

# 16A Housing — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 16.7 of the chapter. Data in this Report are examined by the Housing Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. A peer review process is also undertaken by the National Housing Data Development Committee in the development of the data definitions. Unsourced public and community housing information has been obtained from Commonwealth, State and Territory governments. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare collects and collates these data and produces annual data collection manuals. Unsourced Commonwealth Rent Assistance information has been obtained from the Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services, via Centrelink.

The data contained in this attachment may be subject to revision. The web page version of the Report contains the most up-to-date data where changes have occurred. This attachment can be found at [www.pc.gov.au/gsp/2002/Attach16A.pdf](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp/2002/Attach16A.pdf). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain up-to-date data (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

## 16A.1 Information on sample data

The results reported in tables 16A.12 to 16A.14, 16A.17, 16A.18, 16A.21 and table 16A.63 are obtained by conducting surveys of samples of the group or population in question. These results are subject to sampling error. The data obtained from a sample may differ from the 'true' data that would have been obtained from the entire group or population. Consequently, it is necessary to be cautious when using survey results (see section A.12, appendix A, for further details).

## Public housing

Table 16A.1 Descriptive data

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (a)
Total households paying less than market rent										
1999-2000 (b)	no.	121 348	61 307	53 976	31 788	46 015	13 956	11 695	5 989	346 074
2000-01 (c)	no.	121 222	62 659	52 605	31 688	44 829	13 555	10 502	5 945	343 005
Total new households assisted										
1999-2000	no.	10 600	8 809	8 813	3 938	4 888	2 261	1 090	1 041	41 440
2000-01	no.	11 554	7 195	7 487	4 617	4 714	2 037	1 198	907	39 709
Total new Indigenous households assisted										
1999-2000 (d)	no.	494	254	962	321	293	163	29	354	2 870
2000-01 (e)	no.	867	227	846	527	242	198	26	331	3 264
Households relocating from one public housing dwelling to another										
1999-2000	no.	5 628	2 242	1 713	1 776	1 043	363	357	305	13 427
2000-01	no.	4 867	2 211	1 655	1 825	1 942	687	424	451	14 062
Households allocated housing										
1999-2000 (f)	no.	10 020	8 809	8 813	3 938	4 888	2 261	1 090	1 041	37 520
2000-01 (g)	no.	11 554	7 187	7 487	4 544	3 822	2 037	1 198	907	38 736
Total rent charged										
1999-2000 (h)	\$'000	409 753.0	224 204.5	168 968.5	100 726.0	180 650.5	41 017.5	46 943.4	27 722.5	1 199 985.8
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
At 30 June										
Total Indigenous households										
1999-2000 (i)	no.	na	733	1 811	1 288	739	358	137	1 273	6 339
2000-01 (j)	no.	na	748	2 053	1 874	783	419	210	1 307	7 394
Total 'greatest need' applicants on waiting list										
1999-2000 (k)	no.	1 724	1 770	88	214	1 280	138	260	14	5 488
2000-01 (l)	no.	2 008	2 801	121	180	1 467	1 147	231	33	7 988
Total applicants on waiting list										
1999-2000 (m)	no.	98 337	40 969	23 924	11 869	30 991	1 536	3 360	2 055	213 041
2000-01 (n)	no.	101 561	41 958	24 353	14 276	32 570	2 089	2 996	1 829	221 632
Total tenable dwellings										
1999-2000 (o)	no.	124 749	63 480	49 355	31 138	51 697	12 942	11 384	7 265	352 010
2000-01 (p)	no.	127 661	63 443	49 408	31 480	49 855	12 666	11 169	5 939	351 621
Total untenable dwellings										
1999-2000 (o)	no.	2 764	2 516	1 307	1 559	1 788	463	374	186	10 957
2000-01 (q)	no.	554	1 867	1 258	1 165	1 905	512	341	99	7 701
Total dwellings										
1999-2000 (o)	no.	127 513	65 996	50 662	32 697	53 485	13 405	11 758	7 451	362 967
2000-01 (r)	no.	128 215	65 310	50 666	32 645	51 760	13 178	11 510	6 038	359 322
Total occupied dwellings										
1999-2000 (o)	no.	124 357	62 778	49 026	30 840	50 314	12 728	11 304	7 237	348 584
2000-01 (r)	no.	125 966	62 848	48 941	31 210	48 840	12 428	11 016	5 750	346 999
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June										
1999-2000	\$'000	8 347.4	4 504.6	3 245.4	1 924.8	3 298.4	798	894.8	695.3	23 013.5
2000-01	\$'000	9 000.2	4 535.9	3 362.7	2 052.6	3 074.3	667.4	931.9	441.1	24 066.0
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged in week ending 30 June										
1999-2000	\$'000	19 101.4	8 505.5	6 081.8	3 321.1	5 532.7	1 391.2	1 632.1	1 112.2	45 565.7
2000-01 (s)	\$'000	21 253.3	8 815.2	6 065.3	3 755.8	5 218.7	1 123.2	1 605.0	826.12	48 662.7
Total dwellings in capital cities (t)										
2000-01	no.	83 801	43 879	29 244	23 419	39 531	6 230	11 495	4 098	241 697
Total dwellings in other metropolitan centres (t)										
2000-01	no.	20 892	3 252	6 356	-	-	-	-	-	30 500
Total of dwellings in large rural centres (t)										
2000-01	no.	6 646	5 498	7 271	-	3 263	2 467	-	-	25 145
Total dwellings in small rural centres (t)										
2000-01	no.	8 080	5 665	2 593	2 643	4 932	2 387	-	-	26 300
Total of dwellings in other rural centres (t)										
2000-01	no.	8 228	6 802	3 292	2 622	3 834	2 060	15	79	26 932

Table 16A.1 Descriptive data

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (a)
Total dwellings in remote centres (t)										
2000-01	no.	–	–	1 299	2 855	–	–	–	1 512	5 666
Total dwellings in other remote areas (t)										
2000-01	no.	526	214	611	1 106	200	34	–	349	3 040

- (a) The national total may not equal the sum of jurisdictional totals as a result of rounding.
- (b) For NSW, market rents are the valuations applied to each public housing property. For Queensland, market rents have not been adjusted for a number of years, so the number of rebated households will be somewhat underestimated. Based on tenant's rent position at the end of each financial year or when they vacated public housing.
- (c) For NSW, the same household may be counted twice if transferred during the financial year. For Queensland, data based on tenant's rent position at the end of the financial year or when they vacated public housing. Market rent reported is less than the true value due to market rents not being globally adjusted for a number of years. This has led to a gradual reduction in the proportion of households paying less than market rent, and a corresponding increase in the proportion paying market rent. For SA, data do not include new allocations for 2000-01 who left public housing prior to 30 June 2001. For the ACT, data exclude 385 transfer households as they were likely to have received a rebate in their prior tenancy. The data manual requires that each household is only counted once.
- (d) For NSW, data are not available for full year due to introduction of new computer system. Indigenous status can be reported only for households housed after November 1999 (494 households). The 12 month estimate is 741. For Victoria, Queensland and NT this is a self-report measure.
- (e) For Queensland, the Indigenous occupants flag has only been mandatory since 18 October 1997, so the count may exclude some Indigenous households who commenced tenancy prior to this date. Self-report measure. For WA, these figures have increased relative to 1999-2000 because Indigenous identification became compulsory in January 1999, improving the accuracy of data reported. Data also updated where possible. For the SA and the ACT, this is a self report measure.
- (f) For NSW, 12 month estimate based on data available for November 1999 to June 2000.
- (g) For NSW, data include records with missing time information that could not be assigned into a breakdown group. For Victoria, SA and WA data exclude households with a missing application date or date housed, or with an application date after tenancy start.
- (h) For Tasmania, data include Aboriginal Rental Housing Program.
- (i) For NSW, data are not available. Processes for capturing these data are in development. For Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT this is a self-report measure. For Queensland, the Indigenous occupants flag has been mandatory only since 18 October 1997, so the count may exclude some Indigenous households who commenced tenancy prior to this date.
- (j) For NSW, data are not available. Processes for capturing these data are in development. For Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT, this is a self-report measure. For Queensland, the Indigenous occupants flag has only been mandatory since 18 October 1997, so the count may exclude some Indigenous households who commenced tenancy prior to this date. For WA, these figures have increased relative to 1999-2000 because Indigenous identification became compulsory in January 1999, improving the accuracy of data reported. Data also updated where possible.
- (k) For NSW, applicants with priority approval. Excludes applicants for temporary emergency accommodation. For Victoria, data include Aboriginal Rental Housing Program. For Tasmania, defined as category one on waiting list.
- (l) For NSW, excludes those households paying very high very high rental housing costs due to data availability. The Queensland definition of 'greatest need' is those who are priority A on the waiting list. This is an underestimate of the true 'greatest need' figure as the priority A flag is rarely used in low waiting time areas due to its administrative encumbrance.
- (m) For Victoria, data include Aboriginal Rental Housing Program. For Tasmania, data exclude police housing and suspended, incomplete and transfer applications.
- (n) For NSW, includes 5564 transfer applicants excluded last year. For Tasmania, excludes police housing and suspended and incomplete applications. For the ACT, excludes approved applicants who have been granted a deferral of their application.
- (o) For the NT, includes dwellings leased under industry housing program which revert to general public housing stock when unoccupied.
- (p) For Queensland, dwellings are defined as 'the unit of accommodation for which a rental agreement can be made' and dwelling numbers here will therefore exceed figures based on discreet dwelling structures. For WA, this figure has increased relative to 1999-2000 due to the completion of several 'New Living' projects.
- (q) For NSW, this year's count is more accurate because it is based mainly on the void status of the property. Last year's figure was overcounted due to an unreliable data variable. For Victoria, the decrease in this figure is due to the dwelling consolidation project managed over the past few years being wound back. For Queensland, dwellings are defined as 'the unit of accommodation for which a rental agreement can be made' and dwelling numbers here will therefore exceed figures based on discreet dwelling structures.
- (r) For Queensland, dwellings are defined as 'the unit of accommodation for which a rental agreement can be made' and dwelling numbers here will therefore exceed figures based on discreet dwelling structures.
- (s) For NSW, market rents are the valuations applied to each dwelling. The large increase during the year was due to the Department of Housing undertaking a three-yearly rent review. The previous year's figure was based on the 1998 value. For Queensland, market rents have not been globally adjusted to reflect the current market for a number of years. This has led to a gradual reduction in the proportion of households paying less than market rent and a corresponding increase in the proportion paying market rent as consumer price index increases result in higher rent being charged.
- (t) The RRMA classification system has been used to identify in which centre dwellings are located. In NSW, these figures exclude 42 properties with an unknown postcode.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

## Public housing

**Table 16A.2 Proportion of households with overcrowding at 30 June (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i> (d)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (e)	<i>NT</i> (f)	<i>Aust</i>
2000	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.1	1.4	1.2
2001	1.6	2.6	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.4	-	1.7	1.4

(a) Includes rebated and non-rebated tenants where household composition are known.

(b) Data for 2000 include data on extended family members which were not previously available. Counts for previous years are overestimates. For 2001, there are eight households with no household composition information.

(c) Internal data shows an increase of 0.1 per cent from 2000 to 2001 using consistent methodology. Victoria has serious concerns about the credibility and validity of this data item and performance indicator.

(d) A more precise identification of multiple income group households was performed in 2000 relative to previous years.

(e) In 2001, data exclude households where the relationship of household members was unknown (for example, a three tenant household where it is not known if the household consists of a couple and a single person, or three single people).

(f) Data for 2001 data exclude 189 multiple family households (3.3 per cent of households).

- Nil or rounded to zero.

## Public housing

Table 16A.3 Low income and special needs households as a proportion of all new households, 30 June 2001 (per cent) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households	94.1	90.8	90.0	49.1	89.3	84.6	nr	83.6	86.6
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households	5.2	8.5	9.5	49.0	9.7	14.3	nr	15.5	12.6
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households (i)	97.3	93.8	93.4	67.7	94.6	85.9	nr	nr	91.6
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	5.6	8.6	9.6	49.6	10.0	14.3	nr	32.4	13.1

(a) The introduction of a national 'special needs' definition has influenced changes in jurisdiction results.

(b) Includes only single family households. Excludes households with zero or missing income.

(c) The change in results this year is influenced by the use of gross household income and not assessable income. Includes only single family households, representing 94 per cent of households. There were 1934 multiple family households excluded.

(d) Excludes new allocations for 2000-01 who left public housing prior to 30 June 2001. Includes only single family households which represent 93.5 per cent of households. There were 3113 multiple family households excluded.

(e) Income and household composition calculated as at tenancy start date. Income source not taken into account and based on gross income only.

(f) Data were available for only 4.3 per cent of households allocated housing and were therefore not reported (94.1 per cent, 9.8 per cent, 100.0 per cent and 9.8 per cent respectively were calculated for the indicators).

(g) Excludes multiple family households.

(h) While the ACT provided a complete data set, they were excluded from the national average due to data problems.

(i) Data for the NT were not reported due to data problems (180 per cent was calculated for the indicator). This result is excluded from the national average.

nr Not reported.

## Public housing

Table 16A.4 **Households paying less than market rent, or special needs households paying market rent, as a proportion of all households, 30 June 2001 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (d)	<i>SA</i> (e)	<i>Tas</i> (f)	<i>ACT</i> (g)	<i>NT</i> (h)	<i>Aust</i>
	99.5	90.0	93.6	97.3	92.9	90.1	89.4	99.3	95.0

(a) The introduction of a national 'special needs' definition has influenced changes in jurisdiction results.

(b) There are 80 new households without 'special needs' information.

(c) Low income information includes only single family households. Households with zero or missing income are also excluded.

(d) The change in results this year is influenced by the use of gross household income and not assessable income. Includes only single family households, representing 94 per cent of households. There were 1934 multiple family households excluded.

(e) Low income information excludes new allocations for 2000-01 who left public housing prior to 30 June 2001. Includes only single family households which represent 93.5 per cent of households. There were 3113 multiple family households excluded. Households with zero or missing income are also excluded.

(f) Income and household composition calculated as at tenancy start date. Income source not taken into account and based on gross income only.

(g) Data for low income details were available for only 4.3 per cent of households. Data on 'special needs' represent only 36 per cent of all households allocated housing. Special needs information is unknown for the remainder of households.

(h) Special needs details are only recorded where they are known to exist. No record is kept if a household does not have special needs. Inclusion of all new households in calculation (regardless of whether special needs status is known) means proportion could be understated. Excludes households with a disability as the NT data do not include a disability indicator. Multiple family households were excluded.

**Public housing****Table 16A.5 Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs 2000-01 (per cent) (a)**

<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (c)	<i>NT</i> (d)	<i>Aust</i>
51.1	32.4	49.4	38.7	58.0	41.4	91.5	50.4	46.5

(a) The introduction of a national 'special needs' definition has influenced changes in jurisdiction results.

(b) There are 80 new households without 'special needs' information.

(c) Data represent only 36 per cent of households allocated housing. Special needs information is unknown for the remainder of households.

(d) Special needs details are recorded only where they are known to exist. No record is kept if a household does not have special needs. Inclusion of all new households in the calculation (regardless of whether special needs status known) means proportion could be understated. Excludes households with a disability because the NT data do not include a disability indicator.

## Public housing

Table 16A.6 Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations, 2000-01 (per cent) (a)

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i> (d)	<i>WA</i> (c), (e)	<i>SA</i> (c)	<i>Tas</i> (f)	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>35.9</b>

(a) The waiting list time was clarified for this year's collection and refers to the time the applicant was eligible for 'greatest need' assistance to the date on which assistance commenced. If an applicant transfers between waiting list categories, then only the time spent on the waiting list from when the applicant met the 'greatest need' definition was counted. The introduction of a national 'greatest need' definition this year has influenced changes in jurisdiction results.

(b) Excludes those households paying very high rental housing costs due to data availability. Records with missing waiting time information are included in the total but could not be assigned into a breakdown group.

(c) Excludes households with a missing application date or date housed, or with an application date after tenancy start.

(d) The Queensland definition of those in 'greatest need' is those who are 'priority A' on the waiting list. This is an underestimation of the true 'greatest need' figure because the priority A flag is rarely used in low waiting time areas due to its administrative encumbrance.

(e) Five new priority levels were introduced on 8 January 2001 (domestic violence, emergency housing, homelessness, and medical and support needs), improving data capacity.

(f) Data for 1999-2000 reflected allocations to Category 1 applicants only. This year data report circumstances of applicants assisted against the greatest need national standard (not categories on waiting lists). The Tasmanian Housing Assessment System collects data about circumstances of applicants allowing reporting against the national standard (while most jurisdictions reported against category on waiting list not housing circumstances).

- Nil or rounded to zero.



## Public housing

Table 16A.7 **Rent charged as a proportion of market rent, adjusted for CRA, 30 June 2001 (per cent) (a)**

<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (c)	<i>WA</i> (d)	<i>SA</i> (e)	<i>Tas</i> (f)	<i>ACT</i> (c), (g)	<i>NT</i> (h)	<i>Aust</i>
57.3	68.2	80.3	74.6	84.2	87.7	84.8	71.9	67.9

- (a) Calculation of CRA entitlements is based on an estimate of the actual entitlements that a low income household would receive if they were in the private rental sector. In last year's Report, the calculation was based on an estimate of the average CRA payment for each State or Territory.
- (b) Market rents are the valuations applied to each property. The large increase during the year was because the Department undertook a three-yearly rent review. The previous year's figure was based on the 1998 value. Information relating to CRA for rebated tenants only. Available data exclude information on relationships other than those to the household head. It is assumed that all children under 16 years are sons or daughters of the household head.
- (c) Market rents have not been globally adjusted to reflect the current market for a number of years, leading to a reduced proportion of households paying less than market rent and a corresponding increase in the proportion of those paying market rent due to consumer price index rent rises. The overall market rent value as listed here would therefore be somewhat less than the true value.
- (d) Excludes 1934 multiple family households (representing 6 per cent of households).
- (e) The decrease in total rents charged and market rent values is partly due to 1999-2000 data being based on rents for the week of 7 July 2000 rather than 30 June 2000. Market rents increased on 1 July 2000 and therefore 1999-2000 rents were overstated. Excludes 3113 multiple family households (representing 6.5 per cent of households).
- (f) Data for 2000-01 exclude the ARHP which was included in 1999-2000 data. Excludes 1261 multiple family households (represents 10 per cent of households).
- (g) In 2000-01, excludes households where the relationship of household members was unknown (for example, a three tenant household where it is not known if the household consists of a couple and a single person, or three single people).
- (h) Includes only single family households (representing 96.7 per cent of households). Excludes 189 households.

**Public housing****Table 16A.8 Public housing stock occupancy rates at 30 June (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Proportion of public housing dwellings occupied</i>									
2000	97.5	95.0	96.8	94.3	94.0	95.0	96.1	97.1	96.0
2001	98.2	96.2	96.6	95.6	94.4	94.3	95.7	95.2	96.6

(a) Dwellings are defined as the 'unit of accommodation to which a rental agreement can be made' and dwelling numbers here will exceed figures based on discreet dwelling structures.

(b) For 2000, data include dwellings leased under the industry housing program which revert to general public housing stock when unoccupied.

**Public housing****Table 16A.9 Total rent collected as a proportion of total rent charged, (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1999-2000	99.7	100.4	97.1	102.6	100.1	103.8	96.8	98.2	99.8
2000-01	100.0	99.6	99.4	101.4	98.6	101.4	98.2	97.4	99.7

(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) Data for 2000-01 exclude the Aboriginal Rental Housing Program. These data were included in 1999-2000.

**Public housing****Table 16A.10 Average turnaround times for vacant stock 2000-01 (days) (a)**

<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
32	36	30	42	51	38	53	44	37

(a) Excludes dwellings undergoing major redevelopment. This year, the indicator measures the number of times a dwelling was vacated and subsequently retenanted. Last year, the indicator measured the number of dwellings vacated and subsequently retenanted.

(b) Excludes 938 properties with obvious date errors and 66 properties with a void status prior to 30 June 1999 because the data are considered erroneous.

(c) The data source for this item has changed from 1999-2000. It is derived from tenancy information and does not distinguish between the different types of vacancy, nor does it contain information about the lead time for new dwellings to be occupied. Calculations using alternative data sources indicate that data limitations have only a minimal impact on the performance indicator.

(d) Includes time vacant due to redevelopment.

(e) Change in figure reported this year is due to incorrect reporting of this data item in 1999-2000.

## Public housing

Table 16A.11 Financial indicators of public housing 2000-01, (dollars per dwelling) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas (c)	ACT (d)	NT (e)	Aust
Total recurrent costs	3 851	2 906	3 772	3 931	4 166	6 206	5 751	6 827	3 918
Depreciation	1 367	1 263	1 461	1 159	746	911	907	1 135	1 217
Indicative user cost of capital-land (f)	4 795	3 470	2 756	3 424	2 063	na	6 249	3 609	3 599
Indicative user cost of capital-other assets (f)	5 379	5 069	3 715	4 058	2 677	na	4 134	4 540	4 328
Indicative user cost of capital-total assets	10 174	8 539	6 471	7 483	4 740	4 488	10 383	8 149	7 927
Interest payments (g)	474	–	325	623	889	931	545	2 281	489
Total capital costs	11 068	9 802	7 609	8 019	4 596	4 468	10 744	7 003	8 655
Full gross costs	14 919	12 708	11 380	11 950	8 762	10 675	16 495	13 830	12 573
Rent collected from tenants	3 417	3 542	3 394	3 228	3 369	3 090	4 240	4 259	3 441
Full net costs	11 502	9 166	7 986	8 722	5 393	7 584	12 255	9 570	9 132

(a) Asset data used to calculate indicative user cost of capital has been collected differently this year, so data are not directly comparable to that in previous reports. Issues surrounding the comparability of capital cost data are discussed in the Steering Committee research paper, *Asset Measurement in the Costing of Government Services* (SCRCSSP 2001b).

(b) Dwellings are defined as the 'unit of accommodation to which a rental agreement can be made' and dwelling numbers here will exceed figures based on discreet dwelling structures.

(c) Data for 2000-01 exclude direct costs of the ARHP. These costs were included in the 1999-2000 data.

(d) There has been no netting off of income against expenditure, except for the calculation of the profit or loss on the disposal of real property assets. As ACT Housing made a net profit last year, this has no impact on the expenditure figure. Includes corporate costs such as the executive, finance and information technology areas, plus costs of reporting to external organisations, ministerial advice and other services to government. Excludes the written down value of properties sold, demolished or transferred during the year. Costs attributable to the management of Community Organisations Rental Housing Assistance Program properties are excluded this year, but were included last year.

(e) It is not possible to extract some costs not directly relevant to the provision of public housing so the cost per dwelling is overstated.

(f) It has not been possible for Tasmania to separate the indicative user cost of capital for land.

(g) Interest payments are included in total recurrent costs, but they must be excluded from total capital costs and full gross and full net costs to avoid double counting of capital costs once the indicative user cost of capital is included. In past reports, it has not been possible to avoid this double counting, and as a result, data are not comparable to those in previous reports.

– Nil or rounded to zero. na Not available.

**Public housing****Table 16A.12 Tenant satisfaction (per cent) (a), (b)**

<i>Overall satisfaction</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 (c)</i>
Sample size (no.)									
1999	823	595	2 063	1 937	1 538	859	579	528	8 922
2000	815	506	2 601	1 563	1 552	1 159	565	499	9 260
Very satisfied									
1999	23	23	26	24	27	20	16	24	24
2000	25	21	28	28	28	26	18	23	25
Satisfied									
1999	47	46	46	43	46	49	44	42	46
2000	47	41	44	46	47	45	41	46	45
Dissatisfied									
1999	18	16	11	16	11	11	17	15	15
2000	16	17	12	14	9	12	21	13	14

(a) Caution should be used when interpreting small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size.

(b) Data do not add to 100 per cent as a result of nonresponses.

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

Source: Donovan Research 1999, *Report of the National Survey of Customer Satisfaction with Public Rental Housing Assistance 1999*, Perth; Donovan Research 2000, *The National Social Housing Survey with Public Housing, November 2000*, Perth.

**Public housing**Table 16A.13 **Proportion of tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs 2000 (per cent) (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>
Sample size (no.)	815	506	2 601	1 563	1 552	1 159	565	499	9 260
Child care	87	88	89	82	85	83	81	92	87
Public transport	91	90	88	89	92	92	95	94	91
Safety / security of neighbourhood	72	75	76	74	74	75	78	65	73
Employment/training services	75	75	78	80	79	72	83	82	77
Schools	94	90	92	89	92	93	93	95	92
Parks/recreational areas	81	88	89	93	91	81	92	86	86
Welfare services (b)	80	81	85	82	86	81	87	86	82
Support services and community (c)	86	82	88	86	88	86	90	89	86
Emergency services	91	88	92	89	92	88	94	89	91
Health services	89	87	90	89	91	85	91	78	89
Shops	87	90	92	92	91	93	96	93	90
<b>Total - Location</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>84</b>

(a) Caution should be used when interpreting small differences in the results, which 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: Donovan Research 2000, *The National Social Housing Survey with Public Housing, November 2000*, Perth.

**Public housing**Table 16A.14 **Proportion of tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs 2000 (per cent) (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>
Sample size (no.)	815	506	2 601	1 563	1 552	1 159	565	499	9 260
Safety / security of home	75	65	60	64	60	68	65	48	68
Privacy of home	80	76	74	79	75	77	79	71	78
Cupboards & Storage Space	55	60	57	66	63	58	59	62	58
Size of Dwelling	78	76	79	80	84	83	80	81	79
Ease of Access & Entry	86	90	91	95	91	91	90	88	89
Fencing	67	66	74	81	75	74	75	63	70
Yard space	86	87	91	89	88	90	89	89	87
Car parking	75	83	77	82	85	86	81	80	79
Modifications for special needs	67	75	78	85	77	78	79	75	74
<b>Total - Amenity</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>76</b>

(a) Caution should be used when interpreting small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size.

Source: Donovan Research 2000, *The National Social Housing Survey with Public Housing, November 2000*, Perth.



## Community housing

Table 16A.15 Descriptive data (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Total new households assisted (b)									
1999-2000	no.	2 498	8 781	2 092	517	786	54	273	na
2000-01	no.	2 499	8 907	2 480	na	793	35	229	na
Total new Indigenous households assisted									
1999-2000	no.	190	na	349	92	na	7	14	na
2000-01 (c)	no.	229	na	360	na	17	–	6	na
Households allocated housing									
1999-2000	no.	2 498	8 781	na	405	na	63	na	na
2000-01	no.	2 499	8 907	2 480	na	793	35	229	na
Total rent charged									
1999-2000	\$'000	26 334.3	na	11 045.9	2 240.4	na	558.6	723.2	362.3
2000-01 (d)	\$'000	33 034.9	11 287.0	14 111.1	na	na	250.6	909.7	na
At 30 June 2000									
Total Indigenous households									
1999-2000 (e)	no.	552	na	869	91	na	5	20	na
2000-01 (f)	no.	539	na	395	na	51	–	11	na
Total greatest need applicants on waiting list									
1999-2000 (g)	no.	na	na	na	393	582	152	204	na
2000-01 (h)	no.	11 540	na	3 081	na	978	5	192	na
Total applicants on waiting list									
1999-2000 (i)	no.	21 129	na	3 631	916	1 653	317	403	na
2000-01 (j)	no.	21 022	na	5 312	na	2 138	19	261	na
Total tenable dwellings									
1999-2000	no.	na	5 709	3 586	3 158	2 971	179	312	na
2000-01 (k)	no.	8 855	8 585	3 986	3 468	3 419	104	401	130
Total untenable dwellings									
1999-2000 (l)	no.	na	300	39	na	19	4	–	na
2000-01 (m)	no.	27	357	38	na	33	–	2	–
Total dwellings									
1999-2000	no.	7 899	6 009	3 625	3 158	2 990	183	312	140
2000-01 (n)	no.	8 882	8 942	4 024	na	3 452	104	403	130
Total occupied dwellings									
1999-2000	no.	7 784	5 709	3 419	3 154	2 831	176	278	na
2000-01 (o)	no.	8 693	8 458	3 855	na	3 270	94	380	130
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June									
1999-2000	\$'000	na	220.5	256.5	54.1	220.8	13.7	18.9	na
2000-01 (p)	\$'000	704.2	na	307.1	na	205.4	1.8	19.8	na
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged in week ending 30 June									
1999-2000 (q)	\$'000	na	719.4	na	na	308.7	13.6	38.2	na
2000-01 (r)	\$'000	na	997.4	na	na	377.9	3.2	54.7	na
Total dwellings in capital cities (s)									
2000-01	no.	2 773	5 607	1 642	793	3 042	5	403	75
Total dwellings in other metropolitan centres (s)									
2000-01	no.	593	357	377	–	–	–	–	–
Total dwellings in large rural centres (s)									
2000-01	no.	320	608	886	–	1	10	–	33
Total dwellings in small rural centres (s)									
2000-01	no.	549	628	385	143	88	34	–	7
Total dwellings in other rural centres (s)									
2000-01	no.	595	516	860	124	314	55	–	2
Total dwellings in remote centres (s)									
2000-01	no.	–	–	203	32	–	–	–	11
Total dwellings in other remote areas (s)									
2000-01	no.	27	34	454	102	7	–	–	2
Total community housing providers									
2000-01 (t)	no.	175	333	332	239	135	73	10	32

(a) For NSW in 1999-2000, survey data from full survey of all 209 providers with a response rate of 86 per cent. In 2000-01, data from full survey of 196 providers with 89 per cent response rate. Data on dwelling locations from administrative data. For Victoria, 1999-2000 data exclude information on the Common Equity Rental Co-ops. In 2000-01 data include information on Common Equity Rental Co-ops for the first time (1554 properties). Any exclusions footnoted. Administrative data. For Queensland, 1999-2000 data obtained by survey from mailout to 328 providers, with a response rate of 59 per cent. In 2000-01, survey sent to 332 providers with 60 per cent response rate. Data on dwelling locations and number of providers from administrative data. For WA, 1999-2000 data mostly from survey with a 25 per cent response rate but including some administrative data. For 2000-01, administrative data only. For SA in 1999-2000 data obtained from survey based on 2906 properties for which data are available. The response rate to the survey was 97 per cent. In 2000-01, 94 per cent of household surveys returned and 87 per cent of waiting list surveys. Data on dwelling locations and number of dwellings

and providers from administrative data. For Tasmania, 1999-2000 data from survey of 73 providers with a response rate of 25 per cent. Few survey forms were returned fully completed. In 2000-01, survey data from mail out to 73 providers with 16 per cent response rate. This figure represents responses from 104 households. The Housing Tasmania administrative data figure for number of dwellings is 260. Data on number of providers from administrative data. For the ACT, 1999-2000 data from survey of 320 properties (out of total of 360) with 98 per cent response rate. Excludes crisis accommodation and privately leased properties. Not all community housing properties included. Survey includes 98 boarding house units. In 2000-01, surveys were sent to the two largest organisations and data were not collected from smaller organisations. Excludes 49 dwellings managed by 12 organisations including three targeted providers. For the NT data based on administrative data.

- (b) For Victoria data reflect high turnover in transitional housing (3-18 month tenancies) and multiple tenancies per dwelling for some long term housing programs.
  - (c) Indigenous housing is not applicable to the community housing program in Victoria. Indigenous households access accommodation through the general rental program and housing managed by the Aboriginal Housing Board of Victoria.
  - (d) For Victoria, rent policy varies according to programs. Rent information is available for Office of Housing owned or leased properties only. For Tasmania, two respondents did not provide data for this item.
  - (e) For Victoria, no data collected on Indigenous households.
  - (f) For NSW, excludes 'don't knows'. For Victoria, Indigenous housing not applicable to the community housing program. Indigenous households access accommodation through the general rental program and housing managed by the Aboriginal Housing Board of Victoria. For Queensland, the total number of Indigenous households has reduced due to a change in collection methodology. This figure may be underestimated.
  - (g) In NSW, not all community housing organisations maintain waiting lists, particularly if they manage a small number of properties and have a low turnover. For Tasmania, derived from survey responses reflecting organisations measure of priority.
  - (h) In NSW, not all community housing organisations maintain waiting lists, particularly if they manage a small number of properties and have a low turnover. Excludes 'don't knows'. In Victoria, waiting list information is not available because there is no centralised waiting list. Applicants access accommodation through government and local government agencies, and community organisations. In SA, data exclude applicants not meeting the needs criteria for priority housing (category 1). This figure has increased since 1999-2000 due to improved data returns providing more information on waiting list applicants. In Tasmania, only two organisations provided responses for this component.
  - (i) In NSW, not all community housing organisations maintain waiting lists, particularly if they manage a small number of properties and have a low turnover. For Tasmania, figure lower than expected because question elicited response from only six of the 17 organisations responding to the survey. For Queensland, data may include some anomalies.
  - (j) In NSW, not all community housing organisations maintain waiting lists, particularly if they manage a small number of properties and have a low turnover. In Victoria, waiting list information is not available as there is no centralised waiting list. Applicants access accommodation through government and local government agencies, and community organisations. In Queensland, the large increase since 1999-2000 is due to the absence of regular reviews of waiting lists (applicants may no longer require housing). In Tasmania, only 7 organisations provided responses for this component. In the ACT, the halting of a stock transfer program contributed to the reduction of this figure since 1999-2000.
  - (k) For NSW, excludes survey non-responses. For Victoria, these are estimates only. For WA, this count includes 374 Crisis Accommodation Program funded dwellings. For the ACT, this count includes 83 dwellings under the Private Rental Leasing Scheme.
  - (l) For Victoria, figure based on estimates only.
  - (m) For NSW, excludes survey non-responses. For Victoria, these are estimates only.
  - (n) For NSW, excludes survey non-responses. The total number of dwellings is 8943.
  - (o) In the NT, it is estimated that dwellings are fully occupied because a majority of organisations turn away people seeking accommodation.
  - (p) For Victoria, rent policy varies according to programs. Rent information is available for Office of Housing owned or leased properties only. Information incomplete as some agencies did not submit reports for this week. For Tasmania, seven of twelve respondents did not provide data for this item. For the ACT, market rent value for 94 dwellings (\$6,100) has been excluded as household assessable income for these dwellings is not known.
  - (q) For Queensland, number not provided because response unreliable.
  - (r) For Victoria, includes Office of Housing owned and leased properties only. Market rents are based on Valuer General's indices. For Queensland survey data indicated \$474 200 but this excluded 44 non responses. For Tasmania, only 7 of the 12 respondents provided data. In the ACT, values were based on an independent valuation.
  - (s) The RRMA classification system has been used to identify in which centre dwellings are located. In NSW, excludes leasehold properties because postcodes unknown. In Victoria, excludes five community housing dwellings and one Common Equity Rental Cooperative scheme dwelling where the postcode is unknown. For Queensland, based on total of 4807 dwellings based on Boarding House Program and Long Term Community Housing dwellings at 9 August 2001 and other dwellings at 30 June 2001. Other data items based on sample of 4024 dwellings. For Tasmania, data exclude survey non-respondents. Approximately 48 per cent of community housing is in capital cities, 11 per cent in large rural centres, 16.4 per cent in small rural centres and 25 per cent in other rural centres.
  - (t) For NSW, excludes survey non-responses. The number of providers is 196.
- na** Not available. - Nil or rounded to zero.

## Community housing

**Table 16A.16 Proportion of households with overcrowding at 30 June (per cent)**

	<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2000	0.6	na	2.1	1.2	0.4	2.6	1.1	na	0.9
2001	1.7	na	2.1	na	0.3	1.6	2.1	na	1.5

- (a) Data for 1999-2000 are based on full survey of 209 providers with response rate of 86 per cent. Data for 2000-01 are based on survey of 196 providers with 89 per cent response rate.
- (b) Data for 1999-2000 are from a mailout to 328 providers with response rate of 59 per cent. Data for 2000-01 are from a mailout to 332 providers with a response rate of 60 per cent.
- (c) Data for 1999-2000 are mostly from a survey with a 25 per cent response rate, but include some administrative data. Data not available for 2000-01.
- (d) Data for 1999-2000 are obtained from survey based on 2906 properties for which data are available. The response rate to the survey was 97 per cent. In 2000-01, 94 per cent of household level surveys were returned.
- (e) Data for 1999-2000 are obtained from survey of 73 providers with response rate of 25 per cent. Few survey forms were returned fully completed. Data for 2000-01 are based on survey of 73 providers with 16 per cent response rate. This figure represents responses from 104 households. The Housing Tasmania administrative data figure for number of dwellings is 260.
- (f) Data for 1999-2000 are from survey of 320 properties (out of total of 360) with 98 per cent response rate. Excludes crisis accommodation and privately leased properties. Not all community housing properties included. Survey includes 98 boarding house units. Data for 2000-01 represent 87 per cent of community housing in the ACT. This excludes 49 dwellings managed by 12 community housing organisations including three targeted providers.

na Not available.

## Community housing

Table 16A.17 Proportion of tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs 2001 (per cent) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (b)	<i>NT</i> (b)	<i>Aust</i> (c)
Sample size (no.)	395	250	255	315	357	172	na	na	1 792
Child care	88	91	84	87	87	74	na	na	88
Public transport	91	90	83	89	92	98	na	na	89
Safety / security of neighbourhood	85	79	85	83	84	88	na	na	84
Employment/training services	80	84	83	73	84	82	na	na	81
Schools	89	88	93	89	91	94	na	na	90
Parks/recreational areas	86	85	88	87	93	84	na	na	88
Welfare services (d)	86	84	85	86	83	91	na	na	85
Support services and community (e)	84	79	84	83	83	87	na	na	84
Emergency services	85	88	85	85	85	93	na	na	86
Medical services/hospitals	86	87	85	85	88	92	na	na	86
Shops	92	91	90	86	92	94	na	na	91
<b>Total - Location</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>86.5</b>

(a) Caution should be used when interpreting small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size.

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

(c) National total is an unweighted average.

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

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

na Not available.

Source: NFO Donovan Research 2001 (unpublished).

## Community housing

Table 16A.18 Proportion of tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs 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> (b)	<i>NT</i> (b)	<i>Aust</i> (c)
Sample size (no.)	395	250	255	315	357	172	na	na	1 792
Size	79	83	88	90	87	94	na	na	84
Cupboards and storage	66	69	73	81	68	80	na	na	70
Modifications for special needs	79	81	89	88	77	94	na	na	83
Ease of access & entry	92	94	92	97	92	98	na	na	93
Car parking	82	79	87	83	88	90	na	na	84
Yard space	81	74	86	86	88	94	na	na	83
Fencing	75	80	80	88	84	85	na	na	80
Privacy of home	81	78	76	90	85	86	na	na	82
Safety/security of home	74	77	75	86	76	89	na	na	77
<b>Total - Amenity</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>82.0</b>

(a) Caution should be used when interpreting small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size.

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

(c) National total is an unweighted average.

na Not available.

Source: NFO Donovan Research 2001 (unpublished).

## Community housing

Table 16A.19 **Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs, 2000-01 (per cent)**

	<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
	62.6	na	72.5	na	43.8	nr	66.7	na	63.2

(a) Data based on survey of 196 providers with 89 per cent response rate. Special needs includes Indigenous households, households with a disability, households with older or young principal tenants, non-English speaking background households, households with support needs and other categories nominated by providers.

(b) Data from mailout to 332 providers with response rate of 60 per cent. Reduction in figure reported is due to the adoption of the national standard.

(c) Based on survey data with 94 per cent of household level surveys returned and 87 per cent of waiting list surveys returned. Increase in figure is due to improved data returns containing information about waiting list applicants.

(d) Data represent 87 per cent of community housing in the ACT. This excludes 49 dwellings managed by 12 community housing organisations including three targeted providers.

**na** Not available. **nr** Not reported.

## Community Housing

Table 16A.20 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations, 2000-01 (per cent)**

<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
81.5	82.4	77.7	na	65.8	54.3	96.1	na	80.8

(a) Data based on survey of 196 providers with 89 per cent response rate.

(b) This is the first year Common Equity Housing Cooperatives (1554 properties) have been included in this collection.

(c) Data from mailout to 332 providers with response rate of 60 per cent.

(d) Based on survey data with 94 per cent of household level surveys returned and 87 per cent of waiting list surveys returned.

(e) Data based on survey of 73 providers with 16 per cent response rate. This figure represents responses from 104 households. The Housing Tasmania administrative data figure for number of dwellings is 260.

(f) Data represent 87 per cent of community housing in the ACT. This excludes 49 dwellings managed by 12 community housing organisations including three targeted providers.

**na** Not available.

## Community housing

Table 16A.21 **Tenant satisfaction, 2001 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Overall satisfaction</i>	<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>
Sample size (no).	395	250	255	315	357	172	na	na	1 792
Very satisfied	47	35	44	42	33	56	na	na	42
Satisfied	35	43	35	41	41	32	na	na	38
Dissatisfied	6	10	9	7	13	4	na	na	8

<sup>(a)</sup> Caution should be used when interpreting small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size.

<sup>(b)</sup> Categories do not add to 100 per cent because nonresponses and neutral responses are not included.

<sup>(c)</sup> Comparisons may be influenced by a range of factors beyond quality of service such as the age profile of tenants.

<sup>(d)</sup> Data suppressed due to high relative standard errors but included in national total.

**na** Not available.

Source: NFO Donovan Research 2001, *National Social Housing Survey with Community Housing*, June 2001, Perth.



## Community housing

**Table 16A.22 Total rent collected as a proportion of total rent charged (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i> (d)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i> (e)	<i>ACT</i> (f)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1999-2000	100.3	na	97.1	100.4	na	98.8	100.7	na	99.4
2000-01	92.5	98.5	97.5	na	na	99.0	96.7	na	94.9

- (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) Data for 1999-2000 are from full survey of all 209 providers with a response rate of 86 per cent. Data for 2000-01 are based on survey of 196 providers with 89 per cent response rate.
- (c) Rent policy varies across programs. Rent information available only for Office of Housing owned or leased properties. Information on Common Equity Rental Co-op properties and joint venture properties not available. Data obtained from Office of Housing financial statements.
- (d) Data for 1999-2000 are from a mailout to 328 providers with a response rate of 59 per cent. Data for 2000-01 are from a mailout to 332 providers with a response rate of 60 per cent.
- (e) Data for 1999-2000 are from survey of 73 providers with a response rate of 25 per cent. Few survey forms were returned fully completed. Data for 2000-01 are based on survey of 73 providers with 16 per cent response rate. This figure represents responses from 104 households. The Housing Tasmania administrative data figure for number of dwellings is 260. 2 providers did not provide data for this indicator.
- (f) Data for 1999-2000 are from survey of 320 properties (out of total of 360) with 98 per cent response rate. Excludes crisis accommodation and privately leased properties. Not all community housing properties included. Survey includes 98 boarding house units. Data for 2000-01 represent 87 per cent of community housing in the ACT. This excludes 49 dwellings managed by 12 community housing organisations including three targeted providers.

**na** Not available.

## Community housing

**Table 16A.23 Community housing occupancy rates at 30 June (per cent)**

	<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2000	98.5	95.0	94.3	99.9	94.7	96.2	89.1	na	96.6
2001	97.9	94.6	95.8	na	94.7	90.4	94.3	100.0	95.9

(a) Data for 2000 from full survey of all 209 providers with a response rate of 86 per cent. Data for 2001 based on survey of 196 providers with 89 per cent response rate.

(b) Data for 2000 exclude information on the Common Equity Rental Co-ops. Based on administrative data. Data for 2001 include information on the Common Equity Rental Co-ops.

(c) Data for 2000 from mailout to 328 providers with response rate of 59 per cent. Data for 2001 from mailout to 332 providers with response rate of 60 per cent.

(d) Data for 2000 mostly from a survey with a 25 per cent response rate but including some administrative data. For 2001 administrative data only.

(e) Data for 2000 obtained from survey, based on 2906 properties for which data are available. The response rate to the survey was 97 per cent. Data for 2001 based on survey data with 94 per cent of household level surveys returned and 87 per cent of waiting list surveys returned.

(f) Data for 2000 from survey of 73 providers with a response rate of 25 per cent. Few survey forms were returned fully completed. Data for 2001 based on survey of 73 providers with 16 per cent response rate. This figure represents responses from 104 households. The Housing Tasmania administrative data figure for number of dwellings is 260.

(g) Data for 2000 from survey of 320 properties (out of total of 360) with 98 per cent response rate. Excludes crisis accommodation and privately leased properties. Not all community housing properties included. Survey includes 98 boarding house units. Data for 2001 represent 87 per cent of community housing in the ACT. This excludes 49 dwellings managed by 12 community housing organisations including three targeted providers.

(h) It is estimated that dwellings are fully occupied because a majority of organisations turn away people seeking accommodation.

**na** Not available.

## Community housing

Table 16A.24 **Average turnaround times 2000-01 (days) (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
	18	na	19	na	na	55	27	na	19

(a) Excludes dwellings undergoing major redevelopment this year.

(b) Data based on survey of 196 providers with 89 per cent response rate.

(c) Data from mailout to 332 providers with response rate of 60 per cent.

(d) Data based on survey of 73 providers with 16 per cent response rate. This figure represents responses from 104 households. The Housing Tasmania administrative data figure for number of dwellings is 260.

(e) Data represent 87 per cent of community housing in the ACT. This excludes 49 dwellings managed by 12 community housing organisations including three targeted providers. Includes 154 dwellings that are boarding house units.

**na** Not available.

## Aboriginal Rental Housing Program

**Table 16A.25 Descriptive data 2000-01**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	Aust (a)
Total households paying less than market rent								
2000-01 (b)	no.	3 465	1 006	2 039	2 480	1 405	360	10 755
Total new households assisted								
2000-01	no.	540	164	354	466	279	82	1 885
Households relocating from one ARHP dwelling to another								
2000-01	no.	173	96	151	129	96	32	677
Households allocated ARHP housing								
2000-01 (c)	no.	540	159	354	457	231	82	1 823
Total rent charged								
2000-01	\$'000	14 400.0	4 202.3	11 080.1	9 046.7	8 125.7	1 060.4	47 915.2
At 30 June								
Total 'greatest need' applicants on waiting list								
2000-01 (d)	no.	100	86	5	40	122	na	353
Total applicants on waiting list								
2000-01 (e)	no.	3 020	841	2 194	1 307	1 472	92	8 926
Total tenatable dwellings								
2000-01	no.	3 844	1 048	2 649	2 441	1 795	308	12 085
Total untenatable dwellings								
2000-01 (f)	no.	27	41	106	59	13	12	258
Total dwellings								
2000-01	no.	3 871	1 089	2 755	2 500	1 808	320	12 343
Total occupied dwellings								
2000-01	no.	3 794	1 039	2 591	2 399	1 705	298	11 826
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June								
2000-01	\$'000	295.3	85.6	225.1	178.0	113.8	18.6	916.4
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged in week ending 30 June								
2000-01 (g)	\$'000	597.5	162.5	375.0	336.0	174.1	32.1	1 677.2
Total dwellings in capital cities (h)								
2000-01	no.	1 146	350	374	755	1 111	126	3 862
Total dwellings in other metropolitan centres (h)								
2000-01	no.	465	62	349	–	–	–	876
Total dwellings in large rural centres (h)								
2000-01	no.	550	229	690	–	22	137	1 628
Total dwellings in small rural centres (h)								
2000-01	no.	743	240	37	241	366	40	1 667
Total dwellings in other rural centres (h)								
2000-01	no.	710	175	431	292	163	17	1 788
Total dwellings in remote centres (h)								
2000-01	no.	–	–	327	655	–	–	982
Total dwellings in other remote areas (h)								
2000-01	no.	255	33	547	557	146	–	1 538

(a) The national total may not equal the sum of jurisdictional totals as a result of rounding.

- (b) For NSW, households transferring in the financial year may be counted twice. In Queensland, data based on tenant's rent position at the end of the financial year or when they vacated public housing. For SA, does not include new 2000-01 allocations that left ARHP housing prior to 30 June 2001.
- (c) In NSW, 61 records with missing waiting time information are included in the total but could not be assigned into a breakdown group. In Victoria, WA and SA, households with a missing application date or date housed, or with application date greater than tenancy start date were excluded.
- (d) The Queensland definition of 'greatest need' is those who are priority A on the waiting list. This is an underestimate of the true 'greatest need' figure because the priority A flag is rarely used in low waiting time areas due to its administrative encumbrance. In WA, five new priority levels were introduced on 1 August 2001 (domestic violence, emergency housing, homelessness, medical and support needs) improving data capacity.
- (e) In NSW, includes 407 transfer applicants excluded last year. The figures represent applicants eligible for Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO) properties who may be allocated AHO properties or Department of Housing properties because there is no separate queue for AHO properties.
- (f) In Victoria, the decrease in this figure relative to 1999-2000 is due to improved asset management and the dwelling consolidation project managed over the past few years being wound back.
- (g) In NSW, market rents are the valuation applied to each dwelling. The large increase during the year was due to the Department of Housing undertaking a three-yearly rent review. The previous year's figure was based on the 1998 value. For Queensland, market rents have not been globally adjusted to reflect the current market for a number of years. This has led to a gradual reduction in the proportion of households paying less than market rent and a corresponding increase in the proportion paying market rent as consumer price index increases result in higher rent being charged. For SA, the decrease in total rents charged and market rent values is partly due to 1999-2000 data being based on rents for the week of 7 July 2000 rather than 20 June 2000. Market rents increased on 1 July 2000 and therefore 1999-2000 rents were overstated.

(h) The RRMA classification system has been used to identify in which centre dwellings are located. In NSW, data exclude two properties with an unknown postcode.

na Not available. - Nil or rounded to zero.

## Aboriginal Rental Housing Program

Table 16A.26 **Proportion of households with overcrowding, 30 June 2001 (per cent)**

<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2.4	4.9	8.7	2.0	5.8	1.0	4.5

(a) Internal data show an increase of 0.1 per cent from 1999-2000 to 2000-01 using consistent methodology. Victoria has serious concerns about the credibility and validity of this data item and performance indicator.

## Aboriginal Rental Housing Program

Table 16A.27 **Low income and special needs households as a proportion of all new households, 30 June 2001 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (b)	<i>WA</i> (c)	<i>SA</i> (d)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households	91.3	80.0	81.4	26.5	88.9	76.8	72.8
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households	6.2	20.0	14.8	70.5	7.5	18.3	24.3
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	96.9	83.3	87.0	48.8	97.9	81.7	81.9
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	6.9	20.0	15.0	71.7	8.5	18.3	25.2

(a) The introduction of a national definition of 'special needs' has influenced changes in jurisdiction results.

(b) Market rents have not been globally adjusted to reflect the current market for a number of years, leading to a reduced proportion of households paying less than market rent.

(c) Only includes single family households. Excludes 237 multiple family households (or 51.9 per cent of households allocated housing).

(d) Excludes new 2000-01 allocations that left ARHP housing prior to 30 June 2001.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

**Aboriginal Rental Housing Program****Table 16A.28 Households paying less than market rent, or special needs households paying market rent, as a proportion of all households, 30 June 2001 (per cent)**

<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
99.0	89.6	83.0	96.4	88.4	92.3	92.1

(a) Market rents have not been globally adjusted to reflect the current market for a number of years, leading to a reduced proportion of households paying less than market rent and a corresponding increase in the proportion of those paying market rent due to consumer price index rent rises. The overall market rent value as listed here would therefore be somewhat less than the true value.

(b) Only includes single family households. Excludes 237 multiple family households (or 51.9 per cent of households allocated housing).

## Aboriginal Rental Housing Program

Table 16A.29 **Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs, 2000-01 (per cent) (a)**

<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
37.5	39.0	38.0	39.5	43.5	61.0	40.1

(a) The introduction of a national definition of 'special needs' has influenced changes in jurisdiction results.

(b) There are 25 new households without special needs information.



## Aboriginal Rental Housing Program

Table 16A.30 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations, 2000-01 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (c, e)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:							
< 3 months	58.5	11.5	2.8	27.5	63.0	na	36.3
3 months to < 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 year to < 2 years	–	–	1.2	10.1	36.0	na	6.6
2+ years	0.8	–	1.5	1.8	14.8	na	2.3
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>21.0</b>

(a) The introduction of a national definition of 'greatest need' has influenced changes in jurisdiction results. The waiting list time was clarified for the 2002 Report and refers to the time the applicant was eligible for 'greatest need' assistance to the date assistance commenced. If an applicant transfers between waiting list categories, only the time spent on the waiting list from when the applicant met the 'greatest need' criteria was counted.

(b) Includes some records with missing information on waiting times that could not be assigned into a breakdown group.

(c) Excludes households with a missing application date, date housed, or an application date greater than the tenancy start.

(d) The Queensland definition of those in 'greatest need' is those who are priority A on the waiting list. This is an underestimation of the true 'greatest need' figure because the priority A flag is rarely used in low waiting time areas due to its administrative encumbrance.

(e) Five new priority levels were introduced on 8 January 2001 (domestic violence, emergency housing, homelessness, and medical and support needs), which improved data capacity.

(f) There is no determination of greatest need in the allocation of ARHP properties and therefore no data are available.

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

## Aboriginal Rental Housing Program

**Table 16A.31 Rent charged as a proportion of market rent, adjusted for CRA, 30 June 2001 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
	70.8	65.4	81.0	69.2	92.5	85.3	74.6

- (a) Calculation of CRA entitlements have been based on an estimate of the actual entitlements that a low income household would receive if they were in the private rental sector. Last year's calculation was based on an estimate of the average CRA payment for each State and Territory.
- (b) The large increase during the year was because the Department undertook a three-yearly rent review. The previous year's figure was based on the 1998 value. For CRA information no data is available on relationships other than those to the household head. It is assumed that all children under 16 are sons or daughters of the household head.
- (c) Market rents for dwellings have not been globally adjusted to reflect the current market for a number of years. This has led to a gradual reduction in the proportion of households paying less than market rent, and a corresponding increase in the proportion paying market rent due to income increases. The overall market rent value would therefore also be somewhat less than the true value.
- (d) Includes only single family households, representing 89.7 per cent of households. Excludes 237 multiple family households.
- (e) The decrease in total rents charged and market rent values is partly due to 1999-2000 data being based on rents for the week of 7 July 2000 rather than 30 June 2000. Market rents increased on 1 July 2000 and therefore 1999-2000 rents were overstated.

## Aboriginal Rental Housing Program

Table 16A.32 **ARHP stock occupancy rates, 30 June 2001 (per cent)**

<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Proportion of public housing dwellings occupied</i>						
98.0	95.4	94.0	96.0	94.3	93.1	95.8

## Aboriginal Rental Housing Program

Table 16A.33 **Total rent collected as a proportion of total rent charged 2000-01 (per cent) (a)**

<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
99.3	99.5	99.1	101.1	95.0	94.8	98.8

(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) These figures increased in 2000-01 because water consumption costs were retrospectively deducted from rent paid during 1999-2000. This deduction covered more than one year. While this deduction occurred for 2000-01 it related only to the one year.

## Aboriginal Rental Housing Program

Table 16A.34 **Average turnaround times for vacant stock, 2000-01 (days) (a)**

<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i> (d)	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (e)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
38	33	59	67	75	52	54

- (a) Excludes dwellings undergoing major redevelopment. This year, the indicator measures the number of times a dwelling was vacated and subsequently retenanted. Last year, the indicator measured the number of dwellings vacated and subsequently retenanted.
- (b) Excludes 50 void properties with obvious date errors.
- (c) Improved asset management has influenced the decrease in this result because the amount of time a dwelling remains off line is minimised.
- (d) Calculated according to the definition. The data item is derived from tenancy information and does not distinguish between different vacancy types or contain information about the lead time of new dwellings to be occupied.
- (e) Includes time vacant due to redevelopment.

## Aboriginal Rental Housing Program

**Table 16A.35 Gross cost per ARHP dwelling (excluding capital costs) (dollars), 2000-01**

<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
8 990	4 765	6 020	4 740	4 846	3 044	6 332

- (a) Costs increased due to the backlog of repairs and maintenance on Aboriginal Housing Office stock under several programs continuing until 2003-04. High costs for repairs and maintenance have been influenced by revised scheduled rates and the GST.
- (b) The increase in costs is due to arise in general rental costs, implementation of a tenant support initiative and more accurate apportionment of administrative costs between public housing and ARHP.
- (c) In 1999-2000, reported in public housing data as ARHP and public housing costing figures could not be separately identified.

Table 16A.36 **Eligibility and payment scales for CRA (dollars per fortnight) (a)**

Household structure	<i>Minimum rent to be eligible for CRA</i>	<i>Minimum rent to be eligible for maximum CRA</i>	<i>Maximum CRA</i>	<i>Average CRA paid (b)</i>
Single, no children	78.00	195.33	88.00	65.00
Single, no children, sharer	78.00	156.27	58.70	48.00
Single, 1 or 2 children	102.62	240.01	103.04	77.00
Single, 3 or more children	102.62	257.93	116.48	91.00
Partnered, no children	127.00	237.40	82.80	66.00
Partnered, 1 or 2 children	151.90	289.29	103.04	76.00
Partnered, 3 or more children	151.90	307.21	116.48	86.00
Partnered, illness separated, no children	78.00	195.33	88.00	77.00
Partnered, temporarily separated, no children	78.00	188.40	82.80	84.00

(a) Maximum CRA rates and thresholds payable at 20 March 2001.

(b) At March 2001.

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

Table 16A.37 Commonwealth Rent Assistance, by income unit, 30 June 2001 (per cent) (a)

Type of income unit	Income units		Indigenous income units	
	no.	Proportion of recipients %	no.	Proportion of Indigenous recipients %
Single, no children	380 572	39.0	6 761	33.3
Single, no children, sharer	149 836	15.3	2 448	12.1
Single, 1 or 2 children	185 348	19.0	5 616	27.7
Single, 3 or more children	34 570	3.5	1 829	9.0
Partnered, no children	74 304	7.6	662	3.3
Partnered, 1 or 2 children	102 965	10.5	1 624	8.0
Partnered, 3 or more children	43 866	4.5	1 194	5.9
Partnered, illness separated, no children	1 921	0.2	26	0.1
Partnered, temporarily separated, no childre	182	—	7	—
Unknown income unit	2 769	0.3	117	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>976 333</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20 284</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Data are for CRA recipients who were clients of FaCS only. Data exclude those paid Rent Assistance by, or on behalf of, the Department of Veterans' Affairs or the Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

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



Table 16A.38 **Income units receiving CRA, by benefit type, 30 June 2001 (a), (b)**

<i>Benefit type</i>	<i>Proportion of</i>		<i>Indigenous</i>	
	<i>Income units</i>	<i>CRA recipients</i>	<i>income units</i>	<i>Indigenous recipients</i>
	no.	%	no.	%
Newstart	227 204	23.3	6 938	34.2
Parenting Payment, single	193 359	19.8	6 609	32.6
Disability Support Pension	161 833	16.6	2 848	14.0
Age Pension	153 454	15.7	643	3.2
Youth Allowance	91 212	9.3	1 190	5.9
Family Tax Benefit	84 098	8.6	1 156	5.7
Parenting Payment, partnered	29 266	3.0	485	2.4
Other qualifying payments	35 907	3.7	415	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>976 333</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20 284</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Data are for CRA recipients who were clients of the Department of Family and Community Services only. Data exclude those paid Rent Assistance by, or on behalf of, the Department of Veterans' Affairs or the Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

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

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

Table 16A.39 Income units receiving CRA, by benefit type and location, 30 June 2001 (a), (b)

<i>Benefit type</i>	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other metropolitan</i>	<i>Large rural centres</i>	<i>Small rural centres</i>	<i>Other rural centres</i>	<i>Remote centres</i>	<i>Other remote centres</i>	<i>Total</i>
Newstart	134 185	25 815	18 902	17 952	26 133	2 157	1 910	227 204
Parenting Payment, single	107 669	21 053	16 613	17 660	26 857	1 601	1 804	193 359
Disability Support Pension	92 030	17 433	13 353	14 008	22 148	1 242	1 461	161 833
Age Pension	91 135	15 821	11 029	12 226	20 421	1 072	1 615	153 454
Youth Allowance	48 979	9 530	10 067	7 535	12 983	706	1 214	91 212
Family Tax Benefit	53 567	8 081	6 458	5 582	8 937	746	678	84 098
Parenting Payment, partnered	17 670	2 719	2 323	2 287	3 751	230	271	29 266
Other qualifying payments	23 723	3 347	2 305	2 395	3 716	154	246	35 907
<b>Total</b>	<b>568 957</b>	<b>103 799</b>	<b>81 050</b>	<b>79 645</b>	<b>124 945</b>	<b>7 907</b>	<b>9 199</b>	<b>976 333</b>

(a) Data are for CRA recipients who were clients of the Department of Family and Community Services only. Data exclude those paid

Rent Assistance by, or on behalf of, the Department of Veterans' Affairs or the Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

(b) Derived from postcodes using the RRMA classification system.

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

Table 16A.40 Indigenous income units receiving CRA, by benefit type and location, 30 June 2001 (a) (b)

<i>Benefit type</i>	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other metropolitan</i>	<i>Large rural centres</i>	<i>Small rural centres</i>	<i>Other rural centres</i>	<i>Remote centres</i>	<i>Other remote centres</i>	<i>Total</i>
Newstart	2 574	635	923	774	1 307	322	390	6 938
Parenting Payment, single	1 982	575	1 024	824	1 476	301	418	6 609
Disability Support Pension	958	201	386	347	579	147	217	2 848
Age Pension	138	42	69	67	146	42	132	643
Youth Allowance	473	118	178	139	195	47	37	1 190
Family Tax Benefit	375	85	206	118	209	81	80	1 156
Parenting Payment, partnered	144	34	64	48	112	31	52	485
Other qualifying payments	116	23	68	49	108	8	41	415
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 761</b>	<b>1 713</b>	<b>2 919</b>	<b>2 367</b>	<b>4 132</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>1 367</b>	<b>20 284</b>

(a) Data are for CRA recipients who were clients of the Department of Family and Community Services only. Data exclude those paid Rent

Assistance by, or on behalf of, the Department of Veterans' Affairs or the Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

(b) Derived from postcodes using the RRMA classification system.

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

Table 16A.41 Income units receiving CRA, by Indigenous status and geographic location, 30 June 2001

	<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>
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>										
Individual recipients	no.	318 738	203 922	236 373	81 083	66 486	23 006	8 290	5 572	956 049
In capital city	no.	174 645	146 193	101 489	62 384	51 958	10 207	8 290	4 114	559 280
In rest of State/ Territory	no.	144 093	57 729	134 884	18 699	14 528	12 799	–	1 458	396 769
As proportion of all recipients	%	97.9	99.5	96.9	97.5	98.7	97.7	98.7	86.8	97.9
Non-Indigenous population, as proportion of total population (a)	%	98.2	99.5	96.7	96.8	98.4	96.5	98.9	71.7	97.8
<i>Indigenous</i>										
Individual recipients	no.	6 922	1 047	7 612	2 049	899	532	105	847	20 284
In capital city	no.	1 698	552	2 217	1 029	542	189	105	511	6 843
In rest of State/ Territory	no.	5 224	495	5 395	1 020	357	343	–	336	13 441
As proportion of all recipients	%	2.1	0.5	3.1	2.5	1.3	2.3	1.3	13.2	2.1
Indigenous population, as proportion of total population (a)	%	1.8	0.5	3.3	3.2	1.6	3.5	1.1	28.3	2.2
<b>Total individual recipients</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>325 660</b>	<b>204 969</b>	<b>243 985</b>	<b>83 132</b>	<b>67 385</b>	<b>23 538</b>	<b>8 395</b>	<b>6 419</b>	<b>976 333</b>

(a) Based on low series population projections, ABS 1999b, *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population*, cat. no. 3231.0, Canberra.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 16A.42 **Proportion of recipients, by proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, 30 June 2001 (per cent)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Less than 30 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital city									
With CRA	62.5	64.3	67.7	70.1	69.8	75.0	53.3	52.7	62.9
Without CRA	30.5	28.3	30.9	31.6	32.9	34.7	23.2	22.6	28.3
Other metropolitan									
With CRA	71.8	74.2	56.6	..	..	..	67.4	..	63.5
Without CRA	31.3	34.0	23.0	..	..	..	28.9	..	26.9
Remote centres									
With CRA	..	..	76.1	65.4	..	..	..	63.6	70.5
Without CRA	..	..	40.3	32.9	..	..	..	33.1	36.6
Other remote									
With CRA	77.6	76.1	77.9	75.8	75.3	73.6	66.7	65.1	76.5
Without CRA	43.9	42.4	46.1	47.1	44.6	52.8	26.7	34.9	44.9
Large rural centres									
With CRA	72.4	73.2	69.9	..	79.5	76.7	69.9	..	71.3
Without CRA	34.6	34.7	32.3	..	41.2	35.3	31.0	..	33.1
Small rural centres									
With CRA	71.8	77.6	71.0	77.8	79.5	81.8	73.6	..	74.5
Without CRA	35.9	38.5	32.2	39.2	41.7	40.7	33.8	..	35.5
Other rural									
With CRA	76.6	78.1	77.3	77.7	78.6	81.5	73.2	63.2	76.6
Without CRA	41.2	41.5	39.3	41.8	43.8	43.6	34.2	29.0	39.4
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>66.6</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>30.8</b>
<i>Less than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital city									
With CRA	89.9	89.9	92.0	93.1	93.5	95.0	82.9	87.3	89.0
Without CRA	70.9	69.6	73.1	74.2	73.6	77.2	61.3	62.2	68.9
Other metropolitan									
With CRA	93.0	93.3	87.8	..	..	..	92.8	..	90.8
Without CRA	75.1	78	64.6	..	..	..	72.9	..	69.9
Remote centres									
With CRA	..	..	94.4	90.1	..	..	..	90.5	92.3
Without CRA	..	..	78.7	70.6	..	..	..	70.5	74.7
Other remote									
With CRA	93.7	92.2	93.6	92.7	93.9	91.7	80.0	89.9	93.2
Without CRA	77.7	76.6	80.6	78.0	78.4	80.6	66.7	70.9	78.5
Large rural centres									
With CRA	94.0	94.0	93.2	..	95.3	95.6	93.3	..	93.6
Without CRA	76.3	77.3	74.3	..	80.8	79.0	75.1	..	75.6
Small rural centres									
With CRA	93.6	94.9	93.8	95.5	96.5	96.6	94.4	..	94.6
Without CRA	74.8	78.8	76.2	80.0	82.2	82.2	77.3	..	77.8
Other rural									
With CRA	94.5	94.9	95.3	94.9	95.6	97.2	94.2	91.8	94.9
Without CRA	78.0	78.9	79.5	80.7	80.4	82.1	75.9	68.3	78.5
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>90.9</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>71.7</b>

.. Not applicable.

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

Table 16A.43 **Proportion of recipients, by Indigenous status and proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, 30 June 2001 (per cent)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>Indigenous income units</b>									
<i>Less than 30 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital city									
With CRA	59.4	63.6	72.5	73.0	72.2	72.4	53.5	52.1	65.8
Without CRA	27.7	23.5	32.0	36.0	30.4	34.8	21.2	20.8	28.7
Other metropolitan									
With CRA	76.6	62.5	66.1	..	..	..	68.4	..	67.4
Without CRA	34.0	21.9	28.3	..	..	..	31.1	..	29.7
Remote centres									
With CRA	..	..	81.3	73.7	..	..	..	68.6	76.1
Without CRA	..	..	52.9	44.4	..	..	..	44.2	48.1
Other remote									
With CRA	87.7	70.6	88.7	81.1	85.0	90.0	100.0	70.3	85.1
Without CRA	54.4	41.2	63.1	59.2	55.0	90.0	0.0	44.1	57.8
Large rural centres									
With CRA	78.0	72.3	76.9	..	90.5	73.3	77.0	..	76.8
Without CRA	42.0	37.4	40.7	..	52.4	32.0	35.6	..	39.8
Small rural centres									
With CRA	78.9	79.9	81.5	76.7	74.6	78.7	82.0	..	80.4
Without CRA	42.9	40.3	42.6	46.2	48.3	42.7	48.0	..	45.7
Other rural									
With CRA	87.3	82.3	82.4	84.8	84.5	82.8	83.3	69.6	83.3
Without CRA	51.1	47.3	51.7	51.8	60.8	44.8	50.2	41.1	50.7
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>74.7</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>39.9</b>
<i>Less than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital city									
With CRA	88.5	87.5	94.2	95.0	94.1	96.1	83.7	91.2	91.2
Without CRA	66.4	62.4	76.8	75.6	76.8	74.6	60.3	65.0	70.8
Other metropolitan									
With CRA	95.7	87.5	92.3	..	..	..	93.1	..	92.7
Without CRA	83.0	68.8	73.5	..	..	..	73.0	..	73.4
Remote centres									
With CRA	..	..	96.6	93.1	..	..	..	93.6	96.7
Without CRA	..	..	86.3	79.6	..	..	..	77.3	87.8
Other remote									
With CRA	97.7	88.2	97.9	94.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.8	96.7
Without CRA	88.8	70.6	90.9	85.1	85.0	100.0	50.0	78.4	87.8
Large rural centres									
With CRA	97.7	92.3	95.6	..	100.0	97.3	95.8	..	95.8
Without CRA	83.1	76.1	80.7	..	85.7	84.0	80.4	..	80.8
Small rural centres									
With CRA	96.9	95.0	97.5	96.4	94.1	96.6	97.0	..	96.7
Without CRA	81.4	77.4	85.2	80.3	83.9	82.0	85.9	..	83.9
Other rural									
With CRA	97.9	96.1	97.2	98.4	99.0	97.2	97.0	94.6	97.2
Without CRA	87.9	80.8	85.6	88.5	89.7	83.4	85.9	73.2	85.9
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>94.4</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>78.9</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous income units (a)</b>									
<i>Less than 30 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital city									
With CRA	62.6	64.3	67.6	70.1	69.8	75.1	53.3	52.8	62.9
Without CRA	30.6	28.4	30.8	31.5	33.0	34.7	23.2	22.8	28.3
Other metropolitan									
With CRA	71.7	74.3	56.5	..	..	..	67.4	..	63.5
Without CRA	31.2	34.1	22.9	..	..	..	28.8	..	26.8
Remote centres									
With CRA	..	..	75.4	64.4	..	..	..	62.3	69.8

Table 16A.43 **Proportion of recipients, by Indigenous status and proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, 30 June 2001 (per cent)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Without CRA	..	..	38.8	31.5	..	..	..	30.4	35.1
Other remote									
With CRA	75.6	76.3	75.8	75.0	75.0	71.0	61.5	62.5	75.1
Without CRA	41.9	42.4	42.8	45.4	44.2	46.8	30.8	30.1	42.8
Large rural centres									
With CRA	72.2	73.2	69.5	..	79.1	76.8	69.7	..	71.1
Without CRA	34.3	34.7	31.8	..	40.8	35.4	30.8	..	32.8
Small rural centres									
With CRA	71.6	77.5	70.8	77.8	79.7	82.0	73.2	..	74.4
Without CRA	35.7	38.4	32.0	39.0	41.5	40.6	33.3	..	35.2
Other rural									
With CRA	76.1	78.0	77.0	77.5	78.5	81.5	72.7	62.5	76.3
Without CRA	40.8	41.4	39.3	41.6	43.6	43.5	33.5	27.6	39.0
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>66.4</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>30.6</b>
<i>Less than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital city									
With CRA	89.9	89.9	92.0	93.0	93.5	95.0	82.9	86.8	89.0
Without CRA	71.0	69.6	73.0	74.1	73.6	77.2	61.3	61.8	69.8
Other metropolitan									
With CRA	92.9	93.3	87.7	..	..	..	92.8	..	90.7
Without CRA	74.8	78.0	64.4	..	..	..	72.9	..	69.8
Remote centres									
With CRA	..	..	94.1	89.7	..	..	..	89.8	91.9
Without CRA	..	..	77.9	69.5	..	..	..	68.8	73.7
Other remote									
With CRA	92.9	92.3	92.8	92.5	93.7	90.3	76.9	88.4	92.6
Without CRA	75.6	76.7	78.6	77.0	78.2	77.4	69.2	67.1	77.0
Large rural centres									
With CRA	93.8	94.0	93.1	..	95.2	95.5	93.2	..	93.5
Without CRA	76.1	77.3	74.0	..	80.7	78.9	75.0	..	75.4
Small rural centres									
With CRA	93.5	94.9	93.7	95.5	96.6	96.6	94.3	..	94.5
Without CRA	74.6	78.8	76.0	80.0	82.2	82.2	77.0	..	77.6
Other rural									
With CRA	94.3	94.9	95.2	94.8	95.6	97.2	94.1	91.5	94.9
Without CRA	77.6	78.9	79.2	80.5	80.3	82.1	75.5	67.7	78.3
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>90.8</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>71.5</b>

(a) Includes income units whose Indigenous status is unknown.

.. Not applicable.

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

Table 16A.44 **Geographic spread of income units receiving CRA, 30 June 2001**

	no.	%
Postal areas not containing CRA income units (a) (b)	21	0.9
Postal areas containing CRA income units (a) (c)		
Less than 70	558	23.5
70-150	1 101	46.4
150-200	387	16.3
200-250	142	6.0
250-300	82	3.5
300+	82	3.5
<b>Total number of postal areas in 1996 Census</b>	<b>2 373</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Postal areas in the 1996 ABS Census of Population and Housing.

(b) One third of the private dwellings in this group were in the Macquarie University, the Williams RAAF Base and the World Trade Centre.

(c) Number of income units per 1000 private dwellings.

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



Table 16A.45 **Outcome of all CRA appeals finalised in 2000-01 (a)**

<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Appeals to ARO</i>		<i>Appeals to SSAT</i>		<i>Appeals to AAT</i>	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Original decision affirmed	102	55.7	14	58.3	1	16.7
Original decision set aside	54	29.5	6	25.0	-	-
Original decision varied	23	12.6	1	4.2	-	-
Appeal withdrawn/dismitted	4	2.2	3	12.5	5	83.3
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

- Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 16A.46 **Adjustments to CRA payments resulting from a risk based review, 2000-01**

<i>Outcome of review</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
No change	73 059	80.2
Reduced	13 614	14.9
Cancelled	1 700	1.9
Increased	2 695	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>91 068</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

**Commonwealth Rent Assistance****Table 16A.47 Timeliness - proportion of applications finalised within agreed standards, 2000-01 (per cent)**

<i>Type of benefit</i>	<i>Agreed timeliness standard</i>	<i>Actual proportion finalised within agreed period</i>
Newstart	80 per cent finalised within 16 days	81
Parenting Payment, single	90 per cent finalised within 21 days	93
Age Pension	80 per cent finalised within 28 days	83
Disability Support Pension	70 per cent finalised within 49 days	72
Youth Allowance	70 per cent finalised within 21 days	77
Parenting Payment, partnered	80 per cent finalised within 28 days	90
Family Tax Benefit	80 per cent finalised within 21 days	90

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

Table 16A.48 **Average CRA entitlement, by location, 30 June 2001 (a)**

<i>Location</i>	<i>Income units</i>	<i>Average fortnightly entitlement</i>	<i>Average fortnightly rent</i>
	no.	\$	\$
Sydney	176 343	70.78	292.13
Rest of NSW	149 317	66.84	230.42
Melbourne	146 745	67.36	246.55
Rest of Victoria	58 224	63.35	215.13
Brisbane	103 706	68.94	244.30
Rest of Queensland	140 279	69.10	241.37
Perth	63 413	67.15	231.52
Rest of WA	19 719	64.43	221.44
Adelaide	52 500	66.70	230.32
Rest of SA	14 885	63.47	215.50
Hobart	10 396	66.26	215.26
Rest of Tasmania	13 142	63.59	206.88
ACT	8 395	64.14	249.35
Darwin	4 625	68.00	253.00
Rest of NT	1 794	66.95	251.96
Other Territories (b)	12 850	59.63	231.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>976 333</b>	<b>66.03</b>	<b>236.06</b>

(a) Data are for Commonwealth Rent Assistance recipients who were clients of the Department of Family and Community Services only. Data excludes those paid Commonwealth Rent Assistance by, or on behalf of, the Department of Veterans' Affairs or the Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

(b) Other Territories comprises of Jervis Bay, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Island.

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

Table 16A.49 **Housing composition, by tenure type, 1996 (per cent) (a)**

<i>Tenure type</i>	<i>Proportion of population</i>
	%
Home owners/purchasers	69.0
Private rental	20.3
Public housing (b)	5.3
Community housing	0.5
Other (c)	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) Excludes 'not stated' responses.

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

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

Source : Department of Social Security 1997, *Housing Assistance Act 1989 Annual Report 1995-96*, Canberra.

Table 16A.50 **Moving annual trend vacancy rates, private housing market by capital city, June 2001 (per cent) (a)**

<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane (b)</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
3.0	3.6	na	3.8	3.1	2.4	2.4	8.5

(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.

(b) The Real Estate Institute of Australia was unable to supply this information.

**na** Not available.

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia 2001, *Market Facts*, June 2001, Canberra.

Table 16A.51 **Median market rents, private housing market, by capital city, June quarter 2001  
(dollars per 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	235	195	190	162	185	160	230	240
2 bedroom flats/units	265	185	175	133	130	125	195	180

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia 2001, *Market Facts*, June 2001, Canberra.

Table 16A.52 **Households residing in public housing, 1996 (per cent) (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>
5.6	3.4	3.9	5.1	9.8	7.3	10.3	14.3	5.3

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

Source: Department of Social Security 1997, *Housing Assistance Act 1989 Annual Report 1995-96*, AGPS, Canberra.



**Table 16A.53 State and Territory programs included in the community housing data collection, 2000-01**

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Program</i>
NSW	Community Housing Program
	Community Housing Leasing Program
	Local Government and Community Housing Program
	Crisis Accommodation Program Innovation (where support period has ended and tenant becomes mainstream tenant)
	Community Housing Acquisition Program
	Housing Stock Transfers
	Housing Partnerships Program
	Older Persons Housing Strategy
	Special Projects Fund
	Surplus Government Leasehold Program
Victoria	Community Housing Program
	Local Government and Community Housing Program
	Common Equity Rental Cooperatives Scheme
	Joint Ventures
	Long term/general
	Long term/disabled
	Emergency housing outside THM network
	Group housing/housing to people with a disability
	Rental housing cooperatives
	Rooming houses
Queensland	Community Housing Program
	Boarding House Program
	Community Rent Scheme
	Long Term Community Housing Program
WA	Lodging houses
	Properties owned exclusively by Homeswest and headleased to non-profit community agencies that provide property management and/or support services to the tenants
	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
	Crisis Accommodation Program
	Community Housing Program
	Joint Venture Program
SA	Community Disability Housing Program
	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>

**Table 16A.53 State and Territory programs included in the community housing data collection, 2000-01**

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Program</i>
	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>
	All Community Housing Authority properties that have yet to be transferred to a community housing organisation
Tasmania	Organisations that received CSHA funding under the Community Housing Program
	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).

Table 16A.54 **Households residing in community housing, 1996 (per cent)**

<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (a)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	4.6	0.5

(a) The higher proportion reflects the delivery of housing services through Indigenous community housing organisations, for which data are not included in this Report.

Source: Department of Social Security 1997, *Housing Assistance Act 1989 Annual Report 1995-96*, AGPS, Canberra.

Table 16A.55 Treatment of assets by housing agencies, 2000-01

	<i>Asset type</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(a)</i>
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	3 yrs	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	5 yrs	10 yrs	10 yrs	5 yrs	2-10 yrs	..
	IT equipment	3 yrs	4 yrs	2.5 yrs	5 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	..
	All	Individually	Individually	Individually	Individually	Individually	Grouped	..	..
Assets capitalised individually or in groups									

(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.

Table 16A.56 **Government expenditure on CSHA assistance and CRA (a), (b), (c)**

	CSHA assistance		CRA	
	\$m	2000-01\$m	\$m	2000-01\$m
1991-92	1409.0	1648.1	907.0	1060.9
1992-93	1485.4	1716.9	1199.0	1385.8
1993-94	1419.6	1623.8	1401.0	1602.5
1994-95	1509.6	1600.6	1453.0	1638.3
1995-96	1489.8	1643.5	1552.0	1712.1
1996-97	1353.4	1468.3	1647.0	1786.8
1997-98	1207.4	1293.2	1484.0	1589.4
1998-99	1276.6	1363.1	1505.0	1607.0
1999-2000	1331.0	1394.2	1538.0	1611.0
2000-01	1406.5	1406.5	1717.0	1717.0

- (a) Care needs to be taken in interpreting data because Commonwealth Rent Assistance is a demand driven recurrent expenditure program, whereas CSHA expenditure includes a component for capital investment that has resulted in around \$38 billion of public housing assets that are continually used for housing assistance.
- (b) CSHA data are not comparable with those published before the 2000 Report. The figures for 1991-92 to 1995-96 have been adjusted to enable comparability (see source document for further explanation). The figure for 1996-97 is different from that published last year. Commonwealth CSHA expenditure differed from Commonwealth budgetary allocations for the three years from 1996-97 to 1998-99. Commonwealth allocations were \$1068 million in 1996-97, \$975 million in 1997-98 and \$967 million in 1998-99. Commonwealth expenditure was \$926 million in 1996-97, \$825 million in 1997-98 and \$898 million in 1998-99. This difference has arisen because some States and Territories chose CSHA funds as the source to offset their State Fiscal Contributions to the Commonwealth Government's debt reduction program that was agreed at the 1996 Premiers' Conference. State Fiscal Contributions deducted from the CSHA allocations totalled approximately \$142 million in 1996-97, \$150 million in 1997-98 and \$70 million in 1998-99. Queensland, for administrative simplicity, chose to meet its whole State Fiscal Contribution liability from CSHA funds, but subsequently directed other State funds to housing. Figures include all CSHA expenditure.
- (c) Increased expenditure on CRA in 2000-01 was primarily due to an increase in the maximum rate of CRA of 11.7 per cent over the year, including an 8 per cent real increase as compensation for the GST, and a 1 per cent increase in the average number of customers each fortnight. CSHA expenditure in 2000-01 also contained \$89.7 million of GST compensation paid to State and Territory governments.

Source: Department of Family and Community Services 1999, *Commonwealth State Housing Agreement*, Canberra; Department of Family and Community Services annual reports (various years); Housing Assistance Act 1996 annual reports (various years).

**Table 16A.57 Rebated public housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA	Tas	ACT (h)	NT (i)	Aust
Less than or equal to 20 per cent									
1999-2000	28.9	15.2	19.6	27.1	29.1	–	1.4	53.0	23.4
2000-01	33.8	29.1	28.0	46.0	33.0	–	1.4	71.7	31.7
21-25 per cent									
1999-2000	71.1	77.0	70.4	64.0	69.8	94.5	98.6	47.0	72.6
2000-01	66.2	70.8	70.9	48.1	66.4	94.5	98.6	20.9	67.2
26-30 per cent (j)									
1999-2000	–	7.5	9.4	8.2	0.4	5.5	–	–	3.7
2000-01	–	0.1	0.5	5.4	0.3	5.5	–	1.8	0.9
Greater than or equal to 30 per cent (k)									
1999-2000	–	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	–	–	–	0.3
2000-01	–	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	–	–	5.6	0.3

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Includes only rebated households with known income details.

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

(d) The 1999-2000 count is significantly different from that in previous years due to changes in rent policy. The 21-25 per cent category includes 807 tenancies that fall into the over-25 per cent category due mainly to rounding issues. For 2000-01, there were major changes in rent policy. Although the percentage of assessable statutory income as rent was increased from 21 per cent to 22 per cent, this was offset by the change in policy in relation to the percentage of family payments assessed as rent; the 15 per cent rate of Family Payment was reduced to 11 per cent of Family Tax Benefit A and B. There are 325 households with no income details.

(e) The 26-30 per cent figure increased in 2000 from 1999 due to an increase in rent arrears collected.

(f) Market rent reported is less than the true value due to market rents not being globally adjusted for a number of years. This has led to a gradual reduction in the proportion of households paying less than market rent, and a corresponding increase in the proportion paying market rent (for example, higher incomes due to CPI increases have resulted in higher rents being charged).

(g) Changes in results in 2000-01 are due to the use of gross household and not assessable income. With the introduction of the Valuer General's Office Market Rent System a decision was made to increase the rent paid by full rent payers by no more than 7.5 per cent per annum. As a consequence a number of full rent payers now show as receiving a subsidy. The rent charged in these circumstances will increase each year until full market rent is reached. The number of households receiving a subsidy based on income was 25 786.

(h) Changes in 1999-2000 reflect the flow through from the implementation of the change in rent eligibility reforms. Except for a small number of aged persons paying 18 per cent of their income as rent, all other tenants have moved to having 25 per cent of assessable income as rent payable.

(i) In 2000-01, excludes six households with zero income.

(j) For the NT, of these 93 households, 52 are rebated and paying superior rent and 40 have rebates that have expired and are not renewed.

(k) For the NT, of the 282 rebated tenants paying more than 30 of income in rent at 30 June 2001, 91 are tenants whose rebates have expired and not been renewed and 191 are tenants choosing to remain in an under utilised dwelling and pay superior rent.

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 16A.58 **Rebated community housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income at 30 June 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>
Less than or equal to 20 per cent	12.4	–	na	na	13.7	14.7	–	na	7.2
21-25 per cent	85.0	97.3	na	na	50.5	29.5	97.3	na	85.4
26-30 per cent	1.8	2.7	na	na	28.0	43.2	1.0	na	5.8
Greater than or equal to 30 per cent	0.8	–	na	na	7.7	12.6	–	na	1.5

(a) Includes only rebated households with known income details.

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

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

Table 16A.59 **Rebated ARHP households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income at 30 June 2001 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i> (c)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (d)	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Less than or equal to 20 per cent	62.7	56.2	100.0	76.9	45.1	–	na	na	69.1
21-25 per cent	37.3	43.3	–	20.7	46.6	90.3	na	na	29.1
26-30 per cent	–	0.2	–	2.2	1.6	9.7	na	na	1.0
Greater than or equal to 30 per cent	–	0.2	–	0.2	6.7	–	na	na	0.9

(a) Includes only rebated households with known income details.

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

(c) There were major changes in rent policy. The 15 per cent rate of family payment as rent was reduced to 11 per cent of Family Tax Benefit A and B. The percentage of the assessable statutory income as rent was increased from 21 per cent to 22 per cent. There are 14 households with no income details.

(d) Market rent reported is less than the true value due to market rents not being globally adjusted for a number of years. This has led to a gradual reduction in the proportion of households paying less than market rent, and a corresponding increase in the proportion paying market rent (eg. higher incomes due to CPI increases have resulted in higher rents being charged).

(e) Changes in results in 2001 are due to the use of gross household and not assessable income. With the introduction of the Valuer General's Office Market Rent System a decision was made to increase rent paid by full rent payers by no more than 7.5 per cent per annum. As a consequence a number of full rent payers now show as receiving a subsidy. The rent charged in these circumstances will increase each year until full market rent is reached. The number of households receiving a subsidy based on income was 1901.

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



Table 16A.60 **Proportion of households in community housing with moderate overcrowding or underuse, 30 June 2001 (per cent) (a)**

<i>Households with</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Moderate overcrowding	4.7	na	na	na	4.0	1.6	2.1	na	4.4
Underuse	5.6	na	na	na	25.4	1.6	1.9	na	10.5

(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) Data based on survey of 196 providers with 89 per cent response rate.

(c) Data based on survey with 94 per cent of household level surveys returned and 87 per cent of waiting list surveys returned.

(d) Data based on survey of 73 providers with 16 per cent response rate.

(e) Data represent 87 per cent of community housing in the ACT. This excludes 49 dwellings managed by 12 community housing organisations including three targeted providers.

na Not available.

Table 16A.61 **Proportion of households in ARHP housing with moderate overcrowding or underuse, 30 June 2001 (per cent) (a)**

<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	11.5	15.0	19.7	13.0	11.6	3.4	13.8
Underuse	14.0	9.1	9.4	12.9	19.8	13.1	13.1

(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.

Table 16A.62 **Proportion of households in public housing with moderate overcrowding or underuse, 30 June (per cent) (a)**

<i>Households with</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Moderate overcrowding									
2000	10.1	8.2	8.8	6.7	3.9	5.0	5.6	9.3	8.0
2001	9.6	11.5	8.7	6.7	4.2	5.0	0.4	9.7	8.4
Underuse									
2000	7.4	7.3	7.3	9.2	19.0	10.5	9.4	6.4	9.4
2001	7.7	6.6	7.6	10.3	19.1	11.0	0.5	4.5	9.3

(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) The 1999-2000 figure counts 17 and 18 year olds as adults. In past years these were counted as children giving an underestimate compared to 1999-2000. In 2000-01, eight households had no household composition information.

(c) Bedsitters deemed to have one bedroom in 1999-2000.

(d) The bedroom entitlements of multiple income group households were identified more precisely in 1999-2000 relative to previous years. Includes rebated and non-rebated households.

(e) For 1999-2000, all persons aged 16 years and over are assumed to require a separate bedroom.

(f) Children aged 16 years or over who are not full-time students are defined as adults.

(g) Excludes households where the relationship of the household members was unknown (for example, where there is a three tenant household and it is not known whether the household consists of a couple and a single person, or three single people).

Table 16A.63 **Tenant assessments of public housing stock condition, 2000 (per cent) (a), (b)**

<i>Aspect</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>
Sample size (n)	815	506	2 601	1 563	1 552	1 159	499	565
<i>Internal structure</i>								
Good	53	49	51	44	46	52	37	50
Average	28	33	35	39	39	35	46	33
Poor	19	18	14	17	14	13	17	16
<i>External Structure</i>								
Good	61	61	60	52	57	67	47	55
Average	24	27	29	33	32	25	39	32
Poor	15	12	10	16	12	8	14	14
<i>Appliances</i>								
Good	74	67	69	67	62	71	56	63
Average	15	23	22	24	27	22	35	26
Poor	11	10	9	8	10	8	9	11
<i>Security</i>								
Good	68	60	69	64	49	75	53	51
Average	16	22	20	23	30	15	31	28
Poor	15	18	12	13	21	10	16	21
<i>Plumbing</i>								
Good	67	59	59	54	49	65	48	52
Average	22	30	32	35	40	28	44	37
Poor	10	11	9	11	11	7	8	12
<i>Lighting</i>								
Good	75	72	70	68	70	76	58	69
Average	19	19	24	27	27	20	35	26
Poor	7	9	6	5	3	4	7	6

(a) Caution should be used when interpreting small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size.

(b) Data may not add to 100 per cent as a result of nonresponses.

Source: Donovan Research 2000, *The National Social Housing Survey with Public Housing, November 2000*, Perth

Table 16A.64 **Government expenditure on public housing 2000-01, (\$ per person) (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>
Recurrent	75.22	39.29	52.62	66.74	143.08	174.33	209.56	206.64	72.40
Including capital costs (user cost of capital and depreciation) (b)	291.39	171.80	158.77	202.87	300.96	299.85	601.06	418.60	232.35

(a) Some jurisdictions have problems separating public housing expenditure from other housing expenditure which may affect these results.

(b) These numbers are not comparable to those in last year's 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.