

16A Housing — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 16.6 of the chapter. Data in this Report are examined by the Housing Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. Unsourced information was obtained from Australian, State and Territory governments.

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Public housing

Table 16A.1

Table 16A.1 Descriptive data (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW (c), (d), (e)	Vic (f), (g)	Qld (h), (i)	WA (j)	SA (k)	Tas	ACT (l)	NT	Aust
Total households paying less than market rent										
2000-01	no.	121 222	62 659	52 605	31 576	44 829	13 555	10 502	5 945	342 893
2001-02	no.	121 287	65 664	51 762	32 163	46 237	13 006	10 224	6 057	346 400
2002-03	no.	111 481	55 626	42 542	27 675	38 793	10 034	8 990	4 865	300 006
2003-04	no.	110 835	54 873	40 742	27 022	37 601	9 427	9 204	4 740	294 444
Total new households assisted										
2000-01	no.	11 554	7 195	7 487	4 617	4 714	2 037	1 198	907	39 709
2001-02	no.	10 836	6 993	6 563	4 639	3 755	1 940	1 182	986	36 894
2002-03	no.	10 129	6 670	5 251	4 411	3 776	1 355	946	827	33 365
2003-04	no.	9 943	5 939	4 590	4 103	3 634	1 170	790	793	30 962
Total new Indigenous households assisted										
2000-01	no.	867	227	846	527	242	198	26	331	3 264
2001-02	no.	888	218	830	750	233	163	28	382	3 492
2002-03	no.	888	221	737	822	321	114	49	405	3 557
2003-04	no.	877	225	657	1 045	306	96	38	397	3 641
Households relocating from one public housing dwelling to another										
2000-01	no.	4 867	2 211	1 655	1 825	1 942	687	424	451	14 062
2001-02	no.	4 372	1 981	1 670	1 614	1 634	547	349	311	12 478
2002-03	no.	4 379	2 408	1 309	1 624	1 774	408	231	318	12 451
2003-04	no.	4 085	2 344	1 222	1 632	1 555	342	410	299	11 889
Total rent charged										
2000-01	\$'000	438 279.0	232 265.9	172 967.0	103 907.8	176 815.4	40 167.2	48 924.3	26 408.0	1 239 734.7
2001-02	\$'000	470 666.0	239 217.0	178 708.5	108 814.2	177 690.0	39 965.9	52 350.9	25 718.0	1 293 130.5
2002-03	\$'000	483 465.0	248 734.8	186 379.0	112 340.8	181 580.0	40 457.8	54 432.3	25 004.0	1 332 393.7
2003-04	\$'000	523 562.0	267 790.0	194 764.0	116 506.8	189 435.4	40 617.0	56 966.4	24 904.0	1 414 545.6

Table 16A.1

Table 16A.1 Descriptive data (a), (b)

At 30 June	Unit	NSW (c)	(d), (e)	Vic (f), (g)	Qld (h), (i)	WA (j)	SA (k)	Tas	ACT (l)	NT	Aust
Total Indigenous households											
2000-01	no.	na		748	2 053	1 874	783	419	210	1 307	7 394
2001-02	no.	8 700		771	2 311	2 098	812	463	142	1 377	16 674
2002-03	no.	8 700		1 006	2 491	2 363	1 118	447	185	1 451	17 761
2003-04	no.	8 700		1 078	2 633	4 041	1 171	494	172	1 498	19 787
Total 'greatest need' applicants on waiting list											
2000-01	no.	2 008		2 801	121	180	1 467	1 147	231	33	7 988
2001-02	no.	1 840		4 224	125	280	886	1 486	1 374	27	10 242
2002-03	no.	1 613		4 576	154	597	847	1 547	1 515	49	10 898
2003-04	no.	1 427		4 727	281	236	826	1 869	1 702	59	11 127
Total applicants on waiting list											
2000-01	no.	101 561		41 958	24 353	14 276	32 570	2 089	2 996	1 829	221 632
2001-02	no.	96 045		45 517	26 797	14 340	32 694	2 772	3 271	1 854	223 290
2002-03	no.	84 954		39 739	32 316	13 356	29 557	2 740	3 471	1 923	208 056
2003-04	no.	77 984		40 701	35 430	12 732	28 565	3 229	3 730	1 876	204 247
Total tenantable dwellings											
2000-01	no.	127 661		63 443	49 408	31 480	49 855	12 666	11 169	5 939	351 621
2001-02	no.	127 215		62 766	49 168	31 365	47 537	12 326	11 060	5 987	347 424
2002-03	no.	125 116		63 068	48 816	30 737	46 316	11 845	10 942	5 720	342 560
2003-04	no.	124 601		63 187	48 672	30 336	45 409	11 475	10 873	5 443	339 996
Total untenantable dwellings											
2000-01	no.	554		1 867	1 258	1 165	1 905	512	341	99	7 701
2001-02	no.	539		1 890	989	1 186	1 597	330	94	75	6 700
2002-03	no.	100		1 781	763	983	1 456	159	101	109	5 452

Table 16A.1

Table 16A.1 Descriptive data (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW (c), (d), (e)	Vic (f), (g)	Qld (h), (i)	WA (j)	SA (k)	Tas	ACT (l)	NT	Aust
2003-04	no.	134	1 668	472	1 134	1 286	204	266	175	5 339
Total dwellings										
2000-01	no.	128 215	65 310	50 666	32 645	51 760	13 178	11 510	6 038	359 322
2001-02	no.	127 754	64 656	50 157	32 551	49 134	12 656	11 154	6 062	354 124
2002-03	no.	125 216	64 849	49 579	31 720	47 772	12 004	11 043	5 829	348 012
2003-04	no.	124 735	64 855	49 144	31 470	46 695	11 679	11 139	5 618	345 335
Total occupied dwellings										
2000-01	no.	125 966	62 848	48 941	31 210	48 840	12 428	11 016	5 750	346 999
2001-02	no.	125 315	62 355	48 908	31 062	46 298	12 116	11 008	5 757	342 819
2002-03	no.	123 087	62 598	48 562	30 366	45 351	11 624	10 895	5 476	337 959
2003-04	no.	123 106	62 646	48 490	30 000	44 529	11 375	10 823	5 269	336 238
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June										
2000-01	\$'000	9 000.2	4 535.9	3 362.7	1 851.6	3 074.3	667.4	931.9	441.1	23 865.0
2001-02	\$'000	7 959.0	4 630.1	3 496.8	1 894.4	2 954.1	705.5	906.6	449.4	22 995.9
2002-03	\$'000	7 787.6	4 889.7	3 609.4	2 124.8	3 398.6	741.8	656.8	413.0	23 621.7
2003-04	\$'000	7 521.0	4 419.7	3 709.4	2 187.3	3 494.7	786.0	692.6	399.1	23 209.7
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged in week ending 30 June										
2000-01	\$'000	21 253.3	8 815.2	6 065.3	3 392.6	5 218.7	1 123.2	1 605.0	826.1	48 299.5
2001-02	\$'000	18 493.0	9 143.6	6 026.1	3 407.4	5 145.3	1 146.9	1 639.5	820.8	45 822.5
2002-03	\$'000	18 383.2	9 445.0	6 059.8	3 785.1	5 807.4	1 151.2	1 620.6	800.0	47 052.4
2003-04	\$'000	18 040.9	8 607.0	5 897.4	3 799.7	5 902.9	1 174.7	1 830.5	789.3	46 042.4
Total dwellings in major cities										
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	100 441	46 544	30 696	22 239	36 634	-	11 035	-	247 589

Table 16A.1

Table 16A.1 Descriptive data (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW (c), (d), (e)	Vic (f), (g)	Qld (h), (i)	WA (j)	SA (k)	Tas	ACT (l)	NT	Aust
2003-04	no.	100 291	46 581	30 298	22 013	35 925	–	11 131	–	246 240
Total dwellings in inner regional areas										
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	19 335	14 677	9 469	3 066	3 227	8 768	8	–	58 550
2003-04	no.	19 159	14 671	9 505	3 033	3 170	8 518	8	–	58 063
Total of dwellings in outer regional areas										
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	4 974	3 603	8 246	3 127	6 990	3 134	–	4 014	34 088
2003-04	no.	4 834	3 572	8 172	3 103	6 703	3 061	–	3 839	33 284
Total dwellings in remote areas										
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	387	25	882	2 255	825	71	–	1 565	6 010
2003-04	no.	375	27	882	2 274	817	69	–	1 537	5 982
Total of dwellings in very remote areas										
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	77	–	286	1 032	96	31	–	250	1 772
2003-04	no.	76	–	287	1 047	80	31	–	242	1 763

(a) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the Report on Government Services. Due to rounding the national total may not equal the sum of jurisdictions data items.

(b) The count of dwellings is based on tenancy (rental) units. This will be greater than the count of dwellings based on superior rental units, due to shared tenancies. Dwellings at 30 June 2004, based on superior rental units was 48 743.

(c) Total occupied dwelling for NSW excludes 1 occupied dwelling with missing tenant information.

Table 16A.1

Table 16A.1 **Descriptive data (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i> (c), (d), (e)	<i>Vic</i> (f), (g)	<i>Qld</i> (h), (i)	<i>WA</i> (j)	<i>SA</i> (k)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (l)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(d)	Properties leased to community organisations and properties leased to private tenants under the Public Equity Program (PEP) scheme have been excluded since 2002-03 from total tenantable and in tenantable dwellings.									
(e)	For 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 total Indigenous households estimate base on Census 2001, adjusted for Census undercounting of public housing households.									
(f)	For 2003-04 for total applicants on waiting list, 1189 applicants eligible for both state owned and managed Indigenous housing and public rental housing were excluded (counted under the state owned and managed Indigenous housing collection).									
(g)	Property data for this collection is unreconciled and may not match published annual data.									
(h)	Total new Indigenous households assisted and total Indigenous households may be under-reported due to Indigenous self-identification and as mandatory reporting was only introduced from October 1997.									
(i)	Total 'greatest need' applicants on waiting list data represents applicants who satisfied stringent priority housing criteria, but does not include clients in similar circumstances who were waiting to be housed through Queensland's standard wait turn criteria.									
(j)	For 2003-04, for total tenantable and untenable dwellings 1 063 properties leased to other organisations have been excluded.									
(k)	Indigenous information is self-identified and not mandatory. Prior to 2002-03, Indigenous data were only extracted for the head of the household. This was rectified in 2002-03 and special needs and Indigenous details are not extracted for all household members.									
(l)	Total number of new Indigenous households assisted and total number of Indigenous households may represent an undercount as ethnicity is a self-identified field.									
	– Nil or rounded to zero.									

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2002c, 2003f, 2003g, 2004e, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.2

Table 16A.2 Low income and special needs households as a proportion of all new households, (per cent) (a),(b),(c)

	NSW (d)	(e) Vic (f)	(g) (h)	Qld (i)	WA (j)	SA (k)	Tas (l)	ACT (m)	NT (l)	Aust
At 30 June 2000										
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
At 30 June 2001										
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households	94.1	86.1	90.0	85.8	89.3	84.6	np	83.6	89.5	89.5
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households	5.2	12.3	9.5	13.5	9.7	14.3	np	15.5	9.6	9.6
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	97.3	90.6	93.4	89.7	94.6	85.9	np	np	93.3	93.3
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	5.6	12.5	9.6	13.6	10.0	14.3	np	32.4	10.0	10.0
At 30 June 2002										
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households	94.6	93.0	90.4	83.8	89.7	93.1	92.0	87.0	91.4	91.4
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households	4.6	6.9	9.1	10.9	9.4	6.9	8.0	10.1	7.5	7.5
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	97.4	95.6	93.7	89.5	94.2	96.2	94.3	93.4	94.9	94.9

Table 16A.2

Table 16A.2 Low income and special needs households as a proportion of all new households, (per cent) (a),(b),(c)

	NSW (d), (e)	Vic (f), (g), (h)	Qld (i)	WA (j)	SA (k)	Tas (l)	ACT (m)	NT (l)	Aust
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	89.6	89.1	99.7	78.1	80.6	72.9	84.0	99.1	88.1
At 30 June 2003									
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households	92.9	90.4	90.3	86.8	89.6	90.6	88.9	87.4	90.4
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households	7.0	8.7	9.4	12.5	9.1	9.3	11.0	12.3	9.1
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	96.1	94.0	93.3	91.9	94.1	94.2	84.0	92.1	93.9
New 'low income A or B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	87.3	91.6	99.8	97.4	94.1	94.8	90.3	88.5	92.6
At 30 June 2004									
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households	94.7	92.4	90.5	87.9	87.5	89.1	87.7	87.6	91.2
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households	5.2	7.5	9.1	11.6	11.5	10.8	12.1	10.6	8.5
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	97.0	95.6	94.5	92.7	93.5	94.4	91.3	93.9	95.0
New 'low income A or B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	85.2	99.6	97.2	97.1	97.3	93.7	85.3	86.1	90.6

(a) For details of newly allocated, mixed composition, non-rebated and other households excluded, see table 16A.82.

(b) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(c) With the exception of Victoria the numerator in the calculation of 'new low income A and B households plus new special needs (not low income households)' as a proportion of all new households, excludes mixed composition households, whereas the denominator includes them.

Table 16A.2 **Low income and special needs households as a proportion of all new households, (per cent) (a),(b),(c)**

	NSW (d), (e)	Vic (f), (g), (h)	Qld (i)	WA (j)	SA (k)	Tas (l)	ACT (m)	NT (l)	Aust
(d)	Not fully comparable to data from 2002-03 due to different derivation of household type. In previous years this was based solely on the local variable family type. With improvements in data quality of the relationship to household head variable this year, the derivation of household type is based on the relationship to household head variable in the first instance. In cases where this does not yield a result the derivation reverts to that based on family type.								
(e)	Not fully comparable to 2002-03 data due to adoption of a methodology that assigns special needs status when either standard AIHW and/or state criteria for special needs are met.								
(f)	In 2003-04 'new low income A or B households plus new special needs (not low income) households' as a proportion of all new households' is not calculated using data repository methodology. See footnote c.								
(g)	For 2003-04, new households with a priority reason code of 'SUP' (Supported Housing) have been flagged as containing at least one occupant with a disability. This results in an additional 89 new special needs households.								
(h)	For the number of new 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households' the number of households were special needs details are known are excluded from the denominator. This is due to the unavailability of details for new households who were no longer tenants at 30 June 2004. The proportion may be overstated as a result.								
(i)	The number of households with special needs now include a broader range of data. It incorporates households where at least one member is receiving a discrete disability income from Centrelink, plus households on other incomes who identified as having at least one member with a disability, plus households who do not fall into either category but who required home modifications because of a disability. Although a household may be included in more than one special needs category, to derive the total number of new households with special needs each household is counted once only.								
(j)	A different methodology was used by WA to derive special needs status. Households are only recorded with a positive or unknown disability status; there are no households with a negative disability status. Households are only recorded with a positive or negative Indigenous status; there are no households with an unknown Indigenous status. Consequently, for every household the derived special needs status is either positive or unknown. The total number of new households where income and household groups details are known for year ending 30 June 2004 result is therefore reported, which may overstate result. For the number of new 'low income A' households plus new special needs households (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households' the number of households where special needs details are known are therefore excluded from the denominator. The proportion may be overstated as a result.								
(k)	Special needs and Indigenous information is self-identified and not mandatory. Prior to 2002-03, special needs and Indigenous data were only extracted for the head of the household. This was rectified in 2002-03 and special needs and Indigenous details are now extracted for all household members.								
(l)	For the number of new 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households' the number of households were special needs details are known are excluded from the denominator due to missing special needs data. The proportion may be overstated as a result.								
(m)	For the number of new 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households' the number of households where special needs details are known are excluded from the denominator due to a relatively low number of new households where special needs are not published.								

Source: AIHW 2002c, 2003f, 2003g, 2004e, CSHA National Data Reports: *Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.3 Households paying less than market rent and special needs households paying market rent, at 30 June, as a proportion of all households (per cent) (a)

	<i>NSW</i> (b), (c)	<i>Vic</i> (d)	<i>Qld</i> (e)	<i>WA</i> (f)	<i>SA</i> (g)	<i>Tas</i> (h), (i)	<i>NT</i> (j)	<i>Aust</i>
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	99.5	90.0	93.6	94.8	92.9	90.1	89.4	99.3
2002	99.3	91.2	91.6	100.0	99.0	97.0	na	100.0
2003	99.0	91.4	90.0	100.0	93.7	96.0	100.0	100.0
2004	98.7	90.6	89.5	100.0	91.8	96.4	100.0	100.0

- (a) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (b) Not fully comparable to data from 2002-03 due to different derivation of household type. In previous years this was based solely on the local variables family type. With improvements in data quality of the relationship to household head variable this year, the derivation of household type is based on the relationship to household head variable in the first instance. In cases where this does not yield a result, the derivation reverts to that based on family type.
- (c) Not fully comparable to 2002-03 data due to adoption of a methodology that assigns special needs status when either standard and/or state criteria for special needs are met.
- (d) Prior to 2003-04, disability was calculated from a flag used for assessment of new tenancies and underestimated the count for ongoing households. This results in an additional 359 ongoing special needs households.
- (e) The number of households with special needs now includes a broader range of data. It incorporates households where at least one member is receiving a discrete disability income from Centrelink, plus households on other incomes who identified as having at least one member with a disability, plus households who do not fall into either category but who required home modifications because of disability. Although a household may be included in more than one special needs category, to derive the total number of new households with special needs each household is counted once only.
- (f) A different methodology was used by WA to derive special need status. Households are only recorded with a positive or unknown disability status; there are no households with a negative disability status. Households are only recorded with a positive or negative Indigenous status; there are no households with an unknown Indigenous status. Consequently, for every household the derived special needs status is either positive or unknown.
- (g) Special needs and Indigenous information is self-identified and not mandatory. Prior to 2002-03, special needs and Indigenous data were only extracted for the head of the household. This was rectified in 2002-03 and special needs and Indigenous details are now extracted for all household members.
- (h) Not calculated via the data repository. Figures supplied by the ACT Department of Disability, Housing and Community Services.
- (i) Special needs details are not known for non-rebated households, thus these households are excluded. At 30 June 2004, 85 per cent of all households were receiving rental rebate assistance.
- (j) The total number of new households where income and household groups details are known for year ending 30 June 2004 result is reported due to missing special need data. This may overstate the result.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW 2002c, 2003f, 2003g, 2004e, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.4 Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs (per cent) (a)

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas	ACT (g)	NT (h),(i)	Aust
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	51.1	32.4	49.4	38.7	58.0	41.4	91.5	50.4	46.5
2001-02	50.9	35.3	36.2	36.2	73.5	48.1	31.4	52.0	43.9
2002-03	52.4	43.7	38.9	44.7	59.0	49.9	35.3	62.8	48.1
2003-04	53.6	45.9	58.2	49.9	58.9	65.7	33.0	73.0	53.5

- (a) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (b) Not fully comparable to 2002-03 data due to adoption of a methodology that assigns special needs status when either standard and/or state criteria for special needs are met.
- (c) For 2003-04, new households with a priority reason code of 'SUP' (Supported Housing) have been flagged as containing at least one occupant with a disability. This results in an additional 89 new special needs households.
- (d) The number of households with special needs now includes a broader range of data. It incorporates households where at least one member is receiving a discrete disability income from Centrelink, plus households on other incomes who identified as having at least one member with a disability, plus households who do not fall into either category but who require home medications because of disability. Although a household may be included in more than one special needs category, to derive the total number of new households with special needs each household is counted once only.
- (e) A different methodology was used by WA to derive special need status. Households with a negative special need status are included in the number for whom special need status could not be determined, and therefore excluded from the number of households for whom special need details are known. Therefore the total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2004 is used as the denominator. Figure for 2003-04 may therefore represent an undercount.
- (f) Special needs and Indigenous information is self-identified and not mandatory. Prior to 2002-03, special needs and Indigenous data were only extracted for the head of the household. This was rectified in 2002.
- (g) The total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2004 is used as the denominator due to a high number of new households where special needs details are not known. Due to a relatively low number of new households where special needs details are known, this performance indicator returns an unrepresentative result.
- (h) Special needs details are only recorded where they are known to exist - no record is maintained if a household has no special need status. All new households are therefore included in the denominator. Figure therefore may represent an undercount.
- (i) Excludes households with a disability as NT does not have a disability identifier in their information management system.

Source: AIHW 2002c, 2003f, 2003g, 2004e, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.5

Table 16A.5 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations,**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1999-2000									
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:									
< 3 months	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3 months to < 6 months	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 months to <1 year	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 year to < 2 years	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2+ years	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Overall total	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01									
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:									
< 3 months	79.6	68.0	8.6	25.1	59.8	82.8	83.4	34.9	58.9
3 months to < 6 months	64.9	48.8	5.4	31.9	66.3	83.2	65.5	30.8	46.3
6 months to <1 year	41.6	44.3	4.8	14.3	57.8	71.6	37.3	5.1	27.8
1 year to < 2 years	19.0	16.8	2.3	3.1	19.5	76.5	4.3	6.0	10.1
2+ years	2.9	1.3	1.2	1.9	0.9	100.0	–	2.0	2.1
Overall total	41.5	49.3	4.7	16.0	48.6	82.2	65.7	16.0	35.9
2001-02									
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:									
< 3 months	61.6	74.0	10.9	22.0	58.5	87.3	94.6	29.5	58.7
3 months to < 6 months	52.8	63.8	6.0	33.4	55.4	85.5	90.2	11.2	46.1
6 months to <1 year	35.5	61.6	3.9	26.8	43.3	80.3	74.3	8.8	32.7
1 year to < 2 years	18.1	42.6	2.5	17.8	13.7	81.8	50.6	8.6	16.0
2+ years	1.5	7.6	2.0	6.8	–	55.6	15.8	3.0	2.8
Overall total	31.4	62.3	4.9	19.1	41.9	80.5	84.5	14.3	35.9
2002-03									
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:									
< 3 months	59.0	76.1	20.9	37.2	56.5	89.1	93.3	28.0	58.5
3 months to < 6 months	54.6	70.1	17.3	52.5	58.2	85.7	90.0	16.4	56.5
6 months to <1 year	34.8	73.7	8.2	15.1	56.9	81.2	82.3	18.2	41.7
1 year to < 2 years	17.9	61.0	4.5	0.4	35.4	75.4	73.8	9.3	22.9
2+ years	2.2	13.1	2.3	–	1.0	100.0	61.2	10.3	3.2
Overall total	29.3	66.9	9.1	22.9	42.2	87.1	87.1	20.0	37.9
2003-04									
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:									
< 3 months	50.3	78.6	37.2	40.9	54.7	90.8	95.1	20.6	58.4
3 months to < 6 months	45.3	72.1	26.6	49.8	58.2	91.5	92.0	19.9	57.0
6 months to <1 year	29.6	74.8	15.7	13.3	54.0	87.2	84.9	15.2	42.8
1 year to < 2 years	14.1	62.5	5.3	0.2	34.6	83.8	67.9	14.8	22.4
2+ years	2.6	17.4	1.4	–	1.2	82.6	47.1	4.4	3.5
Overall total	23.7	68.4	12.2	24.2	40.1	89.7	86.2	17.0	36.3

Table 16A.5 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations,**

	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT (e)	Aust
(a)	Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the <i>Report on Government Services</i> .								
(b)	Excludes those who had very high rental housing costs. Figure represents an undercount.								
(c)	Data represents applicants who satisfied stringent priority housing criteria, but does not include clients in similar circumstances who were housed through Queensland's standard wait turn criteria.								
(d)	May be an undercount as some priority applicants may bypass the priority process in low wait time								
(e)	May be overcounted as priority date is not updated when households transfer to the priority category after initial wait-list application.								
	– Nil or rounded to zero.								

Source: AIHW 2002c, 2003f, 2003g, 2004e, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.6

Table 16A.6 Financial indicators of public housing, 2003-04, (dollars per dwelling) (a)

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld	WA (d),(e)	SA	Tas (e)	ACT	NT	Aust
Total recurrent costs	4 822	3 515	4 394	4 693	4 609	6 021	7 746	10 053	4 695
Total recurrent costs (excludir	4 784	3 465	4 365	4 646	4 560	5 970	7 667	9 992	4 652
Depreciation	1 789	1 752	1 240	1 392	1 031	1 254	1 191	2 440	1 538
Indicative user cost of capital:									
Land	10 881	5 784	7 287	4 678	3 168	1 460	14 254	4 657	7 493
Other assets	6 336	6 716	5 510	5 154	4 210	4 629	6 495	6 222	5 840
Total assets	17 217	12 500	12 797	9 832	7 378	6 088	20 749	10 879	13 333
Interest payments	388	–	296	758	938	999	516	2 352	467
Total capital costs	18 618	14 252	13 740	10 466	7 471	6 344	21 424	10 967	14 405
Full gross costs	23 402	17 717	18 105	15 112	12 031	12 314	29 090	20 959	19 056
Rent collected from tenants	4 184	4 100	3 954	3 771	4 056	3 554	5 079	4 430	4 092
Full net costs	19 218	13 617	14 152	11 341	7 975	8 760	24 012	16 529	14 964
No. of dwellings	124 735	64 855	49 144	31 470	46 695	11 679	11 139	5 618	345 335

(a) The rate used to calculate the user cost of capital is currently 8 per cent. Issues surrounding the comparability of capital cost data are discussed in the Steering Committee research paper, *Asset Measurement in the Costing of Government Services* (Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth State Service Provision (SCRCSPP) 2001).

(b) The count of dwellings is based on tenancy (rental) units. This will be greater than count of dwellings based on superior rental units, dues to shared tenancies. Dwellings at 30 June 2004, based on superior rental units was 48 743.

(b) Includes the costs of properties leased to community organisations and properties leased to private tenants under the Public Equity Partnership (PEP) scheme.

(c) Property data for this collection is unreconciled and may not match published annual data.

(d) Includes the costs for 1063 properties leased to other organisations.

(e) Property data for this collection are unreconciled through the data respiratory process and may not match published jurisdictional annual data. The total number of dwellings at 30 June 2004 result is reported.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW 2004e, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra; State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 16A.7

Table 16A.7 **Public housing stock occupancy rates (per cent) (a),(b)**

	NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (e)	ACT (f)	NT	Aust
Proportion of public housing dwellings occupied									
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	98.2	96.2	96.6	95.6	94.4	94.3	95.7	95.2	96.6
2002	98.1	96.4	97.5	95.4	94.2	95.7	98.7	95.0	96.8
2003	98.3	96.5	97.9	95.7	94.9	96.8	98.7	93.9	97.1
2004	98.7	96.6	98.7	95.3	95.4	97.4	97.2	93.8	97.4

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(c) Properties leased to community organisations and properties leased to private tenants under the Public Equity Partnership (PEP) scheme have been excluded since 2002-03.

(d) Property data for this collection is unreconciled and may not match published annual data.

(e) The total number of all households at 30 June 2004 is reported in the numerator due to a number of dwellings that have an occupied status with no tenants. This may overstate the result.

(f) Figure may represent an undercount, as 106 dwellings vacant at 30 June 2004 were subsequently earmarked for major redevelopment. The occupancy rate result would have been 98.1 per cent had these dwellings been excluded.

Source: AIHW 2002c, 2003f, 2003g, 2004e, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.8

Table 16A.8 **Average turnaround times for vacant stock (days) (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA	Tas (f)	ACT	NT	Aust
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	32	36	30	42	51	38	53	44	37
2001-02	30	32	29	44	43	36	41	48	35
2002-03	33	38	29	44	43	39	39	60	37
2003-04	30	42	26	48	41	37	44	68	37

- (a) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (b) Properties have been leased to community organisations and properties leased to private tenants under the Public Equity Partnership (PEP) scheme have been excluded since 2002-03.
- (c) The legal tenancy start date (date from which rent is paid) was used as the vacancy end date in this collection. In practice tenants may sign tenancy agreements and receive keys several days earlier.
- (d) These data items are derived from tenancy information and do not contain information about the lead time for new dwellings to be occupied. Calculations using alternative data sources indicate that the data limitations have only a minimal impact on the performance indicator for the average time taken for occupancy of vacant stock. Note that the total number of days that dwellings are vacant for year ending 30 June 2004 is not comparable with the 2002-03 value. In 2003-04 the total days vacant have been adjusted by subtracting days required for major redevelopment work. This adjustment reduced the average turn around time (the average time taken for occupancy of vacant stock) from 28 days to 26 days.
- (e) Includes all periods of major redevelopment work.
- (f) Direct Tenancies have been included. Under this program, homes are allocated by community based organisations, therefore the time taken to re-tenant vacant properties is not within the immediate control of Housing Tasmania. They are included in the public housing data collection as tenancies are managed by Housing Tasmania once the allocation has occurred.

Source: AIHW 2002c, 2003f, 2003g, 2004e, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.9

Table 16A.9 Total rent collected as a proportion of total rent charged (per cent)
(a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	100.0	99.6	99.4	101.4	98.6	101.4	98.2	97.4	99.7
2001-02	99.2	99.8	98.8	101.0	97.8	100.7	100.0	97.9	99.3
2002-03	100.5	99.8	99.3	101.0	98.3	99.7	99.9	97.5	99.8
2003-04	99.7	99.3	99.8	101.9	100.0	102.2	99.3	99.9	99.9

(a) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(b) The total rent collected from tenants and the total rent charged to tenants for year ending 30 June 2004 are not calculated via the data repository. Figures supplied by jurisdictions.

(c) Payment arrangements for rent in some jurisdictions mean that rent collected over a 12 month period may be higher than rent charged over that period.

Source: AIHW 2002c, 2003f, 2003g, 2004e, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.10

Table 16A.10 **Proportion of tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2003 (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Sample size	no.	811	1 016	2 918	523	1 400	1 216	566	553	9 003
Child care	%	81.2	82.2	89.1	79.7	80.7	83.1	85.0	86.4	83.0
Public transport	%	88.7	90.0	90.7	88.6	93.4	92.5	95.2	92.4	90.2
Safety / security of neighbourhood	%	68.5	75.9	80.9	75.9	74.4	77.4	75.4	68.8	73.6
Employment/training services	%	84.5	76.3	78.6	76.3	83.1	77.0	78.5	79.7	80.6
Schools	%	93.8	85.0	89.2	84.6	89.8	91.4	89.7	94.3	90.0
Parks/recreational areas	%	90.1	89.2	90.6	89.2	92.1	85.6	92.8	85.6	90.1
Welfare services (b)	%	88.3	86.9	86.4	82.6	87.8	87.1	87.5	88.2	87.0
Support services and community (c)	%	82.6	83.5	85.8	80.7	85.4	83.2	85.2	82.4	83.6
Emergency services	%	88.1	84.9	89.8	84.7	89.8	88.5	88.6	81.0	87.7
Health services	%	88.6	84.8	88.3	82.8	89.3	89.2	88.9	78.0	87.3
Shops	%	87.3	90.5	93.0	88.0	91.2	91.7	93.8	90.2	89.7
All locations	%	85.6	84.5	87.5	83.0	87.0	86.1	87.3	84.3	85.7

(a) Care needs to be taken in interpreting small differences in the results that are affected by sample and estimate size.

(b) Welfare services includes services for seniors, community and support services, Centrelink offices and the local housing authority office.

(c) Support services and community includes banking services, entertainment, restaurants, public telephones, places of worship, libraries and family and friends.

Source: AIHW 2003g, *CSHA National Data Report 2002-03: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.11

Table 16A.11 **Proportion of tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2003 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Sample size	no.	811	1 016	2 918	523	1 400	1 216	566	553	9 003
Safety / security of home	%	70.8	72.4	74.4	69.5	67.5	73.7	66.5	61.4	70.9
Privacy of home	%	80.0	76.3	77.0	77.9	76.6	75.8	78.7	71.5	78.0
Cupboards and storage space	%	56.4	65.7	63.1	68.0	64.6	64.1	59.2	63.6	61.6
Size of dwelling	%	76.8	82.8	82.5	81.7	85.2	82.6	77.2	82.1	80.5
Ease of access and entry	%	88.8	89.8	90.0	91.2	91.5	90.2	90.5	93.0	89.9
Fencing	%	65.9	67.7	75.6	79.8	73.6	71.8	71.2	66.3	70.6
Yard space	%	88.7	83.7	87.5	84.8	88.5	89.8	84.6	87.9	87.2
Car parking	%	75.6	77.8	78.1	80.6	86.4	84.2	78.6	78.9	78.9
Modifications for special needs	%	73.9	74.7	78.3	81.7	79.1	79.3	78.9	73.8	76.7
All amenities	%	75.1	76.7	78.3	79.1	78.7	78.7	75.7	75.0	76.9

(a) Care needs to be taken in interpreting small differences in the results that are affected by sample and estimate size.

Source: AIHW 2003g, *CSHA National Data Report 2002-03: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.12

Table 16A.12 Rent charged as a proportion of market rent, adjusted for Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA), 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW (e), (f), (g)	Vic	Qld (h)	WA	SA	Tas (i)	ACT	NT	Aust
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	57.3	68.2	80.3	77.5	84.2	87.7	84.8	71.9	68.0
2002	56.5	70.3	84.1	76.9	83.2	87.0	70.2	76.2	68.6
2003	58.3	66.9	87.9	80.1	81.9	94.0	51.3	67.0	67.8
2004	58.2	72.5	94.3	85.7	85.1	97.8	48.9	71.5	71.6

- (a) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (b) The methodology used for calculations has changed and now uses more complex modelling developed in CRA modelling for Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA) renegotiations. Caution should therefore be used comparing results between 2001 and later years.
- (c) For details of mixed composition, non-rebated and other households excluded, see table 16A.82.
- (d) For comparability purposes mixed composition households and households whose composition cannot be determined are excluded from all jurisdictions. Due to this change Victoria, Queensland and national data are not comparable to previous years data. NSW and the ACT also exclude non-rebated households and this is done before exclusion based on household composition since there is insufficient information for these households to accurately determine their composition for this indicator. See footnote c.
- (e) The result for 2003 has been revised.
- (f) Not comparable to data from 2002-03 due to different derivation of household type. In previous years this was based solely on the local variable family type. With improvements in data quality of the relationship to household head variable this year, the derivation of household type is based on the relationship to household head variable in the first instance. In cases where this does not yield a result, the derivation reverts to that based on family type.
- (g) Note that the methodology for calculating total number of Commonwealth Rent Assistance entitlements for households where a rent was charged for week of 30 June has changed from 2002-03. Previous methodology underestimated rent assistance entitlements. Recalculation of this figure for 2002-03 after amendments of the code gives a value of \$5 017 700, compared with the published value of \$4 407 500. Value for the rent charged as a proportion of the market rent for each dwelling (adjusted for Commonwealth Rent Assistance) are 58.3 per cent (revised) and 56.0 per cent (published).
- (h) Following a market rent review, decreases were applied in November 2002. Increases were progressively applied from April 2003 using the regular bi-annual rent review process and concluded in October 2003.
- (i) Not calculated via the data repository. Figures supplied by Housing Tasmania.

Source: AIHW 2002c, 2003f, 2003g, 2004e, CSHA *National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.13

Table 16A.13 **Proportion of households with overcrowding at 30 June (per cent)**
(a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i> (d)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (e)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	1.6	1.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	1.4
2002	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.0
2003	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.7
2004	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.5

- (a) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (b) For details of mixed composition, non-rebated and other households excluded, see table 16A.82.
- (c) For comparability purposes mixed composition households and households whose composition cannot be determined are excluded from all jurisdictions. Due to this change Victoria, Queensland and national data are not comparable to previous years data. NSW, Victoria and the ACT also exclude non-rebated households and this is done before exclusion based on household composition since there is insufficient information for these households to accurately determine their composition for this indicator. See footnote b.
- (d) Not fully comparable to data from 2002-03 due to different derivation of household type. In previous years this was based solely on the local variable family type. With improvements in data quality of the relationship to household head variable this year, the derivation of household type is based on the relationship to household head variable in the first instance. In cases where this does not yield a result, the derivation reverts to that based on family type.
- (e) In late 2002, the implementation of a new computer system resulted in the loss of information regarding occupants in non-rebated households. This figure is therefore understated in 2002-03 and 2003-04.

Source: AIHW 2002c, 2003f, 2003g, 2004e, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.14

Table 16A.14 **Tenant satisfaction (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Overall satisfaction</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Sample size										
1999	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000	no.	815	506	2 601	1 563	1 552	1 159	565	499	9 260
2001	no.	713	543	2 622	1 791	1 506	1 225	636	552	9 588
2003	no.	811	1 016	2 918	523	1 400	1 216	566	553	9 003
Very satisfied										
1999	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000	%	25.0	21.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	26.0	18.0	23.0	25.0
2001	%	28.0	22.0	31.0	29.0	33.0	26.0	19.0	25.0	28.0
2003	%	23.8	20.6	31.4	26.7	28.3	26.2	18.2	24.0	25.2
Satisfied										
1999	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000	%	47.0	41.0	44.0	46.0	47.0	45.0	41.0	46.0	45.0
2001	%	38.0	43.0	45.0	41.0	43.0	44.0	43.0	44.0	41.0
2003	%	43.5	42.8	42.5	41.0	45.3	44.1	41.2	43.9	43.2
Dissatisfied										
1999	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000	%	16.0	17.0	12.0	14.0	9.0	12.0	21.0	13.0	14.0
2001	%	23.0	17.0	10.0	16.0	10.0	14.0	22.0	12.0	17.0
2003	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) At July-August.

(b) Caution should be used when interpreting small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size. Data do not add to 100 per cent as a result of non responses.

(c) Calculated as simple numerical averages due to a lack of raw data.

(d) Footnotes relate to 2003 data. For footnotes relating to 2001 and 200 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(e) For NSW face to face interviews were conducted in 2003 with mail out forms being used for all other jurisdictions.

Source: AIWA 2003g, *CASH National Data Report 2002-03: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Community housing

Table 16A.15

Table 16A.15 **Descriptive data (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>
Total new households assisted									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	2 499	8 907	2 480	na	793	35	229	na
2001-02	no.	2 447	9 216	2 154	5 622	869	94	264	na
2002-03	no.	2 519	11 046	1 993	1 264	869	59	168	na
2003-04	no.	1 875	833	1 528	943	743	60	126	na
Total new Indigenous households assisted									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	229	na	360	na	17	–	6	na
2001-02	no.	175	na	327	2 536	13	na	15	na
2002-03	no.	204	na	353	501	26	4	6	na
2003-04	no.	185	–	222	475	31	1	7	na
Total rent charged									
1999-2000	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	\$'000	33 034.9	11 287.0	14 111.1	na	na	250.6	909.7	na
2001-02	\$'000	33 034.9	na	13 133.0	6 961.6	12 239.2	na	1 379.7	na
2002-03	\$'000	36 614.9	na	16 044.0	6 511.5	14 788.7	965.0	1 399.2	na
2003-04	\$'000	41 460.9	13 919.9	19 876.1	7 559.8	15 833.2	1 355.0	1 245.8	na
Total Indigenous households									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	539	na	395	na	51	–	11	na
2001-02	no.	537	na	445	1 165	33	na	18	na
2002-03	no.	671	na	512	162	60	6	11	na
2003-04	no.	588	12	419	212	65	4	16	na
Total greatest need applicants on waiting list									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	11 540	na	3 081	na	978	5	192	na
2001-02	no.	11 465	na	3 104	1 755	1 049	45	215	na
2002-03	no.	11 089	na	5 466	813	1 462	167	71	na
2003-04	no.	9 847	1 029	5 580	727	1 624	161	121	na
Total applicants on waiting list									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	21 022	na	5 312	na	2 138	19	261	na
2001-02	no.	19 770	na	4 813	2 772	2 137	123	272	na
2002-03	no.	20 013	na	8 300	1 761	2 636	241	374	na
2003-04	no.	17 160	1 859	7 793	1 381	3 008	246	272	na
Total tenantable dwellings									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	8 855	8 585	3 986	3 468	3 419	104	401	130
2001-02	no.	9 134	7 463	3 916	3 640	3 827	227	420	122
2002-03	no.	10 004	na	5 065	3 358	3 987	231	423	95

Table 16A.15

Table 16A.15 **Descriptive data (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>
2003-04	no.	9 437	3 619	5 078	3 511	4 172	402	408	97
Total untenable dwellings									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	27	357	38	na	33	–	2	–
2001-02	no.	46	247	51	–	7	–	14	–
2002-03	no.	83	na	47	50	32	1	1	–
2003-04	no.	32	33	115	8	44	–	1	–
Total dwellings									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	8 882	8 942	4 024	na	3 452	104	403	130
2001-02	no.	9 180	7 710	3 967	2 099	3 439	227	434	122
2002-03	no.	10 087	8 208	5 122	1 654	3 545	232	424	95
2003-04	no.	9 469	3 652	5 193	3 519	4 012	402	409	97
Total occupied dwellings									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	8 693	8 458	3 855	na	3 270	94	380	130
2001-02	no.	9 012	7 370	3 760	2 041	3 294	227	411	122
2002-03	no.	9 867	7 902	4 925	1 661	3 389	228	413	95
2003-04	no.	9 339	3 582	4 933	3 511	3 828	401	392	97
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June									
1999-2000	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	\$'000	704.2	na	307.1	na	205.4	1.8	19.8	na
2001-02	\$'000	753.7	na	391.9	na	272.7	17.2	30.7	na
2002-03	\$'000	834.6	na	227.0	193.7	282.9	21.7	33.0	na
2003-04	\$'000	853.2	448.9	309.1	826.4	329.9	30.2	29.3	na
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged in week ending 30 June									
1999-2000	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	\$'000	np	997.4	np	na	377.9	3.2	54.7	na
2001-02	\$'000	np	987.4	651.7	na	405.2	25.2	71.5	na
2002-03	\$'000	np	1 098.9	372.7	169.5	455.8	27.2	74.8	na
2003-04	\$'000	na	na	481.4	724.8	551.8	44.4	72.4	na
Total dwellings in major cities									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	4 150	4 875	1 869	2 080	3 477	–	424	–
2003-04	no.	4 373	1 577	1 891	2 002	3 639	–	409	–
Total dwellings in inner regional areas									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 16A.15

Table 16A.15 **Descriptive data (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>
2002-03	no.	1 294	1 509	1 294	330	342	165	–	–
2003-04	no.	1 313	790	1 308	410	357	251	–	–
Total dwellings in outer regional areas									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	395	313	1 385	655	156	67	–	59
2003-04	no.	402	143	1 402	600	176	148	–	60
Total dwellings in remote areas									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	22	16	230	264	40	–	–	28
2003-04	no.	23	14	230	362	40	3	–	31
Total dwellings in very remote areas									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	2	–	344	29	4	–	–	8
2003-04	no.	2	–	362	145	4	–	–	6
Total community housing providers									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	175	333	332	239	135	73	10	32
2001-02	no.	192	234	346	239	134	46	20	22
2002-03	no.	190	234	345	255	126	48	9	22
2003-04	no.	192	150	346	247	116	23	10	34

- (a) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*. All figures in this table are based on the unweighted survey results, except the number of providers. For the response rates see table 16A.83.
- (b) The count of total number of providers was amended for the 2003-04 collection such that the number of providers from administrative data is reported rather than the number of providers who responded to the survey. For some jurisdictions, data will not be comparable to 2002-03.
- (c) For 2003-04, for total new households assisted and total new Indigenous households assisted all applicant types including equivalent wait-list type 'new applicant' are included. May include households previously housed by another community housing provider. For total greatest need applicants on waiting list and total applicants on waiting list applicants may appear on waiting lists of more than one community housing provider. For dwellings by remoteness area postcode data is available to the Office for Capital Properties and a small number of leasehold properties (for example, Long Term Leasing Program and Surplus Government Leasehold Program). Hence the number of properties classified by remoteness area is less than the total number of properties reported elsewhere. For the total number of community housing providers the figure reported is the total number of providers and is higher than the 150 that responded to the survey. For total rents charged for week ending 30 June 62 per cent of all providers within the scope of the Community Housing Data Collection provided data.

Table 16A.15 **Descriptive data (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>
(d)	<p>For 2003-04 for total Indigenous households assisted and new Indigenous households assisted Indigenous households generally access long term accommodation through the General Rental program or housing managed by the Aboriginal Housing Board of Victoria. For total greatest need applicants on waiting list and total applicants on waiting list there is no centralised waiting list for community housing clients. Some agencies retain their own waiting lists where there is a regular turnover of tenancies. This information has been reported for these items. Clients also directly access community housing through local government, community organisations and other government agencies. Some rental co-operatives with a low turnover of tenants retain an Expression of Interest list of names but no details are sought as to income and eligibility criteria or housing need. Applicants on these lists have been excluded.</p> <p>For dwellings by remoteness area the interpretation of the definition of a 'dwelling' varied for providers (for example, some counted a 'dwelling' as a tenancy unit whilst others counted the whole property). Some larger agencies also advised they were unable to provide tenancy units by postcode. For consistency and accuracy, properties have been counted by postcode from the internal administrative system. Therefore the dwelling postcode count will not match the number of tenancy units due to Group Housing program arrangements that have multiple tenancies per property.</p>								
(e)	<p>For 2003-04 for total tenantable and total untenable dwellings to remain consistent with administrative data provided against total dwellings (5193), the number of tenantable and untenable dwellings included in the survey have been increased pro-rata. Please note that for the total number of tenantable dwellings at 30 June 2004 equals 3801 and untenable dwellings at 30 June 2004 equals 86. The total number of dwellings by ASGC Remoteness Areas was extracted from the unit record file of 5193 dwellings provided to the AIHW. Total community housing providers based on 346 providers funded under the Community Rent Scheme, Boarding House Program, Long Term Community Housing Program and the Same House Different Landlord Program. For total occupied dwellings, based on administrative data apportioned according to the percentage of occupied dwellings indicated in the survey data (3641 out of 3833). This approach was taken to ensure consistency with reporting all dwelling information from administrative data.</p>								
(f)	<p>For 2003-04 for total Indigenous households, 21 indigenous households with other special needs (including youth, disability, aged etc) are included in figures for the total number of households with multiple target group needs assisted by targeted and non-targeted providers at 30 June 2004. Total greatest need applicants on waiting list is defined as category 1 applicants. Total applicants on waiting list based on a 70 per cent response rate for waiting list data (as compared to 81 per cent for other data).</p>								
(g)	<p>For 2003-04 for total greatest need applicants on waiting list and total applicants on waiting list two community housing organisations do not keep their own waiting list. These organisations use the waiting list of another community housing organisation or the public housing waiting list when a vacancy arises. For total number of dwellings by ASGC Remoteness Areas, total tenantable and untenable dwellings, greater consistency in the use of the definition of dwellings as a tenancy unit (not a property) and of the exclusions and inclusions relating to head leased dwellings has revised the dwelling count for some community housing organisations. Dwelling counts are not comparable to 2002-03. For total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged in week ending 30 June where there was more than one tenancy agreement for a property and market rent value was provided for the property, the market rent value was split equally across dwellings. For total occupied dwellings, properties with multiple rooms divided into separate tenancy agreements are each classified as a dwelling.</p> <p>Greater consistency in the application of this dwelling definition has contributed to a decrease in the occupancy rate as occupied properties may contain unoccupied dwellings. Within properties, tenant choice and tenancy mix must also be considered in new tenant allocation. It is not possible to compare the result for 2003-04 with the result for the previous year.</p>								
(h)	<p>For 2003-04 for total tenantable and untenable dwellings it is assumed that all dwellings are tenantable. For total occupied dwellings it is assumed that all dwellings are occupied, due to many organisations turning away people seeking accommodation.</p>								
	<p>na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero. np not published.</p>								

Table 16A.15 **Descriptive data (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>
<i>Source:</i>	AIHW 2002b, 2003d, 2003e, 2004d, CSHA <i>National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing</i> , Canberra.								

Table 16A.16

Table 16A.16 Households paying less than market rent and special needs households paying market rent at 30 June, as a proportion of all households, (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i> (d)	<i>Vic</i> (e)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	96.8	na	94.0	na	na	83.0	95.1	na	95.8
2002	97.6	100.0	97.4	94.6	95.6	91.2	97.4	na	97.6
2003	96.6	100.0	95.7	37.4	89.8	53.3	92.4	na	88.2
2004	96.6	99.5	93.3	95.7	94.0	72.2	95.6	na	95.6

- (a) NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, Tasmania and the ACT data are based on surveys. See table 16A.83 for response rates and other relevant information.
- (b) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (c) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions due to the considerable variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and tenant data may vary considerably due to the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector. NSW data definitions differ from national definitions. Data for Victoria for 2003-04 are based on different methodology from that used for previous years' data and a direct comparison of 2003-04 with previous years for Victoria cannot be made. For details of these variations, see the NSW and Victoria footnotes below.
- (d) Providers reported on special needs of households in these additional categories [a] non English speaking households, [b] households with support needs, [c] newly arrived migrants, refugees or asylum seekers, [d] other special needs. Households can be in more than one category.
- (e) Households under the Transitional Housing Management Program were included in the 2002-03 collection but have been excluded in the 2003-04 Data Collection as agreed between the AIHW and Office of Housing. Therefore a comparison is not possible between the 2002-03 and 2003-04 Data Collection.
- na** Not available.

Source: AIHW 2002b, 2003d, 2003e, 2004d, CSHA *National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.17

Table 16A.17 **Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs, (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (e)	NT	Aust
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	62.6	na	72.5	na	43.8	np	66.7	na	63.2
2001-02	66.8	na	64.1	72.8	70.3	39.4	27.5	na	68.4
2002-03	63.6	na	60.4	72.3	52.4	67.9	72.4	na	63.3
2003-04	72.2	87.1	50.5	62.1	60.3	12.5	89.1	na	65.0

- (a) NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, Tasmania and the ACT data are based on surveys. See table 16A.83 for response rates and other relevant information.
- (b) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (c) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions due to the considerable variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and tenant data may vary considerably due to the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector. NSW data definitions differ from national definitions and data are based on different methodology from the other data reported. As such, data should be interpreted with caution. Data for ACT for 2003-04 are based on different methodology from that used for previous years' data and a direct comparison of 2003-04 with previous years for the ACT cannot be made. For details of these variations, see the NSW and ACT footnotes below.
- (d) Includes all applicant types including equivalent wait-list type 'new applicant'. May include households previously housed by another community housing provider. 'Disability' is defined in the NSW Community Housing Data Collection as follows: Includes anything which restricts the person's everyday activities or otherwise limits their ability to function within the range considered normal for a human being. Disability includes; intellectual, physical, sensory, psychiatric. Providers reported on special needs of households in these additional categories [a] non English speaking households, [b] households with support needs, [c] newly arrived migrants, refugees or asylum seekers, [d] other special needs. Households can be in more than one category.
- (e) The count of new households for the year includes ended tenancies for all providers whereas in 2002-03 ended tenancies may not have been included for all providers. Hence it is not possible to compare the result for this indicator between 2002-03 and 2003-04.

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

Source: AIHW 2002b, 2003d, 2003e, 2004d, CSHA *National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.18

Table 16A.18 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (f)	NT	Aust
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	81.5	82.4	77.7	na	65.8	54.3	96.1	na	80.8
2001-02	78.5	83.7	85.0	93.5	69.6	28.7	74.2	na	85.1
2002-03	82.4	86.9	86.1	81.6	73.5	83.1	24.4	na	84.6
2003-04	82.0	39.1	63.1	75.3	81.8	18.3	99.2	na	70.1

- (a) NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, Tasmania and the ACT data are based on surveys. See table 16A.83 for response rates and other relevant information.
- (b) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (c) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions due to the considerable variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and tenant data may vary considerably due to the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector. NSW data are based on different methodology from the other data reported and should be interpreted with caution. Data for Victoria and the ACT for 2003-04 are based on different methodology from that used for previous years' data and a direct comparison of 2003-04 with previous years for the ACT cannot be made. For details of these variations, see the NSW, Victoria and ACT footnotes below.
- (d) Includes all applicant types including equivalent waitlist type 'new applicant'. May include households previously housed by another community housing provider. Includes needy households who were imminently homeless or living in crisis accommodation.
- (e) Households under the Transitional Housing Management Program were included in the 2002-03 collection but have been excluded in the 2003-04 Data Collection as agreed between the AIHW and Office of Housing. Therefore a comparison is not possible between the 2002-03 and 2003-04 Data Collection.
- (f) The proportion of new households in greatest need was under-reported in 2002-03 because one large CHO did not provide information for this indicator. The high proportion of new households in greatest need in 2003-04 reflects improved data capture in relation to this measure. The count of new households for the year includes ended tenancies for all providers whereas in 2002-03 ended tenancies may not have been included for all providers. Hence it is not possible to compare the result for this indicator between 2002-03 and 2003-04.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW 2002b, 2003d, 2003e, 2004d, CSHA *National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.19

Table 16A.19 **Community housing occupancy rates at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	97.9	94.6	95.8	na	94.7	90.4	94.3	100.0	95.9
2002	98.2	95.6	94.8	97.2	95.8	100.0	94.7	100.0	96.5
2003	97.8	96.3	96.1	100.4	95.6	98.3	97.4	100.0	97.0
2004	98.6	98.1	95.0	99.8	95.4	99.8	95.8	100.0	97.5

- (a) NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, Tasmania and the ACT data are based on surveys. See table 16A.83 for response rates and other relevant information.
- (b) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (c) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions due to the considerable variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and tenant data may vary considerably due to the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector. Data for Victoria and the ACT for 2003-04 are based on different methodology from that used for previous years' data and a direct comparison of 2003-04 with previous years for Victoria and the ACT cannot be made. For details of these variations, see the Victoria and ACT footnotes below.
- (d) Households under the Transitional Housing Management Program were included in the 2002-03 collection but have been excluded in the 2003-04 Data Collection as agreed between the AIHW and the Office of Housing. Therefore a comparison is not possible between the 2002-03 and 2003-04 Data Collection.
- (e) Based on administrative data apportioned according to the percentage of occupied dwellings indicated in the survey data (3641 out of 3833). This approach was taken to ensure consistency with reporting all dwelling information from administrative data.
- (f) Properties with multiple rooms divided into separate tenancy agreements are each classified as a dwelling. Greater consistency in the application of this dwelling definition has contributed to a decrease in the occupancy rate as occupied properties may contain unoccupied dwellings. Within properties, tenant choice and tenancy mix must also be considered in new tenant allocation. It is not possible to compare the result for 2003-04 with the result for the previous year.
- (g) It is assumed that all dwellings are occupied, because many organisations turn away people seeking accommodation.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW 2002b, 2003d, 2003e, 2004d, CSHA *National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.20

Table 16A.20 **Average turnaround times (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (f)	NT	Aust
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	18	na	19	na	na	55	27	na	19
2001-02	17	na	19	5	na	11	15	na	13
2002-03	20	na	20	28	27	26	13	na	21
2003-04	22	20	17	6	21	20	31	na	17

- (a) NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, Tasmania and the ACT data are based on surveys. See table 16A.83 for response rates and other relevant information.
- (b) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (c) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions due to the considerable variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and tenant data may vary considerably due to the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector. NSW data definitions differ from national definitions. Data for ACT for 2003-04 are based on different methodology from that used for previous years' data and a direct comparison of 2003-04 with previous years for the ACT cannot be made.
- (d) Providers reported on the number of dwellings occupied at 30 June 2004 which were vacant at any time during the year. If a property was vacant more than once, they reported a single consolidated 'episode' for the property and the total number of days vacant for all episodes. They did not separately count multiple episodes for each property. 'Average time taken for occupancy of vacant stock' calculated using this data is therefore overstated.
- (e) Providers that target the disabled in group household arrangements can experience difficulty in filling vacancies due to the matching of disabled households to suitable properties.
- (f) The calculation of average time taken for occupancy of vacant stock excludes boarding houses. Greater consistency in the application of the dwelling definition has increased the count of vacant days, particularly where properties have multiple rooms divided into separate tenancy agreements (classified as dwellings). Longer vacancy periods are expected when dwellings are defined in this way as tenant choice and tenancy mix must also be considered in new tenant allocation. It is not possible to compare the result for 2003-04 with the result for the previous year.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW 2002b, 2003d, 2003e, 2004d, CSHA *National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing*, Canberra.

**Table 16A.21 Total rent collected as a proportion of total rent charged (per cent)
(a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1998-99	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1999-2000	92.5	98.5	97.5	na	na	99.0	96.7	na	94.9
2000-01	92.5	na	98.6	99.2	97.8	na	97.6	na	95.5
2001-02	98.5	na	92.6	97.5	97.9	98.7	98.9	na	97.1
2002-03	98.8	98.6	83.8	100.5	97.3	98.9	99.7	na	95.7

(a) NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, Tasmania and the ACT data are based on surveys. See table 16A.83 for response rates and other relevant information.

(b) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(c) Payment arrangements for rent in some jurisdictions mean that rent collected over a 12 month period may be higher than rent charged over that period. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions due to the considerable variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and tenant data may vary considerably due to the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector. Data for the 2002-03 financial year are reported to provide additional time to collate financial data. Therefore it relates to a different number of providers and tenant households.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW 2002b, 2003d, 2003e, 2004d, *CSHA National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.22

Table 16A.22 **Proportion of tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs 2002 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW(c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA(c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(d)</i>	<i>Aust(e)</i>
Sample size	no.	403	270	346	311	352	116	118	..	1 916
Child care	%	83.5	78.6	94.2	90.0	88.9	82.2	91.0	..	85.7
Public transport	%	90.3	92.3	82.1	90.2	86.3	94.4	96.5	..	88.7
Safety / security of neighbourhood	%	78.0	82.5	86.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	77.4	..	83.1
Employment/training services	%	81.4	75.3	81.7	83.3	81.9	78.6	84.7	..	80.4
Schools	%	92.6	87.4	90.5	87.1	90.0	85.1	77.0	..	90.2
Parks/recreational areas	%	88.5	89.8	89.8	92.8	92.1	87.4	89.8	..	90.0
Welfare services (f)	%	86.9	79.0	83.4	86.5	84.8	81.3	86.2	..	84.5
Support services and community (g)	%	85.4	82.9	84.5	85.3	82.5	83.9	84.8	..	84.4
Emergency services	%	84.9	83.9	86.6	88.4	91.3	93.7	86.3	..	86.7
Medical services/hospitals	%	85.6	85.9	88.5	90.0	90.1	90.6	84.3	..	87.5
Shops	%	88.6	88.7	89.3	91.4	89.6	92.3	96.3	..	89.4
All locations	%	85.5	83.1	85.4	87.1	86.3	86.0	86.2	..	85.4

(a) At February.

(b) Care needs to be taken in interpreting small differences in the results that are affected by sample and estimate size.

(c) Data for NSW and WA are based on different methodology from the other data presented and should be interpreted with caution. For details of these variations including sample size and response rates see NFO Donovan Research (2002).

(d) Not applicable for the NT as it chose not to participate in the survey due to its small community housing tenant population. National total is an unweighted average.

(e) National total is an unweighted average.

(f) Welfare services includes services for seniors, community and support services, Centrelink offices and the local community housing organisation office.

(g) Support services and community includes banking services, entertainment, community centres, public telephones, places of worship, libraries and family and friends.

.. Not applicable.

Source: NFO Donovan Research 2002 (unpublished).

Table 16A.23

Table 16A.23 **Proportion of tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs 2002 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW(c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA(c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(d)</i>	<i>Aust(e)</i>
Sample size	no.	403	270	346	311	352	116	118	..	1 916
Size	%	82.4	79.3	89.2	88.6	89.1	83.4	81.0	..	85.0
Cupboards and storage	%	69.4	69.8	75.3	81.3	75.9	71.5	52.0	..	72.8
Modifications for special needs	%	79.5	78.6	87.6	86.3	82.4	88.4	74.0	..	82.6
Ease of access and entry	%	91.4	91.4	95.9	95.6	95.0	92.5	91.5	..	93.4
Car parking	%	81.2	82.8	87.4	79.4	91.0	84.2	75.2	..	84.2
Yard space	%	83.8	78.7	87.4	89.4	91.3	87.8	76.0	..	86.0
Fencing	%	71.8	80.8	76.6	89.7	88.4	80.2	72.1	..	79.3
Privacy of home	%	79.7	78.4	84.0	88.4	90.2	84.4	74.4	..	83.1
Safety/security of home	%	70.8	76.5	79.2	86.0	81.5	82.4	73.7	..	77.0
All amenities	%	78.5	79.5	84.6	87.3	87.3	83.5	74.2	..	82.4

(a) At February.

(b) Care needs to be taken in interpreting small differences in the results that are affected by sample and estimate size.

(c) Data for NSW and WA are based on different methodology from the other data presented and should be interpreted with caution. For details of these variations including sample size and response rates see NFO Donovan Research (2002).

(d) Not applicable for the NT as it chose not to participate in the survey due to its small community housing tenant population. National total is an unweighted average.

(e) National total is an unweighted average.

.. Not applicable.

Source: NFO Donovan Research 2002 (unpublished).

Table 16A.24

Table 16A.24 **Proportion of household income left after paying rent (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW (e)	Vic (f)	Qld (g)	WA (h)	SA (i)	Tas	ACT (j)	NT	Aust
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	75.8	na	na	na	76.6	np	73.8	na	75.9
2001-02	74.2	na	60.6	na	75.3	77.7	75.8	na	71.9
2002-03	76.5	na	68.5	62.2	72.9	60.6	77.4	na	73.6
2003-04	78.4	na	68.5	np	73.1	64.7	76.0	na	75.6

(a) At 30 June.

(b) NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, Tasmania and the ACT data are based on surveys. See table 16A.83 for response rates and other relevant information.

(c) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions due to the considerable variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and tenant data may vary considerably due to the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

(d) National average excludes Victoria (total rents charged for week of 30 June 2004) as they were not able to provide a complete data set for the proportion of household income left after rent and WA (total rents and total household assessable income for week of 30 June 2004) due to data reliability issues.

(e) Sixty two per cent of all providers within the scope of the Community Housing Data Collection provided data.

(f) Agency funding agreements for some community managed programs do not allow full transparency of rental information. Some rent includes share of cost for utilities and board. Survey response rates to these data items were very low and as such data is not reported. It is Office of Housing policy not to charge greater than 25 per cent of household income in rent for community managed programs. However, some providers would also include service charges and board in rent. Most households will have at least 75 per cent income left after rent.

(g) In regard to Queensland Community Housing, when calculating rent, CRA is deducted from the total rents charged as the CRA is not considered income but is maximised in calculating rents. Therefore, the national approach to this calculation is inconsistent with Queensland policy.

(h) The calculated figure (46.3 per cent) is not reported due to data reliability issues.

(i) Generally the ceiling rent amount is below the market rent amount. The data does not include 348 households for whom income details are not known.

(j) Rent charged in boarding houses may include utilities costs.

na Not available. **np** Not applicable.

Source: AIHW 2002b, 2003d, 2003e, 2004d, CSHA *National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.25 **Proportion of households with overcrowding at 30 June (per cent)**
(a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	1.7	na	2.1	na	0.3	1.6	2.1	na	1.5
2002	1.7	na	2.3	0.1	0.2	2.3	3.0	na	1.3
2003	1.2	na	2.0	0.6	0.3	1.3	–	na	1.1
2004	0.6	0.3	2.1	na	1.4	1.5	–	na	1.0

- (a) NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, Tasmania and the ACT data are based on surveys. See table 16A.83 for response rates and other relevant information.
- (b) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (c) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions due to the considerable variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and tenant data may vary considerably due to the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector. Data for ACT for 2003-04 are based on different methodology from that used for previous years' data and a direct comparison of 2003-04 with previous years for the ACT cannot be made. For details of the variation, see the ACT footnote below.
- (d) Thirteen households were excluded as it was not possible to determine relationships within the household, for example, group households.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW 2002b, 2003d, 2003e, 2004d, *CSHA National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.26

Table 16A.26 **Tenant satisfaction (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Overall satisfaction</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Sample size										
1999	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	no.	395	250	255	315	357	172	na	na	1 792
2002	no.	403	270	346	311	352	116	118	..	1 916
2003	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very satisfied										
1999	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	%	47.0	35.0	44.0	42.0	33.0	56.0	na	na	42.0
2002	%	41.0	38.0	46.0	38.0	35.0	46.0	41.0	..	40.0
2003	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Satisfied										
1999	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	%	35.0	43.0	35.0	41.0	41.0	32.0	na	na	38.0
2002	%	37.0	37.0	36.0	38.0	40.0	29.0	44.0	..	37.0
2003	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Dissatisfied										
1999	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	%	6.0	10.0	9.0	7.0	13.0	4.0	na	na	8.0
2002	%	11.0	12.0	6.0	8.0	12.0	9.0	7.0	..	10.0
2003	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) At February.

(b) Care needs to be undertaken in interpreting small differences in the results that are affected by sample and estimate size.

(c) Categories do not add to 100 per cent because non responses and neutral responses are not included.

(d) Comparisons may be influenced by a range of factors beyond quality of service, such as the age profile of tenants.

(e) Data for WA are based on different methodology from the other jurisdictions and should be interpreted with caution. For details of these variations including sample size and survey response rate see NFO Donovan Research (2002).

(f) Data suppressed in 2001 due to high relative standard errors, but included in national total.

(g) Not available for NT as it chose not to participate in the survey due to its small community housing tenant population.

na Not available .. Not applicable.

Source: NFO Donovan Research 2001, *National Social Housing Survey with Community Housing*, June 2001, Perth; NFO Donovan Research 2002, *Report of the National Social Housing Survey with Community Housing*, May 2002, Perth.

Table 16A.27

Table 16A.27		Descriptive data (a), (b)						
	Unit	NSW	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas	Aust
Total households paying less than market rent at 30 June								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	3 465	1 006	2 039	2 468	1 405	360	10 743
2001-02	no.	3 402	1 200	2 620	2 530	1 621	393	11 766
2002-03	no.	3 423	1 041	2 239	1 933	1 337	281	10 254
2003-04	no.	3 462	1 083	2 006	1 923	1 400	283	10 157
Total new households assisted								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	540	164	354	466	279	82	1 885
2001-02	no.	471	183	332	464	212	97	1 759
2002-03	no.	440	169	312	428	225	83	1 657
2003-04	no.	460	160	299	409	277	62	1 667
Households relocating from one State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwelling to another								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	173	96	151	129	96	32	677
2001-02	no.	174	76	139	160	88	23	660
2002-03	no.	136	92	121	141	106	15	611
2003-04	no.	138	92	119	155	90	15	609
Households allocated State owned and managed Indigenous housing								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	540	159	354	457	231	82	1 741
2001-02	no.	463	183	330	464	212	97	1 322
2002-03	no.	438	169	312	428	225	61	1 633
2003-04	no.	460	160	299	409	277	62	1 667
Total rent charged								
1999-2000	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	\$'000	14 400.0	4 202.3	11 080.1	9 046.7	8 125.7	1 060.4	47 915.2
2001-02	\$'000	14 404.0	4 629.0	11 319.6	9 279.8	8 126.0	1 080.7	48 839.0
2002-03	\$'000	16 479.0	5 119.3	11 990.0	9 476.2	7 608.0	1 162.9	51 835.4
2003-04	\$'000	18 170.0	5 690.5	12 191.0	9 668.6	7 991.0	1 262.6	54 973.7
At 30 June								
Total 'greatest need' applicants on waiting list								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	100	86	5	40	122	na	353
2001-02	no.	90	119	na	73	99	na	381
2002-03	no.	80	155	5	105	151	–	496
2003-04	no.	58	163	6	61	191	na	479
Total applicants on waiting list								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	3 020	841	2 194	1 307	1 472	92	8 926
2001-02	no.	2 933	1 032	2 436	1 634	1 603	98	9 736

Table 16A.27

Table 16A.27		Descriptive data (a), (b)						
	Unit	NSW	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas	Aust
2002-03	no.	2 749	1 025	3 347	1 626	1 675	81	10 503
2003-04	no.	2 589	1 189	3 306	1 632	1 748	196	10 660
Total tenatable dwellings								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	3 844	1 048	2 649	2 441	1 795	308	12 085
2001-02	no.	3 934	1 119	2 669	2 440	1 798	323	12 283
2002-03	no.	3 967	1 182	2 692	2 275	1 810	327	12 253
2003-04	no.	4 068	1 225	2 740	2 249	1 834	337	12 453
Total untenatable dwellings								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	27	41	106	59	13	12	258
2001-02	no.	23	37	91	70	68	7	296
2002-03	no.	19	41	111	70	62	7	310
2003-04	no.	20	35	71	76	66	4	272
Total dwellings								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	3 871	1 089	2 755	2 500	1 808	320	12 343
2001-02	no.	3 957	1 156	2 760	2 510	1 866	330	12 579
2002-03	no.	3 986	1 223	2 803	2 345	1 872	334	12 563
2003-04	no.	4 088	1 260	2 811	2 325	1 900	341	12 725
Total occupied dwellings								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	3 794	1 039	2 591	2 399	1 705	298	11 826
2001-02	no.	3 873	1 117	2 610	2 389	1 701	306	11 996
2002-03	no.	3 890	1 175	2 641	2 214	1 719	320	11 959
2003-04	no.	4 007	1 219	2 720	2 187	1 751	335	12 219
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June								
1999-2000	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	\$'000	295.3	85.6	225.1	151.9	113.8	18.6	890.3
2001-02	\$'000	222.2	95.8	211.0	147.2	100.7	18.7	795.6
2002-03	\$'000	253.5	107.2	229.2	167.5	135.3	21.1	913.8
2003-04	\$'000	230.5	90.4	231.8	170.0	138.5	25.4	886.5
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged in week ending 30 June								
1999-2000	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	\$'000	597.5	162.5	375.0	295.2	174.1	32.1	1 636.3
2001-02	\$'000	442.8	185.0	366.9	278.7	176.3	31.3	1 481.0
2002-03	\$'000	516.0	204.4	383.1	315.9	227.4	33.8	1 680.6
2003-04	\$'000	484.4	180.8	353.0	317.8	237.2	39.6	1 612.8
Total dwellings in major cities								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 16A.27

Table 16A.27		Descriptive data (a), (b)						
	Unit	NSW	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas	Aust
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	1 638	453	352	682	1 136	–	4 260
2003-04	no.	1 668	475	362	676	1 151	–	4 332
Total dwellings in inner regional areas								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	1 273	464	389	179	148	276	2 729
2003-04	no.	1 307	466	394	181	150	282	2 780
Total dwellings in outer regional areas								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	780	301	1 282	528	345	58	3 294
2003-04	no.	811	314	1 281	522	337	59	3 324
Total dwellings in remote areas								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	230	5	301	476	111	0	1 122
2003-04	no.	229	5	299	475	115	0	1 123
Total dwellings in very remote areas								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	66	–	479	480	132	–	1 158
2003-04	no.	66	–	476	471	147	–	1 160

(a) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of

(b) Due to rounding, the national total may not always equal the sum of jurisdictions data items.

(c) Property data for this collection are unreconciled and may not match published jurisdictional annual

(d) In relation to the total number of new applicants at 30 June 2004 who met at least one of the greatest needs criteria, those in greatest need are priority A on a wait-list. This is an underestimation of the true

(e) 175 properties leased to other organisations have been excluded from the total number of tenantable

(f) May be an undercount as some priority applicants may bypass the priority process in low wait time

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.28

Table 16A.28 Low income and special needs households as a proportion of all new households, (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW(d), (e), (f)</i>	<i>Vic(g), (h)</i>	<i>Qld(i), (j)</i>	<i>WA(k)</i>	<i>SA(l)</i>	<i>Tas(m)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1999-2000							
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households							
Number	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households							
Number	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households							
Number	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households							
Number	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01							
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households							
Number	91.3	80.0	81.4	89.3	88.9	76.8	86.5
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households							
Number	6.2	20.0	14.8	9.8	7.5	18.3	11.1
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households							
Number	96.9	83.3	87.0	92.0	97.9	81.7	91.4
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households							
Number	6.9	20.0	15.0	10.1	8.5	18.3	11.6
2001-02							
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households							
Number	89.6	88.1	83.1	81.3	87.3	95.5	85.8
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households							
Number	7.8	11.9	13.3	7.8	12.0	4.5	9.8
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households							
Number	92.6	91.7	89.5	84.4	90.1	97.0	89.6
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households							
Number	79.4	91.8	96.7	74.6	67.0	68.0	80.6
2002-03							
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households							
Number	91.5	87.8	89.7	89.1	86.5	87.2	89.2
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households							
Number	8.5	10.9	7.1	10.4	13.5	12.8	9.8
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households							
Number	92.9	92.9	94.6	92.1	93.2	92.3	93.0
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households							

Table 16A.28

Table 16A.28 **Low income and special needs households as a proportion of all new households, (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW(d), (e), (f)	Vic(g), (h)	Qld(i), (j)	WA(k)	SA(l)	Tas(m)	Aust
Number	79.8	91.7	98.1	94.2	85.3	94.0	89.6
2003-04							
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households							
Number	94.4	90.5	83.3	93.5	89.2	89.5	90.6
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households							
Number	5.6	9.5	14.0	6.5	8.8	10.5	8.5
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households							
Number	96.7	96.8	87.5	95.5	92.4	98.1	94.0
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households							
Number	73.5	100.0	87.0	93.4	88.8	91.9	84.5

- (a) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (b) For details of newly allocated, mixed composition, non-rebated and other households excluded, see table 16A.84.
- (c) For comparability purposes mixed composition households and households whose composition cannot be determined are excluded from all jurisdictions. Due to this change Victoria, Queensland and national data are not comparable to previous years data. NSW also excludes non-rebated households and this is done before exclusion based on household composition since there is insufficient information for these households to accurately determine their composition for this indicator. With the exception of Victoria the numerator in the calculation of 'new low income A or B households plus new special needs (not low income households)' as a proportion of all new households', excludes mixed composition households, whereas the denominator includes them.
- (d) Not fully comparable to data from 2002-03 due to different derivation of *household type*. In previous years this was based solely on the local variable *family type*. With improvements in data quality of the *relationship to household head* variable this year, the derivation of *household type* is based on the *relationship to household head* variable in the first instance. In cases where this does not yield a result the derivation reverts to that based on *family type*.
- (e) Annual changes in these indicators tend to reflect the small number of households, rather than changes in performance.
- (f) Not fully comparable to 2002-03 data due to adaptation of a methodology that assigns special needs status when either standard AIHW and/or State criteria for special needs are met.
- (g) For the number of new 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households' the number of households where special needs details are known are excluded from the denominator. This is due to the unavailability of details for new households who were no longer tenants at 30 June 2004. The proportion may be overstated as a result.
- (h) In 2003-04 new 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all households is not calculated using data repository methodology. See footnote c.
- (i) For comparability across jurisdictions, mixed comparison households are excluded. Therefore the number of new households with Low income A, the number of new households with Low income B and the number of new households with special needs but not on Low income A or B for the year ending 30 June is understated.

Table 16A.28 Low income and special needs households as a proportion of all new households, (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW(d), (e), (f)</i>	<i>Vic(g), (h)</i>	<i>Qld(i), (j)</i>	<i>WA(k)</i>	<i>SA(l)</i>	<i>Tas(m)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(j)	The number of households with special needs now includes a broader range of data. It incorporates households where at least one member is receiving a discrete disability income from Centrelink, plus households on other incomes who identified as having at least one member with a disability, plus households who do not fall into either category but who required home medications because of a disability. Although a household may be included in more than one special needs category, to derive the total number of new households with special needs each household is counted only once.						
(k)	A different methodology was used by WA to derive special needs status. Households are only recorded with a positive or unknown disability status; there are no households with a negative disability status. Consequently, for every household the derived special needs status is either positive or unknown. For the number of new 'low income A' households plus new special needs households (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households' the number of households where special needs details are known are therefore excluded from the denominator. The proportion may be overstated as a result.						
(l)	Special needs information is self-identified and not mandatory. Special needs details are now extracted for all household members.						
(m)	For the number of new 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households' the number of households where special needs details are known are excluded from the denominator. This is due to missing special needs data. The proportion may be overstated as a result.						

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.29

State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.29 **Households paying less than market rent and special needs households paying market rent, as a proportion of all households**

	NSW(c), (d)	Vic(e)	Qld	WA (f)	SA(g)	Tas	Aust
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	99.0	89.6	83.0	92.6	88.4	92.3	91.4
2002	98.2	91.7	90.5	99.9	98.2	97.3	96.0
2003	97.5	92.5	91.0	100.0	89.0	94.5	94.6
2004	96.6	93.2	85.6	100.0	86.9	93.9	92.8

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(c) Not fully comparable to data from 2002-03 data due to different derivation of household type. In previous years this was based solely on the local variable family type. With improvements in data quality of the relationship to household head variable this year, the derivation of household type is based on the relationship to household head variable in the first instance. In cases where this does not yield a result the derivation reverts to that based on family type.

(d) Not fully comparable to 2002-03 data due to adaptation of a methodology that assigns special needs status when either standard coding and/or state criteria for special needs are met.

(e) For 2003-04, ongoing households with a priority reason code of supported Housing have been flagged as containing at least one occupant with a disability. This results in an additional one ongoing special need household.

(f) A different methodology was used by WA to derive special needs status. Households are only recorded with a positive or unknown disability status; there are no households with a negative disability status. Consequently, for every household the derived special needs status is either positive or unknown.

(f) Special needs information is self-identified and not mandatory. Special needs details are now extracted for all household members.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.30 Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i> (d)	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (f)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	37.5	39.0	38.0	39.5	43.5	61.0	40.1
2001-02	35.8	31.7	38.3	25.2	70.5	44.9	35.2
2002-03	35.8	49.7	41.0	37.4	37.8	50.6	39.5
2003-04	44.6	44.2	46.3	40.8	39.5	60.3	43.6

- (a) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (b) Not fully comparable to 2002-03 data due to adoption of a methodology that assigns special needs status when either standard coding and/or state criteria for special needs are met.
- (c) For 2003-04, new households with a priority reason code of 'SUP' (Supported Housing) have been flagged as containing at least one occupant with a disability. However, there were no new special needs households identified by this change this year.
- (d) The number of households with special needs now includes a broader range of data. It incorporates households where at least one member is receiving a discrete disability income from Centrelink, plus households on other incomes who identified as having at least one member with a disability, plus households who do not fall into either category but who required home modifications because of a disability. Although a household may be included in more than one special needs category, to derive the total number of new households with special needs each household is counted once only.
- (e) A different methodology was used by WA to derive special need status. Households with a negative special need status are included in the number for whom special need status could not be determined, and therefore excluded from the number of households for whom special need details are known. Therefore, the total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2004 is used as the denominator. Figure for 2003-04 may therefore represent an undercount.
- (f) Special needs information is self-identified and not mandatory. Special needs details are now extracted for all household members.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.31

State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.31 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations (per cent) (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA	Tas	Aust
Total for year ending 30 June 2001							
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:							
Under 3 months	58.5	11.5	2.8	27.5	63.0	na	36.3
3 < 6 months	14.8	13.3	–	28.2	64.7	na	22.9
6 months to < 1 year	8.2	20.0	–	24.3	42.3	na	15.2
1 < 2 years	–	–	1.2	10.1	36.0	na	6.6
2+ years	0.8	–	1.5	1.8	14.8	na	2.3
Overall total	23.5	9.4	1.4	21.2	52.4	na	21.0
Total for year ending 30 June 2002							
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:							
Under 3 months	36.0	18.9	na	21.6	69.6	na	35.0
3 < 6 months	21.0	27.6	na	30.4	68.8	na	33.7
6 months to < 1 year	9.3	13.8	na	29.9	36.8	na	21.8
1 < 2 years	4.7	5.3	na	11.8	14.3	na	8.5
2+ years	–	–	na	12.7	7.7	na	4.5
Overall total	17.3	14.8	na	20.7	54.7	na	24.1
Total for year ending 30 June 2003							
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:							
Under 3 months	33.8	31.5	3.3	35.9	61.4	na	36.7
3 < 6 months	15.0	35.3	6.5	41.1	94.9	na	35.7
6 months to < 1 year	1.4	18.4	5.7	7.7	95.0	na	19.9
1 < 2 years	8.9	3.8	2.7	–	65.0	na	8.3
2+ years	0.9	–	–	–	8.3	na	0.8
Overall total	14.4	21.9	3.5	22.4	70.7	na	23.3
Total for year ending 30 June 2004							
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:							
Under 3 months	31.6	21.0	2.7	30.0	71.9	na	36.7
3 < 6 months	20.4	34.6	12.1	47.3	100.0	na	40.7
6 months to < 1 year	7.1	26.3	–	11.8	97.5	na	22.8
1 < 2 years	3.7	16.7	3.7	–	88.1	na	20.0
2+ years	0.9	–	–	–	50.0	na	1.1
Overall total	15.2	19.4	2.7	22.7	80.9	na	26.5

(a) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(b) Excludes those who had very high rental costs. Figure represents an undercount. Annual changes in these indicators tend to reflect the small numbers involved, rather than changes in performance.

(c) Those in greatest need are priority A on a wait-list. This is an underestimation of the true number of applicants in greatest need as the Priority A flag is rarely used.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.32

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.32 Gross cost per State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwelling (excluding capital costs) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Nominal dollars							
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	8 990	4 738	5 894	4 740	4 846	3 044	6 302
2001-02	9 192	4 939	5 540	4 800	4 540	2 958	6 270
2002-03	5 056	4 658	5 912	5 397	7 917	3 686	5 662
2003-04	5 676	4 715	6 188	6 059	5 312	3 425	5 649
2003-04 dollars							
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	9 769	5 149	6 405	5 150	5 266	3 308	6 848
2001-02	9 766	5 247	5 886	5 100	4 823	3 143	6 661
2002-03	5 228	4 816	6 113	5 580	8 186	3 811	5 854
2003-04	5 676	4 715	6 188	6 059	5 312	3 425	5 649

- (a) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (b) Payroll tax has been excluded from gross cost per output unit calculations for State owned and managed Indigenous housing for the first time this year.
- (c) Not calculated via the data repository. Figures supplied by jurisdictions.
- (d) Property data for this collection are unreconciled and may not match published jurisdictional annual data.
- (e) Includes the costs for those dwellings (around 175 properties leased to other organisations) that are excluded in the total number of dwellings. Property data for this collection are unreconciled through the repository process and may not match published jurisdictional annual data. The total number of dwellings at 30 June 2004 result is reported.
- (f) Figure provided for previous years included non-prescribed definitional items. Amended the total direct costs for year ending 30 June 2004 figures are \$9 382 000 (2002-03), \$7 808 000 (2001-02) and \$7 044 000 (2000-01). Amended average cost of providing assistance (excluding capital) per dwelling for year ending 30 June are \$5012 (2002-03), \$4184 (2001-02) and 3896 (2000-01).
- (g) Property data for this collection are unreconciled through the repository process and may not match published jurisdictional annual data. The total number of dwellings at 30 June 2004 result is reported.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 16A.33

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.33 State owned and managed Indigenous housing stock occupancy rates (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwellings occupied							
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	98.0	95.4	94.0	96.0	94.3	93.1	95.8
2002	97.9	96.6	94.6	95.2	91.2	92.7	95.4
2003	97.6	96.1	94.2	94.4	91.8	95.8	95.2
2004	98.0	96.7	96.8	94.1	92.2	98.2	96.0

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(c) Property data for this collection are unreconciled and may not match published jurisdictional annual data.

(d) The total number of all households at 30 June 2004 is reported in the numerator due to a number of dwellings that have an occupied status with no tenants. This may overstate the result.

(e) The total number of all households at 30 June 2004 result is reported due to a number of dwellings that have an occupied status with no tenants. This may overstate the result.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.34

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.34 Average turnaround times for vacant stock (days) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	38	33	59	67	75	52	54
2001-02	38	43	62	52	86	50	54
2002-03	39	43	66	52	44	42	49
2003-04	36	45	46	58	44	33	46

- (a) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (b) The legal tenancy start date (date from which rent is paid) was used as the vacancy end date in this collection. In practice tenants may sign tenancy agreements and receive keys several days earlier.
- (c) The total number of days that dwellings are vacant and the total number of vacancy episodes for year ending 30 June 2004 data items are derived from tenancy information and do not contain information about the lead time for new dwellings to be occupied. Calculations using alternative data sources indicate that the data limitations have only a minimal impact on the average time taken for occupancy of vacant stock performance indicator. Note that total number of days that dwellings are vacant for year ending 30 June 2004 have been adjusted by subtracting days required for major redevelopment work. This adjustment reduced the average turn around time, the average time taken for occupancy of vacant stock, from 60 days to 46 days.
- (d) The total number of days that dwellings are vacant and the total number of vacancy episodes for year ending 30 June 2004 data items include all periods of major redevelopment work.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.35

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.35 Total rent collected as a proportion of total rent charged (per cent)
(a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	99.3	99.5	99.1	101.1	95.0	94.8	98.8
2001-02	99.9	98.8	97.3	103.0	92.6	99.1	98.5
2002-03	102.3	98.1	97.2	101.9	107.9	98.8	101.4
2003-04	104.1	99.8	101.3	103.1	97.0	102.2	101.8

- (a) Payment arrangements for rent in some jurisdictions mean that rent collected over a 12 month period may be higher than rent charged over that period.
- (b) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (c) The total rent collected from, charged to tenants for year ending 30 June 2004 and the total rent actually collected as a percentage of total rent charged are not calculated via the data repository. Figures supplied by jurisdictions.
- (d) Previous reporting has included total payments from tenants. State owned and managed Indigenous housing in SA has additional charges to tenants on consequent payments for excess water, tenant related maintenance and other charges were included previously. In 2004-04 these additional payments have been identified and removed.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.36

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.36 Rent charged as a proportion of market rent, adjusted for CRA (per**

	NSW(e), (f)	Vic	Qld(g)	WA	SA	Tas(h)	Aust
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	70.8	65.4	81.0	70.2	92.5	85.3	75.0
2001-02	67.0	71.0	80.4	72.2	81.2	86.6	73.8
2002-03	69.2	69.5	86.3	73.5	79.6	93.2	74.5
2003-04	69.6	69.5	96.3	77.0	81.9	92.8	79.2

- (a) At 30 June.
- (b) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (c) For details of mixed composition, non-rebated and other households excluded, see table 16A.84.
- (d) For comparability purposes mixed composition households and households whose composition cannot be determined are excluded from all jurisdictions. Due to this change Victoria, Queensland and national data are not comparable to previous years data. NSW also exclude non-rebated households and this is done before exclusion based on household composition since there is insufficient information for these households to accurately determine their composition for this indicator.
- (e) Not comparable to data from 2002-03 due to different derivation of *household type*. In previous years this was based solely on the local variable *family type*. With improvements in data quality of the *relationship to household head* variable this year, the derivation of *household type* is based on the *relationship to household head* variable in the first instance. In cases where this does not yield a result the derivation reverts to that based on *family type*.
- (f) Note that the methodology for calculating total value of Commonwealth Rent Assistance entitlements for households where a rent was charged for week of 30 June has changed from 2002-2003. Previous methodology underestimated rent assistance entitlements. Revaluation of this figure for 2002-03 after gives a value of \$149 500, compared with the published value of \$130 200. Values for the rent charged as a proportion of the market rent for each dwelling, adjusted for Commonwealth Rent Assistance, are 69.2 per cent (revised) and 65.7 per cent (published).
- (g) For comparability across jurisdictions, mixed composition households are excluded from the amount of rent charged as a proportion of market rent, adjusted for Commonwealth Rent Assistance. Rent charged does not cover all tenancies and is therefore understated.
- (h) Not calculated via the data repository. Figures supplied by Housing Tasmania.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.37

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.37 Proportion of households with overcrowding (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i> (e)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (f)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (g)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	2.4	4.9	8.7	2.0	5.8	1.0	4.5
2002	2.3	2.8	8.0	0.6	2.3	–	3.4
2003	1.2	2.0	6.7	1.0	1.4	0.3	2.6
2004	0.8	–	3.3	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.7

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Footnotes relate to 2004 data, for footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(c) For details of mixed composition, non-rebated and other households excluded, see table 16A.84.

(d) For comparability purposes mixed composition households and households whose composition cannot be determined are excluded from all jurisdictions. Due to this change Victoria, Queensland and national data are not comparable to previous years data. NSW and Victoria also exclude non-rebated households and this is done before exclusion based on household composition since there is insufficient information for these households to accurately determine their composition for this indicator.

(e) Not fully comparable to data from 2002-03 due to different derivation of household type. In previous years this was based solely on the local variable family type. With improvements in data quality of the relationship to household head variable this year, the derivation of household type is based on the relationship to household head variable in the first instance. In cases where this does not yield a result the derivation reverts to that based on family type.

(f) For comparability across jurisdictions, mixed composition households are excluded and therefore the number of households occupying State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing for which household groups and dwelling details are known is understated. The high rate reflects the geographic distribution of rental housing stock, most of which falls into the ASGC Remoteness Areas category 'outer regional' which scores high for housing need against the overcrowding measure. When compared to the national average, this results in greater need.

(g) In late 2002, the implementation of a new computer system resulted in the loss of information regarding occupants in non-rebated households. This figure is therefore understated in 2002-03 and 2003-04.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.38

Indigenous community housing**Table 16A.38 Permanent Indigenous community housing dwellings 2001 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dwellings	4 079	416	5 673	3 273	1 004	118	9	6 715	21 287

(a) May include some government owned Aboriginal Rental Housing Program properties.

Source: ABS 2002, *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities* (CHINS), Cat. no. 4710.0, Canberra.

Table 16A.39

Indigenous community housing**Table 16A.39 Unoccupied permanent Indigenous community housing dwellings, Australia, 2001 (a)**

	<i>Unoccupied permanent dwellings</i>	<i>Total permanent dwellings</i>	<i>Proportion of dwellings unoccupied</i>
	no.	no.	%
<i>Location</i>			
Urban	293	4 885	6.0
Discrete community	1 376	16 402	8.4
Total	1 669	21 287	7.8

(a) Unoccupied for two weeks or more.

Source: ABS 2002, *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities* (CHINS), Cat. no. 4710.0, Canberra.

Table 16A.40

Indigenous community housing**Table 16A.40 Condition of permanent Indigenous community housing dwellings, 2001 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (a)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (a)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>In need of:</i>									
Minor or no repair	79.6	80.8	64.4	67.5	70.5	71.2	na	70.6	70.4
Major repair	18.1	14.2	23.4	19.4	18.6	28.0	na	15.5	18.9
Replacement	2.3	5.0	8.6	13.0	10.9	0.8	na	9.7	8.4

(a) The ACT included in NSW for confidentiality reasons.

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2002, *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities* (CHINS), Cat. no. 4710.0, Canberra.

Table 16A.41

Indigenous community housing**Table 16A.41 Average annual maintenance expenditure and weekly rent received per permanent dwelling, Indigenous community housing, 2001 (dollars) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (b)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Average annual maintenance (c)	1 879	2 529	1 870	2 387	1 272	2 856	na	1 641	1 870
Average weekly rent (d)	46	58	50	38	23	61	na	25	38

(a) Based on financial year prior to survey.

(b) The ACT included in NSW for confidentiality reasons.

(c) Includes permanent dwellings with no maintenance expenditure.

(d) Includes permanent dwellings with no rental income.

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2002, *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities* (CHINS), Cat. no. 4710.0, Canberra.

Table 16A.42

Table 16A.42 Eligibility and payment scales for CRA (\$ per fortnight) 2004 (a), (b)

Household structure (c)	Minimum rent to be eligible for CRA	Minimum rent to be eligible for maximum CRA	Maximum CRA	Average CRA paid
Single, no dependant children	84.80	212.00	95.40	76.14
Single, no children, sharer (d)	84.80	169.60	63.60	55.20
Couple, no dependant children	138.20	258.47	90.20	73.86
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	111.72	261.24	112.14	86.43
Single, 3 or more dependant children	111.72	280.65	126.70	100.23
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	165.34	314.86	112.14	84.72
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	165.34	334.27	126.70	94.86
Partnered, illness separated, no dependant children	84.80	212.00	95.40	95.24
Partnered, temporarily separated, no dependant children	84.80	205.07	90.20	93.32

(a) At 11 June. Average fortnightly Rent Assistance is for 6 March 2004.

(b) Income units are analogous to family units except that nondependent children and other adults are treated as separate income units. See section 16.6 for more detail. Rates of assistance depend on the number of dependent children under 16 for whom Family Tax Benefit is paid at more than the basic rate.

(c) A child is regarded as dependent on an adult only if the adult receives Family Tax Benefit for the care of the child.

(d) The maximum rate of assistance is lower for some single persons without dependent children who share accommodation. See definition of sharer in section 16.6.

Source: Department of Family and Community Services (DFaCS) (unpublished).

Table 16A.43 **Income units receiving CRA, by primary payment type, 2004 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<i>Primary payment type</i>	<i>Income units</i>	<i>Proportion of CRA recipients</i>	<i>Indigenous income units</i>	<i>Proportion of Indigenous recipients</i>
	no.	%	no.	%
Newstart	182 984	19.3	7 541	29.9
Parenting Payment, single	200 460	21.1	8 370	33.2
Disability Support Pension	173 825	18.3	4 303	17.1
Age Pension	162 602	17.1	799	3.2
Youth Allowance	87 940	9.3	1 497	5.9
Family Tax Benefit	77 469	8.2	1 352	5.4
Parenting Payment, partnered	27 492	2.9	764	3.0
Other qualifying payments	36 926	3.9	565	2.2
Total	949 698	100.0	25 191	100.0

(a) At 11 June.

(b) Data are for CRA recipients who were clients of the DFACS only. Data exclude those paid Rent Assistance by, or on behalf of, DVA or DEST.

(c) Components may not sum to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(d) Income units classified as Family Tax Benefit only if neither the person nor partner receives an income support payment.

(e) Income units classified as Parenting Payment partnered only if partner does not receive an income support payment.

Source: DFACS (unpublished).

Table 16A.44

Table 16A.44 **CRA by income unit, 2004 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Type of income unit (d)</i>	<i>Income units</i>	<i>Proportion of recipients</i>	<i>Indigenous income units</i>	<i>Proportion of Indigenous recipients</i>
	no.	%	no.	%
Single, no dependant children	369 998	39.0	8 024	31.9
Single, no children, sharer (e)	139 796	14.7	2 636	10.5
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	189 543	20.0	6 890	27.4
Single, 3 or more dependant children	35 709	3.8	2 176	8.6
Partnered, no dependant children	79 333	8.4	1 155	4.6
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	90 531	9.5	2 475	9.8
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	38 201	4.0	1 570	6.2
Partnered, illness or temporary separated, no dependant children	2 465	0.2	62	0.2
Unknown income unit	4 122	0.4	203	0.8
Total	949 698	100.0	25 191	100.0

(a) At 11 June.

(b) Data are for CRA recipients who were clients of DFACS only. Data exclude those paid Rent Assistance by, or on behalf of, the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) or the Department of Education, Science and Training (DEST).

(c) Income units are analogous to family units except that nondependent children and other adults are treated as separate income units. See section 16.6 for more detail.

(d) A child is regarded as dependent on an adult only if the adult receives Family Tax Benefit for the care of the child.

(e) The maximum rate of assistance is lower for some single persons without dependent children who share accommodation. See definition of sharer in section 16.6.

Source: DFACS (unpublished).

Table 16A.45

Table 16A.45 Income units receiving CRA, by Indigenous status and geographic location, 2004 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Non-Indigenous										
Income units	no.	307 341	204 291	225 987	84 916	65 257	22 972	na	4 550	923 558
In capital city	no.	168 209	145 007	100 319	65 762	51 157	9 746	8 244	3 546	551 990
In rest of State/Territory	no.	139 132	59 284	125 668	19 154	14 100	13 226	..	1 004	371 568
As proportion of all recipients	%	97.1	99.2	96.1	97.2	98.2	96.8	na	80.7	97.2
Non-Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	97.9	99.4	96.5	96.4	98.2	96.2	98.7	70.0	97.6
Indigenous										
Income units	no.	9 006	1 611	8 997	2 387	1 214	744	na	1 032	25 102
In capital city	no.	2 501	790	2 577	1 336	743	261	111	568	8 887
In rest of State/ Territory	no.	6 505	821	6 420	1 051	471	483	..	464	16 215
As proportion of all recipients	%	2.8	0.8	3.8	2.7	1.8	3.1	na	18.3	2.6
Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	2.1	0.6	3.5	3.6	1.8	3.8	1.3	30.0	2.4
Total income units	no.	316 541	206 041	235 145	87 405	66 483	23 737	8 355	5 636	949 698

(a) At 11 June. For the ACT, the rest of state has been included with the capital city. State totals include postcodes that could not be classified. National total includes other territories.

na Not available. ... Not applicable.

Source: DFACS (unpublished); ABS Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat. no. 3201.0, (unpublished).

Table 16A.46

Table 16A.46 **Income of CRA recipients, by quintiles of income, all income units, 2004 (\$ per week) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Type of income unit (e)</i>	<i>Income quintile (weekly family income received \$)</i>			
	<i>20 per cent of recipients</i>	<i>40 per cent of recipients</i>	<i>60 per cent of recipients</i>	<i>80 per cent of recipients</i>
All income units receiving CRA by quintiles of income (excluding CRA)				
Single, no dependant children	195.40	229.30	230.77	261.97
Single, no children, sharer (f)	160.25	192.50	195.40	244.30
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	354.54	404.84	469.26	620.71
Single, 3 or more dependant children	486.58	545.26	603.34	707.08
Partnered, no dependant children	365.57	384.36	427.41	509.41
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	459.30	571.45	719.47	871.28
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	603.17	736.84	898.44	1067.64
Partnered, illness separated, no dependant children	460.07	474.07	514.07	581.50
Partnered, temporarily separated, no dependant children	318.50	382.36	452.71	555.34
Total	211.00	239.77	368.82	537.00
Income units paying enough rent to receive maximum CRA by quintiles of income (excluding CRA)				
Single, no dependant children	193.50	229.30	230.77	264.77
Single, no children, sharer (f)	165.00	192.50	195.40	244.22
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	359.34	420.25	494.14	654.98
Single, 3 or more dependant children	491.02	554.01	615.76	723.49
Partnered, no dependant children	364.10	382.90	428.36	520.34
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	472.29	596.06	746.40	891.91
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	614.47	759.72	921.72	1089.78
Partnered, illness separated, no dependant children	460.07	477.80	519.54	583.70
Partnered, temporarily separated, no dependant children	419.80	468.54	537.88	651.24
Total	214.20	266.93	406.36	591.86
Income units not paying enough rent to receive maximum CRA by quintiles of income (excluding CRA)				
Single, no dependant children	195.40	229.30	230.77	260.50
Single, no children, sharer (f)	159.25	192.50	195.40	244.68
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	347.34	370.01	418.40	507.25
Single, 3 or more dependant children	481.02	514.97	566.14	644.83
Partnered, no dependant children	371.55	388.36	427.41	495.73
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	442.69	526.76	658.71	817.50
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	588.07	701.15	851.64	1018.98
Partnered, illness separated, no dependant children	458.60	468.07	504.07	578.63
Partnered, temporarily separated, no dependant children	304.58	380.90	425.95	521.26

Table 16A.46 Income of CRA recipients, by quintiles of income, all income units, 2004 (\$ per week) (a), (b), (c), (d)

Total	<i>Income quintile (weekly family income received \$)</i>			
	202.90	230.77	306.26	443.01

- (a) At 6 March.
- (b) Data are for CRA recipients who were clients of DFACS only. Data exclude those paid rental assistance by, or on behalf of, DVA or DEST.
- (c) The 100th percentile is not reported as this data is not of sufficient quality.
- (d) Income units are analogous to family units except that nondependent children and other adults are treated as separate income units. See section 16.6 for more detail.
- (e) A child is regarded as dependent on an adult only if the adult receives Family Tax Benefit for the care of the child.
- (f) The maximum rate of assistance is lower for some single persons without dependent children who share accommodation. See definition of sharer in section 16.6.

Source: DFACS (unpublished).

Table 16A.47

Table 16A.47 Income units receiving CRA, by primary payment type and location, 2004 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

Primary payment type	Inner Regional		Outer Regional		Very Remote		Total
	Major Cities	Australia	Australia	Remote Australia	Australia	Migratory areas	
Newstart	120 603	40 175	19 482	1 988	606	-	182 984
Parenting Payment, single	122 375	53 175	22 035	2 212	597	-	200 460
Disability Support Pension	106 440	46 156	18 674	1 868	562	-	173 825
Age Pension	100 609	41 811	17 527	1 948	630	-	162 602
Youth Allowance	60 304	21 025	6 087	367	124	-	87 940
Family Tax Benefit	53 826	16 150	6 634	628	211	-	77 469
Parenting Payment, partnered	17 907	6 541	2 645	287	101	-	27 492
Other qualifying payments	26 146	7 447	3 001	239	75	-	36 926
Total	608 211	232 482	96 085	9 537	2 907	-	949 698

(a) At 11 June.

(b) Data are for CRA recipients who were clients of the DaFCS only. Data exclude those paid Rent Assistance by, or on behalf of, DVA or DEST.

(c) Derived from postcodes using the ARIA classification system.

(d) Total includes 'unknown'.

(e) Income units classified as Parenting Payment Partnered only if partner does not receive an income support payment.

(f) Income units classified as Family Tax Benefit only if neither the person nor partner receives an income support payment.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DFACS (unpublished).

Table 16A.48

Table 16A.48 Indigenous income units receiving CRA, by primary payment type and location, 2004 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

Primary payment type	Major Cities	Inner Regional		Outer Regional		Very Remote		Total
		Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	Australia	Migratory areas	
Newstart	2 831	1 851	2 189	439	202	—	—	7 541
Parenting Payment, single	3 013	2 252	2 412	469	207	—	—	8 370
Disability Support Pension	1 505	1 210	1 159	292	127	—	—	4 303
Age Pension	212	150	269	86	81	—	—	799
Youth Allowance	644	446	330	53	16	—	—	1 497
Family Tax Benefit	516	349	366	68	52	—	—	1 352
Parenting Payment, partnered	249	193	225	51	44	—	—	764
Other qualifying payments	193	155	164	34	20	—	—	565
Total	9 163	6 605	7 114	1 492	751	—	—	25 191

(a) At 11 June.

(b) Data are for CRA recipients who were clients of the DFACS only. Data exclude those paid Rent Assistance by, or on behalf of, DVA or DEST.

(c) Derived from postcodes using the ARIA classification system.

(d) Total includes 'unknown'.

(e) Income units classified as Parenting Payment Partnered only if partner does not receive an income support payment.

(f) Income units classified as Family Tax Benefit only if neither the person nor partner receives an income support payment.

(g) Income unit classified as indigenous if either the reference person or partner self-identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DFACS (unpublished).

Table 16A.58

Table 16A.58 Average CRA entitlement, by location, 2004 (a), (b), (c)

<i>Location</i>	<i>Income units</i>	<i>Average fortnightly entitlement</i>	<i>Average fortnightly rent</i>
	no.	\$	\$
Sydney	168 783	80.15	322.31
Rest of NSW	143 508	75.98	255.66
Melbourne	142 115	77.27	275.08
Rest of Victoria	59 174	74.29	240.08
Brisbane	101 190	79.00	279.01
Rest of Queensland	132 119	78.56	273.64
Perth	66 155	77.40	255.47
Rest of WA	20 020	74.63	242.18
Adelaide	51 324	75.90	254.27
Rest of SA	14 501	72.88	235.37
Hobart	9 922	76.24	239.06
Rest of Tasmania	13 438	72.97	224.51
Darwin	4 350	78.35	279.95
Rest of NT	1 358	74.94	269.28
ACT	7 682	72.99	296.21
Total (d)	937 132	77.47	273.86

(a) At 6 March.

(b) Data are for CRA recipients who were clients of the DFACS only. Data excludes those paid Rent assistance by, or on behalf of, DVA or DEST.

(c) Average rent and rent assistance are for customers with an ongoing entitlement to CRA.

(d) National total includes invalid postcodes not assigned to a State.

Source: DFACS (unpublished).

Table 16A.59

Table 16A.59 **Income units receiving maximum rate of CRA, by primary payment type (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Primary payment type</i>	<i>June 2000</i>	<i>June 2001</i>	<i>June 2002</i>	<i>June 2003</i>	<i>March 2004</i>
Newstart	63.6	58.4	55.7	58.9	62.5
Parenting Payment, single	73.2	64.9	70.0	71.5	74.2
Disability Support Pension	54.4	47.4	46.3	49.8	52.6
Age Pension	52.7	47.9	46.9	50.0	53.0
Youth Allowance	54.1	50.0	48.1	52.3	56.0
Family Tax Benefit (only)	78.2	73.0	76.5	75.8	77.6
Parenting Payment, partnered	73.0	65.7	69.2	68.3	69.4
Sickness Allowance	70.5	67.9	63.0	65.5	69.2
Special Benefit	57.9	54.0	52.0	57.9	61.8
Carer Payment	55.2	50.3	47.3	49.5	53.5
All payments	62.6	56.9	56.9	59.4	62.4

(a) Data are for CRA recipients who were clients of the DFACS only. Data exclude those paid Rent assistance by, or on behalf of, DVA or DEST.

(b) Income units are analogous to family units except that nondependent children and other adults are treated as separate income units. See section 16.6 for more detail.

(c) Proportion of income units with ongoing entitlement to CRA paying enough rent to receive maximum assistance.

Source: DFACS (unpublished).

Table 16A.60

Table 16A.60 Income units receiving maximum rate of CRA, by jurisdiction (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
June 2000	65.6	60.1	63.8	59.6	58.2	50.0	66.8	69.6	62.6
June 2001	61.2	54.4	57.8	52.7	50.5	37.9	63.7	65.4	56.9
June 2002	61.3	55.9	56.9	52.5	51.0	34.9	65.1	61.3	56.9
June 2003	63.3	58.9	59.6	54.6	54.0	38.3	69.4	62.1	59.4
March 2004	65.7	61.3	63.6	57.8	57.0	45.0	72.1	65.5	62.4

(a) Data are for CRA recipients who were clients of the DFACS only. Data exclude those paid rental assistance by, or on behalf of, DVA or DEST.

(b) Income units are analogous to family units except that nondependent children and other adults are treated as separate income units. See section 16.6 for more detail.

(c) Proportion of income units with ongoing entitlement to CRA paying enough rent to receive maximum assistance.

Source: DFACS (unpublished).

Table 16A.61

Table 16A.61 **Outcome of all CRA appeals finalised in 2003-04**

<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Appeals to ARO</i>		<i>Appeals to SSAT</i>		<i>Appeals to AAT</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Share</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Share</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Share</i>
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Original decision affirmed or appeal dismissed	213	61.4	39	58.2	3	33.3
Original decision set aside	80	23.1	24	35.8	3	33.3
Original decision varied	45	13.0	1	1.5	–	–
Appeal withdrawn	9	2.6	3	4.5	3	33.3
Total finalised (a)	347	100.0	67	100.0	9	100.0

ARO = authorised review officer; SSAT = Social Security Appeals Tribunal; AAT = Administrative Appeals Tribunal.

(a) Totals may not add to 100 as a result of rounding.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DFACS (unpublished).

Table 16A.62 **Adjustments to CRA payments resulting from a risk-based review, 2003-04**

<i>Outcome of review</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
	no.	%
No change	102 823	66.5
Reduced	35 150	22.7
Cancelled	3 566	2.3
Increased	13 193	8.5
Total	154 732	100.0

Source: DFaCS (unpublished).

Table 16A.63

Table 16A.63 **Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, income units receiving CRA, 2004 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Less than 30 per cent of income spent on rent									
Major Cities									
With CRA	53.2	61.3	61.1	68.9	68.0	..	51.5	..	59.7
Without CRA	24.1	27.2	28.6	32.4	34.6	..	27.0	..	27.6
Inner Regional Australia									
With CRA	68.5	74.6	70.0	77.4	76.7	74.2	na	..	71.3
Without CRA	33.1	37.6	34.6	39.9	42.6	34.6	na	..	35.2
Outer Regional Australia									
With CRA	78.3	77.8	73.6	79.2	82.6	83.9	..	60.9	76.4
Without CRA	41.1	40.1	37.2	43.1	46.5	46.2	..	28.1	39.7
Remote Australia									
With CRA	79.7	79.3	80.9	75.5	76.6	85.7	..	68.2	77.5
Without CRA	44.6	44.4	43.2	41.8	44.4	47.7	..	34.5	42.4
Very Remote Australia									
With CRA	81.9	..	80.4	76.0	72.3	92.0	..	76.0	78.2
Without CRA	49.0	..	49.3	41.4	45.9	66.0	..	43.8	46.6
Migratory areas									
With CRA	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
Without CRA	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
Total									
With CRA	59.3	65.0	66.0	71.1	70.5	77.3	51.5	62.9	64.5
Without CRA	27.9	30.1	32.0	34.6	36.9	38.3	27.0	30.0	30.9
Less than 50 per cent of income spent on rent									
Major Cities									
With CRA	85.2	89.3	90.3	93.5	93.5	..	83.8	..	88.8
Without CRA	63.8	69.2	70.3	74.8	74.4	..	61.4	..	68.5
Inner Regional Australia									
With CRA	93.6	94.9	94.0	96.3	96.3	95.2	na	..	94.3
Without CRA	75.2	79.2	77.2	81.3	81.3	78.3	na	..	77.3
Outer Regional Australia									
With CRA	96.2	95.4	94.7	96.0	96.8	97.9	..	91.3	95.5
Without CRA	81.5	80.4	78.2	82.3	84.1	85.1	..	70.4	80.1
Remote Australia									
With CRA	95.7	94.1	96.5	94.4	95.1	98.3	..	92.5	95.3
Without CRA	82.6	82.2	83.4	79.9	80.3	86.8	..	75.2	81.1
Very Remote Australia									
With CRA	95.9	..	94.9	93.8	89.9	96.0	..	94.4	94.1
Without CRA	84.4	..	83.5	82.3	76.4	92.0	..	80.7	82.3
Migratory areas									
With CRA	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–

Table 16A.63

Table 16A.63 **Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, income units receiving CRA, 2004 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Without CRA	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
Total									
With CRA	88.3	90.9	92.2	94.1	94.1	96.1	83.8	91.7	90.9
Without CRA	68.2	71.9	73.8	76.5	76.2	80.5	61.4	71.8	72.0

(a) 6 March.

(b) Location is derived from postcodes using the ARIA classification.

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

Source: DFACS (unpublished).

Table 16A.64

Table 16A.64 **Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2004 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Less than 30 per cent of income spent on rent									
Major Cities									
With CRA	54.0	57.5	64.1	70.4	64.0	..	51.6	..	60.4
Without CRA	21.9	24.17	29.28	35.65	28.91	..	37.1	..	27.1
Inner Regional Australia									
With CRA	72.4	72.4	76.8	80.9	75.0	76.0	na	..	74.4
Without CRA	37.8	30.4	42.6	48.9	39.6	42.6	na	..	39.5
Outer Regional Australia									
With CRA	81.7	77.4	77.8	76.8	77.7	85.3	..	61.7	77.5
Without CRA	44.4	36.5	45.2	42.7	46.8	59.8	..	23.1	43.1
Remote Australia									
With CRA	86.6	na	86.1	72.2	83.3	na	..	70.9	80.3
Without CRA	49.0	na	49.8	43.3	44.4	na	..	33.9	44.5
Very Remote Australia									
With CRA	84.4	..	90.5	80.3	53.9	na	..	81.5	83.5
Without CRA	42.2	..	69.6	47.0	34.6	na	..	53.7	56.3
Migratory areas									
With CRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Without CRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Total									
With CRA	68.1	65.5	74.5	73.7	67.9	79.6	51.6	66.9	70.9
Without CRA	33.7	28.1	41.1	40.1	34.4	49.7	37.1	30.0	36.9
Less than 50 per cent of income spent on rent									
Major Cities									
With CRA	84.8	88.8	91.2	93.8	91.5	..	83.9	..	88.9
Without CRA	59.8	61.6	70.0	72.0	68.4	..	61.3	..	65.4
Inner Regional Australia									
With CRA	94.6	94.8	96.2	95.7	95.8	96.2	na	..	95.3
Without CRA	77.5	74.0	80.2	83.7	79.2	78.7	na	..	78.4
Outer Regional Australia									
With CRA	97.6	95.7	95.4	95.1	98.9	98.4	..	89.9	95.7
Without CRA	83.4	77.4	81.0	79.5	79.8	86.1	..	72.2	80.8
Remote Australia									
With CRA	98.1	na	97.6	90.0	100.0	na	..	93.9	95.8
Without CRA	88.5	na	87.1	81.1	83.3	na	..	78.2	84.1
Very Remote Australia									
With CRA	93.3	..	99.3	92.4	84.6	na	..	98.2	95.9
Without CRA	88.9	..	95.3	86.4	65.4	na	..	85.2	88.8
Migratory areas									
With CRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-

Table 16A.64

Table 16A.64 **Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2004 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Without CRA	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
Total									
With CRA	91.6	91.8	94.6	93.9	93.3	97.1	83.9	92.1	93.2
Without CRA	72.6	68.1	78.5	76.6	72.1	81.5	61.3	75.6	75.1

(a) 6 March.

(b) Income units classified as Indigenous if either partner self-identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

(c) Location is derived from postcodes using the ARIA classification.

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

Source: DFACS (unpublished).

Table 16A.65

Table 16A.65 Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, income units receiving both Disability Support Pension and CRA, 2004 (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Less than 30 per cent of income spent on rent									
Major Cities									
With CRA	56.9	66.2	64.4	66.6	65.9	..	67.3	..	62.8
Without CRA	18.21	20.85	19.61	20.07	25.25	..	29.5	..	20.1
Inner Regional Australia									
With CRA	69.8	77.6	71.2	74.7	74.0	78.9	na	..	72.7
Without CRA	26.5	29.7	25.9	29.9	32.2	26.8	na	..	27.3
Outer Regional Australia									
With CRA	81.4	83.4	76.4	82.1	84.5	85.9	..	63.8	79.7
Without CRA	34.8	32.3	28.8	32.4	36.2	38.9	..	16.2	31.9
Remote Australia									
With CRA	84.7	80.8	82.3	82.1	86.9	87.7	..	67.9	81.6
Without CRA	38.7	46.2	34.4	35.3	44.6	43.1	..	23.3	35.6
Very Remote Australia									
With CRA	83.7	..	86.8	84.4	81.8	88.9	..	67.2	83.0
Without CRA	40.8	..	37.9	41.1	54.6	33.3	..	24.1	39.3
Migratory areas									
With CRA	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
Without CRA	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
Total									
With CRA	63.0	69.8	68.7	69.6	68.9	81.3	67.3	64.9	67.5
Without CRA	22.2	23.6	23.3	23.1	27.5	31.0	29.5	18.2	23.5
Less than 50 per cent of income spent on rent									
Major Cities									
With CRA	89.8	92.7	93.1	96.1	95.8	..	91.4	..	92.5
Without CRA	61.8	70.1	69.2	69.6	69.3	..	71.8	..	67.1
Inner Regional Australia									
With CRA	96.1	97.1	96.2	98.0	98.2	98.1	na	..	96.6
Without CRA	73.7	80.2	75.6	77.3	77.1	80.8	na	..	76.3
Outer Regional Australia									
With CRA	97.9	98.1	97.6	97.9	98.4	99.4	..	94.3	97.8
Without CRA	83.3	84.3	79.1	84.0	86.4	87.3	..	68.8	81.9
Remote Australia									
With CRA	98.0	96.2	98.2	96.4	99.1	98.5	..	94.9	97.4
Without CRA	87.5	84.6	85.1	84.7	87.8	90.8	..	70.7	84.1
Very Remote Australia									
With CRA	95.9	..	97.3	96.5	96.4	100.0	..	96.6	96.8
Without CRA	85.7	..	89.0	86.5	83.6	88.9	..	70.7	85.2
Migratory areas									

Table 16A.65 Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, income units receiving both Disability Support Pension and CRA, 2004 (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
With CRA	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
Without CRA	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
Total									
With CRA	92.4	94.0	94.8	96.6	96.3	98.6	91.4	94.5	94.2
Without CRA	67.4	73.3	73.0	72.4	72.1	83.1	71.8	69.3	71.3

(a) 6 March.

(b) Location is derived from postcodes using the ARIA classification.

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

Source: DFACS (unpublished).

Table 16A.66 CRA recipients satisfaction with housing, 2003-04 (per cent) (a), (b)

<i>Question</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Just OK</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Great</i>
Thinking about the location of the place you live in, would you say it is...	2.3	21.3	40.8	35.5
Thinking about the quality of the place you live in, would you say it is...	2.4	25.7	49.8	22.1

- (a) Data showing CRA recipients' satisfaction with both the location and quality of their housing are obtained from the most recent DFACS customer survey conducted between March 2003 and January 2004.
- (b) Includes responses by individuals paying enough rent to qualify for CRA and receiving a relevant payment type. CRA may not be payable, or may be paid to a partner.

Source: DFACS (unpublished).

Table 16A.67

Table 16A.67 Housing composition, by tenure type, 2001 (per cent) (a)

<i>Tenure type</i>	<i>Proportion of population</i>
Home owners/purchasers	66.22
Private rental	21.79
Public housing (b)	4.48
Other (c)	2.77
Not stated	4.73
Total	100.00

(a) Based on information provided by jurisdictions for the 2003 Report, around 0.4 per cent of Australians live in community housing.

(b) Includes all households renting from a State or Territory housing authority.

(c) Includes rent free, life tenant, shared equity and other tenures.

Source: ABS 2002a, *2001 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.68 Moving annual trend vacancy rates, private housing market, by capital city, June 2004 (per cent) (a)

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
Vacancy rates	3.6	3.7	2.8	3.7	1.5	2.0	4.0	6.0

(a) The moving annual or trend median is the average of monthly medians over the past year. It is a more reliable indicator because it smooths out monthly and seasonal fluctuations.

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia 2004, *Market Facts*, June 2004, Canberra.

Table 16A.69 Median market rents, private housing market, by capital city, June quarter 2004 (dollars/week)

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
3 bedroom houses	250	220	225	186	200	210	290	250
2 bedroom flats/units	280	205	210	149	160	150	270	190

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia 2004, *Market Facts*, June 2004, Canberra.

Table 16A.70

Table 16A.70 Households residing in public housing, 2001 (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Households	4.9	3.2	3.5	4.2	7.7	6.4	8.6	7.9	4.5

(a) Includes all State and Territory Housing Authority dwellings.

(b) Public housing tenants appear to be undercounted in the 2001 Census (and in previous Censuses). For NSW, the 2001 Census reported 114 130 public housing households out of a total of 2 343 667 (or 4.9 per cent), while NSW records that there are more than 125 000 (representing around 5.3 per cent of households). Across Australia, the Census reports there were 317 000 households in public housing but the 2001-02 public housing data collection records there were just under 343 000 such households.

Source: ABS 2002, *2001 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.71 **State and Territory programs included in the community housing data collection, 2003-04**

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Program</i>
NSW	<p>Community Housing Program</p> <p>Community Housing Leasing Program</p> <p>Local Government and Community Housing Program</p> <p>Crisis Accommodation Program Innovation (where support period has ended and tenant becomes mainstream tenant)</p> <p>Community Housing Acquisition Program</p> <p>Housing Stock Transfers</p> <p>Housing Partnerships Program</p> <p>Older Persons Housing Strategy</p> <p>Special Projects Fund</p> <p>Surplus Government Leasehold Program</p>
Victoria	<p>Long Term Community Housing</p> <p>Common Equity Rental Cooperatives</p> <p>Group Housing</p> <p>Rental Housing Cooperatives</p> <p>Rooming Houses</p> <p>Transitional Housing</p>
Queensland	<p>Boarding House Program</p> <p>Community Rent Scheme</p> <p>Long Term Community Housing Program</p> <p>Same House Different Landlord Program</p>
WA	<p>Lodging houses</p> <p>Properties owned exclusively by Homeswest and headleased to non-profit community agencies that provide property management and/or support services to the tenants</p> <p>Properties in which Homeswest has an equity interest or exclusive ownership, but the title is held by non-profit community agencies or local government and they provide property management and/or support services to the tenants</p> <p>Crisis Accommodation Program</p> <p>Community Housing Program</p> <p>Joint Venture Program</p> <p>Community Disability Housing Program</p>
SA	<p>All properties allocated to a registered community housing organisation and issued with a debenture under the <i>SA Cooperative and Community Housing Act 1991</i></p> <p>All leased properties or properties vested in the South Australia Community Housing Authority from the SA Housing Trust that are managed by registered community housing organisations under the <i>SA Co-operative and Community Housing Act 1991</i></p> <p>All Community Housing Authority properties that have yet to be transferred to a community housing organisation</p>
Tasmania	<p>Organisations that received CSHA funding under the Community Housing Program</p>

Table 16A.71 State and Territory programs included in the community housing data collection, 2003-04

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Program</i>
	Public housing properties leased to organisations providing non-crisis accommodation
	Local Government Community Housing Program
	Grants for Elderly Persons Program
	Community tenancies
ACT	Community Housing Program
	Community Organisations Rental Housing Assistance Program
	Community Housing Expansion Program
	Local Government and Community Housing Program
	Private Rental Leasing
	Public housing stock transfers
NT	Community Housing Program
	Housing headleased by the department through the Industry Housing Program (welfare category).

Source: State and Territory governments.

Table 16A.72

Table 16A.72 Households residing in community housing, 2001 (per cent)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Households	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4

(a) Based on survey responses. The proportion of households in community housing is therefore likely to be understated.

(b) Based on survey data. If based on administrative data, this proportion would be 0.4 per cent.

(c) Does not include Indigenous community housing.

Source: ABS 2002a, *2001 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra; State and Territory governments.

Table 16A.73

Table 16A.73 Treatment of assets by housing agencies, 2003-04

	Asset type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (a)
Revaluation method (b)	Land	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	..
	Buildings	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	Market	..
	Other assets	Historical cost	Historical cost	Historical cost	Historical cost	Historical cost	Historical cost	Historical cost	..
Frequency of revaluations	Land, buildings	1 year 1 yr by index; 5 (benchmark property valuation and extrapolation)	1 year 1 yr by index; 5 kerbside	1 yr	1 yr	1 yr	1 yr	1 yr	..
Useful asset lives	Residential properties	50 yrs	50 yrs	50 yrs	50 yrs	50 yrs	50 yrs	50-80 yrs	..
	Vehicles	2 yrs	..	..	2 yrs	..	2 yrs	..	..
	Office equip.	3 yrs	10 yrs	5yrs	10 yrs	10 yrs	5 yrs	2-10 yrs	..
	IT equipment	3 yrs	4 yrs	2.5 yrs	5-6.7 yrs	3 yrs	3 yrs	7 yrs	..
Threshold capitalisation levels	All	\$5 000	\$1 000	\$5 000	\$1 000	\$5 000	\$5 000	\$2 000	..
Assets capitalised individually or in groups	All	Individually	Individually	Individually	Individually	Individually	Grouped	..	..

(a) Reports under cash-based accounting.

(b) Market value is the current (net) value market selling price or exchange value. Deprival value may be either the depreciated replacement cost of an asset of a similar service potential or the stream of its future economic benefits.
.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 16A.74

Table 16A.74 **Government expenditure on CSHA assistance and CRA (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>CSHA assistance</i>		<i>CRA</i>	
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>2003-04 \$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>2003-04 \$m</i>
1994-95	1509.6	1 857.7	1 453.0	1 788.0
1995-96	1489.8	1 790.2	1 552.0	1 864.9
1996-97	1353.4	1 600.2	1 647.0	1 947.4
1997-98	1207.4	1 408.3	1 484.0	1 730.9
1998-99	1276.6	1 485.2	1 505.0	1 751.0
1999-2000	1331.0	1 522.4	1 538.0	1 759.2
2000-01	1406.5	1 528.4	1 717.0	1 865.9
2001-02	1392.3	1 479.2	1 815.0	1 928.3
2002-03	1387.4	1 434.5	1 847.7	1 910.5
2003-04	1284.5	1 284.5	1 953.0	1 953.0

- (a) Care needs to be taken in interpreting data because CRA is a demand driven recurrent expenditure program, whereas CSHA expenditure includes a component for capital investment that has resulted in around \$52 billion of public housing assets that are continually used for housing assistance.
- (b) CSHA data are not comparable to data published before the 2001 Report. The data for 1994-95 to 1995-96 have been adjusted to enable comparability (see source document for further explanation). Commonwealth CSHA expenditure differed from Commonwealth budgetary allocations for the three years from 1996-97 to 1998-99 as some States and Territories chose CSHA funds as the source to offset their State Fiscal Contributions to the Commonwealth's debt reduction program, which was agreed at the 1996 Premiers' Conference.
- (c) CSHA expenditure in 2000-01 and 2001-02 contained \$89.7 million of GST compensation paid to State and Territory governments.

Source: DFACS, *Commonwealth State Housing Agreement*, Canberra; DFACS annual reports (various years); *Housing Assistance Act 1996* annual reports (various years); ABS National Accounts: *National Income Expenditure and Product*, cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra.

Table 16A.75

Table 16A.75 **Rebated public housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Less than or equal to 20 per cent									
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	33.8	29.1	28.0	36.7	33.0	–	1.4	71.7	30.8
2001-02	29.5	29.0	25.3	34.4	33.7	–	16.9	69.8	29.0
2002-03	27.9	27.1	23.0	34.1	26.2	1.9	13.9	34.5	26.2
2003-04	26.2	21.1	23.2	32.8	25.6	2.1	13.4	35.9	24.4
More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent									
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	66.2	70.8	70.9	56.3	66.4	94.5	98.6	20.9	68.0
2001-02	70.5	70.8	73.7	58.9	65.6	99.5	81.1	22.9	69.9
2002-03	72.1	72.7	76.0	58.2	73.6	72.3	84.8	37.4	71.5
2003-04	73.8	78.7	76.7	59.0	73.7	76.6	85.2	38.7	73.6
More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent									
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	–	0.1	0.5	6.1	0.3	5.5	–	1.8	0.9
2001-02	–	0.1	0.5	6.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.8
2002-03	–	0.1	0.5	7.3	0.2	21.7	0.5	18.6	1.8
2003-04	–	0.1	0.0	7.7	0.4	17.6	0.5	17.5	1.6
Greater than 30 per cent									
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	–	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	–	–	5.6	0.3
2001-02	–	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.8	5.6	0.3
2002-03	–	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	4.2	0.8	9.4	0.5
2003-04	–	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	3.8	0.9	7.9	0.4

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(c) Amounts of up to 0.5 per cent above the cut-off for a category are to be included in that category. For example, if rent charged/income x 100 = 20.5, then it is counted in the 'paying 20 per cent or less' category.

(d) Under the 1999 CSHA, jurisdictions agreed to limit rent to 25 per cent of income. Households in these categories are the result of rent and/or income details having not been updated or minor jurisdictional

(e) For more than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent, not comparable to 2002-03 data. From February 2004 incremental rent penalties for households not supplying income details was replaced with removal of subsidy.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW 2002c, 2003f, 2003g, 2004e, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.76

Table 16A.76 **Community housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	Vic(e)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (f)	NT	Aust
Less than or equal to 20 per cent									
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	12.4	–	na	na	13.7	14.7	–	na	7.2
2002	20.8	2.0	10.7	19.2	13.7	22.0	0.9	na	12.5
2003	23.1	4.4	5.2	14.4	10.3	7.0	0.5	na	12.4
2004	23.7	19.6	6.2	23.8	11.1	18.9	9.3	na	18.2
More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent									
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	85.0	97.3	na	na	50.5	29.5	99.0	na	85.5
2002	75.8	94.8	60.5	71.6	51.9	7.9	96.5	na	76.4
2003	75.1	92.4	61.8	75.8	39.2	9.2	97.3	na	75.1
2004	74.0	74.5	76.2	73.2	57.5	3.9	65.5	na	71.0
More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent									
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	1.8	2.7	na	na	28.0	43.2	1.0	na	5.8
2002	2.1	3.2	23.0	5.7	27.2	54.2	–	na	8.6
2003	0.8	3.0	25.5	7.8	45.6	70.3	0.7	na	10.4
2004	1.6	5.7	16.0	2.1	27.1	61.2	23.9	na	9.3
Greater than 30 per cent									
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	0.8	–	na	na	7.7	12.6	–	na	1.5
2002	1.3	–	5.9	3.5	7.2	15.9	2.6	na	2.5
2003	0.9	0.2	7.5	2.0	4.9	13.5	1.5	na	2.1
2004	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.8	4.3	16.0	1.3	na	1.5

(a) At 30 June.

(b) NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, Tasmania and the ACT data are based on surveys. See table 16A.83 for response rates and other relevant information.

(c) The definition of assessable income may vary among jurisdictions.

(d) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(e) Tenants in Rooming Houses pay a rent less than 20 percent of assessable income. In addition to rental costs they incur a service charge for the cost of utilities.

(f) For 'More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent' and 'Greater than 30 per cent' categories, the majority of households paying more than 25 per cent of assessable income in rent resided in boarding houses where utilities costs were also covered by rent.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW 2002b, 2003d, 2003e, 2004d, *CSHA National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing*,

Table 16A.77

Table 16A.77 Rebated State owned and managed Indigenous housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Less than or equal to 20 per cent							
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	62.7	56.2	100.0	69.2	45.1	–	67.3
2002	59.0	57.7	72.7	69.3	48.2	–	60.8
2003	58.9	54.2	69.1	68.1	35.9	1.8	57.8
2004	56.3	46.6	67.3	66.7	33.4	2.1	54.8
More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent							
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	37.3	43.3	–	27.5	46.6	90.3	30.6
2002	41.0	42.0	27.1	28.0	50.5	100.0	38.4
2003	41.1	45.8	30.8	28.2	63.3	51.2	40.0
2004	43.7	53.2	32.7	28.9	65.1	55.7	43.0
More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent							
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	–	0.2	–	2.7	1.6	9.7	1.0
2002	–	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.1	–	0.5
2003	–	–	–	2.8	0.6	39.9	1.7
2004	–	–	–	3.6	0.8	36.2	1.8
Greater than 30 per cent							
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	–	0.2	–	0.6	6.7	–	1.0
2002	–	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	–	0.2
2003	–	–	0.1	0.9	0.2	7.1	0.4
2004	–	0.2	–	0.8	0.7	6.0	0.4

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(c) All income ranges include a rounding of approximately 0.5 per cent.

(d) Amounts of up to 0.5 per cent above the cut-off for a category are to be included in that category. For example, if rent charged/income x 100 = 20.5, then it is counted in the 'paying 20 per cent or less' category.

(e) Under the 1999 CSHA, jurisdictions agreed to limit rent to 25 per cent of income. Existence of the rebated households that paying more than 25% of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2004 category is the result of rent and/or income details having not been updated or minor jurisdictional policy variations.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.78

Table 16A.78 **Proportion of households in community housing with moderate overcrowding or underuse at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Households with</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Moderate overcrowding									
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	4.7	–	na	na	4.0	1.6	2.1	na	3.4
2002	4.7	na	na	0.7	3.9	2.7	3.0	na	2.9
2003	3.5	na	na	1.2	4.4	2.1	1.2	na	1.8
2004	7.0	0.6	na	na	2.7	1.8	2.9	na	3.8
Underuse									
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	5.6	na	na	na	25.4	1.6	1.9	na	8.0
2002	6.4	na	na	4.8	17.3	6.3	1.7	na	6.6
2003	5.5	na	na	3.6	20.2	7.6	0.9	na	4.6
2004	6.0	1.3	3.1	na	17.2	4.9	1.3	na	6.9

(a) Moderate overcrowding is where one additional bedroom is required to satisfy the proxy occupancy standard. Underuse is where there are two or more bedrooms additional to the number required to satisfy the proxy occupancy standard.

(b) NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, Tasmania and the ACT data are based on surveys. See table 16A.83 for response rates and other relevant information.

(c) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW 2002b, 2003d, 2003e, 2004d, *CSHA National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.79

Table 16A.79 Proportion of households in State owned and managed Indigenous housing with moderate overcrowding or underuse, (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

<i>Households with:</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Moderate overcrowding							
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	11.5	15.0	19.7	13.0	11.6	3.4	13.8
2002	11.7	13.0	19.0	9.6	8.1	4.9	12.6
2003	8.5	12.8	18.0	12.3	7.9	7.0	11.8
2004	8.3	7.4	15.5	10.9	9.0	9.2	10.6
Underuse							
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	14.0	9.1	9.4	12.9	19.8	13.1	13.1
2002	13.9	11.9	9.5	15.7	26.0	18.6	14.6
2003	17.8	12.9	10.7	14.1	37.9	14.7	17.7
2004	20.5	13.9	12.5	14.4	31.4	11.1	18.2

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Moderate overcrowding is where one additional bedroom is required to satisfy the proxy occupancy standard. Underuse is where there are two or more bedrooms additional to the number required to satisfy the proxy occupancy standard.

(c) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(d) For details of multiple family and non-rebated households excluded see table 16A.84.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.80

Table 16A.80 Proportion of households in public housing with moderate overcrowding or underuse, 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

<i>Households with</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Moderate overcrowding									
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	9.6	11.5	8.7	6.7	4.2	5.0	0.4	9.7	8.4
2002	9.1	11.2	8.7	4.6	3.1	4.5	5.5	9.8	7.9
2003	7.1	7.9	8.5	4.7	2.4	5.8	3.8	8.5	6.4
2004	6.7	4.9	7.8	4.7	2.7	6.0	3.6	10.3	5.7
Underuse									
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	7.7	6.6	7.6	10.3	19.1	11.0	0.5	4.5	9.3
2002	8.2	8.4	8.2	11.0	19.6	11.8	10.8	4.2	10.2
2003	9.3	9.2	8.6	10.2	25.4	11.1	11.4	4.2	11.6
2004	9.8	10.3	9.4	10.1	23.0	10.9	12.4	3.3	11.8

(a) Moderate overcrowding is where one additional bedroom is required to satisfy the proxy occupancy standard. Underuse is where there are two or more bedrooms additional to the number required to satisfy the proxy occupancy standard.

(b) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(c) For details of multiple family and non-rebated households excluded see table 16A.82.

Source: AIHW 2002c, 2003f, 2003g, 2004e, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*,

Table 16A.81

Table 16A.81 Government housing assistance

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Government expenditure on public housing (a)									
Per capita									
Recurrent	89	46	56	75	139	146	265	283	81
Recurrent including capital costs (b)	437	234	234	244	368	301	1 004	594	331
Per dwelling									
Recurrent	4 784	3 465	4 365	4 646	4 560	5 970	7 667	9 992	4 652
Recurrent including capital costs (b)	23 402	17 717	18 105	15 112	12 031	12 314	29 090	20 959	19 056
CRA expenditure (c)									
Per income unit	2 107	2 058	2 116	2 060	2 021	1 974	2 000	1 964	2 083

(a) Some jurisdictions have problems separating public housing expenditure from other housing expenditure which may affect these results. All public housing data exclude payroll tax.

(b) These numbers are not comparable to those in the 2002 Report due to the exclusion of interest payments from capital costs to avoid double counting. It was not possible to avoid this double counting in previous reports.

(c) Actual expenditure on CRA is monitored only at a national level. Estimated expenditure at the State and Territory level has been derived by apportioning actual expenditure between States and Territories based on the distribution of regular payments.

Source: AIHW 2004e; FaCS (unpublished); State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 16A.82

Table 16A.82 Public housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded, 2003-04

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Table 6.10 and Table 16A.2 Low income and special needs households as a proportion of all new households								
Excludes:								
Non-rebated households	12 270	7 774	..	..	..	..	1 619	..
Mixed composition households	5 258	4 601	1 244	592	815	321	467	503
Households for whom composition cannot be determined	135	11	2	3	1	10	131	0
Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households	14.3	19.8	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.9	20.5	9.5

Figure 16.10 and Table 16A.12 Rent charged as a proportion of market rent, adjusted for CRA

Excludes:								
Non-rebated households	12 270	..	..	..	..	..	1 619	..
Mixed composition households	5 258	6 760	1 244	592	815	321	467	503
Households for whom composition cannot be determined	135	12	2	3	1	10	131	0
Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households	14.3	10.8	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.9	20.5	9.5

Figure 16.11 and Table 16A.13 Overcrowded dwellings

Excludes:								
Non-rebated households	12 270	7 774	..	..	..	..	1 619	..
Mixed composition households	5 258	4 601	1 244	592	815	321	467	503
Households for whom composition cannot be determined	135	11	2	3	1	10	131	0
Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households	14.3	19.8	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.9	20.5	9.5

Table 16A.80 Proportion of households in public housing with moderate overcrowding or underuse, 30 June (per cent)

Excludes:								
Non-rebated, ongoing households	12 355	7 774	..	..	..	..	1 619	..
Multiple family, ongoing households	..	..	1 246	1 208	816	321	..	503
Multiple family, rebated, ongoing households	5 253	5 023	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rebated, ongoing households where household type is unknown	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

.. Not applicable

Source: AIHW 2002c, 2003f, 2003g, 2004e, CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing, Canberra.

Table 16A.83 Community housing survey response rates and associated information

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Survey response rates/other details</i>
NSW	
2000-01	Based on survey of 196 providers with 89 per cent response rate.
2001-02	Based on survey of 192 providers with 86 per cent response rate; Non-response was skewed to organisations managing a small number of dwellings.
2002-03	Based on a survey with an 83 per cent response rate.
2003-04	Based on 150 providers (78 per cent) out of the population comprising of 192 participants in the NSW Community Housing Data Collection. The CSHA funded properties managed by responding providers account for 84 per cent of the total portfolio.
Victoria	
2000-01	No survey.
2001-02	Survey data from 64 providers out of a total of 215 providers. The survey was not distributed to 19 agencies that manage 3151 properties under the Transitional Housing Management Program targeting homeless households. The survey instrument was tailored for each community program according to funding and service agreements. Some organisations completed two surveys as they manage stock under different agreements. Properties under joint venture arrangements where the state housing authority contributes a portion of capital funding to a property are excluded. No recurrent funding is provided. These agencies are not required to report on client or financial information and the only information retained internally relates to stock. The company reporting on Common Equity Housing Cooperative properties did not provide post codes for 2002. There has been no growth in the program, although a few properties may have been sold and replaced. Postcode information would be similar to 2001.
2002-03	Only administrative data has been utilised.
2003-04	Based on survey information provided by community housing agencies with a 70 per
Queensland	
2000-01	Based on survey of 332 providers with 60 per cent response rate.
2001-02	Based on survey of 336 providers with 60 per cent response rate. Some organisations completed up to three surveys as they manage stock under different arrangements. As non-response was skewed to organisations managing a small number of dwellings,
2002-03	Response rate of 68 per cent, based on surveys received from 211 out of 345 organisations. As non-responsive organisations tend to manage a smaller number of dwellings, 76 per cent of dwellings are included in the surveys received. Relates to organisations providing services funded under the Community Rent Scheme, Boarding House Program, Long Term Community Housing Program and the Same House Different Landlord Program. As organisations were given separate surveys for each type of funding, some organisations completed up to four surveys. A total of 238 surveys were received.
2003-04	Response rate of 57.5 per cent, based on 199 useable surveys received from 346 organisations. Relates to organisations providing services funded under the Community Rent Scheme, Boarding House Program, Long Term Community Housing Program and the Same House Different Landlord Program. As organisations were given separate surveys for each type of funding, some organisations completed up to four surveys. A total of 221 surveys were received with 22 incomplete.
WA	
2000-01	No survey.

Table 16A.83 Community housing survey response rates and associated information

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Survey response rates/other details</i>
2001-02	Based on survey of 239 providers with a 56 per cent response rate. Data include 394 Crisis Accommodation Program dwellings that are out of the scope of this collection.
2002-03	Based on a survey with 72 responses from provider organisations with a 26 per cent response rate.
2003-04	Based on a survey with a 53.0 per cent response rate.
SA	
2000-01	Based on survey of 135 providers. Two surveys were mailed out with 94 per cent of household level surveys and 87 per cent of waiting list surveys returned.
2001-02	Based on survey of 134 providers. Two surveys were mailed out with 88 per cent of household level surveys and 58 per cent of waiting list surveys returned.
2002-03	Based on a survey with an 83 per cent response rate. 104 out of 126 CHOs returned the data collection form. 90 CHOs had returned the waiting list form.
2003-04	Based on a survey with a 81.0 per cent response rate.
Tasmania	
2000-01	Based on survey of 73 providers with a 16 per cent response rate representing 104 households. The administrative data figure for number of dwellings is 260.
2001-02	Based on survey of 46 providers with a 46 per cent response rate.
2002-03	na
2003-04	Based on a survey with a 48.9 per cent response rate.
ACT	
2000-01	Data represent 87 per cent of community housing in the ACT. Data exclude 49 dwellings managed by 12 community housing providers including three targeted providers.
2001-02	Data from survey of 11 providers (out of a total of 20) managing 85 per cent of community housing in the ACT.
2002-03	Based on 100 per cent response rate. All data is derived from questionnaires sent to providers. Questionnaires were sent to 9 providers and all responded.
2003-04	Based on a survey with a 100 per cent response rate.
NT	
2000-01	No survey.
2001-02	No survey.
2002-03	Only administrative data has been utilised.
2003-04	Only administrative data has been utilised.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW 2004d, *CSHA National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.84

Table 16A.84 State owned and managed Indigenous housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>
Table 16.16 and Table 16A.28 State owned and managed Indigenous housing, low income and special needs households						
2004						
Excludes:						
Newly allocated non-rebated households	71	..	..	..	..	..
Newly allocated, multiple family, rebated households	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newly allocated, multiple family households	49	18	32	27	22	2
Newly allocated rebated households where household type is unknown	1	16	..	..	1	1
Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households	26.3	21.3	10.7	6.6	8.3	4.8

Figure 16.25 and Table 16A.36 State owned and managed Indigenous housing, rent charged as a proportion of market rent, adjusted for CRA

2004						
Excludes:						
Non-rebated, ongoing households	545	..	..	..	..	..
Multiple family, ongoing households	493	213	287	146	185	20
Multiple family, rebated, ongoing households	5	1	..	2	..	..
Rebated, ongoing households where household type is unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households	26.0	17.6	10.6	6.8	10.6	6.0

Figure 16.26 and Table 16A.37 State owned and managed Indigenous housing, overcrowded dwellings

2003-04						
Excludes:						
Non-rebated, ongoing households	545	136	..	..	..	..
Multiple family, ongoing households	493	170	287	146	185	20
Multiple family, rebated, ongoing households	5	..	..	2	..	..
Rebated, ongoing households where household type is unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households	26.0	25.1	10.6	6.8	10.6	6.0

Table 16A.79 Proportion of households in State owned and managed Indigenous housing with moderate overcrowding or underuse, (per cent)

2004						
Excludes:						
Non-rebated, ongoing households	551	136	..	..	..	..
Multiple family, ongoing households	..	..	287	176	185	20
Multiple family, rebated, ongoing households	493	194	..	..	..	..

Table 16A.84

Table 16A.84 State owned and managed Indigenous housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>
Rebated, ongoing households where household type is unknown	4	..	..	..	..	..
Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households	26.2	27.1	10.6	8.0	10.6	6.0

.. Not applicable

Source: AIHW 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.