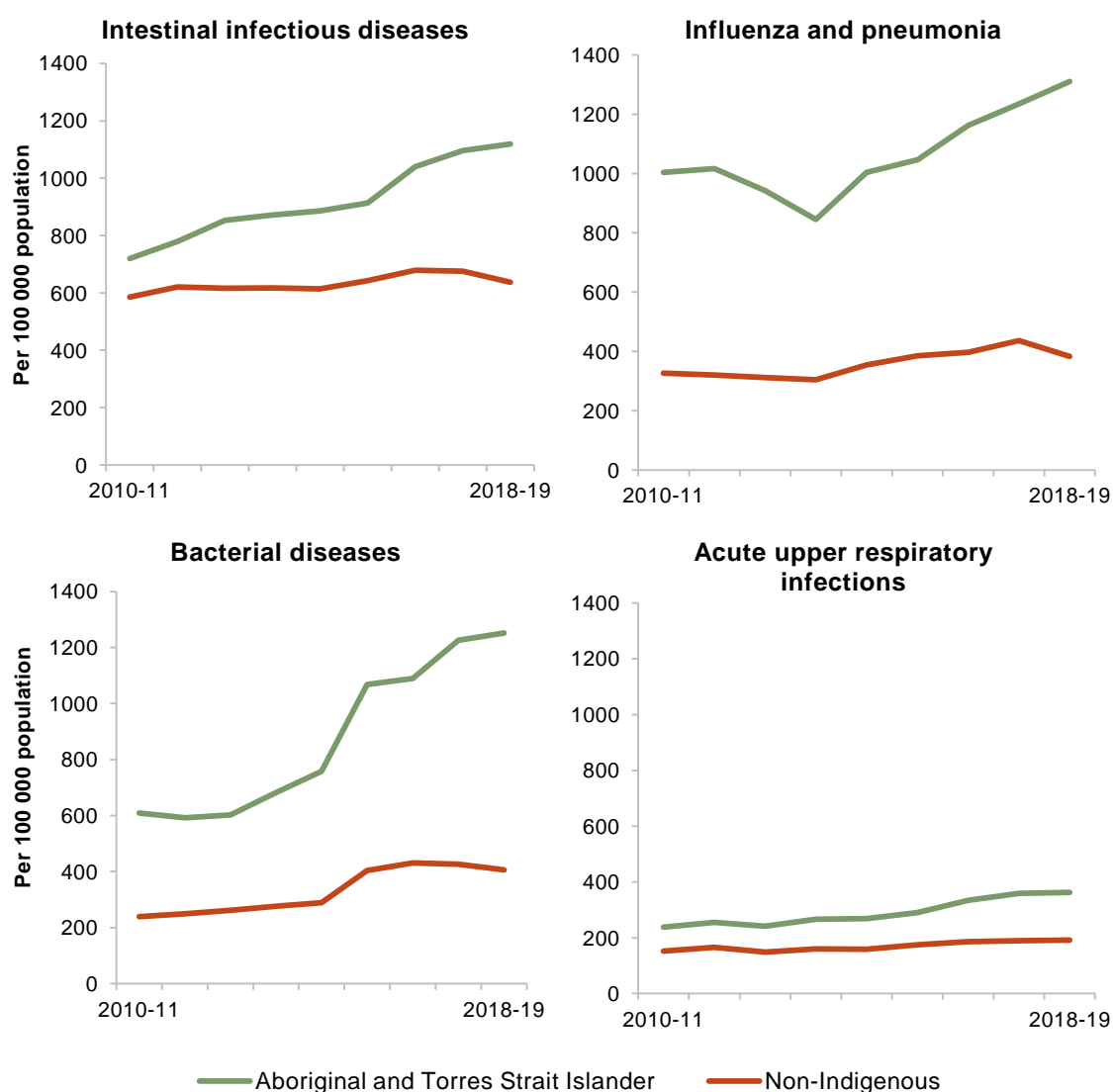
In 2018-19, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, hospitalisation rates for diseases associated with poor environmental health were 2.5 times higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people than for non-Indigenous people, up from a rate ratio of 2.0:1 in 2010-11 (table 10A.2.1). While the rate increased for both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and non-Indigenous people between 2010-11 and 2018-19, the increase was larger for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (1360 compared to 271 per 100 000 population, respectively, over this period).

The largest gap was in hospitalisation rates for influenza and pneumonia, where rates for non-Indigenous people have decreased in recent years whereas rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have continued to increase (figure 10.2.1).

Acute rheumatic fever and scabies are close to being unknown in the non-Indigenous population, but remain at relatively high rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

people (table 10A.2.1). In particular, the age-adjusted hospitalisation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in remote areas for scabies is almost 120 times the rate for non-Indigenous people in remote areas (table 10A.2.4), with over 1500 hospitalisations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in 2018-19 (table 10A.2.1).

Figure 10.2.1 Age-standardised hospitalisation rates for selected diseases, 2010-2011 to 2018-19^a



^a See table 10A.2.1 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; table 10A.2.1.

...and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are more likely to die from environmentally-based diseases than non-Indigenous people

Death rates for diseases associated with poor environmental health are higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people than for non-Indigenous people. After adjusting for population age structures, the death rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people from these diseases was 1.6 times the rate for non-Indigenous people in 2014–2018 (table 10A.2.5). This ratio (and its associated rates) remains largely unchanged since 2009–2013.

Overcrowded housing, poor housing quality, insufficient community infrastructure and issues accessing health care services are all risk factors for environmental health diseases...

Overcrowded and poor quality housing (section 10.1 *Overcrowding in housing*), insufficient community infrastructure and issues accessing health care services (section 8.1 *Access to primary health care*) are risk factors associated with certain environmental health diseases that need to be addressed.

Overcrowding and poor housing quality (including poor health hardware¹¹) are linked to higher rates of environmental health diseases. Overcrowding can lead to deterioration in housing quality and breakdown in household facilities (such as toilets and washing machines) that are important for maintaining good hygiene (Ali, Foster and Hall 2018). Overcrowded and poor quality housing have been linked with higher rates of gastrointestinal, skin, ear, eye, and respiratory illnesses for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (Ali, Foster and Hall 2018; May, Bowen and Carapetis 2016). Furthermore, overcrowding can mean that infectious diseases, once present in a community, can circulate more rapidly (May, Bowen and Carapetis 2016).

Insufficient community infrastructure and services can result in higher exposure to environmental health diseases. For example, exposure to dust from unsealed roads and community spaces is a risk factor that leads to higher levels of trachoma and lung infections (Clifford et al. 2015; The Kirby Institute 2015). Similarly, insufficient community facilities and services — such as ablution blocks without running water, a lack of waste disposal facilities and limited animal control measures — are risk factors for environmental health diseases (Department of Health 2014; McDonald, Bailie and Michel 2013; Melody et al. 2016).

Lack of access to health care services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people also contributes to their higher rates of environmental health diseases. For example, streptococcal infections can lead to rheumatic heart disease if left untreated (May, Bowen and

¹¹ Health hardware includes safe electrical systems, toilets, showers, taps, kitchen cupboards and benches, stoves, ovens and fridges collectively (DoH 2013).

Carapetis 2016). Similarly, untreated infectious skin diseases can also lead to further health complications for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (Yeoh et al. 2017).

And lack of access to health care services can also affect access to vaccines important in preventing these diseases. Annual influenza vaccinations have been found to reduce the likelihood of hospitalisations due to influenza (Cheng et al. 2017). Stakeholders in an evaluation of the influenza immunisation program identified the following barriers to accessing the vaccine; difficulty getting transport to immunisation services, lack of culturally appropriate services, experiences of systematic discrimination and language barriers (National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance 2018). However, unlike other vaccines on the National Immunisation Program, influenza vaccines do not attract notification payments for immunisation providers — so the relatively low coverage rates are likely to incorporate some level of under-reporting (National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance 2018).

...and addressing these risk factors is a shared responsibility

Governments, communities, individuals and health practitioners all have a role to play in addressing risk factors for environmental health disparities. Many environmental health factors are modifiable, and reducing their negative impacts will likely reduce the cumulative effects on individuals (Clifford et al. 2015). Effective strategies to address environmental risk factors require collaboration between governments (including across government agencies), Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisations, service providers, communities and families (Department of Health 2013; Standen et al. 2020).

Governments have a central role in addressing the risk factors for poor environmental health that are prevalent for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Improving the quantity and quality of housing, ensuring the availability of functioning health hardware and increasing access to health care services are all strategies to address these risk factors. Strategies to improve the quantity of appropriate housing to address overcrowding and improve access to health services are discussed in section 10.1 *Overcrowding in housing* and section 8.1 *Access to primary health care* respectively.

- For overcrowding: increasing the stock of social housing, addressing housing affordability issues, and ensuring that social housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people is governed and designed by people with an understanding of their cultural needs.
- For access to health services: increasing access to Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services, employing culturally competent health professionals, and improving access to telehealth services.

Enhancing the quality of housing is also important in improving environmental health and reducing the rates of associated diseases. This includes installing good quality health hardware and ensuring regular maintenance of housing and health hardware (Standen et al. 2020).

Once someone does become ill, it is important that early treatment is effective to reduce the severity and length of their illness. Research indicates that collaboration focused in areas like reducing and preventing antimicrobial resistance¹² and treating scabies, will be important to reduce the rates of environmental health diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, particularly in remote communities (Bowen et al. 2019).

- Antimicrobial resistance exists where these medicines become ineffective and infections persist in the body, increasing the risk of spread to others (World Health Organization nd). Establishing stewardship for antimicrobial resistance is an important step in working with the community and health services providers to reduce and prevent resistance (Bowen et al. 2019).
- Collaboration between Aboriginal researchers and the University of Canberra have developed a treatment for scabies that utilises both Aboriginal bush medicine and Western medicine. The new treatment is easier to use than previous treatments and is hoped to encourage proper and consistent application which is vital in the treatment of scabies (Lazaroo 2019).

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¹² The World Health Organization (nd) states that “Antimicrobial resistance happens when microorganisms (such as bacteria, fungi, viruses, and parasites) change when they are exposed to antimicrobial drugs (such as antibiotics).”

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10.3 Access to clean water and functional sewerage and electricity services¹³

Box 10.3.1 Key messages

- The provision and maintenance of clean drinking water, sewerage treatment and electricity services is important for all people, but is mainly an issue for people living in remote areas. Poor provision and maintenance can affect these remote communities and the wellbeing of people living in them.
- Data have not been available since 2006 for the main measure for this section — access to common/community water, sewerage and electricity services — but more recent research indicates that the standard of water, sewerage and electricity services provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people varies depending on where they live.
- In 2018-19, about one in five Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households lived in housing of an unacceptable standard, a figure that has remained unchanged since 2008.
- Most Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households reported working facilities to support their key household needs. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in non-remote areas reported better access to working household facilities across all categories than those in remote areas.
- But one in three Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households reported living in dwellings with major structural problems, an increase of seven percentage points since 2014-15.
- The quality of housing can be improved for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households by investing in suitable design and construction, reducing overcrowding and ensuring regular repairs and maintenance.

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 — tables 10A.3.9–14).
- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in housing of an acceptable standard* is defined as the proportion of households with four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems. The data source for this measure is the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)/National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS), with the most recent data for 2018-19.

The data from the NATSIHS are 'self-reported' and are based on the respondent's view of their house and its functionality.

¹³ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to the Expert Reference Panel on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Environmental Health, which reviewed a draft of this section of the Report.

People in Australia have the right to an adequate standard of living; this includes access to clean water, functional sewerage and electricity services and an acceptable level of housing standards (Australian Government 2020; Australian Human Rights Commission 2013). These all support healthy living practices (AHMAC 2017) and help prevent diseases associated with poor environmental health.

The provision and maintenance of clean drinking water, sewerage treatment and electricity services is important for all people, but is mainly an issue for people living in remote areas. Poor provision and maintenance can affect the viability of remote communities and the wellbeing of people living in these communities (ABS 2003; Remote Services Reform Unit 2017). Contaminated water, inadequate sewerage and unreliable electricity are risk factors associated with poor health outcomes for all people (Clifford et al. 2015; Hall 2018; Smith et al. 2013). For more information see section 10.2 *Rates of disease associated with poor environmental health*.

Remote communities may have less access to safe drinking water, functional sewerage and electricity due to the high costs of supply and maintenance (Beal et al. 2019; Lormier 2012). Consequently, in 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 — which are often less reliable than systems in highly populated areas (Jackson, Stewart and Beal 2019; Thorburn, O’Neil and Hunt 2019).

The standard of water, sewerage and electricity services provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people varies depending on where they live

Many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people live in non-remote areas where reliable drinking water, sewerage and electricity systems are readily available. The size of the networks and population in non-remote areas generally means that the services can be provided in a more cost-effective manner (Worthington and Higgs 2014).

However, there are some challenges in supplying these services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in remote communities. These challenges are due to the higher costs of infrastructure (for potable water, waste water, dry waste and electricity) and the relative sparseness of the population (Fien and Charlesworth 2012). Recent qualitative research has found that access to water and functional sewerage services is improving in some remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (Hall 2019). That said, overall, it appears that the quality of drinking water and adequacy of sewerage services is still a problem in some communities (Clifford et al. 2015). For example, an audit of essential services in Western Australia found that the drinking water provided to 80 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities was sometimes inadequate (Office of the Auditor General Western Australia 2015).

Some of these challenges for remote communities might have technological solutions. Advancements in technology are enabling more reliable access to electricity services, water

and wastewater management through local-level solutions. Renewable and hybrid energy systems are allowing select remote communities to lower their energy costs and have more secure and reliable supplies of electricity (Arceo, Biswas and John 2019; Australian Renewable Energy Agency 2020). Similarly, new technological advancements are making decentralised water solutions¹⁴ more viable for remote communities (Rajapakse et al. 2014).

Working with remote communities is likely to be an effective way for governments to determine and provide the solutions that best fit local needs. This collaboration and partnership in resource planning and management could benefit both government and the communities (Jackson et al. 2019).¹⁵ Unfortunately, there are limited evaluations of collaborations with remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in water, sewerage or electricity management to provide evidence of its benefits (Jackson et al. 2019). However, international research has found that collaboration with Indigenous populations in the management and governance of water and wastewater systems is important for long-term sustainability (Black and McBean 2017).

About one in five Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households lived in housing of an unacceptable standard, slightly higher than in 2008

The ‘acceptable standard’ measure is made up of two components: working household facilities, and major structural problems.

Nationally in 2018-19, 20 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households reported living in houses classified as being of an unacceptable standard — slightly higher than in 2008 (17 per cent) (table 10A.3.1).

Most Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households had working facilities to support their key household needs...

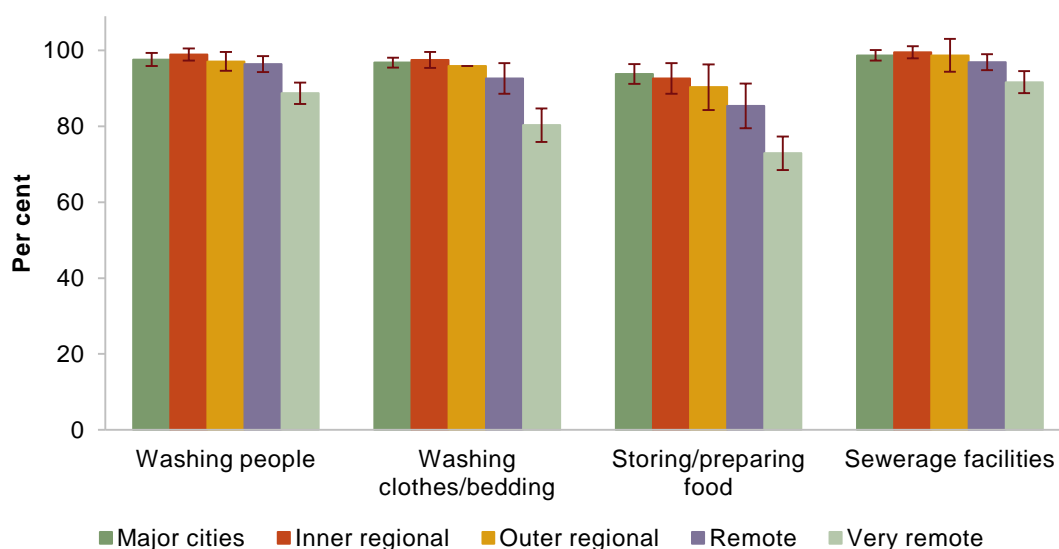
Nationally in 2018-19, between 96 and 98 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households reported working facilities for washing people and washing clothes and bedding, and a working sewerage system — consistent with or higher than for 2008. For preparing and storing food, the proportion was lower at 91 per cent, which was a decrease since 2008 (table 10A.3.2).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in very remote areas reported worse access to working household facilities across all categories (figure 10.3.1).

¹⁴ ‘Decentralised water solutions’ refers to systems that supply water resources that are sourced from the local area.

¹⁵ These benefits include more robust and long-lasting decisions, relationship-building and trust between government and community members, and capacity building and empowerment for local people.

Figure 10.3.1 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households with access to working household facilities, by remoteness, 2018-19^{a,b}**



^a See table 10A.3.3 for detailed footnotes and caveats. ^b Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around the estimate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19; table 10A.3.3.

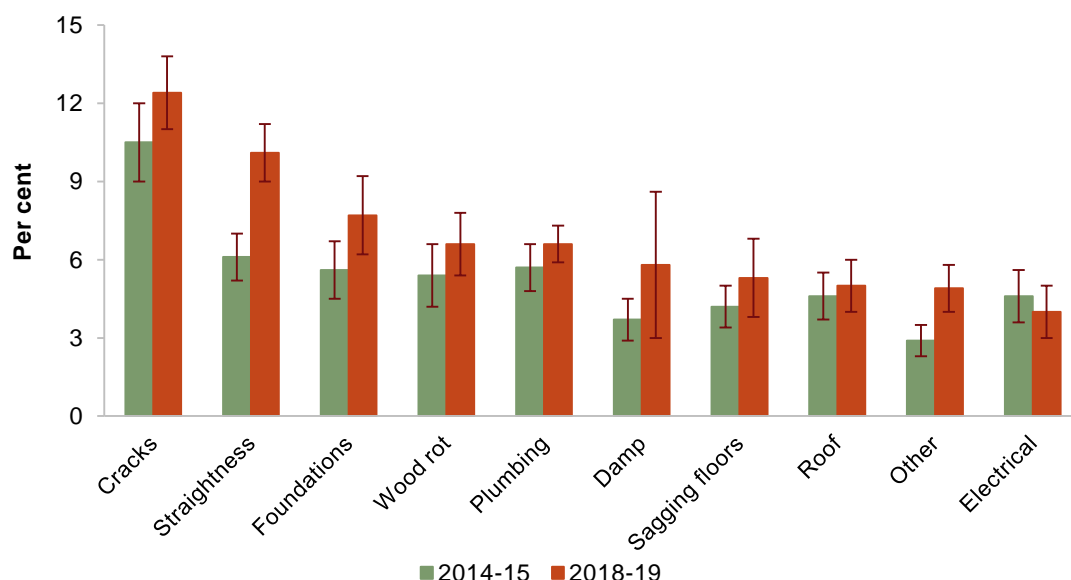
...but one in three Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households lived in dwellings with major structural problems

Nationally in 2018-19, one in three Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households lived in a dwelling with major structural problems (33 per cent) (table 10A.3.4). The proportion had increased by seven percentage points, from 26 per cent in 2014-15 (tables 10A.3.4-5). The most commonly reported problem was major cracks in walls or floors (12 per cent) (figure 10.3.2).

Across the ten categories of major structural problems, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households reporting problems between 2014-15 and 2018-19:

- increased for four of the categories (walls or windows not straight increased by 4 percentage points, while rising damp, sinking or moving foundations and other major structural problems all increased by 2 percentage points)
- there were no statistically significant changes for the remaining six categories (figure 10.3.2).

Figure 10.3.2 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households reporting major structural problems, by problem, 2014-15 and 2018-19^{a,b}**



^a Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around the estimate. ^b See tables 10A.3.4-5 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 201819 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey and ABS (unpublished) 201415 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey; tables 10A.3.4-5.

How can the quality of housing be improved for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households?

Poor quality housing can result from initial issues with structure and set up, the impact of overcrowding and a lack of regular repair and maintenance.

Initial investment in suitable housing design, material and construction methods can improve the safety, amenity and durability of remote houses, and reduce recurrent maintenance costs (Australian Government 2017).

Overcrowding in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing can result in more wear and tear on the housing infrastructure than the infrastructure was built for (AHURI 2017). For example, having more people using an oven will mean more wear and tear on the oven, and so the oven may need to be replaced sooner. Reducing overcrowding will help to maintain houses at an acceptable standard (Australian Government 2017). Overcrowding and ways to reduce overcrowding are addressed in section 10.1 *Overcrowding in housing*.

Regularly repairing and maintaining properties is a direct way to maintain their quality. Repairs and maintenance are more challenging in remote contexts, but it is essential for

housing departments and housing service providers to continue working to develop systems and strategies that proactively manage assets (Foster and Hall 2019; Habibis et al. 2016). As well as developing systems and strategies, expanding or engaging a local workforce to undertake the repairs may reduce travel and repair costs and time delays (Habibis et al. 2016; Hunt 2018; Johnston et al. 2013).

Future directions in data

Recent data on access to water, sewerage and electricity services are not available. The Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) was conducted in 1994, 2001 and 2006. There is currently no date for the next CHINS. New data, whether from the CHINS or a comparable national survey, are critical to enable ongoing reporting on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's access to 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 2020, prepared by the Productivity Commission for the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. The report is available on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/oid2020).

This file is available in both Microsoft Excel and Adobe PDF formats on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/oid2020).

Attachment contents

Section 10.1 Overcrowding in housing

- Table 10A.1.1** Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (all ages) living in overcrowded households, by state and territory, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19
- Table 10A.1.2** Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (all ages) living in overcrowded households, by remoteness, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19
- 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, 2014-15, and 2018-19
- Table 10A.1.4** Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (all ages), bedrooms and persons by bedroom, by state and territory, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19
- Table 10A.1.5** Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (all ages) living in overcrowded households, by selected housing tenure, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19
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Section 10.1

TABLE 10A.1.1

Table 10A.1.1 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (all ages) living in overcrowded households, by state and territory, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (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>
2018-19										
Estimate	'000	29.3	6.2	44.6	19.1	6.3	3.3	0.6	36.7	145.3
Proportion	%	10.8	10.3	19.5	19.1	14.7	11.1	7.8	50.5	17.9
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	3.9	3.5	6.2	4.8	6.3	4.8	5.8	4.7	2.3
Relative standard error	%	18.3	17.1	16.1	12.9	22.0	22.1	37.9	4.7	6.6
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
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	3.9	4.3	5.8	4.8	3.2	3.4	4.8	4.0	2.3
Relative standard error	%	15.0	18.9	14.9	9.6	12.7	21.6	47.3	3.8	5.6
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
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	5.8	3.2	6.1	5.1	2.2
Relative standard error	%	14.2	16.1	9.7	8.5	13.7	21.0	38.7	4.9	4.9
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
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	4.0	2.7	6.3	5.3	4.8	5.3	4.4	4.8	2.4
Relative standard error	%	11.5	10.0	11.4	9.0	10.5	22.2	33.2	4.0	4.4
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
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	4.0	6.7	5.3	5.0	7.6	5.1	5.8	4.2	2.1
Relative standard error	%	17.2	28.6	9.1	7.8	16.0	25.4	26.8	3.2	3.9

TABLE 10A.1.1

Table 10A.1.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (all ages) living in overcrowded households, by state and territory, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (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>
(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) Proportions/Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions/Estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.										
(c) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.										
<i>Source:</i> 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; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.										

TABLE 10A.1.2

Table 10A.1.2 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (all ages) living in overcrowded households, by remoteness, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>
2018-19									
Estimate	'000	31.2	15.6	36.6	83.0	13.5	48.9	62.4	145.3
Proportion	%	10.1	8.0	22.3	12.5	25.5	51.2	42.0	17.9
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	3.4	3.3	8.3	2.7	5.0	4.0	3.3	2.5
Relative standard error	%	17.0	21.0	19.0	11.0	10.0	4.0	4.0	7.0
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
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	3.5	4.0	7.0	2.7	6.0	3.9	2.9	2.3
Relative standard error	%	11.5	18.7	18.4	9.0	11.2	4.1	3.5	5.6
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
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	3.5	3.6	5.9	2.5	7.4	4.7	3.8	2.2
Relative standard error	%	10.3	14.6	14.7	7.6	13.7	4.5	4.4	4.9
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
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	4.0	6.6	5.4	2.8	7.1	5.0	3.7	2.4
Relative standard error	%	13.1	17.4	10.8	7.4	9.6	4.2	3.6	4.4
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
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	3.4	4.7	6.0	2.5	7.2	4.1	3.5	2.1
Relative standard error	%	11.8	17.2	12.1	7.3	11.8	3.3	3.4	3.9

Table 10A.1.2 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (all ages) living in overcrowded households, by remoteness, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<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>
(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) Proportions/Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions/Estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.									
(c) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.									
(d) 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).									
<i>Source:</i> 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; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.									

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, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (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>
2018-19										
Estimate	'000	17.2	3.4	25.1	10.6	3.4	np	np	25.2	87.2
Proportion	%	9.6	8.7	17.1	16.3	12.0	np	np	49.2	16.3
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	3.9	4.0	6.7	4.3	5.1	np	np	5.1	2.4
Relative standard error	%	20.6	23.5	19.9	13.6	21.8	np	np	5.3	7.6
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
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	3.9	3.9	5.9	5.5	2.8	3.4	np	4.5	2.2
Relative standard error	%	16.7	19.6	17.5	11.9	12.5	24.5	np	4.4	6.0
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
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.1	5.4	3.7	5.0	5.7	1.9
Relative standard error	%	15.1	19.4	10.3	9.6	14.9	27.1	41.8	5.6	5.0
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
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	3.8	2.5	5.8	5.7	4.4	4.3	5.4	5.2	2.3
Relative standard error	%	12.6	11.2	11.3	10.2	11.5	25.9	44.0	4.6	4.6
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
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	3.3	4.1	5.1	5.5	7.9	5.1	6.1	4.8	1.9
Relative standard error	%	18.3	22.5	9.5	9.7	17.9	26.3	29.3	3.8	3.9

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, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (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>
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
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	4.9	5.0	6.0	5.4	6.6	4.2	5.9	6.9	2.4
Relative standard error	%	17.4	16.5	11.6	10.9	14.1	19.4	21.6	5.6	4.7

(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) Proportions/Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions/Estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.

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

np Not published.

Note: 2018-19 NATSIHS data have been sourced by the Productivity Commission from the Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF), DataLab.

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; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 10A.1.4

Table 10A.1.4 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (all ages), bedrooms and persons by bedroom, by state and territory, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (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>
2018-19									
Average number of bedrooms per household	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.1
Average number of persons per household	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.5	3.6	3.0
Average number of persons per bedroom	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0
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.

TABLE 10A.1.4

Table 10A.1.4 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (all ages), bedrooms and persons by bedroom, by state and territory, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (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>
<i>Source:</i> 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; ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.									

TABLE 10A.1.5

Table 10A.1.5 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (all ages) living in overcrowded households, by selected housing tenure, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Owned with or without a mortgage (e)</i>	<i>Renter</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
2018-19					
Estimate	'000	19.6	120.9	4.5	145.3
Proportion	%	8.2	21.7	27.4	17.9
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	3.2	3.1	13.7	2.3
Relative standard error of proportion	%	20.1	7.4	25.6	6.6
2014-15					
Estimate	'000	23.8	112.5	np	141.4
Proportion	%	13.0	23.5	np	20.6
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	4.3	2.7	np	2.3
Relative standard error	%	16.9	5.8	np	5.6
2012-13					
Estimate	'000	22.2	120.4	1.6	144.2
Proportion	%	12.2	27.1	16.1	22.6
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	4.3	2.5	15.2	2.2
Relative standard error	%	17.9	4.7	48.3	4.9
2008					
Estimate	'000	20.1	120.5	1.3	142.1
Proportion	%	13.7	33.2	17.8	27.5
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	3.4	2.9	11.6	2.4
Relative standard error	%	12.7	4.5	33.2	4.4

(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) Proportions/Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions/Estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.

Table 10A.1.5 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (all ages) living in overcrowded households, by selected housing tenure, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Owned with or without a mortgage (e)</i>	<i>Renter</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
(c) '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.					
(d) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.					
(e) 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.					
(f) Includes those occupying households rent free, boarders, other tenure and those under a life tenure scheme.					
(g) 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; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 10A.1.6

Table 10A.1.6 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (18 years or over), who reported overcrowding as a stressor in the last 12 months, by remoteness areas, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (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>
2018-19 (d)									
Estimate	'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
95 per cent confidence intervals	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Relative standard error	±	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
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
95 per cent confidence intervals	%	14.1	32.1	22.0	11.1	23.5	15.6	12.2	8.5
Relative standard error	±	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
95 per cent confidence intervals	%	11.8	14.8	13.9	7.7	17.5	17.1	12.9	6.5
Relative standard error	±	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
95 per cent confidence intervals	%	9.7	17.8	11.0	6.9	12.5	13.0	9.8	5.9
Relative standard error	±	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
95 per cent confidence intervals	%	10.8	18.3	11.0	7.4	25.2	8.6	8.2	5.6
Relative standard error	±	2.4	3.2	3.5	1.8	7.8	5.9	4.7	1.9

TABLE 10A.1.6

Table 10A.1.6 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (18 years or over), who reported overcrowding as a stressor in the last 12 months, by remoteness areas, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (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>
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
95 per cent confidence intervals	%	16.7	13.4	10.6	9.8	18.8	9.3	8.4	6.4
Relative standard error	±	5.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	9.0	9.2	7.0	2.6

(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) Proportions/Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions/Estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.

(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) This data was not collected in the 2018-19 survey.

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; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 10A.1.7

Table 10A.1.7 **Housing and household size, Australia, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Households with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander members (b)</i>	<i>Other households (c)</i>	<i>All households</i>
2016				
Average household size (d)	no.	3.2	2.6	2.6
Average number of persons per bedroom (e)	no.	1.0	0.8	0.9
2011				
Average household size (d)	no.	3.3	2.6	2.6
Average number of persons per bedroom (e)	no.	1.2	1.1	1.1
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.

Note: 2016 and 2011 Census data are sourced by the Productivity Commission from TableBuilder.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the 2001 and 2006, 2011 Census of Population and Housing; ABS (2011) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile*, Cat. no. 2002.0; ABS (2016) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile*, Cat. no. 2002.0.

TABLE 10A.1.8

Table 10A.1.8 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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 (e)</i>
2016										
Number										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (f)										
Major cities	no.	12 004	2 555	7 225	3 807	2 090	..	457	..	28 132
Inner regional	no.	8 523	1 753	4 902	623	298	1 229	4	..	17 414
Outer regional	no.	4 167	719	9 237	1 665	866	804	..	1 981	19 433
Remote	no.	766	—	3 283	1 644	137	25	..	4 299	10 165
Very remote	no.	425	..	7 645	7 019	1 519	7	..	22 646	39 266
Australia (g)	no.	25 883	5 024	32 285	14 760	4 911	2 071	460	28 931	114 414
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	no.	522 649	314 432	143 129	75 498	63 139	..	16 093	..	1 134 937
Inner regional	no.	46 404	36 890	32 647	5 484	6 365	13 659	38	..	141 503
Outer regional	no.	14 467	8 151	24 180	5 535	4 872	5 371	..	9 865	72 440
Remote	no.	660	96	2 226	2 055	1 058	200	..	1 918	8 210
Very remote	no.	117	..	1 253	1 176	236	50	..	503	3 613
Australia (g)	no.	584 292	359 565	203 435	89 741	75 673	19 284	16 127	12 289	1 360 699
Not stated										
Major cities	no.	4 168	3 370	1 547	656	664	..	94	..	10 495
Inner regional	no.	952	673	587	108	104	260	—	..	2 682
Outer regional	no.	344	166	549	135	96	115	..	132	1 541
Remote	no.	32	—	101	52	38	3	..	52	281
Very remote	no.	13	..	48	49	30	—	..	43	190
Australia (g)	no.	5 504	4 212	2 827	1 009	936	377	94	234	15 196
Proportion (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (f)										
Major cities	%	12.9	11.2	12.4	14.3	13.1	..	7.7	..	12.6

TABLE 10A.1.8

Table 10A.1.8 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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 (e)</i>
Inner regional	%	12.5	11.5	13.0	13.3	8.9	9.9	33.3	..	12.3
Outer regional	%	13.9	12.8	21.1	18.5	13.2	8.9	..	20.2	17.1
Remote	%	15.0	0.0	33.0	19.5	11.8	5.5	..	43.8	29.1
Very remote	%	24.4	..	41.3	43.0	45.6	4.2	..	75.6	56.1
Australia (g)	%	13.1	11.5	19.2	22.7	16.2	9.4	7.7	58.4	19.6
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	10.6	7.7	5.5	4.5	5.8	..	4.7	..	7.7
Inner regional	%	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.1	3.4	4.7	7.3	..	4.0
Outer regional	%	4.3	4.1	4.7	3.8	3.5	4.3	..	9.7	4.6
Remote	%	3.6	3.8	4.9	3.5	3.1	3.4	..	7.9	4.3
Very remote	%	4.5	..	5.1	4.8	3.3	2.7	..	6.7	5.1
Australia (g)	%	9.1	6.9	5.2	4.3	5.2	4.6	4.7	9.2	6.8

2011**Number****Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (f)**

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 (g)	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

TABLE 10A.1.8

Table 10A.1.8 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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 (e)</i>
Very remote	no.	159	–	1 516	971	327	23	–	570	3 716
Australia (g)	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 (g)	no.	8 961	6 560	3 974	1 542	1 370	381	164	438	23 395
Proportion (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (f)										
Major cities	%	14.0	12.0	14.2	16.8	14.2	–	11.4	–	14.2
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 (g)	%	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 (g)	%	7.9	6.3	4.9	3.9	4.6	4.5	3.9	8.3	6.1

TABLE 10A.1.8

Table 10A.1.8 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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 (e)</i>
2006										
Number										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (f)										
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 (g)	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
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 (g)	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 (g)	no.	9 347	6 128	3 393	1 348	1 205	408	157	329	22 325
Proportion (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (f)										
Major cities	%	13.2	11.9	14.6	16.8	15.4	–	8.2	–	13.9

TABLE 10A.1.8

Table 10A.1.8 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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 (e)</i>
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 (g)	%	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 (g)	%	6.8	5.6	4.7	2.9	4.1	4.4	3.2	7.1	5.4

2001**Number****Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (f)**

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 (g)	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

TABLE 10A.1.8

Table 10A.1.8 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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 (e)</i>
Very remote	no.	343	–	2 123	1 152	426	54	–	889	5 247
Australia (g)	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 (g)	no.	9 506	6 007	3 559	1 429	1 052	355	120	382	22 421
Proportion (h)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (f)										
Major cities	%	16.2	13.6	16.4	19.8	17.8	–	11.5	–	16.5
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 (g)	%	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 (g)	%	7.8	6.5	5.0	3.4	4.4	4.3	3.5	7.7	6.1

(a) Proportions/Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions/Estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.

Table 10A.1.8 People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d)

<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 (e)</i>
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(b) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(c) Excludes persons who were not enumerated at their place of usual residence.

(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) Australia total includes Other Territories.

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

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

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

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Note: 2016 Census data are sourced by the Productivity Commission from TableBuilder.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016 Census of Population and Housing.

TABLE 10A.1.9

Table 10A.1.9 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by housing tenure type, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016 (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 (d)</i>
2016										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (e)										
Number										
Fully owned	no.	2 351	437	1 386	557	199	222	20	478	5 650
Being purchased (f)	no.	4 641	1 027	3 170	1 418	575	625	96	661	12 213
Rented - public (g)	no.	6 826	1 311	15 296	8 680	2 418	462	196	20 953	56 147
Rented - community (g)	no.	1 827	230	1 669	1 405	454	37	26	4 127	9 824
Rented - privately (h)	no.	9 793	1 941	10 397	2 395	1 174	708	114	1 744	28 279
Other tenure type (i)	no.	440	80	375	314	87	16	11	965	2 298
Total	no.	25 883	5 024	32 285	14 760	4 911	2 071	460	28 931	114 414
Proportion (j)										
Fully owned	%	10.4	8.6	10.9	13.3	8.5	7.1	4.0	30.9	10.8
Being purchased (f)	%	8.1	7.5	8.5	9.9	7.8	7.7	4.7	14.2	8.4
Rented - public (g)	%	19.7	20.2	37.8	37.9	28.6	16.4	14.1	73.0	38.5
Rented - community (g)	%	24.3	21.4	32.9	51.3	32.2	13.7	28.3	70.1	40.7
Rented - privately (h)	%	14.4	12.6	15.6	13.7	12.5	10.0	6.6	29.0	14.8
Other tenure type (i)	%	5.6	4.1	6.0	9.7	6.4	2.6	6.5	35.1	9.5
Total	%	13.1	11.5	19.2	22.7	16.2	9.4	7.7	58.4	19.6
Non-Indigenous										
Number										
Fully owned	no.	75 314	48 843	23 349	10 463	10 311	2 742	1 214	1 341	173 645
Being purchased (f)	no.	168 889	113 343	56 175	31 205	26 991	6 762	4 454	3 570	411 434
Rented - public (g)	no.	23 584	17 938	9 776	4 360	4 236	1 685	1 776	478	63 904
Rented - community (g)	no.	3 619	1 928	1 286	465	758	237	164	43	8 500
Rented - privately (h)	no.	305 280	171 902	110 114	41 963	32 221	7 589	8 326	6 652	684 127
Other tenure type (i)	no.	7 606	5 607	2 735	1 292	1 156	263	198	202	19 093

TABLE 10A.1.9

Table 10A.1.9 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by housing tenure type, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016 (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 (d)</i>
Total	no.	584 292	359 565	203 435	89 741	75 673	19 284	16 127	12 289	1 360 699
Proportion (j)										
Fully owned	%	4.2	3.4	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.1	1.5	6.7	3.3
Being purchased (f)	%	6.6	5.1	3.5	3.2	4.3	3.9	2.9	7.1	4.9
Rented - public (g)	%	13.6	18.1	12.4	9.6	8.3	11.1	11.0	9.9	13.2
Rented - community (g)	%	13.7	11.7	10.5	8.0	7.4	8.8	12.7	11.3	11.3
Rented - privately (h)	%	17.6	13.2	9.1	8.3	9.9	8.5	9.8	12.4	12.9
Other tenure type (i)	%	4.3	4.0	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.8	4.6	3.6
Total	%	9.1	6.9	5.2	4.3	5.2	4.6	4.7	9.2	6.8
Not stated										
Number										
Fully owned	no.	871	691	411	120	130	74	8	24	2 324
Being purchased (f)	no.	1 220	1 080	612	252	286	118	16	54	3 639
Rented - public (g)	no.	564	425	328	177	137	56	24	28	1 735
Rented - community (g)	no.	48	42	17	5	13	12	—	19	158
Rented - privately (h)	no.	2 502	1 761	1 317	413	329	102	47	100	6 561
Other tenure type (i)	no.	302	222	138	43	45	22	—	7	777
Total	no.	5 504	4 212	2 827	1 009	936	377	94	234	15 196

2011**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (e)****Number**

Fully owned	no.	1 901	291	1 264	539	226	168	8	331	4 728
Being purchased (f)	no.	3 807	835	2 921	1 339	634	429	103	849	10 917
Rented - public (g)	no.	6 922	1 458	13 880	9 069	2 395	496	305	19 787	54 312
Rented - community (g)	no.	2 383	218	5 223	3 381	964	12	18	6 993	19 253

TABLE 10A.1.9

Table 10A.1.9 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by housing tenure type, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016 (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 (d)</i>
Rented - privately (h)	no.	8 052	1 418	9 292	1 886	855	585	90	1 956	24 134
Other tenure type (i)	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 (j)										
Fully owned	%	11.4	7.8	13.6	15.3	11.4	6.3	2.3	27.1	12.0
Being purchased (f)	%	9.0	8.3	9.8	11.5	10.2	6.4	6.6	19.3	9.7
Rented - public (g)	%	20.4	20.1	39.2	39.9	27.8	16.9	21.9	73.6	39.0
Rented - community (g)	%	27.8	19.3	47.3	57.9	49.9	7.5	13.3	77.6	50.7
Rented - privately (h)	%	16.1	13.0	18.7	14.9	13.0	11.0	8.0	36.7	17.0
Other tenure type (i)	%	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										
Fully owned	no.	69 014	48 846	20 999	9 386	10 021	2 772	1 262	1 184	163 533
Being purchased (f)	no.	149 179	99 278	51 778	22 858	22 016	6 702	3 503	3 286	358 614
Rented - public (g)	no.	26 851	19 129	11 205	4 020	4 694	2 175	1 931	645	70 689
Rented - community (g)	no.	3 347	1 743	1 378	351	716	189	123	106	7 953
Rented - privately (h)	no.	221 027	125 327	93 166	34 994	26 879	6 920	5 249	4 894	518 492
Other tenure type (i)	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 (j)										
Fully owned	%	4.0	3.4	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.6	6.0	3.1
Being purchased (f)	%	6.0	4.8	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.8	2.5	6.8	4.5
Rented - public (g)	%	14.3	17.8	12.7	8.4	7.9	12.0	10.4	11.8	13.2
Rented - community (g)	%	12.6	11.3	11.2	6.2	7.1	8.6	12.1	18.4	10.8
Rented - privately (h)	%	15.1	12.0	8.7	7.6	9.4	8.3	7.5	10.7	11.4

TABLE 10A.1.9

Table 10A.1.9 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by housing tenure type, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016 (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 (d)</i>
Other tenure type (i)	%	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										
Fully owned	no.	1 200	923	378	169	162	43	22	16	2 918
Being purchased (f)	no.	2 238	1 812	806	337	330	142	40	54	5 759
Rented - public (g)	no.	894	679	574	245	184	58	31	183	2 848
Rented - community (g)	no.	99	49	47	19	31	7	4	51	307
Rented - privately (h)	no.	4 124	2 628	1 967	686	571	123	57	115	10 271
Other tenure type (i)	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 (e)										
Number										
Fully owned	no.	1 496	251	1 334	456	153	169	3	434	4 296
Being purchased (f)	no.	2 750	660	2 467	1 206	587	431	61	578	8 740
Rented - public (g)	no.	5 731	1 280	8 085	4 724	1 859	485	157	2 054	24 375
Rented - community (g)	no.	2 791	202	9 153	6 027	1 648	25	22	23 959	43 852
Rented - privately (h)	no.	6 276	1 128	7 457	1 688	702	552	46	1 314	19 168
Other tenure type (i)	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 (j)										
Fully owned	%	11.6	8.5	16.5	17.0	9.6	7.1	1.3	35.4	13.4
Being purchased (f)	%	9.3	8.6	10.8	12.1	11.0	7.2	5.1	15.6	10.1
Rented - public (g)	%	18.8	19.2	34.1	31.0	25.2	16.9	14.4	39.6	26.3

TABLE 10A.1.9

Table 10A.1.9 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by housing tenure type, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016 (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 (d)</i>
Rented - community (g)	%	30.1	23.0	51.4	62.2	60.8	15.9	19.8	79.1	61.7
Rented - privately (h)	%	16.3	14.5	20.0	16.5	15.1	13.9	5.5	31.1	17.8
Other tenure type (i)	%	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										
Fully owned	no.	69 478	50 000	23 944	8 213	10 460	3 189	1 220	1 204	167 792
Being purchased (f)	no.	121 808	90 271	48 566	17 784	20 143	6 713	2 995	2 701	311 022
Rented - public (g)	no.	25 037	16 066	9 995	2 803	4 670	2 096	1 715	720	63 155
Rented - community (g)	no.	2 577	974	1 121	188	747	143	69	113	5 932
Rented - privately (h)	no.	162 483	84 273	68 906	18 360	17 807	5 288	3 095	2 913	363 151
Other tenure type (i)	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 (j)										
Fully owned	%	4.0	3.6	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.3	1.6	6.6	3.2
Being purchased (f)	%	5.4	4.8	3.6	2.4	3.5	4.0	2.3	5.9	4.3
Rented - public (g)	%	12.4	14.7	11.3	6.3	7.0	11.0	9.1	10.9	11.4
Rented - community (g)	%	11.2	7.7	10.0	4.3	8.0	8.0	9.2	13.0	9.3
Rented - privately (h)	%	12.6	10.1	8.0	5.2	7.8	7.4	5.5	8.1	9.7
Other tenure type (i)	%	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										
Fully owned	no.	1 454	1 037	454	186	193	72	22	32	3 450
Being purchased (f)	no.	2 390	1 730	797	349	353	126	44	54	5 843
Rented - public (g)	no.	883	727	412	227	156	79	34	62	2 580

TABLE 10A.1.9

Table 10A.1.9 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by housing tenure type, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016 (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 (d)</i>
Rented - community (g)	no.	101	28	87	20	29	9	—	93	367
Rented - privately (h)	no.	4 077	2 182	1 442	492	377	110	55	71	8 810
Other tenure type (i)	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 (e)****Number**

Fully owned	no.	1 847	315	1 328	565	208	195	10	483	4 962
Being purchased (f)	no.	2 286	608	1 743	1 162	427	397	75	360	7 058
Rented - public (g)	no.	5 471	1 107	5 690	5 271	1 826	441	161	2 106	22 073
Rented - community (g)	no.	3 334	197	11 155	7 743	2 376	26	19	24 948	49 842
Rented - privately (h)	no.	6 333	1 082	8 038	2 061	810	445	96	1 443	20 322
Other tenure type (i)	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 (j)

Fully owned	%	13.3	10.3	16.3	20.2	13.0	7.0	3.9	40.4	14.7
Being purchased (f)	%	10.8	10.5	11.1	13.8	11.7	7.6	7.5	12.8	11.1
Rented - public (g)	%	20.4	19.8	30.1	32.7	26.2	16.8	16.7	39.1	26.5
Rented - community (g)	%	31.7	20.7	55.7	68.5	64.1	18.6	32.8	82.0	64.5
Rented - privately (h)	%	19.1	16.5	23.1	20.1	18.7	11.8	10.9	35.4	20.8
Other tenure type (i)	%	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**

Fully owned	no.	120 741	85 167	32 773	13 294	16 891	4 026	1 884	1 579	276 500
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TABLE 10A.1.9

Table 10A.1.9 **People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by housing tenure type, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016 (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 (d)</i>
Being purchased (f)	no.	96 201	77 304	40 130	18 149	19 613	5 973	2 889	2 519	262 783
Rented - public (g)	no.	31 044	17 981	9 458	3 490	5 120	1 836	2 035	907	71 939
Rented - community (g)	no.	2 816	1 215	1 303	239	464	78	66	272	6 456
Rented - privately (h)	no.	176 124	82 114	66 673	18 088	14 771	4 983	2 483	3 176	368 449
Other tenure type (i)	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 (j)										
Fully owned	%	5.4	4.9	3.1	2.4	3.3	2.6	2.1	7.4	4.4
Being purchased (f)	%	5.7	5.3	3.9	2.8	4.0	4.1	2.6	6.1	4.7
Rented - public (g)	%	13.5	15.3	10.0	7.2	6.6	8.3	9.3	10.8	11.6
Rented - community (g)	%	13.6	10.1	11.8	6.6	6.1	6.7	11.5	29.3	11.2
Rented - privately (h)	%	14.2	11.0	8.3	5.7	7.0	7.3	5.0	8.3	10.6
Other tenure type (i)	%	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										
Fully owned	no.	1 895	1 481	662	222	224	89	13	33	4 619
Being purchased (f)	no.	1 354	1 160	506	283	231	91	15	44	3 684
Rented - public (g)	no.	1 082	672	377	271	178	33	39	50	2 707
Rented - community (g)	no.	166	37	212	36	24	5	—	122	602
Rented - privately (h)	no.	4 483	2 193	1 623	539	305	124	48	118	9 433
Other tenure type (i)	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) Excludes persons who were not enumerated at their place of usual residence.

Table 10A.1.9 People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by housing tenure type, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016 (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 (d)</i>
(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) Australia total includes Other Territories.										
(e) Includes 'Aboriginal', 'Torres Strait Islander', 'Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander'.										
(f) Also includes households being purchased under a rent/buy scheme.										
(g) Rates of overcrowding in State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing and Aboriginal Community Housing may differ to the rates reported here for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in public and community housing.										
(h) Includes rented households where the Landlord type was not stated.										
(i) Includes households where the Tenure Type was not stated.										
(j) Persons living in overcrowded households as a proportion of all Family, Lone Person and Group Households.										
– Nil or rounded to zero.										

Note: 2016 Census data are sourced by the Productivity Commission from TableBuilder.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016 Census of Population and Housing.

Table 10A.1.10 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, living in overcrowded households, by state and territory and remoteness, 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>95% confidence intervals</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>
	'000	%	±	%
NSW				
Non-remote	27.0	10.3	4.0	19.7
Remote	1.5	15.2	9.7	32.8
Vic				
Non-remote	6.2	10.3	3.5	17.1
Remote	–	–	–	–
QLD				
Non-remote	31.8	16.6	7.3	22.3
Remote	12.9	34.2	5.2	7.8
WA				
Non-remote	7.7	12.4	6.5	26.8
Remote	10.8	28.9	6.8	12.1
SA				
Non-remote	4.5	12.2	7.1	29.5
Remote	1.8	29.0	13.6	23.9
Tas				
Non-remote	3.0	10.3	4.7	23.0
Remote	0.2	22.2	np	np
ACT				
Non-remote	0.6	7.8	5.8	37.9
Remote	–	–	–	–
NT				
Non-remote	1.5	9.2	7.4	41.1
Remote	35.2	62.6	5.4	4.4

(a) Proportions/Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions/Estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.

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

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

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

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

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

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Note: 2018-19 NATSIHS data have been sourced by the Productivity Commission from TableBuilder.

Source: ABS (2020) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2018–19*, TableBuilder.

Section 10.2

TABLE 10A.2.1

Table 10A.2.1 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	4 369	4 839	5 145	5 438	5 470	5 767	6 921	7 558	7 591
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	86	82	64	95	115	70	65	81	74
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	2 739	2 843	2 818	3 292	3 694	5 106	5 654	6 290	6 705
Certain Zoonotic bacterial diseases (A20-A28)	156	140	86	105	196	105	156	105	105
Other bacterial diseases (A30-A49)	2 587	2 710	2 736	3 195	3 512	5 020	5 512	6 204	6 611
Trachoma (A71)	6	np	np	np	np	7	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis (B15-B16)	33	39	53	30	32	20	26	25	33
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	7	np	10	16	11	np	16	12
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	28	32	48	20	16	9	16	np	21
Scabies (B86)	1 479	1 578	1 450	1 554	1 639	1 594	1 623	1 616	1 545
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	224	249	309	266	296	331	421	415	420
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	193	205	204	250	250	271	262	282	308
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	2 227	2 563	2 423	2 723	2 736	2 948	3 436	3 733	3 840
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	5 149	5 388	4 954	4 496	5 309	5 743	6 384	7 127	7 750
Asthma (J45)	2 016	2 084	2 056	1 994	2 127	2 251	2 399	2 214	2 299
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	188	247	287	261	312	334	325	317	398
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	178	243	280	254	293	323	310	306	373
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	12	np	np	11	30	15	np
Total	17 771	19 046	18 766	19 268	20 803	22 989	25 926	27 766	29 079
Non-Indigenous (e)									
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	131 244	142 491	144 996	148 186	150 162	159 935	172 582	175 705	175 926
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	1 725	1 936	1 381	1 346	1 447	1 332	1 716	1 520	1 587
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	55 699	59 647	64 282	69 320	74 410	106 439	116 617	118 639	125 181
Certain Zoonotic bacterial diseases (A20-A28)	560	431	462	439	465	499	570	552	529
Other bacterial diseases (A30-A49)	55 162	59 232	63 841	68 901	73 970	105 987	116 110	118 129	124 700

TABLE 10A.2.1

Table 10A.2.1 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis (B15-B16)	376	349	428	456	466	495	443	589	731
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	158	108	136	282	316	340	302	446	370
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	218	244	295	174	151	155	143	143	362
Scabies (B86)	935	1 113	1 223	1 239	1 138	990	1 048	955	1 034
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	np	np	np	np	150	np	np	np	np
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	2 117	2 160	2 289	2 362	2 469	3 078	3 445	3 596	3 429
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	31 604	34 930	32 046	35 048	35 472	39 341	42 725	43 939	45 288
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	74 545	74 995	75 094	74 845	88 904	98 519	105 397	118 382	112 972
Asthma (J45)	33 068	33 781	32 905	33 401	35 423	35 264	37 564	34 936	34 084
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	9 007	10 079	10 035	10 886	12 048	13 293	14 105	14 256	15 392
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	8 442	9 486	9 512	10 256	11 399	12 414	13 234	13 296	14 416
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	149	201	186	192	198	204	230	182	237
Total	328 519	348 114	350 002	362 093	385 451	435 696	470 588	486 112	489 225
Crude rate per 100 000									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	613.5	664.7	691.8	716.1	705.9	729.5	858.4	919.0	904.9
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	12.1	11.3	8.6	12.5	14.8	8.9	8.1	9.8	8.8
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	384.6	390.5	378.9	433.5	476.7	645.9	701.2	764.8	799.3
Certain Zoonotic bacterial diseases (A20-A28)	21.9	19.2	11.6	13.8	25.3	13.3	19.3	12.8	12.5
Other bacterial diseases (A30-A49)	363.2	372.3	367.9	420.7	453.2	635.0	683.6	754.4	788.1
Trachoma (A71)	0.8	np	np	np	np	0.9	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis (B15-B16)	4.6	5.4	7.1	4.0	4.1	2.5	3.2	3.0	3.9
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.4
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	3.9	4.4	6.5	2.6	2.1	1.1	2.0	1.1	2.5
Scabies (B86)	207.7	216.8	195.0	204.6	211.5	201.6	201.3	196.5	184.2
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	31.5	34.2	41.5	35.0	38.2	41.9	52.2	50.5	50.1

TABLE 10A.2.1

Table 10A.2.1 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	27.1	28.2	27.4	32.9	32.3	34.3	32.5	34.3	36.7
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	312.7	352.1	325.8	358.6	353.1	372.9	426.1	453.9	457.8
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	723.0	740.1	666.1	592.1	685.1	726.5	791.8	866.6	923.9
Asthma (J45)	283.1	286.3	276.4	262.6	274.5	284.7	297.5	269.2	274.1
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	26.4	33.9	38.6	34.4	40.3	42.2	40.3	38.5	47.4
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	25.0	33.4	37.6	33.4	37.8	40.9	38.4	37.2	44.5
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.8	1.6	np	1.4	1.4	3.7	1.8	1.3
Total	2 495.2	2 616.3	2 523.1	2 537.3	2 684.5	2 908.0	3 215.4	3 376.2	3 466.5
Non-Indigenous (e)									
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	611.2	653.4	653.5	657.4	656.6	689.0	731.6	732.9	722.8
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	8.0	8.9	6.2	6.0	6.3	5.7	7.3	6.3	6.5
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	259.4	273.5	289.7	307.5	325.3	458.5	494.3	494.8	514.3
Certain Zoonotic bacterial diseases (A20-A28)	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2
Other bacterial diseases (A30-A49)	256.9	271.6	287.7	305.6	323.4	456.6	492.2	492.7	512.3
Trachoma (A71)	–	np	np	np	np	np	np	–	–
Acute hepatitis (B15-B16)	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.5	3.0
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.5
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.5
Scabies (B86)	4.4	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.2
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.5	10.8	13.3	14.6	15.0	14.1
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	147.2	160.2	144.4	155.5	155.1	169.5	181.1	183.3	186.1
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	347.1	343.9	338.5	332.0	388.7	424.4	446.8	493.8	464.1
Asthma (J45)	154.0	154.9	148.3	148.2	154.9	151.9	159.2	145.7	140.0
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	41.9	46.2	45.2	48.3	52.7	57.3	59.8	59.5	63.2
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	39.3	43.5	42.9	45.5	49.8	53.5	56.1	55.5	59.2
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0

TABLE 10A.2.1

Table 10A.2.1 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Total	1 529.9	1 596.2	1 577.5	1 606.3	1 685.3	1 877.0	1 994.9	2 027.6	2 010.0
Age-standardised rate per 100 000 (f)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	719.7	779.4	852.9	871.8	885.6	912.8	1 039.5	1 095.7	1 118.9
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	21.2	17.2	12.3	17.1	22.3	16.8	15.2	13.4	12.1
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	608.6	592.2	602.4	682.7	758.1	1 068.1	1 089.6	1 226.2	1 251.8
Certain Zoonotic bacterial diseases (A20-A28)	29.0	25.6	15.4	17.7	33.8	18.5	25.0	17.5	16.2
Other bacterial diseases (A30-A49)	580.4	568.4	587.5	666.3	726.5	1 052.9	1 066.6	1 212.1	1 237.3
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis (B15-B16)	6.2	6.4	9.4	4.2	5.0	3.3	4.1	3.6	4.3
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	5.1	5.3	8.5	2.7	np	np	np	np	2.7
Scabies (B86)	196.0	214.7	184.7	200.9	217.6	194.8	206.7	202.1	192.3
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	22.4	23.7	29.7	25.1	27.3	30.1	38.7	37.8	36.6
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	31.8	33.8	31.0	40.0	40.3	40.8	44.5	41.5	46.4
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	237.9	255.0	241.0	265.9	269.1	290.5	333.8	359.0	362.1
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	1 004.1	1 016.6	942.2	845.7	1 004.3	1 046.0	1 162.7	1 234.9	1 310.7
Asthma (J45)	263.9	270.4	257.9	243.6	264.9	266.9	286.8	260.7	264.0
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	47.1	61.9	68.3	61.6	72.0	81.7	72.4	72.3	77.4
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	43.8	60.3	65.2	59.3	67.8	77.0	67.0	69.6	71.7
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	np	np	np	np	3.3	np	np
Total	3 003.4	3 091.7	3 061.3	3 069.9	3 369.0	3 694.3	4 022.3	4 222.7	4 363.4
Non-Indigenous (e)									
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	585.0	620.0	616.5	617.7	613.6	642.1	678.7	675.8	636.7
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	7.9	8.8	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.4	7.0	6.0	6.0
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	238.9	249.5	261.8	276.0	288.9	403.8	430.5	426.6	405.6
Certain Zoonotic bacterial diseases (A20-A28)	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.9

TABLE 10A.2.1

Table 10A.2.1 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Other bacterial diseases (A30-A49)	236.5	247.7	259.9	274.3	287.1	402.0	428.5	424.6	403.9
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis (B15-B16)	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.7
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.4
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.3
Scabies (B86)	4.1	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.6	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.5
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.4	11.5	12.5	12.7	10.8
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	151.9	165.5	148.5	159.9	159.3	174.2	186.3	189.2	192.0
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	326.7	320.1	311.3	303.9	353.8	384.8	397.3	436.3	382.8
Asthma (J45)	158.9	160.1	152.5	152.1	158.7	155.9	162.8	148.5	141.4
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	38.3	41.8	40.5	43.0	46.4	49.9	51.4	50.6	47.3
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	35.9	39.3	38.4	40.6	43.9	46.6	48.3	47.2	44.1
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0
Total	1 471.8	1 525.1	1 493.6	1 515.0	1 578.6	1 746.2	1 839.9	1 856.8	1 743.3
Rate ratio (g)									
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	2.7	2.0	2.1	3.0	3.7	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.0
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1
Certain Zoonotic bacterial diseases (A20-A28)	11.6	13.5	7.7	9.3	17.8	9.3	10.9	8.0	8.5
Other bacterial diseases (A30-A49)	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1
Trachoma (A71)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Acute hepatitis (B15-B16)	3.6	4.0	4.9	2.1	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.6
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	5.1	4.8	6.5	3.4	na	na	na	na	2.1
Scabies (B86)	47.8	43.8	34.8	38.6	47.3	49.9	50.4	56.1	54.9
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	44.8	47.4	49.5	35.9	39.0	50.2	64.5	75.6	73.2

TABLE 10A.2.1

Table 10A.2.1 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	3.6	3.8	3.4	4.3	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.3	4.3
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.4
Asthma (J45)	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.3	na	na
Total	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5

(a) 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.

(b) Data include separations from public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

(c) From 2012-13, data exclude inter-hospital contracted patients to private sector hospitals in WA.

(d) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data.

(e) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).

(f) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0-4 years in five yearly groups up to 70-74 years old and 75 years or over.

(g) 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.2.2

Table 10A.2.2 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number															
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander															
Intestinal infectious diseases A00-A09	3 132	3 552	3 324	3 374	4 028	4 528	4 301	4 746	5 015	5 309	5 343	5 594	6 731	7 344	7 405
Tuberculosis A15-A19	67	58	82	67	65	70	86	82	64	95	108	69	65	80	74
Bacterial disease A20-A49	1 820	2 208	2 139	2 176	2 411	2 642	2 686	2 806	2 772	3 227	3 604	4 986	5 529	6 140	6 553
Certain Zoonotic bacterial diseases A20-A28	71	132	91	88	71	114	156	139	86	104	180	101	153	103	101
Other bacterial diseases A30-A49	1 751	2 083	2 053	2 093	2 344	2 539	2 534	2 674	2 690	3 130	3 438	4 904	5 390	6 056	6 463
Trachoma A71	np	np	np	np	6	np	6	np	np	np	np	7	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis B15-B16	56	73	43	31	48	33	33	37	53	30	31	20	22	24	33
Acute hepatitis A B15	9	29	6	np	np	5	np	np	np	10	15	11	np	16	12
Acute hepatitis B B16	47	45	37	27	44	28	28	32	48	20	16	9	14	np	21
Scabies B86	1 085	1 179	1 306	1 349	1 102	1 333	1 474	1 567	1 440	1 551	1 636	1 570	1 617	1 605	1 537
Acute rheumatic fever I00-I02	135	172	168	173	162	195	223	249	309	265	295	331	415	414	420
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases I05-I09	191	189	187	174	166	195	192	199	193	243	238	250	245	258	302
Acute upper respiratory infections J00-J06	1 788	1 985	1 797	2 077	2 084	2 101	2 182	2 529	2 384	2 671	2 690	2 895	3 369	3 662	3 758
Influenza and pneumonia J10-J18	4 028	4 128	3 875	4 125	4 165	4 351	5 103	5 315	4 879	4 402	5 219	5 609	6 273	6 990	7 634
Asthma J45	1 769	1 886	1 688	1 851	1 849	1 976	1 979	2 056	2 024	1 957	2 092	2 218	2 346	2 167	2 249
Lung disease due to external agents J60-J70	114	106	118	127	167	171	186	240	278	258	304	330	322	306	385
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids J69	107	103	109	121	166	165	177	236	271	251	286	320	307	295	361
Toxic effects of metals T56	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	6	12	np	np	11	29	15	np
Total	13 457	14 719	13 980	14 718	15 404	16 629	17 524	18 765	18 426	18 902	20 401	22 457	25 372	27 128	28 501
Non-Indigenous (e)															
Intestinal infectious diseases A00-A09	37 628	44 249	48 116	40 696	99 069	118 812	126 723	137 304	138 887	141 966	144 029	153 242	165 637	168 617	169 775
Tuberculosis A15-A19	1 152	1 051	1 111	1 178	1 117	1 220	1 361	1 165	1 259	1 209	1 339	1 216	1 367	1 293	1 420
Bacterial disease A20-A49	41 913	43 690	43 551	47 951	50 754	54 757	53 501	57 327	61 657	66 411	71 101	101 559	111 512	113 556	120 098
Certain Zoonotic bacterial diseases A20-A28	395	462	461	468	367	387	529	407	446	411	415	464	537	525	514
Other bacterial diseases A30-A49	41 534	43 245	43 102	47 495	50 401	54 385	52 995	56 936	61 232	66 019	70 709	101 141	111 037	113 071	119 631
Trachoma A71	8	6	np	np	8	np	5	np	np	np	.	np	np	5	np
Acute hepatitis B15-B16	514	554	562	509	454	561	359	332	408	430	437	447	417	560	699

TABLE 10A.2.2

Table 10A.2.2 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Acute hepatitis A B15	187	176	168	184	187	298	148	101	130	267	296	303	283	425	343
Acute hepatitis B B16	330	380	400	326	270	266	211	234	281	163	142	144	136	135	357
Scabies B86	489	587	597	638	639	772	899	1 055	1 166	1 203	1 091	935	1 010	916	1 007
Acute rheumatic fever I00-I02	83	100	np	np	85	np	100	np	np	np	143	np	np	119	np
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases I05-I09	1 703	1 881	1 925	2 079	2 030	2 033	2 014	2 059	2 184	2 252	2 347	2 924	3 236	3 359	3 296
Acute upper respiratory infections J00-J06	27 980	29 916	28 024	32 028	29 965	30 095	30 633	33 824	30 943	33 768	34 183	37 877	41 193	42 255	43 652
Influenza and pneumonia J10-J18	57 969	57 882	54 018	62 327	63 790	63 544	71 789	72 091	72 058	71 789	85 305	94 172	100 939	113 504	108 754
Asthma J45	29 010	29 924	28 837	30 612	29 699	32 137	32 083	32 772	31 870	32 216	34 189	34 036	36 113	33 303	32 360
Lung disease due to external agents J60-J70	5 243	5 655	6 480	6 915	7 600	7 890	8 710	9 795	9 750	10 548	11 688	12 744	13 625	13 750	14 865
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids J69	4 729	5 182	5 965	6 410	7 044	7 345	8 164	9 219	9 250	9 953	11 062	11 909	12 798	12 823	13 922
Toxic effects of metals T56	137	127	114	148	130	168	142	194	182	179	190	197	224	171	224
Total	199 619	211 544	209 022	219 985	275 564	301 015	316 797	334 917	336 272	347 565	370 026	417 306	451 252	465 919	470 733
Not stated															
Intestinal infectious diseases A00-A09	926	703	805	764	1 550	2 045	2 138	2 069	2 169	2 010	2 384	2 124	2 097	1 939	1 913
Tuberculosis A15-A19	10	18	23	21	29	21	24	21	16	30	26	41	26	27	41
Bacterial disease A20-A49	1 064	637	846	852	1 026	1 105	1 159	1 131	1 017	1 012	1 086	1 429	1 543	1 382	1 230
Certain Zoonotic bacterial diseases A20-A28	15	12	14	18	12	10	15	8	np	6	7	np	6	np	np
Other bacterial diseases A30-A49	1 052	625	832	834	1 014	1 095	1 146	1 124	1 015	1 007	1 079	1 425	1 537	1 379	1 226
Trachoma A71	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis B15-B16	6	13	14	6	8	6	7	13	5	5	6	np	307	351	11
Acute hepatitis A B15	np	5	np	np	5	np	np	np	np	np	5	np	np	np	7
Acute hepatitis B B16	np	8	10	5	np	np	np	11	np	np	np	np	303	347	4
Scabies B86	17	10	16	9	10	17	23	23	11	18	10	13	21	13	7
Acute rheumatic fever I00-I02	.	np	np	np	np	6	np	np	.	np	np	.	np	np	np
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases I05-I09	198	22	60	53	36	39	44	53	27	54	84	60	98	71	103
Acute upper respiratory infections J00-J06	609	495	453	560	566	644	509	468	430	425	421	337	451	310	295
Influenza and pneumonia J10-J18	1 173	780	742	1 039	1 124	1 159	1 237	1 053	984	1 010	1 217	1 397	1 407	1 385	1 118
Asthma J45	561	350	331	404	377	499	398	293	286	276	286	252	268	245	228

TABLE 10A.2.2

Table 10A.2.2 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Lung disease due to external agents J60-J70	81	64	97	89	118	108	117	130	107	124	149	168	135	157	157
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids J69	61	58	89	85	111	99	113	120	99	110	142	154	122	145	148
Toxic effects of metals T56	5	np	np	np	6	np	np	np	6	np	np	np	np	np	16
Total	4582	3031	3331	3724	4703	5486	5510	5084	4853	4775	5494	5575	6079	5562	4882
Crude rate per 100 000															
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander															
Intestinal infectious diseases A00-A09	532.1	588.9	537.6	532.4	620.5	681.5	632.9	683.2	706.5	732.5	722.4	741.3	874.6	935.5	924.8
Tuberculosis A15-A19	11.4	9.6	13.3	10.6	10.0	10.5	12.7	11.8	9.0	13.1	14.6	9.1	8.4	10.2	9.2
Bacterial disease A20-A49	309.2	366.1	345.9	343.4	371.4	397.6	395.2	403.9	390.5	445.2	487.3	660.8	718.4	782.2	818.4
Certain Zoonotic bacterial diseases A20-A28	12.1	21.9	14.7	13.9	10.9	17.2	23.0	20.0	12.1	14.3	24.3	13.4	19.9	13.1	12.6
Other bacterial diseases A30-A49	297.5	345.3	332.0	330.3	361.1	382.1	372.9	384.9	379.0	431.8	464.8	649.9	700.3	771.5	807.1
Trachoma A71	1.4	np	np	np	0.9	np	0.9	np	np	np	np	0.9	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis B15-B16	9.5	12.1	7.0	4.9	7.4	5.0	4.9	5.3	7.5	4.1	4.2	2.7	2.9	3.1	4.1
Acute hepatitis A B15	1.5	4.8	1.0	np	np	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.5
Acute hepatitis B B16	8.0	7.5	6.0	4.3	6.8	4.2	4.1	4.6	6.8	2.8	2.2	1.2	1.8	1.0	2.6
Scabies B86	184.3	195.5	211.2	212.9	169.8	200.6	216.9	225.6	202.9	214.0	221.2	208.1	210.1	204.5	192.0
Acute rheumatic fever I00-I02	22.9	28.5	27.2	27.3	25.0	29.3	32.8	35.8	43.5	36.6	39.9	43.9	53.9	52.7	52.5
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases I05-I09	32.4	31.3	30.2	27.5	25.6	29.3	28.3	28.6	27.2	33.5	32.2	33.1	31.8	32.9	37.7
Acute upper respiratory infections J00-J06	303.8	329.1	290.6	327.7	321.1	316.2	321.1	364.0	335.9	368.5	363.7	383.6	437.7	466.5	469.3
Influenza and pneumonia J10-J18	684.3	684.4	626.7	650.9	641.7	654.9	750.9	765.1	687.4	607.3	705.6	743.3	815.1	890.4	953.4
Asthma J45	300.5	312.7	273.0	292.1	284.9	297.4	291.2	296.0	285.1	270.0	282.8	293.9	304.8	276.1	280.9
Lung disease due to external agents J60-J70	19.4	17.6	19.1	20.0	25.7	25.7	27.4	34.5	39.2	35.6	41.1	43.7	41.8	39.0	48.1
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids J69	18.2	17.1	17.6	19.1	25.6	24.8	26.0	34.0	38.2	34.6	38.7	42.4	39.9	37.6	45.1
Toxic effects of metals T56	np	np	np	np	0.8	np	np	0.9	1.7	np	1.5	1.5	3.8	1.9	1.4
Total	2 286.2	2 440.3	2 260.9	2 322.4	2 373.1	2 502.8	2 578.5	2 701.1	2 595.9	2 607.9	2 758.2	2 976.0	3 296.6	3 455.8	3 559.4
Non-Indigenous (e)															
Intestinal infectious diseases A00-A09	201.8	234.3	250.8	208.1	496.2	584.4	614.3	655.2	651.3	655.0	654.8	686.3	729.9	731.0	723.7
Tuberculosis A15-A19	6.2	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.6	6.0	6.6	5.6	5.9	5.6	6.1	5.4	6.0	5.6	6.1

TABLE 10A.2.2

Table 10A.2.2 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Bacterial disease A20-A49	224.7	231.3	227.0	245.1	254.2	269.3	259.4	273.6	289.1	306.4	323.2	454.8	491.4	492.3	512.0
Certain Zoonotic bacterial diseases A20-A28	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2
Other bacterial diseases A30-A49	222.7	229.0	224.6	242.8	252.4	267.5	256.9	271.7	287.1	304.6	321.5	453.0	489.3	490.2	510.0
Trachoma A71	–	–	np	np	–	np	–	np	np	np	.	np	np	–	np
Acute hepatitis B15-B16	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.4	3.0
Acute hepatitis A B15	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.5
Acute hepatitis B B16	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.5
Scabies B86	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.0	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.3
Acute rheumatic fever I00-I02	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases I05-I09	9.1	10.0	10.0	10.6	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.4	10.7	13.1	14.3	14.6	14.1
Acute upper respiratory infections J00-J06	150.0	158.4	146.0	163.7	150.1	148.0	148.5	161.4	145.1	155.8	155.4	169.6	181.5	183.2	186.1
Influenza and pneumonia J10-J18	310.8	306.5	281.5	318.6	319.5	312.6	348.0	344.0	337.9	331.2	387.8	421.7	444.8	492.1	463.6
Asthma J45	155.6	158.4	150.3	156.5	148.8	158.1	155.5	156.4	149.4	148.6	155.4	152.4	159.1	144.4	137.9
Lung disease due to external agents J60-J70	28.1	29.9	33.8	35.4	38.1	38.8	42.2	46.7	45.7	48.7	53.1	57.1	60.0	59.6	63.4
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids J69	25.4	27.4	31.1	32.8	35.3	36.1	39.6	44.0	43.4	45.9	50.3	53.3	56.4	55.6	59.3
Toxic effects of metals T56	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0
Total	1 070.4	1 120.0	1 089.3	1 124.6	1 380.2	1 480.7	1 535.8	1 598.3	1 576.8	1 603.5	1 682.2	1 868.9	1 988.4	2 019.9	2 006.7
Age-standardised rate per 100 000 (f)															
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander															
Intestinal infectious diseases A00-A09	361.3	392.6	355.6	405.3	669.4	770.1	744.4	801.1	869.9	892.6	906.4	928.5	1 059.3	1 116.5	1 141.3
Tuberculosis A15-A19	20.7	17.3	20.7	13.2	13.5	18.9	22.3	18.1	13.0	18.0	22.1	17.6	16.0	13.9	12.7
Bacterial disease A20-A49	528.3	629.6	574.9	576.7	583.9	652.7	628.2	616.1	621.9	702.9	773.6	1 095.1	1 118.6	1 256.7	1 286.1
Certain Zoonotic bacterial diseases A20-A28	17.7	29.4	20.3	21.5	12.3	23.4	30.5	26.6	16.2	18.5	32.7	18.7	25.9	18.0	16.4
Other bacterial diseases A30-A49	511.0	603.0	555.7	556.9	572.5	631.6	598.5	591.4	606.3	685.6	743.2	1 079.9	1 094.7	1 242.2	1 271.4
Trachoma A71	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis B15-B16	10.3	12.5	10.1	5.8	8.7	6.5	6.5	6.3	9.9	4.5	5.1	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.5
Acute hepatitis A B15	np	3.7	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis B B16	9.0	9.0	9.1	5.3	7.9	5.7	5.4	5.6	8.9	2.8	3.0	1.4	2.3	1.6	2.8
Scabies B86	192.5	200.6	206.2	202.6	167.0	187.7	205.3	223.6	192.3	210.3	227.8	201.5	215.9	209.7	200.4

TABLE 10A.2.2

Table 10A.2.2 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Acute rheumatic fever I00-I02	16.8	20.8	20.7	19.2	16.8	21.5	23.2	24.8	31.1	26.1	28.4	31.5	39.8	39.5	38.3
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases I05-I09	34.2	39.0	38.9	36.5	33.1	34.3	33.2	34.4	30.0	40.1	40.1	39.3	42.3	39.3	47.9
Acute upper respiratory infections J00-J06	235.4	247.3	218.3	241.9	237.6	237.2	243.7	263.0	249.0	272.9	276.9	299.0	341.5	368.4	371.8
Influenza and pneumonia J10-J18	974.2	957.3	880.0	897.7	917.0	903.4	1 044.5	1 055.2	974.9	867.2	1 033.9	1 071.5	1 196.2	1 270.7	1 357.3
Asthma J45	301.7	305.7	260.4	278.2	261.6	267.8	272.5	280.1	266.8	251.2	272.8	275.8	293.9	268.0	270.8
Lung disease due to external agents J60-J70	36.8	29.4	39.3	34.6	46.3	47.4	48.8	63.4	69.2	64.4	73.4	85.2	75.8	74.2	77.4
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids J69	34.4	28.6	35.0	32.4	45.3	44.8	46.0	61.7	65.9	62.0	69.2	80.5	70.1	71.4	71.5
Toxic effects of metals T56	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	3.4	np	np
Total	2 591.5	2 716.9	2 502.7	2 585.8	2 806.0	2 970.9	3 113.0	3 200.0	3 151.6	3 158.3	3 457.9	3 785.3	4 123.4	4 326.5	4 484.3
Non-Indigenous (e)															
Intestinal infectious diseases A00-A09	207.5	242.4	258.0	210.1	480.7	560.9	587.9	621.9	614.6	615.7	612.2	639.8	677.5	674.5	665.1
Tuberculosis A15-A19	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.9	6.4	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.8	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.7
Bacterial disease A20-A49	214.7	219.0	213.4	229.6	237.3	249.6	238.8	249.5	261.3	275.1	287.2	400.8	428.4	424.9	437.8
Certain Zoonotic bacterial diseases A20-A28	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0
Other bacterial diseases A30-A49	212.7	216.7	211.1	227.3	235.6	247.9	236.4	247.7	259.4	273.4	285.5	399.1	426.5	422.9	436.0
Trachoma A71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute hepatitis B15-B16	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.7
Acute hepatitis A B15	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.4
Acute hepatitis B B16	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3
Scabies B86	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.8	5.2	5.2	4.6	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.8
Acute rheumatic fever I00-I02	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases I05-I09	8.6	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.3	11.3	12.1	12.3	11.7
Acute upper respiratory infections J00-J06	156.6	165.6	152.0	169.9	154.9	152.4	153.2	166.7	149.1	160.1	159.5	174.2	186.5	189.1	192.4
Influenza and pneumonia J10-J18	300.6	294.7	267.9	302.9	303.0	296.3	327.5	320.1	310.7	303.3	353.2	382.6	395.8	435.2	411.1
Asthma J45	160.5	164.0	155.7	161.8	153.2	163.3	160.4	161.6	153.6	152.6	159.3	156.5	162.7	147.2	140.8
Lung disease due to external agents J60-J70	26.6	28.0	31.5	32.7	35.2	35.6	38.5	42.2	40.9	43.3	46.8	49.7	51.7	50.7	53.3

TABLE 10A.2.2

Table 10A.2.2 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids J69	23.9	25.6	28.9	30.3	32.6	33.2	36.1	39.7	38.8	40.9	44.3	46.5	48.5	47.3	49.9
Toxic effects of metals T56	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9
Total	1 065.6	1 114.7	1 078.3	1 104.4	1 339.6	1 430.2	1 477.1	1 526.8	1 493.1	1 512.9	1 576.4	1 739.5	1 834.8	1 850.9	1 832.6
Rate ratio (g)															
Intestinal infectious diseases A00-A09	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7
Tuberculosis A15-A19	3.5	3.1	3.7	2.3	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.4	2.3	3.4	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.2
Bacterial disease A20-A49	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.9
Certain Zoonotic bacterial diseases A20-A28	8.4	12.3	8.5	9.3	6.8	13.0	12.2	14.0	8.1	10.3	18.2	9.4	11.8	8.6	8.2
Other bacterial diseases A30-A49	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.9
Trachoma A71	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Acute hepatitis B15-B16	3.8	4.3	3.5	2.2	4.0	2.4	3.8	4.2	5.2	2.4	2.7	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.7
Acute hepatitis A B15	np	4.1	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis B B16	5.3	4.5	4.6	3.3	6.1	4.4	5.4	5.1	6.8	4.0	5.0	2.3	3.8	2.7	2.2
Scabies B86	77.0	66.9	68.7	65.4	55.7	52.1	50.1	46.6	37.0	40.4	49.5	53.0	52.7	59.9	52.7
Acute rheumatic fever I00-I02	33.6	41.6	41.4	48.0	42.0	71.7	46.4	49.6	51.8	37.3	40.6	63.0	66.3	79.0	76.6
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases I05-I09	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.3	4.4	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	4.1
Acute upper respiratory infections J00-J06	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Influenza and pneumonia J10-J18	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.3
Asthma J45	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Lung disease due to external agents J60-J70	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids J69	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4
Toxic effects of metals T56	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	3.4	np	np
Total	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4

- (a) This table includes data for six jurisdictions only (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT). From 2004-05 to 2009-10, only these jurisdictions were considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.
- (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.

Table 10A.2.2 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(c)	Data are from public and private hospitals in NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and from public hospitals only in the NT. From 2012-13, data exclude inter-hospital contracted patients to private sector hospitals in WA.														
(d)	Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data.														
(e)	'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).														
(f)	Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0-4 years in five yearly groups up to 70-74 years old and 75 years or over.														
(g)	Rate ratio is the age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the 'Other' persons hospitalisation rate.														

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, by Indigenous status, by age, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							Non-Indigenous (e)						
	0–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years +	Total Australia		0–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years +	Total Australia	
						Crude rate	AS (f)						Crude rate	AS (f)
Rates per 100 000 population														
2016–2018														
Intestinal infectious diseases A00-A09	887.3	457.2	709.2	1 278.9	2 316.0	889.0	1 072.2	435.7	391.2	473.3	642.8	1 957.7	732.2	677.4
Tuberculosis A15-A19	np	2.2	13.1	23.2	26.1	9.0	17.9	1.1	5.4	10.0	5.2	11.4	6.8	6.6
Bacterial disease A20-A49	227.6	200.6	668.7	1 760.2	3 358.0	733.3	1 163.9	90.9	79.2	135.9	420.9	2 059.5	494.6	428.6
Certain Zoonotic bacterial diseases A20-A28	2.4	8.5	19.9	42.4	30.2	16.0	25.4	0.4	2.0	2.0	2.7	5.0	2.4	2.3
Other bacterial diseases A30-A49	225.6	193.3	651.4	1 721.8	3 334.7	719.3	1 145.4	90.5	77.3	134.0	418.4	2 055.0	492.5	426.6
Trachoma A71	np	–	–	np	–	0.2	np	np	–	–	–	0.1	–	np
Acute hepatitis B15-B16	np	2.8	5.6	5.1	np	3.1	7.3	0.4	1.4	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.2	2.2
Acute hepatitis A B15	np	1.9	2.9	2.9	–	1.7	4.1	0.4	1.2	1.8	1.8	2.6	1.6	1.6
Acute hepatitis B B16	–	np	3.2	2.2	np	1.5	4.9	–	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.7
Scabies B86	275.2	63.9	148.3	270.2	221.0	198.9	208.6	2.3	1.3	1.6	3.4	14.8	4.2	3.9
Acute rheumatic fever I00-I02	88.9	55.4	36.9	6.5	–	51.3	40.7	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases I05-I09	8.3	21.5	56.6	52.2	72.8	33.4	47.1	0.5	1.3	3.3	12.5	66.6	14.8	12.7
Acute upper respiratory infections J00-J06	826.8	287.0	238.4	206.7	197.7	440.2	350.6	497.9	201.3	110.3	60.3	119.9	182.2	187.9
Influenza and pneumonia J10-J18	546.7	224.3	666.2	1 729.4	3 117.8	829.6	1 203.6	289.8	79.9	124.4	307.0	1 874.0	470.5	417.1
Asthma J45	397.8	154.4	226.5	292.7	258.1	283.2	277.7	383.0	89.7	82.0	100.7	142.7	152.4	155.7
Lung disease due to external agents J60-J70	12.1	15.8	31.1	80.2	241.6	39.4	76.6	7.5	7.5	9.5	31.7	296.2	59.6	51.1
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids J69	12.0	14.9	30.6	77.3	225.1	37.8	72.6	6.9	7.2	8.4	28.1	280.3	55.8	47.8
Toxic effects of metals T56	2.7	4.1	2.2	2.5	np	2.8	5.3	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0
Total	3 114.4	1 443.4	2 630.7	5 255.2	9 070.5	3 296.6	20 621.9	1 683.0	842.9	926.0	1 497.2	6 092.6	2 011.4	9 242.2
2010–2012														
Intestinal infectious diseases A00-A09	744.8	318.4	493.0	809.1	1 668.7	639.4	755.5	424.7	357.3	418.9	526.5	1 783.4	632.4	602.8
Tuberculosis A15-A19	2.9	2.9	12.7	36.0	37.5	11.7	24.5	2.7	7.3	14.0	5.4	11.4	8.5	8.5

TABLE 10A.2.3

Table 10A.2.3 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons, by Indigenous status, by age, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							Non-Indigenous (e)						
							Total Australia							Total Australia
	0–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years +	Crude rate		0–14 years	15–24 years	25–44 years	45–64 years	65 years +	Crude rate	
Bacterial disease A20-A49	178.6	128.1	402.9	916.1	1 585.4	387.6	605.5	87.0	49.3	80.8	238.3	1 130.8	266.5	244.4
Certain Zoonotic bacterial diseases A20-A28	4.2	9.8	33.2	50.3	25.0	20.6	32.6	0.5	2.3	2.3	2.9	3.5	2.3	2.3
Other bacterial diseases A30-A49	174.4	118.3	370.6	868.9	1 562.5	367.8	579.5	86.5	47.0	78.5	235.6	1 127.5	264.3	242.3
Trachoma A71	–	–	–	2.7	np	0.6	np	np	np	np	–	0.1	–	np
Acute hepatitis B15-B16	–	5.1	8.4	11.2	4.2	5.0	9.3	0.3	1.0	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8
Acute hepatitis A B15	–	np	np	2.7	–	0.8	np	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7
Acute hepatitis B B16	–	4.0	7.6	8.5	np	4.2	8.3	np	0.5	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1
Scabies B86	309.3	86.6	149.1	225.7	297.5	212.3	211.0	4.1	3.4	1.8	2.8	16.1	4.7	4.6
Acute rheumatic fever I00-I02	56.3	40.0	16.7	2.7	–	32.8	25.6	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases I05-I09	9.2	25.8	45.3	44.1	27.0	27.6	38.2	0.5	1.0	2.3	10.2	45.1	9.9	9.0
Acute upper respiratory infections J00-J06	611.8	213.6	177.5	119.6	151.9	332.6	251.8	442.6	183.5	87.0	44.8	79.5	153.7	158.9
Influenza and pneumonia J10-J18	606.9	247.4	716.0	1 256.4	2 552.9	731.7	1 015.7	256.0	73.7	124.7	241.4	1 351.3	345.5	323.5
Asthma J45	417.4	113.5	211.7	316.5	233.0	284.7	272.6	475.2	76.8	72.9	78.7	112.0	154.4	159.6
Lung disease due to external agents J60-J70	13.2	14.2	31.0	52.6	197.7	30.2	60.0	7.2	7.0	8.2	22.9	237.5	44.1	40.2
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids J69	12.8	13.8	30.7	51.2	183.1	29.2	57.6	7.1	6.7	7.6	20.2	224.8	41.4	37.8
Toxic effects of metals T56	–	1.8	1.1	0.4	–	0.7	2.0	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Total	2 788.7	1 165.4	2 149.7	3 577.8	6 389.6	2 556.5	15 239.3	1 677.7	750.5	796.2	1 123.7	4 519.9	1 563.3	7 494.0

(a) 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.

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

(c) From 2012-13, data exclude inter-hospital contracted patients to private sector hospitals in WA.

TABLE 10A.2.3

Table 10A.2.3 **Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons, by Indigenous status, by age, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander								Non-Indigenous (e)							
0–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65 years	<i>Total Australia</i>			0–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65 years	<i>Total Australia</i>		
years	years	years	years	+	Crude rate	AS (f)		years	years	years	years	+	Crude rate	AS (f)	

(d) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. As these data span two years, the population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of mid year population estimates. For 2016–2018 this includes 50% of the population as at 30 June 2016, 100% of the population as at 30 June 2017 and 50% of the population at 30 June 2018.

(e) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).

(f) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0-4 years in five yearly groups up to 70-74 years old and 75 years or over.

- 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 Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (e)				Rate Ratio (f)			
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia
<i>Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (g), (h)</i>												
2016–2018												
Intestinal infectious diseases A00-A09	931.8	867.1	1 805.3	1 068.0	676.4	673.4	692.6	677.3	1.4	1.3	2.6	1.6
Tuberculosis A15-A19	7.1	12.5	30.4	14.2	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.5	1.1	2.0	4.8	2.2
Bacterial disease A20-A49	828.4	977.5	2 162.0	1 159.8	420.7	442.5	407.7	428.5	2.0	2.2	5.3	2.7
Certain Zoonotic bacterial diseases A20-A28	4.4	16.5	63.1	21.2	1.1	4.8	10.5	2.2	4.0	3.4	6.0	9.6
Other bacterial diseases A30-A49	824.2	962.9	2 108.2	1 141.3	419.7	438.1	398.1	426.5	2.0	2.2	5.3	2.7
Trachoma A71	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	na	na	na	na
Acute hepatitis B15-B16	3.7	np	np	3.8	2.3	1.4	0.6	2.1	1.6	na	na	1.8
Acute hepatitis A B15	np	np	np	1.9	1.6	1.0	np	1.5	na	na	na	1.3
Acute hepatitis B B16	np	np	np	2.1	0.6	0.4	np	0.6	na	na	na	3.5
Scabies B86	63.6	116.6	687.5	204.4	3.8	3.6	5.8	3.8	16.7	32.4	118.5	53.8
Acute rheumatic fever I00-I02	4.9	19.0	155.7	38.2	0.6	0.5	2.9	0.6	8.2	38.0	53.7	63.7
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases I05-I09	16.0	27.3	119.7	42.9	12.1	11.6	13.0	12.6	1.3	2.4	9.2	3.4
Acute upper respiratory infections J00-J06	256.8	322.3	583.4	346.5	178.3	206.7	274.9	187.8	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.8
Influenza and pneumonia J10-J18	724.6	1 021.1	2 493.3	1 199.5	403.4	443.8	462.3	417.0	1.8	2.3	5.4	2.9
Asthma J45	252.5	250.2	349.6	273.5	156.3	152.6	160.3	155.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.8
Lung disease due to external agents J60-J70	66.8	66.7	94.1	72.4	57.3	38.1	28.0	51.0	1.2	1.8	3.4	1.4
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids J69	60.6	63.2	93.1	68.4	54.1	34.4	23.4	47.7	1.1	1.8	4.0	1.4
Toxic effects of metals T56	np	np	np	2.7	0.8	1.0	np	0.9	na	na	na	3.0

TABLE 10A.2.4

Table 10A.2.4 **Hospitalisations for selected types of environmentally based diseases, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (e)				Rate Ratio (f)			
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia
Total	2 963.9	3 470.8	7 777.7	4 124.4	1 820.9	1 891.6	1 982.7	1 848.4	1.6	1.8	3.9	2.2
2010–2012												
Intestinal infectious diseases A00-A09	541.6	641.5	1 435.1	750.1	581.3	652.9	629.1	602.7	0.9	1.0	2.3	1.2
Tuberculosis A15-A19	np	16.7	52.3	19.1	6.8	2.9	7.1	8.3	na	5.8	7.4	2.3
Bacterial disease A20-A49	350.3	473.4	1 339.5	600.1	241.3	249.0	230.3	244.3	1.5	1.9	5.8	2.5
Certain Zoonotic bacterial diseases A20-A28	np	20.7	89.3	27.2	0.8	5.0	11.1	2.2	na	4.1	8.0	12.4
Other bacterial diseases A30-A49	349.6	452.9	1 256.2	574.2	240.5	244.1	219.6	242.1	1.5	1.9	5.7	2.4
Trachoma A71	np	np	np	np	np	.	np	np	–	na	na	na
Acute hepatitis B15-B16	np	np	18.2	6.3	1.7	1.6	np	1.6	na	na	na	3.9
Acute hepatitis A B15	np	np	np	np	0.6	0.6	np	0.6	–	na	na	na
Acute hepatitis B B16	np	np	17.3	5.2	1.1	1.0	np	1.0	na	na	na	5.2
Scabies B86	47.5	122.3	713.8	205.6	4.4	4.3	8.0	4.5	10.8	28.4	89.2	45.7
Acute rheumatic fever I00-I02	2.9	13.4	95.3	23.1	0.4	0.6	np	0.5	7.3	22.3	na	46.2
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases I05-I09	10.0	24.3	91.7	32.8	8.4	9.3	7.5	8.9	1.2	2.6	12.2	3.7
Acute upper respiratory infections J00-J06	132.4	251.0	476.1	246.4	139.6	201.9	256.0	158.8	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.6
Influenza and pneumonia J10-J18	450.7	772.0	2 589.1	1 010.4	298.3	377.0	408.5	323.4	1.5	2.0	6.3	3.1
Asthma J45	172.7	248.3	474.6	267.2	156.1	165.6	172.8	159.5	1.1	1.5	2.7	1.7
Lung disease due to external agents J60-J70	49.3	43.9	88.2	54.6	46.1	27.1	20.1	40.1	1.1	1.6	4.4	1.4
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids J69	47.0	40.9	87.1	52.2	44.0	24.2	16.5	37.6	1.1	1.7	5.3	1.4
Toxic effects of metals T56	np	np	np	np	0.7	1.0	np	0.8	na	na	–	na

TABLE 10A.2.4

Table 10A.2.4 **Hospitalisations for selected types of environmentally based diseases, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (e)				Rate Ratio (f)			
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia
Total	1 679.8	2 502.1	6 900.4	3 047.9	1 428.0	1 644.9	1 702.8	1 498.8	1.2	1.5	4.1	2.0

(a) 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.

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

(c) From 2012-13, data exclude inter-hospital contracted patients to private sector hospitals in WA.

(d) Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on the ABS' 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) from 2012-13 onward and the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) prior to 2012-13, 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.

(e) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).

(f) Rate ratio is the age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous Australians' hospitalisation rate.

(g) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. As these data span two years, the population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of mid year population estimates. For 2016–2018 this includes 50% of the population as at 30 June 2016, 100% of the population as at 30 June 2017 and 50% of the population at 30 June 2018.

(h) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0-4 years in five yearly groups up to 70-74 years old and 75 years or over.

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

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

TABLE 10A.2.5

Table 10A.2.5 Deaths from diseases associated with poor environmental health, age-standardised death rates, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2009–2013 and 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (g), (h)			Non-Indigenous (i)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
2014–2018						
NSW	31.8	22.0	26.4	27.8	25.0	26.3
Qld (j)	42.4	38.3	39.7	22.5	20.9	21.7
WA	71.1	58.8	63.9	31.6	27.5	29.4
SA	59.8	np	49.7	28.1	25.6	26.8
NT	55.2	83.4	71.1	21.6	15.1	18.6
Total (k)	43.8	39.6	41.3	26.8	24.3	25.5
2009–2013						
NSW	28.3	20.1	23.8	29.8	24.3	26.8
Qld (j)	41.3	42.0	41.8	23.9	21.5	22.5
WA	74.0	49.8	58.9	22.9	19.4	21.0
SA	60.2	51.1	55.1	30.0	25.5	27.4
NT	60.8	70.7	66.3	23.0	17.4	20.5
Total (k)	42.5	38.1	40.0	27.3	23.1	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: 2009–15 (final), 2016 (revised) and 2017–18 (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 (J09–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.

TABLE 10A.2.5

Table 10A.2.5 Deaths from diseases associated with poor environmental health, age-standardised death rates, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2009–2013 and 2014–2018 (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>
<p>(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.</p> <p>(f) Deaths where the Indigenous status of the deceased was not stated are excluded from analysis.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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, 2006 to 2031 (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2016 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 Indigenous population estimates/projections from total estimated resident population and should be used with care, as these data include population units for which Indigenous status were not stated.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>						
<p>Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death; ABS (2019) <i>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026</i>, cat. no. 3238.0; ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia, cat. no. 3303.0; ABS (unpublished) <i>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031</i>, cat. no. 3238.0</p>						

Section 10.3

TABLE 10A.3.1

Table 10A.3.1 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by state and territory, by location, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (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>
2018-19										
Number of households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
Capital city	no.	28 762	11 673	32 537	15 077	8 182	5 203	3 285	6 875	111 592
Balance of state	no.	75 650	11 303	48 610	13 762	6 233	7 865	np	7 619	171 042
Total (d)	no.	104 412	22 976	81 147	28 839	14 414	13 068	3 285	14 493	282 634
Total number of households										
Capital city	no.	36 551	14 940	37 029	18 371	11 555	5 835	4 062	8 083	136 426
Balance of state	no.	88 443	15 047	60 276	20 670	8 579	9 144	np	13 585	215 743
Total (d)	no.	124 994	29 987	97 305	39 041	20 134	14 979	4 062	21 668	352 169
Proportion of households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
Capital city	%	78.7	78.1	87.9	82.1	70.8	89.2	80.9	85.1	81.8
Balance of state	%	85.5	75.1	80.6	66.6	72.7	86.0	np	56.1	79.3
Total (d)	%	83.5	76.6	83.4	73.9	71.6	87.2	80.9	66.9	80.3
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Proportion of households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
Capital city	±	8.9	7.6	8.6	8.1	9.3	6.3	9.3	5.9	3.6
Balance of state	±	4.4	7.1	4.0	7.0	10.7	5.7	np	5.0	2.4
Total (d)	±	4.2	5.0	4.1	5.1	7.4	4.3	9.3	3.7	1.9
Relative standard error										
Proportion of households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
Capital city	%	5.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	6.7	3.6	5.9	3.5	2.2
Balance of state	%	2.6	4.8	2.5	5.4	7.5	3.4	np	4.6	1.5
Total (d)	%	2.6	3.3	2.5	3.6	5.3	2.5	5.9	2.8	1.2
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

TABLE 10A.3.1

Table 10A.3.1 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by state and territory, by location, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (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>
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
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
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

TABLE 10A.3.1

Table 10A.3.1 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by state and territory, by location, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (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>
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
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
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
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										

TABLE 10A.3.1

Table 10A.3.1 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by state and territory, by location, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (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	±	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										
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
Relative standard error										
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
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

TABLE 10A.3.1

Table 10A.3.1 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by state and territory, by location, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (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	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
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
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

TABLE 10A.3.1

Table 10A.3.1 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by state and territory, by location, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (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>
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										
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

(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. Np. Not published.

Note: 2018-19 NATSIHS data have been sourced by the Productivity Commission from the Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF), DataLab.

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; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 10A.3.2

Table 10A.3.2 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households' access to facilities, by state and territory, 2002, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (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>
2018-19										
Estimate										
Total households	'000	124.7	124.7	124.7	39.0	20.2	14.9	4.0	21.7	352.3
Proportion										
Has working facilities for washing people	%	98.4	97.4	98.2	95.4	95.6	99.1	98.1	90.9	97.1
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	97.5	97.5	96.6	92.4	94.1	97.3	98.9	84.6	95.5
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (c)	%	93.8	88.7	92.9	84.1	88.1	98.0	94.9	79.2	90.9
Has working sewerage facilities	%	100.0	98.5	98.6	98.2	96.5	99.9	101.0	92.8	98.3
Total households	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Has working facilities for washing people	±	1.5	2.9	0.4	3.2	2.4	—	—	3.0	1.1
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	±	1.5	1.5	0.4	3.4	2.4	1.5	3.5	3.2	1.1
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (c)	±	2.9	4.7	4.0	5.3	5.5	1.5	7.3	3.9	2.0
Has working sewerage facilities	±	—	1.5	2.9	1.5	3.4	—	14.5	2.0	1.2
Total households	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relative standard error										
Has working facilities for washing people	%	0.8	1.5	0.2	1.7	1.3	—	—	1.7	0.6
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.9	1.3	0.8	1.8	1.9	0.6
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (c)	%	1.6	2.7	2.2	3.2	3.2	0.8	3.9	2.5	1.1
Has working sewerage facilities	%	—	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.8	—	7.3	1.1	0.6
Total households	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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

TABLE 10A.3.2

Table 10A.3.2 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households' access to facilities, by state and territory, 2002, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (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 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
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	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012-13										
Estimate										
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
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

TABLE 10A.3.2

Table 10A.3.2 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households' access to facilities, by state and territory, 2002, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (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 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	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008										
Estimate										
Total households	'000	64.3	15.8	53.2	22.0	11.7	9.3	2.0	15.1	193.4
Proportion										
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 storing/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
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	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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

TABLE 10A.3.2

Table 10A.3.2 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households' access to facilities, by state and territory, 2002, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (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 storing/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	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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
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
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	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(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.

TABLE 10A.3.2

Table 10A.3.2 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households' access to facilities, by state and territory, 2002, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (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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(b) There were differences in the question methodology between NATSISS 2002, 2008 and AATSIHS 2012-13 when asking about functional household facilities. In 2002, households were asked about the presence of working facilities and in 2008 and 2012-13 households were asked about the absence of working facilities.

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

.. Not applicable – 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; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

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, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (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>
2018-19									
Estimate									
Total households	'000	149.6	91.4	65.8	306.8	20.8	24.8	45.5	352.3
Proportion									
Has working facilities for washing people	%	97.6	98.9	97.1	97.9	96.4	88.7	92.2	97.1
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	96.8	97.5	95.9	96.9	92.6	80.3	85.9	95.5
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (c)	%	93.8	92.6	90.3	92.6	85.4	72.9	78.8	90.9
Has working sewerage facilities	%	98.7	99.5	98.7	98.9	96.9	91.6	94.0	98.3
Total households	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
95 per cent confidence intervals									
Has working facilities for washing people	±	1.7	1.6	2.5	1.3	2.1	2.8	1.6	1.1
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	±	1.3	2.1	—	—	4.0	4.4	2.7	1.1
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (c)	±	2.6	4.0	6.0	2.2	5.9	4.4	3.4	2.0
Has working sewerage facilities	±	1.4	1.6	4.3	1.4	2.1	2.9	2.0	1.2
Total households	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relative standard error									
Has working facilities for washing people	%	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.9	0.6
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	0.7	1.1	—	—	2.2	2.8	1.6	0.6
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (c)	%	1.4	2.2	3.4	1.2	3.5	3.1	2.2	1.1
Has working sewerage facilities	%	0.7	0.8	2.2	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.6
Total households	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2014-15									
Estimate									
Total households	'000	108.2	68.6	64.6	241.5	18.8	23.7	42.5	283.9
Proportion									
Has working facilities for washing people	%	97.1	97.1	96.5	96.8	97.0	93.7	95.4	96.7

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, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (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>
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 storing/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
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 storing/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	±	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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 storing/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	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012-13									
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 storing/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

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, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (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>
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 storing/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	±	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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 storing/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	%	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008									
Estimate									
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 storing/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
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 storing/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

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, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (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	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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 storing/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	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002									
Estimate									
Total households	'000	59.0	37.8	39.7	136.5	12.1	17.0	29.2	165.7
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
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 storing/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	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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

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, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (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>
Has working sewerage facilities	%	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.9	1.7	0.3
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.

(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.

.. Not applicable – 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; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 10A.3.4

Table 10A.3.4 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in dwellings with major structural problems, by state and territory, 2018-19 (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)	%	6.8	4.4	3.9	6.7	8.7	8.0	7.1	2.4	5.8
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	9.9	12.3	11.3	17.1	18.7	11.5	19.8	14.6	12.4
Sinking/moving foundations	%	8.9	8.8	7.4	3.9	10.2	10.2	10.7	4.6	7.7
Sagging floors	%	6.3	6.0	3.8	2.4	8.4	7.4	9.5	4.6	5.3
Walls or windows not straight	%	10.8	11.3	7.9	8.9	13.6	11.3	16.2	13.2	10.1
Wood rot/termite damage	%	6.4	6.5	7.5	5.1	8.6	5.5	6.7	6.3	6.6
Major electrical problems	%	2.5	3.9	2.6	6.7	8.5	4.2	5.2	8.1	4.0
Major plumbing problems	%	3.5	6.1	6.1	10.9	14.9	4.2	6.6	13.7	6.6
Major roof defect	%	5.0	4.6	4.5	5.1	9.0	5.2	6.1	6.6	5.0
Other major structural problems	%	4.0	6.5	5.0	5.8	5.9	3.7	4.1	7.1	4.9
Total with structural problems (c) (d)	%	32.6	32.3	29.7	35.4	43.8	29.8	36.0	40.7	32.9
No structural problems (c)	%	67.8	67.6	70.6	64.7	56.7	70.1	63.6	59.2	67.1
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp)	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
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)	%	19.8	23.4	35.3	28.0	22.3	20.7	43.9	22.3	11.4
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	16.7	14.6	19.6	14.8	19.7	19.7	22.7	11.1	7.1
Sinking/moving foundations	%	18.3	16.7	23.9	32.3	27.8	21.1	29.2	22.3	10.1
Sagging floors	%	23.0	18.9	26.0	40.7	26.0	23.3	31.3	20.9	11.5
Walls or windows not straight	%	17.1	20.6	21.3	19.8	19.0	19.3	24.4	13.1	8.2
Wood rot/termite damage	%	20.5	18.7	24.6	29.5	24.7	22.8	40.4	16.4	10.4
Major electrical problems	%	27.9	23.1	26.9	18.1	24.8	35.6	49.5	15.5	9.4
Major plumbing problems	%	24.2	20.3	16.3	14.6	20.6	33.8	32.1	11.1	7.4

TABLE 10A.3.4

Table 10A.3.4 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in dwellings with major structural problems, by state and territory, 2018-19 (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	%	21.7	30.8	22.3	23.2	26.9	29.3	45.5	15.5	10.9
Other major structural problems	%	24.7	32.3	30.4	24.2	22.4	41.3	np	14.9	11.6
Total with structural problems (c) (d)	%	8.0	9.9	8.5	8.3	7.5	10.5	20.0	6.0	3.6
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp)	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (e)	%	3.0	3.5	5.8	3.3	4.0	3.4	5.2	2.7	2.0
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Rising damp (c)	±	2.6	2.0	2.7	3.7	3.8	3.2	6.1	1.0	1.3
Major cracks in walls/floors	±	3.2	3.5	4.3	5.0	7.2	4.4	8.8	3.2	1.7
Sinking/moving foundations	±	3.2	2.9	3.5	2.5	5.6	4.2	6.1	2.0	1.5
Sagging floors	±	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.9	4.3	3.4	5.8	1.9	1.2
Walls or windows not straight	±	3.6	4.6	3.3	3.5	5.1	4.3	7.7	3.4	1.6
Wood rot/termite damage	±	2.6	2.4	3.6	2.9	4.2	2.5	5.3	2.0	1.3
Major electrical problems	±	1.4	1.8	1.4	2.4	4.1	2.9	5.0	2.5	0.7
Major plumbing problems	±	1.7	2.4	1.9	3.1	6.0	2.8	4.2	3.0	1.0
Major roof defect	±	2.1	2.8	2.0	2.3	4.7	3.0	5.4	2.0	1.1
Other major structural problems	±	1.9	4.1	3.0	2.8	2.6	3.0	np	2.1	1.1
Total with structural problems (c) (d)	±	5.1	6.3	4.9	5.8	6.4	6.1	14.1	4.8	2.3
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp)	±	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (e)	±	5.9	6.9	11.4	6.5	7.8	6.7	10.2	5.3	3.9

(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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in dwellings with major structural problems, by state and territory, 2018-19 (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>
(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.										

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2018-19 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

TABLE 10A.3.5

Table 10A.3.5 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in dwellings with major structural problems, by state and 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.3.5

Table 10A.3.5 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in dwellings with major structural problems, by state and 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.3.5

Table 10A.3.5 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in dwellings with major structural problems, by state and 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.

– Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.

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

TABLE 10A.3.6

Table 10A.3.6 **Non-Indigenous households in dwellings with major structural problems, by state and 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
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

TABLE 10A.3.6

Table 10A.3.6 **Non-Indigenous households in dwellings with major structural problems, by state and 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>
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)	

(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.

TABLE 10A.3.6

Table 10A.3.6 Non-Indigenous households in dwellings with major structural problems, by state and 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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.. Not applicable. np Not published.

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

TABLE 10A.3.7

Table 10A.3.7 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in dwellings with major structural problems, by state and territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</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
Major electrical problems	%	20.9	19.7	19.8	15.1	23.9	27.4	39.7	14.8	8.3
Major plumbing problems	%	17.9	21.9	13.5	12.8	20.7	27.3	45.6	12.5	7.3

TABLE 10A.3.7

Table 10A.3.7 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in dwellings with major structural problems, by state and territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Major roof defect	%	20.6	26.0	17.4	18.5	23.8	33.4	36.7	18.4	9.6
Other major structural problems	%	30.6	39.7	18.4	19.1	35.3	34.3	72.7	18.7	10.8
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)	±

2008

TABLE 10A.3.7

Table 10A.3.7 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in dwellings with major structural problems, by state and territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
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)	%	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

TABLE 10A.3.7

Table 10A.3.7 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in dwellings with major structural problems, by state and territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Walls or windows not straight	%	14.8	14.8	19.7	17.0	20.4	19.3	46.2	17.6	7.8
Wood rot/termite damage	%	17.8	14.8	15.5	27.2	22.4	43.1	43.9	17.0	8.3
Major electrical problems	%	28.1	20.5	20.1	16.9	26.8	26.8	32.6	16.8	9.6
Major plumbing problems	%	23.0	18.7	20.1	14.7	19.1	26.1	36.6	13.4	9.8
Major roof defect	%	19.8	18.7	32.7	17.7	27.8	35.2	47.6	18.2	11.3
Other major structural problems	%	25.6	26.3	31.3	24.3	32.6	69.3	85.8	19.8	13.1
Total with structural problems (excluding rising damp) (e)	%	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 (2007-08)										
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)	±	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.3.7 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in dwellings with major structural problems, by state and territory, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</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 applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 10A.3.8

Table 10A.3.8 **Dwellings with major structural problems, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2007-08, 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				
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (e)	'000	108.2	68.6	64.6	241.5	18.8	23.7	42.5	283.9
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
					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

TABLE 10A.3.8

Table 10A.3.8 **Dwellings with major structural problems, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2007-08, 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	%	15.2	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
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

TABLE 10A.3.8

Table 10A.3.8 **Dwellings with major structural problems, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2007-08, 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 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
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)									

TABLE 10A.3.8

Table 10A.3.8 **Dwellings with major structural problems, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2007-08, 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	%
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
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

TABLE 10A.3.8

Table 10A.3.8 **Dwellings with major structural problems, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2007-08, 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 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	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007-08									
					Estimate				
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	..	..	..	..

TABLE 10A.3.8

Table 10A.3.8 **Dwellings with major structural problems, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2007-08, 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)	%	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
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

TABLE 10A.3.8

Table 10A.3.8 **Dwellings with major structural problems, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2007-08, 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>
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	..	..	..	..
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.

Table 10A.3.8 **Dwellings with major structural problems, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2007-08, 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>
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(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.3.9

Table 10A.3.9 **Main source of drinking water in discrete Indigenous communities, by remoteness, 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>	
Water supply	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.3.10

Table 10A.3.10 **Water restrictions and interruptions in discrete Indigenous communities, by reported usual population, 2006**
(a), (b)

		Communities with a population of:								
		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
Water restrictions										
Experienced water restrictions										
Drought	no.	7	8	12	4	1	2	27	34	8 267
Normal dry season	no.	–	4	4	6	3	3	20	20	8 129
Lack of storage containment	no.	–	3	2	2	2	2	11	11	6 853
Poor water quality	no.	–	4	3	–	–	1	8	8	3 634
Other reason	no.	3	4	5	4	1	2	16	19	7 222
Total communities experienced water restrictions (c)	no.	8	19	21	14	7	7	68	76	25 557
Proportion of communities experienced water restrictions (d)	%	na	15.4	22.8	19.7	36.8	41.2	21.1	na	27.5
Did not experience water restrictions	no.	46	97	68	57	12	10	244	290	57 173
Proportion of communities that did not experience water restrictions (d)	%	na	78.9	73.9	80.3	63.2	58.8	75.8	na	61.5
Water interruptions										
Experienced water interruption										
Equipment breakdown	no.	14	38	38	39	9	7	131	145	36 139
Ran out of water	no.	2	6	5	4	2	–	17	19	3 879
Poor water quality	no.	–	3	3	2	2	–	10	10	2 706
Lack of power	no.	–	3	6	4	4	1	18	18	6 825
Planned interruption	no.	4	18	18	16	5	5	62	66	18 943
Other water interruption	no.	3	2	1	4	1	1	9	12	3 235
Total communities experienced water interruptions (c)	no.	17	52	47	45	12	9	165	182	44 563

TABLE 10A.3.10

Table 10A.3.10 **Water restrictions and interruptions in discrete Indigenous communities, by reported usual population, 2006**
(a), (b)

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

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 **Testing of drinking water in discrete Indigenous communities, by reported usual population, 2006 (a)**

<i>Communities with a population of:</i>										
		<i>Less than 50</i>	<i>50–99</i>	<i>100–199</i>	<i>200–499</i>	<i>500–999</i>	<i>1000 or more</i>	<i>Total communities with 50 or more</i>	<i>All communities</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>
Water sent away for testing (b)										
Drinking water failed testing	no.	5	10	15	12	4	2	43	48	12 059
Drinking water did not fail testing	no.	10	27	21	27	9	6	90	100	29 104
Total communities water sent away for testing (c)	no.	15	42	38	45	13	11	149	164	50 043
Drinking water not sent away for testing (b)	no.	10	22	6	6	1	–	35	45	4 796
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.3.12

Table 10A.3.12 **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.3.13

Table 10A.3.13 **Sewerage system overflows or leakages in discrete Indigenous communities, by usual population, 2006 (a), (b)**

<i>Communities with a population of:</i>										
		<i>Less than 50</i>	<i>50–99</i>	<i>100–199</i>	<i>200–499</i>	<i>500–999</i>	<i>1000 or more</i>	<i>Total communities with 50 or more</i>	<i>All communities</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>
<i>Sewerage system overflows or leakages</i>										
Reason for overflows or leakages										
Blocked drains	no.	7	28	29	23	7	1	88	95	19 527
Equipment failure	no.	3	18	19	15	4	3	59	62	14 970
Insufficient capacity of septic system	no.	2	14	6	3	2	1	26	28	5 360
Wet season	no.	1	3	6	8	2	2	21	22	7 070
Population increases	no.	–	8	10	2	1	1	22	22	4 722
Design or installation problems	no.	3	15	15	7	2	1	40	43	7 614
Inappropriate use	no.	–	7	7	10	7	1	32	32	10 837
Other	no.	1	–	–	4	–	–	4	5	968
Total communities experienced overflows or leakages (c)	no.	12	41	45	30	10	4	130	142	30 140
Proportion of communities that experienced overflows or leakages (d)	%	na	33.3	48.9	42.3	52.6	23.5	40.4	na	32.4
Total communities experienced no overflows or leakages		38	74	44	41	9	13	181	219	52 461
Proportion of communities that did not experience overflows or leakages (d)	%	na	60.2	47.8	57.7	47.4	76.5	56.2	na	56.4
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.3.13

Table 10A.3.13 **Sewerage system overflows or leakages in discrete Indigenous communities, by usual population, 2006 (a), (b)**

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

(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.3.14 Frequency of sewerage system overflows or leakages in discrete Indigenous communities, by state and territory, 2006 (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic/Tas	Qld	SA	WA	NT	Australia	Proportion of frequency (c)
<i>Sewerage system overflows or leakages</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Frequency of overflows or leakages								
1–4 times	5	1	8	6	21	41	82	57.7
5–9 times	4	–	7	4	8	6	29	20.4
10–14 times	1	–	–	2	2	8	13	9.2
15–19 times	2	–	1	–	1	–	4	2.8
20 times or more	–	1	2	2	4	5	14	9.9
Communities reporting that they experienced sewerage system overflows or leakages	12	2	18	14	36	60	142	100.0
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.3.15

Table 10A.3.15 **Electricity supply and interruptions in discrete Indigenous communities, by usual population, 2006 (a), (b)**

<i>Communities with a population of:</i>										
		<i>Less than 50</i>	<i>50–99</i>	<i>100–199</i>	<i>200–499</i>	<i>500–999</i>	<i>1000 or more</i>	<i>Total communities with 50 or more</i>	<i>All communities</i>	<i>Reported usual population</i>
<i>Main source of electricity</i>										
State grid/transmitted supply	no.	132	60	46	23	5	8	142	274	35 217
Community generators	no.	217	53	39	46	13	9	160	377	50 317
Domestic generators	no.	172	3	2	1	–	–	6	178	2 061
Solar	no.	102	3	–	–	–	–	3	105	1 658
Solar hybrid	no.	102	3	1	1	–	–	5	107	2 021
Other organised electricity supply	no.	5	1	1	–	1	–	3	8	1 030
Total communities with an organised electricity supply	no.	730	123	89	71	19	17	319	1 049	92 304
Total communities with no organised electricity supply	no.	31	–	1	–	–	–	1	32	284
Proportion of communities with no organised supply (c)	%	3.6	–	1.1	–	–	–	0.3	2.7	0.3
<i>Electricity interruptions (d)</i>										
<i>Reason for electricity interruption</i>										
Storms	no.	22	46	39	37	13	11	146	168	45 738
Equipment breakdown	no.	13	45	36	39	10	7	137	150	39 364
No fuel	no.	3	10	3	1	1	–	15	18	2 509
Planned outage for maintenance	no.	8	29	32	31	11	5	108	116	32 848
Vandalism	no.	1	3	5	4	–	–	12	13	2 417
System overload	no.	7	18	15	16	1	2	52	59	14 235
Other reason	no.	2	4	4	5	2	2	17	19	6 743
Total communities experienced electricity interruptions	no.	29	82	68	65	18	13	246	275	67 849
Total communities with no electricity interruption	no.	25	34	20	6	1	4	65	90	14 761
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
<i>Frequency of electricity interruption</i>										
1–4 times	no.	14	37	31	23	8	4	103	117	24 183

TABLE 10A.3.15

Table 10A.3.15 **Electricity supply and interruptions in discrete Indigenous communities, by usual population, 2006 (a), (b)**

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