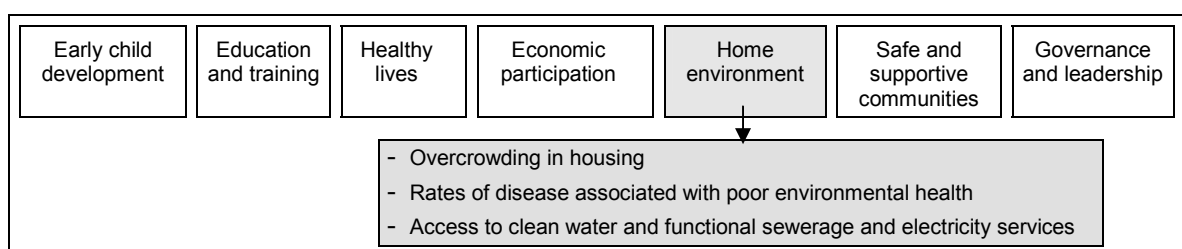

9 Home environment

Strategic areas for action



A wide range of factors influence people's health and wellbeing. This chapter covers some of the key environmental influences on health, such as appropriate housing conditions and access to clean water and functional sewerage and electricity services. Many other environmental factors also influence health; for example, air quality, noise pollution, occupational health, food quality and pest control.

Many COAG targets and headline indicators reflect the importance of the home environment:

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

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

- employment (section 4.6)
- post secondary education (section 4.7)
- household and individual income (section 4.9).

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

- early child development (birth weight, early childhood hospitalisations, injury and preventable disease, hearing impediments) (chapter 5)

-
- healthy lives (access to primary health, potentially preventable hospitalisations, avoidable mortality, mental health) (chapter 7)
 - economic participation (labour market participation, home ownership, income support) (chapter 8)
 - governance and leadership (engagement with service delivery) (chapter 11).

The indicators in this strategic area focus on some key outcomes of healthy environments, as well as some factors that contribute to a healthy home environment:

- overcrowding in housing — overcrowding can have negative effects on health, family relationships and even children’s education. If a house is not appropriately designed for the number of residents, the bathroom, kitchen and laundry facilities may be inadequate, making it more difficult to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. Cramped living conditions can increase domestic tensions and contribute to domestic violence. Overcrowding also affects the ability of children to do homework or study, or even to gain sufficient sleep and relaxation. This section reports Census data on overcrowding (section 9.1)
- rates of disease associated with poor environmental health — many rural and remote Indigenous communities still struggle to achieve the basic level of environmental health that has been achieved for the rest of the population. Poor environmental health can contribute to the spread of diseases that tend to have environmental causes, including tuberculosis, rheumatic heart disease, respiratory diseases, urinary tract infections, kidney stones, intestinal worms, trachoma and intestinal infectious diseases. This section reports on hospitalisations for environment related diseases. Hospitalisations data reflect more serious cases of diseases, but do not necessarily show overall incidence of disease (section 9.2)
- access to clean water and functional sewerage and electricity services — many rural and remote Indigenous communities rely on localised water, sewerage and electricity systems. Each community needs a clean, adequate and reliable supply of water for drinking, cooking and washing; a functional sewerage system to prevent sewage from contaminating drinking water and food; and functional electricity services for refrigeration of foods and power for hot water, cooking and lighting. Access to these basic services requires a combination of both functioning community infrastructure and functioning household hardware. This section reports available data on community and household infrastructure for discrete Indigenous communities (section 9.3).

Attachment tables

Attachment tables for this chapter are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 9A.1.1). These tables can be found on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp), or users can contact the Secretariat directly.

9.1 Overcrowding in housing

Box 9.1.1 Key messages

- Indigenous people were 4.8 times as likely as non-Indigenous people to live in overcrowded housing in 2006 (figure 9.1.1). Overcrowding was highest in very remote areas (65.1 per cent) (figure 9.1.2).
- The proportion of Indigenous people living in overcrowded housing decreased from 30.7 per cent in 2001 to 27.2 per cent in 2006 (figure 9.1.1).

A much higher proportion of Indigenous people live in overcrowded conditions than other Australians. Overcrowding places pressure on the household infrastructure that supports health (for example, septic tanks, sewerage pipes and washing machines), sometimes referred to in the literature as health hardware (Torzillo et al. 2008), and can be a contributor to poor health. Overcrowding can also contribute to poor educational outcomes (Biddle 2007) and family violence.

Reasons for overcrowding

Cultural and social factors influence the way housing is used in Indigenous communities. Households with many members, often of multiple generations and including extended family, are not unusual. Living in large family groupings is not a problem; it can be the cultural norm (Keys Young 1998). Large households need not be overcrowded provided sufficient bedrooms, bathrooms and kitchen spaces are available. Indigenous household and community populations may fluctuate quite dramatically for social, cultural or seasonal reasons. Indigenous people are often mobile, and sharing homes with visiting relations and kin is common (ABS 2004). A 1993 study in the north-west of South Australia found that some houses had relatively stable numbers of residents, while others had wide variations in numbers. The numbers in one house varied from zero to 32 at various times of the year (Pholeros, Rainow and Torzillo 1993). While such fluctuations may result in periodic overcrowding in some households, it can be the cultural norm (Keys Young 1998).

Taylor (2004), in a study of Wadeye and the Thamarrurr Regional Council area in the NT, reported both short-term and long-term variations in the numbers of people living in each house as people moved between houses, to and from outstations, and in and out of the region. The average number of people per house was 16, with one residence having an average occupancy of 22 people. Houses in the Thamarrurr region averaged three bedrooms each, giving an average occupancy rate of approximately five people per bedroom.

Overcrowding can also be due to inadequate, inappropriate or poorly maintained housing stock (DHAC 1999). In remote and very remote areas in particular, it is more expensive and logistically more difficult to construct and maintain infrastructure.

The Western Australian Aboriginal Child Health Survey (Silburn et al. 2006) identified factors associated with Aboriginal children living in overcrowded housing. Overcrowded housing was associated with:

- housing quality — there was a significantly greater likelihood of high household occupancy in houses with one or more indicators of poor housing quality relative to those with none
- higher levels of life stress events — those households that had experienced seven or more life stress events in the 12 months prior to the survey were almost twice as likely to have high household occupancy than households reporting 0–2 life stress events
- overuse of alcohol — when overuse of alcohol was causing problems in the household, there was an increased likelihood of overcrowded conditions relative to other households.

Associations between labour force status and education, and housing overcrowding for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people are discussed in chapter 13 of this report.

Income and housing affordability also play a role in overcrowding. Indigenous people have substantially lower incomes than non-Indigenous people, which is discussed in section 4.9 of this report.

Although Indigenous people have access to a range of housing assistance programs, housing costs are high relative to incomes (ABS and AIHW 2008). The ABS found that in 2006, the median weekly mortgage payment for Indigenous home owners with a mortgage was \$264. The median weekly rent for Indigenous private/other renters was \$190, for Indigenous renters of public housing, \$100, and for Indigenous renters of Indigenous or mainstream community housing, \$60.

Racial discrimination in obtaining rental housing may also lead to overcrowding for Indigenous people (EOC 2004).

Housing overcrowding is associated with homelessness for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. The Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) is the major response by the Australian Government and State and Territory governments to address homelessness. Indigenous people are overrepresented among SAAP clients. Of the 109 900 SAAP clients, in Australia, in 2006-07, 20 100 (18.3 per cent) were Indigenous (AIHW 2009).

Data issues

Overcrowding data in this report were derived using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness (box 9.1.2), which is the preferred standard used by the ABS to measure overcrowding, especially for Indigenous people. This occupancy standard will reflect the culture and preferences of some but not all Indigenous people. For example, it does not account for the influence of climate and culture on living arrangements. In warmer rural areas people may live outside their houses rather than inside them at certain times of the year, and the standard does not take into account how verandas or larger living spaces might be used (Pholeros, Rainow and Torzillo 1993). Indigenous cultures and lifestyles vary widely across Australia, as do climates.

The occupancy standard determines overcrowding by comparing the number of bedrooms with the number and characteristics of people in a dwelling (other measures of overcrowding include the proportion of people living in dwellings with less than one bedroom per person (Biddle 2008)). In addition, the number of bathrooms and toilets, and the size of kitchens, bedrooms and other living spaces may be as important as, or more important than, the number of bedrooms, particularly in larger households. If a house has sufficient working taps, tubs, showers, toilets, insect screens and protection from the weather it will be better equipped to prevent the disease transmission that is often more prevalent in overcrowded households. These issues are further discussed in section 9.3.

Box 9.1.2 Housing occupancy standard used by ABS^a

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

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

^a Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness.

Source: ABS (2004).

Overcrowding in housing for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people is reported here using data from the ABS 2001 Census and the ABS 2006 Census. The 2007 report used data for Indigenous people from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) to measure housing overcrowding, which are not comparable to the data in this report.

Housing utilisation cannot be determined for all households in the Census as the required information on the number of bedrooms and the demographic composition of the household was not always provided. Therefore, overcrowding rates in this report are based on the number of people who were living in households for which utilisation could be determined.

Figure 9.1.1 **Proportion of people living in overcrowded housing, 2001 and 2006^a**



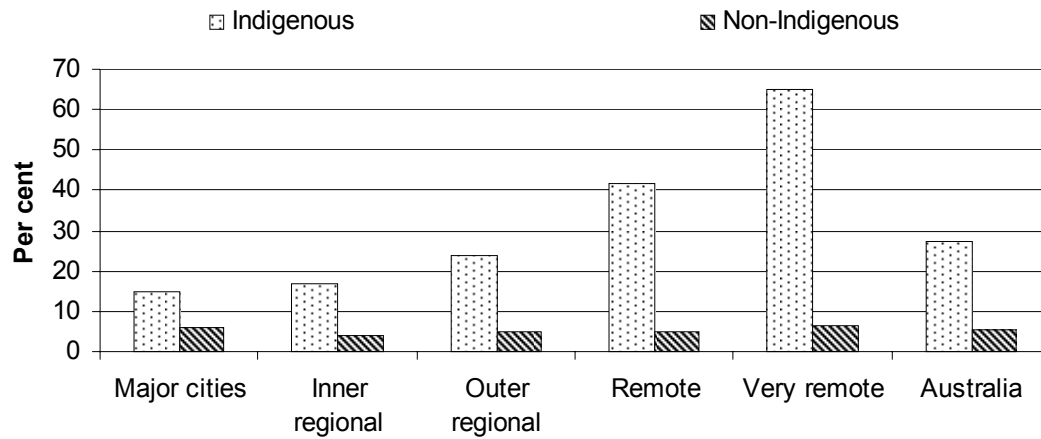
^a Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the *2006 Census of Population and Housing*; *2001 Census of Population and Housing*; table 9A.1.5.

Between 2001 and 2006:

- the proportion of Indigenous people living in overcrowded housing decreased from 30.7 per cent to 27.2 per cent and the proportion of non-Indigenous people living in overcrowded housing also decreased, from 6.3 per cent to 5.7 per cent. The gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous proportions fell from 24.4 percentage points to 21.5 percentage points (figure 9.1.1)
- the average size of Indigenous households decreased from 3.5 to 3.4 people. The average size of a non-Indigenous household was the same in both years at 2.6 people (table 9A.1.1)
- the average number of people per bedroom remained at 1.3 in Indigenous households and remained at 1.1 for non-Indigenous households (table 9A.1.1).

Figure 9.1.2 Proportion of people living in overcrowded housing, by remoteness area, 2006^a



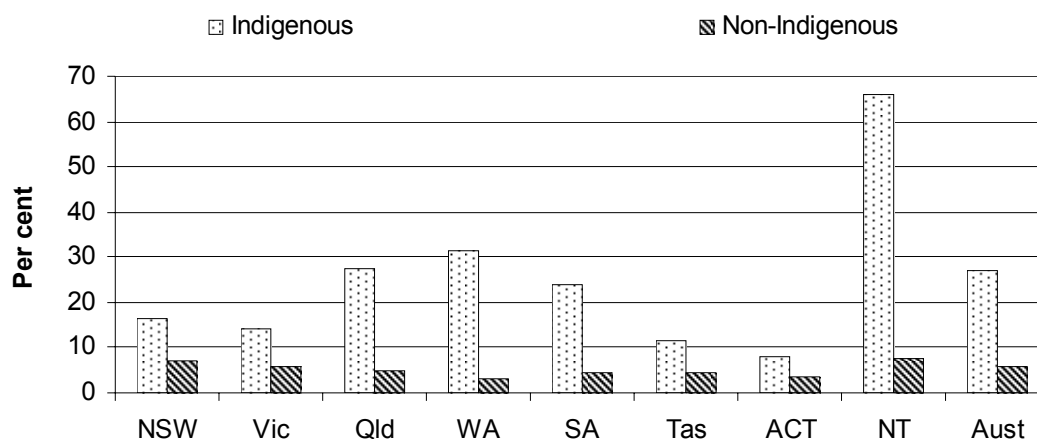
^a Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing; table 9A.1.2.

In 2006:

- Indigenous people were more likely than non-Indigenous people to live in overcrowded housing in all remoteness areas (figure 9.1.2)
- the proportion of Indigenous people living in overcrowded housing was highest in very remote areas (65.1 per cent) and lowest in major cities (15.1 per cent) (figure 9.1.2)
- the proportion of non-Indigenous people living in overcrowded housing did not vary greatly with remoteness (figure 9.1.2).

Figure 9.1.3 Proportion of people living in overcrowded housing, by State/Territory, 2006^{a, b}



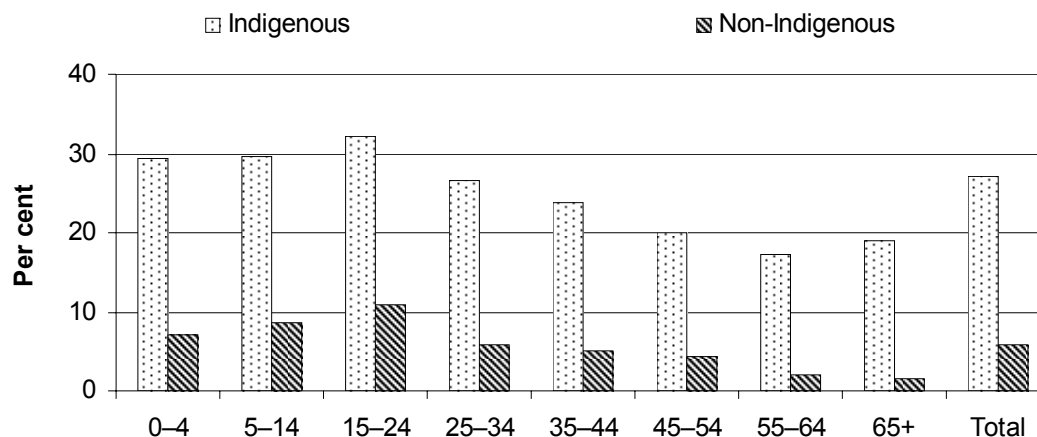
^a Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness. ^b Australia includes 'Other territories'.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing; table 9A.1.3.

Across states and territories, in 2006:

- Indigenous people were more likely than non-Indigenous people to live in overcrowded housing in all states and territories (figure 9.1.3)
- the proportion of Indigenous people living in overcrowded housing varied greatly across states and territories and was highest in the NT (65.9 per cent) and lowest in the ACT (8.7 per cent) (figure 9.1.3)
- the ratio between housing overcrowding rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people was highest in WA (10.2 times the non-Indigenous rate) and lowest in NSW (2.3 times the non-Indigenous rate) (figure 9.1.3).

Figure 9.1.4 Proportion of people living in overcrowded housing, by age, 2006^a



^a Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing; table 9A.1.5.

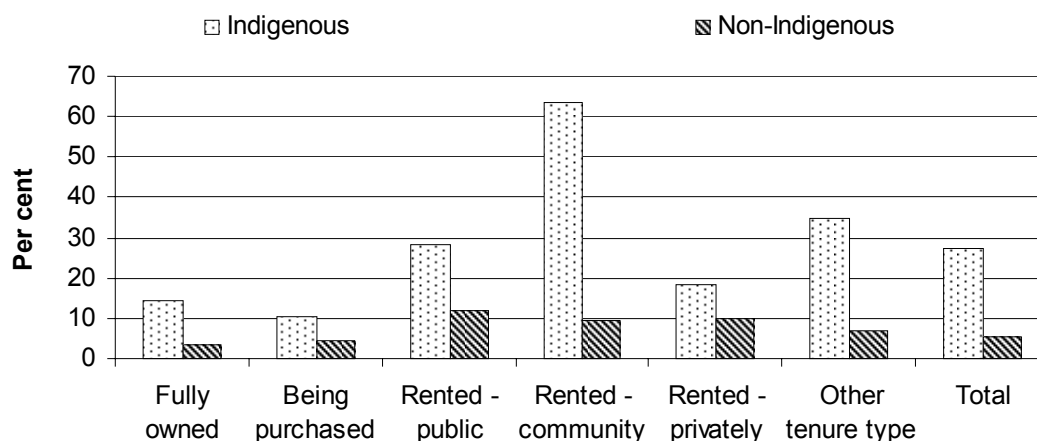
Across age groups, in 2006:

- Indigenous people of all ages were more likely than non-Indigenous people to live in overcrowded housing (figure 9.1.4)
- the proportion of Indigenous people living in overcrowded housing varied across age cohorts and was highest for children and adults aged up to 24 years (30.4 per cent) and lowest for those aged 55 to 64 (17.2 per cent) (figure 9.1.4 and table 9A.1.5).

In 2006:

- Indigenous people were more likely than non-Indigenous people to live in overcrowded housing, regardless of their housing tenure. Overcrowding rates were highest for those living in rented community housing (63.6 per cent) (figure 9.1.5), which was the dominant tenure type for Indigenous people in remote areas (ABS and AIHW 2008).

Figure 9.1.5 Proportion of people living in overcrowded housing, by tenure type, 2006^a



^a Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing; table 9A.1.4.

9.2 Rates of disease associated with poor environmental health

Box 9.2.1 Key messages

- Hospitalisation rates for Indigenous people for all diseases associated with poor environmental health (scabies, influenza and pneumonia, asthma, intestinal infectious diseases, bacterial diseases and acute upper respiratory infections) were higher than for non-Indigenous people in 2006-07 (table 9.2.1). There was little significant change in these hospitalisation rates from 2004-05 to 2006-07 (figure 9.2.2).
- Death rates for diseases associated with poor environmental health were much higher for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people between 2003-07 (figure 9.2.4).

During the late 1800s and early 1900s, most public health efforts focused on the control of infectious diseases, particularly epidemics. In the following century improvements in sanitation, drinking water quality, food safety, disease control and housing conditions resulted in big improvements to public health and longevity for most Australians (DHAC 1999). However, many rural and remote Indigenous communities still struggle to achieve the basic level of environmental health that has been achieved for the rest of the population (enHealth 2007; DHAC 1999).

A list of diseases associated with poor environmental health was developed in consultation with the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). Hospitalisations and death rates for these diseases are discussed in this chapter. Some of these diseases can be attributed to overcrowding in housing (section 9.1) and drinking water and sewerage services (section 9.3). Hospitalisation data indicate that diseases associated with poor environmental health are much more common among Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people (table 9.2.1). Some diseases, such as acute rheumatic fever and scabies, continue to exist in Indigenous communities with very few occurrences evident in hospitalisations data for the non-Indigenous population.

The data used in this section are for hospitalisations, defined by the AIHW as discharges, transfers, deaths or changes in care type. Hospitalisations data reflect more serious cases of diseases, but do not necessarily show overall incidence of disease. Many people may not go to a hospital for treatment. In addition, a patient in a remote area may be admitted to hospital whereas in an urban area the same patient could be managed as an outpatient. Hospital data can also include some duplication, as patients can have multiple admissions for some chronic conditions, as well as changes in conditions (such as transfer from a medical ward to a rehabilitation centre within a hospital) (AIHW 2008).

Most hospitalisation data used in this section are for six jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT. These data have sufficient levels of Indigenous identification for 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07. Longer time series data for Queensland, WA, SA and the NT from 2001-02 to 2006-07 are discussed briefly in this section.

Box 9.2.2 provides an example of a program that assists in improving environmental health for Indigenous people.

Box 9.2.2 ‘Things that work’ — Improving environmental health for Indigenous people

An **Animal Management Program** (Queensland) aims to control animal populations, reduce negative health, social, economic and environmental effects and improve animal health and welfare. Negative effects from unmanaged animals include disease and parasite transmission to people and domestic animals, contamination of water supply, spillage and distribution of rubbish, increased fly breeding from faecal deposits and damage to the natural environment.

One community with the program in place for only eight months reported high community acceptance, with 85 per cent of dogs registered, and a 60 per cent reduction in dog bites (Queensland Government, unpublished).

Table 9.2.1 Age standardised hospitalisation rates (per 1000) for selected types of diseases associated with poor environmental health, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07^{a, b, c, d}

ICD-10 diagnosis codes and descriptions	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous ^d			Total Australians		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A09)	4.71	5.01	4.88	2.52	2.62	2.67	2.60	2.73	2.67
Tuberculosis (A15–A19)	0.43	0.14	0.27	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.06
Bacterial diseases (A20–A49)	7.31	7.91	7.62	2.66	1.88	2.25	2.73	1.86	2.25
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	0.02	–	–	–	–	–	–
Whooping cough (A37)	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	–
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.16	0.09	0.12	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02
Scabies (B86)	2.48	3.01	2.76	0.04	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Acute rheumatic fever (I00–I02)	0.21	0.30	0.26	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05–I09)	0.26	0.73	0.51	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.10
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00–J06)	2.51	3.22	2.89	1.62	1.38	1.56	1.65	1.47	1.56
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	12.37	11.16	11.70	3.19	2.46	2.86	3.35	2.48	2.86
Asthma (J45)	2.35	4.43	3.46	1.54	1.52	1.58	1.55	1.59	1.58
Lung disease due to external agents (J60–J70)	0.78	0.33	0.54	0.45	0.24	0.32	0.46	0.22	0.32
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.66	0.32	0.48	0.41	0.22	0.30	0.42	0.20	0.30
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	–	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** not published. ^a Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10 codes A00–B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. ^b Identification of Indigenous patients is incomplete and completeness varies across jurisdictions. ^c Data are based on state of usual residence. ^d Non-Indigenous includes hospitalisations identified as non-Indigenous as well as those with a 'not stated' Indigenous status.

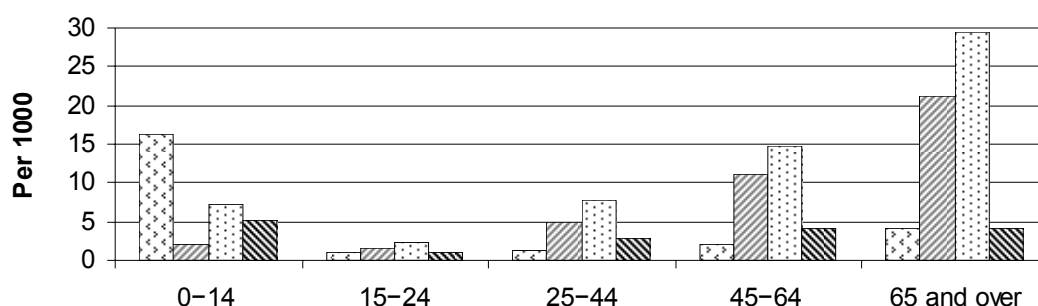
Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished); tables 9A.2.1–3.

In 2006-07, after adjusting for age differences in the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, in NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT hospitalisation rates for all diseases associated with poor environmental health were higher for Indigenous than non-Indigenous people:

- the hospitalisation rate for influenza and pneumonia was 11.7 per 1000 for Indigenous people — 4 times the rate for non-Indigenous people (2.9 per 1000) (table 9.2.1)
- the hospitalisation rate for bacterial diseases was 7.6 per 1000 for Indigenous people — 3.4 times the hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people (2.3 per 1000) (table 9.2.1)
- the hospitalisation rate for intestinal infectious diseases was 4.9 per 1000 for Indigenous people — 1.8 times the hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people (2.7 per 1000) (table 9.2.1)
- the biggest difference in hospitalisation rates between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people was for scabies. Indigenous people were 28 times more likely to present with scabies (2.8 per 1000) than non-Indigenous people (0.1 per 1000) (table 9.2.1)
- Indigenous people also had much higher hospitalisation rates for chronic rheumatic heart diseases (0.5 per 1000 compared with 0.1 per 1000). Acute rheumatic fever appears to be a problem only in the Indigenous population (0.3 per 10 000 people) with almost no occurrences evident in hospitalisations data for non-Indigenous people (table 9.2.1)
- acute upper respiratory infections were a problem for both the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, but were more prevalent for Indigenous people. The Indigenous hospitalisation rate was 1.9 times that for non-Indigenous people (2.9 per 10 000 compared with 1.6 per 1000) (table 9.2.1).

Figure 9.2.1 Hospitalisation rates for selected diseases associated with poor environmental health, Indigenous people, by age group, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07^{a, b}

☐ Intestinal infectious diseases ▨ Bacterial diseases □ Influenza and pneumonia ▩ Asthma



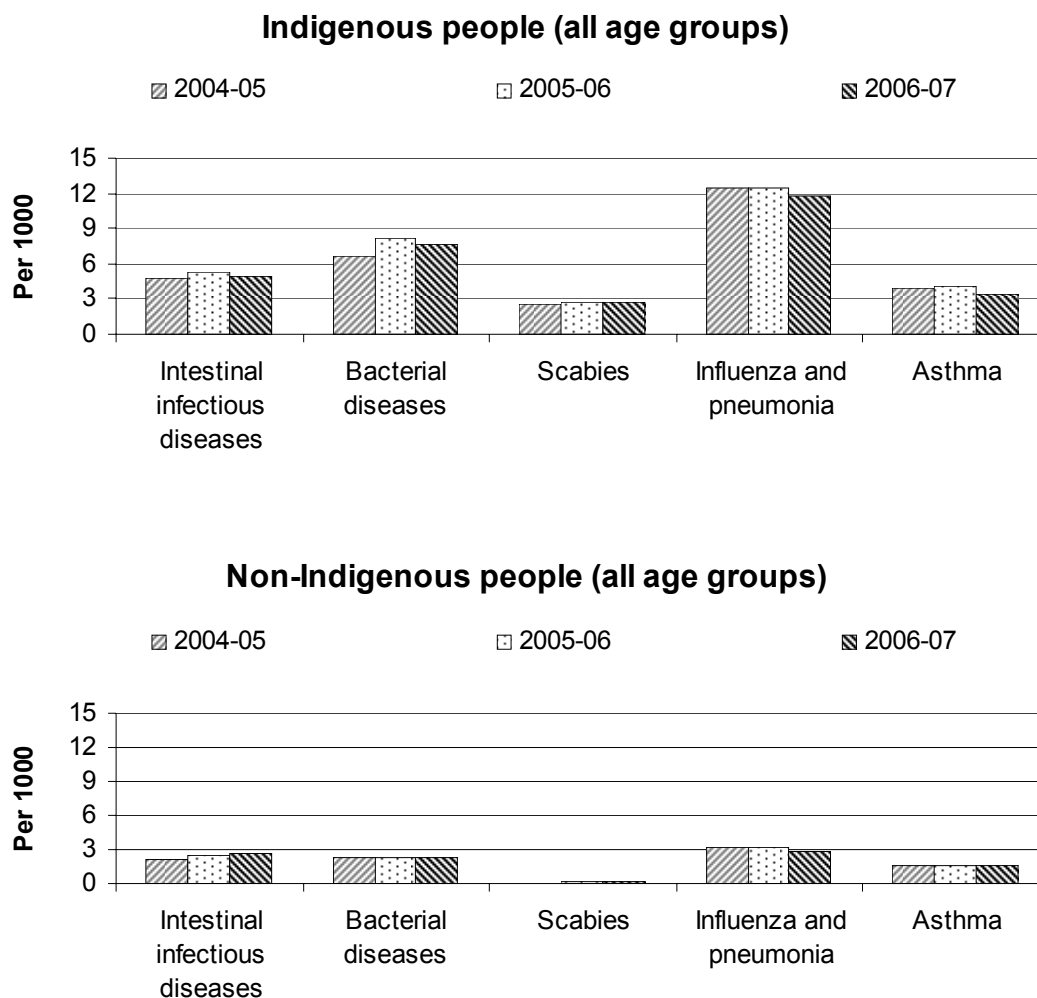
^a Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10 codes A00–B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. ^b Identification of Indigenous patients is incomplete and completeness varies across jurisdictions.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished); tables 9A.2.1–3.

In 2006-07, in NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT:

- for the most common infectious diseases associated with poor environmental health, Indigenous children (0–14 years), Indigenous people aged 45–64 and the Indigenous elderly (65 years and over) had higher hospitalisation rates than other age groups (figure 9.2.1). These age groups were also the most at risk in the non-Indigenous population (tables 9A.2.1–3)
- Indigenous children had the highest rate for intestinal infectious disease (16.3 per 1000), while Indigenous people aged 65 and over had the highest rates for bacterial diseases (21.3 per 1000) and influenza and pneumonia (29.6 per 1000).

Figure 9.2.2 Age standardised hospitalisation rates for selected diseases associated with poor environmental health, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT^{a, b, c, d}



^a Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10 codes A00–B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. ^b Identification of Indigenous patients is incomplete and completeness varies across jurisdictions. ^c Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population. ^d 'Non-Indigenous' includes cases where Indigenous status was 'Not stated'.

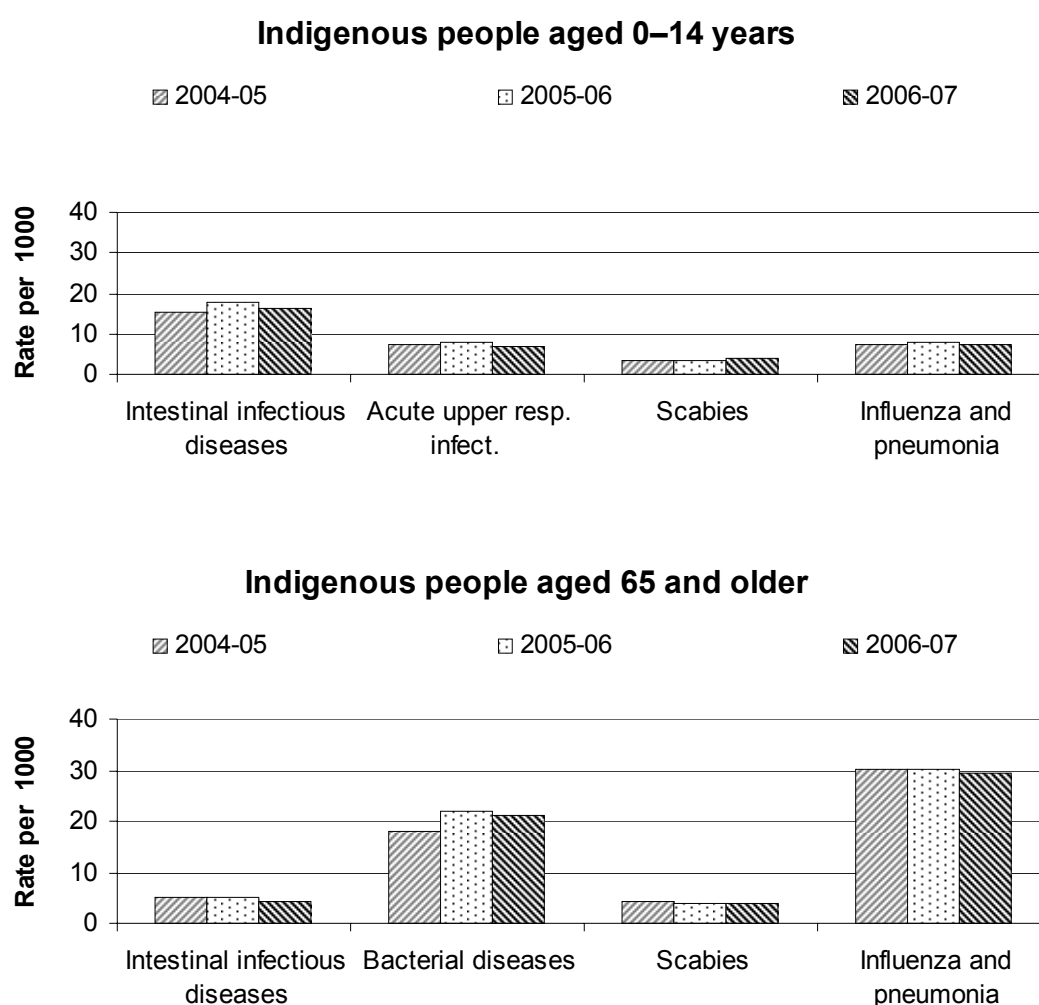
Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished); tables 9A.2.3, 9A.2.6 and 9A.2.9.

Hospitalisation rates for selected diseases associated with poor environmental health were much higher for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people between 2004-05 and 2006-07 (figure 9.2.2). Over time, rates of the most common environmentally based diseases remained fairly constant for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, with no clear overall trend.

- Data for Queensland, WA, SA, and NT for a longer period of time (from 2001-02 to 2006-07) are contained in tables 9A.2.10–16. In all years, Indigenous

people had much higher rates of hospitalisation rates for intestinal infectious diseases, bacterial diseases, scabies, influenza and pneumonia and asthma than non-Indigenous people. Over time rates fluctuated with no clear trend (table 9A.2.10).

Figure 9.2.3 Hospitalisation rates for selected diseases associated with poor environmental health, vulnerable age groups of Indigenous people, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT^{a, b, c}



^a Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10 codes A00–B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. ^b Identification of Indigenous patients is incomplete and completeness varies across jurisdictions – Nil or rounded to zero. ^c ‘Acute upper rep. infect’. = ‘Acute upper respiratory infection’.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished); tables 9A.2.3, 9A.2.6 and 9A.2.9.

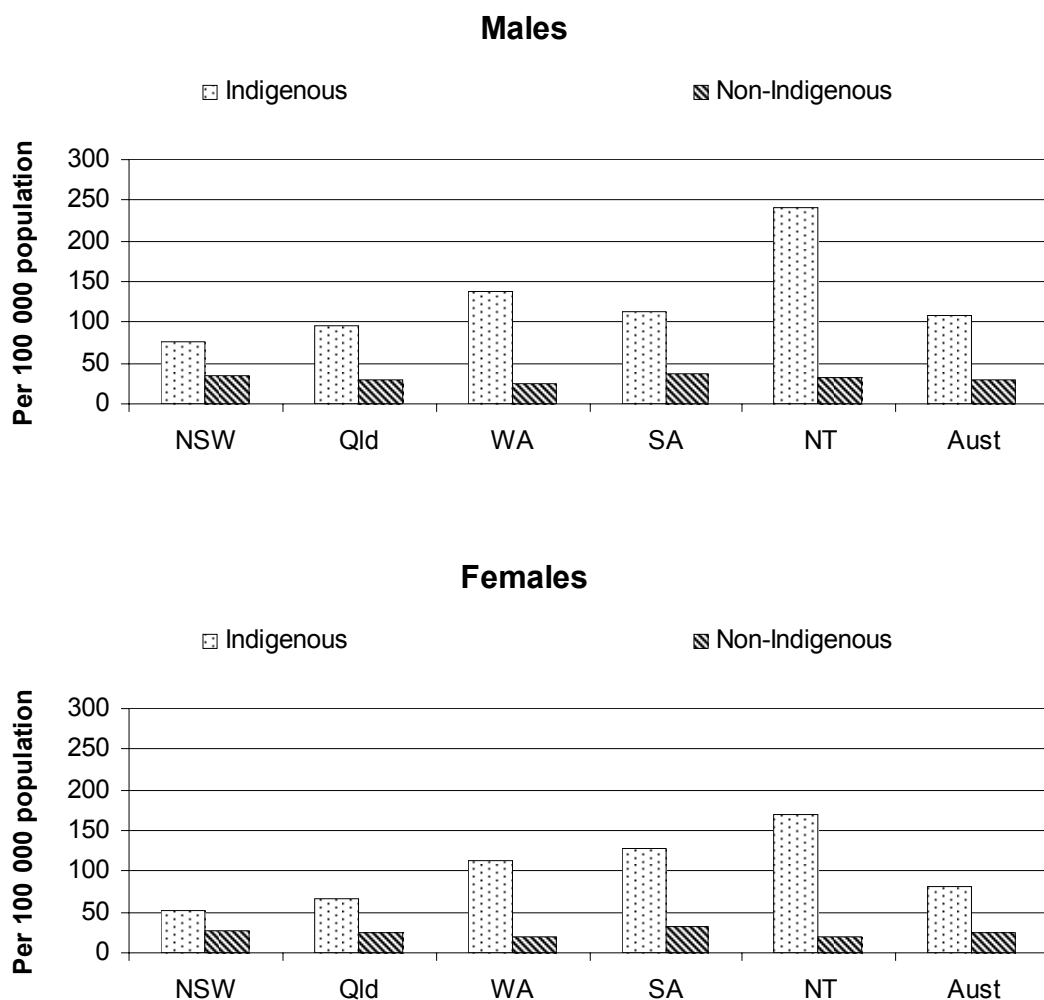
Figure 9.2.3 shows hospitalisation rates for the four most commonly occurring diseases associated with poor environmental health between 2004-05 and 2006-07, for two vulnerable Indigenous age groups:

- for 0–14 years, hospitalisation rates increased for intestinal infectious diseases and scabies and showed no change for acute upper respiratory infections and influenza and pneumonia (figure 9.2.3)
- for Indigenous people aged 65 years and over, hospitalisation rates for bacterial diseases increased and there was little change for intestinal infectious disease, scabies and influenza and pneumonia (figure 9.2.3).

Data for Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT for a longer period of time (from 2001-02 to 2006-07) are contained in tables 9A.2.10–16. For these jurisdictions from 2001-02 to 2006-07:

- for Indigenous people aged 0–14 years, there was a decrease in hospitalisations for intestinal infectious diseases, scabies and influenza and pneumonia, and no change in hospitalisations for bacterial diseases (table 9A.2.10)
- for Indigenous people aged 65 years and over, there was an increase in hospitalisations for bacterial diseases and influenza and pneumonia and no change in hospitalisations for intestinal infections diseases and scabies (table 9A.2.10).

Figure 9.2.4 **Death rates from diseases associated with poor environmental health, age standardised, 2003–07^{a, b, c, d}**



^a Data on deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Indigenous across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous data. ^b Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0, low series, 2001 base). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Denominators used in the calculation of rates for comparison with the Indigenous population have been derived by subtracting Indigenous population estimates/projections from total estimated resident population and should be used with care, as these data include population units for which Indigenous status as not stated. ^c Australia includes 'other territories'. ^d Non-Indigenous includes deaths with 'Not stated' Indigenous status.

Source: ABS *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0 (unpublished); table 9A.2.17.

In NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, between 2003-07:

- death rates for diseases associated with poor environmental health were much higher people for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people in all jurisdictions (figure 9.2.4)

- death rates for diseases associated with poor environmental health were higher for Indigenous males than females in all jurisdictions, while for non-Indigenous males and females death rates were similar, and did not vary much across jurisdictions (figure 9.2.4)
- death rates for Indigenous males for diseases associated with poor environmental health were highest in the NT (241.2 per 100 000) and lowest in NSW (75.7 per 100 000) (figure 9.2.4)
- death rates for Indigenous females for diseases associated with poor environmental health were also highest in the NT (170.5 per 100 000) and lowest in NSW (51.1 per 100 000) (figure 9.2.4).

9.3 Access to clean water, functional sewerage and electricity services

Box 9.3.1 Key messages

- The number of discrete Indigenous communities without an organised sewerage system decreased from 91 in 2001 to 25 in 2006 (table 9A.3.4).
- The number of discrete Indigenous communities without an organised electricity supply decreased from 80 in 2001 (ABS 2007), to 32 in 2006 (table 9A.3.7).
- In 2006, of the 322 discrete Indigenous communities with a reported usual population of 50 or more, 165 (51.2 per cent) had experienced water supply interruptions; 130 (40.4 per cent) had experienced sewerage overflows or leakages; and 246 (76.4 per cent) had experienced an electricity interruption; in the previous 12 months (tables 9A.3.2, 9A.3.5 and 9A.3.7).

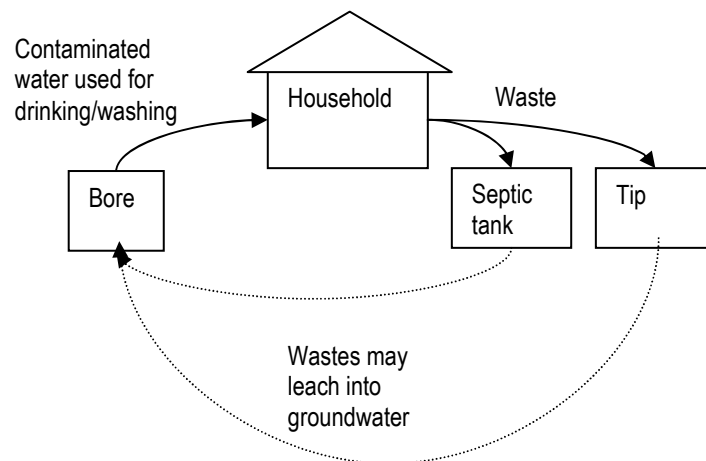
This indicator complements the indicator of rates of diseases associated with poor environmental health (section 9.2). To prevent disease, a community needs a clean (free of microbiological and toxic contamination), adequate and reliable supply of water for drinking, cooking and washing. A functional sewerage system prevents sewage from contaminating drinking water and food. Access to a reliable electricity supply is essential for cooking, refrigeration, washing machines and other appliances. Access to a reliable electricity supply is also critical for education, businesses and many government services.

Many Indigenous people live in urban areas where reliable drinking water, sewerage and electricity systems are used by everyone. While the performance of essential service providers varies across Australia, cities and large towns generally monitor the quality of drinking water and have reticulated sewerage systems where

waste is collected and treated at central treatment plants. Access to electricity services is also generally reliable in cities and large towns.

In rural and remote areas, there is a greater reliance on local or individual household systems, like generators, septic tanks and drinking water sourced from bores and rainwater tanks. If households are overcrowded and/or if these systems are not adequately maintained, wastes can leach into the groundwater and contaminate drinking water, as shown in figure 9.3.1 (setbacks between septic systems help prevent contamination, while floods can bring contamination into drinking water if sources are not adequately protected).

Figure 9.3.1 Environmental health risks from inadequate or poorly maintained environmental health hardware



Source: Adapted from ABS and AIHW (2005)

Torzillo et al. (2008) examined the state of housing in Indigenous communities in rural and remote Australia, and the living practices and ‘health hardware’ necessary to maintain family health. The surveys involved a limited cost repair following initial inspection and a repeat visit six months later to examine improvements in the performance of health hardware. The project both collected valuable data and directly improved outcomes for Indigenous people. Further details are provided in box 9.3.2.

Box 9.3.2 'Things that work' — assessing the health hardware in Indigenous communities

Adequate 'health hardware' (septic tanks, sewerage pipes, washing machines, etc.) is critical for healthy living practices. In a project funded by the Australian Government and the NSW Department of Health Torzillo et al (2008) undertook a detailed assessment of 4343 houses in 132 Indigenous communities between 1999 and 2006, involving the assessment of 250 items. After the first survey, limited cost repairs of non-functioning health hardware were undertaken. The authors then returned six months later for a repeat assessment of 3448 houses in 112 of those communities.

The initial surveys found very low proportions of houses met minimum safety standards (11 per cent for electrical, 54 per cent for gas, 31 per cent for structure and access and 12 per cent for fire). After low cost repairs, follow up surveys found these numbers rose to 62 per cent, 76 per cent, 54 per cent and 31 per cent, respectively.

The **Housing for Health** program in NSW improves living conditions in Aboriginal communities, particularly for children aged 0–5 years. Since 1999, over 53 000 hardware items have been repaired in 2210 homes in 70 communities, which has reached over 9400 Aboriginal people.

Across all Housing for Health projects in NSW, overall improvements in house function have shown: nearly nine fold improvements in electrical safety; over four fold improvements in fire safety; around two and a half fold improvement in ability to wash people and to wash clothes and bedding in homes; over two fold increase in removing waste safety in homes; and over three and a half fold improvement in the ability to prepare store and cook food in the home. Recent studies have indicated significant reductions in hospital admissions for infections for people living in houses that have been involved in this program (NSW Department of Health, unpublished).

Data from the ABS 2006 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) are reported for access to clean water, functional sewerage and electricity services in discrete Indigenous communities and are the most recent data currently available. ABS 2006 CHINS data were also reported for access to clean water and functional sewerage in the 2007 report. CHINS data are limited to discrete Indigenous communities and are not comparable with performance indicators commonly used by water, sewerage and electricity utilities to measure performance. Access to electricity services is reported for the first time in this report.

Source of drinking water supply

In 2004-05, there were 384 water providers in the water supply industry in Australia. Of these, 235 were minor urban (fewer than 10 000 connections), 61 were non-major urban (between 10 000 and 50 000 connections), 29 were major urban (greater than 50 000 connections) and 59 were irrigation/rural (businesses that

supply predominantly to agriculture) (ABS 2005). People who live outside areas serviced by utilities rely on other sources for their drinking water. While most Indigenous people live in cities and towns and have access to the same water and sewerage services as non-Indigenous people, some live in relatively small, discrete Indigenous communities.

In Australia in 2004-05, most (96 per cent) of the water supplied by the water supply industry originated from inland surface water. Groundwater accounted for 4 per cent of the total water supplied. Most (89 per cent) of the total water consumed by households was distributed by an organised water supply, and 11 per cent was water from a self-extracted source (such as rainwater tanks and direct extraction from surface or groundwater) (ABS 2005).

On 30 June 2006, the estimated resident Indigenous population of Australia was 517 043 (ABS 2008). At the time of the 2006 CHINS, 92 960 people (which includes some non-Indigenous people)¹ lived in 1187 discrete Indigenous communities.²

Table 9.3.1 Reported usual population in discrete Indigenous communities, by remoteness area 2006^a

Remoteness area	<i>Communities with population of:</i>					All communities	Reported usual population
	Less than 50	50–99	100–199	200–499	500–999		
Major cities	2	–	2	–	–	4	346
Inner regional	5	5	8	1	–	19	1870
Outer regional	20	9	16	4	–	52	10 254
Remote	71	14	8	7	2	104	11 237
Very remote	767	95	58	59	17	1008	69 253
Australia	865	123	92	71	19	1187	92 960

^a A community's usual population was generally estimated by the community representative without reference to community records. This methodology is considered to be less reliable than a population count as undertaken in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2006 CHINS, Cat. no. 4710.0.

In 694 discrete Indigenous communities (58.5 per cent), the most common source of drinking water in 2006 was bore water, a decrease from 784 communities (64.5 per cent) in 2001. Between 2001 and 2006, the number of Indigenous

¹ CHINS population data include both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people living in discrete Indigenous communities.

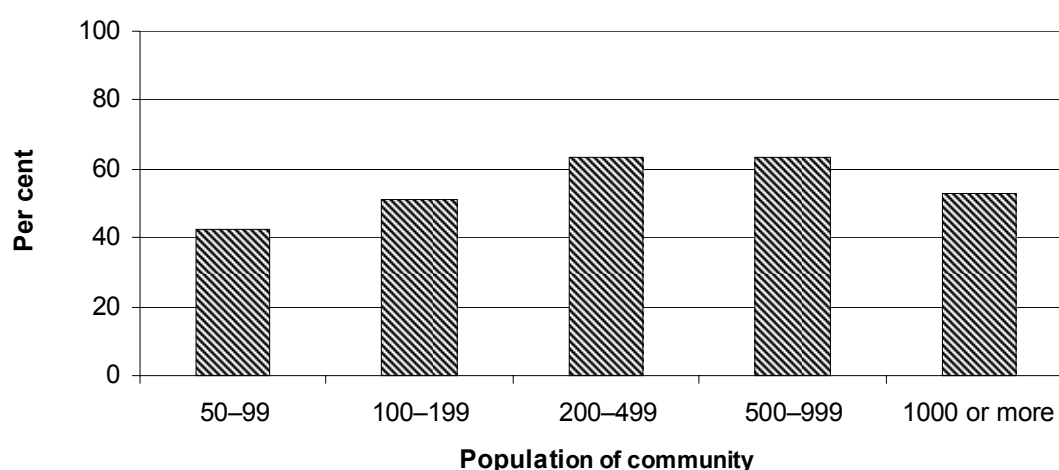
² Discrete Indigenous communities are defined by the ABS as geographic locations inhabited by or intended to be inhabited predominantly (greater than 50 per cent of usual residents) by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander peoples, with housing or infrastructure that is managed on a community basis.

communities that were connected to a town water supply increased from 186 to 209. Less common sources of drinking water (not part of a mainstream town supply) included rain water, rivers or reservoirs, wells or springs (ground water), carted water or some other organised supply. The number of communities with no organised water supply decreased from 21 (1.7 per cent) to 9 (0.8 per cent) between 2001 and 2006 (table 9A.3.1).

Reliability and adequacy of water supply

A reliable and adequate supply of water is essential for drinking, washing and hygienic food preparation and handling. In 2006, the CHINS collected data on interruptions to water supply in discrete Indigenous communities.

Figure 9.3.2 Proportion of discrete Indigenous communities that experienced water interruptions, by reported usual population 2006^{a, b, c}



^a In the 12 months prior to the survey. ^b Only a small proportion of communities with less than 50 people responded to this question, and the data are not included in the chart. ^c Causes of 'water interruptions' include 'equipment breakdown', 'ran out of water', 'lack of power', 'poor water quality', 'planned interruption' and 'other reasons'.

Source: ABS 2006 CHINS, Cat. no. 4710.0; table 9A.3.2.

- In 2006, between 42.3 and 63.4 per cent of discrete Indigenous communities (depending on the size of the community) reported having experienced drinking water interruptions in the previous 12 months (figure 9.3.2). The total reported usual population of discrete Indigenous communities reporting water supply interruptions was 44 563 (table 9A.3.2).

-
- 182 communities (with a total population of 21 291) reported having experienced water supply interruptions. Of these, 69 (37.9 per cent) had experienced five or more interruptions in the previous 12 months (table 9A.3.2).

Water quality

Data on testing of drinking water are included here as an indicator of the quality of drinking water.

Most drinking water in Australia is regularly tested to measure its compliance with guidelines and standards, which have been established to ensure that drinking water is safe for human consumption.

Data on drinking water testing and treatment in discrete Indigenous communities are only available from the ABS 2006 CHINS for those communities that were not connected to a nearby mainstream town supply, and data were not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of fewer than 50 residents.

The definition for the CHINS data item for water test failures does not specify whether one sample failed testing, all samples failed testing or whether water was outside the failure rates permitted by the various water quality guidelines. Therefore, results should be interpreted with caution.

- In 2006, there were 194 Indigenous communities with populations of 50 or more that were not connected to a town water supply. Three-quarters of these (149 communities) had drinking water sent away for testing (table 9A.3.3). Of these, 43 communities (28.9 per cent) failed the testing. These communities had a combined population of 12 059 people (table 9A.3.3).

Types of sewerage systems

In the 2006 CHINS, 25 discrete Indigenous communities reported having no organised sewerage system³, an improvement from 91 communities in 2001 (table 9A.3.4). The total usual population of communities without organised sewerage facilities was 1969 (ABS 2007).

Septic tanks, both with common effluent disposal and leach drains, and pit toilets continue to be the main sewerage systems in small communities. In discrete Indigenous communities, a total of 593, or half of the communities, reported the use

³ Organised sewerage systems include: town systems, community water borne systems, septic tanks and pit toilets.

of a septic system with a leach drain in 2006, and 202 communities reported using pit toilets (table 9A.3.4).

Between 2001 and 2006, the number of communities connected to a nearby mainstream town sewerage system increased from 89 to 121 (from 7.3 per cent to 10.2 per cent of all communities) (table 9A.3.4). By 2006, a total population of 32 256 people in discrete Indigenous communities were connected to a mainstream town sewerage system (ABS 2007).

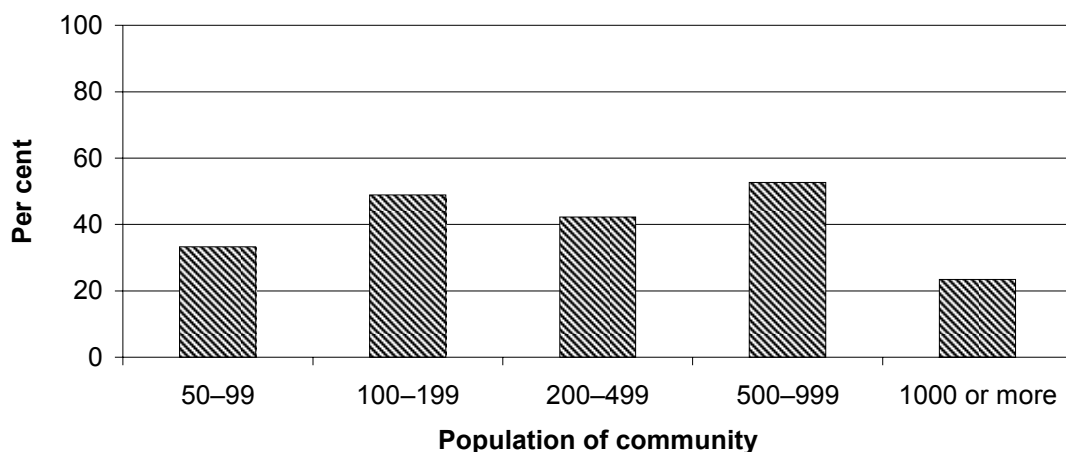
Numbers of community water-borne systems also increased slightly, with 108 communities reporting the use of such systems in 2006, compared to 96 in 2001 (table 9A.3.4). Community water-borne systems involve flush toilets and closed sewerage pipe systems using gravity and pumping stations to a common sewerage treatment plant (ABS 2007).

In communities with populations of 50 or more people, sewerage systems were reported to be connected to all permanent dwellings. A total of 192 small communities with a population of fewer than 50 people reported that a sewerage system was not connected to all permanent dwellings; 69 were located in WA, 61 in the NT, 51 in Queensland and 10 in SA (ABS 2007).

Sewerage system overflows and leakages

Sewerage system leaks and overflows create potential health risks to people living in their vicinity and can also contaminate drinking water sources.

Figure 9.3.3 **Proportion of discrete Indigenous communities that experienced sewerage system overflows or leakages, by usual population, 2006^{a, b}**



^a In the 12 months prior to the survey. ^b Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of less than 50.

Source: ABS 2006 CHINS, Cat no. 4710.0; table 9A.3.5.

- In 2006, between 23.5 and 52.6 per cent of discrete Indigenous communities (depending on the size of the community) experienced sewerage overflows or leakages in the previous 12 months (figure 9.3.3).
- In 2006, 142 communities reported sewerage overflows or leakages. Blocked drains (95 communities) and equipment failure (62 communities) accounted for the largest proportion of overflows and leakages. The total population in communities affected by sewerage overflows or leakages was 30 140 people (table 9A.3.5).
- Of the 142 communities that reported sewerage overflows or leakages, 31 (21.8 per cent) had experienced 10 or more overflows or leakages in the previous 12 months (table 9A.3.6).

Access to cooking, washing and toilet facilities

In 2006, 14 028 (89.6 per cent) of Indigenous Housing Organisation (IHO) managed permanent dwellings⁴ had access to their own cooking, washing and toilet facilities (ABS 2007).

⁴ ABS defines 'IHO managed permanent dwellings' as: 'Permanent dwellings located in discrete Indigenous communities, towns or other localities which are managed by an Indigenous organisation that provides housing to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. This includes permanent dwellings which are owned by State or Territory housing authorities, but managed by

The proportion of IHO managed permanent dwellings that had access to their own cooking, washing and toilet facilities varied across remoteness areas. Non-remote areas had the highest proportion (94.6 per cent) of houses with access to these facilities, compared with 87.5 per cent in remote and 89.0 per cent in very remote areas (ABS 2007).

A total of 161 communities reported access to public toilet facilities within the community. Of these, 125 communities (77.6 per cent) reported all toilets in working order (ABS 2007).

Electricity services

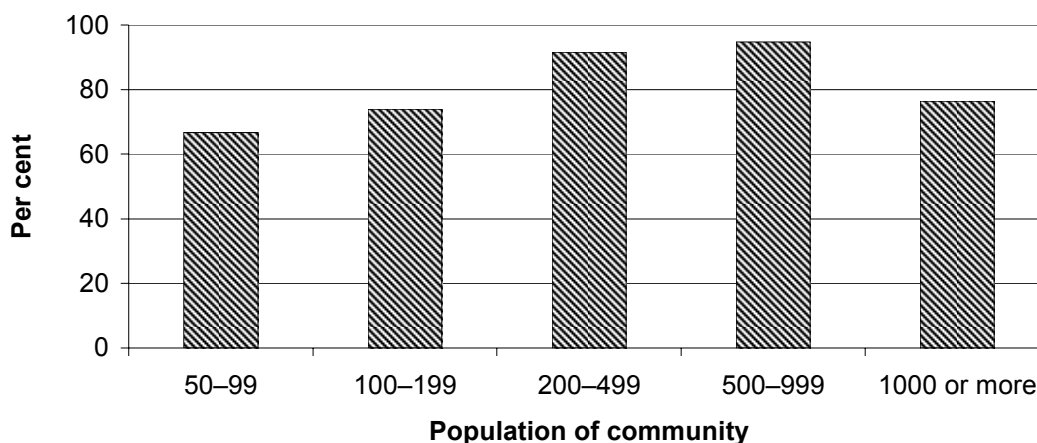
In 2006, 32 (2.7 per cent) of discrete Indigenous communities reported that they had no organised electricity supply (table 9A.3.7), an improvement on the 80 (7 per cent) of communities that reported no organised supply in 2001 (ABS 2007). The total usual population of communities without an organised electricity supply was 284 in 2006. Of the 32 discrete communities that reported no organised electricity supply, 31 were communities of less than 50 people (table 9A.3.7).

Community generators were the most common source of electricity supply reported in 2006, supplying 377 (35.9 per cent) of the 1049 discrete Indigenous communities with an organised electricity supply. State grid/transmitted supply was the second most common electricity source, supplying 274 (26.1 per cent) discrete Indigenous communities with an organised electricity supply. Of the remaining discrete Indigenous communities with an organised electricity supply, 178 (17.0 per cent) used domestic generators, 105 (10.0 per cent) used solar and 107 (10.2 per cent) used solar hybrid (table 9A.3.7).

Discrete Indigenous communities of fewer than 50 people tended to rely more heavily on domestic generators, solar and solar hybrid for electricity supplies than communities of 50 or more. Just over half of discrete Indigenous communities of fewer than 50 people with an organised electricity supply used these sources, compared with just under 5 per cent of discrete Indigenous communities with 50 or more people. In contrast, 94.7 per cent of discrete Indigenous communities with 50 people or more with an organised electricity supply were supplied by the state grid/transmitted supply or community generators, compared with just under half for discrete Indigenous communities of less than 50 people (table 9A.3.7).

an Indigenous Housing Organisation (IHO). Excluded are dwellings in discrete Indigenous communities which are not managed by an IHO' (ABS 2007).

Figure 9.3.4 **Proportion of discrete Indigenous communities that experienced electricity interruptions, by usual population, 2006^{a, b}**



^a In the 12 months prior to the survey. ^b Excludes communities connected to town supply. Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of fewer than 50. Totals include 'not stated'.

Source: ABS 2006 CHINS, Cat no. 4710.0; table 9A.3.7.

- In 2006, between 66.7 and 94.7 per cent of discrete Indigenous communities (depending on the size of the community) experienced electricity interruptions in the previous 12 months (figure 9.3.4).
- In 2006, 246 of the 322 discrete Indigenous communities with a population of 50 or more (76.4 per cent) had experienced an electricity interruption in the previous 12 months (table 9A.3.7).
- In 2006, 275 communities reported electricity supply interruptions. Storms (168 communities) and equipment breakdown (150 communities) accounted for the largest proportion of interruptions. The total population in communities affected by electricity supply interruptions was 67 849 people (table 9A.3.7).
- Of the 275 communities that reported electricity interruptions, 90 (32.7 per cent) had experienced 10 or more interruptions in the previous 12 months (table 9A.3.7).

9.4 Future directions in data

Rates of diseases associated with poor environmental health

The AIHW is working with states and territories to improve the identification of Indigenous people in hospitalisations data. See chapter 2 and appendix 4 for more information.

Access to clean water, functional sewerage and electricity supply

ABS CHINS data used in this chapter to report on drinking water, sewerage and electricity services are limited to discrete Indigenous communities and definitions are not comparable to those used for performance reporting by major water, sewerage and electricity utilities. It would be useful if data could be collected for discrete Indigenous communities using standard industry indicators, definitions and guidelines.

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9.1 Overcrowding in housing

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9A Home environment — attachment

The tables in this file accompany the report, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009*, prepared by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. Background and definitions are available in the report, which is available on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

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

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- Table 9A.1.2** People living in overcrowded households, by remoteness area
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- Table 9A.1.4** People living in overcrowded households, by housing tenure type
- Table 9A.1.5** People living in overcrowded households, by age group

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- Table 9A.2.1** Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07
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Table 9A.2.14 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06

Table 9A.2.15 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06

Table 9A.2.16 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06

Table 9A.2.17 Deaths from diseases associated with poor environmental health, age standardised death rates, by State/Territory, 2003–2007

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Table 9A.3.3 Testing of drinking water in discrete Indigenous communities, by reported usual population, 2006

Table 9A.3.4 Type of sewerage systems in discrete Indigenous communities, by remoteness area, 2001, 2006

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Table 9A.3.7 Electricity supply and interruptions in discrete Indigenous communities, by usual population, 2006

Table 9A.1.1

Table 9A.1.1 Housing and household size, Australia (a)

		Households with Indigenous members (b)	Other households (c)	All households
2001				
Average household size (d)	no.	3.5	2.6	2.6
Average number of persons per bedroom (e)	no.	1.3	1.1	1.1
2006				
Average household size (d)	no.	3.4	2.6	2.6
Average number of persons per bedroom (e)	no.	1.3	1.1	1.1

(a) Based on place of enumeration and counted at home (excluding overseas visitors).

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

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

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

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

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

Table 9A.1.2

Table 9A.1.2 **People living in overcrowded households, by remoteness area (a), (b)**

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2001												
People in overcrowded households (one or more extra bedrooms needed)												
Major cities	1 832	17.5	17 817	17.5	18 889	17.5	755 370	7.0	16 483	11.0	790 742	7.1
Inner regional	912	14.9	12 467	18.2	12 876	18.0	157 156	4.8	3 088	6.4	173 120	5.1
Outer regional	3 144	26.4	18 668	26.0	20 375	26.0	82 370	5.2	1 922	7.9	104 667	6.2
Remote	392	27.3	10 789	38.7	10 894	38.5	12 742	5.7	472	13.9	24 108	9.4
Very remote	3 150	46.9	41 762	72.1	44 148	70.0	5 247	7.8	460	29.4	49 855	37.8
Australia (d)	9 430	25.7	101 503	31.0	107 182	30.7	1 012 885	6.3	22 425	9.9	1 142 492	6.9
2006												
People in overcrowded households (one or more extra bedrooms needed)												
Major cities	1 679	15.6	17 907	15.2	18 916	15.1	708 486	6.2	17 036	10.2	744 438	6.3
Inner regional	1 161	15.6	13 334	16.9	13 948	16.7	136 451	4.2	2 833	5.8	153 232	4.6
Outer regional	2 976	26.8	17 519	23.9	19 164	24.0	69 974	4.8	1 773	7.5	90 911	5.8
Remote	472	35.8	12 856	42.1	12 962	41.9	9 335	4.8	388	12.5	22 685	9.9
Very remote	3 479	42.0	35 094	68.0	37 375	65.1	3 739	6.4	297	25.6	41 411	35.4
Australia (d)	9 767	25.1	96 710	27.4	102 365	27.2	927 985	5.7	22 327	9.1	1 052 677	6.2
2001												
People in uncrowded households												
Major cities	8 666	82.5	83 773	82.5	88 937	82.5	10 055 892	93.0	132 716	89.0	10 277 545	92.9
Inner regional	5 193	85.1	55 896	81.8	58 784	82.0	3 146 099	95.2	44 891	93.6	3 249 774	94.9
Outer regional	8 756	73.6	53 205	74.0	58 056	74.0	1 498 955	94.8	22 326	92.1	1 579 337	93.8

Table 9A.1.2

Table 9A.1.2 **People living in overcrowded households, by remoteness area (a), (b)**

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Remote	1 042	72.7	17 069	61.3	17 436	61.5	212 269	94.3	2 927	86.1	232 632	90.6
Very remote	3 570	53.1	16 165	27.9	18 951	30.0	61 816	92.2	1 102	70.6	81 869	62.2
Australia (d)	27 227	74.3	226 108	69.0	242 164	69.3	14 975 031	93.7	203 962	90.1	15 421 157	93.1
2006												
People in uncrowded households												
Major cities	9 062	84.4	100 216	84.8	106 068	84.9	10 738 469	93.8	150 689	89.8	10 995 226	93.7
Inner regional	6 268	84.4	65 613	83.1	69 525	83.3	3 082 917	95.8	45 649	94.2	3 198 091	95.4
Outer regional	8 124	73.2	55 865	76.1	60 565	76.0	1 393 926	95.2	21 924	92.5	1 476 415	94.2
Remote	848	64.2	17 699	57.9	18 009	58.1	185 230	95.2	2 725	87.5	205 964	90.1
Very remote	4 813	58.0	16 527	32.0	20 025	34.9	54 813	93.6	861	74.4	75 699	64.6
Australia (d)	29 115	74.9	255 920	72.6	274 192	72.8	15 455 355	94.3	221 848	90.9	15 951 395	93.8
2001												
People in households for which utilisation could be determined												
Major cities	10 498	100.0	101 590	100.0	107 826	100.0	10 811 262	100.0	149 199	100.0	11 068 287	100.0
Inner regional	6 105	100.0	68 363	100.0	71 660	100.0	3 303 255	100.0	47 979	100.0	3 422 894	100.0
Outer regional	11 900	100.0	71 873	100.0	78 431	100.0	1 581 325	100.0	24 248	100.0	1 684 004	100.0
Remote	1 434	100.0	27 858	100.0	28 330	100.0	225 011	100.0	3 399	100.0	256 740	100.0
Very remote	6 720	100.0	57 927	100.0	63 099	100.0	67 063	100.0	1 562	100.0	131 724	100.0
Australia (d)	36 657	100.0	327 611	100.0	349 346	100.0	15 987 916	100.0	226 387	100.0	16 563 649	100.0

Table 9A.1.2

Table 9A.1.2 People living in overcrowded households, by remoteness area (a), (b)

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2006												
People in households for which utilisation could be determined												
Major cities	10 741	100.0	118 123	100.0	124 984	100.0	11 446 955	100.0	167 725	100.0	11 739 664	100.0
Inner regional	7 429	100.0	78 947	100.0	83 473	100.0	3 219 368	100.0	48 482	100.0	3 351 323	100.0
Outer regional	11 100	100.0	73 384	100.0	79 729	100.0	1 463 900	100.0	23 697	100.0	1 567 326	100.0
Remote	1 320	100.0	30 555	100.0	30 971	100.0	194 565	100.0	3 113	100.0	228 649	100.0
Very remote	8 292	100.0	51 621	100.0	57 400	100.0	58 552	100.0	1 158	100.0	117 110	100.0
Australia (d)	38 882	100.0	352 630	100.0	376 557	100.0	16 383 340	100.0	244 175	100.0	17 004 072	100.0
2001												
People in households for which utilisation could not be determined												
Major cities	744	..	5 936	..	6 387	..	391 913	..	26 363	..	424 663	..
Inner regional	329	..	3 779	..	3 941	..	113 394	..	7 735	..	125 070	..
Outer regional	990	..	5 150	..	5 729	..	60 832	..	4 931	..	71 492	..
Remote	107	..	2 477	..	2 517	..	11 492	..	912	..	14 921	..
Very remote	591	..	3 216	..	3 646	..	4 934	..	822	..	9 402	..
Australia (d)	2 761	..	20 558	..	22 220	..	582 565	..	40 763	..	645 548	..

Table 9A.1.2

Table 9A.1.2 People living in overcrowded households, by remoteness area (a), (b)

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2006												
People in households for which utilisation could not be determined												
Major cities	1 213	..	9 804	..	10 704	..	556 194	..	27 022	..	593 920	..
Inner regional	604	..	6 254	..	6 633	..	149 408	..	7 038	..	163 079	..
Outer regional	1 365	..	7 748	..	8 572	..	74 782	..	4 126	..	87 480	..
Remote	128	..	3 561	..	3 600	..	13 040	..	765	..	17 405	..
Very remote	292	..	4 315	..	4 492	..	4 692	..	419	..	9 603	..
Australia (d)	3 602	..	31 682	..	34 001	..	798 116	..	39 370	..	871 487	..
2001												
All persons in applicable households (e)												
Major cities	11 242	..	107 526	..	114 213	..	11 203 175	..	175 562	..	11 492 950	..
Inner regional	6 434	..	72 142	..	75 601	..	3 416 649	..	55 714	..	3 547 964	..
Outer regional	12 890	..	77 023	..	84 160	..	1 642 157	..	29 179	..	1 755 496	..
Remote	1 541	..	30 335	..	30 847	..	236 503	..	4 311	..	271 661	..
Very remote	7 311	..	61 143	..	66 745	..	71 997	..	2 384	..	141 126	..
Australia (d)	39 418	..	348 169	..	371 566	..	16 570 481	..	267 150	..	17 209 197	..

Table 9A.1.2

Table 9A.1.2 **People living in overcrowded households, by remoteness area (a), (b)**

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2006												
All persons in applicable households (e)												
Major cities	11 954	..	127 927	..	135 688	..	12 003 149	..	194 747	..	12 333 584	..
Inner regional	8 033	..	85 201	..	90 106	..	3 368 776	..	55 520	..	3 514 402	..
Outer regional	12 465	..	81 132	..	88 301	..	1 538 682	..	27 823	..	1 654 806	..
Remote	1 448	..	34 116	..	34 571	..	207 605	..	3 878	..	246 054	..
Very remote	8 584	..	55 936	..	61 892	..	63 244	..	1 577	..	126 713	..
Australia (d)	42 484	..	384 312	..	410 558	..	17 181 456	..	283 545	..	17 875 559	..

(a) Based on place of enumeration and in occupied private dwellings (excluding overseas visitors).

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

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

- there should be no more than two persons per bedroom
 - children less than 5 years of age of different sexes may reasonably share a bedroom
 - children 5 years of age or older of opposite sex should have separate bedrooms
 - children less than 18 years of age and of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom
 - single households members 18 years or over should have a separate bedroom, as should parents or couples.
- Households living in dwellings where this standard cannot be met are considered to be overcrowded.

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

(d) Includes 'Migratory'.

(e) Excludes 'Visitor only' and 'Not classifiable' households.

.. Not applicable.

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

Table 9A.1.3

Table 9A.1.3 People living in overcrowded households, by State/Territory (a), (b)

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2001												
People in overcrowded households (one or more extra bedrooms needed)												
NSW	1 076	16.2	19 144	19.2	19 735	19.1	438 441	8.1	9 506	12.3	467 682	8.4
Vic	320	13.5	3 230	16.1	3 411	15.8	271 941	6.7	6 009	9.7	281 361	6.8
Qld	6 859	32.3	24 283	29.7	28 780	30.2	153 824	5.2	3 559	8.8	186 163	6.0
WA	387	22.1	17 310	37.0	17 397	36.6	54 713	3.6	1 429	7.4	73 539	4.6
SA	170	14.7	5 695	29.6	5 766	28.9	58 238	4.6	1 052	6.3	65 056	4.9
Tas	228	11.6	1 429	10.8	1 542	10.8	17 226	4.5	357	5.5	19 125	4.7
ACT	24	10.3	360	12.2	371	12.1	9 516	3.6	120	5.3	10 007	3.7
NT	363	27.2	29 981	68.8	30 106	68.3	8 724	8.1	382	22.1	39 212	25.4
Aust (d)	9 430	25.7	101 503	31.0	107 182	30.7	1 012 885	6.3	22 425	9.9	1 142 492	6.9
2006												
People in overcrowded households (one or more extra bedrooms needed)												
NSW	972	15.3	18 768	16.7	19 303	16.6	387 934	7.2	9 347	11.2	416 584	7.4
Vic	267	10.9	3 426	14.6	3 602	14.2	246 764	5.9	6 129	9.2	256 495	6.0
Qld	7 432	31.3	24 648	27.0	29 188	27.5	155 026	4.9	3 392	8.0	187 606	5.6
WA	295	18.1	14 315	31.9	14 412	31.5	48 478	3.1	1 349	6.0	64 239	3.9
SA	141	11.3	4 961	24.7	5 030	24.0	54 820	4.3	1 205	6.5	61 055	4.6
Tas	164	9.8	1 580	11.5	1 698	11.5	17 731	4.6	408	6.1	19 837	4.9
ACT	10	4.3	284	8.9	290	8.7	9 177	3.4	157	5.8	9 624	3.5
NT	487	31.1	28 686	66.4	28 801	65.9	7 828	7.5	329	20.6	36 958	24.7
Aust (d)	9 768	25.1	96 711	27.4	102 367	27.2	927 985	5.7	22 325	9.1	1 052 677	6.2

Table 9A.1.3

Table 9A.1.3 People living in overcrowded households, by State/Territory (a), (b)

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2001												
People in households that were not overcrowded												
NSW	5 550	83.8	80 581	80.8	83 622	80.9	4 945 964	91.9	67 649	87.7	5 097 235	91.6
Vic	2 048	86.5	16 893	83.9	18 175	84.2	3 776 870	93.3	56 046	90.3	3 851 091	93.2
Qld	14 348	67.7	57 544	70.3	66 564	69.8	2 823 785	94.8	37 086	91.2	2 927 435	94.0
WA	1 368	77.9	29 458	63.0	30 075	63.4	1 480 402	96.4	17 991	92.6	1 528 468	95.4
SA	989	85.3	13 558	70.4	14 173	71.1	1 221 702	95.4	15 516	93.7	1 251 391	95.1
Tas	1 743	88.4	11 742	89.2	12 774	89.2	368 791	95.5	6 127	94.5	387 692	95.3
ACT	209	89.7	2 586	87.8	2 703	87.9	256 404	96.4	2 159	94.7	261 266	96.3
NT	971	72.8	13 624	31.2	13 955	31.7	99 629	91.9	1 348	77.9	114 932	74.6
Aust (d)	27 226	74.3	226 108	69.0	242 163	69.3	14 975 031	93.7	203 962	90.1	15 421 156	93.1
2006												
People in households that were not overcrowded												
NSW	5 361	84.7	93 770	83.3	97 092	83.4	5 022 204	92.8	74 094	88.8	5 193 390	92.6
Vic	2 186	89.1	20 098	85.4	21 695	85.8	3 928 006	94.1	60 156	90.8	4 009 857	94.0
Qld	16 300	68.7	66 693	73.0	76 955	72.5	3 028 868	95.1	39 172	92.0	3 144 995	94.4
WA	1 335	81.9	30 524	68.1	31 278	68.5	1 527 268	96.9	21 017	94.0	1 579 563	96.1
SA	1 107	88.7	15 150	75.3	15 968	76.0	1 219 216	95.7	17 298	93.5	1 252 482	95.4
Tas	1 514	90.2	12 121	88.5	13 115	88.5	369 331	95.4	6 248	93.9	388 694	95.1
ACT	223	95.7	2 912	91.1	3 050	91.3	262 404	96.6	2 571	94.2	268 025	96.5
NT	1 077	68.9	14 514	33.6	14 890	34.1	96 676	92.5	1 269	79.4	112 835	75.3
Aust (d)	29 115	74.9	255 918	72.6	274 191	72.8	15 455 356	94.3	221 848	90.9	15 951 395	93.8

Table 9A.1.3

Table 9A.1.3 **People living in overcrowded households, by State/Territory (a), (b)**

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2001												
People in households for which utilisation could be determined												
NSW	6 626	100.0	99 725	100.0	103 357	100.0	5 384 405	100.0	77 155	100.0	5 564 917	100.0
Vic	2 368	100.0	20 123	100.0	21 586	100.0	4 048 811	100.0	62 055	100.0	4 132 452	100.0
Qld	21 207	100.0	81 827	100.0	95 344	100.0	2 977 609	100.0	40 645	100.0	3 113 598	100.0
WA	1 755	100.0	46 768	100.0	47 472	100.0	1 535 115	100.0	19 420	100.0	1 602 007	100.0
SA	1 159	100.0	19 253	100.0	19 939	100.0	1 279 940	100.0	16 568	100.0	1 316 447	100.0
Tas	1 971	100.0	13 171	100.0	14 316	100.0	386 017	100.0	6 484	100.0	406 817	100.0
ACT	233	100.0	2 946	100.0	3 074	100.0	265 920	100.0	2 279	100.0	271 273	100.0
NT	1 334	100.0	43 605	100.0	44 061	100.0	108 353	100.0	1 730	100.0	154 144	100.0
Aust (d)	36 656	100.0	327 611	100.0	349 345	100.0	15 987 916	100.0	226 387	100.0	16 563 648	100.0
2006												
People in households for which utilisation could be determined												
NSW	6 333	100.0	112 538	100.0	116 395	100.0	5 410 138	100.0	83 441	100.0	5 609 974	100.0
Vic	2 453	100.0	23 524	100.0	25 297	100.0	4 174 770	100.0	66 285	100.0	4 266 352	100.0
Qld	23 732	100.0	91 341	100.0	106 143	100.0	3 183 894	100.0	42 564	100.0	3 332 601	100.0
WA	1 630	100.0	44 839	100.0	45 690	100.0	1 575 746	100.0	22 366	100.0	1 643 802	100.0
SA	1 248	100.0	20 111	100.0	20 998	100.0	1 274 036	100.0	18 503	100.0	1 313 537	100.0
Tas	1 678	100.0	13 701	100.0	14 813	100.0	387 062	100.0	6 656	100.0	408 531	100.0
ACT	233	100.0	3 196	100.0	3 340	100.0	271 581	100.0	2 728	100.0	277 649	100.0
NT	1 564	100.0	43 200	100.0	43 691	100.0	104 504	100.0	1 598	100.0	149 793	100.0
Aust (d)	38 883	100.0	352 629	100.0	376 558	100.0	16 383 341	100.0	244 173	100.0	17 004 072	100.0

Table 9A.1.3

Table 9A.1.3 People living in overcrowded households, by State/Territory (a), (b)

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2001												
People in households for which utilisation could not be determined												
NSW	492	..	5 853	..	6 143	..	205 772	..	13 793	..	225 708	..
Vic	147	..	1 188	..	1 286	..	150 900	..	10 554	..	162 740	..
Qld	1 676	..	5 354	..	6 421	..	101 803	..	8 885	..	117 109	..
WA	149	..	3 818	..	3 868	..	55 848	..	3 179	..	62 895	..
SA	51	..	1 019	..	1 046	..	39 313	..	2 392	..	42 751	..
Tas	75	..	557	..	594	..	14 558	..	1 016	..	16 168	..
ACT	20	..	149	..	165	..	9 322	..	303	..	9 790	..
NT	141	..	2 604	..	2 671	..	4 812	..	611	..	8 094	..
Aust (d)	2 761	..	20 558	..	22 220	..	582 565	..	40 763	..	645 548	..
2006												
People in households for which utilisation could not be determined												
NSW	785	..	9 436	..	9 983	..	274 921	..	13 278	..	298 182	..
Vic	314	..	2 001	..	2 251	..	203 354	..	10 812	..	216 417	..
Qld	1 870	..	7 887	..	9 095	..	147 420	..	7 281	..	163 796	..
WA	187	..	5 378	..	5 477	..	77 156	..	3 627	..	86 260	..
SA	99	..	1 915	..	1 976	..	56 295	..	2 783	..	61 054	..
Tas	119	..	931	..	1 007	..	19 763	..	877	..	21 647	..
ACT	15	..	209	..	217	..	13 029	..	361	..	13 607	..
NT	214	..	3 924	..	3 992	..	6 045	..	336	..	10 373	..
Aust (d)	3 606	..	31 684	..	34 004	..	798 113	..	39 370	..	871 487	..

Table 9A.1.3

Table 9A.1.3 **People living in overcrowded households, by State/Territory (a), (b)**

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2001												
All persons in applicable households (e)												
NSW	7 118	..	105 578	..	109 500	..	5 590 177	..	90 948	..	5 790 625	..
Vic	2 515	..	21 311	..	22 872	..	4 199 711	..	72 609	..	4 295 192	..
Qld	22 883	..	87 181	..	101 765	..	3 079 412	..	49 530	..	3 230 707	..
WA	1 904	..	50 586	..	51 340	..	1 590 963	..	22 599	..	1 664 902	..
SA	1 210	..	20 272	..	20 985	..	1 319 253	..	18 960	..	1 359 198	..
Tas	2 046	..	13 728	..	14 910	..	400 575	..	7 500	..	422 985	..
ACT	253	..	3 095	..	3 239	..	275 242	..	2 582	..	281 063	..
NT	1 475	..	46 209	..	46 732	..	113 165	..	2 341	..	162 238	..
Aust (d)	39 417	..	348 169	..	371 565	..	16 570 481	..	267 150	..	17 209 196	..
2006												
All persons in applicable households (e)												
NSW	7 118	..	121 974	..	126 378	..	5 685 059	..	96 719	..	5 908 156	..
Vic	2 767	..	25 525	..	27 548	..	4 378 124	..	77 097	..	4 482 769	..
Qld	25 602	..	99 228	..	115 238	..	3 331 314	..	49 845	..	3 496 397	..
WA	1 817	..	50 217	..	51 167	..	1 652 902	..	25 993	..	1 730 062	..
SA	1 347	..	22 026	..	22 974	..	1 330 331	..	21 286	..	1 374 591	..
Tas	1 797	..	14 632	..	15 820	..	406 825	..	7 533	..	430 178	..
ACT	248	..	3 405	..	3 557	..	284 610	..	3 089	..	291 256	..
NT	1 778	..	47 124	..	47 683	..	110 549	..	1 934	..	160 166	..
Aust (d)	42 489	..	384 313	..	410 562	..	17 181 454	..	283 543	..	17 875 559	..

Table 9A.1.3 **People living in overcrowded households, by State/Territory (a), (b)**

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%

(a) Based on place of enumeration and in occupied private dwellings (excluding overseas visitors).

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Includes 'Migratory'.

(e) Excludes 'Visitor only' and 'Not classifiable' households.

.. Not applicable.

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

Table 9A.1.4

Table 9A.1.4 People living in overcrowded households, by housing tenure type (a), (b), (c)

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (d)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2001												
People in overcrowded households (one or more extra bedrooms needed)												
Fully owned	626	14.7	4 601	15.5	4 962	15.3	276 500	4.5	4 619	4.9	286 081	4.6
Being purchased	693	11.7	6 690	11.6	7 058	11.6	262 783	4.8	3 684	8.4	273 525	4.9
Rented - public	2 235	27.0	20 812	28.0	22 073	28.0	71 939	11.9	2 707	14.1	96 719	13.8
Rented - community	2 712	49.0	48 056	66.7	49 842	65.8	6 454	11.5	602	28.3	56 898	42.5
Rented - privately	2 894	24.6	18 560	21.3	20 322	21.6	368 449	10.9	9 435	17.9	398 206	11.3
Other tenure type	270	31.0	2 784	40.6	2 925	39.5	26 760	7.9	1 378	9.4	31 063	8.6
Total	9 430	25.7	101 503	31.0	107 182	30.7	1 012 885	6.3	22 425	9.9	1 142 492	6.9
2006												
People in overcrowded households (one or more extra bedrooms needed)												
Fully owned	511	13.0	3 995	14.5	4 295	14.2	167 794	3.3	3 449	4.2	175 538	3.4
Being purchased	841	11.3	8 287	10.7	8 739	10.6	311 022	4.5	5 843	7.8	325 604	4.6
Rented - public	3 325	34.4	22 282	27.6	24 374	28.1	63 154	11.8	2 582	15.5	90 110	14.1
Rented - community	2 283	43.8	42 755	64.7	43 851	63.6	5 932	9.6	368	19.8	50 151	37.9
Rented - privately	2 651	22.1	17 558	18.4	19 169	18.6	363 151	10.1	8 809	16.8	391 129	10.4
Other tenure type	156	23.9	1 833	36.0	1 937	34.9	16 932	7.1	1 275	7.7	20 144	7.7
Total	9 767	25.1	96 710	27.4	102 365	27.2	927 985	5.7	22 326	9.1	1 052 676	6.2
2001												
People in households that were not overcrowded												
Fully owned	3 633	85.3	24 996	84.5	27 377	84.7	5 873 504	95.5	88 918	95.1	5 989 799	95.4
Being purchased	5 250	88.3	50 935	88.4	54 047	88.4	5 193 001	95.2	40 392	91.6	5 287 440	95.1
Rented - public	6 031	73.0	53 522	72.0	56 680	72.0	531 275	88.1	16 537	85.9	604 492	86.2

Table 9A.1.4

Table 9A.1.4 People living in overcrowded households, by housing tenure type (a), (b), (c)

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (d)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2006												
People in households that were not overcrowded												
Fully owned	3 410	87.0	23 555	85.5	26 055	85.8	4 843 538	96.7	78 532	95.8	4 948 125	96.6
Being purchased	6 590	88.7	69 325	89.3	73 518	89.4	6 617 314	95.5	68 802	92.2	6 759 634	95.4
Rented - public	6 344	65.6	58 425	72.4	62 277	71.9	471 327	88.2	14 091	84.5	547 695	85.9
Rented - community	2 925	56.2	23 367	35.3	25 105	36.4	55 651	90.4	1 487	80.2	82 243	62.1
Rented - privately	9 354	77.9	77 990	81.6	83 632	81.4	3 244 958	89.9	43 682	83.2	3 372 272	89.6
Other tenure type	496	76.1	3 257	64.0	3 608	65.1	222 566	92.9	15 255	92.3	241 429	92.3
Total	29 119	74.9	255 919	72.6	274 195	72.8	15 455 354	94.3	221 849	90.9	15 951 398	93.8
2001												
People in households for which utilisation could be determined												
Fully owned	4 259	100.0	29 597	100.0	32 339	100.0	6 150 004	100.0	93 537	100.0	6 275 880	100.0
Being purchased	5 943	100.0	57 625	100.0	61 105	100.0	5 455 784	100.0	44 076	100.0	5 560 965	100.0
Rented - public	8 266	100.0	74 334	100.0	78 753	100.0	603 214	100.0	19 244	100.0	701 211	100.0
Rented - community	5 540	100.0	72 070	100.0	75 792	100.0	55 967	100.0	2 125	100.0	133 884	100.0
Rented - privately	11 777	100.0	87 132	100.0	93 961	100.0	3 384 197	100.0	52 686	100.0	3 530 844	100.0
Other tenure type	872	100.0	6 853	100.0	7 396	100.0	338 750	100.0	14 719	100.0	360 865	100.0
Total	36 657	100.0	327 611	100.0	349 346	100.0	15 987 916	100.0	226 387	100.0	16 563 649	100.0

Table 9A.1.4

Table 9A.1.4 People living in overcrowded households, by housing tenure type (a), (b), (c)

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (d)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2006												
People in households for which utilisation could be determined												
Fully owned	3 921	100.0	27 550	100.0	30 350	100.0	5 011 332	100.0	81 981	100.0	5 123 663	100.0
Being purchased	7 431	100.0	77 612	100.0	82 257	100.0	6 928 336	100.0	74 645	100.0	7 085 238	100.0
Rented - public	9 669	100.0	80 707	100.0	86 651	100.0	534 481	100.0	16 673	100.0	637 805	100.0
Rented - community	5 208	100.0	66 122	100.0	68 956	100.0	61 583	100.0	1 855	100.0	132 394	100.0
Rented - privately	12 005	100.0	95 548	100.0	102 801	100.0	3 608 109	100.0	52 491	100.0	3 763 401	100.0
Other tenure type	652	100.0	5 090	100.0	5 545	100.0	239 498	100.0	16 530	100.0	261 573	100.0
Total	38 886	100.0	352 629	100.0	376 560	100.0	16 383 339	100.0	244 175	100.0	17 004 074	100.0
2001												
People in households for which utilisation could not be determined												
Fully owned	227	..	1 310	..	1 452	..	205 694	..	3 169	..	210 315	..
Being purchased	306	..	2 525	..	2 684	..	164 493	..	1 638	..	168 815	..
Rented - public	573	..	4 372	..	4 686	..	18 033	..	1 122	..	23 841	..
Rented - community	173	..	1 359	..	1 480	..	1 554	..	107	..	3 141	..
Rented - privately	517	..	3 449	..	3 754	..	90 247	..	2 414	..	96 415	..
Other tenure type	965	..	7 543	..	8 164	..	102 544	..	32 313	..	143 021	..
Total	2 761	..	20 558	..	22 220	..	582 565	..	40 763	..	645 548	..
2006												
People in households for which utilisation could not be determined												
Fully owned	182	..	1 650	..	1 766	..	184 242	..	3 166	..	189 174	..
Being purchased	359	..	4 050	..	4 289	..	260 103	..	3 296	..	267 688	..

Table 9A.1.4

Table 9A.1.4 **People living in overcrowded households, by housing tenure type (a), (b), (c)**

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (d)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Rented - public	522	..	5 694	..	5 933	..	21 197	..	1 089	..	28 219	..
Rented - community	115	..	1 997	..	2 072	..	2 420	..	154	..	4 646	..
Rented - privately	548	..	4 354	..	4 675	..	128 594	..	2 485	..	135 754	..
Other tenure type	1 875	..	13 935	..	15 263	..	201 563	..	29 178	..	246 004	..
Total	3 601	..	31 680	..	33 998	..	798 119	..	39 368	..	871 485	..
2001												
All persons in applicable households (e)												
Fully owned	4 486	..	30 907	..	33 791	..	6 355 698	..	96 706	..	6 486 195	..
Being purchased	6 249	..	60 150	..	63 789	..	5 620 277	..	45 714	..	5 729 780	..
Rented - public	8 839	..	78 706	..	83 439	..	621 247	..	20 366	..	725 052	..
Rented - community	5 713	..	73 429	..	77 272	..	57 521	..	2 232	..	137 025	..
Rented - privately	12 294	..	90 581	..	97 715	..	3 474 444	..	55 100	..	3 627 259	..
Other tenure type	1 837	..	14 396	..	15 560	..	441 294	..	47 032	..	503 886	..
Total	39 418	..	348 169	..	371 566	..	16 570 481	..	267 150	..	17 209 197	..
2006												
All persons in applicable households (e)												
Fully owned	4 103	..	29 200	..	32 116	..	5 195 574	..	85 147	..	5 312 837	..
Being purchased	7 790	..	81 662	..	86 546	..	7 188 439	..	77 941	..	7 352 926	..
Rented - public	10 191	..	86 401	..	92 584	..	555 678	..	17 762	..	666 024	..
Rented - community	5 323	..	68 119	..	71 028	..	64 003	..	2 009	..	137 040	..
Rented - privately	12 553	..	99 902	..	107 476	..	3 736 703	..	54 976	..	3 899 155	..
Other tenure type	2 527	..	19 025	..	20 808	..	441 061	..	45 708	..	507 577	..
Total	42 487	..	384 309	..	410 558	..	17 181 458	..	283 543	..	17 875 559	..

Table 9A.1.4

Table 9A.1.4 People living in overcrowded households, by housing tenure type (a), (b), (c)

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (d)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%

(a) Count of persons enumerated and in occupied private dwelling (excluding overseas visitors).

(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) 'Fully owned' includes dwellings 'Fully owned'. 'Being purchased' includes dwellings 'Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme'. 'Rented – public' comprises 'State or Territory housing authority' and includes 'rent free'. 'Rented – privately' comprises dwellings rented from 'Real estate agent'; 'persons not in the same household, rented from a parent/other relative or person'; 'Residential park (includes caravan parks and marinas)', 'Employer–government (includes Defence Housing Authority)', and 'Employer–other employer' (private); 'landlord type not stated'; and includes 'rent free'. 'Rented – community' comprises dwellings rented from 'Housing co-operative/community/church group'; 'Community or co-operative housing group'; and includes 'rent free'. 'Other tenure type' includes dwellings 'Being occupied under a life tenure scheme', 'other tenure type', and 'tenure type not stated'.

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

(e) Excludes 'Visitor only' and 'Not classifiable' households.

.. Not applicable.

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

Table 9A.1.5

Table 9A.1.5 **People living in overcrowded households, by age group (a), (b)**

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2001												
People in overcrowded households (one or more extra bedrooms needed)												
0-4	1 580	30.1	14 159	31.8	15 021	31.7	87 518	8.2	4 094	12.6	106 633	9.3
5-14	3 019	30.3	30 186	33.3	31 895	33.1	218 517	9.4	5 295	18.0	255 707	10.4
15-24	1 887	29.7	21 039	36.4	22 189	36.0	244 735	11.6	4 620	21.2	271 544	12.4
25-34	1 222	23.1	14 535	29.4	15 322	29.0	141 800	6.0	2 863	15.4	159 985	6.6
35-44	773	19.3	10 589	26.9	11 075	26.5	145 574	5.8	2 116	11.9	158 765	6.2
45-54	513	17.6	5 941	23.8	6 299	23.5	103 774	4.7	1 441	8.0	111 514	5.0
55-64	247	15.8	2 908	23.2	3 082	22.7	37 274	2.5	714	3.6	41 070	2.7
65+	189	14.2	2 146	26.4	2 299	25.2	33 693	1.8	1 282	1.9	37 274	1.9
Total	9 430	25.7	101 503	31.0	107 182	30.7	1 012 885	6.3	22 425	9.9	1 142 492	6.9
2006												
People in overcrowded households (one or more extra bedrooms needed)												
0-4	1 669	31.3	13 519	29.3	14 385	29.3	77 282	7.2	2 918	12.7	94 585	8.3
5-14	3 062	29.8	28 208	29.7	29 818	29.6	193 825	8.5	6 628	14.0	230 271	9.5
15-24	2 024	30.4	20 912	32.5	22 090	32.2	235 313	11.0	4 863	17.6	262 266	11.8
25-34	1 201	23.3	12 449	26.8	13 226	26.6	128 200	5.8	2 555	14.1	143 981	6.3
35-44	845	20.1	10 471	24.1	11 002	23.8	125 463	5.0	2 133	10.3	138 598	5.4
45-54	522	16.3	6 137	20.2	6 505	20.0	100 280	4.4	1 593	7.4	108 378	4.6
55-64	253	12.1	2 947	17.7	3 122	17.2	37 865	2.1	757	3.2	41 744	2.2
65+	192	9.7	2 068	20.5	2 218	19.1	29 759	1.4	878	1.4	32 855	1.5
Total	9 768	25.1	96 711	27.4	102 366	27.2	927 987	5.7	22 325	9.1	1 052 678	6.2

Table 9A.1.5

Table 9A.1.5 People living in overcrowded households, by age group (a), (b)

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2001												
People in uncrowded households												
0-4	3 675	69.9	30 375	68.2	32 332	68.3	983 795	91.8	28 373	87.4	1 044 500	90.7
5-14	6 936	69.7	60 529	66.7	64 380	66.9	2 116 866	90.6	24 069	82.0	2 205 315	89.6
15-24	4 457	70.3	36 832	63.6	39 466	64.0	1 861 227	88.4	17 181	78.8	1 917 874	87.6
25-34	4 060	76.9	34 945	70.6	37 425	71.0	2 206 869	94.0	15 710	84.6	2 260 004	93.4
35-44	3 235	80.7	28 778	73.1	30 725	73.5	2 374 993	94.2	15 618	88.1	2 421 336	93.8
45-54	2 402	82.4	19 010	76.2	20 541	76.5	2 098 975	95.3	16 491	92.0	2 136 007	95.0
55-64	1 321	84.2	9 645	76.8	10 488	77.3	1 472 728	97.5	18 872	96.4	1 502 088	97.3
65+	1 141	85.8	5 994	73.6	6 807	74.8	1 859 578	98.2	67 648	98.1	1 934 033	98.1
Total	27 227	74.3	226 108	69.0	242 164	69.3	14 975 031	93.7	203 962	90.1	15 421 157	93.1
2006												
People in uncrowded households												
0-4	3 659	68.7	32 695	70.7	34 669	70.7	994 993	92.8	20 031	87.3	1 049 693	91.7
5-14	7 219	70.2	66 861	70.3	70 899	70.4	2 076 399	91.5	40 608	86.0	2 187 906	90.5
15-24	4 635	69.6	43 519	67.5	46 407	67.8	1 898 751	89.0	22 826	82.4	1 967 984	88.2
25-34	3 946	76.7	33 996	73.2	36 557	73.4	2 093 729	94.2	15 522	85.9	2 145 808	93.7
35-44	3 351	79.9	32 928	75.9	35 152	76.2	2 373 485	95.0	18 647	89.7	2 427 284	94.6
45-54	2 675	83.7	24 229	79.8	26 083	80.0	2 189 868	95.6	19 957	92.6	2 235 908	95.4
55-64	1 836	87.9	13 692	82.3	15 017	82.8	1 792 602	97.9	23 227	96.8	1 830 846	97.8
65+	1 793	90.3	8 000	79.5	9 408	80.9	2 035 528	98.6	61 030	98.6	2 105 966	98.5
Total	29 114	74.9	255 920	72.6	274 192	72.8	15 455 355	94.3	221 848	90.9	15 951 395	93.8

Table 9A.1.5

Table 9A.1.5 People living in overcrowded households, by age group (a), (b)

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2001												
People in households for which utilisation could be determined												
0-4	5 255	100.0	44 534	100.0	47 353	100.0	1 071 313	100.0	32 467	100.0	1 151 133	100.0
5-14	9 955	100.0	90 715	100.0	96 275	100.0	2 335 383	100.0	29 364	100.0	2 461 022	100.0
15-24	6 344	100.0	57 871	100.0	61 655	100.0	2 105 962	100.0	21 801	100.0	2 189 418	100.0
25-34	5 282	100.0	49 480	100.0	52 747	100.0	2 348 669	100.0	18 573	100.0	2 419 989	100.0
35-44	4 008	100.0	39 367	100.0	41 800	100.0	2 520 567	100.0	17 734	100.0	2 580 101	100.0
45-54	2 915	100.0	24 951	100.0	26 840	100.0	2 202 749	100.0	17 932	100.0	2 247 521	100.0
55-64	1 568	100.0	12 553	100.0	13 570	100.0	1 510 002	100.0	19 586	100.0	1 543 158	100.0
65+	1 330	100.0	8 140	100.0	9 106	100.0	1 893 271	100.0	68 930	100.0	1 971 307	100.0
Total	36 657	100.0	327 611	100.0	349 346	100.0	15 987 916	100.0	226 387	100.0	16 563 649	100.0
2006												
People in households for which utilisation could be determined												
0-4	5 328	100.0	46 214	100.0	49 054	100.0	1 072 275	100.0	22 949	100.0	1 144 278	100.0
5-14	10 281	100.0	95 069	100.0	100 717	100.0	2 270 224	100.0	47 236	100.0	2 418 177	100.0
15-24	6 659	100.0	64 431	100.0	68 497	100.0	2 134 064	100.0	27 689	100.0	2 230 250	100.0
25-34	5 147	100.0	46 445	100.0	49 783	100.0	2 221 929	100.0	18 077	100.0	2 289 789	100.0
35-44	4 196	100.0	43 399	100.0	46 154	100.0	2 498 948	100.0	20 780	100.0	2 565 882	100.0
45-54	3 197	100.0	30 366	100.0	32 588	100.0	2 290 148	100.0	21 550	100.0	2 344 286	100.0
55-64	2 089	100.0	16 639	100.0	18 139	100.0	1 830 467	100.0	23 984	100.0	1 872 590	100.0
65+	1 985	100.0	10 068	100.0	11 626	100.0	2 065 287	100.0	61 908	100.0	2 138 821	100.0
Total	38 882	100.0	352 631	100.0	376 558	100.0	16 383 342	100.0	244 173	100.0	17 004 073	100.0

Table 9A.1.5

Table 9A.1.5 People living in overcrowded households, by age group (a), (b)

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2001												
People in households for which utilisation could not be determined												
0-4	291	..	1 930	..	2 103	..	16 140	..	2 700	..	20 943	..
5-14	688	..	5 328	..	5 722	..	66 534	..	4 500	..	76 756	..
15-24	541	..	3 787	..	4 120	..	106 181	..	4 880	..	115 181	..
25-34	345	..	2 795	..	3 003	..	59 228	..	4 787	..	67 018	..
35-44	397	..	3 182	..	3 424	..	88 805	..	4 455	..	96 684	..
45-54	289	..	2 058	..	2 241	..	137 691	..	3 990	..	143 922	..
55-64	106	..	887	..	951	..	58 810	..	3 463	..	63 224	..
65+	104	..	591	..	656	..	49 176	..	11 988	..	61 820	..
Total	2 761	..	20 558	..	22 220	..	582 565	..	40 763	..	645 548	..
2006												
People in households for which utilisation could not be determined												
0-4	301	..	2 968	..	3 130	..	23 029	..	2 076	..	28 235	..
5-14	816	..	7 735	..	8 213	..	81 431	..	5 067	..	94 711	..
15-24	662	..	6 069	..	6 481	..	142 493	..	4 405	..	153 379	..
25-34	412	..	3 929	..	4 199	..	86 257	..	3 541	..	93 997	..
35-44	500	..	4 701	..	5 030	..	109 413	..	3 768	..	118 211	..
45-54	396	..	3 533	..	3 809	..	173 044	..	4 035	..	180 888	..
55-64	216	..	1 623	..	1 782	..	92 877	..	3 872	..	98 531	..
65+	300	..	1 122	..	1 356	..	89 570	..	12 608	..	103 534	..
Total	3 603	..	31 680	..	34 000	..	798 114	..	39 372	..	871 486	..

Table 9A.1.5

Table 9A.1.5 **People living in overcrowded households, by age group (a), (b)**

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2001												
All persons in applicable households (d)												
0-4	5 546	..	46 464	..	49 456	..	1 087 453	..	35 167	..	1 172 076	..
5-14	10 643	..	96 043	..	101 997	..	2 401 917	..	33 864	..	2 537 778	..
15-24	6 885	..	61 658	..	65 775	..	2 212 143	..	26 681	..	2 304 599	..
25-34	5 627	..	52 275	..	55 750	..	2 407 897	..	23 360	..	2 487 007	..
35-44	4 405	..	42 549	..	45 224	..	2 609 372	..	22 189	..	2 676 785	..
45-54	3 204	..	27 009	..	29 081	..	2 340 440	..	21 922	..	2 391 443	..
55-64	1 674	..	13 440	..	14 521	..	1 568 812	..	23 049	..	1 606 382	..
65+	1 434	..	8 731	..	9 762	..	1 942 447	..	80 918	..	2 033 127	..
Total	39 418	..	348 169	..	371 566	..	16 570 481	..	267 150	..	17 209 197	..
2006												
All persons in applicable households (d)												
0-4	5 629	..	49 182	..	52 184	..	1 095 304	..	25 025	..	1 172 513	..
5-14	11 097	..	102 804	..	108 930	..	2 351 655	..	52 303	..	2 512 888	..
15-24	7 321	..	70 500	..	74 978	..	2 276 557	..	32 094	..	2 383 629	..
25-34	5 559	..	50 374	..	53 982	..	2 308 186	..	21 618	..	2 383 786	..
35-44	4 696	..	48 100	..	51 184	..	2 608 361	..	24 548	..	2 684 093	..
45-54	3 593	..	33 899	..	36 397	..	2 463 192	..	25 585	..	2 525 174	..
55-64	2 305	..	18 262	..	19 921	..	1 923 344	..	27 856	..	1 971 121	..
65+	2 285	..	11 190	..	12 982	..	2 154 857	..	74 516	..	2 242 355	..
Total	42 485	..	384 311	..	410 558	..	17 181 456	..	283 545	..	17 875 559	..

Table 9A.1.5

Table 9A.1.5 People living in overcrowded households, by age group (a), (b)

	Torres Strait Islander		Aboriginal		Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous		Not stated		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%

(a) Count of persons enumerated and in occupied private dwelling (excluding overseas visitors).

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Excludes 'Visitor only' and 'Not classifiable' households.

.. Not applicable.

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

Table 9A.2.1

Table 9A.2.1 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	17.03	0.81	0.95	1.88	3.03	4.71
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.11	np	0.36	0.46	1.85	0.43
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.98	1.49	4.51	10.42	20.70	7.31
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	np	np	-	np
Whooping cough (A37)	0.13	-	-	-	np	0.06
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.15	np	np	-	-	0.04
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	-	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	-	-	np	-	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	-	np	0.22	np	np	0.16
Scabies (B86)	4.17	0.24	1.75	2.80	3.70	2.48
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.54	0.34	0.17	np	-	0.21
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.12	0.20	0.17	0.53	np	0.26
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	7.22	1.75	1.21	1.02	2.02	2.51
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	7.71	2.78	7.77	14.97	32.15	12.37
Asthma (J45)	6.19	0.73	1.16	1.15	3.37	2.35
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.17	0.16	0.25	0.63	2.86	0.78
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.15	0.16	0.25	0.63	2.02	0.66
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	np	-	-	np

Table 9A.2.1

Table 9A.2.1 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Non-Indigenous (f)						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.73	0.93	0.74	0.83	2.98	2.52
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.22	0.07
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.83	0.52	0.72	2.57	12.55	2.66
Diphtheria (A36)	-	np	np	np	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.04	-	-	0.01	0.04	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.01	-	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.03
Scabies (B86)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.15	0.04
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.01	0.01	np	-	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.45	0.09
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.02	1.48	0.67	0.34	0.79	1.62
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.16	0.56	0.98	2.16	14.50	3.19
Asthma (J45)	5.51	0.58	0.46	0.43	0.66	1.54
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.24	2.60	0.45
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.20	2.39	0.41
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	np	0.01	0.01	np	0.01

Table 9A.2.1

Table 9A.2.1 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
All Australians						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	8.15	0.92	0.75	1.63	2.99	2.60
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.23	0.08
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.88	0.56	0.80	5.08	12.59	2.73
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	np	np	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.05	-	-	0.02	0.05	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.01	-	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.01	0.04	0.11	0.04	0.03
Scabies (B86)	0.21	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.17	0.10
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.19	0.45	0.09
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.12	1.49	0.69	0.67	0.80	1.65
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.41	0.64	1.13	4.27	14.59	3.35
Asthma (J45)	5.54	0.59	0.48	0.85	0.67	1.55
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.47	2.60	0.46
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.40	2.39	0.42
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	-	0.01	0.01	np	0.01

(a) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions.

(b) Based on state of usual residence.

(c) Identification of Indigenous patients is incomplete and completeness varies across jurisdictions. The AIHW has advised that only data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT are considered to be acceptable for analytical purposes.

(d) Separations for which care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

Table 9A.2.1

Table 9A.2.1 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
					All ages (e)

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

(f) Including cases where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published where numbers are less than 5.

Source : Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 9A.2.2

Table 9A.2.2 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	15.61	1.24	1.62	2.35	5.20	5.01
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	np	np	np	0.27	np	0.14
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.94	1.55	5.24	11.96	21.71	7.91
Diphtheria (A36)	-	np	np	-	np	np
Whooping cough (A37)	0.08	np	np	np	np	0.09
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.21	np	-	-	-	0.05
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	-	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	np	np	-	-	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	-	np	0.09	np	np	0.09
Scabies (B86)	4.08	1.18	2.13	3.65	4.03	3.01
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.50	0.41	0.31	0.21	-	0.30
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.13	0.25	0.95	1.33	0.65	0.73
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	6.47	2.93	2.25	2.32	2.34	3.22
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	6.83	1.96	7.87	14.46	27.56	11.16
Asthma (J45)	3.95	1.49	4.28	6.93	4.68	4.43
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.14	np	0.18	0.24	1.17	0.33
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.14	np	0.16	0.21	1.17	0.32
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 9A.2.2

Table 9A.2.2 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Non-Indigenous (f)						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	6.96	1.25	1.05	0.91	4.64	2.62
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.14	0.05
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.63	0.44	0.61	1.67	10.42	1.88
Diphtheria (A36)	-	-	np	-	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.04	-	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	-	-	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Scabies (B86)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.03
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.01	-	-	-	0.01	0.00
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.13	0.63	0.11
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	3.18	1.96	0.82	0.42	1.06	1.38
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	1.75	0.52	0.93	1.79	12.47	2.46
Asthma (J45)	3.22	0.95	0.90	1.06	1.93	1.52
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.13	1.57	0.24
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.11	1.49	0.22
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Table 9A.2.2

Table 9A.2.2 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
All Australians						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.33	1.25	1.06	1.80	4.64	2.73
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.14	0.05
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.69	0.48	0.72	3.30	10.49	1.86
Diphtheria (A36)	-	np	np	-	-	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Scabies (B86)	0.19	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.18	0.10
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.26	0.63	0.12
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	3.32	1.99	0.86	0.82	1.07	1.47
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	1.97	0.57	1.09	3.54	12.57	2.48
Asthma (J45)	3.25	0.97	0.98	2.10	1.95	1.59
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.25	1.57	0.22
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.21	1.49	0.20
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01

(a) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions.

(b) Based on state of usual residence.

(c) Identification of Indigenous patients is incomplete and completeness varies across jurisdictions. The AIHW has advised that only data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT are considered to be acceptable for analytical purposes.

(d) Separations for which care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

Table 9A.2.2

Table 9A.2.2 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

0-14 years 15-24 years 25-44 years 45-64 years 65 years and over All ages (e)

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

(f) Including cases where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published where numbers are less than 5.

Source : Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 9A.2.3

Table 9A.2.3 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	16.34	1.02	1.30	2.13	4.25	4.88
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.09	np	0.21	0.36	0.95	0.27
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.96	1.52	4.89	11.22	21.27	7.62
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	np	np	np	0.02
Whooping cough (A37)	0.11	np	np	np	np	0.07
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.18	0.06	np	-	-	0.05
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	-	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	np	np	np	-	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	-	0.07	0.15	0.11	np	0.12
Scabies (B86)	4.13	0.70	1.95	3.24	3.89	2.76
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.52	0.37	0.24	0.13	-	0.26
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.13	0.22	0.58	0.94	0.51	0.51
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	6.85	2.33	1.75	1.70	2.20	2.89
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	7.28	2.38	7.82	14.70	29.56	11.70
Asthma (J45)	5.10	1.10	2.78	4.17	4.11	3.46
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.15	0.10	0.21	0.43	1.98	0.54
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.14	0.10	0.21	0.41	1.61	0.48
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	np	-	-	np

Table 9A.2.3

Table 9A.2.3 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Non-Indigenous (f)						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.34	1.09	0.90	0.87	3.81	2.67
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.18	0.06
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.73	0.48	0.66	2.12	11.48	2.25
Diphtheria (A36)	-	np	np	np	-	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.04	-	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.16	0.10
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.11	0.54	0.10
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	4.10	1.72	0.75	0.38	0.93	1.56
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	1.95	0.54	0.95	1.97	13.49	2.86
Asthma (J45)	4.36	0.77	0.68	0.75	1.29	1.58
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.18	2.08	0.32
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.15	1.94	0.30
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Table 9A.2.3

Table 9A.2.3 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
All Australians						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.74	1.09	0.90	1.72	3.81	2.67
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.18	0.06
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.79	0.52	0.76	4.18	11.54	2.25
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	-	np	-	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.04	-	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	np	np	-
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.20	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.18	0.10
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.23	0.54	0.10
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	4.22	1.74	0.77	0.75	0.94	1.56
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.19	0.61	1.11	3.90	13.58	2.86
Asthma (J45)	4.40	0.78	0.73	1.49	1.31	1.58
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.36	2.08	0.32
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.31	1.94	0.30
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

(a) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions.

(b) Based on state of usual residence.

(c) Identification of Indigenous patients is incomplete and completeness varies across jurisdictions. The AIHW has advised that only data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT are considered to be acceptable for analytical purposes.

(d) Separations for which care type was reported as Newborn with no qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

Table 9A.2.3

Table 9A.2.3 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

0-14 years 15-24 years 25-44 years 45-64 years 65 years and over All ages (e)

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

(f) Including cases where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published where numbers are less than 5.

Source : Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 9A.2.4

Table 9A.2.4 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	18.54	0.83	1.22	1.43	3.82	5.15
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	-	np	0.19	0.41	np	0.26
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	2.06	1.22	6.22	10.86	24.99	8.85
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	0.10	-	-	0.04
Whooping cough (A37)	0.09	-	np	np	np	0.06
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.23	np	np	-	-	0.06
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.12	np	np	np	-	0.05
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	np	0.18	0.17	-	0.11
Scabies (B86)	3.65	0.50	2.19	2.60	2.60	2.42
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.53	0.23	0.14	np	-	0.19
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.12	0.27	0.27	0.44	-	0.24
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	8.86	1.67	1.13	1.37	1.91	2.97
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	8.31	2.75	9.94	15.89	29.85	13.11
Asthma (J45)	7.26	0.48	1.17	1.95	2.95	2.76
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.12	0.21	0.23	0.38	2.43	0.52
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.10	0.21	0.23	0.38	2.26	0.49
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	-	np	-	-	np

Table 9A.2.4

Table 9A.2.4 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Non-Indigenous (f)						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.18	0.86	0.75	0.79	2.33	2.30
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.18	0.06
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.90	0.50	0.73	2.42	12.46	2.63
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	np	np	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.05	np	-	0.02	0.03	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Scabies (B86)	0.03	-	0.01	0.02	0.15	0.03
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.02	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.40	0.08
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.69	1.40	0.67	0.32	0.84	1.75
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.53	0.67	1.19	2.30	14.30	3.35
Asthma (J45)	5.63	0.59	0.49	0.49	0.71	1.59
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.20	2.29	0.39
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.16	2.10	0.35
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	0.01

Table 9A.2.4

Table 9A.2.4 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
All Australians						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.69	0.86	0.76	1.55	2.34	2.41
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.18	0.07
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.95	0.52	0.85	4.78	12.52	2.71
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	-	-	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.05	np	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	np	np	-
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.03	0.03
Scabies (B86)	0.19	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.16	0.09
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.40	0.08
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.83	1.41	0.68	0.63	0.85	1.78
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.79	0.74	1.38	4.54	14.37	3.52
Asthma (J45)	5.71	0.59	0.51	0.96	0.72	1.62
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.39	2.29	0.40
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.32	2.10	0.36
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.01	0.01	0.02	-	0.01

(a) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions.

(b) Based on state of usual residence.

(c) Identification of Indigenous patients is incomplete and completeness varies across jurisdictions. The AIHW has advised that only data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT are considered to be acceptable for analytical purposes.

(d) Separations for which care type was reported as Newborn with no qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

Table 9A.2.4 **Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.					
(f) Including cases where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.					
- Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published where numbers are less than 5.					

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

(f) Including cases where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.

- Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published where numbers are less than 5.

Source : Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 9A.2.5

Table 9A.2.5 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	16.69	1.35	1.46	2.64	6.27	5.46
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	np	np	0.09	0.35	np	0.19
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.68	1.52	5.64	11.77	19.36	7.69
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	np	-	-	0.02
Whooping cough (A37)	0.07	-	np	np	np	0.07
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.16	-	-	-	-	0.03
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	np	0.07	-	-	0.04
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	-	np	0.19	0.22	-	0.12
Scabies (B86)	3.23	0.94	2.10	3.30	4.67	2.82
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.66	0.43	0.35	np	-	0.32
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.19	0.32	1.00	0.82	1.20	0.72
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	6.81	2.65	2.78	2.42	2.94	3.50
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	7.17	2.78	8.64	13.97	30.17	11.90
Asthma (J45)	4.51	1.43	4.42	8.41	6.41	5.15
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.20	0.13	0.15	0.25	0.67	0.27
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.20	0.13	0.15	0.25	0.67	0.27
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	-	np	-	-	np

Table 9A.2.5

Table 9A.2.5 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Non-Indigenous (f)						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	6.94	1.26	1.09	0.88	3.69	2.49
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.11	0.05
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.71	0.54	0.65	1.75	10.36	1.83
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	-	np	-	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.05	np	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	np	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	-	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Scabies (B86)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.03
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	-
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	-	0.01	0.03	0.15	0.62	0.11
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	3.82	1.95	0.83	0.45	1.14	1.53
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.26	0.67	1.16	1.92	13.11	2.61
Asthma (J45)	3.36	1.11	1.00	1.18	2.02	1.62
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.11	1.44	0.19
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.09	1.38	0.18
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Table 9A.2.5

Table 9A.2.5 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
All Australians						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.38	1.26	1.09	1.74	3.71	2.59
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.05
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.75	0.57	0.77	3.46	10.42	1.92
Diphtheria (A36)	-	np	np	np	-	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.05	np	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.03
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	np	-	np	-
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	-	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.16	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.19	0.09
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.30	0.62	0.12
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	3.95	1.97	0.88	0.89	1.15	1.58
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.48	0.74	1.34	3.78	13.22	2.77
Asthma (J45)	3.42	1.12	1.08	2.33	2.05	1.69
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.22	1.43	0.19
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.18	1.38	0.18
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

(a) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions.

(b) Based on state of usual residence.

(c) Identification of Indigenous patients is incomplete and completeness varies across jurisdictions. The AIHW has advised that only data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT are considered to be acceptable for analytical purposes.

(d) Separations for which care type was reported as Newborn with no qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

Table 9A.2.5

Table 9A.2.5 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
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(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

(f) Including cases where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published where numbers are less than 5.

Source : Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 9A.2.6

Table 9A.2.6 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	17.64	1.08	1.35	2.06	5.21	5.33
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	np	0.08	0.14	0.38	0.38	0.22
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.87	1.37	5.92	11.34	21.80	8.17
Diphtheria (A36)	0.03	np	0.06	-	-	0.03
Whooping cough (A37)	0.08	-	0.04	0.08	np	0.07
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.20	np	np	-	-	0.05
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.09	0.05	0.05	np	-	0.05
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.07	0.18	0.20	-	0.12
Scabies (B86)	3.45	0.71	2.14	2.96	3.77	2.64
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.59	0.33	0.25	0.08	-	0.26
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.15	0.29	0.65	0.64	0.68	0.50
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	7.86	2.15	1.99	1.91	2.49	3.26
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	7.76	2.76	9.26	14.89	30.03	12.47
Asthma (J45)	5.92	0.95	2.86	5.32	4.90	4.04
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.31	1.51	0.39
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.31	1.43	0.38
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	-	np	-	-	np

Table 9A.2.6

Table 9A.2.6 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Non-Indigenous (f)						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.06	1.05	0.92	0.83	3.01	2.51
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.15	0.06
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.81	0.52	0.69	2.08	11.41	2.28
Diphtheria (A36)	-	-	np	-	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.05	-	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	np	np	np	-
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.15	0.09
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.12	0.51	0.10
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	4.78	1.67	0.75	0.39	0.99	1.69
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.40	0.67	1.17	2.11	13.70	3.11
Asthma (J45)	4.53	0.85	0.74	0.84	1.37	1.66
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.16	1.86	0.28
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.13	1.74	0.26
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Table 9A.2.6

Table 9A.2.6 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
All Australians						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.54	1.05	0.93	1.65	3.03	2.51
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.15	0.06
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.85	0.55	0.81	4.11	11.47	2.28
Diphtheria (A36)	-	np	-	-	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.05	-	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	np	np	-	-
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.17	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.17	0.09
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.24	0.51	0.10
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	4.92	1.69	0.78	0.76	1.00	1.69
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.64	0.74	1.36	4.16	13.80	3.11
Asthma (J45)	4.59	0.85	0.79	1.65	1.39	1.66
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.31	1.86	0.28
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.25	1.74	0.26
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01

(a) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions.

(b) Based on state of usual residence.

(c) Identification of Indigenous patients is incomplete and completeness varies across jurisdictions. The AIHW has advised that only data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT are considered to be acceptable for analytical purposes.

(d) Separations for which care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

Table 9A.2.6

Table 9A.2.6 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
					All ages (e)

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

(f) Including cases where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published where numbers are less than 5.

Source : Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 9A.2.7

Table 9A.2.7 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	16.16	0.65	1.35	2.02	2.49	4.59
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.06	np	0.23	0.74	1.07	0.41
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.97	1.01	4.88	9.47	15.29	6.57
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	-	np	-	0.03
Whooping cough (A37)	0.32	-	np	np	np	0.12
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.17	-	-	np	-	0.04
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	-	-	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	-	np	np	-	0.03
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	-	np	0.26	np	-	0.10
Scabies (B86)	3.41	0.37	1.53	2.23	4.09	2.26
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.41	0.26	0.05	-	-	0.13
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.18	0.30	0.46	0.28	-	0.28
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	8.14	1.16	1.09	0.92	0.89	2.45
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	7.68	2.05	9.70	16.24	34.50	13.19
Asthma (J45)	6.29	0.71	1.14	1.84	2.13	2.52
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.13	0.11	0.47	0.57	2.13	0.65
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.12	0.11	0.47	0.53	1.96	0.62
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	-	np	np	-	np

Table 9A.2.7 **Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Non-Indigenous (f)						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	5.92	0.79	0.70	0.73	2.40	2.02
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.23	0.07
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.97	0.48	0.76	2.44	12.23	2.63
Diphtheria (A36)	-	np	-	np	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	-	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.02	-	0.01	0.03	0.14	0.03
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.01	0.01	np	-	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	-	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.41	0.08
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.42	1.19	0.63	0.35	0.80	1.66
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.74	0.63	1.18	2.30	15.02	3.49
Asthma (J45)	5.37	0.64	0.49	0.49	0.71	1.55
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.22	2.14	0.38
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.19	1.91	0.34
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	0.01	0.01	-	np	0.01

Table 9A.2.7 **Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
All Australians						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	6.39	0.79	0.71	1.45	2.40	2.12
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.23	0.07
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.01	0.50	0.85	4.82	12.25	2.69
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	-	-	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.17	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.16	0.08
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.23	0.41	0.09
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.54	1.19	0.64	0.69	0.80	1.69
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.97	0.67	1.37	4.54	15.12	3.65
Asthma (J45)	5.41	0.64	0.51	0.96	0.72	1.56
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.43	2.14	0.39
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.37	1.91	0.34
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	np	0.01

(a) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions.

(b) Based on state of usual residence.

(c) Identification of Indigenous patients is incomplete and completeness varies across jurisdictions. The AIHW has advised that only data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT are considered to be acceptable for analytical purposes.

(d) Separations for which care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

Table 9A.2.7 **Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.					All ages (e)
(f) Including cases where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.					

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

(f) Including cases where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published where numbers are less than 5.

Source : Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 9A.2.8 **Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	14.50	1.15	1.57	2.25	6.98	5.00
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	np	np	0.10	np	np	0.13
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.69	1.29	4.66	9.27	20.11	6.82
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	np	-	-	np
Whooping cough (A37)	0.17	np	0.09	np	-	0.08
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.13	np	np	-	-	0.04
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	np	np	np	0.04
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	-	np	-	-	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.16	0.21	np	np	0.13
Scabies (B86)	3.15	1.00	2.14	3.10	4.51	2.72
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.46	0.40	0.36	np	-	0.27
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.21	0.67	0.75	0.85	np	0.58
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	6.27	2.24	2.39	2.78	4.38	3.56
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	7.23	2.75	8.72	15.67	27.22	11.86
Asthma (J45)	4.93	1.57	3.63	8.59	6.29	5.14
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.15	np	0.19	np	0.96	0.28
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.13	np	0.19	np	0.68	0.25
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 9A.2.8

Table 9A.2.8 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Non-Indigenous (f)						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	5.48	1.19	1.01	0.84	3.49	2.14
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.15	0.05
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.75	0.48	0.66	1.69	10.15	1.79
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	-	np	np	np
Whooping cough (A37)	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	-	np	np	-
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Scabies (B86)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.02
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	-	0.01	np	np	0.01	-
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	-	0.01	0.03	0.15	0.61	0.10
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	3.67	1.78	0.81	0.43	1.10	1.46
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.39	0.58	1.09	2.02	13.37	2.65
Asthma (J45)	3.25	1.15	1.02	1.23	2.09	1.63
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.10	1.30	0.18
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.08	1.22	0.16
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Table 9A.2.8 **Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
All Australians						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	5.88	1.19	1.02	1.66	3.52	2.23
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.15	0.05
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.80	0.50	0.75	3.33	10.21	1.87
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	np	np	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	np	-	-	-
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01
Scabies (B86)	0.15	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.16	0.08
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.29	0.61	0.12
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	3.79	1.79	0.85	0.84	1.12	1.50
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.61	0.65	1.27	3.99	13.46	2.82
Asthma (J45)	3.33	1.16	1.08	2.42	2.11	1.69
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.20	1.29	0.18
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.16	1.22	0.16
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

(a) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions.

(b) Based on state of usual residence.

(c) Identification of Indigenous patients is incomplete and completeness varies across jurisdictions. The AIHW has advised that only data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT are considered to be acceptable for analytical purposes.

(d) Separations for which care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

Table 9A.2.8

Table 9A.2.8 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
					All ages (e)

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

(f) Including cases where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published where numbers are less than 5.

Source : Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 9A.2.9

Table 9A.2.9 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	15.35	0.90	1.46	2.14	5.03	4.85
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.05	np	0.16	0.41	0.77	0.26
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.83	1.15	4.77	9.37	18.01	6.71
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	np	np	-	0.02
Whooping cough (A37)	0.25	np	0.05	np	np	0.09
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.15	np	np	np	-	0.04
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	np	np	np	0.02
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	-	np	np	-	0.02
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.10	0.23	0.10	np	0.11
Scabies (B86)	3.29	0.68	1.85	2.69	4.33	2.51
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.44	0.33	0.21	np	-	0.21
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.20	0.48	0.61	0.58	np	0.43
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	7.23	1.69	1.77	1.89	2.86	3.07
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	7.46	2.39	9.19	15.95	30.38	12.45
Asthma (J45)	5.63	1.14	2.44	5.35	4.48	3.91
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.14	0.08	0.33	0.34	1.55	0.46
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.13	0.08	0.33	0.32	1.31	0.43
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	-	np	np	-	np

Table 9A.2.9

Table 9A.2.9 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Non-Indigenous (f)						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	5.71	0.99	0.85	0.79	2.95	2.18
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.19	0.06
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.86	0.48	0.71	2.06	11.19	2.24
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	-	-	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	-	np	-	-
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	-	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.01	-	0.01	0.02	0.14	0.08
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	-	0.01	0.02	0.13	0.51	0.10
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	4.57	1.48	0.72	0.39	0.95	1.60
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.57	0.60	1.13	2.16	14.20	3.18
Asthma (J45)	4.34	0.89	0.76	0.86	1.40	1.64
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.16	1.72	0.27
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.13	1.57	0.24
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Table 9A.2.9 **Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
All Australians						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	6.14	0.98	0.87	1.55	2.96	2.18
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.19	0.06
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.91	0.50	0.80	4.07	11.23	2.24
Diphtheria (A36)	-	np	-	-	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.03
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	np	-	-	-
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	-	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.16	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.16	0.08
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.26	0.51	0.10
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	4.69	1.48	0.75	0.77	0.96	1.60
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.79	0.66	1.32	4.27	14.29	3.18
Asthma (J45)	4.39	0.89	0.79	1.69	1.42	1.64
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.32	1.72	0.27
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.26	1.57	0.24
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

(a) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions.

(b) Based on state of usual residence.

(c) Identification of Indigenous patients is incomplete and completeness varies across jurisdictions. The AIHW has advised that only data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT are considered to be acceptable for analytical purposes.

(d) Separations for which care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

Table 9A.2.9 **Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 10 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.					
(f) Including cases where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.					

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

(f) Including cases where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published where numbers are less than 5.

Source : Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 9A.2.10 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases, age standardised, Qld, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2001-02 to 2006-07 (a),

	0-14 years (per 1000)	0-14 years (per 10 000)	65 years old and over (per 1000)	65 years old and over (per 10 000)	All ages (per 1000) (d)	All ages (per 10 000) (d)
2001-02						
Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	26.58	265.82	8.15	81.54	7.65	76.52
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	2.61	26.06	21.40	214.04	8.39	83.90
Scabies (B86)	7.26	72.62	8.79	87.91	4.76	47.65
Acute upper respiratory infections	9.00	90.02	3.19	31.85	3.45	34.50
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	13.80	137.99	28.92	289.21	14.96	149.63
Asthma (J45)	5.34	53.43	6.75	67.52	4.25	42.53
Non-Indigenous (e)						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	6.40	64.02	2.47	24.66	2.26	22.64
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.18	11.79	7.64	76.39	1.89	18.87
Scabies (B86)	0.04	0.38	0.10	1.00	0.04	0.35
Acute upper respiratory infections	5.71	57.10	0.84	8.40	1.78	17.85
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	3.12	31.24	11.13	111.27	3.01	30.05
Asthma (J45)	3.86	38.62	1.36	13.61	1.59	15.91
2002-03						
Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	25.47	254.68	6.68	66.84	7.02	70.23
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	2.87	28.72	20.31	203.05	8.21	82.15
Scabies (B86)	5.28	52.78	5.30	52.97	3.67	36.68
Acute upper respiratory infections	9.48	94.84	4.54	45.40	3.85	38.47
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	13.29	132.89	37.71	377.10	15.97	159.70

Table 9A.2.10 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases, age standardised, Qld, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2001-02 to 2006-07 (a),

	0-14 years (per 1000)	15-64 years (per 10 000)	65 years old and over (per 1000)	65 years old and over (per 10 000)	All ages (per 1000) (d)	All ages (per 10 000) (d)
Asthma (J45)	5.11	51.10	8.45	84.50	4.38	43.83
Non-Indigenous (e)						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	6.45	64.46	2.26	22.63	2.19	21.90
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.04	10.35	7.73	77.32	1.83	18.32
Scabies (B86)	0.03	0.28	0.12	1.16	0.03	0.30
Acute upper respiratory infections	5.33	53.31	0.93	9.33	1.72	17.24
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	3.08	30.81	11.52	115.15	2.99	29.91
Asthma (J45)	3.73	37.34	1.20	11.98	1.51	15.07
2003-04						
Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	23.64	236.44	5.25	52.55	6.50	65.03
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.99	19.90	23.27	232.70	8.92	89.19
Scabies (B86)	4.73	47.31	5.13	51.29	3.22	32.21
Acute upper respiratory infections	9.42	94.24	3.88	38.78	3.70	36.97
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	13.50	134.98	34.15	341.55	16.07	160.65
Asthma (J45)	5.80	58.05	6.51	65.06	4.55	45.50
Non-Indigenous (e)						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	6.53	65.27	2.52	25.22	2.26	22.56
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.92	9.20	7.97	79.72	1.96	19.60
Scabies (B86)	0.02	0.21	0.10	0.96	0.03	0.27
Acute upper respiratory infections	5.37	53.65	0.88	8.75	1.75	17.47

Table 9A.2.10 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases, age standardised, Qld, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2001-02 to 2006-07 (a),

	0-14 years (per 1000)	0-14 years (per 10 000)	65 years old and over (per 1000)	65 years old and over (per 10 000)	All ages (per 1000) (d)	All ages (per 10 000) (d)
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	3.31	33.10	11.51	115.10	3.04	30.37
Asthma (J45)	4.44	44.37	1.24	12.45	1.66	16.59
2004-05						
Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	20.06	200.64	6.31	63.13	6.03	60.30
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	2.33	23.27	23.52	235.18	8.92	89.20
Scabies (B86)	4.94	49.40	6.44	64.36	3.81	38.14
Acute upper respiratory infections	7.72	77.18	3.71	37.13	3.48	34.84
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	9.52	95.21	38.12	381.24	16.13	161.28
Asthma (J45)	5.68	56.76	5.57	55.70	4.39	43.86
Non-Indigenous (e)						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	6.00	60.01	2.41	24.10	2.11	21.15
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.87	8.69	8.63	86.29	1.96	19.60
Scabies (B86)	0.02	0.17	0.08	0.79	0.02	0.22
Acute upper respiratory infections	4.94	49.42	0.89	8.94	1.67	16.73
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.60	26.04	11.26	112.61	2.81	28.11
Asthma (J45)	4.39	43.94	1.22	12.22	1.61	16.14
2005-06						
Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	22.51	225.10	5.78	57.85	6.44	64.40
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	2.45	24.54	27.60	275.99	10.86	108.55

Table 9A.2.10 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases, age standardised, Qld, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2001-02 to 2006-07 (a),

	0-14 years (per 1000)	0-14 years (per 10 000)	65 years old and over (per 1000)	65 years old and over (per 10 000)	All ages (per 1000) (d)	All ages (per 10 000) (d)
Scabies (B86)	5.15	51.47	5.78	57.85	3.99	39.91
Acute upper respiratory infections	7.97	79.68	3.01	30.13	3.50	34.98
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	9.69	96.89	38.20	382.04	15.83	158.25
Asthma (J45)	5.96	59.62	5.91	59.05	4.48	44.75
Non-Indigenous (e)						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	6.59	65.88	2.64	26.36	2.47	24.66
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.80	8.00	9.51	95.05	2.15	21.47
Scabies (B86)	0.03	0.31	0.08	0.82	0.17	1.66
Acute upper respiratory infections	4.83	48.35	1.07	10.72	1.77	17.72
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.45	24.45	12.36	123.62	3.16	31.64
Asthma (J45)	4.49	44.91	1.27	12.65	1.72	17.17
2006-07						
Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	20.12	201.25	4.79	47.89	5.85	58.49
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	2.32	23.18	25.81	258.12	9.78	97.76
Scabies (B86)	6.22	62.25	6.07	60.73	4.24	42.38
Acute upper respiratory infections	7.29	72.92	2.34	23.36	3.02	30.24
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	9.19	91.91	37.61	376.08	14.92	149.17
Asthma (J45)	4.70	47.00	4.20	42.05	3.61	36.08
Non-Indigenous (e)						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	6.90	69.00	3.36	33.59	2.64	26.35

Table 9A.2.10 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases, age standardised, Qld, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2001-02 to 2006-07 (a),

	0-14 years (per 1000)	0-14 years (per 10 000)	65 years old and over (per 1000)	65 years old and over (per 10 000)	All ages (per 1000) (d)	All ages (per 10 000) (d)
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.68	6.78	9.41	94.11	2.10	21.00
Scabies (B86)	0.02	0.25	0.11	1.14	0.19	1.89
Acute upper respiratory infections	4.13	41.28	0.93	9.27	1.61	16.13
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	1.73	17.35	11.43	114.32	2.74	27.37
Asthma (J45)	3.89	38.86	1.11	11.06	1.50	14.98

(a) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions.

(b) Based on state of usual residence.

(c) Identification of Indigenous patients is incomplete and completeness varies across jurisdictions. The AIHW had advised that only data for Queensland, WA, SA and the NT are considered to be acceptable for analytical purposes for 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04.

(d) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

(e) Including cases where Indigenous status is 'Not stated'.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 9A.2.11

Table 9A.2.11 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	21.09	0.76	1.03	2.47	3.00	5.64
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.18	np	0.52	0.49	3.00	0.61
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	2.34	1.96	6.06	13.87	25.38	9.37
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	np	np	-	np
Whooping cough (A37)	0.11	-	-	-	-	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.14	np	np	-	-	0.04
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	-	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	-	-	np	-	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	-	np	0.30	np	np	0.23
Scabies (B86)	6.36	0.28	2.66	4.44	6.00	3.87
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.84	0.44	0.25	np	-	0.32
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.16	0.28	0.22	0.88	np	0.40
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	7.66	1.58	1.26	1.15	1.64	2.58
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	9.61	2.97	9.87	20.23	43.11	16.16
Asthma (J45)	5.71	0.76	1.06	1.10	3.27	2.19
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.21	np	0.30	0.60	3.00	0.78
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J61-J69)	0.20	np	0.30	0.60	2.46	0.69
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	np	-	-	np

Table 9A.2.11

Table 9A.2.11 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Other (f)						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.43	0.83	0.69	0.78	2.77	2.40
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.16	0.05
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.80	0.53	0.72	2.39	10.62	2.37
Diphtheria (A36)	-	np	np	-	np	np
Whooping cough (A37)	0.01	np	np	0.02	0.07	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.06	0.03	0.01	np	np	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	np	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.13	0.04
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.02	0.01	np	np	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	np	0.02	0.10	0.54	0.10
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.18	1.48	0.70	0.35	0.78	1.68
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	1.92	0.60	0.90	1.93	12.40	2.82
Asthma (J45)	4.94	0.61	0.46	0.39	0.54	1.41
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.24	2.23	0.40
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J66)	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.20	1.99	0.36
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	0.01	np	-	-

Table 9A.2.11

Table 9A.2.11 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males

All Australians	0-14 years		15-24 years		25-44 years		45-64 years		65 years and over		All ages (e)	
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	8.38	0.82	0.70	1.52	2.77	2.61						
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.19	0.06						
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.90	0.61	0.91	4.70	10.74	2.52						
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	np	-	np	-						
Whooping cough (A37)	0.02	0.01	np	0.03	0.07	0.02						
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.01	np	0.02						
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	-	-	np	np						
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	np	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01						
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.03						
Scabies (B86)	0.47	0.02	0.11	0.09	0.17	0.18						
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03						
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.19	0.54	0.11						
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.35	1.48	0.72	0.70	0.78	1.72						
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.45	0.73	1.23	3.80	12.65	3.16						
Asthma (J45)	4.99	0.62	0.48	0.77	0.57	1.43						
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.47	2.24	0.41						
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J68)	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.39	2.00	0.36						
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	0.01	np	-	-						

(a) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions.

(b) Based on state of usual residence.

(c) Only data from Queensland, WA, SA and the NT are included in this table, to be comparable to data presented in the 2007 report. Data from NSW and Victoria are included in other attachment tables.

(d) Separations for which care type was reported as Newborn with no qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

(f) Including separations with Indigenous status recorded as non-Indigenous or 'Not stated'.

Table 9A.2.11 **Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
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– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published where numbers are less than 5.

Source : Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 9A.2.12

Table 9A.2.12 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	19.12	1.18	1.63	2.78	6.13	5.98
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.09	np	np	0.44	np	0.22
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	2.30	1.86	6.66	16.35	26.14	10.14
Diphtheria (A36)	-	np	np	-	np	np
Whooping cough (A37)	np	np	np	np	np	0.08
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.17	np	-	-	-	0.05
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	-	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	-	np	-	-	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	-	np	np	np	np	0.11
Scabies (B86)	6.09	1.73	3.22	5.66	6.13	4.57
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.75	0.59	0.48	0.29	-	0.44
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.19	0.39	1.34	1.85	np	1.02
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	6.91	2.78	2.31	2.39	2.86	3.40
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	8.75	2.45	9.93	18.89	33.49	13.97
Asthma (J45)	3.64	1.40	5.26	7.57	4.90	4.84
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.17	np	0.16	0.24	1.63	0.39
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J61-J69)	0.17	np	0.16	0.24	1.63	0.39
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 9A.2.12

Table 9A.2.12 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Other (f)						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	6.38	1.12	0.96	0.89	3.95	2.40
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.03
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.56	0.44	0.61	1.55	8.20	1.62
Diphtheria (A36)	-	-	np	-	-	np
Whooping cough (A37)	0.02	np	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	np	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	0.01	np	0.01	0.02	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.01	0.01	np	-	0.01
Scabies (B86)	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.10	0.02
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.01	np	-	np	np	-
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.16	0.73	0.13
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	3.10	1.97	0.79	0.41	1.08	1.36
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	1.56	0.48	0.83	1.65	10.46	2.16
Asthma (J45)	2.85	0.97	0.87	1.05	1.67	1.41
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.12	1.26	0.21
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J68)	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.10	1.20	0.19
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	-	-	0.01	np	0.01

Table 9A.2.12

Table 9A.2.12 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
All Australians						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.21	1.12	0.99	1.74	3.98	2.66
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.11	0.04
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.67	0.52	0.84	3.03	8.40	1.75
Diphtheria (A36)	-	np	np	-	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02	np	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	-	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	0.01	np	0.01	0.02	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.02	0.02	0.01	np	0.01
Scabies (B86)	0.42	0.10	0.14	0.02	0.17	0.19
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.06	0.03	0.02	np	np	0.03
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.31	0.73	0.15
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	3.35	2.01	0.85	0.80	1.10	1.50
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.03	0.58	1.18	3.23	10.72	2.41
Asthma (J45)	2.91	0.99	1.04	2.05	1.70	1.55
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.09	0.03	0.06	0.24	1.27	0.20
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J62-J68)	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.20	1.20	0.18
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.01	-	0.02	np	0.01

(a) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions.

(b) Based on state of usual residence.

(c) Only data from Queensland, WA, SA and the NT are included in this table, to be comparable to data presented in the 2007 report. Data from NSW and Victoria are included in other attachment tables.

(d) Separations for which care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

Table 9A.2.12

Table 9A.2.12 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
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(f) Including separations with Indigenous status recorded as non-Indigenous or 'Not stated'.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published where numbers are less than 5.

Source : Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 9A.2.13

Table 9A.2.13 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	20.12	0.96	1.35	2.63	4.79	5.85
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.14	np	0.28	0.46	1.52	0.39
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	2.32	1.91	6.37	15.18	25.81	9.78
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	np	np	np	0.04
Whooping cough (A37)	0.09	np	np	np	np	0.05
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.16	np	np	-	-	0.04
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	-	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	-	np	np	-	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	-	0.10	0.18	0.18	np	0.17
Scabies (B86)	6.22	1.00	2.95	5.09	6.07	4.24
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.79	0.51	0.37	0.18	-	0.38
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.17	0.34	0.80	1.39	0.70	0.73
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	7.29	2.17	1.81	1.81	2.34	3.02
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	9.19	2.71	9.90	19.52	37.61	14.92
Asthma (J45)	4.70	1.08	3.25	4.52	4.20	3.61
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.19	0.08	0.22	0.41	2.34	0.58
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J62)	0.18	0.08	0.22	0.41	2.10	0.54
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	np	-	-	np

Table 9A.2.13

Table 9A.2.13 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Other (f)						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	6.90	0.98	0.83	0.83	3.36	2.64
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.13	0.05
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.68	0.48	0.66	1.96	9.41	2.10
Diphtheria (A36)	-	np	np	-	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.19
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.01	0.01	-	np	0.01	0.03
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.13	0.64	0.13
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	4.13	1.73	0.75	0.38	0.93	1.61
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	1.73	0.54	0.87	1.79	11.43	2.74
Asthma (J45)	3.89	0.79	0.67	0.72	1.11	1.50
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.09	0.05	0.07	0.18	1.75	0.29
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J62)	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.15	1.59	0.26
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.01	0.01	-	np	-

Table 9A.2.13

Table 9A.2.13 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
All Australians						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.79	0.98	0.85	1.63	3.37	2.64
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.15	0.05
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.79	0.56	0.87	3.85	9.57	2.10
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	-	-	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	-	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.44	0.06	0.12	0.05	0.17	0.19
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.06	0.03	0.02	-	0.01	0.03
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.25	0.64	0.13
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	4.34	1.75	0.78	0.75	0.94	1.61
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.24	0.66	1.20	3.51	11.68	2.74
Asthma (J45)	3.94	0.81	0.77	1.42	1.14	1.50
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.35	1.75	0.29
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J62-J68)	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.29	1.60	0.26
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	np	-

(a) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to

(b) Based on state of usual residence.

(c) Only data from Queensland, WA, SA and the NT are included in this table, to be comparable to data presented in the 2007 report. Data from NSW and Victoria are included in other attachment tables.

(d) Separations for which care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

Table 9A.2.13

Table 9A.2.13 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
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(f) Including separations with Indigenous status recorded as non-Indigenous or 'Not stated'.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published where numbers are less than 5.

Source : Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 9A.2.14

Table 9A.2.14 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	23.79	0.85	1.43	1.82	3.94	6.33
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	-	np	0.23	0.63	np	0.39
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	2.52	1.35	8.40	15.30	32.36	11.73
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	0.15	-	-	0.06
Whooping cough (A37)	0.11	-	np	np	-	0.08
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.29	-	np	-	-	0.07
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.18	np	np	0.17	-	0.08
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	np	0.25	0.28	-	0.17
Scabies (B86)	5.46	0.62	3.08	4.32	3.94	3.65
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.77	0.36	0.23	np	-	0.28
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.20	0.43	0.38	0.74	-	0.37
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	8.98	1.58	1.25	1.76	2.53	3.20
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	10.13	3.15	12.90	20.70	38.27	16.52
Asthma (J45)	7.16	0.39	1.40	1.93	3.10	2.82
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.11	0.16	0.23	0.45	2.81	0.54
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J68)	0.11	0.16	0.23	0.45	2.81	0.54
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 9A.2.14

Table 9A.2.14 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Other (f)						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	6.76	0.76	0.66	0.73	2.06	2.14
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.11	0.04
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.92	0.52	0.65	2.12	10.58	2.30
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	np	np	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.05	np	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.02	-	0.03
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	-	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.01	np	0.01	0.02	np	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.04	np	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.03
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.01	np	0.01	np	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.48	0.09
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.71	1.40	0.76	0.35	0.88	1.80
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.51	0.69	1.18	2.14	13.10	3.17
Asthma (J45)	5.60	0.66	0.51	0.48	0.64	1.60
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.07	0.05	0.09	0.19	1.89	0.34
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J62)	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.16	1.69	0.30
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	0.01	0.01	np	0.01

Table 9A.2.14

Table 9A.2.14 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
All Australians						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.93	0.76	0.69	1.44	2.07	2.40
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.11	0.05
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.03	0.56	0.92	4.16	10.75	2.50
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	0.01	np	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.06	np	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.08	0.05	0.01	0.03	-	0.03
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	-	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.03
Scabies (B86)	0.42	0.04	0.12	0.03	0.11	0.16
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.16	0.48	0.10
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.93	1.41	0.77	0.68	0.89	1.86
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	3.04	0.82	1.59	4.21	13.31	3.53
Asthma (J45)	5.70	0.64	0.55	0.94	0.66	1.63
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.37	1.90	0.35
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J62-J68)	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.31	1.70	0.31
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	0.01	0.01	np	0.01

(a) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions.

(b) Based on state of usual residence.

(c) Only data from Queensland, WA, SA and the NT are included in this table, to be comparable to data presented in the 2007 report. Data from NSW and Victoria are included in other attachment tables.

(d) Separations for which care type was reported as Newborn with no qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

Table 9A.2.14

Table 9A.2.14 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
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(f) Including separations with Indigenous status recorded as non-Indigenous or 'Not stated'.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published where numbers are less than 5.

Source : Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 9A.2.15

Table 9A.2.15 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	21.16	1.15	1.45	3.00	7.17	6.47
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	np	np	0.14	0.51	np	0.24
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	2.38	2.06	7.58	16.42	24.03	10.24
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	np	-	-	0.03
Whooping cough (A37)	0.11	-	np	np	np	0.11
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.19	-	-	-	-	0.04
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	np	np	-	-	0.03
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	np	0.18	0.31	-	0.15
Scabies (B86)	4.82	1.48	3.08	5.08	7.17	4.26
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.96	0.64	0.48	np	-	0.46
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.30	0.51	1.49	1.17	1.90	1.09
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	6.90	2.66	2.85	3.00	3.37	3.74
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	9.23	2.93	11.46	17.54	38.16	15.17
Asthma (J45)	4.71	1.48	5.21	9.46	8.01	5.90
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.17	0.17	0.21	0.25	np	0.30
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J61-J69)	0.17	0.17	0.21	0.25	np	0.30
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 9A.2.15

Table 9A.2.15 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Other (f)						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	6.41	1.16	0.93	0.86	3.22	2.29
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	np	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.03
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.68	0.64	0.63	1.66	8.43	1.66
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	-	-	-	np
Whooping cough (A37)	0.06	np	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.03
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.05	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	np	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	-	0.01	0.01	0.02	-	0.01
Scabies (B86)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.02
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.01	np	np	np	np	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	np	np	0.03	0.16	0.68	0.12
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	3.91	1.95	0.85	0.51	1.26	1.59
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.38	0.66	1.20	1.82	11.62	2.53
Asthma (J45)	3.32	1.17	1.05	1.30	1.89	1.66
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.11	1.14	0.16
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J61-J68)	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.10	1.10	0.15
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	np	0.01	0.01	np	0.01

Table 9A.2.15

Table 9A.2.15 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
All Australians						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.44	1.16	0.95	1.68	3.26	2.53
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.04
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.80	0.71	0.90	3.24	8.60	1.86
Diphtheria (A36)	0.01	np	np	-	-	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.06	np	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.04
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	np	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	-	0.02	0.02	0.03	-	0.01
Scabies (B86)	0.35	0.09	0.13	0.03	0.16	0.17
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.01	np	0.03
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.32	0.69	0.15
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	4.12	1.99	0.93	1.01	1.28	1.67
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.85	0.78	1.60	3.57	11.90	2.87
Asthma (J45)	3.42	1.18	1.21	2.54	1.96	1.78
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.22	1.14	0.17
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J62-J68)	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.19	1.09	0.16
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	np	0.01	0.01	np	0.01

(a) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions.

(b) Based on state of usual residence.

(c) Only data from Queensland, WA, SA and the NT are included in this table, to be comparable to data presented in the 2007 report. Data from NSW and Victoria are included in other attachment tables.

(d) Separations for which care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

Table 9A.2.15

Table 9A.2.15 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
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(f) Including separations with Indigenous status recorded as non-Indigenous or 'Not stated'.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published where numbers are less than 5.

Source : Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 9A.2.16

Table 9A.2.16 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Indigenous						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	22.51	1.00	1.44	2.44	5.78	6.44
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	np	0.13	0.18	0.56	np	0.31
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	2.45	1.70	7.97	15.89	27.60	10.86
Diphtheria (A36)	0.05	np	0.10	-	-	0.04
Whooping cough (A37)	0.11	-	0.06	0.13	np	0.10
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.24	-	np	-	-	0.06
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.13	np	np	0.08	-	0.06
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.02	0.12	0.22	0.30	-	0.16
Scabies (B86)	5.15	1.05	3.08	4.72	5.78	3.99
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.86	0.50	0.36	np	-	0.37
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.25	0.47	0.96	0.97	1.08	0.76
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	7.97	2.11	2.08	2.42	3.01	3.50
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	9.69	3.05	12.15	19.03	38.20	15.83
Asthma (J45)	5.96	0.93	3.39	5.91	5.91	4.48
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.14	0.17	0.22	0.35	1.81	0.43
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J62)	0.14	0.17	0.22	0.35	1.81	0.43
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 9A.2.16

Table 9A.2.16 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Other (f)						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	6.59	0.95	0.80	0.80	2.64	2.47
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.04
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.80	0.58	0.64	1.89	9.51	2.15
Diphtheria (A36)	-	-	np	np	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.06	-	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.03
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	np	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.17
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.01	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.03
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.12	0.58	0.13
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	4.83	1.67	0.81	0.43	1.07	1.77
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.45	0.67	1.19	1.98	12.36	3.16
Asthma (J45)	4.49	0.91	0.78	0.89	1.27	1.72
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.15	1.51	0.25
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J68)	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.13	1.39	0.22
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Table 9A.2.16

Table 9A.2.16 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
All Australians						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.69	0.95	0.82	1.56	2.67	2.47
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.04
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.92	0.64	0.91	3.70	9.67	2.15
Diphtheria (A36)	0.01	np	0.00	np	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.06	-	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.03
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	np	-	np	-
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.39	0.06	0.12	0.03	0.14	0.17
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.24	0.58	0.13
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.05	1.69	0.85	0.84	1.09	1.77
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.95	0.80	1.60	3.89	12.60	3.16
Asthma (J45)	4.59	0.91	0.88	1.74	1.31	1.72
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.29	1.52	0.25
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J62-J68)	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.25	1.40	0.22
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

(a) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions.

(b) Based on state of usual residence.

(c) Only data from Queensland, WA, SA and the NT are included in this table, to be comparable to data presented in the 2007 report. Data from NSW and Victoria are included in other attachment tables.

(d) Separations for which care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

(e) Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

Table 9A.2.16

Table 9A.2.16 Hospitalisation rates on selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 10 000 population), Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
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(f) Including separations with Indigenous status recorded as non-Indigenous or 'Not stated'.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published where numbers are less than 5.

Source : Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 9A.2.17 Deaths from diseases associated with poor environmental health, age standardised death rates, by State/Territory, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d),

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous (f)		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
NSW	75.7	51.1	33.3	26.7	29.5	26.8
Qld	96.6	65.9	30.2	24.6	27	25
SA	113.4	126.9	38	32.2	34.6	32.5
WA	136.7	114.3	25.8	20.3	22.7	21.2
NT	241.2	170.5	32	19.6	26	54.7
Australia (g)	108.5	81.4	29.8	25.1	27.1	25.4

(a) See Appendix for ICD-10 codes included in 'Diseases associated with poor environmental health'

(b) Based on state of usual residence.

(c) Indirect standardised death rate per 100 000 population.

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

(e) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (ABS cat. no. 3238.0, low series, 2001 base). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Denominators used in the calculation of rates for comparison with the Indigenous population have been derived by subtracting Indigenous population estimates/projections from total estimated resident population and should be used with care, as these data include population units for which Indigenous status were not stated.

(f) Non-Indigenous includes deaths with a 'Not stated' Indigenous status

(g) Includes 'Other Territories'

Source : ABS *Causes of Death Australia*, Cat. No. 3303.0 (unpublished)

Table 9A.3.1

Table 9A.3.1 Main source of drinking water, discrete Indigenous communities, by remoteness area, 2001, 2006 (a) (b)

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

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of fewer than 50.

(b) In the previous 12 months.

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

(d) Includes 'not stated' responses.

np Not published. - 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 9A.3.2

Table 9A.3.2 Water restrictions and interruptions, in discrete Indigenous communities, by reported usual population 2006 (a) (b)

	Communities with a population of:						Total communities with 50 or more	All Reported usual communities population
	Less than 50	50–99	100–199	200–499	500–999	1000 or more		
Water restrictions								
<i>Experienced water restrictions</i>								
Drought	no. 7	8	12	4	1	2	27	34
Normal dry season	no. –	4	4	6	3	3	20	20
Lack of storage containment	no. –	3	2	2	2	2	11	11
Poor water quality	no. –	4	3	–	–	1	8	8
Other reason	no. 3	4	5	4	1	2	16	19
Total communities experienced water restrictions (c)	no. 8	19	21	14	7	7	68	76
Proportion of communities experienced water restrictions	% 0.9	15.4	22.8	19.7	36.8	41.2	21.1	6.4
<i>Did not experience water restriction</i>	no. 46	97	68	57	12	10	244	290
Proportion of communities that did not experience water restrictions	% 5.3	78.9	73.9	80.3	63.2	58.8	75.8	24.4
								61.5

Table 9A.3.2

Table 9A.3.2 Water restrictions and interruptions, in discrete Indigenous communities, by reported usual population 2006
(a) (b)

		Communities with a population of:						Total communities with 50 or more	All Reported usual communities population	
		Less than 50	50–99	100–199	200–499	500–999	1000 or more			
Water interruptions										
<i>Experienced water interruption</i>										
Equipment breakdown	no.	14	38	38	39	9	7	131	145	36 139
Ran out of water	no.	2	6	5	4	2	–	17	19	3 879
Poor water quality	no.	–	3	3	2	2	–	10	10	2 706
Lack of power	no.	–	3	6	4	4	1	18	18	6 825
Planned interruption	no.	4	18	18	16	5	5	62	66	18 943
Other water interruption	no.	3	2	1	4	1	1	9	12	3 235
Total communities experienced water interruptions (c)	no.	17	52	47	45	12	9	165	182	44 563
Proportion of communities experienced water interruptions	%	2.0	42.3	51.1	63.4	63.2	52.9	51.2	15.3	47.9
<i>Did not experience water interruption</i>										
Proportion of communities that did not experience water interruptions	%	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

Table 9A.3.2

Table 9A.3.2 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 Reported usual communities population
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- (a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of fewer than 50.
- (b) In the previous 12 months.
- (c) Components may not add to totals as more than one response may be specified.
– 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 9A.3.3

Table 9A.3.3 Testing of drinking water in discrete Indigenous communities, by reported usual population, 2006 (a)

	Communities with a population of:							All Reported usual population
	Less than 50	50–99	100–199	200–499	500–999	1000 or more	Total communities with 50 or more communities	
Water sent away for testing (b)								
Drinking water failed testing	5	10	15	12	4	2	43	48
Drinking water did not fail testing	10	27	21	27	9	6	90	100
Total communities water sent away for testing (c)	15	42	38	45	13	11	149	164
Drinking water not sent away for testing (b)	10	22	6	6	1	–	35	45
All communities	865	123	92	71	19	17	322	1 187
Connected to town supply	81	53	46	19	4	6	128	209
Communities not connected to town supply	784	70	46	52	15	11	194	978
Proportion of communities not connected to town supply where drinking water was tested and failed testing	33.3	23.8	39.5	26.7	30.8	18.2	28.9	29.3
	%							

(a) In the previous 12 months.

(b) Excludes communities connected to town supply. Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of fewer than 50.

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

– 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 9A.3.4

Table 9A.3.4 Type of sewerage systems in discrete Indigenous communities, by remoteness area, 2001, 2006 (a)

Type of sewerage system	Non-remote			Remote			Very remote			All communities		
	2001		2006	2001		2006	2001		2006	2001		2006
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
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), (b)	77	75	109	104	1 030	1 008	1 216	100.0	1 187	100.0		

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of fewer than 50.

(b) 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 9A.3.5

Table 9A.3.5 Sewerage system overflows or leakages in discrete Indigenous communities, by usual population, 2006 (a) (b)

		Communities with a population of:						Total communities with 50 or more	All communities	Reported usual population	
		Less than 50	50–99	100–199	200–499	500–999	1000 or more				
Sewerage system overflows or leakages											
Reason for overflows or leakages											
	Blocked drains	no.	7	28	29	23	7	1	88	95	19 527
	Equipment failure	no.	3	18	19	15	4	3	59	62	14 970
	Insufficient capacity of septic system	no.	2	14	6	3	2	1	26	28	5 360
	Wet season	no.	1	3	6	8	2	2	21	22	7 070
	Population increases	no.	–	8	10	2	1	1	22	22	4 722
	Design or installation problems	no.	3	15	15	7	2	1	40	43	7 614
	Inappropriate use	no.	–	7	7	10	7	1	32	32	10 837
	Other	no.	1	–	–	4	–	–	4	5	968
	Total communities experienced overflows or leakages (c)	no.	12	41	45	30	10	4	130	142	30 140
	Proportion of communities that experienced overflows or leakages	%	1.4	33.3	48.9	42.3	52.6	23.5	40.4	12.0	32.4
	Total communities experienced no overflows or leakages		38	74	44	41	9	13	181	219	52461
	Proportion of communities that did not experience overflows or leakages	%	4.4	60.2	47.8	57.7	47.4	76.5	56.2	18.4	56.4
	All communities	no.	865	123	92	71	19	17	322	1 187	92 960

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of fewer than 50.

(b) In the previous 12 months.

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

– 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 9A.3.6

Table 9A.3.6 Frequency of sewerage system overflows or leakages in discrete Indigenous communities, by State and Territory, 2006 (a) (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic/Tas</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Proportion of frequency (c)</i>
<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
All communities	57	3	124	91	271	641	1 187	100.0

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of fewer than 50.

(b) In the previous 12 months.

(c) 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.

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

Table 9A.3.7

Table 9A.3.7 Electricity supply and interruptions in discrete Indigenous communities, by usual population, 2006 (a) (b)

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

Table 9A.3.7

Table 9A.3.7 Electricity supply and interruptions in discrete Indigenous communities, by 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
Proportion of communities that experienced an electricity disruption	4.0	66.7	76.4	91.5	94.7	76.5	77.1	26.2	73.5
Frequency of electricity interruption									
1–4 times	14	37	31	23	8	4	103	117	24 183
5–9 times	7	21	19	16	3	2	61	68	13 867
10–14 times	5	10	7	9	1	3	30	35	12 561
15–19 times	1	4	2	5	2	–	13	14	3 896
20 times or more	2	10	9	12	4	4	39	41	13 342
All communities	865	123	92	71	19	17	322	1 187	92 960

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities with a population of fewer than 50.

(b) In the previous 12 months.

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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