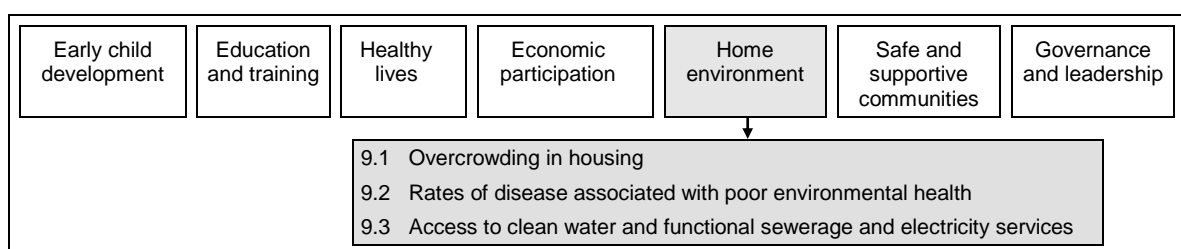


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## 9 Home environment

### Strategic areas for action



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

The home environment affects several COAG targets and headline indicators:

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

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

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

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

- early child development (birthweight, early childhood hospitalisations, injury and preventable disease, hearing impairment) (chapter 5)

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

The indicators in this strategic area focus on some factors that contribute to a healthy home environment and good environmental health. Poor infrastructure, ineffective utilities and overcrowding are associated with illnesses including skin infections, infectious diseases, rheumatic fever and gastrointestinal illnesses (Urbis Keys Young 2002), respiratory illnesses and asthma symptoms (Dharmage et. al. 1999; Jaakkola, Hwang and Jaakkola 2010). Poor housing design can fail to protect households from pests (such as mosquitoes and flies) which carry diseases (Bailie and Wayte 2006). Poor environmental health can have worse outcomes for vulnerable groups and can be especially detrimental for childhood physical and emotional development (Bailie and Wayte 2006), and can result in:

- inadequate school attendance due to illnesses associated with unhealthy houses or lack of housing security (Young 2006)
- an increase in chronic infections, which can lead to poor development. Recurrent ear infections can lead to hearing impairment and consequent learning difficulties (Bailie and Wayte 2006)
- lack of physical activity due to perceptions of neighbourhood safety and neighbourhood problems (Butterworth 2000; DEECD 2010)
- exacerbation of existing health problems, for example residential proximity to major motorways, flight paths and industry can cause noise and air pollution which can exacerbate existing heart and lung conditions, and affect language development (DEECD 2010; Evans and Maxwell 1997).

The indicators in this strategic area for action focus on some of the key influences on the 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. The primary measure for section 9.1 is the proportion of Indigenous people who live in overcrowded houses

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- 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. The primary measures for section 9.2 are hospitalisation and death rates for diseases associated with poor environmental health
  - 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. The primary measures for section 9.3 are access to common water, sewerage and electricity services, essential household facilities and housing of an appropriate standard.

### *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](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)), or users can contact the Secretariat directly.

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## 9.1 Overcrowding in housing

### Box 9.1.1 Key messages

- In 2008:
  - overcrowding rates for Indigenous people (27.5 per cent) were almost five times those for non-Indigenous people (5.7 per cent) (figure 9.1.1)
  - overcrowding rates for Indigenous people increased with remoteness, from 13.3 per cent in major cities to 58.2 per cent in very remote areas (figure 9.1.2).
- Between 2002 and 2008:
  - there was no statistically significant change in the proportion of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over living in overcrowded households, across all remoteness areas (figure 9.1.2).

The prevalence of housing overcrowding has been identified by COAG as an indicator of community health and wellbeing outcomes, and is included in the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing (COAG 2008).

The primary measure for this indicator is the proportion of Indigenous people who live in overcrowded houses.

Overcrowding is calculated according to the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness, which is explained in box 9.1.2.

A much higher proportion of Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people live in overcrowded conditions. 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), contributing to poor health (AIHIN 2008; Bailie et al. 2005; McDonald et al. 2009; Tong et al. 2008). Overcrowding can also lead to poor educational outcomes (Biddle 2007), gambling problems (Stevens and Young 2009) and social stress which may facilitate family violence (Bailie and Wayte 2006).

### *Reasons for overcrowding*

Cultural and social factors influence the way housing is used by different communities. Households with many members, often of multiple generations and including extended family, are not unusual in Indigenous communities, and may be the preferred way of living for some families. Large households need not be overcrowded provided sufficient bedrooms, bathrooms and kitchen spaces are available.

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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). 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. Houses in the Thamarrurr region averaged three bedrooms each, giving an average occupancy rate of approximately five people per bedroom.

When overcrowded living is unintentional, it can be due to inadequate, inappropriate or poorly maintained housing stock. Access to affordable public housing is a problem for many disadvantaged people in Australia due to a high level of demand and unmet supply, and this is particularly so for the Indigenous population (Flatau 2005). In remote and very remote areas in particular, it is more expensive and logistically more difficult to construct and maintain housing and associated infrastructure.

The Western Australian Aboriginal Child Health Survey (Silburn et al. 2006), conducted between 2000–01, identified factors associated with Aboriginal children living in overcrowded housing. Overcrowded housing was associated with:

- poor 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 housing overcrowding and labour force status and education for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people are discussed in chapter 13 of this report. Income and housing affordability also play a role in overcrowding, with Indigenous people having substantially lower incomes than non-Indigenous people (discussed further in section 4.9 of this report). Racial discrimination in obtaining rental housing may also lead to overcrowding for Indigenous people (EOC 2004).

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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 in relation to their population size: in 2008–09, 18 per cent of clients aged 10 years and over were estimated to be Indigenous. Indigenous people comprise only 2.5 per cent of the Australian population (AIHW 2010).

### *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. 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. Indigenous cultures and lifestyles vary widely across Australia, as do climates. In climatic conditions such as extreme heat, it is likely that all members of the household will occupy the most comfortable area of the house (FaHCSIA 2008). 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).

The Canadian National Occupancy Standard determines overcrowding by comparing the number of bedrooms with the number and characteristics of people in a dwelling. It does not take into account the number of bathrooms and toilets, and the size of kitchens, bedrooms and other living spaces, even though these may be as important as, or more important than, the number of bedrooms, particularly in larger households.

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### Box 9.1.2 Housing occupancy standard used by ABS<sup>a</sup>

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.

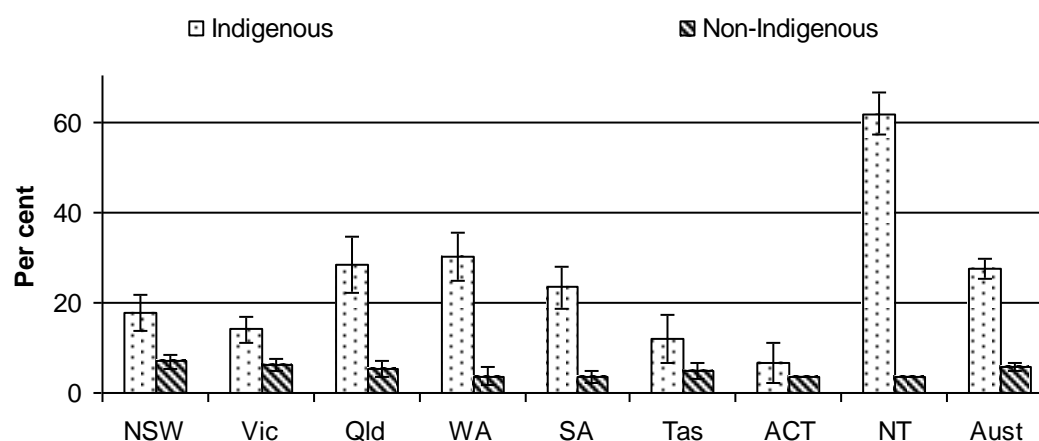
<sup>a</sup> Based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness.

Source: ABS (2004).

Overcrowding in housing for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people is reported here using data from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008 (NATSISS 2008), ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004–05 (NATSIHS 2004–05), and ABS National Health Survey 2007–08 (NHS 2007–08). The 2009 report used data from the 2001 and the 2006 Censuses to measure housing overcrowding, which are not comparable to the data in this report.

This page has changed since the report was released in August 2011. See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/indigenous/key-indicators-2011>.

Figure 9.1.1 People living in overcrowded housing, by State and Territory, 2008<sup>a, b, c</sup>



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

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

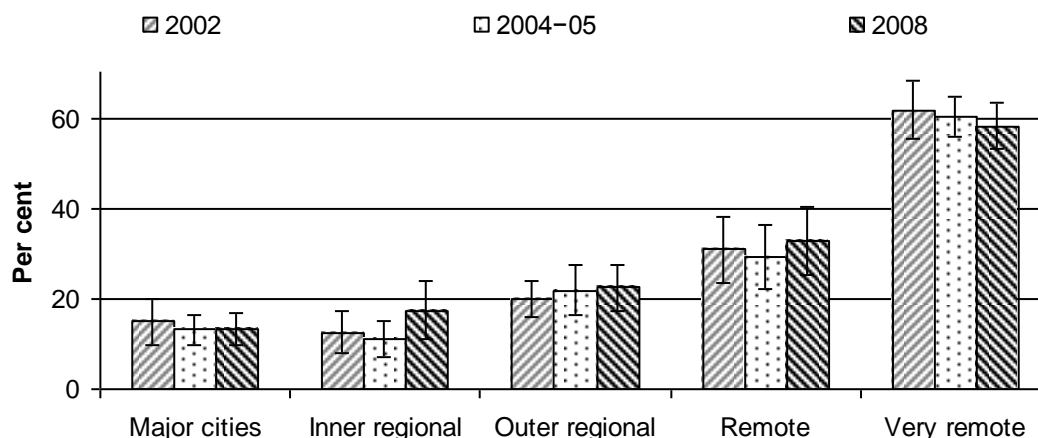
In 2008:

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

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



Figure 9.1.2 **Indigenous people aged 15 years old and over, living in overcrowded households, by remoteness<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness. <sup>b</sup> Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate (see chapter 3 for more information).

Source: ABS (unpublished) NATSISS (unpublished) 2002; ABS (unpublished) NATSIHS 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) NATSISS 2008; table 9A.1.2.

In 2008:

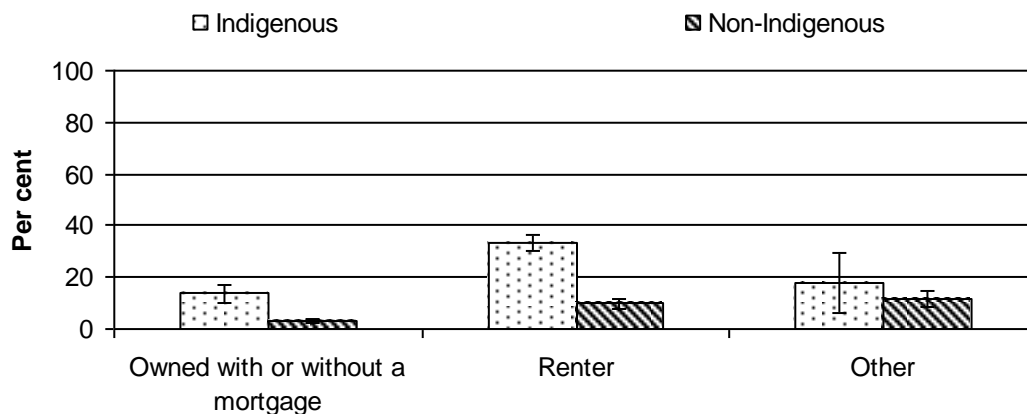
- overcrowding rates for Indigenous people increased with remoteness, from 13.3 per cent in major cities to 58.2 per cent in very remote areas (figure 9.1.2)

Between 2002 and 2008:

- there was no statistically significant change in the proportion of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over living in overcrowded households, across all remoteness areas over time (figure 9.1.2).

However, there is some evidence that the impact of overcrowding may have declined over this period. ABS survey data indicate that the proportion of Indigenous people aged 18 years and over who reported ‘overcrowded housing’ as a stressor (for themselves, their families, or friends) in the last 12 months declined from 20.8 per cent in 2002 to 12.7 per cent in 2008 (table 9A.1.6). However, as the survey data apply only to adults aged over 18 years, they do not take into account children suffering stress through overcrowded living conditions.

**Figure 9.1.3 People living in overcrowded households, by status and selected housing tenure, 2008<sup>a, b, c, d</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> 'Housing tenure' refers to the nature of a household's legal right to occupy the dwelling in which the household members usually reside. Tenure is determined according to whether any person living in the household owns the dwelling outright, owns the dwelling but has a mortgage or loan secured against it, is paying rent to live in the dwelling, or has some other arrangement to occupy the dwelling. <sup>b</sup> Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness. <sup>c</sup> Difference between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous overcrowding rates is statistically significant for all tenure types, except 'Other'. <sup>d</sup> Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate (see chapter 3 for more information).

Source: ABS (unpublished) NATSISS 2008; ABS (unpublished) NHS 2007-08; table 9A.1.5.

In 2008, for people of all ages:

- higher proportions of both Indigenous and non-Indigenous living in rented homes were overcrowded (33.2 per cent and 9.7 per cent, respectively) compared with people living in homes owned or being bought by someone in the household (13.7 per cent and 3.3 per cent respectively) (figure 9.1.3)

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## 9.2 Rates of disease associated with poor environmental health

### Box 9.2.1 Key messages

- In 2008-09:
  - Indigenous people experienced higher rates of hospitalisation than other people for infectious diseases, bacterial diseases, acute hepatitis A and B, scabies, rheumatic and respiratory conditions, influenza and pneumonia (table 9.2.1)
  - hospitalisation rates for Indigenous people for most conditions associated with poor environmental health increased with remoteness. Remoteness had little effect on hospitalisation rates for other people (table 9A.2.16).
- Between 2004-05 and 2008-09, there was little change in hospitalisation rates for conditions associated with poor environmental health for Indigenous or other people (figure 9.2.2).

During the late 1800s and early 1900s, most public health efforts focused on the control of infectious diseases, particularly epidemics. In the following century, improvements in sanitation, drinking water quality, food safety, disease control and housing conditions resulted in large improvements 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 (DHAC 1999; enHealth 2007).

The primary measures for this indicator are:

- hospitalisation rates for diseases associated with poor environmental health
- death rates for diseases associated with poor environmental health.

The hospitalisation data used in this section are 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 the overall incidence of disease as people may not go to a hospital for treatment. In addition, a patient in a remote area may be admitted to hospital whereas 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 2010a).

Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data. Overall, the

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quality of Indigenous identification in hospital separations data has improved since previously assessed by the AIHW in 2005. However, the completeness of Indigenous identification still varies substantially between jurisdictions. Data are available for remoteness areas across states and territories in aggregate, with Indigenous identification highest in remote and very remote areas (AIHW 2010b).

Box 9.2.2 provides examples of programs that assist in improving environmental health for Indigenous people.

### Box 9.2.2 **'Things that work' — improving environmental health for Indigenous people**

The Environmental Health Worker Program and the Feral and Domestic Animal Management and Welfare Program (Queensland) were developed by Queensland Health. The programs often work together to improve environmental health conditions, and the health and welfare of domestic animals, and to reduce the incidence of disease. Strong community based programs also aim to improve social determinants of health through the provision of relevant training and local employment. Major achievements of the programs include:

- a large skilled workforce — the programs provide for the training and employment of 61 workers
- improvements in the operation of major environmental health infrastructure (including sewerage, drinking water and waste management)
- a reduction in numbers of domestic animals and improved care and welfare of animals
- greater community understanding of environmental health issues
- improved capacity of local government to meet legislative requirements (Queensland Health unpublished).

The **No Germs on Me — Hand Washing Campaign** (NT) is a social marketing campaign to promote the benefits of hand washing with soap after going to the toilet, after changing babies' nappies and before touching food. Established in 2006, campaign materials include TV commercials, posters, stickers, and point of sale materials to encourage people to purchase more soap. The campaign uses humour and a non-judgemental tone to encourage people to adopt hand washing with soap as a routine practice. A survey conducted as part of the initial pilot indicated that the campaign was well understood and appreciated by the target audience, and was helpful in prompting more regular hand washing. The campaign is being utilised internationally, most recently in Papua New Guinea (CDC 2008, CRCAH 2009; NT Government unpublished).

**Table 9.2.1 Age standardised hospitalisation rates (per 1000 population) for selected diseases associated with poor environmental health, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09<sup>a, b, c, d</sup>**

<i>ICD-10 diagnosis codes and descriptions</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Other<sup>d</sup></i>			<i>Total Australians</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A09)	7.64	9.30	8.53	4.26	5.45	4.87	4.36	5.55	4.97
Tuberculosis (A15–A19)	0.20	0.15	0.17	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06
Bacterial diseases (A20–A49)	7.81	7.01	7.36	2.93	1.99	2.42	3.02	2.08	2.50
Diphtheria (A36)	np	–	np	np	np	–	–	np	–
Whooping cough (A37)	0.16	0.27	0.22	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	0.02	–	np	–	0.00	–	–
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	–	np	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02
Scabies (B86)	2.06	2.23	2.16	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.08	0.08
Acute rheumatic fever (I00–I02)	0.17	0.24	0.20	–	0.01	–	0.01	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05–I09)	0.24	0.58	0.42	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.10
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00–J06)	2.77	3.33	3.07	1.64	1.49	1.57	1.68	1.55	1.62
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	11.97	11.30	11.58	3.49	2.75	3.08	3.64	2.90	3.23
Asthma (J45)	2.47	4.16	3.38	1.50	1.56	1.54	1.53	1.61	1.58
Lung disease due to external agents (J60–J70)	0.95	0.28	0.57	0.49	0.25	0.36	0.50	0.25	0.36
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.92	0.28	0.56	0.45	0.23	0.33	0.46	0.24	0.34
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

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

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished); tables 9A.2.13–15.

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In 2008-09, after adjusting for age differences between the Indigenous and other 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 other people (table 9.2.1)
- for Indigenous people, increasing remoteness was associated with higher rates of hospitalisation for most diseases associated with poor environmental health, most notably for influenza and pneumonia, which increased from 5.7 per 1000 in major cities to 21.4 per 1000 in remote areas. For other people, there was little difference in rates of hospitalisation between remoteness areas for most conditions (table 9A.2.16)
- Indigenous people were hospitalised at 20 to 30 times the rate of other people with acute rheumatic fever in regional and remote areas, and 8 times the rate of other people in major cities. Hospitalisation rates for chronic rheumatic diseases were higher for Indigenous people than other people across all areas of Australia (table 9A.2.16).<sup>1</sup>

Acute rheumatic fever and trachoma are virtually unknown in the non-Indigenous population but remain at relatively high rates among some populations of Indigenous Australians (AIHW 2011a). Acute rheumatic fever and trachoma predominately occur in areas with inadequate living environments and poor hygiene practices (AIHW 2011; Taylor 2001; Taylor and Stanford 2010). Living conditions such as housing overcrowding (section 9.1), a lack of access to clean water and functional sewerage (section 9.3), limited access to medical care (section 7.1), and poor nutrition (section 7.5), are associated with the diseases.

Trachoma hospitalisation rates are low, as trachoma is usually treated by non-hospital eye care services, such as optometrists, ophthalmologists, clinics or outpatient services. Taylor et. al. (2009) conducted the National Indigenous Eye Health Survey (NIEHS) in 2008, which showed that:

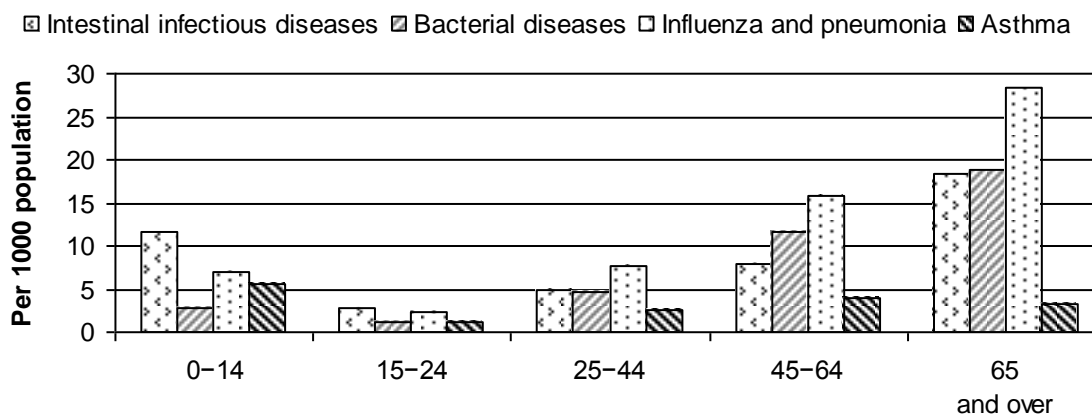
- endemic trachoma existed in 60 per cent of very remote communities
- trachoma affected 7 per cent of children aged 5–15 years in very remote regions
- trachoma associated scarring and in-turned eyelashes (trichiasis) continues to affect older Indigenous people across Australia.

Antibiotic treatment and the promotion of facial hygiene practices can significantly reduce the prevalence of trachoma in Indigenous communities (Lansingh, Mukesh, Keeffe and Taylor 2010).

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<sup>1</sup> Acute rheumatic fever can lead to chronic rheumatic heart diseases if left untreated.

**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, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



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

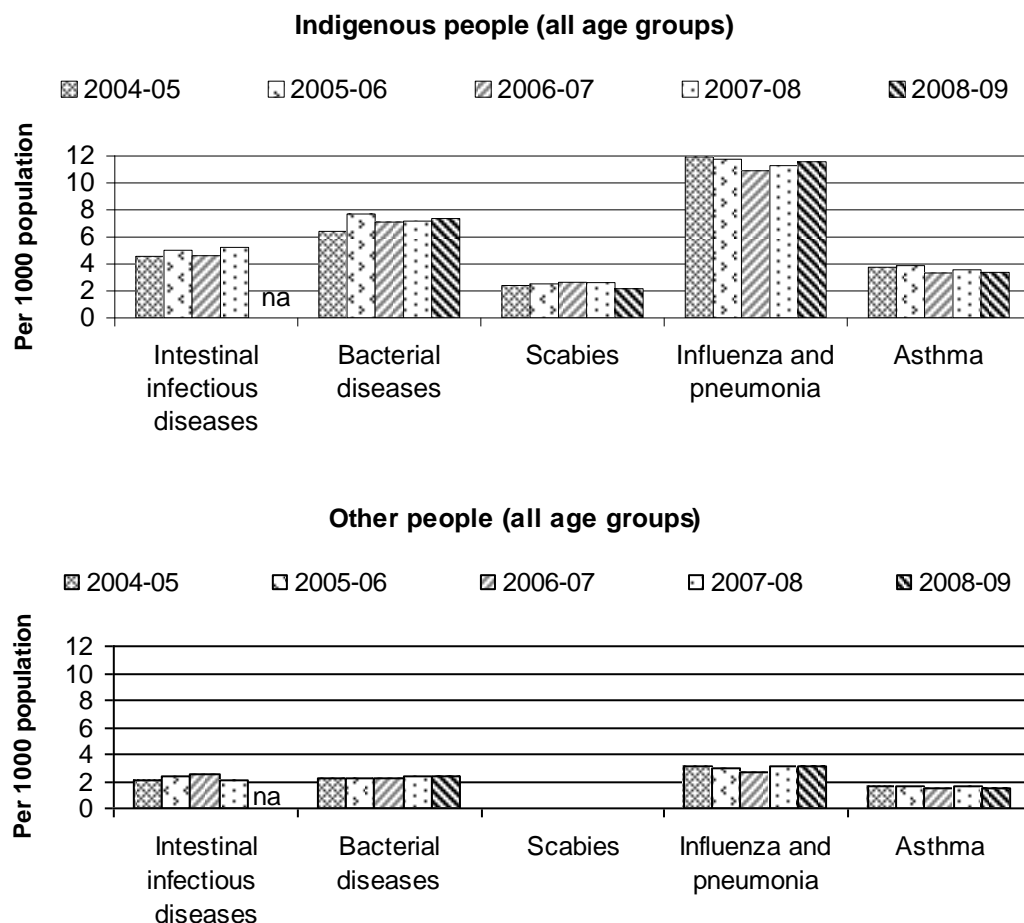
Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; table 9A.2.15.

In 2008-09, for two vulnerable Indigenous age groups:

- Indigenous children aged 0–14 years had the highest rates of hospitalisation for asthma (5.65 per 1000 people) (figure 9.2.1)
- Indigenous people aged 65 years and over had the highest rates for intestinal infectious diseases (18.3 per 1000 people), bacterial diseases (18.9 per 1000 people) and influenza and pneumonia (28.4 per 1000 people) (figure 9.2.1)
- for intestinal infectious diseases associated with poor environmental health, both Indigenous children (0–14 years) and the Indigenous elderly (65 years and over) had higher hospitalisation rates than the other age groups (figure 9.2.1).

Both of these age groups for other people were also the most at risk of hospitalisation for diseases associated with poor environmental health (tables 9A.2.13–15).

**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<sup>a, b, c, d</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Identification of Indigenous patients is incomplete and completeness varies across jurisdictions. <sup>b</sup> Directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population. <sup>c</sup> 'Other people' includes 'non-Indigenous' and cases where Indigenous status was 'not stated'. <sup>d</sup> Data for 2008-09 for 'intestinal infectious diseases' are not presented here as data for persons aged 15 years and over are not comparable with previous years due to changes in coding standards (for more information see table 4A.8.15). **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; tables 9A.2.3, 9A.2.6, 9A.2.9, 9A.2.12, 9A.2.15.

Between 2004-05 and 2008-09:

- hospitalisation rates for selected diseases associated with poor environmental health were much higher for Indigenous people than other people, with Indigenous people in 2008-09 hospitalised at 3.0 times the rate of other people for bacterial disease, 3.8 times the rate of other people for influenza and pneumonia and 2.2 times the rate of other people for asthma (figure 9.2.2)



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- hospitalisation rates for these conditions remained fairly constant for both Indigenous and other people, with no clear trends (figure 9.2.2).

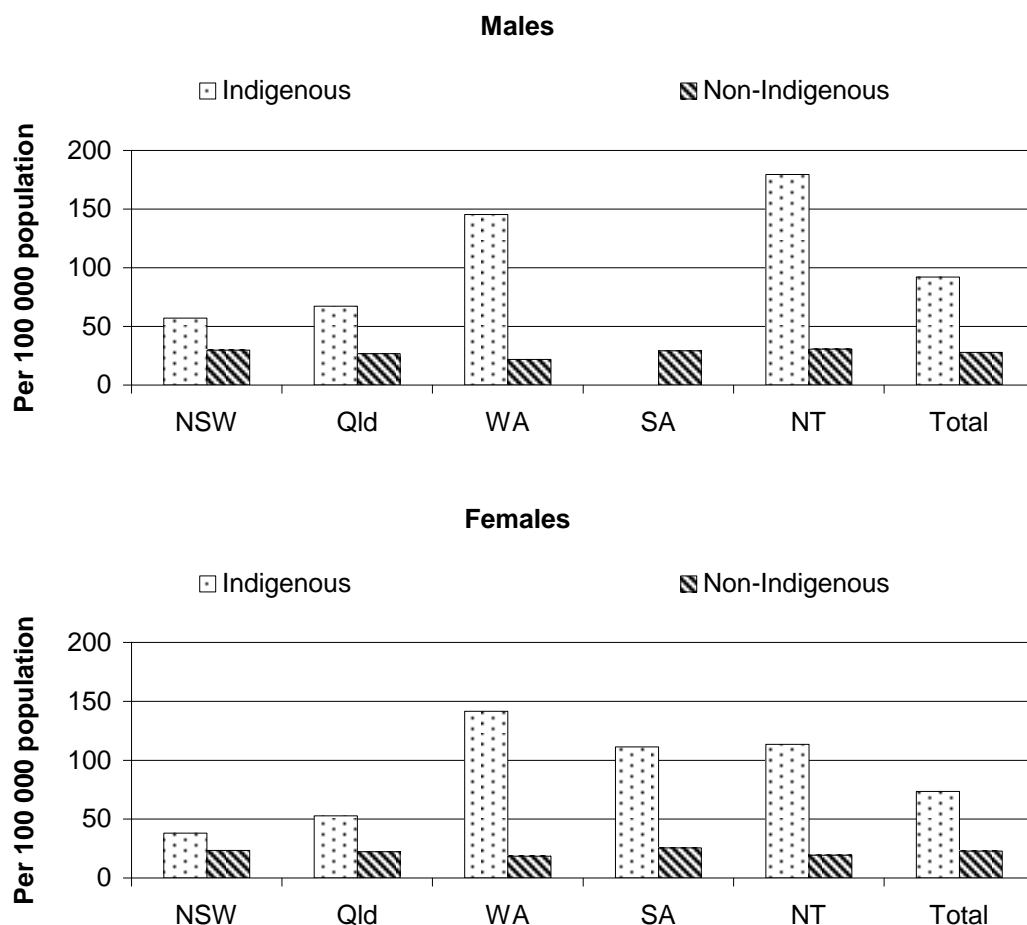
For two vulnerable Indigenous age groups, between 2004-05 and 2008-09:

- for Indigenous children aged 0–14 years, hospitalisation rates decreased for intestinal infectious diseases<sup>2</sup> and showed no change for scabies, acute upper respiratory infections and influenza and pneumonia (tables 9A.2.3, 9A.2.6, 9A.2.9, 9A.2.12, 9A.2.15)
- for Indigenous people aged 65 years and over, hospitalisation rates for bacterial diseases, scabies and acute upper respiratory infections remained steady and showed no clear trends over time. Hospitalisation rates for influenza and pneumonia fluctuated from year by year with no clear trend (tables 9A.2.3, 9A.2.6, 9A.2.9, 9A.2.12, 9A.2.15).

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<sup>2</sup> Data for 2008-09 for adult (aged 15 years and over) hospitalisation for intestinal infectious diseases are not comparable with data for previous years due to changes in coding standards. Data for 2008-09 for ‘intestinal infectious diseases’ for children (aged less than 15 years) are comparable with previous years. For more information see tables 9A.2.13–15.

**Figure 9.2.3 Death rates from diseases associated with poor environmental health, age standardised, 2005 to 2009**  
a, b, c, d, e, f, g



**a** ICD-10 codes for deaths from conditions associated with poor environmental health include; intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A09); tuberculosis (A15–A19); bacterial disease (A20–A49); trachoma (A71); acute hepatitis A (B15); acute hepatitis B (B16); scabies (B86); acute rheumatic fever (I00–I02); chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05–I09); acute upper respiratory infections (J00–J06); influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18); asthma (J45) and lung disease due to external agents (J60–J70). **b** 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 taken in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous data. **c** Data are reported by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis. Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. **d** Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2006 base). **e** Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the projected Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases. **f** ‘Non-Indigenous’ does not include deaths with a ‘not stated’ Indigenous status. **g** ‘Total’ include deaths with ‘not stated’ Indigenous status.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0; table 9A.2.18.

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In NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, between 2005 and 2009:

- death rates for diseases associated with poor environmental health were much higher for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people (figure 9.2.3)
- Indigenous male death rates for diseases associated with poor environmental health were highest in the NT (179.5 per 100 000) and lowest in NSW (57.2 per 100 000) (figure 9.2.3)
- Indigenous female death rates for diseases associated with poor environmental health were highest in WA (141.4 per 100 000) and lowest in NSW (38.2 per 100 000) (figure 9.2.3).

### **9.3 Access to clean water, functional sewerage and electricity services**

#### **Box 9.3.1 Key messages**

- There were improvements in access to clean water and functioning sewerage and electricity services in discrete Indigenous communities between 2001 and 2006. In 2006, 182 discrete Indigenous communities (44 563 people) had experienced water supply interruptions; 142 (30 140 people) had experienced sewerage overflows or leakages; and 275 (67 849 people) had experienced an electricity interruption; in the previous 12 months (tables 9A.3.2, 9A.3.5 and 9A.3.7).
- In both 2002 and 2008, high proportions of Indigenous households had working facilities for washing people, working facilities for washing clothes and bedding, working facilities for preparing food, and working sewerage facilities; although there were small decreases in proportions over time (tables 9A.3.8–9).

This indicator complements the indicator on rates of diseases associated with poor environmental health (section 9.2). To prevent disease, a community needs a clean, 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, and running household appliances, such as washing machines. A reliable electricity supply is also critical for the delivery of education, business and many government services.

The primary measures for this indicator are:

- access to common/community water, sewerage and electricity services
- access to essential household facilities and housing of an appropriate standard.

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These two measures show access to water, sewerage and electricity services from two perspectives. The first is a top down community perspective, which shows the availability, reliability and quality of communal services and to which individual households can connect. The second perspective considers the availability of services and facilities within individual homes — water, sewerage or electricity services may be available in a community but are of little use if taps, toilets, drains or electrical wiring within the home do not work or are unsafe.

This section provides national data on access to water, sewerage and electricity services across all tenure types. More specific information on condition of housing and connection to water and sewerage services in Indigenous community housing is also published regularly (AIHW 2010; SCRGSP 2011)

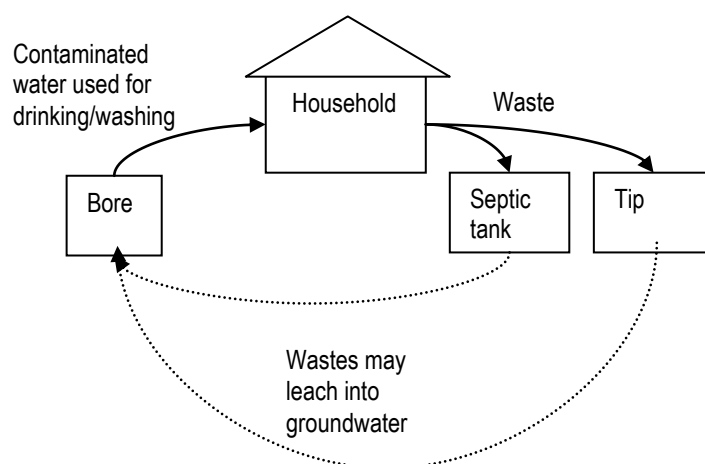
Many Indigenous people live in urban areas where reliable drinking water, sewerage and electricity systems are available to everyone. While the performance of essential service providers varies across Australia, cities and large towns generally monitor the quality of drinking water and have reticulated sewerage systems where waste is collected and treated at central treatment plants. Electricity services are usually 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).

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

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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. Torzillo et al. (2008) and Lea and Pholeros (2010) have found that much of poor functioning of Indigenous social housing is due to lack of maintenance (65 per cent), and poor construction/installation and choice of materials (25 per cent), and only 10 per cent due to householder damage or misuse. The health hardware surveys both collected valuable data and directly improved outcomes for Indigenous people. Further details and examples of programs that are improving the quality of Indigenous housing are provided in box 9.3.2.

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### Box 9.3.2 'Things that work' — water, sewerage, and electricity services and quality of housing

The **Health Hardware survey** (NSW), funded by the Australian Government and the NSW Department of Health, involved a detailed assessment of 250 'health hardware' items in 4343 houses in 132 Indigenous communities between 1999 and 2006. After the initial assessment, limited cost repairs of non-functioning health hardware were undertaken. After six months, a repeat assessment was conducted in 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, the follow up assessment found these numbers rose to 62 per cent, 76 per cent, 54 per cent and 31 per cent, respectively (Torzillo et al 2008).

The **Housing for Health** program (NSW) is a health focused repair and maintenance program to improve safety and health in Aboriginal community housing. The program engages the community to assist in identifying required works, and prioritises all work using evidence-based criteria called healthy living practices.

Over 11 500 Aboriginal people living in 2714 houses in 72 Aboriginal communities have benefitted from the program, with over 72 000 items fixed to improve safety and health. This has led to measurable improvements in the condition of those houses, and an evaluation of the program in February 2010 found that the program population were 40 per cent less likely to be hospitalised with infectious diseases than the rest of the rural NSW Aboriginal population. The delivery of immediate and tangible improvements to housing has built a bridge of goodwill between communities and public health units, across which other public health programs have been run, including injury prevention; fire education; electrical safety education; health screening; community clean-ups; vermin reduction, water monitoring and service improvement (NSW Health 2010; Standen, Khalaj and Smith 2009, NSW Government unpublished).

**Power and Water Corporation** (PWC) (NT) through **Indigenous Essential Services Pty Ltd**, provides utility services in 72 growth towns and communities in the NT. Local Essential Service Operators (ESO) do the day to day operation and maintenance under contracts with shire councils, private contractors, pastoral companies, Indigenous incorporated bodies or community government councils. Nearly 40 per cent of the ESOs are Indigenous. PWC helps ESOs acquire skills and experience in power, water and sewerage infrastructure, operations and customer services through regular residential training courses, as well as on-site training and mentoring. PWC has also partnered with NT Correctional Services to deliver training in Alice Springs for inmates aspiring to work in remote communities as an ESO.

(Continued next page)

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**Box 9.3.2** (continued)

PWC has also developed structured water and energy conservations programs for selected high risk communities. In 2010, a program was delivered in Millingimbi, with the assistance of consultants who spoke the local language. The program found common ground between traditional and contemporary knowledge on water and participants designed a water conservation program together. PWC is developing an overall evaluation strategy for water and energy conservation programs.

### **Access to common/community water, sewerage and electricity services**

This section contains data from the ABS Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) 2001 and 2006 for access to clean water, functional sewerage and electricity services in discrete Indigenous communities and are the most recent data currently available (ABS 2007). ABS 2006 CHINS data on access to clean water and functional sewerage were included in the 2007 and 2009 reports. CHINS data are limited to discrete Indigenous communities and are not comparable with performance indicators commonly used by mainstream water, sewerage and electricity utilities to measure performance.

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)<sup>3</sup> lived in 1187 discrete Indigenous communities.<sup>4</sup> The majority (74.5 per cent or 69 253) of people in discrete Indigenous communities lived in very remote areas, 12.1 per cent (11 237) lived in remote areas, 11.0 (10 254) in outer regional areas and the remaining 2.4 per cent (2216) in inner regional areas and major cities (ABS 2007).

#### *Source of drinking water supply*

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

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<sup>3</sup> CHINS population data include both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people living in discrete Indigenous communities.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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small, discrete Indigenous communities. People who live outside areas serviced by utilities rely on other sources for their drinking water.

In Australia in 2008-09, 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 (ABS 2010).

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 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. In 2006:

- 182 discrete Indigenous communities reported having experienced drinking water interruptions in the previous 12 months (table 9A.3.2). The total reported usual population of discrete Indigenous communities reporting water supply interruptions was 44 563 (47.9 per cent of all people in discrete communities) (table 9A.3.2).
- 69 communities (with a reported usual population of 21 291 people) reported having experienced five or more water supply interruptions in the previous 12 months (table 9A.3.2).

#### *Water quality*

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

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



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connected to a nearby mainstream town supply, and data were not collected in ‘administered’<sup>5</sup> 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 nearby mainstream 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 reported usual 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 system<sup>6</sup>, 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 (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 reported usual 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

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<sup>5</sup> Administered communities are small communities where the provision of services is administered from a larger nearby community.

<sup>6</sup> Organised sewerage systems include: town systems, community water borne systems, septic tanks and pit toilets.

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communities with a population of fewer than 50 people reported that a sewerage system was not connected to all permanent dwellings (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.

In 2006:

- 142 communities, with a reported usual population of 30 140 people (32.4 per cent of all people in discrete communities) reported sewerage overflows or leakages in the previous 12 months (table 9A.3.5)
- 31 communities had experienced 10 or more overflows or leakages in the previous 12 months (table 9A.3.6).

### *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) 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).

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).

In 2006:

- 275 communities, with a total reported usual population of 67 849 people reported electricity supply interruptions (table 9A.3.7)
- 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).

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- 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).

## **Access to essential household facilities and housing of an appropriate standard**

### *Access to household facilities*

Housing provides a range of essential functions that can influence the health of household members. The ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) 2002 and 2008 collected data on whether respondents' homes had: working facilities for washing people; working facilities for washing clothes and bedding; working facilities for storing/preparing food; and working sewerage facilities.

In 2008:

- most Indigenous households had working household facilities:
  - 97.8 per cent had working facilities for washing people
  - 93.4 per cent had working facilities for washing clothes and bedding
  - 93.1 per cent had working facilities for preparing food
  - 97.7 per cent had working sewerage facilities (table 9A.3.8)
- a lower proportion of households in very remote areas than other areas had working facilities for washing people and working facilities for washing clothes (table 9A.3.9)
- a significantly lower proportion of Indigenous households in very remote and remote areas had access to working facilities for preparing food than Indigenous households in non-remote areas (table 9A.3.9)
- a lower proportion of Indigenous households in very remote areas than other areas had working sewerage facilities (table 9A.3.9)
- access to household facilities was similar across states and territories, although the NT had a lower proportion of households with working facilities for preparing food (81.8 per cent) (table 9A.3.8).

Between 2002 and 2008:

- the proportion of Indigenous households with working facilities decreased:
  - from 99.0 to 97.8 per cent for working facilities for washing people;

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- from 97.9 to 93.4 per cent for working facilities for washing clothes and bedding
  - from 95.0 to 93.1 per cent for working facilities for preparing food
  - from 98.8 to 97.7 per cent for working sewerage facilities (tables 9A.3.8–9).

### *Housing with major structural problems*

The ABS NATSISS 2008 and the ABS Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08 collected data on households whose dwellings had major structural problems.

In 2008:

- a higher proportion of Indigenous (26.1 per cent) than non-Indigenous (16.1 per cent) households lived in dwellings with major structural problems (table 9A.3.10)
- a higher proportion of Indigenous households in total remote areas (remote plus very remote) (34.0 per cent) lived in dwellings with major structural problems than Indigenous households in non-remote areas (24.5 per cent) (table 9A.3.12)
- the proportion of Indigenous households living in dwellings with major structural problems was similar across most states and territories (table 9A.3.10)
- the most common major structural problems in dwellings occupied by Indigenous households were major cracks in walls/floors (12.0 per cent), walls or windows not straight (7.2 per cent), sinking or moving foundations (6.0 per cent), wood rot/termite damage and major plumbing problems (both 5.9 per cent) (table 9A.3.10).

### *Indigenous households living in housing of an acceptable standard*

Reporting against the COAG National Affordable Housing Agreement (SCRGSP 2010) includes an indicator of Indigenous households living in housing of an acceptable standard. This indicator uses data from the ABS NATSISS 2008 and is a combination of the working facilities and structural problems measures mentioned above. It is defined as:

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

In 2008:

- 83.2 per cent of Indigenous households were living in houses of an acceptable standard (tables 9A.3.14–15)

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- there was no significant difference in the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard in capital cities compared to other parts of states and territories (tables 9A.3.14–15)
  - a lower proportion of Indigenous households in the NT (71.8 per cent) lived in houses of an acceptable standard compared to Indigenous households in other states and territories (tables 9A.3.14–15).

Tables 9A.3.14–23 provide further data on the proportion of Indigenous households living in housing of an acceptable standard by State/Territory, number of bedrooms, household type, household size and income.

## **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 3 and appendix 4 for more information.

### **Access to clean water, functional sewerage and electricity supply**

ABS Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (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.

New data on access to water, sewerage and electricity services and the condition of Indigenous housing are available infrequently. The CHINS was conducted in 1994, 2001 and 2006. The Australian Government Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) plans to work with the ABS and others on the development of a CHINS-like replacement survey for implementation in 2011-12 (FaHCSIA unpublished).

Data on the access to household facilities and condition of Indigenous housing are collected every six years in the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

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## 9A Home environment — attachment

The tables in this file accompany the report, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2011*, prepared by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. Background and definitions are available in the report, which is available on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)).

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

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Table 9A.1.1

Table 9A.1.1 **People living in overcrowded households, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)**

	<i>Living in overcrowded households (b)</i>						<i>Not living in overcrowded households</i>						<i>Total</i>			
	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>RSE</i>	
	'000	%	%	'000	%	%	'000	%	%	'000	%	%	'000	%	%	
<b>People of all ages</b>																
2004-05																
Torres Strait Islander (c)																
NSW	1.2	17.4	72.5	5.7	82.6	15.3	6.9	100.0		6.9	100.0					
Vic	0.1	3.5	104.4	3.1	96.5	3.8	3.2	100.0		3.2	100.0					
Qld	12.2	41.4	13.6	17.0	57.5	9.8	29.5	100.0		29.5	100.0					
WA	1.1	33.2	38.9	2.1	65.7	19.7	3.3	100.0		3.3	100.0					
SA	0.2	10.4	78.6	1.6	89.6	9.1	1.7	100.0		1.7	100.0					
Tas	0.3	13.1	54.5	2.2	86.9	8.2	2.6	100.0		2.6	100.0					
ACT	0.0	—	—	0.5	100.0	—	0.5	100.0		0.5	100.0					
NT	0.4	15.7	45.4	2.3	84.3	8.5	2.7	100.0		2.7	100.0					
<b>Aust</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>50.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>					
Aboriginal																
NSW	15.5	11.7	18.2	115.4	87.0	2.5	132.7	100.0		132.7	100.0					
Vic	3.4	12.9	29.2	22.4	85.9	4.5	26.1	100.0		26.1	100.0					
Qld	26.5	26.2	12.0	74.7	73.7	4.3	101.3	100.0		101.3	100.0					
WA	21.0	32.7	8.1	42.8	66.6	3.8	64.3	100.0		64.3	100.0					
SA	6.2	25.1	16.1	18.6	74.9	5.4	24.8	100.0		24.8	100.0					
Tas	1.5	9.7	27.8	13.8	89.1	2.9	15.5	100.0		15.5	100.0					
ACT	0.5	12.7	26.2	3.2	87.3	3.8	3.6	100.0		3.6	100.0					

Table 9A.1.1

**Table 9A.1.1 People living in overcrowded households, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)**

	Living in overcrowded households (b)			Not living in overcrowded households			Total		
	Estimate	Proportion	RSE	Estimate	Proportion	RSE	Estimate	Proportion	RSE
	'000	%	%	'000	%	%	'000	%	%
NT	38.1	68.7	3.1	17.2	30.9	6.8	55.5	100.0	..
<b>Aust</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>308.0</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>423.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
Total Indigenous									
NSW (d)	16.7	11.9	17.2	121.1	86.7	2.4	139.6	100.0	..
Vic	3.5	11.9	28.6	25.5	87.0	4.0	29.3	100.0	..
Qld	38.8	29.6	9.1	91.7	70.0	3.8	130.9	100.0	..
WA	22.1	32.7	7.8	44.9	66.5	3.7	67.5	100.0	..
SA	6.4	24.1	16.0	20.1	75.8	5.1	26.5	100.0	..
Tas	1.8	10.2	25.4	16.0	88.8	2.8	18.1	100.0	..
ACT	0.5	11.1	26.8	3.7	88.9	3.3	4.2	100.0	..
NT	38.6	66.2	3.2	19.5	33.4	6.2	58.2	100.0	..
<b>Aust</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>342.5</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>474.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
2008									
Torres Strait Islander (c)									
NSW	np	np	np	5.0	93.9	4.4	5.3	100.0	..
Vic	0.3	9.5	45.8	3.0	90.5	4.8	3.3	100.0	..
Qld	8.4	25.1	17.6	24.9	74.9	5.9	33.3	100.0	..
WA	0.7	23.7	59.8	2.3	76.3	18.6	3.0	100.0	..
SA	0.3	21.7	55.9	1.1	78.3	15.5	1.4	100.0	..
Tas	0.3	10.3	61.3	2.4	89.7	7.1	2.7	100.0	..



Table 9A.1.1

**Table 9A.1.1 People living in overcrowded households, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)**

	<i>Living in overcrowded households (b)</i>						<i>Not living in overcrowded households</i>						<i>Total</i>						
	<i>Estimate</i>		<i>Proportion</i>		<i>RSE</i>		<i>Estimate</i>		<i>Proportion</i>		<i>RSE</i>		<i>Estimate</i>		<i>Proportion</i>		<i>RSE</i>		
	'000	%	%	np	%	np	'000	%	%	np	%	np	'000	%	%	np	%	np	
ACT	np	np	np	np	np	np	0.5	98.0	2.2	0.5	100.0	0.5	100.0	0.5	100.0	0.5	100.0	..	
NT	1.5	35.3	30.6	30.6	16.7	16.7	2.8	64.7	16.7	4.3	100.0	4.3	100.0	4.3	100.0	4.3	100.0	..	
<b>Aust</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>	
Aboriginal																			
NSW	26.7	18.0	11.6	11.6	2.6	2.6	121.5	82.0	2.6	148.3	100.0	148.3	100.0	148.3	100.0	148.3	100.0	..	
Vic	4.5	14.5	10.6	10.6	1.8	1.8	26.3	85.5	1.8	30.7	100.0	30.7	100.0	30.7	100.0	30.7	100.0	..	
Qld	33.2	29.3	13.3	13.3	5.5	5.5	80.1	70.7	5.5	113.3	100.0	113.3	100.0	113.3	100.0	113.3	100.0	..	
WA	20.0	30.3	8.9	8.9	3.9	3.9	45.8	69.7	3.9	65.8	100.0	65.8	100.0	65.8	100.0	65.8	100.0	..	
SA	6.3	23.4	10.2	10.2	3.1	3.1	20.5	76.6	3.1	26.7	100.0	26.7	100.0	26.7	100.0	26.7	100.0	..	
Tas	2.0	12.4	24.7	24.7	3.5	3.5	14.3	87.6	3.5	16.3	100.0	16.3	100.0	16.3	100.0	16.3	100.0	..	
ACT	0.3	7.2	33.8	33.8	2.6	2.6	3.6	92.8	2.6	3.9	100.0	3.9	100.0	3.9	100.0	3.9	100.0	..	
NT	37.4	63.7	3.9	3.9	6.9	6.9	21.3	36.3	6.9	58.7	100.0	58.7	100.0	58.7	100.0	58.7	100.0	..	
<b>Aust</b>	<b>130.3</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>333.4</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>463.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>463.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>463.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>463.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>	
Total Indigenous (e)																			
NSW (d)	27.1	17.6	11.5	11.5	2.5	2.5	126.6	82.4	2.5	153.6	100.0	153.6	100.0	153.6	100.0	153.6	100.0	..	
Vic	4.8	14.0	10.0	10.0	1.6	1.6	29.3	86.0	1.6	34.0	100.0	34.0	100.0	34.0	100.0	34.0	100.0	..	
Qld	41.6	28.3	11.4	11.4	4.5	4.5	105.0	71.7	4.5	146.6	100.0	146.6	100.0	146.6	100.0	146.6	100.0	..	
WA	20.7	30.0	9.0	9.0	3.9	3.9	48.1	70.0	3.9	68.8	100.0	68.8	100.0	68.8	100.0	68.8	100.0	..	
SA	6.6	23.3	10.5	10.5	3.2	3.2	21.6	76.7	3.2	28.1	100.0	28.1	100.0	28.1	100.0	28.1	100.0	..	
Tas	2.3	12.1	22.2	22.2	3.1	3.1	16.7	87.9	3.1	19.0	100.0	19.0	100.0	19.0	100.0	19.0	100.0	..	

Table 9A.1.1

Table 9A.1.1 **People living in overcrowded households, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)**

	<i>Living in overcrowded households (b)</i>						<i>Not living in overcrowded households</i>						<i>Total</i>					
	<i>Estimate</i>		<i>Proportion</i>		<i>RSE</i>		<i>Estimate</i>		<i>Proportion</i>		<i>RSE</i>		<i>Estimate</i>		<i>Proportion</i>		<i>RSE</i>	
	'000	%	%	%	%	'000	%	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	'000	%	%	%	
ACT	0.3	6.7	33.2	4.1	93.3	2.4	4.4	4.1	93.3	2.4	4.4	4.4	100.0	4.4	100.0	..	..	
NT	38.9	61.8	4.0	24.0	38.2	6.6	62.9	24.0	38.2	6.6	62.9	62.9	100.0	62.9	100.0	..	..	
<b>Aust</b>	<b>142.1</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>375.3</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>517.4</b>	<b>375.3</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>517.4</b>	<b>517.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>517.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	
<b>Non-Indigenous (e)</b>																		
NSW	463.3	6.9	12.4	6229.6	93.1	0.9	6692.8	6229.6	93.1	0.9	6692.8	6692.8	100.0	6692.8	100.0	..	..	
Vic	305.1	6.0	11.4	4823.1	94.0	0.7	5128.2	4823.1	94.0	0.7	5128.2	5128.2	100.0	5128.2	100.0	..	..	
Qld	213.8	5.4	16.4	3771.6	94.6	0.9	3985.5	3771.6	94.6	0.9	3985.5	3985.5	100.0	3985.5	100.0	..	..	
WA	74.5	3.7	27.9	1935.0	96.3	1.1	2009.5	1935.0	96.3	1.1	2009.5	2009.5	100.0	2009.5	100.0	..	..	
SA	52.9	3.5	16.9	1479.0	96.5	0.6	1531.9	1479.0	96.5	0.6	1531.9	1531.9	100.0	1531.9	100.0	..	..	
Tas	21.9	4.8	19.3	440.0	95.2	1.0	461.9	440.0	95.2	1.0	461.9	461.9	100.0	461.9	100.0	..	..	
ACT	11.4	3.4	17.7	320.2	96.6	0.6	331.6	320.2	96.6	0.6	331.6	331.6	100.0	331.6	100.0	..	..	
NT	4.7	3.4	72.0	135.7	96.6	2.5	140.5	135.7	96.6	2.5	140.5	140.5	100.0	140.5	100.0	..	..	
<b>Aust</b>	<b>1147.7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19134.1</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20281.8</b>	<b>19134.1</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20281.8</b>	<b>20281.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20281.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	
<b>People aged 15 years or over</b>																		
2002																		
<b>Total Indigenous</b>																		
NSW	12.0	14.4	17.4	71.7	85.6	2.9	83.8	71.7	85.6	2.9	83.8	83.8	100.0	83.8	100.0	..	..	
Vic	2.7	15.5	16.5	14.7	84.5	3.0	17.4	14.7	84.5	3.0	17.4	17.4	100.0	17.4	100.0	..	..	
Qld	20.0	26.2	11.6	56.1	73.8	4.1	76.0	56.1	73.8	4.1	76.0	76.0	100.0	76.0	100.0	..	..	
WA	9.9	25.1	10.9	29.6	74.9	3.7	39.6	29.6	74.9	3.7	39.6	39.6	100.0	39.6	100.0	..	..	

Table 9A.1.1

## Table 9A.1.1 People living in overcrowded households, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)

	Living in overcrowded households (b)						Not living in overcrowded households						Total					
	Estimate		Proportion		RSE		Estimate		Proportion		RSE		Estimate		Proportion		RSE	
	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	%	
SA	3.8	23.9	14.1	14.1	12.0	76.1	4.4	15.8	100.0	..	..	..	15.8	100.0	..	..	..	
Tas	1.2	11.1	19.4	19.4	9.7	88.9	2.4	10.9	100.0	..	..	..	10.9	100.0	..	..	..	
ACT	0.4	14.0	21.6	21.6	2.2	86.0	3.5	2.6	100.0	..	..	..	2.6	100.0	..	..	..	
NT	22.6	62.5	5.6	5.6	13.6	37.5	9.3	36.2	100.0	..	..	..	36.2	100.0	..	..	..	
<b>Aust</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>209.7</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>282.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>282.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	
2004-05																		
Total Indigenous																		
NSW (f)	7.9	9.3	18.3	18.3	76.1	89.0	2.0	85.4	100.0	..	..	..	85.4	100.0	..	..	..	
Vic	1.7	9.2	22.5	22.5	16.5	89.2	2.6	18.5	100.0	..	..	..	18.5	100.0	..	..	..	
Qld	21.9	27.6	9.5	9.5	57.1	72.0	3.6	79.4	100.0	..	..	..	79.4	100.0	..	..	..	
WA	12.1	28.8	9.7	9.7	29.5	70.2	3.8	42.0	100.0	..	..	..	42.0	100.0	..	..	..	
SA	3.7	22.4	17.9	17.9	12.9	77.6	5.2	16.7	100.0	..	..	..	16.7	100.0	..	..	..	
Tas	1.1	9.8	26.3	26.3	10.0	89.3	2.8	11.3	100.0	..	..	..	11.3	100.0	..	..	..	
ACT	0.3	10.6	29.3	29.3	2.3	89.4	3.5	2.6	100.0	..	..	..	2.6	100.0	..	..	..	
NT(f)	24.6	65.1	3.8	3.8	13.1	34.6	7.1	37.8	100.0	..	..	..	37.8	100.0	..	..	..	
<b>Aust</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>217.5</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>293.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>293.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	
2008																		
Total Indigenous (g)																		
NSW (f)	14.8	15.4	12.6	12.6	81.3	84.6	2.3	96.0	100.0	..	..	..	96.0	100.0	..	..	..	
Vic	2.5	11.4	11.2	11.2	19.1	88.6	1.5	21.6	100.0	..	..	..	21.6	100.0	..	..	..	

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TABLES

Table 9A.1.1

Table 9A.1.1 People living in overcrowded households, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)

	Living in overcrowded households (b)						Not living in overcrowded households						Total						
	Estimate		Proportion		RSE		Estimate		Proportion		RSE		Estimate		Proportion		RSE		
	'000	%	%	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	%	%	
Qld	23.5	26.1	11.3	11.3	66.5	73.9	4.0	89.9	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WA	12.4	28.5	10.2	10.2	31.2	71.5	4.0	43.6	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SA	3.5	19.6	11.5	11.5	14.3	80.4	2.8	17.9	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tas	1.0	8.5	25.9	25.9	11.3	91.5	2.4	12.3	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ACT	0.2	6.3	44.0	44.0	2.6	93.7	3.0	2.8	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NT(f)	23.7	57.8	4.6	4.6	17.3	42.2	6.3	41.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Aust</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>243.6</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>325.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
Non-Indigenous (g)																			
NSW	333.3	6.2	13.4	13.4	5067.1	93.8	0.9	5400.3	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vic	216.5	5.2	11.8	11.8	3941.1	94.8	0.6	4157.6	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Qld	126.5	4.0	16.0	16.0	3066.4	96.0	0.7	3192.9	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WA	49.4	3.1	25.0	25.0	1565.3	96.9	0.8	1614.7	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SA	38.5	3.1	17.6	17.6	1216.3	96.9	0.6	1254.8	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tas	12.9	3.5	21.0	21.0	360.9	96.5	0.8	373.8	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ACT	np	np	np	np	np	np	0.5	268.8	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NT	np	np	np	np	np	np	2.9	111.3	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Aust</b>	<b>789.3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15584.9</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16374.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

RSE=Relative standard error.

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

Table 9A.1.1

**Table 9A.1.1 People living in overcrowded households, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)**

	Living in overcrowded households (b)			Not living in overcrowded households			Total		
	Estimate '000	Proportion %	RSE %	Estimate '000	Proportion %	RSE %	Estimate '000	Proportion %	RSE %
(b) Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness.									
(c) Includes people identified as being of both Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal origin.									
(d) Difference between 2004-05 and 2008 overcrowding rates is statistically significant.									
(e) Difference between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous overcrowding rates is statistically significant for Australia and all jurisdictions except the ACT.									
(f) Difference between 2004-05 and 2008 overcrowding rates is statistically significant.									
(g) Difference between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous overcrowding rates is statistically significant for Australia and all jurisdictions for which data are published.									
.. Not applicable. <b>np</b> Not available for publication but included in total where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.									
Source: ABS (unpublished) <i>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002</i> , Cat. no. 4714.0; <i>ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05</i> , Cat. no. 4715.0; <i>ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008</i> , Cat. no. 4714.0; <i>ABS National Health Survey 2007-08</i> , Cat. no. 4364.0.									

Table 9A.1.2

Table 9A.1.2 People living in overcrowded households, by remoteness, 2002, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)

	Living in overcrowded households (b)						Not living in overcrowded households						Total					
	Estimate		Proportion		RSE		Estimate		Proportion		RSE		Estimate		Proportion		RSE	
	'000	%	%	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	%	
<b>People of all ages</b>																		
<b>2004-05</b>																		
Torres Strait Islander (c)																		
Major cities	1.1	8.7	42.3				11.0	88.6	5.1				12.4	100.0				..
Inner regional	1.6	20.8	55.5				6.1	79.2	14.6				7.7	100.0				..
Outer regional	7.2	40.6	20.0				10.6	59.4	13.7				17.8	100.0				..
Total non-remote	9.9	26.2	18.3				27.7	73.0	6.6				38.0	100.0				..
Remote	0.6	26.5	46.7				1.6	71.9	17.5				2.3	100.0				..
Very remote	5.0	49.1	11.2				5.2	50.9	10.8				10.3	100.0				..
Total remote	5.6	45.0	11.0				6.9	54.7	9.0				12.5	100.0				..
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>				<b>34.6</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>				<b>50.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>..</b>
Aboriginal																		
Major cities	19.8	15.1	12.6				111.2	84.4	2.2				131.7	100.0				..
Inner regional	11.6	13.2	18.5				75.9	86.3	2.9				87.9	100.0				..
Outer regional	20.4	22.5	14.4				68.9	75.9	4.2				90.7	100.0				..
Total non-remote	51.9	16.7	8.2				255.9	82.5	1.7				39.0	100.0				..
Remote	12.2	31.2	12.7				26.6	68.2	5.9				74.4	100.0				..
Very remote	48.6	65.4	3.6				25.4	34.1	6.6				113.5	100.0				..
Total remote	60.8	53.6	3.6				52.0	45.9	4.2				423.8	100.0				..
<b>Total</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>				<b>308.0</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>				<b>423.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>..</b>

Table 9A.1.2

Table 9A.1.2 People living in overcrowded households, by remoteness, 2002, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)

	Living in overcrowded households (b)						Not living in overcrowded households						Total					
	Estimate		Proportion		RSE		Estimate		Proportion		RSE		Estimate		Proportion		RSE	
	'000	%	%	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	%	'000	%	'000	%	%	%	
<b>Total Indigenous (d)</b>																		
Major cities	20.9	14.5	11.8	11.8	14.5	11.8	122.2	84.7	2.0	84.7	2.0	144.2	100.0	144.2	100.0	144.2	100.0	..
Inner regional	13.2	13.8	17.2	17.2	13.8	17.2	82.0	85.8	2.8	85.8	2.8	95.6	100.0	95.6	100.0	95.6	100.0	..
Outer regional	27.7	25.5	12.1	12.1	25.5	12.1	79.5	73.2	4.1	73.2	4.1	108.5	100.0	108.5	100.0	108.5	100.0	..
Total non-remote	61.8	17.7	7.3	7.3	17.7	7.3	283.6	81.4	1.6	81.4	1.6	348.3	100.0	348.3	100.0	348.3	100.0	..
Remote	12.8	31.0	11.8	11.8	31.0	11.8	28.3	68.4	5.5	68.4	5.5	41.3	100.0	41.3	100.0	41.3	100.0	..
Very remote	53.7	63.4	3.3	3.3	63.4	3.3	30.6	36.2	5.7	36.2	5.7	84.7	100.0	84.7	100.0	84.7	100.0	..
Total remote	66.5	52.8	3.4	3.4	52.8	3.4	58.9	46.7	3.8	46.7	3.8	126.0	100.0	126.0	100.0	126.0	100.0	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>342.5</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>474.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>474.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>474.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>2008</b>																		
<b>Torres Strait Islander (c)</b>																		
Major cities	0.6	4.7	57.4	57.4	4.7	57.4	11.5	95.3	2.8	95.3	2.8	12.0	100.0	12.0	100.0	12.0	100.0	..
Inner regional	1.2	10.9	39.9	39.9	10.9	39.9	10.2	89.1	4.9	89.1	4.9	11.4	100.0	11.4	100.0	11.4	100.0	..
Outer regional	5.0	29.1	24.6	24.6	29.1	24.6	12.2	70.9	10.1	70.9	10.1	17.3	100.0	17.3	100.0	17.3	100.0	..
Total non-remote	6.8	16.7	20.1	20.1	16.7	20.1	33.9	83.3	4.0	83.3	4.0	40.7	100.0	40.7	100.0	40.7	100.0	..
Remote	0.5	18.6	62.6	62.6	18.6	62.6	2.1	81.4	14.3	81.4	14.3	2.5	100.0	2.5	100.0	2.5	100.0	..
Very remote	4.5	42.9	16.9	16.9	42.9	16.9	6.0	57.1	12.7	57.1	12.7	10.5	100.0	10.5	100.0	10.5	100.0	..
Total remote	5.0	38.2	17.4	17.4	38.2	17.4	8.1	61.8	10.7	61.8	10.7	13.1	100.0	13.1	100.0	13.1	100.0	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
Aboriginal																		
Major cities	25.1	16.4	13.2	13.2	16.4	13.2	128.3	83.6	2.6	83.6	2.6	153.4	100.0	153.4	100.0	153.4	100.0	..

Table 9A.1.2

Table 9A.1.2 People living in overcrowded households, by remoteness, 2002, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)

	Living in overcrowded households (b)						Not living in overcrowded households						Total						
	Estimate		Proportion		RSE		Estimate		Proportion		RSE		Estimate		Proportion		RSE		
	'000	%	%	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	%		
Inner regional	20.3	20.2	17.8	17.8	80.3	79.8	4.5	100.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Outer regional	24.3	25.1	10.8	10.8	72.6	74.9	3.6	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Total non-remote	69.7	19.9	7.6	7.6	281.2	80.1	1.9	350.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	350.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Remote	17.4	38.6	9.4	9.4	27.7	61.4	5.9	45.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	45.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Very remote	43.2	63.8	4.4	4.4	24.5	36.2	7.7	67.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	67.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Total remote	60.6	53.7	3.7	3.7	52.2	46.3	4.3	112.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>130.3</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>333.4</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>463.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>463.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Total Indigenous (d)																			
Major cities	25.7	15.5	13.1	13.1	139.8	84.5	2.4	165.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	165.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Inner regional	21.6	19.3	17.4	17.4	90.5	80.7	4.2	112.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Outer regional	29.3	25.7	10.8	10.8	84.8	74.3	3.7	114.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	114.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Total non-remote	76.5	19.5	7.4	7.4	315.1	80.5	1.8	391.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	391.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Remote	17.9	37.5	9.6	9.6	29.7	62.5	5.8	47.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	47.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Very remote	47.7	61.0	4.2	4.2	30.5	39.0	6.6	78.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	78.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Total remote	65.6	52.1	3.6	3.6	60.3	47.9	4.0	125.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	125.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>142.1</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>375.3</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>517.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>517.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Non-Indigenous																			
Major cities	919.6	6.6	8.1	8.1	13011.1	93.4	0.6	13930.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	13930.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Inner regional	129.0	3.0	21.3	21.3	4166.8	97.0	0.7	4295.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4295.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Outer regional	84.8	4.6	24.8	24.8	1763.5	95.4	1.2	1848.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1848.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total non-remote	1133.5	5.6	7.4	7.4	18941.4	94.4	0.4	20074.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	20074.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Table 9A.1.2

Table 9A.1.2 People living in overcrowded households, by remoteness, 2002, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)

	Living in overcrowded households (b)						Not living in overcrowded households						Total					
	Estimate		Proportion		RSE		Estimate		Proportion		RSE		Estimate		Proportion		RSE	
	'000	%	%	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	%	
Remote	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p
Very remote	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p
Total remote	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p
<b>Total</b>	<b>1147.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>19134.1</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>20281.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20281.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>People aged 15 years and over</b>																		
<b>2002</b>																		
Total Indigenous (e) (f)																		
Major cities	12.8	14.9	17.1	17.1	14.9	73.6	85.1	3.0	86.4	100.0	100.0	86.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Inner regional	6.9	12.6	18.7	18.7	12.6	48.2	87.4	2.7	55.1	100.0	100.0	55.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Outer regional	12.7	19.9	9.8	9.8	19.9	50.9	80.1	2.4	63.5	100.0	100.0	63.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total non-remote	32.5	15.8	8.7	8.7	15.8	172.6	84.2	1.6	205.1	100.0	100.0	205.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Remote	7.5	30.8	11.8	11.8	30.8	16.8	69.2	5.2	24.3	100.0	100.0	24.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very remote	32.6	61.7	5.3	5.3	61.7	20.2	38.3	8.6	52.9	100.0	100.0	52.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total remote	40.1	52.0	4.5	4.5	52.0	37.0	48.0	5.0	77.1	100.0	100.0	77.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>209.7</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>282.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>282.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2004-05</b>																		
Total Indigenous (d) (e)																		
Major cities	11.7	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	76.8	85.9	1.9	89.3	100.0	100.0	89.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Inner regional	6.4	11.0	17.9	17.9	11.0	51.7	88.5	2.3	58.4	100.0	100.0	58.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Outer regional	14.4	21.9	13.2	13.2	21.9	50.1	76.2	3.9	65.7	100.0	100.0	65.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

OVERCOMING INDIGENOUS  
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TABLES

Table 9A.1.2

Table 9A.1.2 People living in overcrowded households, by remoteness, 2002, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)

	Living in overcrowded households (b)						Not living in overcrowded households						Total						
	Estimate		Proportion		RSE		Estimate		Proportion		RSE		Estimate		Proportion		RSE		
	'000	%	%	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	%		
Total non-remote	32.5	15.2	7.8	7.8	178.5	83.7	1.4	213.4	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Remote	7.2	29.3	12.1	12.1	17.1	70.0	5.1	24.5	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Very remote	33.7	60.4	3.7	3.7	21.9	39.2	5.6	55.8	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total remote	40.9	50.9	3.6	3.6	39.0	48.6	3.7	80.2	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>217.5</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>293.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	
<b>2008</b>																			
Total Indigenous (d) (f) (g)																			
Major cities	13.9	13.3	13.5	13.5	90.3	86.7	2.1	104.2	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Inner regional	11.8	17.5	18.1	18.1	55.5	82.5	3.8	67.3	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Outer regional	16.4	22.5	11.4	11.4	56.4	77.5	3.3	72.7	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total non-remote	42.0	17.2	7.7	7.7	202.2	82.8	1.6	244.2	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Remote	9.7	32.6	11.8	11.8	20.0	67.4	5.7	29.7	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Very remote	29.8	58.2	4.5	4.5	21.4	41.8	6.3	51.2	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total remote	39.5	48.8	3.9	3.9	41.4	51.2	3.7	80.9	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>243.6</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>325.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	
Non-Indigenous (g)																			
Major cities	651.7	5.8	8.7	8.7	10632.2	94.2	0.5	11283.9	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Inner regional	80.9	2.3	19.9	19.9	3385.5	97.7	0.5	3466.4	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Outer regional	50.9	3.5	28.1	28.1	1414.4	96.5	1.0	1465.3	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total non-remote	783.4	4.8	7.9	7.9	15432.1	95.2	0.4	16215.6	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Remote	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table 9A.1.2

Table 9A.1.2 People living in overcrowded households, by remoteness, 2002, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)

	Living in overcrowded households (b)			Not living in overcrowded households			Total		
	Estimate '000	Proportion %	RSE %	Estimate '000	Proportion %	RSE %	Estimate '000	Proportion %	RSE %
Very remote	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p
Total remote	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p	n.p
<b>Total</b>	<b>789.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>15584.9</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>16374.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>

RSE=Relative standard error.

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

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

(c) Includes people identified as being of both Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal origin.

(d) Difference between 2004-05 and 2008 overcrowding rates is NOT statistically significant for any of the remoteness area categories.

(e) Difference between 2002 and 2004-05 overcrowding rates is NOT statistically significant for any of the remoteness area categories.

(f) Difference between 2002 and 2008 overcrowding rates is NOT statistically significant for any of the remoteness area categories.

(g) Difference between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous overcrowding rates is statistically significant for Australia and all Remoteness Areas for which data are published.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not available for publication but included in total where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002*, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2007-08*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

Table 9A.1.3

Table 9A.1.3 People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, 2002, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)

	Torres Strait Islander (b)						Aboriginal						Total Indigenous						Non-Indigenous					
	Estimate		Proportion		RSE		Estimate		Proportion		RSE		Estimate		Proportion		RSE		Estimate		Proportion		RSE	
	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	'000	%	%	%		
<b>Overcrowding of households</b>																								
<b>People of all ages, whether in overcrowded households</b>																								
2004-05																								
Living in overcrowded households (c)																								
	15.6	31	12.3		112.7	27	4.2		128.3	27	3.9		na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not living in overcrowded households																								
	34.6	68	5.5		308.0	73	1.5		342.5	72	1.4		na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>100</b>	-		<b>423.8</b>	<b>100</b>	-		<b>474.3</b>	<b>100</b>	-		na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008																								
Living in overcrowded households (c) (d)																								
	11.8	22	14.5		130.3	28	4.6		142.1	28	4.4		1147.7	5.7	7.4									
Not living in overcrowded households																								
	42.0	78	4.1		333.4	72	1.8		375.3	73	1.7		19134.1	94.3	0.4									
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>100</b>	-		<b>463.7</b>	<b>100</b>	-		<b>517.4</b>	<b>100</b>	-		<b>20281.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-									
<b>People aged 15 years and over, whether in overcrowded households</b>																								
2002																								
Living in overcrowded households (c)																								
	8.7	29	20.8		63.8	25	4.6		72.6	26	4.7		na	na	na									
Not living in overcrowded households																								
	21.1	71	8.6		188.6	75	1.6		209.7	74	1.6		na	na	na									
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>100</b>	-		<b>252.4</b>	<b>100</b>	-		<b>282.2</b>	<b>100</b>	-		na	na	na									
2004-05																								
Living in overcrowded households (c)																								
	8.6	28	14.8		64.8	25	4.3		73.4	25	3.9		na	na	na									
Not living in overcrowded households																								
	21.8	71	5.8		195.7	74	1.4		217.5	74	1.3		na	na	na									
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>100</b>	-		<b>263.0</b>	<b>100</b>	-		<b>293.6</b>	<b>100</b>	-		na	na	na									
2008																								
Living in overcrowded households (c) (d)																								
	6.6	20	16.0		74.9	26	4.7		81.5	25	4.6		789.3	4.8	7.9									
Not living in overcrowded households																								
	26.8	80.1	4.0		216.8	74.3	1.6		243.6	74.9	1.5		15584.9	95.2	0.4									
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>100</b>	-		<b>291.7</b>	<b>100</b>	-		<b>325.2</b>	<b>100</b>	-		<b>16374.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	-									
<b>Bedrooms and persons per bedroom</b>																								
<b>People of all ages, bedrooms and persons per bedroom</b>																								

Table 9A.1.3

Table 9A.1.3 People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, 2002, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)

	Torres Strait Islander (b)				Aboriginal				Total Indigenous				Non-Indigenous			
	Estimate	Proportion	RSE	%	Estimate	Proportion	RSE	%	Estimate	Proportion	RSE	%	Estimate	Proportion	RSE	%
	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%
2004-05	no.															
Average number of bedrooms per household	3.1	..	..	..	3.0	..	..	..	3.0	..	..	..	na	na	na	na
Average number of persons per household	3.6	..	..	..	3.4	..	..	..	3.4	..	..	..	na	na	na	na
<b>Average number of persons per bedroom</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>
2008	no.															
Average number of bedrooms per household	3.1	..	..	..	3.0	..	..	..	3.0	..	..	..	na	na	na	na
Average number of persons per household	3.4	..	..	..	3.4	..	..	..	3.4	..	..	..	na	na	na	na
<b>Average number of persons per bedroom</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>
<b>People aged 15 years and over, bedrooms and persons per bedroom</b>	no.															
2002	no.															
Average number of bedrooms per household	3.0	..	..	..	3.0	..	..	..	3.0	..	..	..	na	na	na	na
Average number of persons per household	3.6	..	..	..	3.5	..	..	..	3.5	..	..	..	na	na	na	na
<b>Average number of persons per bedroom</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>
2004-05	no.															
Average number of bedrooms per household	3.1	..	..	..	3.0	..	..	..	3.0	..	..	..	na	na	na	na
Average number of persons per household	3.5	..	..	..	3.3	..	..	..	3.3	..	..	..	na	na	na	na

Table 9A.1.3

Table 9A.1.3 People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, 2002, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)

	Torres Strait Islander (b)				Aboriginal				Total Indigenous				Non-Indigenous			
	Estimate	Proportion	RSE	%	Estimate	Proportion	RSE	%	Estimate	Proportion	RSE	%	Estimate	Proportion	RSE	%
	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%
<b>Average number of persons per bedroom</b>	1.1	..	..	..	1.1	..	..	..	1.1	..	..	..	na	na	na	na
2008	no.				no.				no.				no.			
Average number of bedrooms per household	3.1	..	..	..	3.0	..	..	..	3.0	..	..	..	3.1	..	..	..
Average number of persons per household	3.4	..	..	..	3.4	..	..	..	3.4	..	..	..	2.5	..	..	..
<b>Average number of persons per bedroom</b>	1.1	..	..	..	1.1	..	..	..	1.1	..	..	..	0.8	..	..	..

RSE=Relative standard error.

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

(b) Includes people identified as being of both Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal origin.

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

(d) Difference between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous overcrowding rates is statistically significant.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002*, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2007-08*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

Table 9A.1.4

Table 9A.1.4 People aged 15 years or over: whether living in overcrowded households, by selected housing tenure, 2004-05 and 2008 (a) (b)

	Living in overcrowded households (c)				Not living in overcrowded households				Total				
	Estimate		RSE		Estimate		RSE		Estimate		RSE		
	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	
<b>2004-05</b>													
<b>Torres Strait Islander (d)</b>													
Owned with or without a mortgage	3.0	30.8	34.9	6.7	69.2	15.5	9.7	100.0	..				
Renter	5.6	27.6	16.4	14.6	72.4	6.3	20.1	100.0	..				
Other (e)	0.0	6.0	104.2	0.5	59.3	46.6	0.8	100.0	..				
<b>Total (f)</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>				
<b>Aboriginal</b>													
Owned with or without a mortgage	4.9	7.4	19.0	60.8	92.4	1.5	65.8	100.0	..				
Renter	58.4	30.6	4.1	131.1	68.8	1.8	190.5	100.0	..				
Other (e)	1.5	22.9	30.6	3.9	57.5	18.2	6.7	100.0	..				
<b>Total (f)</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>195.7</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>263.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>				
<b>Total Indigenous (g)</b>													
Owned with or without a mortgage	7.9	10.4	18.5	67.6	89.4	2.2	75.6	100.0	..				
Renter	63.9	30.4	3.8	145.6	69.2	1.7	210.6	100.0	..				
Other (e)	1.6	21.1	30.3	4.3	57.7	15.9	7.5	100.0	..				
<b>Total (f)</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>217.5</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>293.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>				
<b>2008</b>													
<b>Torres Strait Islander (d)</b>													
Owned with or without a mortgage	1.4	13.1	36.7	9.1	86.9	5.5	10.5	100.0	..				
Renter	5.2	22.8	17.0	17.5	77.2	5.0	22.7	100.0	..				
<b>Total (f)</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>				

Table 9A.1.4

**Table 9A.1.4 People aged 15 years or over: whether living in overcrowded households, by selected housing tenure, 2004-05 and 2008 (a) (b)**

	Living in overcrowded households (c)				Not living in overcrowded households				Total			
	Estimate		RSE		Estimate		RSE		Estimate		RSE	
	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%
<b>Aboriginal</b>												
Owned with or without a mortgage	11.5	13.4	14.4	14.4	74.0	86.6	2.2	2.2	85.5	100.0	100.0	..
Renter	62.8	31.2	4.9	4.9	138.5	68.8	2.2	2.2	201.3	100.0	100.0	..
Other (e)	0.6	12.2	34.7	34.7	4.3	87.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	100.0	100.0	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>216.8</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>291.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total Indigenous (g) (h)</b>												
Owned with or without a mortgage	12.8	13.4	13.6	13.6	83.1	86.6	2.1	2.1	96.0	100.0	100.0	..
Renter	68.0	30.4	4.8	4.8	156.0	69.6	2.1	2.1	224.0	100.0	100.0	..
Other (e)	0.7	13.3	33.2	33.2	4.5	86.7	5.1	5.1	5.2	100.0	100.0	..
<b>Total (f)</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>243.6</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>325.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous (h)</b>												
Owned with or without a mortgage	288.1	2.7	10.2	10.2	10,413.2	97.3	0.3	0.3	10,701.3	100.0	100.0	..
Renter	337.2	8.3	12.1	12.1	3,707.3	91.7	1.1	1.1	4,044.5	100.0	100.0	..
Other (e)	164.0	10.1	14.5	14.5	1,464.4	89.9	1.6	1.6	1,628.4	100.0	100.0	..
<b>Total (f)</b>	<b>789.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>15,584.9</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>16,374.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>

RSE=Relative standard error.

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

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



Table 9A.1.4

**Table 9A.1.4 People aged 15 years or over: whether living in overcrowded households, by selected housing tenure, 2004-05 and 2008 (a) (b)**

	Living in overcrowded households (c)			Not living in overcrowded households			Total		
	Estimate '000	Proportion %	RSE %	Estimate '000	Proportion %	RSE %	Estimate '000	Proportion %	RSE %

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

(d) Includes people identified as being of both Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal origin.

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

(f) Includes tenure type and not stated.

(g) Difference between 2004-05 and 2008 overcrowding rates is NOT statistically significant for any of the tenure categories.

(h) Difference between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous overcrowding rates is statistically significant for all tenure types, except 'Other'.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2007-08*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

Table 9A.1.5

Table 9A.1.5 People of all ages: whether living in overcrowded households, by selected housing tenure, 2008 (a), (b)

	Living in overcrowded households (c)				Not living in overcrowded households				Total			
	Estimate		RSE		Estimate		RSE		Estimate		RSE	
	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%	'000	%	%	%
<b>Indigenous (f)</b>												
Owned with or without a mortgage	20.1	13.7	12.7	126.6	126.6	86.3	2.0	146.7	100.0	..	..	..
Renter	120.5	33.2	4.5	242.9	242.9	66.8	2.2	363.4	100.0	..	..	..
Other (d)	1.3	17.8	33.2	5.9	5.9	82.2	7.2	7.1	100.0	..	..	..
<b>Total (e)</b>	<b>142.1</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>375.3</b>	<b>375.3</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>517.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous (f)</b>												
Owned with or without a mortgage	440.5	3.3	10.1	12896.0	12896.0	96.7	0.3	13336.5	100.0	..	..	..
Renter	499.7	9.7	10.2	4635.8	4635.8	90.3	1.1	5135.5	100.0	..	..	..
Other (d)	207.5	11.5	13.7	1602.3	1602.3	88.5	1.8	1809.8	100.0	..	..	..
<b>Total (e)</b>	<b>1147.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>19134.1</b>	<b>19134.1</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>20281.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

RSE Relative standard error.

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

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

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

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

(e) Includes tenure type not stated.

(f) Difference between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous overcrowding rates is statistically significant for all tenure types, except 'Other'.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2007-08*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

Table 9A.1.6

Table 9A.1.6 **Indigenous people 18 years and over who reported overcrowding as a stressor in the last 12 months, by remoteness areas, 2002, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)**

	<i>Reported overcrowding at home as a stressor</i>			<i>All persons</i>		
	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>RSE</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>2002</b>						
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Major cities	12.2	16.1	16.7	76.0	100.0	..
Inner regional	4.3	8.8	13.4	48.5	100.0	..
Outer regional	6.5	11.4	10.6	57.5	100.0	..
Total non-remote	23.0	12.7	9.8	182.1	100.0	..
Remote	5.2	24.5	18.8	21.2	100.0	..
Very remote	24.1	50.2	9.3	48.1	100.0	..
Total remote	29.3	42.3	8.4	69.3	100.0	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>251.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>2004-05</b>						
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Major cities	8.9	11.3	10.8	78.7	100.0	..
Inner regional	4.6	8.9	18.3	51.4	100.0	..
Outer regional	8.9	16.1	11.0	55.4	100.0	..
Total non-remote	22.4	12.1	7.4	185.5	100.0	..
Remote	3.5	15.8	25.2	22.1	100.0	..
Very remote	17.7	35.0	8.6	50.7	100.0	..
Total remote	21.2	29.2	8.2	72.8	100.0	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>258.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>2008</b>						
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Major cities	11.7	12.6	9.7	92.7	100.0	..
Inner regional	5.6	9.6	17.8	58.2	100.0	..
Outer regional	7.0	10.8	11.0	64.9	100.0	..
Total non-remote	24.3	11.3	6.9	215.8	100.0	..
Remote	3.9	14.5	12.5	27.0	100.0	..
Very remote	8.6	17.9	13.0	48.1	100.0	..
Total remote	12.6	16.7	9.8	75.1	100.0	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>290.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>..</b>

Table 9A.1.6 **Indigenous people 18 years and over who reported overcrowding as a stressor in the last 12 months, by remoteness areas, 2002, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)**

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002*, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Table 9A.2.1

**Table 9A.2.1 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 1000 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)
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	15.29	0.68	1.33	1.99	2.38	4.34
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.05	np	0.22	0.73	1.02	0.40
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.87	1.07	4.79	9.32	14.60	6.31
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	-	np	-	0.03
Whooping cough (A37)	0.31	-	np	np	np	0.11
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.16	-	-	np	-	0.04
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	-	-	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	-	np	np	-	0.02
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	-	np	0.26	np	-	0.10
Scabies (B86)	3.23	0.39	1.50	2.20	3.91	2.16
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.39	0.27	np	-	-	0.13
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.17	0.32	0.45	0.28	-	0.27
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	7.71	1.23	1.07	0.91	0.85	2.34
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	7.27	2.16	9.52	15.99	32.94	12.68
Asthma (J45)	5.96	0.75	1.12	1.81	2.04	2.40
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.13	0.11	0.46	0.56	2.04	0.62
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.12	0.11	0.46	0.52	1.87	0.58
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	-	np	np	-	np
<b>Other (f)</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	5.95	0.80	0.70	0.74	2.43	2.04
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.23	0.07
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.97	0.49	0.76	2.47	12.39	2.66

Table 9A.2.1

**Table 9A.2.1 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 1000 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)
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	0.42	0.09
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.45	1.20	0.63	0.36	0.81	1.67
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.76	0.63	1.18	2.33	15.22	3.53
Asthma (J45)	5.39	0.64	0.49	0.49	0.72	1.56
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.22	2.17	0.39
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.19	1.94	0.34
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	—	0.01	0.01	—	np	0.01
<b>Total</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	6.40	0.79	0.71	0.76	2.43	2.14
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.24	0.08
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.01	0.50	0.85	2.55	12.40	2.72
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	—	—	np	—
Whooping cough (A37)	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	—	—	—	np	np

Table 9A.2.1

**Table 9A.2.1 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 1000 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)
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.02	0.04	0.03	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	-	-	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.41	0.09
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.55	1.20	0.64	0.36	0.81	1.70
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.97	0.68	1.37	2.50	15.31	3.69
Asthma (J45)	5.42	0.65	0.51	0.51	0.72	1.57
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.23	2.17	0.39
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.19	1.93	0.35
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	0.01	0.01	-	np	0.01

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

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

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

(f) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and 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 for selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 1000 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)
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	13.69	1.22	1.59	2.22	6.33	4.70
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	np	np	0.11	np	np	0.12
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.59	1.36	4.72	9.12	18.24	6.51
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	np	-	-	np
Whooping cough (A37)	0.16	np	0.09	np	-	0.08
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.12	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)	2.98	1.05	2.16	3.05	4.10	2.62
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.43	0.42	0.36	np	-	0.27
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.20	0.70	0.76	0.84	np	0.58
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.92	2.36	2.42	2.73	3.97	3.41
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	6.82	2.90	8.83	15.42	24.70	11.34
Asthma (J45)	4.65	1.66	3.68	8.45	5.71	4.97
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.14	np	0.20	np	0.87	0.26
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.12	np	0.20	np	0.62	0.23
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other (f)</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	5.50	1.20	1.01	0.85	2.86	2.15
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.12	0.05
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.76	0.48	0.66	1.71	8.32	1.81

OVERCOMING INDIGENOUS  
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TABLES



Table 9A.2.2

**Table 9A.2.2 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 1000 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)
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	-	np	np	np
Whooping cough (A37)	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	-	np	np	0.00
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	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	0.11	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	0.50	0.11
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	3.69	1.79	0.81	0.43	0.90	1.47
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.41	0.58	1.09	2.05	10.96	2.68
Asthma (J45)	3.27	1.15	1.02	1.24	1.71	1.64
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.10	1.06	0.18
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.08	1.00	0.16
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
<b>Total</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	5.90	1.20	1.03	0.87	2.88	2.24
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.12	0.05
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.80	0.51	0.75	1.81	8.37	1.88
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	np	np	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	np	-	-	-

Table 9A.2.2

**Table 9A.2.2 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 1000 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)
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	–	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.15	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.13	0.08
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.03	0.02	0.01	–	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.16	0.50	0.12
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	3.80	1.81	0.85	0.46	0.92	1.51
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.62	0.66	1.27	2.23	11.04	2.84
Asthma (J45)	3.33	1.17	1.08	1.34	1.73	1.70
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.10	1.06	0.18
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.08	1.00	0.16
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

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

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

(f) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and 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 for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 1000 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)
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	14.51	0.94	1.46	2.11	4.66	4.57
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.04	np	0.16	0.40	0.72	0.25
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.73	1.21	4.76	9.22	16.71	6.42
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	np	np	-	0.02
Whooping cough (A37)	0.23	np	0.05	np	np	0.09
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.14	np	np	np	-	0.04
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	np	np	np	0.02
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	0.00	np	np	-	0.02
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.10	0.23	0.10	np	0.11
Scabies (B86)	3.11	0.71	1.84	2.64	4.02	2.40
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.41	0.35	0.21	np	-	0.20
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.18	0.51	0.61	0.57	np	0.43
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	6.83	1.78	1.76	1.86	2.65	2.94
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	7.05	2.52	9.17	15.69	28.18	11.92
Asthma (J45)	5.32	1.20	2.43	5.27	4.16	3.76
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.14	0.08	0.33	0.33	1.43	0.43
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.12	0.08	0.33	0.32	1.22	0.40
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.00	np	np	0.00	np
<b>Other (f)</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	5.73	0.99	0.86	0.80	2.67	2.10
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.17	0.06
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.87	0.48	0.71	2.09	10.14	2.20

Table 9A.2.3

**Table 9A.2.3 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 1000 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)
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	0.01	0.02	0.12	0.03
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.01	-
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	-	0.01	0.02	0.13	0.46	0.10
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	4.59	1.49	0.72	0.39	0.86	1.57
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.59	0.61	1.14	2.19	12.86	3.05
Asthma (J45)	4.36	0.89	0.76	0.87	1.27	1.61
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.16	1.56	0.27
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.14	1.42	0.24
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	0.02	0.01	0.01	-	0.01
<b>Total</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	6.15	0.99	0.87	0.81	2.68	2.19
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.17	0.06
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.91	0.51	0.80	2.18	10.18	2.26
Diphtheria (A36)	-	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	np	np	-	-	-

Table 9A.2.3

**Table 9A.2.3 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 1000 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)
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)	0.16	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.08
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.03	0.02	0.01	–	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.14	0.46	0.11
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	4.70	1.50	0.75	0.41	0.87	1.61
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.80	0.67	1.32	2.36	12.95	3.21
Asthma (J45)	4.40	0.90	0.80	0.92	1.28	1.65
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.16	1.56	0.27
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.14	1.42	0.25
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	–	0.02	0.01	0.01	–	0.01

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

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

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

(f) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and 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 for selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 1000 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)
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	17.49	0.86	1.20	1.40	3.58	4.85
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.00	np	0.19	0.40	np	0.25
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.94	1.27	6.11	10.59	23.43	8.34
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	0.09	-	-	0.04
Whooping cough (A37)	0.08	-	np	np	np	0.06
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.22	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	0.17	0.17	-	0.11
Scabies (B86)	3.45	0.52	2.15	2.53	2.44	2.32
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.50	0.24	0.14	np	-	0.19
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.12	0.28	0.27	0.43	-	0.24
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	8.36	1.75	1.11	1.33	1.79	2.84
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	7.85	2.87	9.76	15.48	27.99	12.44
Asthma (J45)	6.85	0.50	1.15	1.90	2.77	2.62
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.12	0.22	0.22	0.37	2.28	0.49
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.09	0.22	0.22	0.37	2.12	0.47
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	-	np	-	-	np
<b>Other (f)</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.22	0.87	0.76	0.80	2.36	2.33
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.18	0.06
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.90	0.50	0.74	2.45	12.62	2.66

Table 9A.2.4

**Table 9A.2.4 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 1000 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)
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	np	np	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.05	np	-	0.02	0.03	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.08	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	0.04	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	0.09	0.41	0.08
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.73	1.42	0.67	0.32	0.85	1.77
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.55	0.67	1.19	2.33	14.48	3.39
Asthma (J45)	5.67	0.60	0.49	0.49	0.72	1.61
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.20	2.32	0.40
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.17	2.12	0.36
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	0.01
<b>Total</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.72	0.87	0.77	0.80	2.37	2.43
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.18	0.07
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.95	0.53	0.86	2.55	12.68	2.74
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	-	np	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.05	np	-	0.02	0.03	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	np	np	-

Table 9A.2.4

**Table 9A.2.4 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 1000 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)
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03
Scabies (B86)	0.19	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.16	0.09
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.04	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.41	0.08
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.85	1.43	0.68	0.34	0.86	1.80
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.80	0.75	1.38	2.49	14.55	3.56
Asthma (J45)	5.73	0.59	0.51	0.51	0.73	1.63
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.20	2.32	0.40
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.17	2.12	0.36
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	-	0.01

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

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

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

(f) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and 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 for selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 1000 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)
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	15.72	1.42	1.48	2.57	5.61	5.12
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	np	np	0.09	0.34	np	0.17
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.58	1.60	5.69	11.48	17.31	7.27
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	0.21	-	0.12
Scabies (B86)	3.04	0.99	2.12	3.22	4.18	2.69
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.62	0.45	0.36	np	-	0.31
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.18	0.34	1.01	0.80	1.07	0.70
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	6.41	2.79	2.80	2.36	2.63	3.38
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	6.75	2.92	8.72	13.63	26.98	11.19
Asthma (J45)	4.25	1.51	4.46	8.21	5.73	5.00
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.19	0.13	0.15	0.24	0.60	0.25
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.19	0.13	0.15	0.24	0.60	0.25
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	-	np	-	-	np
<b>Other (f)</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	6.99	1.27	1.09	0.89	3.05	2.52
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.05
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.71	0.54	0.65	1.78	8.55	1.85

Table 9A.2.5

**Table 9A.2.5 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 1000 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)
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	-	np	-	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.05	np	0.01	0.02	0.04	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	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	0.13	0.03
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	-	0.01	-	-	0.01	-
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	-	0.01	0.03	0.16	0.51	0.11
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	3.85	1.96	0.84	0.46	0.94	1.54
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.28	0.67	1.16	1.94	10.81	2.64
Asthma (J45)	3.39	1.12	1.00	1.20	1.67	1.64
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.11	1.18	0.19
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.09	1.14	0.18
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
<b>Total</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.41	1.27	1.10	0.92	3.06	2.61
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.05
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.76	0.58	0.77	1.91	8.60	1.94
Diphtheria (A36)	-	np	np	np	-	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.05	np	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.03
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	np	-	np	-

Table 9A.2.5

Table 9A.2.5 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 1000 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)
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.16	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.16	0.09
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.17	0.51	0.12
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	3.97	1.99	0.88	0.48	0.95	1.59
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.49	0.75	1.34	2.10	10.91	2.80
Asthma (J45)	3.43	1.13	1.08	1.30	1.69	1.70
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.12	1.18	0.20
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.09	1.14	0.18
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

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

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

(f) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and 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 for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 1000 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)
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	16.63	1.13	1.34	2.01	4.75	5.01
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	np	0.09	0.14	0.37	0.34	0.21
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.77	1.43	5.90	11.05	19.90	7.70
Diphtheria (A36)	0.03	np	0.06	-	-	0.03
Whooping cough (A37)	0.08	-	0.04	0.08	np	0.07
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.19	np	np	-	-	0.05
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.08	0.06	0.05	np	-	0.05
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.08	0.18	0.19	-	0.12
Scabies (B86)	3.25	0.75	2.13	2.89	3.44	2.53
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.56	0.34	0.25	0.08	-	0.25
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.15	0.31	0.65	0.62	0.62	0.49
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	7.41	2.26	1.98	1.87	2.27	3.13
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	7.31	2.90	9.22	14.51	27.40	11.77
Asthma (J45)	5.58	0.99	2.85	5.18	4.48	3.88
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.30	1.31	0.35
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.14	0.18	0.18	0.30	1.24	0.34
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	-	np	-	-	np
<b>Other (f)</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.11	1.06	0.92	0.85	2.74	2.43
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.13	0.06
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.81	0.52	0.69	2.11	10.38	2.21

Table 9A.2.6

**Table 9A.2.6 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 1000 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)
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	0.14	0.03
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	0.46	0.09
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	4.81	1.68	0.75	0.39	0.90	1.66
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.42	0.67	1.18	2.13	12.46	2.97
Asthma (J45)	4.56	0.85	0.75	0.85	1.24	1.64
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.16	1.69	0.28
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.13	1.58	0.26
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
<b>Total</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.57	1.06	0.93	0.86	2.75	2.53
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.13	0.06
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.86	0.55	0.81	2.23	10.43	2.30
Diphtheria (A36)	—	np	—	—	np	—
Whooping cough (A37)	0.05	0.00	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	—	—

Table 9A.2.6

**Table 9A.2.6 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 1000 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)
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.18	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.16	0.09
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.04	0.02	0.01	-	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.13	0.46	0.10
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	4.94	1.70	0.78	0.41	0.91	1.70
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.65	0.75	1.36	2.30	12.55	3.14
Asthma (J45)	4.61	0.86	0.79	0.90	1.26	1.68
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.16	1.69	0.29
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.13	1.58	0.26
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

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

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

(f) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and 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 for selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 1000 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)
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	16.05	0.84	0.93	1.81	2.80	4.48
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.11	np	0.36	0.45	1.71	0.41
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.86	1.55	4.41	10.04	19.10	6.85
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	np	np	-	np
Whooping cough (A37)	0.13	-	-	-	np	0.06
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.14	np	np	-	-	0.04
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	-	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	-	-	np	-	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.00	np	0.22	np	np	0.15
Scabies (B86)	3.93	0.25	1.71	2.70	3.42	2.37
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.50	0.35	0.17	np	-	0.21
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.12	0.21	0.17	0.51	np	0.25
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	6.81	1.81	1.18	0.99	1.86	2.42
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	7.27	2.89	7.61	14.43	29.66	11.60
Asthma (J45)	5.84	0.76	1.13	1.11	3.11	2.24
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.16	0.16	0.25	0.60	2.64	0.70
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.14	0.16	0.25	0.60	1.86	0.60
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	np	-	-	np
<b>Other (f)</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.72	0.92	0.74	0.82	2.95	2.50
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.22	0.07
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.83	0.51	0.71	2.54	12.40	2.62

Table 9A.2.7

**Table 9A.2.7 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 1000 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)
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	0.05	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	0.44	0.09
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.02	1.47	0.67	0.34	0.79	1.61
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.15	0.56	0.97	2.14	14.33	3.15
Asthma (J45)	5.51	0.58	0.46	0.43	0.65	1.53
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.23	2.57	0.45
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.20	2.36	0.41
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	—	np	0.01	0.01	np	0.01
<b>Total</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	8.12	0.91	0.74	0.83	2.95	2.58
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.23	0.07
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.88	0.55	0.80	2.64	12.44	2.69
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	np	np	np	—
Whooping cough (A37)	0.05	—	—	0.01	0.04	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.01	—	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	—	—	0.00	np	np



Table 9A.2.7

**Table 9A.2.7 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 1000 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)
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	–	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.03
Scabies (B86)	0.21	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.17	0.10
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.04	0.02	–	–	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.44	0.09
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.10	1.48	0.68	0.34	0.79	1.64
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.40	0.64	1.12	2.30	14.42	3.31
Asthma (J45)	5.52	0.58	0.48	0.44	0.67	1.54
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.24	2.57	0.45
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.21	2.36	0.41
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	–	–	0.01	0.01	np	0.01

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

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

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

(f) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and 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

**Table 9A.2.8 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 1000 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)
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	14.68	1.29	1.63	2.28	4.53	4.72
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.06	np	np	0.26	np	0.13
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.83	1.62	5.28	11.59	18.93	7.36
Diphtheria (A36)	-	np	np	-	np	np
Whooping cough (A37)	0.08	np	np	np	np	0.08
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.20	np	-	-	-	0.05
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	-	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	np	np	-	-	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	-	np	0.09	np	np	0.08
Scabies (B86)	3.83	1.23	2.15	3.53	3.51	2.87
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.47	0.43	0.31	0.20	-	0.29
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.12	0.26	0.96	1.28	0.57	0.71
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	6.08	3.06	2.27	2.25	2.04	3.10
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	6.42	2.05	7.93	14.01	24.03	10.40
Asthma (J45)	3.71	1.55	4.31	6.71	4.08	4.29
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.13	np	0.18	0.23	1.02	0.29
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.13	np	0.16	0.20	1.02	0.28
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other (f)</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.36	1.31	1.06	0.93	3.76	2.67
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.11	0.05
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.67	0.46	0.62	1.70	8.45	1.79

OVERCOMING INDIGENOUS  
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TABLES

Table 9A.2.8

**Table 9A.2.8 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 1000 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)
Diphtheria (A36)	-	-	np	-	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.04	-	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	0.00	-	-	-	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	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	0.13	0.03
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.13	0.51	0.11
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	3.36	2.06	0.84	0.42	0.86	1.43
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	1.85	0.55	0.94	1.82	10.11	2.35
Asthma (J45)	3.41	0.99	0.91	1.08	1.56	1.55
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.13	1.28	0.22
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.11	1.21	0.20
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
<b>Total</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.71	1.31	1.07	0.95	3.77	2.75
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.11	0.05
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.73	0.50	0.73	1.84	8.51	1.88
Diphtheria (A36)	-	np	np	-	-	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	np	np	np

Table 9A.2.8

**Table 9A.2.8 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 1000 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)
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	–	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Scabies (B86)	0.20	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.15	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	0.15	0.51	0.12
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	3.49	2.09	0.87	0.45	0.87	1.48
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.07	0.60	1.11	1.99	10.20	2.50
Asthma (J45)	3.43	1.01	0.99	1.16	1.58	1.60
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.13	1.27	0.22
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.11	1.21	0.20
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

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

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

(f) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and 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 for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 1000 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)
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	15.38	1.06	1.29	2.05	3.80	4.62
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.08	np	0.20	0.35	0.85	0.26
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.85	1.58	4.86	10.85	19.00	7.10
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	np	np	np	0.02
Whooping cough (A37)	0.10	np	np	np	np	0.07
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.17	0.06	np	-	-	0.04
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	-	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	np	np	np	-	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.00	0.07	0.15	0.11	np	0.11
Scabies (B86)	3.88	0.73	1.93	3.13	3.47	2.63
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.49	0.39	0.24	0.12	-	0.25
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.12	0.23	0.57	0.91	0.46	0.49
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	6.45	2.42	1.74	1.64	1.97	2.77
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	6.85	2.47	7.78	14.21	26.40	10.91
Asthma (J45)	4.80	1.15	2.77	4.03	3.67	3.32
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.15	0.11	0.21	0.41	1.70	0.47
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.13	0.11	0.20	0.40	1.38	0.42
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	np	np	np	-	-	np
<b>Other (f)</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.55	1.11	0.90	0.87	3.40	2.59
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.16	0.06
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.75	0.49	0.67	2.12	10.23	2.17

Table 9A.2.9

**Table 9A.2.9 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 1000 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)
Diphtheria (A36)	—	np	np	np	—	—
Whooping cough (A37)	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.05	0.04	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	0.02	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.14	0.03
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.01	0.01	—	—	0.01	—
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.11	0.48	0.10
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	4.21	1.76	0.75	0.38	0.83	1.52
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.01	0.55	0.96	1.98	12.01	2.71
Asthma (J45)	4.49	0.78	0.69	0.76	1.15	1.55
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.18	1.86	0.32
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.16	1.73	0.29
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
<b>Total</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	7.92	1.11	0.91	0.89	3.40	2.67
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.16	0.06
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.80	0.53	0.77	2.24	10.28	2.25
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	—	np	—	—
Whooping cough (A37)	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	—	—	np	np	0.00

Table 9A.2.9

**Table 9A.2.9 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 1000 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)
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	–	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.21	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.16	0.10
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.03	0.02	0.01	–	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.13	0.48	0.10
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	4.32	1.78	0.78	0.40	0.83	1.56
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.24	0.62	1.12	2.14	12.10	2.86
Asthma (J45)	4.50	0.79	0.74	0.80	1.17	1.58
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.18	1.86	0.32
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.16	1.73	0.30
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	–	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

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

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

(f) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and 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

**Table 9A.2.10 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	15.76	0.97	1.16	2.22	4.92	4.83
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.08	np	0.17	0.36	np	0.18
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	2.31	1.18	4.74	11.11	21.04	7.52
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	0.08	np	-	0.05
Whooping cough (A37)	0.16	-	np	-	-	0.04
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.19	np	-	-	-	0.04
Trachoma (A71)	-	-	-	np	-	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	np	np	-	-	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	-	np	0.11	0.15	-	0.07
Scabies (B86)	4.02	0.45	1.97	2.85	2.54	2.50
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.53	0.30	0.11	np	0.00	0.20
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.06	0.37	0.43	0.39	0.75	0.35
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	8.96	1.70	1.01	1.18	1.79	2.88
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	7.75	2.54	8.86	15.85	27.16	12.12
Asthma (J45)	6.26	0.75	1.38	1.12	2.39	2.37
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.19	0.10	0.34	0.70	2.24	0.66
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.17	0.10	0.31	0.70	1.94	0.59
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	-	-	-	np	np
<b>Other (f)</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	5.34	0.83	0.74	0.84	3.26	2.04
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.12	0.07	0.06	0.16	0.07
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.97	0.53	0.80	2.60	13.47	2.83



Table 9A.2.10

**Table 9A.2.10 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Diphtheria (A36)	—	—	—	—	np	—
Whooping cough (A37)	0.04	np	—	0.01	0.02	0.01
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.06	0.03	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	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.14	0.04
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.01	0.01	—	—	0.01	—
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.12	0.47	0.09
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.98	1.39	0.69	0.38	0.83	1.81
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.64	0.58	1.13	2.31	15.83	3.53
Asthma (J45)	5.91	0.51	0.46	0.45	0.65	1.60
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.24	2.62	0.46
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.21	2.45	0.42
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	np	0.01
<b>Total</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	5.84	0.83	0.75	0.85	3.27	2.14
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.02	0.12	0.07	0.06	0.16	0.07
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.03	0.55	0.89	2.71	13.52	2.91
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	—	np	np	—
Whooping cough (A37)	0.04	np	—	0.01	0.02	0.01
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	0.00	0.00	np	—	np

Table 9A.2.10

**Table 9A.2.10 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	–	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.21	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.15	0.10
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.03	0.02	–	–	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.47	0.10
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	6.12	1.40	0.70	0.39	0.83	1.84
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.89	0.64	1.30	2.49	15.90	3.69
Asthma (J45)	5.92	0.52	0.48	0.46	0.66	1.61
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.09	0.07	0.12	0.25	2.61	0.46
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.22	2.45	0.43
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	np	0.01

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

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

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

(f) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and 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.2.11

**Table 9A.2.11 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	13.54	1.87	1.70	3.40	8.25	5.47
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	np	np	0.35	np	np	0.16
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.82	1.26	4.48	10.36	18.91	6.90
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	np	np	-	0.02
Whooping cough (A37)	0.25	np	np	np	-	0.07
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.10	np	np	-	-	0.04
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	np	np	-	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	np	-	-	-	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	np	np	0.20	-	0.07
Scabies (B86)	3.79	1.17	2.40	3.12	2.53	2.70
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.69	0.35	0.23	np	-	0.27
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.07	0.35	0.61	0.89	0.66	0.55
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	6.57	3.23	2.53	1.89	2.31	3.29
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	6.47	2.14	7.75	14.77	23.86	10.57
Asthma (J45)	4.09	1.96	4.42	7.33	4.18	4.65
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.18	np	0.12	0.33	0.66	0.25
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.18	np	0.12	0.33	0.66	0.25
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	-	np	-	-	np
<b>Other (f)</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	4.93	1.19	1.13	0.97	4.03	2.21
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.05
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.74	0.47	0.68	1.84	8.95	1.91

Table 9A.2.11

**Table 9A.2.11 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Diphtheria (A36)	-	-	-	-	np	np
Whooping cough (A37)	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.06	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	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Scabies (B86)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.12	0.03
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.13	0.54	0.11
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	4.14	1.99	0.91	0.46	0.96	1.61
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.32	0.60	1.10	2.06	11.34	2.70
Asthma (J45)	3.51	1.02	1.03	1.12	1.64	1.63
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.14	1.39	0.23
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.12	1.33	0.21
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
<b>Total</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	5.34	1.21	1.14	1.01	4.06	2.31
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.05
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.79	0.49	0.77	1.96	9.01	1.99
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	np	np	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	np	np	np	0.00

Table 9A.2.11

**Table 9A.2.11 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	–	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Scabies (B86)	0.20	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.14	0.10
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.04	0.02	0.01	–	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.14	0.54	0.12
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	4.25	2.03	0.95	0.48	0.97	1.66
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.52	0.66	1.26	2.24	11.42	2.85
Asthma (J45)	3.53	1.06	1.11	1.20	1.65	1.68
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.08	0.04	0.05	0.15	1.39	0.23
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.12	1.32	0.22
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	–	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

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

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

(f) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and 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.2.12

**Table 9A.2.12 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	14.68	1.41	1.44	2.83	6.84	5.22
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.05	0.05	0.26	0.23	np	0.17
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	2.07	1.22	4.61	10.72	19.82	7.18
Diphtheria (A36)	0.03	np	0.04	np	-	0.03
Whooping cough (A37)	0.20	np	np	np	-	0.05
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.14	np	np	0.00	-	0.04
Trachoma (A71)	np	0.00	np	np	-	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	np	np	-	-	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	np	0.07	0.17	-	0.07
Scabies (B86)	3.91	0.81	2.19	2.99	2.53	2.60
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.61	0.32	0.17	np	-	0.23
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.06	0.36	0.52	0.65	0.70	0.46
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	7.79	2.45	1.79	1.55	2.09	3.10
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	7.12	2.35	8.29	15.28	25.26	11.28
Asthma (J45)	5.20	1.34	2.94	4.36	3.42	3.57
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.18	0.07	0.22	0.51	1.33	0.42
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.17	0.07	0.21	0.51	1.20	0.40
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	-	np	-	np	np
<b>Other (f)</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	5.14	1.00	0.94	0.90	3.68	2.13
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.12	0.06
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.86	0.50	0.74	2.22	11.00	2.33

Table 9A.2.12

**Table 9A.2.12 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Diphtheria (A36)	—	—	—	np	np	—
Whooping cough (A37)	0.04	—	—	0.01	0.02	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	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	0.02	0.02	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.13	0.03
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	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)	5.08	1.68	0.80	0.42	0.90	1.72
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.49	0.59	1.11	2.19	13.37	3.07
Asthma (J45)	4.74	0.76	0.74	0.78	1.19	1.63
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.19	1.95	0.33
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.16	1.84	0.31
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	—	0.01
<b>Total</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09)	5.59	1.02	0.95	0.93	3.70	2.23
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.12	0.06
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.92	0.52	0.83	2.34	11.05	2.41
Diphtheria (A36)	—	np	—	—	np	—
Whooping cough (A37)	0.05	—	—	0.01	0.02	0.02
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	np	np	np	0.00

Table 9A.2.12

**Table 9A.2.12 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	–	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.21	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.14	0.10
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.13	0.51	0.11
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.21	1.71	0.83	0.44	0.91	1.76
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.71	0.65	1.28	2.37	13.45	3.23
Asthma (J45)	4.76	0.78	0.80	0.83	1.21	1.66
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.20	1.94	0.33
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.17	1.83	0.31
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	–	0.01	0.01	0.01	–	0.01

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

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

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

(f) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and 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.2.13

**Table 9A.2.13 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09) (f) (g)	12.79	1.74	3.69	6.73	15.40	7.64
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	np	np	0.21	0.44	np	0.20
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	2.76	1.10	4.83	11.86	21.24	7.81
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	np	np	-	np
Whooping cough (A37)	0.65	np	np	-	np	0.16
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.28	-	np	-	-	0.07
Trachoma (A71)	np	-	-	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	-	0.17	np	np	0.08
Scabies (B86)	3.31	0.42	1.25	3.00	2.42	2.06
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.47	0.42	np	-	-	0.17
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.05	0.23	0.32	0.26	np	0.24
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	8.75	1.63	0.95	1.31	1.85	2.77
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	7.51	2.23	7.76	15.30	28.80	11.97
Asthma (J45)	6.87	0.76	1.34	1.46	1.71	2.47
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.24	0.23	0.39	0.85	4.13	0.95
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.24	0.23	0.39	0.85	3.99	0.92
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	-	-	np	-	np
<b>Other (h)</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09) (f) (g)	4.54	2.16	2.46	3.38	12.05	4.26
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.16	0.06
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.01	0.53	0.79	2.71	14.07	2.93

Table 9A.2.13

**Table 9A.2.13 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Diphtheria (A36)	-	-	np	np	np	np
Whooping cough (A37)	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.06
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	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	0.03	0.03	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.16	0.04
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.01	np	-	-	-	-
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.10	0.43	0.08
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.20	1.44	0.73	0.36	0.78	1.64
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.57	0.65	1.14	2.33	15.52	3.49
Asthma (J45)	5.72	0.48	0.39	0.39	0.59	1.50
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.24	2.89	0.49
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.21	2.68	0.45
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	-	0.01	0.01	np	0.01
<b>Total</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09) (f) (g)	4.93	2.14	2.49	3.42	12.07	4.36
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.16	0.07
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.09	0.55	0.89	2.83	14.11	3.02
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	np	np	np	-
Whooping cough (A37)	0.21	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.06
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.06	0.04	0.01	-	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	-	np	np	0.00

Table 9A.2.13

**Table 9A.2.13 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
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	0.03	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.18	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.17	0.09
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.03	0.02	–	–	–	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.43	0.09
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	5.36	1.45	0.73	0.37	0.78	1.68
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.80	0.70	1.29	2.51	15.59	3.64
Asthma (J45)	5.77	0.49	0.41	0.41	0.60	1.53
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.25	2.90	0.50
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.09	0.06	0.10	0.22	2.69	0.46
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	–	–	0.01	0.01	np	0.01

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

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

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

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

Table 9A.2.13

**Table 9A.2.13 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for males (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
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(g) For persons aged less than 15 years changes to coding standards in the ICD-10-AM removed the requirement to assume infectious origin for gastroenteritis in persons under 15. Due to this change, it is assumed that there would be a movement of children from A09 into A09.9 and/or K52.9. However, the decrease is also partly due to an actual decline in separations for intestinal infections diseases (mostly for those coded to A03 'Shigellosis' and A08 'Viral and other intestinal infections'). The decline is evident for both Indigenous and other children, however the decline is greater for Indigenous children which lends some weight to the conclusion that to some extent, there has been an actual decline between 2007-08 and 2008-09.

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

– Nil or rounded to zero. **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 for selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09) (f) (g)	10.56	4.07	6.08	9.01	20.46	9.30
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	np	np	0.21	0.26	np	0.15
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	2.60	1.29	4.57	11.34	17.15	7.01
Diphtheria (A36)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough (A37)	1.04	np	0.09	np	np	0.27
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.16	-	np	np	-	0.05
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	-	-	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	-	np	np	-	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.22	0.14	0.16	np	0.12
Scabies (B86)	2.75	1.09	1.68	2.99	2.45	2.23
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.63	0.40	0.16	np	0.00	0.24
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	np	0.40	0.77	0.87	0.53	0.58
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	6.27	3.43	2.59	2.33	2.56	3.33
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	6.33	2.30	7.39	16.11	28.13	11.30
Asthma (J45)	4.37	1.39	3.71	6.12	4.26	4.16
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.17	np	0.11	0.32	0.96	0.28
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.17	np	0.11	0.32	0.96	0.28
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	np	np	np	-	np
<b>Other (h)</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09) (f) (g)	4.25	3.63	4.20	4.45	15.04	5.45
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.05
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.84	0.47	0.72	1.81	9.36	1.99

Table 9A.2.14

**Table 9A.2.14 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Diphtheria (A36)	—	—	—	—	np	np
Whooping cough (A37)	0.21	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.06
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
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	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Scabies (B86)	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.03
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.01	—	—	—	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.13	0.52	0.11
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	3.62	2.09	0.88	0.45	0.89	1.49
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.25	0.68	1.17	2.05	11.59	2.75
Asthma (J45)	3.55	0.92	0.90	1.09	1.56	1.56
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.15	1.56	0.25
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.12	1.48	0.23
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
<b>Total</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09) (f) (g)	4.55	3.65	4.24	4.52	15.08	5.55
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.05
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.93	0.50	0.81	1.95	9.41	2.08
Diphtheria (A36)	—	—	—	—	np	np
Whooping cough (A37)	0.25	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.07
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	—	—	np	—

Table 9A.2.14

**Table 9A.2.14 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Scabies (B86)	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.14	0.08
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.04	0.02	0.01	-	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.14	0.52	0.12
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	3.75	2.14	0.92	0.47	0.90	1.55
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.44	0.74	1.32	2.26	11.70	2.90
Asthma (J45)	3.59	0.94	0.97	1.17	1.58	1.61
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.15	1.55	0.25
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.12	1.48	0.24
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

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

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

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

Table 9A.2.14

**Table 9A.2.14 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for females (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
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(g) For persons aged less than 15 years changes to coding standards in the ICD-10-AM removed the requirement to assume infectious origin for gastroenteritis in persons under 15. Due to this change, it is assumed that there would be a movement of children from A09 into A09.9 and/or K52.9. However, the decrease is also partly due to an actual decline in separations for intestinal infections diseases (mostly for those coded to A03 'Shigellosis' and A08 'Viral and other intestinal infections'). The decline is evident for both Indigenous and other children, however the decline is greater for Indigenous children which lends some weight to the conclusion that to some extent, there has been an actual decline between 2007-08 and 2008-09.

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

- Nil or rounded to zero. **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 for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09) (f) (g)	11.70	2.88	4.91	7.93	18.29	8.53
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.03	np	0.21	0.35	np	0.17
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	2.68	1.19	4.70	11.59	18.90	7.36
Diphtheria (A36)	np	-	-	np	-	np
Whooping cough (A37)	0.84	np	0.07	np	np	0.22
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.22	-	np	np	-	0.06
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	-	-	np	0.02
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	-	-	np	np	-	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	np	0.11	0.15	0.11	np	0.10
Scabies (B86)	3.04	0.75	1.47	3.00	2.44	2.16
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.55	0.41	0.11	np	-	0.20
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.05	0.31	0.55	0.58	0.49	0.42
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	7.53	2.51	1.79	1.85	2.26	3.07
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	6.94	2.27	7.57	15.73	28.41	11.58
Asthma (J45)	5.65	1.07	2.55	3.90	3.17	3.38
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.21	0.15	0.25	0.57	2.32	0.57
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.21	0.15	0.25	0.57	2.26	0.56
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	-	np	np	np	-	0.01
<b>Other (h)</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09) (f) (g)	4.40	2.87	3.33	3.92	13.69	4.87
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.12	0.06
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	0.93	0.50	0.76	2.25	11.50	2.42

Table 9A.2.15

**Table 9A.2.15 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Diphtheria (A36)	—	—	np	np	np	—
Whooping cough (A37)	0.20	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.06
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	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	0.02	0.01
Scabies (B86)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.14	0.03
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.01	—	—	—	0.01	—
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.12	0.48	0.10
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	4.43	1.76	0.80	0.40	0.84	1.57
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.42	0.66	1.16	2.19	13.37	3.08
Asthma (J45)	4.67	0.69	0.65	0.75	1.12	1.54
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.19	2.16	0.36
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.17	2.03	0.33
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	—	0.01
<b>Total</b>						
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00-A09) (f) (g)	4.74	2.87	3.37	3.97	13.71	4.97
Tuberculosis (A15-A19)	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.12	0.06
Bacterial disease (A20-A49)	1.01	0.52	0.85	2.38	11.55	2.50
Diphtheria (A36)	np	—	np	np	np	—
Whooping cough (A37)	0.23	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.07
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	np	np	—	np	—	—

Table 9A.2.15

**Table 9A.2.15 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	–	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)	0.16	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.15	0.08
Acute rheumatic fever (I00-I02)	0.03	0.02	0.01	–	0.01	0.01
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05-I09)	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.12	0.48	0.10
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00-J06)	4.58	1.78	0.83	0.42	0.85	1.62
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	2.63	0.72	1.31	2.38	13.47	3.23
Asthma (J45)	4.71	0.71	0.69	0.79	1.13	1.58
Lung disease due to external agents (J60-J70)	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.20	2.16	0.36
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.17	2.03	0.34
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	–	0.01	0.01	0.01	–	0.01

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

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

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

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

Table 9A.2.15

**Table 9A.2.15 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases for persons (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	All ages (e)
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(g) For persons aged less than 15 years changes to coding standards in the ICD-10-AM removed the requirement to assume infectious origin for gastroenteritis in persons under 15. Due to this change, it is assumed that there would be a movement of children from A09 into A09.9 and/or K52.9. However, the decrease is also partly due to an actual decline in separations for intestinal infections diseases (mostly for those coded to A03 'Shigellosis' and A08 'Viral and other intestinal infections'). The decline is evident for both Indigenous and other children, however the decline is greater for Indigenous children which lends some weight to the conclusion that to some extent, there has been an actual decline between 2007-08 and 2008-09.

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

– Nil or rounded to zero. **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 for selected types of environmentally based diseases, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, by remoteness, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT</i>
	<i>Number</i>			
<b>Indigenous</b>				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A09)	788	1 284	1 955	4 029
Tuberculosis (A15–A19)	5	26	34	65
Bacterial disease (A20–A49)	502	857	1 047	2 411
Diphtheria (A36)	–	–	np	4
Whooping cough (A37)	53	79	43	175
Meningococcal infection (A39)	6	30	11	47
Trachoma (A71)	–	np	np	6
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	np	–	4
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	6	np	35	44
Scabies (B86)	108	305	684	1 102
Acute rheumatic fever (I00–I02)	7	48	107	162
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05–I09)	19	45	102	166
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00–J06)	379	938	767	2 084
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	603	1 424	2 131	4 165
Asthma (J45)	502	877	467	1 849
Lung disease due to external agents (J60–J70)	61	57	48	167
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	60	57	48	166
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	–	np	np	5
<b>Other (e)</b>				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A09)	69 609	29 305	1 679	100 626
Tuberculosis (A15–A19)	982	136	27	1 146
Bacterial disease (A20–A49)	36 277	14 723	772	51 802
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	–	5
Whooping cough (A37)	800	356	28	1 186
Meningococcal infection (A39)	259	119	13	391
Trachoma (A71)	6	np	–	8
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	128	63	–	192
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	211	57	np	273
Scabies (B86)	457	168	21	649
Acute rheumatic fever (I00–I02)	55	26	9	90
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05–I09)	1 368	673	24	2 065
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00–J06)	19 292	10 311	928	30 538
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	42 179	21 396	1 325	64 929
Asthma (J45)	20 904	8 485	679	30 077
Lung disease due to external agents (J60–J70)	6 274	1 399	43	7 719

Table 9A.2.16

**Table 9A.2.16 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, by remoteness, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT</i>
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	5 902	1 232	20	7 156
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	103	32	np	136
<b>Number per 1000 (f)</b>				
<b>Indigenous</b>				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A09)	6.16	7.85	13.73	7.64
Tuberculosis (A15–A19)	0.04	0.16	0.41	0.20
Bacterial disease (A20–A49)	5.28	6.72	12.12	7.81
Diphtheria (A36)	–	–	np	np
Whooping cough (A37)	0.18	0.28	0.19	0.16
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.07
Trachoma (A71)	–	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.02	np	–	–
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.04	np	0.30	0.08
Scabies (B86)	0.74	1.56	5.12	2.06
Acute rheumatic fever (I00–I02)	0.03	0.15	0.54	0.17
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05–I09)	0.21	0.34	0.89	0.24
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00–J06)	1.73	3.48	4.63	2.77
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	5.68	10.57	21.42	11.97
Asthma (J45)	2.71	4.00	3.78	2.47
Lung disease due to external agents (J60–J70)	0.72	0.53	0.58	0.95
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.69	0.53	0.58	0.92
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	–	np	np	np
<b>Other (f)</b>				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A09)	5.06	5.30	5.05	4.26
Tuberculosis (A15–A19)	0.07	0.02	0.08	0.06
Bacterial disease (A20–A49)	2.61	2.44	2.38	2.93
Diphtheria (A36)	np	np	–	np
Whooping cough (A37)	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.06
Meningococcal infection (A39)	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02
Trachoma (A71)	–	–	–	–
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	0.01	0.01	–	0.01
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	0.02	0.01	np	0.02
Scabies (B86)	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.04
Acute rheumatic fever (I00–I02)	–	–	0.03	–
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05–I09)	0.10	0.11	0.07	0.08
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00–J06)	1.46	2.03	2.73	1.64
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	3.07	3.63	4.04	3.49

**Table 9A.2.16 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, by remoteness, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT</i>
Asthma (J45)	1.59	1.62	1.96	1.50
Lung disease due to external agents (J60–J70)	0.45	0.23	0.14	0.49
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	0.43	0.20	0.07	0.45
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	0.01	0.01	np	0.01
<b>Rate ratio (g)</b>				
Intestinal infectious diseases (A00–A09)	1.22	1.48	2.72	1.79
Tuberculosis (A15–A19)	0.54	6.66	5.15	3.08
Bacterial disease (A20–A49)	2.02	2.76	5.09	2.66
Diphtheria (A36)	–	–	np	np
Whooping cough (A37)	2.99	4.25	2.43	2.91
Meningococcal infection (A39)	1.02	3.90	1.49	3.28
Trachoma (A71)	–	np	np	np
Acute hepatitis A (B15)	np	np	–	np
Acute hepatitis B (B16)	2.81	np	np	4.68
Scabies (B86)	22.21	53.25	81.58	57.24
Acute rheumatic fever (I00–I02)	7.52	30.16	19.83	np
Chronic rheumatic heart diseases (I05–I09)	2.16	3.21	12.09	2.82
Acute upper respiratory infections (J00–J06)	1.18	1.71	1.70	1.68
Influenza and pneumonia (J10–J18)	1.85	2.92	5.30	3.43
Asthma (J45)	1.70	2.47	1.93	1.64
Lung disease due to external agents (J60–J70)	1.59	2.29	4.08	1.94
Pneumonitis due to solids and liquids (J69)	1.62	2.60	8.25	2.03
Toxic effects of metals (T56)	–	np	np	np

- (a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.
- (b) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). Any diagnosis was used to select the infectious diseases (ICD-10-AM codes A00-B99), principal diagnosis was used to select the other conditions.
- (c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.
- (d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.
- (e) 'Other' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.
- (f) Rates per 1000 population are calculated using ABS Estimated Resident Population by remoteness classification from the 2006 Census (as at 30 June 2006). Rates were directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian population.

**Table 9A.2.16 Hospitalisation rates for selected types of environmentally based diseases, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, by remoteness, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT</i>
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(g) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.

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

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished)



Table 9A.2.17

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)**

	<i>Indigenous (e)</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous (f)</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
NSW	75.7	51.1	61.9	33.3	26.7	29.5	33.5	26.8	29.6
Qld	96.6	65.9	79.5	30.2	24.6	27.0	30.7	25.0	27.5
SA	113.4	126.9	120.9	38.0	32.2	34.6	38.3	32.5	34.9
WA	136.7	114.3	124.3	25.8	20.3	22.7	26.9	21.2	23.7
NT	241.2	170.5	201.6	32.0	19.6	26.0	70.2	54.7	62.5

(a) See table 9A.2.18 for International Classification of Diseases-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.

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

Table 9A.2.18

**Table 9A.2.18 Deaths from diseases associated with poor environmental health, age standardised death rates, by State/Territory, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

	Indigenous (j)			Non-Indigenous (k)(l)			Total (m)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
NSW	57.2	38.2	46.6	29.7	23.4	26.1	30.1	23.7	26.5
Qld	67.2	52.8	59.1	26.8	22.2	24.2	27.7	22.8	25.0
WA	145.4	141.4	127.3	21.8	18.6	20.0	23.2	19.6	21.2
SA	np	111.4	105.2	29.3	25.6	27.1	29.9	26.1	27.7
NT	179.5	113.5	157.2	30.7	19.2	25.2	56.2	49.1	52.7
<b>NSW, Qld, WA, SA, and the NT combined</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>25.7</b>

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

(b) Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009* (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions, and Explanatory Notes 28–32.

(c) Causes of death data for 2008 have been revised and are subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009* (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.

(d) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009* (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.

(e) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the indirect method, age standardised by 5 year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the indirect method are not comparable to rates calculated using the direct method.

(f) 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.

(g) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis. Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only.

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

(i) Data based on reference year.

(j) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2006 base).

Table 9A.2.18 **Deaths from diseases associated with poor environmental health, age standardised death rates, by State/Territory, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

<i>Indigenous (j)</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous (k)(l)</i>			<i>Total (m)</i>		
<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>

(k) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the projected Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

(l) Non-Indigenous does not include deaths with a 'not stated' Indigenous status.

(m) 'Total' includes deaths with Indigenous status of 'not stated'.

**np** Not published.

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	2001	2006
	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
Bore water	13	10	27	21	744	663	784	694
Rain water tank(s)	2	2	7	7	44	32	53	41
River/reservoir etc	7	6	5	3	87	48	99	57
Well or spring	1	–	4	2	46	37	51	39
Carted water	np	–	np	12	np	15	np	27
Other organised water supply	–	–	4	–	18	3	22	3
No organised water supply	–	–	–	1	21	8	21	9
<b>All communities (d)</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1 030</b>	<b>1 008</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>1 187</b>
							<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(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 communities	Reported usual population
		Less than 50	50–99	100–199	200–499	500–999	1000 or more			
<b>Water restrictions</b>										
<i>Experienced water restrictions</i>										
	Drought	no.	7	8	12	4	1	2	34	8 267
	Normal dry season	no.	–	4	4	6	3	3	20	8 129
	Lack of storage containment	no.	–	3	2	2	2	2	11	6 853
	Poor water quality	no.	–	4	3	–	–	1	8	3 634
	Other reason	no.	3	4	5	4	1	2	19	7 222
	Total communities experienced water restrictions (c)	no.	8	19	21	14	7	7	76	25 557
	Proportion of communities experienced water restrictions	%	0.9	15.4	22.8	19.7	36.8	41.2	6.4	27.5
<i>Did not experience water restrictions</i>										
	Proportion of communities that did not experience water restrictions	%	5.3	78.9	73.9	80.3	63.2	58.8	24.4	61.5
<b>Water interruptions</b>										
<i>Experienced water interruption</i>										
	Equipment breakdown	no.	14	38	38	39	9	7	145	36 139
	Ran out of water	no.	2	6	5	4	2	–	19	3 879
	Poor water quality	no.	–	3	3	2	2	–	10	2 706
	Lack of power	no.	–	3	6	4	4	1	18	6 825

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 communities	Reported usual population
	Less than 50	50–99	100–199	200–499	500–999	1000 or more			
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>	no. 37	64	42	26	7	8	147	184	38 167
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
<b>Frequency of water interruptions</b>									
Once	no. 4	8	9	6	1	1	25	29	5 366
Twice	no. 2	13	8	13	1	1	36	38	7 403
Three times	no. 4	8	8	5	–	1	22	26	4 178
Four times	no. 2	4	7	3	2	2	18	20	6 325
Five times or more	no. 5	19	15	18	8	4	64	69	21 291
<b>All communities</b>	<b>no. 865</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>1 187</b>	<b>92 960</b>

(a) Data not collected in 'administered' communities 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.

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 communities	Reported usual population
Less than 50	50–99	100–199	200–499	500–999	1000 or more			

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

(a) In the previous 12 months.

(b) Excludes communities connected to town supply. 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		
<b>All communities (a), (b)</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1 030</b>	<b>1 008</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 187</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

(a) 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)

Reason for overflows or leakages	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	1000 or more			
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	
<b>All communities</b>	<b>no. 865</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>1 187</b>	<b>92 960</b>	

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

Table 9A.3.5

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

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*Communities with a population of:*

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

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

(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)

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

Table 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:						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				
		%									
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		no.	14	37	31	23	8	4	103	117	24 183
5–9 times		no.	7	21	19	16	3	2	61	68	13 867
10–14 times		no.	5	10	7	9	1	3	30	35	12 561
15–19 times		no.	1	4	2	5	2	–	13	14	3 896
20 times or more		no.	2	10	9	12	4	4	39	41	13 342
<b>All communities</b>		no.	865	123	92	71	19	17	322	1 187	92 960

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

(b) In the previous 12 months.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

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

Table 9A.3.8

Table 9A.3.8 Indigenous households, access to household facilities, by State/Territory, 2002 and 2008 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>2002</b>										
ESTIMATE										
Has working facilities for washing people	'000	55.6	12.3	43.8	20.7	9.5	8.2	1.8	11.8	164.0
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	'000	55.1	12.1	43.6	20.3	9.5	8.1	1.8	11.7	162.2
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (b)	'000	54.3	12.1	43.0	19.4	9.2	8.1	1.8	9.5	157.3
Has working sewerage facilities	'000	55.6	12.3	43.8	20.7	9.6	8.2	1.8	11.7	163.7
Total households	'000	55.9	12.3	44.2	20.9	9.6	8.2	1.9	12.6	165.7
PROPORTION										
Has working facilities for washing people (c)	%	99.4	100.0	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.7	99.6	94.0	99.0
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding (d)	%	98.5	97.8	98.6	96.9	98.8	98.8	97.1	93.1	97.9
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (b), (e)	%	97.0	97.7	97.3	92.6	95.8	98.0	98.8	75.8	95.0
Has working sewerage facilities (f)	%	99.5	99.6	99.1	99.1	99.6	99.7	99.6	92.7	98.8
Total households	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RSE										
Has working facilities for washing people	%	0.4	-	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	3.5	0.3
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	3.9	0.5
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (b)	%	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.8	4.7	0.6
Has working sewerage facilities	%	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	3.8	0.3
Total households	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2008</b>										
ESTIMATE										
Has working facilities for washing people	'000	63.1	15.4	52.5	21.4	11.2	9.2	2.0	14.3	189.1
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	'000	60.3	14.7	50.4	20.5	10.6	9.0	1.9	13.1	180.6
Has working facilities for preparing food (b)	'000	60.5	15.0	50.5	20.2	10.6	9.0	1.9	12.4	180.2
Has working sewerage facilities	'000	63.1	15.4	52.4	21.6	11.2	9.2	2.0	14.4	189.0

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Table 9A.3.8

Table 9A.3.8 Indigenous households, access to household facilities, by State/Territory, 2002 and 2008 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total households	'000	64.3	15.8	53.2	22.0	11.7	9.3	2.0	15.1	193.4
PROPORTION										
Has working facilities for washing people(c)	%	98.0	97.6	98.8	97.5	95.5	98.3	98.4	94.9	97.8
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding (d)	%	93.8	93.1	94.7	93.2	90.5	96.4	97.1	87.0	93.4
Has working facilities for preparing food (b), (e)	%	94.0	95.0	95.0	92.1	90.8	96.6	95.6	81.8	93.1
Has working sewerage facilities(f)	%	98.0	97.1	98.5	98.2	95.4	98.3	98.5	95.1	97.7
Total households	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RSE										
Has working facilities for washing people	%	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	2.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.3
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.9	0.6
Has working facilities for preparing food (b)	%	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	2.5	1.3	1.7	1.9	0.5
Has working sewerage facilities	%	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	2.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.4
Total households	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

(c) Difference between rate for 2002 and 2008 is statistically significant for NSW, Victoria, WA and Australia.

(d) Difference between rate for 2002 and 2008 is statistically significant for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and Australia.

(e) Difference between rate for 2002 and 2008 is statistically significant for NSW, Victoria and Australia.

(f) Difference between rate for 2002 and 2008 is statistically significant for Victoria, SA and Australia.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.



Table 9A.3.9

Table 9A.3.9 Indigenous households, access to household facilities, by remoteness areas, 2002 and 2008 (a)

	Unit	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	Aust
<b>2002</b>									
<b>ESTIMATE</b>									
Has working facilities for washing people	'000	58.8	37.8	39.3	136.0	11.9	16.1	28.0	164.0
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	'000	57.7	37.2	39.4	134.2	11.9	16.0	28.0	162.2
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (b)	'000	57.4	36.8	38.8	133.1	11.5	12.8	24.3	157.3
Has working sewerage facilities	'000	58.8	37.7	39.5	136.1	11.9	15.8	27.7	163.7
Total households	'000	59.0	37.8	39.7	136.5	12.1	17.0	29.2	165.7
<b>PROPORTION</b>									
Has working facilities for washing people (c)	%	99.6	100.0	99.2	99.6	98.6	94.3	96.1	99.0
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding (d)	%	97.7	98.4	99.2	98.3	98.3	94.1	95.9	97.9
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (b), (e)	%	97.3	97.4	97.8	97.5	94.7	75.2	83.3	95.0
Has working sewerage facilities(f)	%	99.6	99.8	99.6	99.7	98.0	92.7	94.9	98.8
Total households	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>RSE</b>									
Has working facilities for washing people	%	0.3	-	0.3	0.2	0.5	2.7	1.6	0.3
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.6	2.9	1.6	0.5
Has working facilities for storing/preparing food (b)	%	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.5	1.0	5.3	2.8	0.6
Has working sewerage facilities	%	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.9	1.7	0.3
Total households	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2008</b>									
<b>ESTIMATE</b>									
Has working facilities for washing people	'000	71.2	44.1	42.3	157.6	15.3	16.1	31.5	189.1
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	'000	68.5	42.6	40.6	151.7	14.3	14.6	28.9	180.6

Table 9A.3.9

**Table 9A.3.9 Indigenous households, access to household facilities, by remoteness areas, 2002 and 2008 (a)**

	Unit	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	Aust
Has working facilities for preparing food (b)	'000	69.3	42.4	40.9	152.6	14.1	13.4	27.6	180.2
Has working sewerage facilities	'000	71.4	43.7	42.3	157.4	15.3	16.3	31.6	189.0
Total households	'000	72.6	45.0	43.1	160.7	15.6	17.1	32.8	193.4
<b>PROPORTION</b>									
Has working facilities for washing people (c), (g)	%	98.0	98.0	98.3	98.1	98.1	94.2	96.0	97.8
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding (d), (g)	%	94.4	94.5	94.3	94.4	91.4	85.1	88.1	93.4
Has working facilities for preparing food (b), (e), (g)	%	95.5	94.2	94.9	95.0	90.4	78.4	84.1	93.1
Has working sewerage facilities (f)	%	98.4	97.1	98.2	98.0	97.9	95.2	96.5	97.7
Total households	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>RSE</b>									
Has working facilities for washing people	%	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.3
Has working facilities for washing clothes and bedding	%	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.8	2.1	1.3	0.6
Has working facilities for preparing food (b)	%	0.7	1.4	1.0	0.6	1.8	2.8	1.4	0.5
Has working sewerage facilities	%	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.4
Total households	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

(c) Difference between rate for 2002 and 2008 is statistically significant for major cities, inner regional areas, total non-remote areas and Australia.

(d) Difference between rate for 2002 and 2008 is statistically significant for Australia and all remoteness areas.

(e) Difference between rate for 2002 and 2008 is statistically significant for outer regional areas, total non-remote areas, remote areas and Australia.

Table 9A.3.9

**Table 9A.3.9 Indigenous households, access to household facilities, by remoteness areas, 2002 and 2008 (a)**

	Unit		Major cities		Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	Aust
	Inner regional	Major cities	Inner regional	Major cities						

(f) Difference between rate for 2002 and 2008 is statistically significant for major cities, inner regional areas, outer regional areas, total non-remote areas and Australia.

(g) Difference between 2008 rates for total non-remote areas and total remote areas is statistically significant.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Table 9A.3.10

Table 9A.3.10 Dwellings with major structural problems, by State/Territory, 2008 (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT(c)	Aust
<b>ESTIMATE</b>										
<b>Indigenous households</b>										
Major cracks in walls/floors	'000	9.1	2.3	4.5	2.9	1.8	0.8	0.2	1.6	23.2
Sinking/moving foundations	'000	4.3	1.5	3.2	0.6	1.0	0.7	-	0.4	11.6
Sagging floors	'000	3.5	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	-	0.5	9.0
Walls or windows not straight	'000	5.5	1.1	3.1	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.2	13.8
Wood rot/termite damage	'000	2.7	0.9	4.5	1.3	0.6	0.2	-	1.0	11.3
Major electrical problems	'000	2.1	0.6	3.0	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.1	9.2
Major plumbing problems	'000	3.7	0.6	3.1	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.3	11.4
Major roof defect	'000	3.5	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.3	-	0.8	8.5
Other major structural problems nfd	'000	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	-	0.6	4.5
<i>Total with structural problems (d)</i>	'000	17.5	4.3	12.9	6.1	3.2	2.0	0.3	4.1	50.4
No structural problems (e)	'000	46.5	11.4	39.9	15.6	8.4	7.3	1.7	10.8	141.6
Total Indigenous households (f)	'000	64.3	15.8	53.2	22.0	11.7	9.3	2.0	15.1	193.4
<b>Non-Indigenous households</b>										
Rising damp	'000	77.6	51.4	14.6	22.9	27.5	8.2	3.2	0.8	206.1
Major cracks in walls/floors	'000	151.1	187.0	41.7	41.7	52.9	10.6	8.1	2.3	495.4
Sinking/moving foundations	'000	95.8	117.1	46.0	19.1	20.7	8.2	3.8	1.1	311.9
Sagging floors	'000	67.1	87.2	19.0	11.2	10.6	7.8	1.8	np	205.0
Walls or windows not straight	'000	94.9	109.5	38.7	20.8	23.1	10.7	2.8	1.5	301.8
Wood rot/termite damage	'000	59.6	62.1	52.8	25.5	21.8	5.0	1.3	1.3	229.4
Major electrical problems	'000	29.1	19.7	16.7	6.0	8.1	5.3	2.0	1.9	88.8
Major plumbing problems	'000	97.8	68.6	29.5	25.7	25.5	6.0	2.8	1.8	257.6
Major roof defect	'000	75.9	43.6	18.5	23.7	14.6	7.3	2.5	1.2	187.3

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Table 9A.3.10 Dwellings with major structural problems, by State/Territory, 2008 (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT(c)	Aust
Other major structural problems nfd	'000	16.9	9.6	8.2	6.4	np	1.5	np	-	45.2
<i>Total with structural problems</i>	'000	406.9	406.3	165.5	116.7	116.6	38.0	18.1	6.5	1 274.5
No structural problems	'000	2 175.6	1 540.5	1 372.8	680.9	528.2	160.4	112.0	48.1	6 618.6
Total non-Indigenous households	'000	2 582.5	1 946.8	1 538.3	797.6	644.8	198.4	130.1	54.7	7 893.1
PROPORTION										
<b>Indigenous households</b>										
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	14.1	14.3	8.5	13.4	15.8	8.4	10.7	10.3	12.0
Sinking/moving foundations	%	6.7	9.2	6.0	2.5	8.5	7.5	1.5	2.4	6.0
Sagging floors	%	5.5	7.7	3.8	3.8	3.5	5.7	1.0	3.1	4.7
Walls or windows not straight	%	8.6	6.7	5.8	6.8	6.2	7.5	2.6	7.7	7.2
Wood rot/termite damage	%	4.2	5.9	8.5	6.0	4.9	2.6	1.5	6.6	5.9
Major electrical problems	%	3.3	3.7	5.7	5.9	5.7	3.6	3.1	7.1	4.7
Major plumbing problems	%	5.7	3.9	5.8	6.6	7.0	4.0	3.0	8.6	5.9
Major roof defect	%	5.4	4.0	3.1	5.6	3.4	2.9	2.1	5.3	4.4
Other major structural problems nfd	%	2.6	1.8	1.9	3.2	1.3	0.6	0.5	3.8	2.3
<i>Total with structural problems (d), (g)</i>	%	27.2	27.3	24.2	27.8	27.5	21.7	14.1	27.4	26.1
No structural problems (e), (g)	%	72.3	72.0	75.0	71.1	71.6	78.3	84.7	71.6	73.2
Total Indigenous households (f)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Non-Indigenous households</b>										
Rising damp	%	3.0	2.6	0.9	2.9	4.3	4.1	2.5	1.5	2.6
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	5.9	9.6	2.7	5.2	8.2	5.3	6.3	4.1	6.3
Sinking/moving foundations	%	3.7	6.0	3.0	2.4	3.2	4.2	2.9	2.0	4.0
Sagging floors	%	2.6	4.5	1.2	1.4	1.6	3.9	1.4	np	2.6
Walls or windows not straight	%	3.7	5.6	2.5	2.6	3.6	5.4	2.1	2.7	3.8

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Table 9A.3.10 Dwellings with major structural problems, by State/Territory, 2008 (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT(c)	Aust
Wood rot/termite damage	%	2.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.4	2.5	1.0	2.4	2.9
Major electrical problems	%	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.2	2.7	1.5	3.5	1.1
Major plumbing problems	%	3.8	3.5	1.9	3.2	3.9	3.0	2.2	3.2	3.3
Major roof defect	%	2.9	2.2	1.2	3.0	2.3	3.7	1.9	2.2	2.4
Other major structural problems nfd	%	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	np	0.8	np	-	0.6
<i>Total with structural problems (g)</i>	%	15.8	20.9	10.8	14.6	18.1	19.1	13.9	12.0	16.1
No structural problems (g)	%	84.2	79.1	89.2	85.4	81.9	80.9	86.1	88.0	83.9
Total non-Indigenous households	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RSE										
<b>Indigenous households</b>										
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	12.6	9.6	14.8	13.1	15.2	18.1	26.9	12.7	5.9
Sinking/moving foundations	%	17.5	12.4	20.2	30.3	25.2	17.7	47.6	26.7	8.7
Sagging floors	%	18.8	14.9	22.8	21.3	20.7	21.7	56.2	24.5	9.6
Walls or windows not straight	%	14.8	14.8	19.7	17.0	20.4	19.3	46.2	17.6	7.8
Wood rot/termite damage	%	17.8	14.8	15.5	27.2	22.4	43.1	43.9	17.0	8.3
Major electrical problems	%	28.1	20.5	20.1	16.9	26.8	26.8	32.6	16.8	9.6
Major plumbing problems	%	23.0	18.7	20.1	14.7	19.1	26.1	36.6	13.4	9.8
Major roof defect	%	19.8	18.7	32.7	17.7	27.8	35.2	47.6	18.2	11.3
Other major structural problems nfd	%	25.6	26.3	31.3	24.3	32.6	69.3	85.8	19.8	13.1
<i>Total with structural problems (d)</i>	%	8.8	6.1	8.6	9.4	10.8	11.2	21.6	8.5	4.1
No structural problems (e)	%	3.3	2.4	2.8	3.7	4.1	3.1	3.8	3.2	1.5
Total Indigenous households (f)	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Non-Indigenous households</b>										
Rising damp	%	14.1	16.8	24.5	21.1	14.1	22.1	37.7	55.2	8.1

Table 9A.3.10

Table 9A.3.10 Dwellings with major structural problems, by State/Territory, 2008 (a), (b)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT(c)	Aust
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	10.9	8.1	16.4	13.2	17.3	24.9	31.3	4.6
Sinking/moving foundations	%	16.0	10.2	15.8	17.4	22.0	35.9	55.6	7.2
Sagging floors	%	17.8	13.7	19.5	26.2	23.8	49.6	np	8.1
Walls or windows not straight	%	12.4	11.9	16.7	20.0	20.9	42.1	41.6	6.3
Wood rot/termite damage	%	15.9	16.2	21.3	19.6	25.2	49.4	43.7	8.3
Major electrical problems	%	28.5	22.6	20.8	43.0	27.9	39.9	42.4	13.1
Major plumbing problems	%	11.6	12.7	18.3	19.5	27.3	33.7	56.1	7.7
Major roof defect	%	15.3	17.9	21.1	21.0	22.8	41.5	49.9	9.0
Other major structural problems nfd	%	39.2	38.1	43.2	41.2	57.5	np	-	20.2
Total with structural problems	%	5.8	5.9	8.5	8.2	10.8	14.8	23.1	3.3
No structural problems	%	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.6	2.4	3.1	0.6
Total non-Indigenous households	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

RSE=Relative standard error. nfd=not further defined.

- (a) Estimates with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (b) In the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey an Indigenous household is defined as an occupied private dwelling where at least one permanent resident identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. In the Survey of Income and Housing a non-Indigenous household is defined as a household containing no permanent residents who identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.
- (c) Households in collection districts defined as 'very remote' were excluded from the 2007-08 Survey of Income and Housing, accounting for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.
- (d) Sum of components may exceed total as households may have reported more than one type of structural problem.
- (e) Includes households in non-remote areas that had rising damp as the only structural problem.
- (f) Includes households that did not state if they had structural problems.
- (g) Difference between rate for Indigenous households and non-Indigenous households is statistically significant for Australia and all jurisdictions except Tasmania and the ACT.

Table 9A.3.10

**Table 9A.3.10 Dwellings with major structural problems, by State/Territory, 2008 (a), (b)**

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT(c)	Aust
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– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0, and ABS (unpublished) *Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08*, Cat. no. 6553.0.



Table 9A.3.11

Table 9A.3.11 Dwellings with major structural problems, non-remote areas, by State/Territory, 2008 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>ESTIMATE</b>										
<b>Indigenous households</b>										
Rising damp	'000	4.2	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	8.1
Major cracks in walls/floors	'000	8.5	2.3	3.5	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	18.7
Sinking/moving foundations	'000	4.0	1.5	2.6	0.3	0.9	0.7	-	0.1	10.1
Sagging floors	'000	3.1	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	-	0.1	7.1
Walls or windows not straight	'000	5.1	1.1	2.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	10.4
Wood rot/termite damage	'000	2.5	0.9	3.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	-	0.2	8.6
Major electrical problems	'000	2.0	0.6	2.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	6.9
Major plumbing problems	'000	3.4	0.6	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	8.1
Major roof defect	'000	3.1	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	-	0.2	6.6
Other major structural problems nfd	'000	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	3.1
<i>Total with structural problems (d)</i>	'000	17.0	4.4	10.0	3.1	2.9	2.2	0.3	0.9	40.9
No structural problems	'000	43.9	11.3	33.1	10.9	7.2	6.8	1.7	4.0	118.7
Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (e)	'000	61.3	15.8	43.5	14.1	10.2	9.0	2.0	4.9	160.7
<b>PROPORTION</b>										
<b>Indigenous households</b>										
Rising damp	%	6.9	4.4	2.5	5.6	3.9	8.4	4.4	2.4	5.1
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	13.9	14.3	8.1	9.7	16.1	8.7	10.7	7.6	11.6
Sinking/moving foundations	%	6.5	9.2	6.0	2.3	9.0	7.8	1.5	2.4	6.3
Sagging floors	%	5.0	7.7	3.2	3.1	3.3	6.0	1.0	2.6	4.4
Walls or windows not straight	%	8.3	6.7	4.8	5.0	5.6	7.8	2.6	2.3	6.4
Wood rot/termite damage	%	4.2	5.9	8.6	3.2	4.8	2.7	1.5	3.9	5.4
Major electrical problems	%	3.2	3.7	5.5	4.8	5.4	3.8	3.1	6.4	4.3

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Table 9A.3.11

Table 9A.3.11 Dwellings with major structural problems, non-remote areas, by State/Territory, 2008 (a), (b), (c)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Major plumbing problems	%	5.6	3.9	4.4	5.8	6.6	4.1	3.0	5.1
Major roof defect	%	5.1	4.0	2.6	6.2	3.3	3.0	2.1	4.1
Other major structural problems nfd	%	2.7	1.8	1.5	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.9
<i>Total with structural problems (d)</i>	%	27.8	28.1	22.9	21.9	28.9	24.6	15.2	25.4
No structural problems	%	71.7	71.1	76.2	77.1	70.5	75.4	83.6	73.9
Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RSE									
<b>Indigenous households</b>									
Rising damp	%	16.4	18.2	43.2	22.6	25.1	21.9	32.1	10.4
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	13.1	9.6	17.7	17.1	16.4	17.8	26.9	7.0
Sinking/moving foundations	%	18.7	12.4	23.7	34.4	26.8	17.3	47.6	9.8
Sagging floors	%	21.1	14.9	31.3	33.0	23.2	20.8	56.2	11.5
Walls or windows not straight	%	15.9	14.8	29.9	24.5	24.4	18.4	46.2	10.1
Wood rot/termite damage	%	18.6	14.8	18.2	35.0	25.3	42.5	43.9	10.1
Major electrical problems	%	30.1	20.5	25.9	23.5	31.1	26.5	32.6	12.7
Major plumbing problems	%	24.4	18.7	27.8	22.1	22.2	25.6	36.6	12.7
Major roof defect	%	21.5	18.7	47.7	22.0	32.9	34.7	47.6	14.0
Other major structural problems nfd	%	26.4	26.3	47.0	36.2	44.3	69.2	85.8	18.1
<i>Total with structural problems (d)</i>	%	9.0	6.2	10.4	12.1	11.3	10.2	19.4	4.6
No structural problems	%	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.6	4.6	3.3	3.7	1.6
Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (e)	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

RSE=Relative standard error. nfd=not further defined.

Table 9A.3.11

**Table 9A.3.11 Dwellings with major structural problems, non-remote areas, by State/Territory, 2008 (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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(a) Estimates with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

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

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0, and ABS (unpublished) *Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08*, Cat. no. 6553.0.

Table 9A.3.12

Table 9A.3.12 Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, 2008 (a), (b)

	Unit	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote (c)	Total remote	Aust
<b>ESTIMATE</b>									
<b>Indigenous households</b>									
Major cracks in walls/floors	'000	8.9	5.0	4.8	18.7	1.7	2.8	4.5	23.2
Sinking/moving foundations	'000	5.0	1.9	3.2	10.1	0.8	0.7	1.5	11.6
Sagging floors	'000	2.7	1.5	3.0	7.1	0.9	1.0	1.9	9.0
Walls or windows not straight	'000	4.9	2.5	3.0	10.4	1.3	2.2	3.5	13.8
Wood rot/termite damage	'000	3.7	1.6	3.3	8.6	1.1	1.7	2.7	11.3
Major electrical problems	'000	2.8	1.6	2.6	6.9	0.9	1.4	2.3	9.2
Major plumbing problems	'000	3.8	1.8	2.5	8.1	1.2	2.0	3.2	11.4
Major roof defect	'000	3.5	1.8	1.4	6.6	0.8	1.0	1.8	8.5
Other major structural problems nfd	'000	1.7	0.7	0.7	3.1	0.4	1.0	1.4	4.5
<i>Total with structural problems (d)</i>	'000	17.7	9.6	12.0	39.3	4.7	6.5	11.1	50.4
No structural problems (e)	'000	54.3	35.3	30.7	120.3	10.8	10.5	21.3	141.6
Total Indigenous households (f)	'000	72.6	45.0	43.1	160.7	15.6	17.1	32.8	193.4
<b>Non-Indigenous households</b>									
Rising damp	'000	148.8	32.1	20.7	201.6	4.6	..	..	206.1
Major cracks in walls/floors	'000	352.0	83.8	48.8	484.6	10.8	..	..	495.4
Sinking/moving foundations	'000	182.8	77.0	45.2	305.1	6.8	..	..	311.9
Sagging floors	'000	116.8	53.2	32.2	202.2	2.8	..	..	205.0
Walls or windows not straight	'000	195.6	55.0	43.3	293.8	8.0	..	..	301.8
Wood rot/termite damage	'000	147.4	38.1	36.2	221.7	7.7	..	..	229.4
Major electrical problems	'000	58.0	17.7	11.1	86.8	2.0	..	..	88.8
Major plumbing problems	'000	184.4	49.0	21.7	255.1	2.5	..	..	257.6
Major roof defect	'000	117.6	43.1	19.4	180.1	7.2	..	..	187.3

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Table 9A.3.12

Table 9A.3.12 Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, 2008 (a), (b)

	Unit	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote (c)	Total remote	Aust
Other major structural problems nfd	'000	24.9	15.1	3.2	43.2	np	..	..	45.2
<i>Total with structural problems</i>	'000	855.2	250.3	142.1	1 247.6	26.9	..	..	1 274.5
No structural problems	'000	4 481.7	1 403.4	658.7	6 543.8	74.7	..	..	6 618.6
Total non-Indigenous households	'000	5 336.9	1 653.6	800.8	7 791.4	101.6	..	..	7 893.1
PROPORTION									
<b>Indigenous households</b>									
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	12.2	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.2	16.3	13.8	12.0
Sinking/moving foundations	%	6.8	4.3	7.5	6.3	4.9	4.3	4.6	6.0
Sagging floors	%	3.7	3.3	6.9	4.4	6.0	5.7	5.8	4.7
Walls or windows not straight	%	6.8	5.5	6.9	6.4	8.1	13.1	10.7	7.2
Wood rot/termite damage	%	5.2	3.6	7.6	5.4	6.7	9.6	8.3	5.9
Major electrical problems	%	3.8	3.4	6.0	4.3	5.5	8.5	7.0	4.7
Major plumbing problems	%	5.3	4.0	5.9	5.1	7.9	11.6	9.8	5.9
Major roof defect	%	4.8	4.0	3.2	4.1	5.1	6.1	5.6	4.4
Other major structural problems nfd	%	2.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.8	5.6	4.2	2.3
<i>Total with structural problems (d), (g)</i>	%	24.3	21.3	27.9	24.5	30.0	37.7	34.0	26.1
No structural problems (e), (g)	%	74.8	78.5	71.4	74.9	69.1	61.3	65.0	73.2
Total Indigenous households (f)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Non-Indigenous households</b>									
Rising damp	%	2.8	1.9	2.6	2.6	4.5	..	..	2.6
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	6.6	5.1	6.1	6.2	10.6	..	..	6.3
Sinking/moving foundations	%	3.4	4.7	5.6	3.9	6.7	..	..	4.0
Sagging floors	%	2.2	3.2	4.0	2.6	2.7	..	..	2.6

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Table 9A.3.12

Table 9A.3.12 Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, 2008 (a), (b)

	Unit	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote (c)	Total remote	Aust
Walls or windows not straight	%	3.7	3.3	5.4	3.8	7.8	..	..	3.8
Wood rot/termite damage	%	2.8	2.3	4.5	2.8	7.6	..	..	2.9
Major electrical problems	%	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	2.0	..	..	1.1
Major plumbing problems	%	3.5	3.0	2.7	3.3	2.5	..	..	3.3
Major roof defect	%	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.3	7.1	..	..	2.4
Other major structural problems nfd	%	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	np	..	..	0.6
<b>Total with structural problems (g)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>16.1</b>
No structural problems (g)	%	84.0	84.9	82.3	84.0	73.5	..	..	83.9
Total non-Indigenous households	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0
RSE									
<b>Indigenous households</b>									
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	10.1	15.6	12.8	7.0	21.8	11.4	10.8	5.9
Sinking/moving foundations	%	15.7	19.7	15.8	9.8	29.9	20.9	17.9	8.7
Sagging floors	%	20.5	23.7	17.4	11.5	23.1	15.4	13.2	9.6
Walls or windows not straight	%	17.1	16.8	16.3	10.1	20.5	13.0	10.5	7.8
Wood rot/termite damage	%	18.3	20.5	12.6	10.1	24.3	19.6	15.7	8.3
Major electrical problems	%	22.1	22.6	21.3	12.7	23.4	14.1	11.6	9.6
Major plumbing problems	%	19.7	23.4	22.1	12.7	20.5	13.8	10.9	9.8
Major roof defect	%	18.5	33.1	21.0	14.0	23.6	14.6	12.1	11.3
Other major structural problems nfd	%	25.1	38.4	30.7	18.1	26.3	18.2	15.7	13.1
<b>Total with structural problems (d)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>
No structural problems (e)	%	2.5	2.9	2.9	1.6	5.3	5.3	3.4	1.5
Total Indigenous households (f)	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9A.3.12

Table 9A.3.12 Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, 2008 (a), (b)

	Unit	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote (c)	Total remote	Aust
<b>Non-Indigenous households</b>									
Rising damp	%	9.7	20.6	24.0	8.1	38.3	—	38.3	8.1
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	6.4	11.4	13.1	4.7	31.8	—	31.7	4.6
Sinking/moving foundations	%	9.5	13.7	16.0	7.2	30.2	—	30.2	7.2
Sagging floors	%	11.3	15.5	20.8	8.1	52.4	—	52.4	8.1
Walls or windows not straight	%	8.2	15.4	16.0	6.2	29.6	—	29.6	6.3
Wood rot/termite damage	%	10.0	19.8	20.3	8.4	37.1	—	37.1	8.3
Major electrical problems	%	13.2	35.6	26.5	13.0	61.8	—	61.8	13.1
Major plumbing problems	%	8.9	18.4	19.6	7.7	58.6	—	58.6	7.7
Major roof defect	%	11.7	16.6	19.8	9.1	36.1	—	36.1	9.0
Other major structural problems nfd	%	22.6	38.5	47.1	20.1	np	—	np	20.2
<i>Total with structural problems</i>	%	4.5	7.3	9.7	3.3	17.7	—	17.7	3.3
No structural problems	%	0.9	1.3	2.1	0.6	6.4	—	6.4	0.6
Total non-Indigenous households	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

RSE=Relative standard error. nfd=not further defined.

- (a) Estimates with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (b) In the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey an Indigenous household is defined as an occupied private dwelling where at least one permanent resident identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. In the Survey of Income and Housing a non-Indigenous household is defined as a household containing no permanent residents who identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.
- (c) Households in collection districts defined as 'very remote' were excluded from the 2007-08 Survey of Income and Housing.
- (d) Sum of components may exceed total as households may have reported more than one type of structural problem.
- (e) Includes households in non-remote areas that had rising damp as the only structural problem.

Table 9A.3.12

**Table 9A.3.12 Dwellings with major structural problems, by remoteness areas, 2008 (a), (b)**

	Unit Major cities		Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote (c)	Total remote	Aust
	Inner regional	regional						

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

(g) Difference between rate for Indigenous households and non-Indigenous households is statistically significant for Australia and all remoteness areas, except remote areas.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0, and ABS (unpublished) *Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08*, Cat. no. 6553.0.



Table 9A.3.13

Table 9A.3.13 **Dwellings with major structural problems, non-remote areas, 2008 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>
<b>ESTIMATE</b>					
<b>Indigenous households</b>					
Rising damp	'000	4.8	2.1	1.2	8.1
Major cracks in walls/floors	'000	8.9	5.0	4.8	18.7
Sinking/moving foundations	'000	5.0	1.9	3.2	10.1
Sagging floors	'000	2.7	1.5	3.0	7.1
Walls or windows not straight	'000	4.9	2.5	3.0	10.4
Wood rot/termite damage	'000	3.7	1.6	3.3	8.6
Major electrical problems	'000	2.8	1.6	2.6	6.9
Major plumbing problems	'000	3.8	1.8	2.5	8.1
Major roof defect	'000	3.5	1.8	1.4	6.6
Other major structural problems nfd	'000	1.7	0.7	0.7	3.1
<i>Total with structural problems (d)</i>	'000	18.5	10.1	12.3	40.9
No structural problems	'000	53.4	34.8	30.5	118.7
Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (e)	'000	72.6	45.0	43.1	160.7
<b>PROPORTION</b>					
<b>Indigenous households</b>					
Rising damp	%	6.6	4.8	2.7	5.1
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	12.2	11.0	11.2	11.6
Sinking/moving foundations	%	6.8	4.3	7.5	6.3
Sagging floors	%	3.7	3.3	6.9	4.4
Walls or windows not straight	%	6.8	5.5	6.9	6.4
Wood rot/termite damage	%	5.2	3.6	7.6	5.4
Major electrical problems	%	3.8	3.4	6.0	4.3
Major plumbing problems	%	5.3	4.0	5.9	5.1
Major roof defect	%	4.8	4.0	3.2	4.1
Other major structural problems nfd	%	2.4	1.5	1.6	1.9
<i>Total with structural problems (d)</i>	%	25.5	22.4	28.6	25.4
No structural problems	%	73.6	77.4	70.7	73.9
Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>RSE</b>					
<b>Indigenous households</b>					
Rising damp	%	15.3	17.5	21.0	10.4
Major cracks in walls/floors	%	10.1	15.6	12.8	7.0
Sinking/moving foundations	%	15.7	19.7	15.8	9.8
Sagging floors	%	20.5	23.7	17.4	11.5

Table 9A.3.13

Table 9A.3.13 **Dwellings with major structural problems, non-remote areas, 2008 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>
Walls or windows not straight	%	17.1	16.8	16.3	10.1
Wood rot/termite damage	%	18.3	20.5	12.6	10.1
Major electrical problems	%	22.1	22.6	21.3	12.7
Major plumbing problems	%	19.7	23.4	22.1	12.7
Major roof defect	%	18.5	33.1	21.0	14.0
Other major structural problems nfd	%	25.1	38.4	30.7	18.1
<i>Total with structural problems (d)</i>	%	7.3	10.4	7.4	4.6
No structural problems	%	2.5	3.0	3.0	1.6
Total Indigenous households (non-remote) (e)	%	–	–	–	–

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

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

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0, and ABS (unpublished) *Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08*, Cat. no. 6553.0.

Table 9A.3.14

Table 9A.3.14 Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by location, by State and Territory, 2008 (a)

Location	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust
Numerator — number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
Capital city	no.	17 640	6 815	14 174	7 547	4 962	2 804	1 818	4 253	60 014
Balance of state	no.	35 692	6 538	31 611	10 435	4 655	5 451	na	6 586	100 968
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>53 332</b>	<b>13 353</b>	<b>45 784</b>	<b>17 982</b>	<b>9 617</b>	<b>8 256</b>	<b>1 818</b>	<b>10 840</b>	<b>160 981</b>
Denominator — total number of Indigenous households										
Capital city	no.	21 339	8 043	16 080	8 539	6 008	3 355	1 985	4 900	70 251
Balance of state	no.	43 002	7 776	37 099	13 416	5 701	5 968	na	10 208	123 170
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>
Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
Capital city	%	82.7	84.7	88.1	88.4	82.6	83.6	91.6	86.8	85.4
Balance of state	%	83.0	84.1	85.2	77.8	81.7	91.3	na	64.5	82.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>83.2</b>

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

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

na Not available.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Table 9A.3.15

**Table 9A.3.15 Relative standard errors of the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by location, by State and Territory, 2008 (a)**

Location	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT(b)	NT	Aust
		Numerator — number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
Capital city	%	11.2	3.6	10.8	7.1	5.0	14.9	7.6	6.3	4.3
Balance of state	%	6.6	4.4	6.2	5.8	8.1	8.9	na	6.9	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
		Denominator — total number of Indigenous households								
Capital city	%	10.2	2.9	10.3	5.8	4.4	13.8	7.0	5.4	3.9
Balance of state	%	5.6	3.7	5.6	3.8	5.6	8.6	na	5.1	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
		Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
Capital city	%	4.3	2.1	4.1	2.8	3.7	5.1	2.2	2.8	1.7
Balance of state	%	2.7	2.5	2.1	3.9	5.0	1.7	na	3.6	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>

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

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

na Not available.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Table 9A.3.16

**Table 9A.3.16 Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2008 (a)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number of bedrooms										
Numerator — number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
0 or 1 bedroom	no.	825	560	1 577	707	255	304	59	715	5 001
2 bedrooms	no.	9 889	2 297	8 597	2 043	1 452	1 553	255	1 701	27 787
3 bedrooms	no.	28 085	7 190	22 769	8 865	6 391	4 337	919	6 658	85 214
4 bedrooms	no.	11 624	2 625	9 954	5 475	1 073	1 763	474	1 683	34 672
5 or more bedrooms	no.	2 855	571	2 888	892	445	299	111	83	8 144
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>53 332</b>	<b>13 353</b>	<b>45 784</b>	<b>17 982</b>	<b>9 617</b>	<b>8 256</b>	<b>1 818</b>	<b>10 840</b>	<b>160 981</b>
Denominator — total number of Indigenous households										
0 or 1 bedroom	no.	2 077	701	1 892	882	348	405	59	1 144	7 509
2 bedrooms	no.	12 272	2 682	10 291	2 630	1 800	1 772	269	2 365	34 082
3 bedrooms	no.	33 111	8 500	25 898	10 968	7 677	4 973	1 010	9 101	101 236
4 bedrooms	no.	13 118	3 005	11 324	6 313	1 269	1 821	501	2 182	39 534
5 or more bedrooms	no.	3 396	696	3 352	968	517	347	122	164	9 562
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>
Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
0 or 1 bedroom	%	39.7	79.9	83.4	80.2	73.3	75.1	100.0	62.5	66.6
2 bedrooms	%	80.6	85.6	83.5	77.7	80.7	87.6	94.8	71.9	81.5
3 bedrooms	%	84.8	84.6	87.9	80.8	83.2	87.2	91.0	73.2	84.2
4 bedrooms	%	88.6	87.4	87.9	86.7	84.6	96.8	94.6	77.1	87.7
5 or more bedrooms	%	84.1	82.0	86.2	92.1	86.1	86.2	91.0	50.6	85.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>83.2</b>

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Table 9A.3.17

**Table 9A.3.17 Relative standard errors of the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by number of bedrooms, by State and Territory, 2008 (a)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number of bedrooms										
Numerator — number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
0 or 1 bedroom	no.	33.5	26.1	40.2	30.6	44.5	32.2	51.6	31.5	15.8
2 bedrooms	no.	12.0	10.3	15.4	16.9	18.9	15.6	26.0	17.1	6.9
3 bedrooms	no.	6.0	4.9	7.0	7.8	6.2	6.5	11.1	6.5	3.0
4 bedrooms	no.	10.0	8.3	11.4	8.9	17.8	12.2	20.6	11.4	5.1
5 or more bedrooms	no.	20.3	18.6	21.5	19.0	24.4	24.6	49.7	41.5	10.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Denominator — total number of Indigenous households										
0 or 1 bedroom	no.	28.4	22.8	35.6	28.0	38.1	26.9	51.6	30.2	13.8
2 bedrooms	no.	10.2	9.4	14.8	15.1	18.0	14.1	24.8	14.5	6.4
3 bedrooms	no.	5.5	4.2	7.0	6.2	5.2	5.5	10.9	5.6	2.7
4 bedrooms	no.	8.5	7.5	10.3	7.9	15.3	12.0	19.5	9.8	4.4
5 or more bedrooms	no.	19.8	17.1	20.1	18.2	22.2	24.5	46.0	31.0	10.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
0 or 1 bedroom	%	35.6	10.3	16.7	9.1	25.7	16.9	0.0	10.7	9.5
2 bedrooms	%	5.1	3.7	4.8	7.3	8.8	5.3	5.0	6.8	2.5
3 bedrooms	%	2.8	2.3	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.8	1.3
4 bedrooms	%	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	5.2	1.7	3.1	4.2	1.5
5 or more bedrooms	%	11.4	9.0	7.0	6.1	7.9	12.1	12.0	31.5	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Table 9A.3.18

**Table 9A.3.18 Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008 (a)**

Household type	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Numerator — number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	no.	16 318	3 793	14 608	5 876	2 754	2 794	535	2 950	49 628
One parent family with dependent children	no.	10 280	2 807	9 090	3 241	1 849	1 238	352	1 504	30 361
Couple only	no.	9 605	2 472	5 700	2 543	1 131	1 840	320	1 460	25 072
Other one family households	no.	6 972	1 244	6 280	2 421	1 640	938	163	1 440	21 099
Multiple family households	no.	2 376	497	3 342	1 303	310	121	79	1 786	9 814
Non-family households										
Lone person	no.	6 640	1 922	5 465	2 158	1 595	1 150	203	1 559	20 692
Group households	no.	1 140	618	1 299	439	339	174	166	140	4 315
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>53 332</b>	<b>13 353</b>	<b>45 784</b>	<b>17 982</b>	<b>9 617</b>	<b>8 256</b>	<b>1 818</b>	<b>10 840</b>	<b>160 981</b>
Household type										
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	no.	19 127	4 655	16 904	7 062	3 240	3 072	605	3 964	58 629
One parent family with dependent children	no.	12 598	3 326	10 771	4 206	2 171	1 598	417	2 112	37 199
Couple only	no.	10 802	2 686	6 487	2 853	1 476	1 950	320	1 688	28 262
Other one family households	no.	8 277	1 673	7 144	2 921	1 797	1 042	177	2 019	25 050
Multiple family households	no.	2 660	566	3 873	1 907	611	131	79	3 174	13 001
Non-family households										
Lone person	no.	9 479	2 177	6 325	2 568	2 012	1 357	213	1 965	26 096
Group households	no.	1 399	735	1 675	439	402	174	174	186	5 183

Denominator — total number of Indigenous households

Table 9A.3.18

**Table 9A.3.18 Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008 (a)**

Household type	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>
Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	85.3	81.5	86.4	83.2	85.0	90.9	88.4	74.4	84.6
One parent family with dependent children	%	81.6	84.4	84.4	77.1	85.1	77.5	84.5	71.2	81.6
Couple only	%	88.9	92.0	87.9	89.2	76.6	94.4	100.0	86.5	88.7
Other one family households	%	84.2	74.4	87.9	82.9	91.3	90.0	92.0	71.3	84.2
Multiple family households	%	89.3	87.8	86.3	68.3	50.7	92.5	100.0	56.3	75.5
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	70.0	88.3	86.4	84.0	79.3	84.8	95.2	79.3	79.3
Group households	%	81.5	84.1	77.6	100.0	84.3	100.0	95.3	75.3	83.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>83.2</b>

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.



Table 9A.3.19

**Table 9A.3.19 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008 (a)**

Household type	Unit	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Numerator — number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	7.9	6.5	9.9	9.4	9.7	7.9	16.8	8.2	4.1
One parent family with dependent children	%	8.0	8.0	10.3	11.8	16.2	13.9	21.5	13.2	4.6
Couple only	%	13.3	9.5	15.3	15.1	16.4	11.5	22.6	12.3	6.5
Other one family households	%	12.4	11.5	13.4	12.5	13.0	17.7	27.6	10.8	5.8
Multiple family households	%	23.6	19.5	17.9	15.9	30.8	41.1	47.0	8.6	8.7
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	14.9	13.6	18.5	18.3	12.9	14.6	32.8	17.6	7.5
Group households	%	35.8	21.4	40.7	41.7	30.0	51.7	38.8	45.4	16.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Denominator — total number of Indigenous households										
Household type										
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	6.3	5.8	9.2	7.6	8.0	7.1	16.3	7.3	3.6
One parent family with dependent children	%	7.6	7.0	9.7	9.6	14.3	11.1	19.4	10.9	4.3
Couple only	%	11.7	9.0	14.4	13.5	15.6	11.2	22.6	11.5	5.9
Other one family households	%	10.6	9.9	11.6	11.7	12.2	15.7	26.5	10.7	5.0
Multiple family households	%	22.3	18.3	16.5	13.0	21.9	37.2	47.0	4.9	7.0
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	11.9	12.4	17.2	17.0	12.8	13.0	30.5	18.8	6.8
Group households	%	30.7	19.0	35.6	41.7	28.5	51.7	37.7	37.4	15.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Table 9A.3.19

**Table 9A.3.19 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by household type, by State and Territory, 2008 (a)**

Household type	Unit	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
One family household										
Couple family with dependent children	%	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.4	5.8	3.7	1.7
One parent family with dependent children	%	3.5	3.0	3.9	5.8	5.2	8.2	6.2	7.0	2.0
Couple only	%	3.9	3.0	5.8	4.3	10.7	2.8	0.0	4.4	2.1
Other one family households	%	5.0	7.1	4.2	5.7	3.2	6.7	6.9	5.9	2.2
Multiple family households	%	5.0	5.4	4.4	9.4	20.4	9.1	0.0	5.9	3.0
Non-family households										
Lone person	%	9.3	3.4	5.8	5.6	8.4	6.0	4.6	6.4	3.7
Group households	%	13.2	7.4	24.7	0.0	15.7	0.0	5.7	28.4	7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Table 9A.3.20

**Table 9A.3.20 Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008 (a)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Q/ld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Household size										
Numerator — number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
1 person	no.	6 640	1 922	5 465	2 158	1 595	1 150	203	1 559	20 692
2 people	no.	15 271	3 979	9 703	4 516	2 554	2 643	610	2 354	41 630
3 people	no.	11 111	3 003	10 704	3 161	2 123	1 830	338	1 673	33 943
4 people	no.	9 942	2 368	8 057	3 340	1 668	1 487	405	1 677	28 943
5 people	no.	5 687	1 333	4 901	2 212	647	665	176	883	16 504
6 or more people	no.	4 681	748	6 954	2 594	1 030	481	86	2 695	19 270
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>53 332</b>	<b>13 353</b>	<b>45 784</b>	<b>17 982</b>	<b>9 617</b>	<b>8 256</b>	<b>1 818</b>	<b>10 840</b>	<b>160 981</b>
Household size										
Denominator — total number of Indigenous households										
1 person	no.	9 479	2 177	6 325	2 568	2 012	1 357	213	1 965	26 096
2 people	no.	17 951	4 514	11 080	5 182	3 056	2 979	630	2 902	48 295
3 people	no.	12 543	3 605	12 247	3 904	2 343	2 080	366	2 124	39 212
4 people	no.	11 879	2 950	9 471	4 104	2 072	1 605	470	2 130	34 680
5 people	no.	6 936	1 584	6 055	2 497	817	786	193	1 430	20 298
6 or more people	no.	5 554	988	8 000	3 701	1 410	516	113	4 557	24 840
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>
Household size										
Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
1 person	%	70.0	88.3	86.4	84.0	79.3	84.8	95.2	79.3	79.3
2 people	%	85.1	88.1	87.6	87.1	83.6	88.7	96.8	81.1	86.2
3 people	%	88.6	83.3	87.4	81.0	90.6	87.9	92.3	78.8	86.6
4 people	%	83.7	80.3	85.1	81.4	80.5	92.6	86.2	78.7	83.5
5 people	%	82.0	84.2	80.9	88.6	79.2	84.7	91.1	61.7	81.3
6 or more people	%	84.3	75.8	86.9	70.1	73.1	93.1	76.1	59.1	77.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>83.2</b>

Table 9A.3.20

**Table 9A.3.20 Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008 (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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(a) Defined as a household with four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Table 9A.3.21

**Table 9A.3.21 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008 (a)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Household size										
Numerator — number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
1 person	%	14.9	13.6	18.5	18.3	12.9	14.6	32.8	17.6	7.5
2 people	%	9.0	6.9	11.7	9.9	11.0	9.9	19.6	10.6	4.4
3 people	%	8.9	7.5	11.3	13.0	14.5	10.8	20.8	11.5	5.0
4 people	%	10.2	8.6	13.6	11.7	14.3	11.5	22.2	11.7	5.5
5 people	%	10.8	10.8	16.4	13.4	20.8	16.5	22.4	13.5	6.5
6 or more people	%	12.1	12.7	11.4	8.6	15.2	18.0	43.9	5.9	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Denominator — total number of Indigenous households										
1 person	%	11.9	12.4	17.2	17.0	12.8	13.0	30.5	18.8	6.8
2 people	%	8.0	6.2	10.8	9.2	9.7	8.9	19.5	11.1	4.1
3 people	%	8.4	6.8	10.8	11.1	13.1	9.6	20.3	9.4	4.6
4 people	%	8.9	7.7	11.7	9.7	11.8	10.8	21.0	9.9	4.7
5 people	%	8.8	10.2	15.5	11.7	17.7	15.6	20.6	10.0	6.0
6 or more people	%	10.6	10.8	10.4	7.6	10.8	16.4	33.7	3.4	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
1 person	%	9.3	3.4	5.8	5.6	8.4	6.0	4.6	6.4	3.7
2 people	%	3.7	2.4	3.9	3.6	5.8	3.4	2.2	4.9	1.7
3 people	%	2.9	3.8	3.8	4.9	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.9	1.6
4 people	%	4.7	4.9	5.7	4.9	5.2	3.1	6.4	4.5	2.4
5 people	%	5.4	4.2	6.9	4.9	10.4	6.3	7.6	10.6	2.8
6 or more people	%	5.0	7.9	3.2	5.4	7.5	4.3	20.7	4.8	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>

Table 9A.3.21

**Table 9A.3.21 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by household size, by State and Territory, 2008 (a)**

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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(a) Defined as a household with four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Table 9A.3.22

**Table 9A.3.22 Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by income level, by State and Territory, 2008 (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Household income level										
Numerator — number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
Decile 1	no.	4 167	971	3 776	1 249	856	757	151	566	12 492
Decile 2	no.	4 713	972	3 712	1 304	704	733	109	692	12 939
Decile 3	no.	3 801	1 044	3 775	1 376	786	751	134	724	12 390
Decile 4	no.	4 183	1 012	3 773	1 317	710	730	133	675	12 532
Decile 5	no.	5 006	1 003	3 596	1 356	817	746	144	695	13 363
Decile 6	no.	4 023	1 026	3 799	1 402	948	730	136	679	12 742
Decile 7	no.	4 531	1 085	3 412	1 480	800	781	122	772	12 984
Decile 8	no.	4 570	1 176	4 000	1 503	825	900	133	946	14 053
Decile 9	no.	4 600	1 172	3 924	1 585	875	744	155	993	14 049
Decile 10	no.	4 737	1 195	3 526	1 594	861	847	120	989	13 870
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>53 332</b>	<b>13 353</b>	<b>45 784</b>	<b>17 982</b>	<b>9 617</b>	<b>8 256</b>	<b>1 818</b>	<b>10 840</b>	<b>160 981</b>
Household income level										
Denominator — total number of Indigenous households										
Decile 1	no.	5 476	1 267	4 369	1 728	1 019	904	154	1 067	15 986
Decile 2	no.	5 437	1 248	4 465	1 728	988	880	134	1 185	16 064
Decile 3	no.	5 168	1 293	4 325	1 723	992	908	146	954	15 510
Decile 4	no.	5 402	1 220	4 377	1 755	966	836	144	1 061	15 761
Decile 5	no.	5 448	1 268	4 201	1 705	1 010	874	149	1 101	15 756
Decile 6	no.	5 273	1 291	4 843	1 727	1 042	865	142	1 054	16 236
Decile 7	no.	5 170	1 206	3 993	1 729	933	893	143	1 036	15 103
Decile 8	no.	5 430	1 274	4 230	1 715	1 020	925	142	1 083	15 818
Decile 9	no.	5 250	1 253	4 319	1 749	966	831	156	1 056	15 581
Decile 10	no.	5 337	1 241	4 334	1 695	976	859	131	1 046	15 619
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>64 341</b>	<b>15 819</b>	<b>53 179</b>	<b>21 956</b>	<b>11 710</b>	<b>9 323</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>15 108</b>	<b>193 421</b>

Table 9A.3.22

**Table 9A.3.22 Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by income level, by State and Territory, 2008 (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Household income level		Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard								
Decile 1	%	76.1	76.6	86.4	72.3	83.9	83.8	97.6	53.0	78.1
Decile 2	%	86.7	77.9	83.1	75.5	71.3	83.3	81.2	58.4	80.5
Decile 3	%	73.6	80.7	87.3	79.8	79.2	82.7	91.8	75.9	79.9
Decile 4	%	77.4	82.9	86.2	75.0	73.5	87.3	91.9	63.6	79.5
Decile 5	%	91.9	79.1	85.6	79.5	80.9	85.3	96.7	63.1	84.8
Decile 6	%	76.3	79.5	78.4	81.2	90.9	84.4	96.0	64.4	78.5
Decile 7	%	87.6	89.9	85.5	85.6	85.8	87.4	85.2	74.5	86.0
Decile 8	%	84.2	92.3	94.6	87.6	80.9	97.3	94.3	87.3	88.8
Decile 9	%	87.6	93.5	90.8	90.6	90.6	89.5	99.3	94.1	90.2
Decile 10	%	88.8	96.4	81.4	94.0	88.3	98.6	91.2	94.5	88.8
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>83.2</b>

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

(b) Equivalised gross household income decile, calculated on a state-by-state basis.

(c) Includes households where total household income is not stated or not known, which account for approximately 18.6 per cent of all Indigenous households.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.



Table 9A.3.23

**Table 9A.3.23 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by income level, by State and Territory, 2008 (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Household income level										
Numerator — number of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
Decile 1	%	16.4	14.9	18.0	19.0	19.3	21.0	31.9	17.6	8.1
Decile 2	%	16.3	15.8	15.6	17.1	19.6	17.3	38.7	20.8	7.8
Decile 3	%	15.6	15.8	16.4	20.5	23.7	17.6	26.9	21.7	7.8
Decile 4	%	17.7	14.6	19.7	14.7	20.4	16.4	27.1	27.2	8.7
Decile 5	%	17.8	16.3	17.5	18.1	21.8	17.3	30.1	21.9	8.8
Decile 6	%	12.6	13.5	17.7	18.0	18.7	18.3	32.4	16.5	7.1
Decile 7	%	12.7	14.2	16.5	12.9	25.5	17.2	39.8	20.6	6.9
Decile 8	%	16.8	16.4	20.3	17.8	22.0	21.2	35.1	17.9	8.5
Decile 9	%	16.6	14.6	18.6	19.5	17.5	19.8	37.8	16.1	7.8
Decile 10	%	18.6	13.4	21.9	20.7	17.6	19.5	44.9	17.2	9.1
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Household income level										
Denominator — total number of Indigenous households										
Decile 1	%	14.4	12.9	16.6	15.2	16.6	18.0	31.8	15.8	7.1
Decile 2	%	14.3	13.0	15.3	14.9	18.1	16.3	33.9	16.4	6.9
Decile 3	%	14.8	14.2	15.8	16.1	19.4	14.8	25.3	17.5	7.2
Decile 4	%	14.4	13.1	18.1	13.6	21.5	15.2	26.2	19.4	7.5
Decile 5	%	16.4	15.9	15.5	16.3	18.4	15.9	29.9	17.1	7.6
Decile 6	%	11.5	12.7	16.5	15.9	17.1	16.2	31.6	13.1	6.5
Decile 7	%	11.6	13.9	17.1	12.0	22.7	14.8	33.7	16.3	6.7
Decile 8	%	14.7	15.2	19.5	15.7	19.6	20.8	32.8	16.7	7.9
Decile 9	%	15.0	14.1	17.0	18.4	16.3	18.3	37.6	15.9	7.2
Decile 10	%	17.0	13.3	21.1	19.9	16.5	19.7	42.0	16.9	8.8
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Table 9A.3.23

**Table 9A.3.23 Relative standard errors for the proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard, by income level, by State and Territory, 2008 (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Household income level										
Proportion of Indigenous households living in houses of an acceptable standard										
Decile 1	%	7.6	7.4	4.8	9.7	7.6	6.9	2.8	11.2	3.2
Decile 2	%	4.6	6.4	6.2	8.0	11.7	5.3	14.6	10.8	2.8
Decile 3	%	10.0	6.9	4.1	6.6	9.5	8.1	6.9	8.5	3.6
Decile 4	%	9.0	5.8	6.8	8.1	16.7	4.4	6.9	12.6	4.0
Decile 5	%	3.5	10.1	6.1	7.9	8.9	10.2	3.8	9.6	2.6
Decile 6	%	9.3	7.4	9.1	7.8	4.6	11.3	4.8	12.8	4.2
Decile 7	%	5.2	4.2	7.7	5.5	7.2	6.8	13.2	10.8	2.9
Decile 8	%	6.2	3.8	4.0	5.9	11.3	2.2	7.3	5.8	2.5
Decile 9	%	5.4	3.9	4.3	4.6	6.2	7.1	1.3	5.2	2.4
Decile 10	%	4.9	2.6	11.1	4.9	7.2	1.6	10.7	3.7	3.5
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>

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

(b) Equivalised gross household income decile, calculated on a state-by-state basis.

(c) Includes households where total household income is not stated or not known, which account for approximately 18.6 per cent of all Indigenous households.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.