

# 16A Housing — attachment

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

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp/](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp/)). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

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Public housing

Table 16A.1

## Public housing

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

Unit	NSW (c), (d)	Vic (e), (f)	Qld (g), (h)	WA (i)	SA (j), (k), (l)	Tas	ACT (m), (n)	NT (o), (p)	Aust	
Total households paying less than market rent, at 30 June										
2000-01	no.	121 222	62 659	52 605	31 576	44 829	13 555	10 502	5 945	342 893
2001-02	no.	121 287	65 664	51 762	32 163	46 237	13 006	10 224	6 057	346 400
2002-03	no.	111 481	55 626	42 542	27 675	38 793	10 034	8 990	4 865	300 006
2003-04	no.	110 835	54 873	40 742	27 022	37 601	9 427	9 204	4 740	294 444
2004-05	no.	108 341	55 325	41 159	25 906	37 894	8 916	9 154	4 595	291 290
Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June										
2000-01	no.	11 554	7 195	7 487	4 617	4 714	2 037	1 198	907	39 709
2001-02	no.	10 836	6 993	6 563	4 639	3 755	1 940	1 182	986	36 894
2002-03	no.	10 129	6 670	5 251	4 411	3 776	1 355	946	827	33 365
2003-04	no.	9 943	5 939	4 590	4 103	3 634	1 170	790	793	30 962
2004-05	no.	8 829	5 691	4 090	3 472	3 175	1 103	637	779	27 776
Total new Indigenous households assisted, for year ending 30 June										
2000-01	no.	867	227	846	527	242	198	26	331	3 264
2001-02	no.	888	218	830	750	233	163	28	382	3 492
2002-03	no.	888	221	737	822	321	114	49	405	3 557
2003-04	no.	877	225	657	1 045	306	96	38	397	3 641
2004-05	no.	934	263	582	888	295	132	25	381	3 500
Households relocating from one public housing dwelling to another, for year ending 30 June										
2000-01	no.	4 867	2 211	1 655	1 825	1 942	687	424	451	14 062
2001-02	no.	4 372	1 981	1 670	1 614	1 634	547	349	311	12 478
2002-03	no.	4 379	2 408	1 309	1 624	1 774	408	231	318	12 451
2003-04	no.	4 085	2 344	1 222	1 632	1 555	342	410	299	11 889
2004-05	no.	3 497	2 435	1 122	1 552	1 558	307	301	322	11 094

Table 16A.1

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

Unit	NSW (c), (d)	Vic (e), (f)	Qld (g), (h)	WA (i)	SA (j), (k), (l)	Tas	ACT (m), (n)	NT (o), (p)	Aust	
Total rent charged, for year ending 30 June										
1999-2000	\$'000	438 279	232 266	172 967	103 908	176 815	40 167	48 924	26 408	1 239 735
2000-01	\$'000	470 666	239 217	178 709	108 814	177 690	39 966	52 351	25 718	1 293 130
2001-02	\$'000	483 465	248 735	186 379	112 341	181 580	40 458	54 432	25 004	1 332 394
2002-03	\$'000	523 562	267 790	194 764	116 507	189 435	40 617	56 966	24 904	1 414 546
2003-04	\$'000	545 422	277 135	206 984	120 919	202 549	43 277	61 302	24 870	1 482 458
<i>At 30 June</i>										
Total Indigenous households										
2000-01	no.	na	748	2 053	1 874	783	419	210	1 307	7 394
2001-02	no.	8 700	771	2 311	2 098	812	463	142	1 377	16 674
2002-03	no.	8 700	1 006	2 491	2 363	1 118	447	185	1 451	17 761
2003-04	no.	8 700	1 078	2 633	4 041	1 171	494	172	1 498	19 787
2004-05	no.	8 700	1 163	2 736	4 383	1 172	565	184	1 578	20 481
Total 'greatest need' applicants on waiting list										
2000-01	no.	2 008	2 801	121	180	1 467	1 147	231	33	7 988
2001-02	no.	1 840	4 224	125	280	886	1 486	1 374	27	10 242
2002-03	no.	1 613	4 576	154	597	847	1 547	1 515	49	10 898
2003-04	no.	1 427	4 727	281	236	826	1 869	1 702	59	11 127
2004-05	no.	1 397	4 725	309	228	896	2 059	1 993	101	11 708
Total applicants on waiting list										
2000-01	no.	101 561	41 958	24 353	14 276	32 570	2 089	2 996	1 829	221 632
2001-02	no.	96 045	45 517	26 797	14 340	32 694	2 772	3 271	1 854	223 290
2002-03	no.	84 954	39 739	32 316	13 356	29 557	2 740	3 471	1 923	208 056
2003-04	no.	77 984	40 701	35 430	12 732	28 565	3 229	3 730	1 876	204 247
2004-05	no.	73 734	41 296	38 298	12 733	28 430	3 116	4 119	2 179	203 905

Table 16A.1

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

Unit	NSW (c), (d)	Vic (e), (f)	Qld (g), (h)	WA (i)	SA (j), (k), (l)	Tas	ACT (m), (n)	NT (o), (p)	Aust	
Total tenanted dwellings										
2000-01	no.	127 661	63 443	49 408	31 480	49 855	12 666	11 169	5 939	351 621
2001-02	no.	127 215	62 766	49 168	31 365	47 537	12 326	11 060	5 987	347 424
2002-03	no.	125 116	63 068	48 816	30 737	46 316	11 845	10 942	5 720	342 560
2003-04	no.	124 601	63 187	48 672	30 336	45 409	11 475	10 873	5 443	339 996
2004-05	no.	124 081	63 392	48 643	30 391	44 750	11 506	10 731	5 340	338 834
Total untenanted dwellings										
2000-01	no.	554	1 867	1 258	1 165	1 905	512	341	99	7 701
2001-02	no.	539	1 890	989	1 186	1 597	330	94	75	6 700
2002-03	no.	100	1 781	763	983	1 456	159	101	109	5 452
2003-04	no.	134	1 668	472	1 134	1 286	204	266	175	5 339
2004-05	no.	166	1 335	494	1 119	898	138	115	202	4 467
Total dwellings										
2000-01	no.	128 215	65 310	50 666	32 645	51 760	13 178	11 510	6 038	359 322
2001-02	no.	127 754	64 656	50 157	32 551	49 134	12 656	11 154	6 062	354 124
2002-03	no.	125 216	64 849	49 579	31 720	47 772	12 004	11 043	5 829	348 012
2003-04	no.	124 735	64 855	49 144	31 470	46 695	11 679	11 139	5 618	345 335
2004-05	no.	124 247	64 727	49 137	31 510	45 648	11 644	10 846	5 542	343 301
Total occupied dwellings										
2000-01	no.	125 966	62 848	48 941	31 210	48 840	12 428	11 016	5 750	346 999
2001-02	no.	125 315	62 355	48 908	31 062	46 298	12 116	11 008	5 757	342 819
2002-03	no.	123 087	62 598	48 562	30 366	45 351	11 624	10 895	5 476	337 959
2003-04	no.	123 106	62 646	48 490	30 000	44 529	11 375	10 823	5 269	336 238
2004-05	no.	122 570	62 961	48 455	30 111	43 889	11 414	10 642	5 217	335 259



Table 16A.1

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

Unit	NSW (c), (d)	Vic (e), (f)	Qld (g), (h)	WA (i)	SA (j), (k), (l)	Tas	ACT (m), (n)	NT (o), (p)	Aust
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June									
1999-2000	\$'000	9 000	4 536	3 363	1 852	3 074	667	441	23 865
2000-01	\$'000	7 959	4 630	3 497	1 894	2 954	706	449	22 996
2001-02	\$'000	7 788	4 890	3 609	2 125	3 399	742	413	23 622
2002-03	\$'000	7 521	4 420	3 709	2 187	3 495	786	399	23 210
2003-04	\$'000	7 815	4 541	3 962	2 258	3 554	785	409	24 042
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged in week ending 30 June									
2000-01	\$'000	21 253	8 815	6 065	3 393	5 219	1 123	826	48 300
2001-02	\$'000	18 493	9 144	6 026	3 407	5 145	1 147	821	45 822
2002-03	\$'000	18 383	9 445	6 060	3 785	5 807	1 151	800	47 052
2003-04	\$'000	18 041	8 607	5 897	3 800	5 903	1 175	789	46 042
2004-05	\$'000	17 722	8 780	7 273	3 834	6 207	1 632	810	48 217
Total dwellings in major cities, at 30 June									
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	100 441	46 544	30 696	22 239	36 634	-	-	247 589
2003-04	no.	100 291	46 581	30 298	22 013	35 925	-	-	246 240
2004-05	no.	100 019	46 619	30 255	22 182	35 189	-	-	245 087
Total dwellings in inner regional areas, at 30 June									
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	19 335	14 677	9 469	3 066	3 227	8 768	-	58 550
2003-04	no.	19 159	14 671	9 505	3 033	3 170	8 518	-	58 063
2004-05	no.	19 040	14 526	9 569	3 034	3 103	8 466	-	57 762

Table 16A.1

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

Unit	NSW (c), (d)	Vic (e), (f)	Qld (g), (h)	WA (i)	SA (j), (k), (l)	Tas	ACT (m), (n)	NT (o), (p)	Aust
Total of dwellings in outer regional areas, at 30 June									
2000-01	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	4 974	3 603	8 246	3 127	6 990	3 134	-	4 014	34 088
2003-04	4 834	3 572	8 172	3 103	6 703	3 061	-	3 839	33 284
2004-05	4 748	3 554	8 145	3 020	6 479	3 078	-	3 807	32 831
Total dwellings in remote areas, at 30 June									
2000-01	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	387	25	882	2 255	825	71	-	1 565	6 010
2003-04	375	27	882	2 274	817	69	-	1 537	5 982
2004-05	364	27	880	2 229	809	69	-	1 505	5 883
Total of dwellings in very remote areas, at 30 June									
2000-01	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	77	-	286	1 032	96	31	-	250	1 772
2003-04	76	-	287	1 047	80	31	-	242	1 763
2004-05	76	-	289	1 045	68	31	-	230	1 738
Total number of all households, 30 June									
2000-01	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2003-04	123 105	62 647	48 490	30 016	44 529	11 375	10 823	5 269	336 254
2004-05	122 570	62 961	48 455	30 123	43 882	11 414	10 642	5 217	335 264

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i> (c), (d)	<i>Vic</i> (e), (f)	<i>Qld</i> (g), (h)	<i>WA</i> (i)	<i>SA</i> (j), (k), (l)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (m), (n)	<i>NT</i> (o), (p)	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	Footnotes relate to 2004-05 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 see previous editions of the <i>Report on Government Services</i> .									
(b)	Due to rounding the national total may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.									
(c)	Estimate based on Census 2001, adjusted for Census of Population and Housing, adjusted for Census undercounting of public housing households.									
(d)	Properties leased to community organisations and properties leased to private tenants under the Public Equity Partnership (PEP) scheme have been excluded since 2002-03.									
(e)	Excludes 1271 applications eligible for both state owned and managed Indigenous and public rental housing (counted under State owned and managed Indigenous housing data collection).									
(f)	Property data for the total tenable and untenable dwellings are unreconciled and may not match published jurisdictional data.									
(g)	The total and new Indigenous households may be under-reported due to Indigenous self-identification and as mandatory reporting was only introduced from October 1997.									
(h)	Data for the total 'greatest need' applicants on waiting list represents applicants who satisfied stringent priority housing criteria, but does not include clients in similar circumstances who were waiting to be housed through Queensland's standard wait turn criteria.									
(i)	For the total tenable and untenable dwellings 883 properties leased to other organisations have been excluded.									
(j)	The total households paying less than market rent includes 452 households reported as receiving a rebated rent without income details being declared, due to provisions of the Rent Assessments policy.									
(k)	The total new Indigenous households assisted and the total Indigenous households information is self-identified and not mandatory.									
(l)	For the total untenable dwellings properties headleased to other organisations have been incorrectly reported as unlettable dwellings prior to 2004-05. Therefore results for 2004-05 are not directly comparable with that from previous years.									
(m)	For the total number of new Indigenous households assisted and total number of Indigenous households may represent an undercount as ethnicity is a self-identified field.									
(n)	For the Australian Standard Geographical Classification remoteness area structure (ASGC remoteness areas) methodology differs from previous years and consequently results are not comparable to previous years' results.									
(o)	For the total new Indigenous households assisted and the total Indigenous households changes were made to the tenancy management system in January 2005 to record Indigenous status at the client level rather than at the household level.									

Table 16A.1

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c), (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e), (f)</i>	<i>Qld (g), (h)</i>	<i>WA (i)</i>	<i>SA (j), (k), (l)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (m), (n)</i>	<i>NT (o), (p)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(p) Households relocating from one public housing dwelling to another include four households that transferred more than once in the year. These households are counted as one household.									

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

*Source:* Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, CSHA National Data Reports: *Public Rental Housing, Canberra.*

Table 16A.2

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

	NSW (c), (d), (e)	Vic (f)	Qld	WA (g)	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT (j), (k)	NT (l)	Aust
<b>2000-01</b>									
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households	94.1	86.1	90.0	85.8	89.3	84.6	np	83.6	89.5
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households	5.2	12.3	9.5	13.5	9.7	14.3	np	15.5	9.6
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	97.3	90.6	93.4	89.7	94.6	85.9	np	np	93.3
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	5.6	12.5	9.6	13.6	10.0	14.3	np	32.4	10.0
<b>2001-02</b>									
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households	94.6	93.0	90.4	83.8	89.7	93.1	92.0	87.0	91.4
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households	4.6	6.9	9.1	10.9	9.4	6.9	8.0	10.1	7.5
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	97.4	95.6	93.7	89.5	94.2	96.2	94.3	93.4	94.9
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	89.6	89.1	99.7	78.1	80.6	72.9	84.0	99.1	88.1
<b>2002-03</b>									
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households	92.9	90.4	90.3	86.8	89.6	90.6	88.9	87.4	90.4
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households	7.0	8.7	9.4	12.5	9.1	9.3	11.0	12.3	9.1
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households									

Table 16A.2

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

	NSW (c), (d), (e)	Vic (f)	Qld	WA (g)	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT (j), (k)	NT (l)	Aust
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	96.1	94.0	93.3	91.9	94.1	94.2	84.0	92.1	93.9
2003-04									
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households									
	94.7	92.4	90.5	87.9	87.5	89.1	87.7	87.6	91.2
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households									
	5.2	7.5	9.1	11.6	11.5	10.8	12.1	10.6	8.5
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households									
	97.0	95.6	94.5	92.7	93.5	94.4	91.3	93.9	95.0
New 'low income A or B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households									
	85.2	99.6	97.2	97.1	97.3	93.7	85.3	86.1	90.6
2004-05									
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households									
	94.0	92.5	88.1	85.8	87.1	80.8	89.4	85.6	90.0
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households									
	6.0	7.4	11.6	13.7	11.9	15.3	10.5	13.7	9.6
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households									
	96.8	95.6	93.8	93.3	97.5	94.9	93.9	90.8	95.4
New 'low income A or B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households									
	89.9	100.0	97.0	98.0	97.7	92.7	85.6	89.5	92.4

(a) Footnotes relate to 2005 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(b) Low income and special needs includes households where assessable income was zero. In previous years households with assessable income of zero were excluded from these data items and performance indicators.

(c) Not comparable to data for previous years as some households that were previously identified as group households are now identified as mixed composition households.

Table 16A.2

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

	NSW (c), (d), (e)	Vic (f)	Qld	WA (g)	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT (j), (k)	NT (l)	Aust
(d)	Derivation of household type is based on the <i>relationship to household head</i> variable in the first instance. In cases where this does not yield a result the derivation is based on the local <i>family type</i> variable.								
(e)	Special needs status is assigned when either standard AIHW and/or State criteria for special needs are met.								
(f)	New low income A or B households plus new special needs (not low income) households' as a proportion of all new households' is not calculated using data repository methodology.								
(g)	Not comparable with data from previous years because receipt of the Disability Support Pension by a household member is now used in the derivation of household disability status. With this change in methodology, the number of new households identified with a disability has increased from 16 per cent in 2003-04 to 35 per cent in 2004-05. The number of new household with unknown disability status has decreased from 84 per cent in 2003-04 to 0.05 per cent in 2004-05.								
(h)	Disability and Indigenous information is self-identified and not mandatory.								
(i)	Excludes households for whom income detail could not be reconciled at 30 June 2005.								
(j)	Includes 118 households where deeming of disability status has occurred using income type of Age/Disability Pension and household member's age.								
(k)	Due to a relatively low number of new households where special needs details are known, this performance indicator uses the total number of new households where income and household groups details are known in place of the total number of new households where income; household groups; and special needs details are known as a divisor.								
(l)	Excludes households with a disability as NT does not have a disability identifier in their information management system. In previous years household and person records were flagged as disabled based on income type. In 2004-05 this practice has ceased due to data quality concerns. Therefore 2004-05 data can not be compared to previous years' data.								
<b>np</b>	Not published.								

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, CSHA National Data Reports: *Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.3

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

	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld	WA (c)	SA (d), (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aust
2001	99.5	90.0	93.6	94.8	92.9	90.1	89.4	99.3	94.8
2002	99.3	91.2	91.6	100.0	99.0	97.0	na	100.0	96.5
2003	99.0	91.4	90.0	100.0	93.7	96.0	100.0	100.0	95.5
2004	98.7	90.6	89.5	100.0	91.8	96.4	100.0	100.0	94.9
2005	98.3	90.8	90.0	93.9	96.1	94.9	100.0	100.0	94.8

(a) Footnotes relate to 2005 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(b) Special needs status is assigned when either standard AIHW and/or State criteria for special needs are met.

(c) Not comparable with data from previous years because receipt of the Disability Support Pension by a household member is now used in the derivation of household disability status. With this change in methodology, the number of new households identified with a disability has increased from 11 per cent in 2003-04 to 42 per cent in 2004-05. The number of new household with unknown disability status has decreased from 89 per cent in 2003-04 to 0.01 per cent in 2004-05.

(d) Includes 452 households reported as receiving a rebated rent without income details being declared, due to special provisions of the Rent Assessments policy.

(e) In 7 instances, households in the process of moving between dwellings at 30 June 2005 are counted as occupying two dwellings each. Therefore this data item does not equal the total number of occupied dwellings at 30 June 2005.

(f) Special needs details are not known for non-rebated households, thus these households are excluded. At 30 June 2005, 86 per cent of all households were receiving rental rebate assistance.

(g) Excludes households with a disability as Northern Territory does not have a disability identifier in their information management system. In previous years household and person records were flagged as disabled based on income type. In 2004-05 this practice has ceased due to data quality concerns. Therefore 2004-05 data can not be compared to previous years' data.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.



Table 16A.4

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

	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld	WA (c)	SA (d)	Tas	ACT (e), (f), (g)	NT (h)	Aust
2000-01	51.1	32.4	49.4	38.7	58.0	41.4	91.5	50.4	46.5
2001-02	50.9	35.3	36.2	36.2	73.5	48.1	31.4	52.0	43.9
2002-03	52.4	43.7	38.9	44.7	59.0	49.9	35.3	62.8	48.1
2003-04	53.6	45.9	58.2	49.9	58.9	65.7	33.0	73.0	53.5
2004-05	55.7	47.1	62.7	64.8	63.2	67.6	48.4	100.0	58.2

(a) Footnotes relate to 2004-05 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(b) Special needs status is assigned when either standard AIHW and/or State criteria for special needs are met.

(c) Not comparable with data from previous years because receipt of the Disability Support Pension by a household member is now used in the derivation of household disability status. With this change in methodology, the number of new households identified with a disability has increased from 16 per cent in 2003-04 to 35 per cent in 2004-05. The number of new household with unknown disability status has decreased from 84 per cent in 2003-04 to 0.05 per cent in 2004-05.

(d) Disability and Indigenous information is self-identified and not mandatory.

(e) Includes 118 households where deeming of disability status has occurred using income type of Age/Disability Pension and household member's age.

(f) Not comparable to 2003-04 data which excluded non-rebated households from the total number of new households with special needs for year ending 30 June 2005.

(g) Due to a relatively low number of new households where special needs details are known, this performance indicator returns an unrepresentative result.

(h) Figure may represent an undercount. Special needs details are only recorded where they are known to exist — no record is maintained if a household has no special needs status. All new households are therefore included, which may represent an overcount.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.5

**Public housing****Table 16A.5 Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations (per cent) (a)**

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

Table 16A.5

Table 16A.5 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations (per cent) (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT (e)	Aust
2004-05									
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:									
< 3 months	47.6	78.1	49.2	43.9	58.4	87.9	87.8	23.7	59.5
3 months to < 6 months	43.7	68.7	46.2	55.1	66.2	95.1	93.5	31.3	59.6
6 months to <1 year	27.1	71.8	30.8	21.9	55.5	97.5	91.6	16.0	48.4
1 year to < 2 years	12.7	65.2	12.5	2.1	28.5	96.6	79.7	10.1	26.8
2+ years	3.0	24.6	2.9	–	2.5	94.5	54.3	6.8	5.6
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>37.7</b>

(a) Footnotes relate to 2004-05 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 see previous editions of the Report on Government Services.

(b) Excludes households with 'very high rental housing costs', and hence the "greatest need" data represents an undercount. The cost of housing at the time of allocation is not collected in NSW, as very high rental costs does not contribute a reason for 'priority' housing. This is because most applicants in NSW face high private costs, particularly in Sydney, and if this were deemed a reason for 'priority' housing nearly all applicants would be classified as 'priority'.

(c) Data represents applicants who satisfied stringent priority housing criteria, but does not include clients in similar circumstances who were waiting to be housed through Queensland's standard wait turn criteria.

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

(e) May be overcounted as priority date is not updated when households transfer to the priority category after initial wait-list application.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.6

**Public housing**  
**Table 16A.6 Financial indicators of public housing, 2004-05 (dollars per dwelling) (a), (b)**

	NSW (c), (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA (g), (h)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>Total direct costs</b>	4 743	3 735	4 476	5 119	4 885	6 175	8 153	9 475	4 801
Total direct costs (excluding payroll tax)	4 704	3 686	4 444	5 080	4 836	6 116	8 066	9 423	4 757
Depreciation	1 871	1 819	1 375	1 481	1 227	2 103	1 114	2 551	1 664
Indicative user cost of capital:									
Land	10 541	5 938	7 428	5 501	4 356	2 554	15 128	5 443	7 734
Other assets	6 191	6 903	5 996	5 662	5 018	8 083	6 908	7 889	6 207
Total assets	16 731	12 841	13 424	11 163	9 373	10 637	22 036	13 332	13 941
Interest payments	381	-	360	740	941	983	513	2 132	467
Total capital costs	18 221	14 660	14 439	11 903	9 659	11 757	22 637	13 751	15 138
<b>Full gross costs</b>	22 925	18 346	18 883	16 983	14 495	17 873	30 703	23 174	19 895
Rent collected from tenants	4 442	4 329	4 239	3 962	4 458	3 704	5 653	4 612	4 366
<b>Full net costs</b>	18 483	14 017	14 644	13 021	10 038	14 169	25 050	18 563	15 530
No. of dwellings	124 247	64 727	49 137	31 510	45 648	11 644	10 846	5 542	343 301

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

(b) The total direct costs for year ending 30 June 2005 is not calculated via the data repository. Figures supplied by jurisdictions. For the total number of dwellings at 30 June 2005 the total number of occupied dwellings at 30 June 2005 result is reported.

(c) Includes the costs for those dwellings (referred to as the total number of tenable and untenable dwellings at 30 June 2005) that are excluded in the total number of dwellings. Costs have decreased since 2003-04 due to reduced spending on recurrent maintenance, and decreased insurance costs which were nearly halved in 2004-05.

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

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

(f) The count of dwellings is based on tenancy (rental) units. This will be greater than the count of dwellings based on superior rental units, due to shared tenancies. Dwellings at 30 June 2005, based on superior rental units was 48 706.

Table 16A.6

**Public housing**  
**Table 16A.6 Financial indicators of public housing, 2004-05 (dollars per dwelling) (a), (b)**

	NSW (c), (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA (g), (h)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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(g) Includes the costs for those dwellings (around 883 dwellings leased to other organisations) that are excluded in the total number of dwellings.

(h) Data derived through the repository process are unreconciled with jurisdictional data and may not match published jurisdictional annual data.  
 – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra; State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 16A.7

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

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA	SA (e), (f)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Proportion of public housing dwellings occupied									
2001	98.2	96.2	96.6	95.6	94.4	94.3	95.7	95.2	96.6
2002	98.1	96.4	97.5	95.4	94.2	95.7	98.7	95.0	96.8
2003	98.3	96.5	97.9	95.7	94.9	96.8	98.7	93.9	97.1
2004	98.7	96.6	98.7	95.3	95.4	97.4	97.2	93.8	97.4
2005	98.7	97.3	98.6	95.6	96.1	98.0	98.1	94.1	97.7

- (a) Footnotes relate to 2005 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (b) Properties leased to community organisations and properties leased to private tenants under the Public Equity Partnership (PEP) scheme have been excluded since 2002-03.
- (c) Property data for this collection are unreconciled and may not match published jurisdictional annual data.
- (d) The count of dwellings is based on tenancy (rental) units. This will be greater than the count of dwellings based on superior rental units, due to shared tenancies. Dwellings at 30 June 2005, based on superior rental units was 48 706.
- (e) Includes 7 instances where households were in the process of moving between dwellings at 30 June 2005, and are counted as occupying 2 dwellings each.
- (f) Properties headleased to other organisations have been incorrectly reported as unlettable dwellings prior to 2004-05. Therefore results for 2004-05 are not directly comparable with that from previous years.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing, Canberra.

Table 16A.8

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

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT	NT	Aust
2000-01	31.7	36.0	29.6	42.3	50.9	38.3	53.2	44.5	37.0
2001-02	29.6	32.5	29.1	44.0	43.3	36.5	41.1	48.2	34.5
2002-03	32.7	38.4	29.1	44.0	42.7	39.3	38.8	59.9	37.0
2003-04	30.0	41.6	26.2	48.0	41.3	36.7	44.1	67.6	36.9
2004-05	26.2	39.6	24.3	29.7	38.3	33.2	49.9	62.0	32.4

- (a) Footnotes relate to 2004-05 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (b) Properties leased to community organisations and properties leased to private tenants under the Public Equity Partnership (PEP) scheme have been excluded since 2002-03.
- (c) The legal tenancy start date (date from which rent is paid) was used as the vacancy end date in this collection. In practice tenants may sign tenancy agreements and receive keys several days earlier.
- (d) These data items are derived from tenancy information and do not contain information about the lead time for new dwellings to be occupied.
- (e) Not comparable to data for previous years because periods of major redevelopment have now been excluded from vacancy days. In 2004-05 the average period of redevelopment was 19 days per dwelling vacancy.
- (f) Excludes some vacancy days where it is not clear whether major maintenance or redevelopment work was undertaken.
- (g) Figure not comparable to 2003-04 data due to a change in coverage.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.9

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2000-01	100.0	99.6	99.4	101.4	98.6	101.4	98.2	97.4	99.7
2001-02	99.2	99.8	98.8	101.0	97.8	100.7	100.0	97.9	99.3
2002-03	100.5	99.8	99.3	101.0	98.3	99.7	99.9	97.5	99.8
2003-04	99.7	99.3	99.8	101.9	100.0	102.2	99.3	99.9	99.9
2004-05	101.2	101.1	100.6	103.2	100.5	99.7	100.0	102.8	101.1

(a) Footnotes relate to 2004-05 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2004-05 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(b) Not calculated via the data repository. Figures supplied by jurisdictions.

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

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.



Table 16A.10

**Public housing**  
**Table 16A.10 Proportion of tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Sample size	no.	4 435	919	3 180	1 089	1 677	1 830	911	1 395	15 436
Shops and banking	%	89	91	91	86	90	89	93	89	90
Public transport	%	93	92	91	90	94	95	94	93	92
Parks and recreational facilities	%	89	90	91	91	92	89	94	91	90
Emergency services, medical services, hospitals	%	88	88	89	84	90	89	88	79	88
Child care facilities	%	91	92	93	84	91	89	87	88	91
Education/training facilities	%	87	89	89	89	90	88	86	86	88
Employment/place of work	%	84	80	85	87	88	82	86	83	84
Community and support services	%	88	90	90	87	91	90	90	84	89
Family and friends	%	82	84	88	81	88	87	86	86	84
Safety/security of neighbourhood	%	69	73	77	70	73	76	74	76	72
Average	%	85	87	88	84	88	87	88	85	86

(a) 2005 data are not comparable with 2003 and earlier survey data due to significant changes in survey methodology including question changes and changes to the way performance indicators are derived.

(b) Care needs to be taken in interpreting small differences in the results that are affected by various sampling issues.

Source: *TNS Social Research 2005, 2005 Housing National Social Housing Survey*. A report prepared for the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, October 2005. Canberra: TNSSR.

Table 16A.11

**Public housing**  
**Table 16A.11 Proportion of tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Sample size	no.	4 435	919	3 180	1 089	1 677	1 830	911	1 395	15 436
Size of dwelling	%	81	81	82	83	86	82	81	80	82
Modifications for special needs	%	75	74	78	83	80	76	77	82	77
Ease of access and entry	%	90	90	91	88	93	90	90	90	90
Car parking	%	79	75	78	79	85	84	73	73	79
Yard space and fencing	%	72	72	76	78	78	75	75	75	75
Privacy of home	%	75	76	74	79	78	76	80	77	76
Safety/security of home	%	70	73	76	70	70	72	66	80	72
Average	%	77	78	78	80	81	79	77	79	78

(a) 2005 data are not comparable with 2003 and earlier survey data due to significant changes in survey methodology including question changes and changes to the way performance indicators are derived.

(b) Care needs to be taken in interpreting small differences in the results that are affected by various sampling issues.

Source: *TNS Social Research 2005, 2005 Housing National Social Housing Survey*. A report prepared for the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. October 2005. Canberra: TNSSR.

Table 16A.12

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

	NSW (c), (d)	Vic	Qld (e)	WA	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT (h)	NT	Aust
2001	57.3	68.2	80.3	77.5	84.2	87.7	84.8	71.9	68.0
2002	56.5	70.3	84.1	76.9	83.2	87.0	70.2	76.2	68.6
2003	58.3	66.9	87.9	80.1	81.9	94.0	51.3	67.0	67.8
2004	58.2	72.5	94.3	85.7	85.1	97.8	48.9	71.5	71.6
2005	61.6	73.2	78.1	87.6	81.9	69.3	46.5	71.7	70.5

- (a) Footnotes relate to 2005 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (b) Jurisdictions exclude various types of households as shown in the table 16A.83. For this reason, comparisons between jurisdictions should be made with caution.
- (c) Rent charged as a proportion of market rent, adjusted for CRA is not comparable to data for previous years as some households that were previously identified as group households are not identified as mixed composition households.
- (d) Derivation of household type is based on the *relationship to household head* variable in the first instance. In cases where this does not yield a result the derivation is based on the local *family type* variable.
- (e) Following a market rent review, changes to market rents were applied progressively from March 2005 to September 2005.
- (f) SA now provides information on an income unit basis. This information is used in the calculation of these data items, therefore results for 2004-05 are not directly comparable with that from previous years.
- (g) Market rent values provided for the total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged for week of 30 June 2005 are the most recent from the Office of the Valuer General, but differ from those on Housing Tasmania property records. Market rent valuations will be updated from each property when review processes are complete. Calculation of the total rents charged for week of 30 June 2005 is premised on existing tenant contributions of public rental tenants rather than amounts that may be payable following any market rent update, therefore the level of rebate may be over estimated.
- (h) Rent charged as a proportion of market rent, adjusted for CRA includes households where deeming of couples has affected household type derivation.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.13

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

	NSW (c), (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA	SA (g), (h)	Tas	ACT (i)	NT	Aust
2001	1.6	1.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	1.4
2002	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.0
2003	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.7
2004	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.5
2005	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.7

(a) Footnotes relate to 2005 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(b) National totals include mixed composition households for Victoria and Queensland only. The national total when mixed composition households are excluded from Victoria and Queensland is 0.5 per cent.

(c) Not comparable to data from previous years as some households that were previously identified as group households are now identified as mixed composition households.

(d) Derivation of household type is based on the *relationship to household head* variable in the first instance. In cases where this does not yield a result, the derivation reverts to that based on *family type* variable.

(e) Victorian data for 2004-05 includes mixed composition households and therefore cannot be compared to 2003-04. When mixed composition households are excluded from 2004-05 the result is 0.1 per cent.

(f) Queensland data for 2004-05 includes mixed composition households and therefore cannot be compared to 2003-04. When mixed composition households are excluded from 2004-05 the result is 0.7 per cent.

(g) In late 2002, the implementation of a new computer system resulted in the loss of information regarding occupants in non-rebated households. This was corrected in 2004-05, therefore results from 2002-03 and 2003-04 are not comparable to other years' data.

(h) SA now provides information on an income unit basis. This information is used in the calculation of these data items, therefore results for 2004-05 are not directly comparable with that from previous years.

(i) ACT includes households where deeming of couples has affected household type deviation.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.14

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

<i>Overall satisfaction</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</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										
2000	no.	815	506	2 601	1 563	1 552	1 159	565	499	9 260
2001	no.	713	543	2 622	1 791	1 506	1 225	636	552	9 588
2003	no.	811	1 016	2 918	523	1 400	1 216	566	553	9 003
2005	no.	4 435	919	3 180	1 089	1 677	1 830	911	1 395	15 436
Very satisfied										
2000	%	25.0	21.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	26.0	18.0	23.0	25.0
2001	%	28.0	22.0	31.0	29.0	33.0	26.0	19.0	25.0	28.0
2003	%	23.8	20.6	31.4	26.7	28.3	26.2	18.2	24.0	25.2
2005	%	20.0	23.0	32.0	31.0	34.0	28.0	21.0	24.0	26.0
Satisfied										
2000	%	47.0	41.0	44.0	46.0	47.0	45.0	41.0	46.0	45.0
2001	%	38.0	43.0	45.0	41.0	43.0	44.0	43.0	44.0	41.0
2003	%	43.5	42.8	42.5	41.0	45.3	44.1	41.2	43.9	43.2
2005	%	45.0	42.0	46.0	44.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	47.0	45.0

(a) At April/May 2005.

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

(c) Footnotes relate to 2003 data. For footnotes relating to 2001 and 2000 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(d) The methodology for NSW changed in 2005, from a face-to-face methodology to a mail-out methodology. Results from previous years are therefore not comparable.

Source: TNS Social Research 2005, *2005 Housing National Social Housing Survey*. A report prepared for the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. October 2005. Canberra: TNSSR.

# Community housing

Table 16A.15

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

	Unit	NSW (d), (e), (f), (g)	Vic (h), (i), (j)	Qld (k), (l), (m), (n)	WA	SA (o)	Tas	ACT	NT
Total new households assisted									
2000-01	no.	2 499	8 907	2 480	na	793	35	229	na
2001-02	no.	2 447	9 216	2 154	5 622	869	94	264	na
2002-03	no.	2 519	11 046	1 993	1 264	869	59	168	na
2003-04	no.	1 875	833	1 528	943	743	60	126	na
2004-05	no.	1 829	1 097	1 820	3 003	742	43	259	na
Total new Indigenous households assisted									
2000-01	no.	229	na	360	na	17	-	6	na
2001-02	no.	175	na	327	2 536	13	na	15	na
2002-03	no.	204	na	353	501	26	4	6	na
2003-04	no.	185	-	222	475	31	1	7	na
2004-05	no.	135	34	343	2 166	28	1	13	na
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June									
1999-2000	\$'000	33 035	11 287	14 111	na	na	251	910	na
2000-01	\$'000	33 035	na	13 133	6 962	12 239	na	1 380	na
2001-02	\$'000	36 615	na	16 044	6 512	14 789	965	1 399	na
2002-03	\$'000	41 461	13 920	19 876	7 560	15 833	1 355	1 246	na
2003-04	\$'000	42 839	19 534	21 009	13 756	9 964	1 779	1 751	na
Total Indigenous households									
2000-01	no.	539	na	395	na	51	-	11	na
2001-02	no.	537	na	445	1 165	33	na	18	na
2002-03	no.	671	na	512	162	60	6	11	na
2003-04	no.	588	12	419	212	65	4	16	na
2004-05	no.	616	36	1 033	229	65	4	19	na

Table 16A.15

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

	Unit	NSW (d), (e), (f), (g)	Vic (h), (i), (j)	Qld (k), (l), (m), (n)	WA	SA (o)	Tas	ACT	NT
Total number of new applicants who have greatest need									
2000-01	no.	11 540	na	3 081	na	978	5	192	na
2001-02	no.	11 465	na	3 104	1 755	1 049	45	215	na
2002-03	no.	11 089	na	5 466	813	1 462	167	71	na
2003-04	no.	9 847	1 029	5 580	727	1 624	161	121	na
2004-05	no.	6 801	na	9 028	1 385	1 485	302	196	na
Total applicants on waiting list									
2000-01	no.	21 022	na	5 312	na	2 138	19	261	na
2001-02	no.	19 770	na	4 813	2 772	2 137	123	272	na
2002-03	no.	20 013	na	8 300	1 761	2 636	241	374	na
2003-04	no.	17 160	1 859	7 793	1 381	3 008	246	272	na
2004-05	no.	16 547	2 569	11 647	3 327	2 592	391	311	na
Total tenatable dwellings									
2000-01	no.	8 855	8 585	3 986	3 468	3 419	104	401	130
2001-02	no.	9 134	7 463	3 916	3 640	3 827	227	420	122
2002-03	no.	10 004	na	5 065	3 358	3 987	231	423	95
2003-04	no.	9 437	3 619	5 078	3 511	4 172	402	408	97
2004-05	no.	10 119	4 934	5 154	2 956	4 036	366	568	115
Total untenatable dwellings									
2000-01	no.	27	357	38	na	33	-	2	-
2001-02	no.	46	247	51	-	7	-	14	-
2002-03	no.	83	na	47	50	32	1	1	-
2003-04	no.	32	33	115	8	44	-	1	-
2004-05	no.	66	100	132	68	31	2	1	-



Table 16A.15

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

	Unit	NSW (d), (e), (f), (g)	Vic (h), (i), (j)	Qld (k), (l), (m), (n)	WA	SA (o)	Tas	ACT	NT
Total dwellings									
2000-01	no.	8 882	8 942	4 024	na	3 452	104	403	130
2001-02	no.	9 180	7 710	3 967	2 099	3 439	227	434	122
2002-03	no.	10 087	8 208	5 122	1 654	3 545	232	424	95
2003-04	no.	9 469	3 652	5 193	3 519	4 012	402	409	97
2004-05	no.	10 185	5 034	5 286	3 567	4 077	446	569	115
Total occupied dwellings									
2000-01	no.	8 693	8 458	3 855	na	3 270	94	380	130
2001-02	no.	9 012	7 370	3 760	2 041	3 294	227	411	122
2002-03	no.	9 867	7 902	4 925	1 661	3 389	228	413	95
2003-04	no.	9 339	3 582	4 933	3 511	3 828	401	392	97
2004-05	no.	9 997	4 755	5 059	3 494	3 876	441	511	115
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June									
1999-2000	\$'000	704	na	307	na	205	2	20	na
2000-01	\$'000	754	na	392	na	273	17	31	na
2001-02	\$'000	835	na	227	194	283	22	33	na
2002-03	\$'000	853	449	309	826	330	30	29	na
2003-04	\$'000	1 146	211	487	316	297	29	31	7
Total dwellings in major cities									
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	4 150	4 875	1 869	2 080	3 477	-	424	-
2003-04	no.	4 373	1 577	1 891	2 002	3 639	-	409	-
2004-05	no.	8 075	3 650	1 938	2 226	3 568	-	569	-

Table 16A.15

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

	Unit	NSW (d), (e), (f), (g)	Vic (h), (i), (j)	Qld (k), (l), (m), (n)	WA	SA (o)	Tas	ACT	NT
Total dwellings in inner regional areas									
	2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	2002-03	no.	1 509	1 294	330	342	165	-	-
	2003-04	no.	790	1 308	410	357	251	-	-
	2004-05	no.	943	1 338	416	304	285	-	-
Total dwellings in outer regional areas									
	2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	2002-03	no.	313	1 385	655	156	67	-	59
	2003-04	no.	143	1 402	600	176	148	-	60
	2004-05	no.	183	1 418	381	154	180	-	64
Total dwellings in remote areas									
	2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	2002-03	no.	16	230	264	40	-	-	28
	2003-04	no.	14	230	362	40	3	-	31
	2004-05	no.	9	228	184	50	9	-	48
Total dwellings in very remote areas									
	2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	2002-03	no.	2	344	29	4	-	-	8
	2003-04	no.	2	362	145	4	-	-	6
	2004-05	no.	8	363	69	-	-	-	3

Table 16A.15

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

	Unit	NSW (d), (e), (f), (g)	Vic (h), (i), (j)	Qld (k), (l), (m), (n)	WA	SA (o)	Tas	ACT	NT
Total community housing providers									
2000-01	no.	175	333	332	239	135	73	10	32
2001-02	no.	192	234	346	239	134	46	20	22
2002-03	no.	190	234	345	255	126	48	9	22
2003-04	no.	192	150	346	247	116	23	10	34
2004-05	no.	208	174	321	208	121	46	10	30

(a) Footnotes relate to 2004-05 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 see previous editions of the Report on Government Services. All figures in this table are based on the unweighted survey results, except the number of providers. For the response rates see table 16A.84.

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

(c) Data within a jurisdiction may not be comparable to previous years' due to variation in response rates and the community housing organisations who respond to the survey. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions due to the considerable variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and tenant data may vary considerably due to the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

(d) May include households previously housed by another community housing provider.

(e) In the Community Housing Data Collection, a homeless household refers to people with 'no housing' or who are residing in temporary or emergency accommodation. It includes applicants living in accommodation provided by a SAAP agency or some other form of emergency accommodation; or were totally without permanent shelter; or lived in shelter that was unlawful; or stayed temporarily with friends or relatives in the short-term.

(f) Disability' is defined in the NSW community housing data collection as follows:- Includes anything which restricts the person's everyday activities or otherwise limits their ability to function within the range considered normal for a human being. Disability includes; intellectual, physical, sensory, psychiatric.

(g) The number of properties classified by ASGC in community housing providers is more than the total number of properties reported elsewhere in this CSHA Data Collection. Properties reported elsewhere are under-counted due to non-response to the Data Collection.

(h) The total households do not include the Common Equity Rental Cooperative (CERC) program (32 per cent of long term community tenancies in Victoria) due to data collection issues associated with the new survey methodology.

(i) Indigenous households generally access long term accommodation through the General Rental program of housing managed by the Aboriginal Housing Board of Victoria.

(j) For the total dwellings in outer regional areas some providers have also included service charges and board in rent. It is state authority policy not to charge greater than 25 per cent of household income in rent for community managed programs. Most households will have at least 75 per cent income left after rent.

Table 16A.15

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

	Unit	NSW (d)	(e), (f), (g)	Vic (h), (i), (j)	Qld (k), (l), (m), (n)	WA	SA (o)	Tas	ACT	NT	
(k)	Total applicants on waiting list, changes to the structure of the survey question resulted in the identification of a higher number of Indigenous and greatest need households. Therefore, results can not be compared with previous years.										
(l)	For the total dwellings in major cities, Queensland Community Housing tenants who are eligible for rent assistance, the rent they are charged under the Community Housing Rent Policy is generally 25 per cent of assessable income, plus the rent assistance for which they are eligible. The rent payable captures the rent assistance. For a tenant who is not eligible for rent assistance, the rent payable is 25 per cent of assessable income. (In fact the rent is slightly less than 25 per cent of assessable income for some tenants, because tenants are charged 13.9 per cent of Family Tax Benefit Allowance and young occupants under the age of 25 years are charged 10 per cent of their assessable income up to a ceiling of \$24 (under 19 years) and \$48 (19 – 24 years)).										
(m)	For the total dwellings in inner and outer regional areas data is not is not comparable to 2003-04 due to inconsistencies identified with the 2003-04 results.										
(n)	For the total community housing providers data is extracted from the unit record file of 5,286 dwellings provided to the AIHW. Through the 2004-05 Trial Collection of Unit Record Data it has been identified that that the dwelling count is undercounted due to tenancy units not being counted separately in some cases.										
(o)	Defined as Category 1 applicants.										
	<b>na</b> Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.										

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, CSHA National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing, Canberra.

Table 16A.16

**Community housing****Table 16A.16 The number of low income households, as a proportion of all households (per cent) (a), (b)**

	NSW (c), (d)	Vic (e)	Qld	WA (f)	SA	Tas (g)	ACT (h)	NT	Aust
2001	96.8	na	94.0	na	na	83.0	95.1	na	95.8
2002	97.6	100.0	97.4	94.6	95.6	91.2	97.4	na	97.6
2003	96.6	100.0	95.7	37.4	89.8	53.3	92.4	na	88.2
2004	96.6	99.5	93.3	95.7	94.0	72.2	95.6	na	95.6
2005	88.9	98.5	98.2	87.5	91.6	93.5	97.5	na	91.8

- (a) Data for 2004-05 is not comparable to previous years' due to changes in the definition of a low income household as well as variation in response rates and the community housing organisations who respond to the survey. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions due to the considerable variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and tenant data may vary considerably due to the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.
- (b) Data for Victoria is not comparable to previous years' due to changes in the survey methodology. For details of the variation, see the General note for Victoria. Data for Western Australia and Tasmania for 2004-05 are based on different methodology from that used for other data reported and also differs to the methodology used in previous years' data. A direct comparison of 2004-05 with previous years for Western Australia and Tasmania may not be made and data should be interpreted with caution. For details of the variation, see the footnotes for Western Australia and Tasmania below.
- (c) The data underestimates the number of low income households, as the Data Collection data can only identify households where the main source of assessable income is either 1) a government pension or allowance; or 2) child support of maintenance; or 3) No income.
- (d) Number of households where the main source of assessable income is known. The figure does not refer to household composition.
- (e) The total number of low income and all households for which income and household composition details are known at 30 June 2005 does not include the Common Equity Rental Cooperative (CERC) program (32 per cent of long term community tenancies in Victoria) due to data collection issues associated with the new survey methodology.
- (f) Due to inconsistencies in survey data the total number of households has been used as the default value for this item.
- (g) Due to inconsistencies in survey data the total number of households has been used as the default value for this item.
- (h) Low income households excludes households which contained multiple families, groups of unrelated adults or for which the household composition was unknown as the relationships between household members could not be determined. Households for which income details and/or age of children were unknown were also excluded.

**na** Not available.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, CSHA *National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.17

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

	NSW (c), (d), (e)	Vic (f)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (g)	ACT (h)	NT	Aust
2000-01	62.6	na	72.5	na	43.8	np	66.7	na	63.2
2001-02	66.8	na	64.1	72.8	70.3	39.4	27.5	na	68.4
2002-03	63.6	na	60.4	72.3	52.4	67.9	72.4	na	63.3
2003-04	72.2	87.1	50.5	62.1	60.3	12.5	89.1	na	65.0
2004-05	74.0	80.0	63.7	85.2	54.8	16.3	50.8	na	69.9

- (a) Data within a jurisdiction may not be comparable to previous years' due to variation in response rates and the community housing organisations who respond to the survey. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions due to the considerable variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and tenant data may vary considerably due to the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.
- (b) Data for Victoria is not comparable to previous years' due to changes in the survey methodology. For details of the variation, see the General note for Victoria. NSW data definitions differ from national definitions and are based on different methodology from the other data reported. As such, data should be interpreted with caution. Data for Tasmania for 2004-05 are based on different methodology from that used for other data reported and also differs to the methodology used in previous years. A direct comparison of 2004-05 with previous years for Tasmania may not be made and data should be interpreted with caution. For details of the variation, see the Tasmania footnote below.
- (c) The total number of new households with special needs for year ending 30 June 2005 may include households previously housed by another community housing provider.
- (d) Household types reported with special needs include 1) Indigenous households, 2) Non-English speaking households, 3) Disability households, 4) Households with support needs, 5) Older person households (principal resident over 75), 6) Young person households (principal resident less than 24 years old), 7) Newly arrived migrants, refugees or asylum seekers, and 8) Other special needs.
- (e) Disability is defined in the NSW Community Housing Data Collection as follows:- Includes anything which restricts the person's everyday activities or otherwise limits their ability to function within the range considered normal for a human being. Disability includes; intellectual, physical, sensory, psychiatric.
- (f) Special needs households do not include the Common Equity Rental Cooperative (CERC) program (32 per cent of long term community tenancies in Victoria) due to data collection issues associated with the new survey methodology.
- (g) Due to inconsistencies in survey data the total number of new households has been used as the default value for this item.
- (h) Total number of households for which special needs details are known has increased from 92 to 238 – this has resulted in a decrease in the special needs indicator (from 89.1 per cent to 50.8 per cent).

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

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, CSHA *National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.18

**Community housing****Table 16A.18 Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b), (c)	<i>Vic</i> (d), (e), (f)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (g)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2000-01	81.5	82.4	77.7	na	65.8	54.3	96.1	na	80.8
2001-02	78.5	83.7	85.0	93.5	69.6	28.7	74.2	na	85.1
2002-03	82.4	86.9	86.1	81.6	73.5	83.1	24.4	na	84.6
2003-04	82.0	39.1	63.1	75.3	81.8	18.3	99.2	na	70.1
2004-05	73.9	na	77.6	84.8	65.4	65.1	95.8	na	78.9

- (a) Data within a jurisdiction may not be comparable to previous years' due to variation in response rates and the community housing organisations who respond to the survey. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions due to the considerable variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and tenant data may vary considerably due to the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector. For example, the diverse nature of waiting list and allocation processes in the sector may result in organisations allocating tenants using factors other than priority. Community housing organisations may need to house a mix of tenants (e.g. market rent payers, those who can participate) to remain viable; or may need to obtain the right mix of tenants in a share house (e.g. the current tenant may choose the person whom they will be sharing with).
- (b) May include households previously housed by another community housing provider. Includes needy households who were imminently homeless or living in crisis accommodation.
- (c) Includes needy households who were imminently homeless or living in crisis accommodation.
- (d) Priority Access to those in Greatest Need is not reported for Victoria for 2004-05 due to data collection issues associated with the new survey methodology.
- (e) Does not include the Common Equity Rental Cooperative (CERC) program (32 per cent of long term community tenancies in Victoria) due to data collection issues associated with the new survey methodology.
- (f) National average excludes Victoria (total number of new households for year ending 30 June 2005) as they were not able to provide a complete data set for the priority access to those in greatest need.
- (g) The total number of new greatest need allocations for year ending 30 June 2005 is defined as Category 1 applicants.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, CSHA National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing, Canberra.

Table 16A.19

**Community housing****Table 16A.19 Direct cost per unit (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d), (e)	Vic (f), (g), (h), (i)	Q/ld (j), (k), (l)	WA (m), (n)	SA (o)	Tas (p)	ACT (q), (r), (s)	NT	Aust
2003-04	9 224	5 167	4 291	7 861	3 751	7 712	na	na	6 529

(a) Data for the 2003-04 financial year are reported to provide additional time to collate financial data. Therefore it relates to a different number of providers and tenant households.

(b) Data within a jurisdiction may not be comparable to previous years' due to variation in response rates and the community housing organisations who respond to the survey. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions due to the considerable variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and tenant data may vary considerably due to the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector. For example, variation in the costs that are included may result due to the difficulty some community housing providers have in separating CSHA from non-CSHA costs and/or in separating the cost of support provision from other costs.

(c) Data for Victoria is not comparable to previous years' due to changes in the survey methodology. For details of the variation, see the General note for Victoria. Data for WA are based on different methodology from that used in previous years' data. A direct comparison of 2004-05 with previous years for WA may not be made. For details of the variation, see the footnote for Western Australia below.

(d) Includes payments of market rents to private landlords for leasehold properties. The increase in provider direct cost is attributable to 1) The full year effect of an additional 338 leasehold properties in 2002-03 has eventuated in 2003-04, which accounts for \$4.3 million. 2) Increase in recurrent leasing payment (excluding increased leasing payments from additional properties) that accounts for \$2.3 million; and 3) Increase in other operating costs including salaries, maintenance costs, capital rates and insurance costs etc.

(e) Number of properties in programs for which detailed provider costs are available.

(f) Incomplete information from some agencies as they consolidate operating and administrative expenses for both government and non government programs in audited financial statements.

(g) Provider Direct Costs (\$13 816 947) sourced from survey data represented 3607 dwellings at 30 June 2004. These costs have been weighted up to reflect the same number of dwellings as reported against the total number of tenancy (rental) units at 30 June 2004.

(h) Direct costs of Administrator in Victoria are derived from administrative data and include maintenance, rates, grants, services and charges and tenant utilities and other operating expenses.

(i) Derived from internal administrative systems data. Some agencies reported on number of dwellings but not count of tenancy units.

(j) Provider Direct Costs (\$19 422 000) sourced from survey data represented 4680 dwellings at 30 June 2004. These costs have been weighted up to reflect the same dwelling numbers as reported against the total number of tenancy (rental) units at 30 June 2004.



Table 16A.19

**Community housing**

**Table 16A.19 Direct cost per unit (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d), (e)	Vic (f), (g), (h), (i)	Q/ld (j), (k), (l)	WA (m), (n)	SA (o)	Tas (p)	ACT (q), (r), (s)	NT	Aust
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(k) Caution should be taken when comparing administrator Cost of providing assistance (excluding capital) per dwelling with provider Cost of providing assistance (excluding capital) per dwelling, as administrator Cost of providing assistance (excluding capital) per dwelling is based on administrative data (i.e. based on costs of administering the Community Housing programs) whereas the provider cost of providing assistance (excluding capital) per dwelling is based on survey data (i.e. costs organisations have incurred in providing assistance, and is only representative of those organisations that have responded to the survey).

(l) Total based on 2003-04 administrative data to ensure that all dwelling data is consistently reported as administrative data. Survey data for 2003-04 is 4680.

(m) The reported result for this indicator is based on survey responses from organisations which provided data on both provider direct costs and total number of tenancy (rental) units at 30 June 2004. For some organisations, provider costs may include other non-housing costs.

(n) Administrative Direct Costs (\$805 953) sourced from administrative data represented 4006 dwellings. These costs have been weighted down to reflect the same dwelling numbers as reported against the total number of tenancy (rental) units at 30 June 2004.

(o) Includes \$263 000 in grant funding to the Community Housing Council of SA and \$14 000 to the National Community Housing Forum (peak bodies).

(p) Provider Direct Costs (\$1 577 300) sourced from survey data represented 402 dwellings at 30 June 2004. These costs have been weighted up to reflect the same dwelling numbers as reported against the total number of tenancy (rental) units at 30 June 2004.

(q) Not reported for the ACT for 2004-05 due to incomplete data and data quality problems for reported costs.

(r) It is not possible to report administrator costs as community housing was not separately identified in accounts.

(s) National average excludes the ACT and NT (total number of tenancy (rental) units at 30 June 2004) as they were not able to provide a complete data set for the average cost of providing assistance (excluding capital) per dwelling.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW 2005, CSHA National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing, Canberra.

Table 16A.20

**Community housing****Table 16A.20 Community housing occupancy rates at 30 June (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b), (c), (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2001	97.9	94.6	95.8	na	94.7	90.4	94.3	100.0	95.9
2002	98.2	95.6	94.8	97.2	95.8	100.0	94.7	100.0	96.5
2003	97.8	96.3	96.1	100.4	95.6	98.3	97.4	100.0	97.0
2004	98.6	98.1	95.0	99.8	95.4	99.8	95.8	100.0	97.5
2005	98.2	94.5	95.7	98.0	95.1	98.9	89.8	100.0	96.5

- (a) Data within a jurisdiction may not be comparable to previous years' due to variation in response rates and the community housing organisations who respond to the survey. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions due to the considerable variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and tenant data may vary considerably due to the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.
- (b) Data for Victoria is not comparable to previous years' due to changes in the survey methodology. For details of the variation, see the footnote for Victoria below and the general note for Victoria.
- (c) Due to changes in survey response rates and methodology, results for 2004-05 are not comparable with results in earlier years. Vacancy rates in some community housing programs such as Group Housing for people with disabilities may be affected by the program model which provides multiple tenancy arrangements in the same dwelling. In these cases the agency is required to match disabled clients in shared accommodation, which can increase the number of vacancy units at a point in time and turnaround times.
- (d) Includes some accommodation for disabled which has been allocated for a carer or equipment aids for disabled.
- (e) Based on administrative data apportioned according to the percentage of occupied dwellings indicated in the survey data (4769 out of 4981). This approach was taken to ensure consistency with reporting all dwelling information from administrative data.
- (f) For the total community housing providers data is extracted from the unit record file of 5286 dwellings provided to the AIHW. Through the 2004-05 Trial Collection of Unit Record Data it has been identified that that the dwelling count is undercounted due to tenancy units not being counted separately in some cases. The total number of tenancy (rental) units at 30 June 2005 is reported from administrative data. The total number of tenancy (rental) units at 30 June 2005 from survey data is 4981.
- (g) It is assumed that all dwellings are occupied due to many organisations turning away people seeking accommodation.

**na** Not available.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, CSHA *National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.21

**Community housing****Table 16A.21 Average turnaround times (days) (a), (b)**

	NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (e)	NT	Aust
2000-01	18	na	19	na	na	55	27	na	19
2001-02	17	na	19	5	na	11	15	na	13
2002-03	20	na	20	28	27	26	13	na	21
2003-04	22	20	17	6	21	20	31	na	17
2004-05	18	na	25	21	22	28	31	na	21

- (a) Data within a jurisdiction may not be comparable to previous years' due to variation in response rates and the community housing organisations who respond to the survey. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions due to the considerable variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and tenant data may vary considerably due to the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector. For example, variation in tenancy management procedures across the sector may result in the count of days vacant commencing from the date the keys are handed in, a nominated day of the week (e.g. Sunday), the date abandonment is discovered etc. The need to obtain the right mix of tenants can also inflate vacancy days (e.g. a tenancy (rental) unit may be vacant in a share house/complex/community until an appropriate tenant is chosen).
- (b) Not reported for Victoria for 2004-05 due to data collection issues associated with the new survey methodology. NSW data definitions differ from national definitions and are based on different methodology from the other data reported. As such, data should be interpreted with caution. For details of the variation, see the NSW footnote below. Data for the ACT are based on a different methodology from the other data reported and as such data should be interpreted with caution. For details of the variation, see the ACT footnote below.
- (c) Providers reported on the number of dwellings occupied at 30 June 2005 which were vacant at any time during the year. If a property was vacant more than once, they reported a single consolidated 'episode' comprising the property and the total number of days vacant for all episodes. They did not separately count multiple episodes for each property. The 'average time taken for occupancy of vacant stock' calculated using this data is therefore overstated.
- (d) Not reported for Victoria for 2004-05 due to data collection issues associated with the new survey methodology.
- (e) The calculation of average time taken for occupancy of vacant stock excludes boarding houses and other dwellings containing multiple tenancies. Vacancies that commenced prior to 1 July 2004 are also excluded as the vacancy start date for these vacancies were not collected in the survey.

**na** Not available.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, CSHA *National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.22

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

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d), (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1999-2000	92.5	98.5	97.5	na	na	99.0	96.7	na	94.9
2000-01	92.5	na	98.6	99.2	97.8	na	97.6	na	95.5
2001-02	98.5	na	92.6	97.5	97.9	98.7	98.9	na	97.1
2002-03	98.8	98.6	83.8	100.5	97.3	98.9	99.7	na	95.7
2003-04	99.4	96.1	98.6	98.0	97.8	101.2	92.6	na	98.3

- (a) Data for the 2003-04 financial year are reported to provide additional time to collate financial data. Therefore it relates to a different number of providers and tenant households.
- (b) Data within a jurisdiction may not be comparable to previous years' due to variation in response rates and the community housing organisations who respond to the survey. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions due to the considerable variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and tenant data may vary considerably due to the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.
- (c) Rent charged and collected for 2003-04 comes from the previous year's Data Collection, ie 2003-04, not the current 2004-05 Collection. Therefore it relates to a different number of providers and tenant households.
- (d) Data for Victoria is not comparable to previous years' due to changes in the survey methodology. For details of the variation, see the General note for Victoria.
- (e) Due to changes in survey response rates and methodology, results for 2004-05 are not comparable with results in earlier years.
- (f) The reported result for this indicator is based on survey responses from organisations which provided data on both total rent charged and total rent collected for the year ending 30 June 2004.

**na** Not available.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, CSHA *National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.23

**Community housing**  
**Table 16A.23 Proportion of tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2005 (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (d)
Sample size	no.	562	438	488	570	571	175	126	na	2 935
Shops and banking	%	91.0	91.0	90.0	88.0	93.0	93.0	98.0	na	91.0
Public transport	%	92.0	91.0	86.0	86.0	92.0	90.0	98.0	na	90.0
Parks and recreational facilities	%	92.0	92.0	92.0	89.0	93.0	95.0	92.0	na	92.0
Emergency services, medical services, hospitals	%	90.0	89.0	89.0	87.0	92.0	92.0	93.0	na	92.0
Child care facilities	%	87.0	89.0	84.0	91.0	88.0	75.0	92.0	na	87.0
Education/training facilities	%	86.0	90.0	86.0	76.0	88.0	82.0	94.0	na	86.0
Employment/place of work	%	88.0	84.0	82.0	89.0	85.0	92.0	82.0	na	86.0
Community and support services	%	88.0	90.0	88.0	87.0	93.0	97.0	94.0	na	89.0
Family and friends	%	88.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	90.0	81.0	na	86.0
Safety/security of neighbourhood	%	86.0	87.0	85.0	86.0	82.0	82.0	75.0	na	85.0
Average	%	89.0	89.0	87.0	87.0	89.0	90.0	90.0	na	88.0

(a) At April/May.

(b) 2005 data are not comparable with 2003 and earlier survey data due to significant changes in survey methodology including question changes and changes to the way performance indicators are derived.

(c) Care needs to be taken in interpreting small differences in the results that are affected by various sampling issues.

(d) May not represent national total due to data not being available from all jurisdictions.

na Not available.

Source: TNS Social Research 2005, 2005 Housing National Social Housing Survey. A report prepared for the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. October 2005. Canberra: TNSSR.

Table 16A.24

**Community housing****Table 16A.24 Proportion of tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (d)
Sample size	no.	562	438	488	570	571	175	126	na	2 935
Size of dwelling	%	86.0	87.0	88.0	84.0	87.0	86.0	77.0	na	86.0
Modifications for special needs	%	85.0	86.0	89.0	87.0	83.0	86.0	72.0	na	85.0
Ease of access and entry	%	90.0	93.0	95.0	94.0	92.0	95.0	90.0	na	92.0
Car parking	%	86.0	80.0	86.0	81.0	86.0	91.0	79.0	na	84.0
Yard space and fencing	%	83.0	81.0	83.0	87.0	79.0	83.0	71.0	na	83.0
Privacy of home	%	85.0	88.0	84.0	90.0	86.0	87.0	73.0	na	86.0
Safety/security of home	%	82.0	84.0	85.0	88.0	77.0	87.0	68.0	na	82.0
Average	%	85.0	85.0	87.0	88.0	84.0	88.0	76.0	na	86.0

(a) At April/May.

(b) 2005 data are not comparable with 2003 and earlier survey data due to significant changes in survey methodology including question changes and changes to the way performance indicators are derived.

(c) Care needs to be taken in interpreting small differences in the results that are affected by various sampling issues.

(d) May not represent national total due to data not being available from all jurisdictions.

na Not available.

Source: TNS Social Research 2005, 2005 Housing National Social Housing Survey. A report prepared for the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. October 2005. Canberra: TNSSR.

Table 16A.25

**Community housing****Table 16A.25 Proportion of income left after paying rent (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic (d), (e)	Qld (f), (g)	WA (h)	SA (i), (j)	Tas (k)	ACT (l), (m)	NT (n)	Aust
2000-01	75.8	na	na	na	76.6	np	73.8	na	75.9
2001-02	74.2	na	60.6	na	75.3	77.7	75.8	na	71.9
2002-03	76.5	na	68.5	62.2	72.9	60.6	77.4	na	73.6
2003-04	78.4	na	68.5	np	73.1	64.7	76.0	na	75.6
2004-05	77.5	72.5	72.1	70.8	75.2	53.2	75.7	na	75.0

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Data within a jurisdiction may not be comparable to previous years' due to variation in response rates and the community housing organisations who respond to the survey. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions due to the considerable variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and tenant data may vary considerably due to the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

(c) Data for Victoria is not comparable to previous years' due to changes in the survey methodology. For details of the variation, see the General note for Victoria. Data for Tasmania for 2004-05 are based on different methodology from that used in previous years' data and a direct comparison of 2004-05 with previous years for Tasmania may not be made. For Tasmania, the reported result for this indicator is based on survey responses from organisations which provided data on both total rents charged for the week ending 30 June 2005 and total household assessable income for that week. There are significant data quality issues which have impacted on this indicator and results should be interpreted with caution.

(d) Funding arrangements for some community managed programs do not allow full transparency of rental information. Some rent includes share of cost for utilities and board.

(e) Does not include the Common Equity Rental Cooperative (CERC) program (32 per cent of long term community tenancies in Victoria) due to data collection issues associated with the new survey methodology.

(f) The total rents charged for week of 30 June 2005 includes CRA as listed in the Community Housing Rent Policy.

(g) The total household assessable income for week of 30 June 2005 does not include CRA as listed in the Community Housing Rent Policy.

(h) The reported result for the proportion of household income left after paying rent indicator is based on survey responses from organisations which provided data on both total rents charged for the week ending 30 June 2005 and total household assessable income for that week.

(i) The total rents charged for week of 30 June 2005 does not include 25 households for which rent details are not known.

Table 16A.25

**Community housing**

**Table 16A.25 Proportion of income left after paying rent (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic (d), (e)	Qld (f), (g)	WA (h)	SA (i), (j)	Tas (k)	ACT (l), (m)	NT (n)	Aust
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(j) The total household assessable income for week of 30 June 2005 does not include 432 households for which income details are not known.

(k) The reported result for this indicator is based on survey responses from organisations which provided data on both total rents charged for the week ending 30 June 2005 and total household assessable income for that week. There are significant data quality issues which have impacted on this indicator and results should be interpreted with caution.

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

(m) The reported result for this indicator is based on survey responses from organisations which provided data on both total rents charged for the week ending 30 June 2005 and total household assessable income for that week. Rent charged in boarding houses may include utilities costs.

(n) National average excludes NT (total rents charged for week of 30 June 2005) as they were not able to provide a complete data set for affordability.  
**na** Not available. **np** Not applicable.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, CSHA *National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing*, Canberra.



Table 16A.26

**Community housing****Table 16A.26 Proportion of households with overcrowding at 30 June (per cent)  
(a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2000-01	1.7	na	2.1	na	0.3	1.6	2.1	na	1.5
2001-02	1.7	na	2.3	0.1	0.2	2.3	3.0	na	1.3
2002-03	1.2	na	2.0	0.6	0.3	1.3	–	na	1.1
2003-04	0.6	0.3	2.1	na	1.4	1.5	–	na	1.0
2004-05	0.8	0.0	2.6	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.0	na	1.5

- (a) Data within a jurisdiction may not be comparable to previous years' due to variation in response rates and the community housing organisations who respond to the survey. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions due to the considerable variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and tenant data may vary considerably due to the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.
- (b) Data for Victoria is not comparable to previous years' due to changes in the survey methodology. For details of the variation, see the General note for Victoria. Data for Queensland for 2004-05 are based on different methodology from that used for previous years' data and a direct comparison of 2004-05 with previous years' for Queensland cannot be made. For details of the variation, see the Queensland footnote below.
- (c) Does not include the Common Equity Rental Cooperative (CERC) program (32 per cent long term community tenancies in Victoria) due to data collection issues associated with the new survey methodology.
- (d) Changes to the structure of the survey question resulted in an increase in the number of households being identified as overcrowded.
- (e) Excludes households which contained multiple families, groups of unrelated adults or for which the household composition was unknown as the relationships between household members could not be determined.

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

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, CSHA *National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.27

**Community housing****Table 16A.27 Tenant satisfaction (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<i>Overall satisfaction</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Sample size										
2000	no.	395	250	255	315	357	172	na	na	1 792
2001	no.	403	270	346	311	352	116	118	..	1 916
2002	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2005	no.	562	438	488	570	571	175	126	na	2 935
Very satisfied										
2000	%	47.0	35.0	44.0	42.0	33.0	56.0	na	na	42.0
2001	%	41.0	38.0	46.0	38.0	35.0	46.0	41.0	..	40.0
2002	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2005	%	48.0	46.0	46.0	46.0	40.0	55.0	30.0	na	46.0
Satisfied										
2000	%	35.0	43.0	35.0	41.0	41.0	32.0	na	na	38.0
2001	%	37.0	37.0	36.0	38.0	40.0	29.0	44.0	..	37.0
2002	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2005	%	38.0	40.0	39.0	42.0	41.0	39.0	46.0	na	40.0

(a) At April/May.

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

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

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

(e) May not represent national total due to data not being available from all jurisdictions. Not available for NT as it chose not to participate in the survey due to its small community housing tenant population.

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

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

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

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

State owned and managed  
Indigenous housing

Table 16A.28

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.28 Descriptive data (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e), (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total households paying less than market rent at 30 June							
2000-01	no. 3 465	1 006	2 039	2 468	1 405	360	10 743
2001-02	no. 3 402	1 200	2 620	2 530	1 621	393	11 766
2002-03	no. 3 423	1 041	2 239	1 933	1 337	281	10 254
2003-04	no. 3 462	1 083	2 006	1 923	1 400	283	10 157
2004-05	no. 3 401	1 084	1 889	1 850	1 592	264	10 080
Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June							
2000-01	no. 540	164	354	466	279	82	1 885
2001-02	no. 471	183	332	464	212	97	1 759
2002-03	no. 440	169	312	428	225	83	1 657
2003-04	no. 460	160	299	409	277	62	1 667
2004-05	no. 390	153	279	374	247	54	1 497
Households relocating from one State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwelling to another, for year ending 30 June							
2000-01	no. 173	96	151	129	96	32	677
2001-02	no. 174	76	139	160	88	23	660
2002-03	no. 136	92	121	141	106	15	611
2003-04	no. 138	92	119	155	90	15	609
2004-05	no. 125	75	81	147	102	16	546
Households allocated State owned and managed Indigenous housing, for year ending 30 June							
2000-01	no. 540	159	354	457	231	82	1 741
2001-02	no. 463	183	330	464	212	97	1 322
2002-03	no. 438	169	312	428	225	61	1 633
2003-04	no. 460	160	299	409	277	62	1 667
2004-05	no. 385	153	279	374	247	54	1 492

Table 16A.28

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.28 Descriptive data (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e), (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Total rent charged, for year ending 30 June								
2000-01	\$'000	14 400	4 202	11 080	9 047	8 126	1 060	47 915
2001-02	\$'000	14 404	4 629	11 320	9 280	8 126	1 081	48 839
2002-03	\$'000	16 479	5 119	11 990	9 476	7 608	1 163	51 835
2003-04	\$'000	18 170	5 691	12 191	9 669	7 991	1 263	54 974
2004-05	\$'000	19 187	5 945	13 364	9 879	8 415	1 305	58 095
At 30 June								
Total 'greatest need' applicants on waiting list								
2000-01	no.	100	86	5	40	122	na	353
2001-02	no.	90	119	na	73	99	na	381
2002-03	no.	80	155	5	105	151	-	496
2003-04	no.	58	163	6	61	191	na	479
2004-05	no.	39	196	12	59	269	-	575
Total applicants on waiting list								
2000-01	no.	3 020	841	2 194	1 307	1 472	92	8 926
2001-02	no.	2 933	1 032	2 436	1 634	1 603	98	9 736
2002-03	no.	2 749	1 025	3 347	1 626	1 675	81	10 503
2003-04	no.	2 589	1 189	3 306	1 632	1 748	196	10 660
2004-05	no.	2 086	1 271	3 977	1 732	1 937	171	11 174

Table 16A.28

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.28 Descriptive data (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e), (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Total tenable dwellings</b>							
2000-01	3 844	1 048	2 649	2 441	1 795	308	12 085
2001-02	3 934	1 119	2 669	2 440	1 798	323	12 283
2002-03	3 967	1 182	2 692	2 275	1 810	327	12 253
2003-04	4 068	1 225	2 740	2 249	1 834	337	12 453
2004-05	4 111	1 240	2 771	2 223	1 861	347	12 553
<b>Total untenable dwellings</b>							
2000-01	27	41	106	59	13	12	258
2001-02	23	37	91	70	68	7	296
2002-03	19	41	111	70	62	7	310
2003-04	20	35	71	76	66	4	272
2004-05	37	37	95	92	42	4	307
<b>Total dwellings</b>							
2000-01	3 871	1 089	2 755	2 500	1 808	320	12 343
2001-02	3 957	1 156	2 760	2 510	1 866	330	12 579
2002-03	3 986	1 223	2 803	2 345	1 872	334	12 563
2003-04	4 088	1 260	2 811	2 325	1 900	341	12 725
2004-05	4 148	1 277	2 866	2 315	1 903	351	12 860
<b>Total occupied dwellings</b>							
2000-01	3 794	1 039	2 591	2 399	1 705	298	11 826
2001-02	3 873	1 117	2 610	2 389	1 701	306	11 996
2002-03	3 890	1 175	2 641	2 214	1 719	320	11 959
2003-04	4 007	1 219	2 720	2 187	1 751	335	12 219
2004-05	4 039	1 223	2 754	2 180	1 747	343	12 286

Table 16A.28

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.28 Descriptive data (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e), (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June							
2000-01	295	86	225	152	114	19	890
2001-02	222	96	211	147	101	19	796
2002-03	254	107	229	167	135	21	914
2003-04	230	90	232	170	138	25	887
2004-05	242	90	264	173	151	26	946
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged in week ending 30 June							
2000-01	597	163	375	295	174	32	1 636
2001-02	443	185	367	279	176	31	1 481
2002-03	516	204	383	316	227	34	1 681
2003-04	484	181	353	318	237	40	1 613
2004-05	488	183	418	317	274	54	1 733
Total dwellings in major cities, at 30 June							
2000-01	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	1 638	453	352	682	1 136	-	4 260
2003-04	1 668	475	362	676	1 151	-	4 332
2004-05	1 683	489	363	667	1 148	-	4 349

Table 16A.28

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.28 Descriptive data (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e), (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total dwellings in inner regional areas, at 30 June							
2000-01	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	1 273	464	389	179	148	276	2 729
2003-04	1 307	466	394	181	150	282	2 780
2004-05	1 316	472	411	180	149	289	2 818
Total dwellings in outer regional areas, at 30 June							
2000-01	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	780	301	1 282	528	345	58	3 294
2003-04	811	314	1 281	522	337	59	3 324
2004-05	847	311	1 295	510	343	62	3 368
Total dwellings in remote areas, at 30 June							
2000-01	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	230	5	301	476	111	-	1 122
2003-04	229	5	299	475	115	-	1 123
2004-05	231	5	300	467	114	-	1 117
Total dwellings in very remote areas, at 30 June							
2000-01	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	66	-	479	480	132	-	1 158
2003-04	66	-	476	471	147	-	1 160
2004-05	66	-	497	490	148	-	1 202



Table 16A.28

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.28 Descriptive data (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e), (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a)	Due to rounding, the national total may not always equal the sum of jurisdictions data items.							
(b)	Property data for this collection are unreconciled and may not match published jurisdictional annual data.							
(c)	Total 'greatest need' applicants on waiting list data represents applicants who satisfied stringent priority housing criteria, but does not include clients in similar circumstances who were waiting to be housed through Queensland's standard wait turn criteria.							
(d)	For the total tenatable and untenatable dwellings 160 properties leased to other organisations have been excluded.							
(e)	The total households paying less than market rent at 30 June includes 85 households reported as receiving a rebated rent without income details being declared, due to provisions of the Rent Assessments policy.							
(f)	The total 'greatest need' applicants on waiting list may be an undercount as some priority applicants may bypass the priority process in low wait time areas.							
	<b>na</b> Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.							

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.29

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.29 Low income and special needs households as a proportion of all new households (per cent) (a)**

	NSW (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)	Vic (g), (h)	Qld (i), (j)	WA (k)	SA (l), (m), (n)	Tas (o)	Total
2000-01							
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households	91.3	80.0	81.4	89.3	88.9	76.8	86.5
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households	6.2	20.0	14.8	9.8	7.5	18.3	11.1
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	96.9	83.3	87.0	92.0	97.9	81.7	91.4
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	6.9	20.0	15.0	10.1	8.5	18.3	11.6
2001-02							
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households	89.6	88.1	83.1	81.3	87.3	95.5	85.8
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households	7.8	11.9	13.3	7.8	12.0	4.5	9.8
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	92.6	91.7	89.5	84.4	90.1	97.0	89.6
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	79.4	91.8	96.7	74.6	67.0	68.0	80.6

Table 16A.29

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.29 Low income and special needs households as a proportion of all new households (per cent) (a)**

	NSW (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)	Vic (g), (h)	Qld (i), (j)	WA (k)	SA (l), (m), (n)	Tas (o)	Total
2002-03							
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households	91.5	87.8	89.7	89.1	86.5	87.2	89.2
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households	8.5	10.9	7.1	10.4	13.5	12.8	9.8
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	92.9	92.9	94.6	92.1	93.2	92.3	93.0
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	79.8	91.7	98.1	94.2	85.3	94.0	89.6
2003-04							
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households	94.4	90.5	83.3	93.5	89.2	89.5	90.6
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households	5.6	9.5	14.0	6.5	8.8	10.5	8.5
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	96.7	96.8	87.5	95.5	92.4	98.1	94.0
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	73.5	100.0	87.0	93.4	88.8	91.9	84.5

Table 16A.29

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.29 Low income and special needs households as a proportion of all new households (per cent) (a)**

	NSW (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)	Vic (g), (h)	Qld (i), (j)	WA (k)	SA (l), (m), (n)	Tas (o)	Total
2004-05							
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households	94.2	87.7	76.1	92.9	86.0	86.0	88.0
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households	5.5	12.3	19.0	6.8	10.9	8.0	10.2
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	96.6	93.1	84.2	95.9	91.3	100.0	92.9
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	75.1	100.0	85.3	90.6	90.7	90.7	85.0

(a) Includes households where assessable income was zero. In previous years households with assessable income of zero were excluded from these data items and performance indicators.

(b) Not comparable to data for previous years as some households that were previously identified as group households are now identified as mixed composition households.

(c) Derivation of household type is based on the *relationship to household head* variable in the first instance. In cases where this does not yield a result the derivation is based on the local *family type* variable.

(d) Annual changes in these indicators tend to reflect the small number of households, rather than changes in performance.

(e) Special needs status is assigned when either standard AIHW or state criteria for special needs are met.

(f) The increase since 2003-04 is due to a rent increase in November 2004 for existing rebated tenants, from 24 per cent to 25 per cent of assessable income.

(g) The total number of new households where income and household groups details are known for year ending 30 June 2005 result is reported due to unavailability of details for new households who were no longer tenants at 30 June 2005.

(h) This indicator is not calculated using data repository methodology.

(i) For comparability across jurisdictions, mixed composition households are excluded. Therefore the number of new households with low income A, the number of new households with low income B and the number of new households with special needs but not on Low income A or B for the year ending 30 June is understated.

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.29 Low income and special needs households as a proportion of all new households (per cent) (a)**

	NSW (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)	Vic (g), (h)	Qld (i), (j)	WA (k)	SA (l), (m), (n)	Tas (o)	Total
--	-----------------------------	--------------	--------------	--------	------------------	---------	-------

- (l) From 2003-04, the number of households with special needs includes a broader range of data. It incorporates households where at least one member is receiving a discrete disability income from Centrelink, plus households on other incomes who identified as having at least one member with a disability, plus households who do not fall into either category but who required home modifications because of a disability. Although a household may be included in more than one special needs category, to derive the total number of new households with special needs each household is counted once only.
- (k) Not comparable with data from previous years because receipt of the Disability Support Pension by a household member is now used in the derivation of household disability status. With this change in methodology, the number of new households identified with a disability has increased from 8 per cent in 2003-04 to 26 per cent in 2004-05. The number of new household with unknown disability status has decreased from 92 per cent in 2003-04 to 0 per cent in 2004-05.
- (l) SA now provides information on an income unit basis. This information is used in the calculation of these data items, therefore results for 2004-05 are not directly comparable with those from previous years.
- (m) Includes 85 households reported as receiving a rebated rent without income details being declared, due to provisions of the Rent Assessments policy.
- (n) Disability information is self-identified and not mandatory.
- (o) Excludes households for whom income details could not be reconciled at 30 June 2005.
- Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.30

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.30 Households paying less than market rent and special needs households paying market rent, as a proportion of all households (per cent) (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic	Q/d	WA (c)	SA (d)	Tas	Total
2001	99.0	89.6	83.0	92.6	88.4	92.3	91.4
2002	98.2	91.7	90.5	99.9	98.2	97.3	96.0
2003	97.5	92.5	91.0	100.0	89.0	94.5	94.6
2004	96.6	93.2	85.6	100.0	86.9	93.9	92.8
2005	95.7	93.2	82.0	92.7	94.4	88.7	91.4

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Special needs status is assigned when either standard AIHW or state criteria for special needs are met.

(c) Not comparable with data from previous years because receipt of the Disability Support Pension by a household member is now used in the derivation of household disability status. With this change in methodology, the number of ongoing households identified with a disability has increased from 6 per cent in 2003-04 to 32 per cent in 2004-05. The number of ongoing household with unknown disability status has decreased from 94 per cent in 2003-04 to 0.05 per cent in 2004-05.

(d) Disability information is self-identified and not mandatory.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, CSHA National Data Reports: *Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.31

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.31 Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs (per cent) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA (c)	SA (d)	Tas	Total
2000-01	37.5	39.0	38.0	39.5	43.5	61.0	40.1
2001-02	35.8	31.7	38.3	25.2	70.5	44.9	35.2
2002-03	35.8	49.7	41.0	37.4	37.8	50.6	39.5
2003-04	44.6	44.2	46.3	40.8	39.5	60.3	43.6
2004-05	51.5	45.4	45.2	49.2	42.1	66.7	48.1

(a) Special needs status is assigned when either standard AIHW or state criteria for special needs are met.

(b) From 2003-04, the number of households with special needs includes a broader range of data. It incorporates households where at least one member is receiving a discrete disability income from Centrelink, plus households on other incomes who identified as having at least one member with a disability, plus households who do not fall into either category but who required home modifications because of a disability. Although a household may be included in more than one special needs category, to derive the total number of new households with special needs each household is counted once only.

(c) Not comparable with data from previous years because receipt of the Disability Support Pension by a household member is now used in the derivation of household disability status. With this change in methodology, the number of new households identified with a disability has increased from 8 per cent in 2003-04 to 26 per cent in 2004-05. The number of new household with unknown disability status has decreased from 92 per cent in 2003-04 to 0 per cent in 2004-05.

(d) Disability information is self-identified and not mandatory.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.32

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.32 Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations (per cent)**

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



Table 16A.32

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.32 Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations (per cent)**

	NSW (a), (b), (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA	SA	Tas	Total
Total for year ending 30 June 2005							
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:							
Under 3 months	20.5	26.6	10.6	36.3	77.3	na	38.7
3 < 6 months	21.7	23.1	9.5	55.3	97.3	na	47.0
6 months to < 1 year	3.0	32.1	3.7	11.1	97.0	na	24.0
1 < 2 years	3.9	11.5	9.8	–	93.1	na	19.0
2+ years	1.8	–	5.3	–	56.3	na	5.4
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>27.5</b>

(a) Excludes households with 'very high rental housing costs', and hence the 'greatest need' data represents an undercount. The cost of housing at the time of allocation is not collected in NSW, as very high rental costs does not constitute a reason for 'priority' housing. This is because most applicants in NSW face high private rental costs, particularly in Sydney, and if this were deemed a reason for 'priority' housing nearly all applicants would be classified as 'priority'.

(b) Excludes 1 household for which allocation time could not be determined.

(c) Excludes 5 households for which allocation time could not be determined.

(d) In relation to the total number of new applicants at 30 June 2005 who met at least one of the greatest needs criteria, those in greatest need are Priority A on a waitlist. This is an underestimation of the true number of greatest need applicants as the Priority A flag is rarely used.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.33

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.33 Gross cost per State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwelling (excluding capital costs) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (e), (f)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Nominal dollars</i>							
2000-01	8 990	4 738	5 894	4 740	4 846	3 044	6 302
2001-02	9 192	4 939	5 540	4 800	4 540	2 958	6 270
2002-03	5 056	4 658	5 912	5 397	7 917	3 686	5 662
2003-04	5 673	4 715	6 188	6 059	5 312	3 425	5 648
2004-05	5 042	4 781	6 036	6 857	4 116	4 886	5 423
<i>2004-05 dollars</i>							
2000-01	10 181	5 366	6 675	5 368	5 488	3 448	7 137
2001-02	10 135	5 445	6 108	5 292	5 005	3 261	6 913
2002-03	5 413	4 987	6 329	5 778	8 476	3 946	6 062
2003-04	5 903	4 907	6 439	6 305	5 528	3 564	5 878
2004-05	5 042	4 781	6 036	6 857	4 116	4 886	5 423

(a) The total direct costs for year ending 30 June 2005 is not calculated via the data repository. Figures supplied by jurisdictions.

(b) The total number of dwellings at 30 June 2005 result is reported.

(c) Costs have decreased since last year due to the completion of several upgrading programs in 2003-04.

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

(e) The total direct costs for year ending 30 June 2005 includes the costs for those dwellings (around 160 dwellings leased to other organisations) that are excluded in the total number of dwellings.

(f) The total number of dwellings at 30 June 2005 data are derived through the repository process are unreconciled with jurisdictional data and may not match published jurisdictional annual data.

*Source:* AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 16A.34

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.34 State owned and managed Indigenous housing stock occupancy rates (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Proportion of State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwellings occupied</i>							
2001	98.0	95.4	94.0	96.0	94.3	93.1	95.8
2002	97.9	96.6	94.6	95.2	91.2	92.7	95.4
2003	97.6	96.1	94.2	94.4	91.8	95.8	95.2
2004	98.0	96.7	96.8	94.1	92.2	98.2	96.0
2005	97.4	95.8	96.1	94.2	91.8	97.7	95.5

(a) At 30 June.

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

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.35

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.35 Average turnaround times for vacant stock (days)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2000-01	37.6	32.7	58.9	66.9	75.2	52.1	53.9
2001-02	38.0	42.6	62.1	52.5	86.0	50.2	53.9
2002-03	39.1	42.9	65.9	52.5	44.4	41.6	49.4
2003-04	35.5	45.3	45.9	58.2	44.1	32.8	45.7
2004-05	34.4	42.5	40.6	43.6	40.5	35.5	39.8

- (a) The legal tenancy start date (date from which rent is paid) was used as the vacancy end date in this collection. In practice tenants may sign tenancy agreements and receive keys several days earlier.
- (b) The total number of days that dwellings are vacant and total number of vacancy episodes for year ending 30 June 2005 are derived from tenancy information and do not contain information about the lead time for new dwellings to be occupied. Calculations using alternative data sources indicate that the data limitations have only a minimal impact on the turnaround time performance indicator.
- (c) The total number of days that dwellings are vacant for year ending 30 June 2005 and turnaround time are not comparable to data for previous years because periods of major redevelopment have now been excluded from vacancy days. In 2004-05 the average period of redevelopment was 13 days per dwelling vacancy.
- (d) The total number of days that dwellings are vacant for year ending 30 June 2005 exclude some vacancy days where it is not clear whether major maintenance or redevelopment work was undertaken.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.36

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.36 Total rent actually collected as a proportion of total rent charged (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2000-01	99.3	99.5	99.1	101.1	95.0	94.8	98.8
2001-02	99.9	98.8	97.3	103.0	92.6	99.1	98.5
2002-03	102.3	98.1	97.2	101.9	107.9	98.8	101.4
2003-04	104.1	99.8	101.3	103.1	97.0	102.2	101.8
2004-05	97.7	100.6	100.4	103.9	93.8	99.6	99.2

(a) The total rent collected, charged to tenants for year ending 30 June 2005 and the total rent actually collected as a percentage of total rent charged are not calculated via the data repository. Figures supplied by jurisdictions.

(b) For the total rent collected, payment arrangements for rent in some jurisdictions mean that rent collected over a 12 month period may be higher than rent charged over that period.

*Source:* AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.37

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.37 **State owned and managed Indigenous housing satisfaction survey, 2005 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Location: Proportion of tenants rating location aspects as important and it meets their needs</b>		
2004-05	per cent	87
<b>Amenity: Proportion of tenants rating amenity aspects as important and it meets their needs</b>		
2004-05	per cent	74
<b><u>Customer Satisfaction</u></b>		
<b>Sample size</b>		
2004-05	no.	897
<b>Very satisfied</b>		
2004-05	per cent	18
<b>Satisfied</b>		
2004-05	per cent	45
<b>Dissatisfied</b>		
2004-05	per cent	24

(a) The percentages for customer satisfaction do not add up to 100 due to the missing values.

Source: TNS Social Research 2005, 2005 Housing National Social Housing Survey. A report prepared for the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. October 2005. Canberra: TNSSR.

Table 16A.38

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.38 Rent charged as a proportion of market rent, adjusted for CRA (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>Total</i>
2000-01	70.8	65.4	81.0	70.2	92.5	85.3	75.0
2001-02	67.0	71.0	80.4	72.2	81.2	86.6	73.8
2002-03	69.2	69.5	86.3	73.5	79.6	93.2	74.5
2003-04	69.6	69.5	96.3	77.0	81.9	92.8	79.2
2004-05	72.5	68.2	90.2	78.9	77.2	65.0	78.0

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Not comparable to data for previous years as some households that were previously identified as group households are now identified as mixed composition households. Derivation of household type is based on the *relationship to household head* variable in the first instance. In cases where this does not yield a result the derivation is based on the local *family type* variable.

(c) SA now provides information on an income unit basis. This information is used in the calculation of these data items, therefore results for 2004-05 are not directly comparable with those from previous years.

(d) Market rent values provided for the total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged for week of 30 June 2005 are the most recent from the Office of the Valuer General, but differ from those on Housing Tasmania property records. Market rent valuations will be updated from each property when review processes are complete. Calculation of the total rents charged for week of 30 June 2005 is premised on existing tenant contributions of public rental tenants rather than amounts that may be payable following any market rent update, therefore the level of rebate may be over estimated.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.39 Proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding with overcrowding (per cent) (a), (b)**

	NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e), (f)	WA	SA (g), (h)	Tas	Total
2000-01	2.4	4.9	8.7	2.0	5.8	1.0	4.5
2001-02	2.3	2.8	8.0	0.6	2.3	–	3.4
2002-03	1.2	2.0	6.7	1.0	1.4	0.3	2.6
2003-04	0.8	–	3.3	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.7
2004-05	0.7	1.7	6.7	1.6	2.2	1.2	2.8

(a) At 30 June.

(b) National results when mixed composition households are excluded from Victoria and Queensland are: total number of households with overcrowding at 30 June 2005 is 188; total number of households occupying State/Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing for which household groups and dwelling details are known at 30 June 2005 is 10 315 and the match of dwelling to household size is 1.8 per cent.

(c) Not comparable to data for previous years as some households that were previously identified as group households are now identified as mixed composition households. Derivation of household type is based on the *relationship to household head* variable in the first instance. In cases where this does not yield a result the derivation is based on the local *family type* variable.

(d) Victorian data for 2004-05 includes mixed composition households and therefore cannot be compared to 2003-04. When mixed composition households are excluded from 2004-05 the results are: total number of households with overcrowding at 30 June 2005 is 0; total number of households occupying State/Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing for which household groups and dwelling details are known at 30 June 2005 is 906 and the match of dwelling to household size is 0.0 per cent.

(e) Queensland data for 2004-05 includes mixed composition households and therefore cannot be compared to 2003-04. When mixed composition households are excluded from 2004-05 the results are: total number of households with overcrowding at 30 June 2005 is 93; total number of households occupying State/Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing for which household groups and dwelling details are known at 30 June 2005 is 2470 and the match of dwelling to household size is 3.8 per cent.

(f) The high rate reflects the geographic distribution of rental housing stock, most of which falls into the ASGC Remoteness Areas category 'outer regional' which has a high housing need against the overcrowding measure.

(g) In late 2002, the implementation of a new computer system resulted in the loss of information regarding occupants in non-rebated households. This was corrected in 2004-05, therefore results from 2002-03 and 2003-04 are not comparable to other year's data.

(h) SA now provides information on an income unit basis. This information is used in the calculation of these data items, therefore results for 2004-05 are not directly comparable with those from previous years.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.



Table 16A.40

**Indigenous community housing****Table 16A.40 Permanent Indigenous community housing dwellings, 30 June 2004  
(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>
	4 616	476	6 034	2 490	1 092	128	32	6 064	20 932

(a) FaCS data for Queensland do not include that for Gladstone, Cunnamulla, Cherbourg and Logan City.

(b) The scope of the Indigenous community housing data collection is dwellings managed by funded or registered Indigenous community housing organisation. The data for WA, however, cover all Indigenous community housing in that State.

*Source:* AIHW 2005, NRF data collection, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2005. Indigenous Housing Indicators 2003–04. AIHW Cat. no. HOU 127. Canberra: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Table 16A.41

**Indigenous community housing****Table 16A.41 Occupied permanent Indigenous community housing dwellings, Australia, 30 June 2004 (a)**

	Occupied permanent dwellings	Total permanent dwellings	Proportion of dwellings occupied
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>Location</b>			
State Indigenous community housing	9 034	9 396	96.1
FaCS Indigenous community housing	2 662	2 982	89.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 696</b>	<b>12 378</b>	<b>94.5</b>

(a) Does not include data from WA or NT.

Source: AIHW 2005, NRF data collection, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2005. *Indigenous Housing Indicators 2003–04*. AIHW Cat. no. HOU 127, Canberra.

Table 16A.42

**Indigenous community housing****Table 16A.42 Condition of permanent Indigenous community housing dwellings, 2001 (per cent) (a)**

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

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

na Not available.

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

Table 16A.43

**Indigenous community housing****Table 16A.43 Average annual maintenance expenditure and weekly rent received per permanent dwelling, Indigenous community housing, 2001 (dollars) (a)**

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

(a) Based on financial year prior to survey.

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

(c) Includes permanent dwellings with no maintenance expenditure.

(d) Includes permanent dwellings with no rental income.

na Not available.

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

# Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.44

Table 16A.44 **CRA by income unit, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

Type of income unit (d)	Income	Proportion	Indigenous	Proportion
	units	of recipients	income	of Indigenous recipients
	no.	%	units	%
Single, no dependant children	363 089	38.6	8 242	29.4
Single, no children, sharer (e)	129 300	13.7	2 761	9.8
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	193 414	20.6	7 596	27.1
Single, 3 or more dependant children	33 476	3.6	2 207	7.9
Partnered, no dependant children	78 477	8.3	1 537	5.5
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	100 619	10.7	3 518	12.6
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	40 043	4.3	2 066	7.4
Partnered, illness separated, no children	2 524	0.3	na	0.3
Partnered, temporarily separated, no children	178	–	na	–
Unknown income unit	na	na	na	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>941 120</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27 927</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) At 4 March.

(b) Includes only income units entitled to a daily rate of CRA under the *Social Security Act 1991* or with Family Tax Benefit in respect of the 4 March 2005.

(c) Income units are analogous to family units except that non-dependent children and other adults are treated as separate income units (see section 16.6 for more detail). A child is regarded as dependent on an adult only if the adult receives the Family Tax Benefit for the care of the child.

(d) Income units are classified as Indigenous if recipient or partner have voluntarily self-identified as being of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or south Sea Islander descent.

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

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

Source: FaCS (unpublished).

**Table 16A.45 Eligibility and payment scales for CRA, 2005 (\$ per fortnight) (a), (b)**

<i>Household structure (c)</i>	<i>Minimum rent to be eligible for CRA</i>	<i>Minimum rent to be eligible for maximum CRA</i>	<i>Maximum CRA</i>
Single, no dependant children	87.00	217.67	98.00
Single, no children, sharer (d)	87.00	174.11	65.33
Couple, no dependant children	141.80	265.00	92.40
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	114.66	268.10	115.08
Single, 3 or more dependant children	114.66	288.07	130.06
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	169.68	323.12	115.08
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	169.68	343.09	130.06
Partnered, illness separated, no dependant children	87.00	217.67	98.00
Partnered, temporarily separated, no dependant children	87.00	210.20	92.40

(a) At 4 March. Rates apply to period 20 March 2005 to 19 September 2005.

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

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

(d) The maximum rate of assistance is lower for some single persons without dependent children who share accommodation, but there are several exceptions. Those not subject to this lower rate are classified as single no dependent children even if they share accommodation. (For a definition of 'sharer' see section 16.6.)

Source: FaCS (unpublished).

Table 16A.46

Table 16A.46 Number of income units receiving CRA, 2005 (no.) (a), (b)

Type of income unit (c)	Number of Income Units (no.)										
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust		
Single, no dependant children	117 622	83 993	83 307	34 094	28 893	10 109	2 751	2 205	363 089		
Single, no children, sharer (d)	42 264	32 324	30 832	10 551	7 604	2 819	2 141	724	129 300		
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	64 154	38 468	49 520	18 865	14 911	4 948	1 323	1 168	193 414		
Single, 3 or more dependant children	11 655	6 357	8 914	3 239	2 168	758	175	202	33 476		
Partnered, no dependant children	27 844	15 346	20 842	6 736	5 111	1 943	386	230	78 477		
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	37 016	20 002	26 063	8 051	5 861	2 146	877	551	100 619		
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	14 130	7 277	11 616	3 313	2 177	910	310	288	40 043		
Partnered, illness or temporary separated, no dependant childre	729	542	726	na	na	na	na	na	2 702		
Unknown income unit	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
<b>Total</b>	<b>315 414</b>	<b>204 309</b>	<b>231 820</b>	<b>85 122</b>	<b>67 040</b>	<b>23 726</b>	<b>7 969</b>	<b>5 385</b>	<b>941 120</b>		

(a) At 4 March.

(b) Includes only income units entitled to a daily rate of CRA under the *Social Security Act 1991* or with Family Tax Benefit in respect of the 4 March 2005.

(c) Income units are analogous to family units except that non-dependent children and other adults are treated as separate income units (see section 16.6 for more detail). A child is regarded as dependent on an adult only if the adult receives the Family Tax Benefit for the care of the child.

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

na Not available.

Source: FaCS (unpublished).



Table 16A.47

Table 16A.47 Proportion of CRA recipients, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b)

Type of income unit (c)	Proportion of CRA recipients (%)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
Single, no dependant children	37	41	36	40	43	43	35	41	39	
Single, no children, sharer (d)	13	16	13	12	11	12	27	13	14	
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	20	19	21	22	22	21	17	22	21	
Single, 3 or more dependant children	4	3	4	4	3	3	2	4	4	
Partnered, no dependant children	9	8	9	8	8	8	5	4	8	
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	12	10	11	10	9	9	11	10	11	
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	5	4	
Partnered, illness or temporary separated, no dependant children	-	-	-	na	na	na	na	na	-	
Unknown income unit	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) At 4 March.

(b) Includes only income units entitled to a daily rate of CRA under the *Social Security Act 1991* or with Family Tax Benefit in respect of the 4 March 2005.

(c) Income units are analogous to family units except that non-dependent children and other adults are treated as separate income units (see section 16.6 for more detail). A child is regarded as dependent on an adult only if the adult receives the Family Tax Benefit for the care of the child.

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

na Not available. - Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: FaCS (unpublished).

Table 16A.48 Number of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2005 (no.) (a), (b), (c)

Type of income unit (d)	Number of Indigenous Income Units (no.)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
Single, no dependant children	2 964	662	2 718	741	456	246	37	409	8 242	
Single, no children, sharer (e)	1 030	260	892	247	132	72	25	103	2 761	
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	2 848	465	2 661	716	376	235	26	267	7 596	
Single, 3 or more dependant children	771	100	898	248	83	42	na	61	2 207	
Partnered, no dependant children	508	90	609	130	71	71	na	54	1 537	
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	1 156	205	1 426	311	153	155	na	98	3 518	
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	633	97	946	182	53	71	na	77	2 066	
Partnered, illness or temporary separated, no dependant children	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Unknown income unit	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 937</b>	<b>1 883</b>	<b>10 189</b>	<b>2 590</b>	<b>1 328</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1 083</b>	<b>27 927</b>	

(a) At 4 March.

(b) Includes only income units entitled to a daily rate of CRA under the *Social Security Act 1991* or with Family Tax Benefit in respect of the 4 March 2005.

(c) Income units are analogous to family units except that non-dependent children and other adults are treated as separate income units (see section 16.6 for more detail). A child is regarded as dependent on an adult only if the adult receives the Family Tax Benefit for the care of the child.

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

(e) Income units are classified as Indigenous if recipient or partner have voluntary self-identified as being of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or South Sea Islander descent.

na Not available.

Source: FaCS (unpublished).

Table 16A.49

**Table 16A.49 Proportion of Indigenous CRA recipients, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**  
**Proportion of Indigenous CRA recipients (%)**

Type of income unit (d)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Single, no dependant children	30	35	27	29	34	28	34	38	29
Single, no children, sharer (e)	10	14	9	10	10	8	23	10	10
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	29	25	26	28	28	26	24	25	27
Single, 3 or more dependant children	8	5	9	10	6	5	na	6	8
Partnered, no dependant children	5	5	6	5	5	8	na	5	6
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	12	11	14	12	12	17	na	9	13
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	6	5	9	7	4	8	na	7	7
Partnered, illness or temporary separated, no dependant children	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	–
Unknown income unit	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(a) At 4 March.

(b) Includes only income units entitled to a daily rate of CRA under the *Social Security Act 1991* or with Family Tax Benefit in respect of the 4 March 2005.

(c) Income units are analogous to family units except that non-dependant children and other adults are treated as separate income units (see section 16.6 for more detail). A child is regarded as dependent on an adult only if the adult receives the Family Tax Benefit for the care of the child.

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

(e) Income units are classified as Indigenous if recipient or partner have voluntary self-identified as being of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or South Sea Islander descent.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: FaCS (unpublished).

Table 16A.50

Table 16A.50 Income units receiving CRA, by Indigenous status and geographic location, 2005 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>										
Income units	no.	305 728	202 544	221 883	82 570	65 746	22 850	7 864	4 304	913 805
In capital city	%	55.0	70.4	44.1	77.0	77.7	43.1	99.6	79.5	59.6
In rest of State/Territory	%	45.0	29.6	55.9	23.0	22.3	56.9	–	20.5	40.4
As proportion of all recipients	%	96.9	99.1	95.7	97.0	98.1	96.3	98.7	79.9	97.1
Non Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	99.9	100.0	99.7	99.9	99.9	99.8	..	99.5	99.9
<i>Indigenous (d)</i>										
Income units	no.	9 686	1 765	9 937	2 552	1 294	876	105	1 081	27 315
In capital city	%	28.4	48.4	28.1	55.6	62.8	35.7	100.0	57.4	35.4
In rest of State/ Territory	%	71.6	51.6	71.9	44.4	37.2	64.3	..	42.6	64.6
As proportion of all recipients	%	3.1	0.9	4.3	3.0	1.9	3.7	1.3	20.1	2.9
Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	0.1	–	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	0.5	0.1
<b>Total income units</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>315 414</b>	<b>204 309</b>	<b>231 820</b>	<b>85 122</b>	<b>67 040</b>	<b>23 726</b>	<b>7 969</b>	<b>5 385</b>	<b>941 120</b>

(a) At 4 March.

(b) Rest of State includes unidentified localities, Australia includes other territories and unknown address.

(c) Includes only income units entitled to a daily rate of CRA under the *Social Security Act 1991* or with Family Tax Benefit in respect of the 4 March 2005.

(d) Income units are classified as Indigenous if recipient or partner have voluntary self-identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.

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

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

Table 16A.51

Table 16A.51 **Geographic spread of CRA recipients March 2005, Sydney**

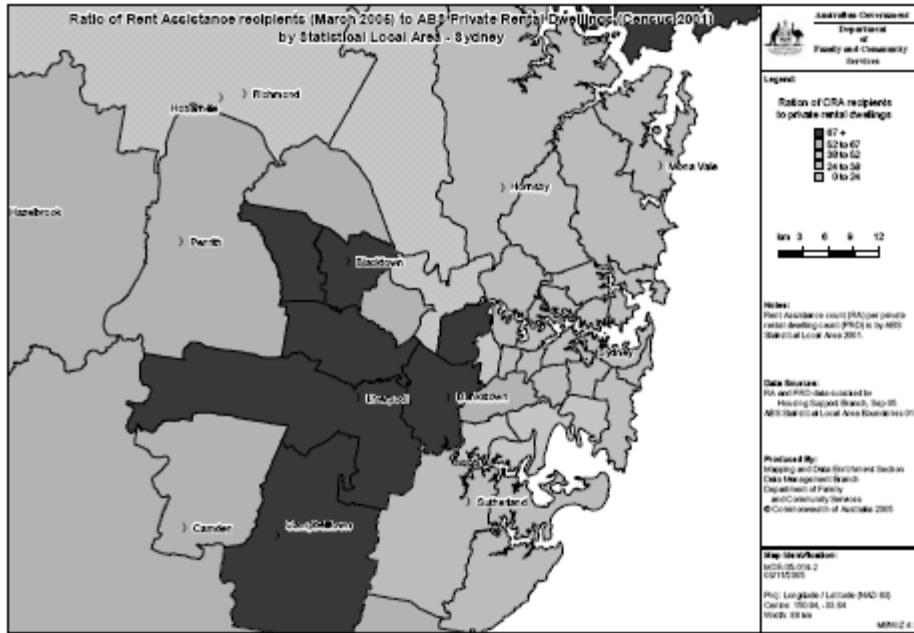


Table 16A.52 **Geographic spread of CRA recipients March 2005, Melbourne**

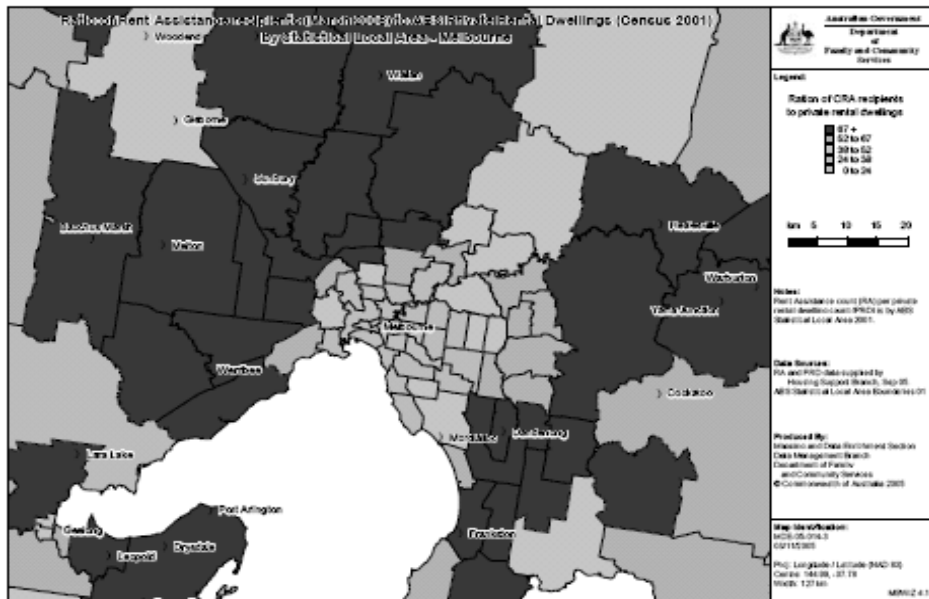


Table 16A.53 **Geographic spread of CRA recipients March 2005, Brisbane**

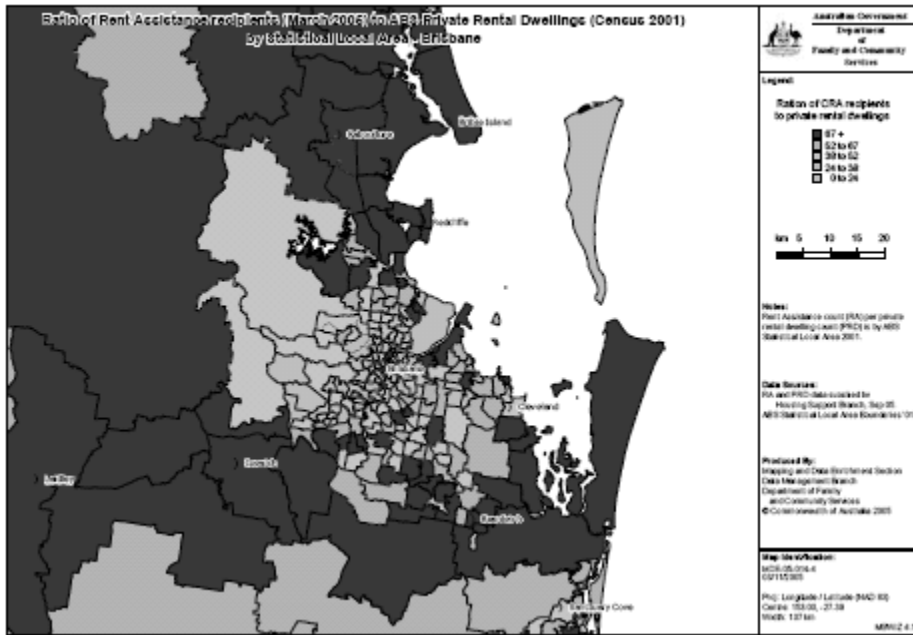
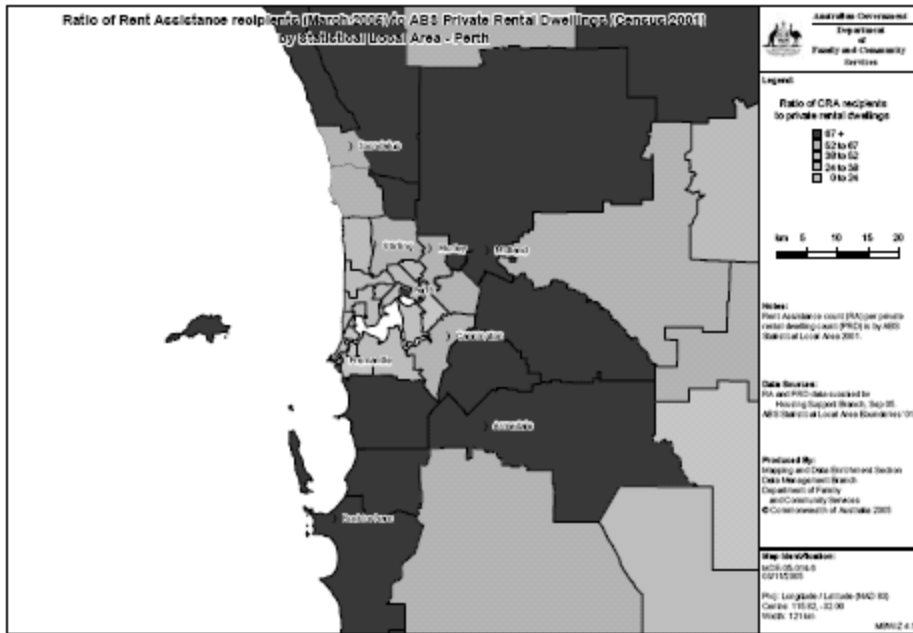
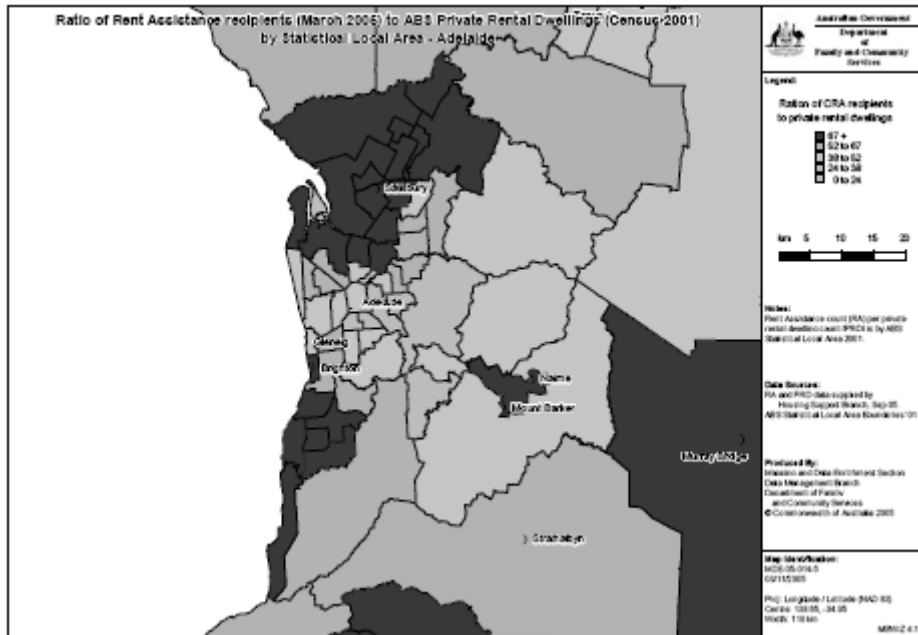


Table 16A.54 **Geographic spread of CRA recipients March 2005, Perth**

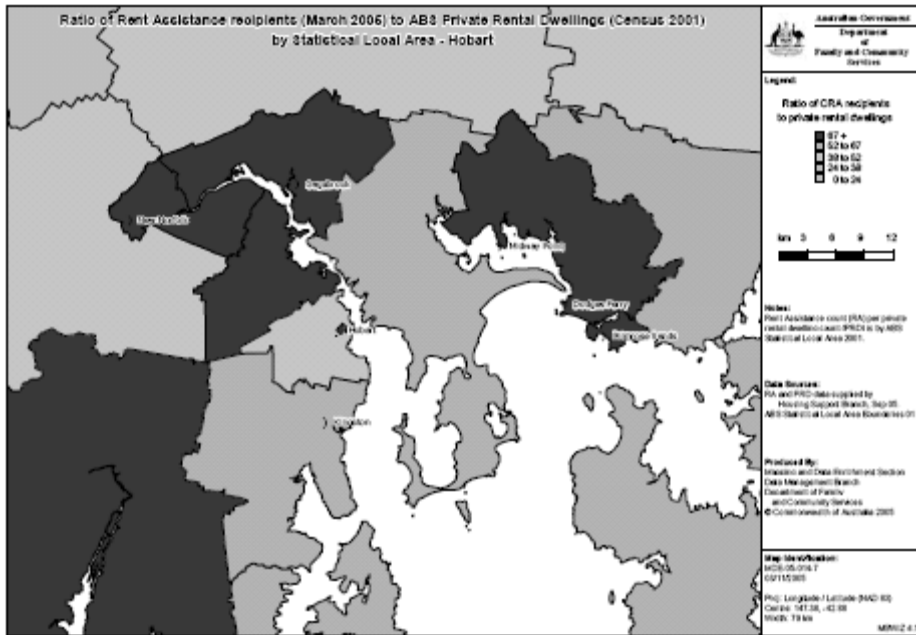




**Table 16A.55 Geographic spread of CRA recipients March 2005, Adelaide**



**Table 16A.56 Geographic spread of CRA recipients March 2005, Hobart**



**Table 16A.57 Geographic spread of CRA recipients March 2005, Canberra**

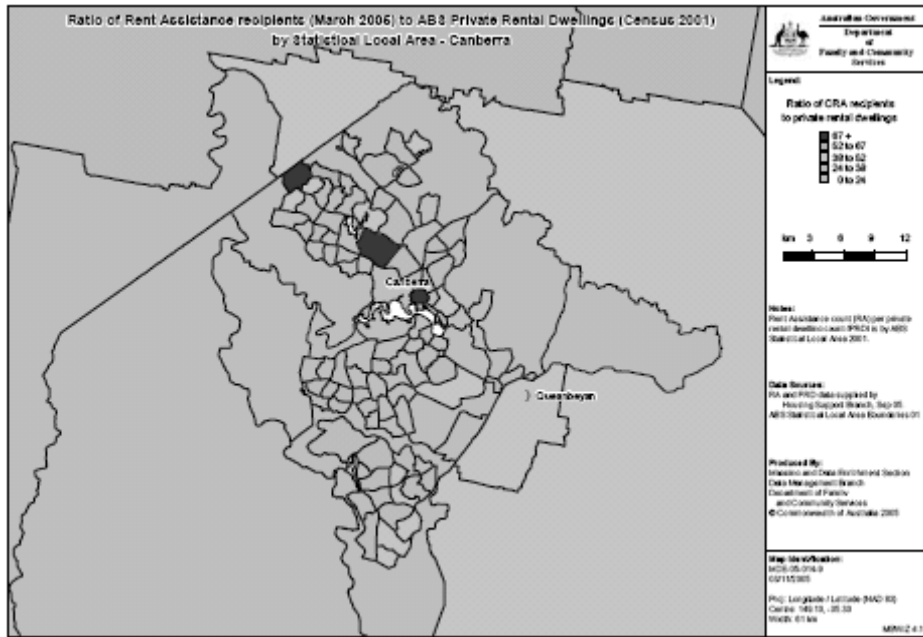


Table 16A.58 **Geographic spread of CRA recipients March 2005, Darwin**

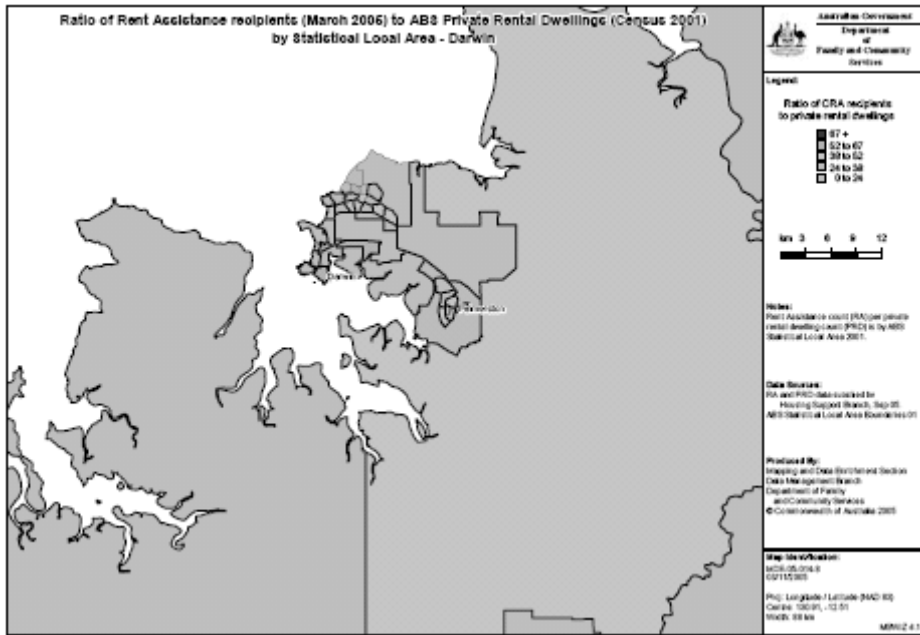


Table 16A.59 **Geographic spread of CRA recipients March 2005, Australia**

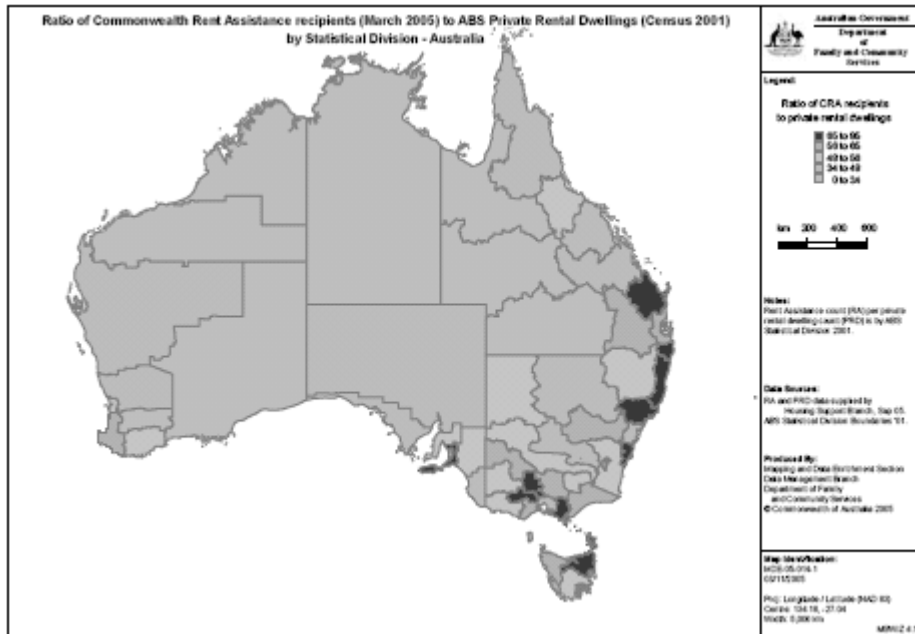


Table 16A.60

Table 16A.60 **Average CRA entitlement, by location, 2005 (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Location</i>	<i>Income units</i>	<i>Average fortnightly entitlement</i>	<i>Average fortnightly rent</i>
	no.	\$	\$
Sydney	170 797	82.57	337.52
Rest of NSW	144 617	78.82	270.67
Melbourne	143 545	80.01	288.25
Rest of Victoria	60 764	77.22	252.39
Brisbane	100 561	82.04	301.90
Rest of Queensland	131 259	81.50	294.12
Perth	64 994	80.18	269.90
Rest of WA	20 128	76.98	255.53
Adelaide	51 883	78.72	268.86
Rest of SA	15 157	75.17	246.62
Hobart	10 168	79.94	258.72
Rest of Tasmania	13 558	77.14	241.14
Darwin	4 042	81.16	296.09
Rest of NT	1 343	78.92	285.13
ACT	7 969	75.21	317.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>941 120</b>	<b>80.25</b>	<b>290.03</b>

(a) At 4 March.

(b) Includes only income units entitled to a daily rate of CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit in respect of the 4 March 2005.

(c) Rest of State includes unidentified localities, Australia includes other territories and unknown addresses.

Source: FaCS (unpublished).

**Table 16A.61 Income units receiving maximum rate of CRA, by jurisdiction (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
June 2002	61	56	57	52	51	35	65	61	57
June 2003	63	58	59	54	54	38	70	62	59
June 2004	65	61	64	57	56	45	73	66	62
March 2005	68	64	67	60	59	51	74	68	65

(a) Data for 2005 as at 4 March. Data for other years are for various dates near the end of the financial year.

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

(c) Includes only income units entitled to a daily rate of CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit in respect of the 4 March 2005.

Source: FaCS (unpublished).

Table 16A.62

**Table 16A.62 Outcome of all CRA appeals finalised in 2004-05**

<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Appeals to ARO</i>		<i>Appeals to SSAT</i>		<i>Appeals to AAT</i>	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Original decision affirmed or appeal dismissed	218	58.0	32	50.0	4	25.0
Original decision set aside	99	26.3	23	35.9	4	25.0
Original decision varied	53	14.1	4	6.3	–	–
Appeal withdrawn	6	1.6	5	7.8	8	50.0
<b>Total finalised (a)</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100.0</b>

ARO = Authorised Review Officer. SSAT = Social Security Appeals Tribunal AAT = Administrative Appeals Tribunal.

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: FaCS Annual Report 2004-05.



Table 16A.63

**Table 16A.63 Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA spending over 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2000–05 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>More than 30 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
<i>2005</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA									
Number	80 371	53 573	34 791	18 877	16 343	2 884	3 659	1 399	211 897
Proportion	47.5	37.8	35.1	29.4	32.0	28.9	47.1	35.2	38.7
Without CRA									
Number	126 680	101 326	66 487	41 857	33 041	6 728	5 541	2 741	384 401
Proportion	74.9	71.5	67.1	65.3	64.6	67.3	71.3	69.0	70.3
Rest of State									
With CRA									
Number	44 291	14 593	43 137	4 312	3 042	2 801	22	398	112 716
Proportion	31.0	24.4	33.3	21.7	20.4	21.0	66.7	30.4	29.5
Without CRA									
Number	93 701	36 781	86 135	11 238	7 988	7 766	27	830	244 674
Proportion	65.7	61.5	66.5	56.6	53.5	58.3	81.8	63.4	64.1
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>									
<b>Number</b>	<b>124 662</b>	<b>68 166</b>	<b>77 928</b>	<b>23 189</b>	<b>19 385</b>	<b>5 685</b>	<b>3 681</b>	<b>1 797</b>	<b>324 613</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>35.0</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>									
<b>Number</b>	<b>220 381</b>	<b>138 107</b>	<b>152 622</b>	<b>53 095</b>	<b>41 029</b>	<b>14 494</b>	<b>5 568</b>	<b>3 571</b>	<b>629 075</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>67.7</b>
<i>2004</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA									
Number	81 141	54 880	34 440	19 727	15 979	2 760	3 882	1 454	214 263
Proportion	48.8	38.8	34.6	30.2	31.7	27.8	48.9	35.7	39.3
Without CRA									
Number	127 086	102 541	67 345	43 183	32 702	6 623	5 882	2 850	388 212
Proportion	76.5	72.5	67.7	66.1	64.8	66.7	74.2	70.0	71.3
Rest of State									
With CRA									
Number	43 739	15 155	42 492	4 443	2 899	2 684	33	407	112 010
Proportion	30.7	25.4	32.9	22.3	20.3	20.2	63.5	30.9	29.4

Table 16A.63

Table 16A.63 **Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA spending over 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2000–05 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>
<b>Without CRA</b>									
Number	93 689	36 943	86 077	11 580	7 737	7 628	47	852	244 825
Proportion	65.8	61.9	66.6	58.1	54.1	57.4	90.4	64.6	64.3
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>									
Number	<b>124 880</b>	<b>70 035</b>	<b>76 932</b>	<b>24 170</b>	<b>18 878</b>	<b>5 444</b>	<b>3 915</b>	<b>1 861</b>	<b>326 273</b>
Proportion	<b>40.5</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>35.3</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>									
Number	<b>220 775</b>	<b>139 484</b>	<b>153 422</b>	<b>54 763</b>	<b>40 439</b>	<b>14 251</b>	<b>5 929</b>	<b>3 702</b>	<b>633 037</b>
Proportion	<b>71.6</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>68.4</b>
<i>2003</i>									
<b>Capital City</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>									
Number	82 751	54 956	33 920	20 387	15 801	2 570	3 693	1 571	215 649
Proportion	50.0	39.7	34.2	31.7	31.8	26.9	47.6	38.0	40.0
<b>Without CRA</b>									
Number	128 045	102 133	68 439	44 214	32 930	6 423	5 687	3 044	390 915
Proportion	77.3	73.7	69.0	68.8	66.3	67.1	73.3	73.6	72.6
<b>Rest of State</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>									
Number	42 334	14 520	42 205	4 339	2 907	2 613	na	424	109 559
Proportion	30.2	25.5	32.5	22.5	21.2	20.3	na	32.1	29.2
<b>Without CRA</b>									
Number	93 239	35 668	87 819	11 535	7 690	7 562	na	860	244 758
Proportion	66.6	62.7	67.6	59.8	56.0	58.9	na	65.1	65.3
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>									
Number	<b>125 085</b>	<b>69 476</b>	<b>76 125</b>	<b>24 726</b>	<b>18 708</b>	<b>5 183</b>	<b>3 703</b>	<b>1 995</b>	<b>325 208</b>
Proportion	<b>40.9</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>35.6</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>									
Number	<b>221 284</b>	<b>137 801</b>	<b>156 258</b>	<b>55 749</b>	<b>40 620</b>	<b>13 985</b>	<b>5 701</b>	<b>3 904</b>	<b>635 673</b>
Proportion	<b>72.4</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>69.6</b>

Table 16A.63

Table 16A.63 **Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA spending over 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2000–05 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>2002</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA									
Number	128 678	53 657	32 115	20 228	14 895	2 409	3 511	1 728	210 257
Proportion	49.3	38.6	32.6	31.5	30.4	25.3	44.5	40.7	39.1
Without CRA									
Number	128 678	102 168	67 652	44 705	32 382	6 332	5 692	3 155	390 764
Proportion	77.7	73.6	68.7	69.7	66.1	66.4	72.2	74.3	72.6
Rest of State									
With CRA									
Number	93 504	13 444	40 502	4 474	2 803	2 377	na	396	104 573
Proportion	28.8	24.0	31.2	22.9	20.9	19.3	na	31.1	28.0
Without CRA									
Number	93 504	34 651	87 490	11 751	7 567	7 244	na	817	243 615
Proportion	66.7	61.9	67.3	60.2	56.5	58.8	na	64.2	65.3
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>									
<b>Number</b>	<b>222 182</b>	<b>67 101</b>	<b>72 617</b>	<b>24 702</b>	<b>17 698</b>	<b>4 786</b>	<b>3 528</b>	<b>2 124</b>	<b>314 830</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>34.6</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>									
<b>Number</b>	<b>222 182</b>	<b>136 819</b>	<b>155 142</b>	<b>56 456</b>	<b>39 949</b>	<b>13 576</b>	<b>5 716</b>	<b>3 972</b>	<b>634 379</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>69.6</b>
<i>2001</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA									
Number	130 924	52 842	33 803	19 804	15 475	2 707	3 486	2 003	211 450
Proportion	47.3	36.5	33.2	30.8	30.6	27.1	42.0	44.2	38.0
Without CRA									
Number	130 924	103 326	70 342	44 120	33 584	6 568	5 857	3 487	398 208
Proportion	76.2	71.4	69.1	68.5	66.5	65.8	70.6	77.0	71.6
Rest of State									
With CRA									
Number	97 215	14 241	43 299	4 819	2 998	2 698	na	399	111 653
Proportion	29.0	23.9	32.0	24.2	21.5	20.9	na	31.5	28.5
Without CRA									
Number	97 215	36 184	91 712	12 011	7 875	7 662	na	824	254 769
Proportion	66.2	60.7	67.7	60.4	56.5	59.5	na	65.1	65.0

Table 16A.63

Table 16A.63 **Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA spending over 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2000–05 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>									
Number	228 139	67 083	77 102	24 623	18 473	5 405	3 496	2 402	323 103
Proportion	38.9	32.8	32.5	29.2	28.7	23.6	42.0	41.5	34.1
<b>Without CRA</b>									
Number	228 139	139 510	162 054	56 131	41 459	14 230	5 872	4 311	652 977
Proportion	71.6	68.3	68.3	66.6	64.3	62.2	70.6	74.4	68.9
<i>2000</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA									
Number	134 325	61 587	37 986	22 689	19 050	3 248	3 923	2 101	240 590
Proportion	54.9	43.8	40.6	38.0	39.1	33.4	48.6	57.5	45.6
Without CRA									
Number	134 325	109 053	70 715	44 458	35 478	6 980	6 215	3 094	410 318
Proportion	81.9	77.6	75.5	74.4	72.8	71.9	77.0	84.6	77.7
Rest of State									
With CRA									
Number	105 648	19 648	52 798	5 979	3 955	3 741	na	833	140 736
Proportion	37.0	32.3	40.8	31.7	28.7	28.6	na	46.1	36.7
Without CRA									
Number	105 648	41 547	96 480	12 578	8 814	8 769	na	1 407	275 591
Proportion	73.0	68.2	74.6	66.7	63.9	67.0	na	77.9	72.0
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>									
Number	239 973	81 235	90 784	28 668	23 005	6 989	3 927	2 934	381 326
Proportion	46.5	40.3	40.7	36.5	36.8	30.7	48.6	53.7	41.9
<b>Without CRA</b>									
Number	239 973	150 600	167 195	57 036	44 292	15 749	6 222	4 501	685 909
Proportion	77.7	74.8	75.0	72.5	70.8	69.1	77.0	82.4	75.3

(a) Data for 2005 as at 4 March. Data for other years are for various dates near the end of the financial year.

(b) Includes only income units paid CRA under the *Social Security Act 1991* or with Family Tax Benefit in the proceeding fortnight who were still entitled to assistance at the end of that fortnight. Excludes a small number of income units paid where income details are incomplete.

(c) Rest of State includes unidentified localities, Australia includes other territories and unknown addresses.

(d) See Section 16.6 for explanation of how proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

na Not available.

Source: FaCS (unpublished).

Table 16A.64

**Table 16A.64 Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, spending over 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2000–05 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>
<b>Indigenous income units</b>									
<i>More than 30 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
<i>2005</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	44.4	39.4	30.2	24.5	30.2	27.3	38.8	30.9	34.3
Without CRA	72.0	70.8	61.9	61.3	66.0	58.8	61.2	68.0	66.1
Rest of State									
With CRA	23.1	22.7	22.2	17.3	19.8	19.5	..	25.3	22.2
Without CRA	55.2	58.2	53.0	48.5	50.2	51.3	..	58.4	53.8
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>26.5</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>58.2</b>
<i>2004</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	44.0	39.1	27.9	25.7	31.2	23.9	43.6	34.2	33.8
Without CRA	73.7	70.7	61.6	61.9	67.6	61.8	66.4	67.3	66.8
Rest of State									
With CRA	21.8	22.3	20.2	18.3	17.6	17.8	..	25.9	20.8
Without CRA	55.1	60.9	52.3	53.0	48.2	49.9	..	59.3	53.9
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>25.4</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>58.5</b>
<i>2003</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	47.5	39.3	28.3	25.8	31.5	22.5	40.9	34.2	34.7
Without CRA	75.1	72.4	64.9	65.5	66.8	59.3	64.6	71.5	68.8
Rest of State									
With CRA	21.8	22.2	21.3	14.9	21.2	20.2	..	21.6	21.1
Without CRA	55.6	61.4	54.3	47.6	51.4	53.7	..	59.1	54.7
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>25.9</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>59.7</b>
<i>2002</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	47.3	43.0	25.3	24.9	27.2	19.3	38.1	35.2	33.3
Without CRA	77.4	80.3	63.5	65.5	65.2	57.8	66.7	72.4	69.5

Table 16A.64

Table 16A.64 **Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, spending over 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2000–05 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>
Rest of State									
With CRA	19.7	20.7	19.0	19.5	23.3	16.9	..	23.4	19.6
Without CRA	56.2	56.1	52.8	49.5	49.3	48.9	..	65.0	54.2
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>24.4</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>59.6</b>
<i>2001</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	49.3	40.7	27.6	25.8	30.2	26.3	39.8	39.9	35.1
Without CRA	76.5	76.7	67.9	62.0	67.7	64.7	69.4	75.8	70.4
Rest of State									
With CRA	21.0	21.7	20.7	21.3	20.6	18.7	..	30.3	21.0
Without CRA	55.0	57.4	53.7	50.3	44.3	54.6	..	56.5	54.0
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>25.8</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>59.6</b>
<i>2000</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	48.7	46.1	33.8	31.9	37.9	35.1	40.0	54.4	40.0
Without CRA	82.1	81.4	73.3	68.8	72.0	72.1	76.3	83.8	76.1
Rest of State									
With CRA	26.0	25.7	26.3	26.1	22.8	25.4	..	40.3	26.4
Without CRA	61.1	61.3	60.4	58.7	54.9	66.3	..	69.5	60.9
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>30.8</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>65.8</b>

(a) Data for 2005 as at 4 March. Data for other years are for various dates near the end of the financial year.

(b) Includes only income units paid CRA under the *Social Security Act 1991* or with Family Tax Benefit in the proceeding fortnight who were still entitled to assistance at the end of that fortnight. Excludes a small number of income units paid where income details are incomplete.

(c) Rest of State includes unidentified localities, Australia includes other territories and unknown addresses.

(d) See Section 16.6 for explanation of how proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

.. Not applicable.

Source: FaCS (unpublished).

Table 16A.65

**Table 16A.65 Proportion of income units receiving a Disability Support Pension and CRA spending over 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2000–05 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>
<b>Disability Support pension income units</b>									
<i>More than 30 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
<i>2005</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	44.6	33.0	33.7	32.2	33.4	21.9	30.6	30.4	36.0
Without CRA	82.1	78.9	77.6	78.6	73.9	74.2	68.7	83.8	78.8
Rest of State									
With CRA	29.6	20.6	30.8	20.7	19.1	18.9	66.7	30.0	27.3
Without CRA	72.4	69.6	75.0	67.9	63.0	65.9	66.7	75.5	72.0
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>32.2</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>75.8</b>
<i>2004</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	45.6	33.5	32.7	32.5	34.0	20.8	31.2	30.7	36.3
Without CRA	81.5	77.7	76.5	77.6	73.3	72.7	68.0	82.7	77.9
Rest of State									
With CRA	28.7	21.5	30.0	20.3	19.4	17.3	100.0	26.9	26.8
Without CRA	71.2	67.5	73.4	66.6	62.8	63.4	100.0	74.5	70.5
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>32.2</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>74.7</b>
<i>2003</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	45.6	34.3	31.4	33.2	32.2	19.6	28.4	33.2	36.2
Without CRA	82.6	79.6	77.5	80.3	74.0	75.0	68.8	84.2	79.3
Rest of State									
With CRA	27.9	20.4	28.5	20.6	19.8	16.2	–	28.7	25.9
Without CRA	72.5	69.5	75.2	68.7	65.3	64.6	100.0	75.3	72.2
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>31.7</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>76.2</b>
<i>2002</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	45.4	33.9	30.7	33.2	32.3	18.6	28.8	33.3	36.0
Without CRA	84.3	80.8	77.8	81.3	75.5	73.5	71.6	84.5	80.5

Table 16A.65

**Table 16A.65 Proportion of income units receiving a Disability Support Pension and CRA spending over 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2000–05 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>
Rest of State									
With CRA	27.9	20.8	29.2	20.4	20.1	15.4	50.0	30.5	26.3
Without CRA	74.0	70.2	75.7	69.4	66.4	65.6	75.0	72.0	73.2
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>31.8</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>77.4</b>
<i>2001</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	39.2	29.2	27.6	27.9	28.7	17.4	24.6	39.5	31.4
Without CRA	81.7	77.4	76.0	78.5	73.8	71.7	69.3	82.6	78.0
Rest of State									
With CRA	25.1	17.5	26.9	19.3	17.8	14.3	11.1	26.9	23.7
Without CRA	71.6	66.9	73.5	67.9	63.7	65.2	33.3	74.0	70.8
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>28.1</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>74.9</b>
<i>2000</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	48.0	38.6	35.5	34.6	37.4	27.3	35.4	48.5	40.1
Without CRA	85.2	81.5	80.5	81.9	77.9	75.9	76.9	86.8	82.0
Rest of State									
With CRA	30.6	25.9	35.2	27.3	24.6	22.7	–	41.7	30.8
Without CRA	75.8	71.7	78.0	71.2	69.8	69.7	50.0	83.6	75.2
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>36.1</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>79.1</b>

(a) Data for 2005 as at 4 March. Data for other years are for various dates near the end of the financial year.

(b) Includes only income units paid CRA under the *Social Security Act 1991* or with Family Tax Benefit in the proceeding fortnight who were still entitled to assistance at the end of that fortnight. Excludes a small number of income units paid where income details are incomplete.

(c) Rest of State includes unidentified localities, Australia includes other territories and unknown addresses.

(d) See Section 16.6 for explanation of how proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: FaCS (unpublished).



Table 16A.66

**Table 16A.66 Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, income units with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, 2000–05 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<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>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent - All income units</i>									
<i>2005</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA									
Number	26 497	14 747	7 916	3 948	3 443	591	1 259	317	58 718
Proportion	36.5	10.4	8.0	6.2	6.7	5.9	16.2	8.0	10.7
Without CRA									
Number	61 770	42 765	26 225	15 163	13 005	2 345	2 945	1 075	165 293
Proportion	36.5	30.2	26.5	23.7	25.4	23.5	37.9	27.1	30.2
Rest of State									
With CRA									
Number	9 150	2 979	10 685	792	558	472	na	102	24 791
Proportion	24.7	5.0	8.3	4.0	3.7	3.5	na	7.8	6.5
Without CRA									
Number	35 213	11 970	33 681	3 573	2 583	2 409	na	307	89 850
Proportion	24.7	20.0	26.0	18.0	17.3	18.1	na	23.4	23.5
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>									
<b>Number</b>	<b>35 647</b>	<b>17 726</b>	<b>18 601</b>	<b>4 740</b>	<b>4 001</b>	<b>1 063</b>	<b>1 271</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>83 509</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>									
<b>Number</b>	<b>96 983</b>	<b>54 735</b>	<b>59 906</b>	<b>18 736</b>	<b>15 588</b>	<b>4 754</b>	<b>2 966</b>	<b>1 382</b>	<b>255 143</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>27.5</b>
<b>Indigenous income units</b>									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
<i>2005</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	13.5	10.6	6.4	5.6	5.7	4.4	15.9	7.2	8.8
Without CRA	34.6	33.2	22.6	19.3	24.6	20.6	35.5	24.1	26.9
Rest of State									
With CRA	4.6	4.0	4.3	3.1	4.1	5.4	..	5.1	4.4
Without CRA	19.0	17.9	17.8	13.8	18.0	16.7	..	19.0	18.0
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>21.2</b>

**Table 16A.66 Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, income units with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, 2000–05 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<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>
<b>Disability Support pension income units</b>									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
<i>2005</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	11.9	7.0	6.2	4.0	4.7	2.7	9.0	6.2	7.5
Without CRA	40.3	30.5	30.4	30.4	31.4	19.8	28.2	27.4	33.0
Rest of State									
With CRA	4.1	2.6	5.6	1.8	1.9	1.1	33.3	6.2	4.0
Without CRA	27.0	20.0	27.8	19.9	18.1	18.2	66.7	24.9	25.1
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>29.6</b>

(a) 4 March.

(b) Includes only income units paid CRA under the *Social Security Act 1991* or with Family Tax Benefit in the proceeding fortnight who were still entitled to assistance at the end of that fortnight. Excludes a small number of income units paid where income details are incomplete.

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

(d) Income units are classified as receiving Disability Support Pension if either the recipient or partner receive DSP.

(e) Rest of State includes unidentified localities, Australia includes other territories and unknown addresses.

(f) See Section 16.6 for explanation of how proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

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

Source: FaCS (unpublished).

Table 16A.67

**Table 16A.67 Duration of CRA payments, by State and Territory, 2005 (a)**

<i>State / Territory</i>	<i>Number of income units at the beginning of the year</i>	<i>Number of income units at the end of the year</i>	<i>Number of income units at the beginning and at the end of the year</i>
	no.	no.	no.
NSW	309 371	315 414	224 512
Vic	199 728	204 309	141 117
Qld	231 580	231 820	161 551
WA	85 090	85 122	57 647
SA	65 371	67 040	45 999
Tas	23 162	23 726	15 872
ACT	7 588	7 969	4 252
NT	5 587	5 385	2 634
<b>Total</b>	<b>927 895</b>	<b>941 120</b>	<b>653 747</b>

(a) Counts are for income units entitled to receive CRA in respect of the 4 March 2005 and 5 March 2004 respectively. Income units are taken to receive CRA at both dates provided either member of an income unit receiving CRA for 4 March 2005 benefited from CRA in March 2004.

Source: FaCS (unpublished).

# Descriptive Information

Table 16A.68 **Housing composition, by tenure type, 2001 (per cent) (a)**

<i>Tenure type</i>	<i>Proportion of population</i>
Home owners/purchasers	66.2
Private rental	21.8
Public housing (b)	4.5
Other (c)	2.8
Not stated	4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

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

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

**Table 16A.69 Moving annual trend vacancy rates, private housing market, by capital city, June 2005 (per cent) (a)**

<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
2.5	2.6	1.8	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.5	1.1

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

Source: Real Estate Institute of Australia 2005, *Market Facts*, June 2005, Canberra.

**Table 16A.70 Median market rents, private housing market, by capital city, June quarter 2005 (dollars/week)**

	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	<i>Brisbane</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Hobart</i>	<i>Canberra</i>	<i>Darwin</i>
3 bedroom houses	260	230	240	204	220	220	300	285
2 bedroom flats/units	280	220	220	174	170	170	280	210

*Source:* Real Estate Institute of Australia 2005, *Market Facts*, June 2005, Canberra.

Table 16A.71

**Table 16A.71 Households residing in public housing, 2001 (per cent) (a), (b)**

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

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

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

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



**Table 16A.72 State and Territory programs included in the community housing data collection, 2004-05**

<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
	Housing Accommodation Support Initiative (HASI)
	My Place initiative for homeless people
	Housing for people living with HIV/AIDS
	Port Jackson Housing Company (formerly Bennelong Housing Company)
Victoria	Partnership in Community Housing
	Long Term Community Housing
	Common Equity Rental Cooperatives
	Group Housing
	Rental Housing Cooperatives
	Rooming Houses
Queensland	Transitional Housing
	Boarding House Program
	Community Rent Scheme
	Long Term Community Housing Program
WA	Same House Different Landlord Program
	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
	Community Disability Housing Program

**Table 16A.72 State and Territory programs included in the community housing data collection, 2004-05**

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Program</i>
SA	<p>All properties allocated to a registered community housing organisation and issued with a debenture under the <i>SA Cooperative and Community Housing Act 1991</i></p> <p>All leased properties or properties vested in the South Australia Community Housing Authority from the SA Housing Trust that are managed by registered community housing organisations under the <i>SA Co-operative and Community Housing Act 1991</i></p> <p>All Community Housing Authority properties that have yet to be transferred to a community housing organisation</p>
Tasmania	<p>Organisations that received CSHA funding under the Community Housing Program</p> <p>Public housing properties leased to organisations providing non-crisis accommodation</p> <p>Local Government Community Housing Program</p> <p>Grants for Elderly Persons Program</p> <p>Community tenancies</p>
ACT	<p>Community Housing Program</p> <p>Community Organisations Rental Housing Assistance Program</p> <p>Community Housing Expansion Program</p> <p>Local Government and Community Housing Program</p> <p>Private Rental Leasing</p>
NT	<p>Public housing stock transfers</p> <p>Community Housing Program</p> <p>Housing headleased by the department through the Industry Housing Program (welfare category).</p>

*Source:* State and Territory governments.

Table 16A.73

**Table 16A.73 Households residing in community housing, 2001 (per cent) (a)**

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

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

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

(c) Does not include Indigenous community housing.

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

Table 16A.74

Table 16A.74 Treatment of assets by housing agencies, 2004-05

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

(a) Reports under cash-based accounting.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 16A.75

Table 16A.75 **Government expenditure on CSHA assistance and CRA (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>CSHA assistance</i>		<i>CRA</i>	
	<i>\$m</i>	<i>2004-05 \$m</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>2004-05 \$m</i>
1995-96	1489.8	1 857.6	1 552.0	1 935.2
1996-97	1353.4	1 664.7	1 647.0	2 025.8
1997-98	1207.4	1 465.3	1 484.0	1 801.0
1998-99	1276.6	1 547.4	1 505.0	1 824.2
1999-2000	1 331.0	1 582.6	1 538.0	1 828.8
2000-01	1406.5	1 592.8	1 717.0	1 944.5
2001-02	1392.4	1 535.1	1 815.0	2 001.1
2002-03	1387.4	1 485.4	1 847.7	1 978.2
2003-04	1284.5	1 336.7	1 953.0	2 032.3
2004-05	1299.9	1 299.9	2 085.6	2 085.6

- (a) Care needs to be taken in interpreting data because CRA is a demand driven recurrent expenditure program, whereas CSHA expenditure includes a component for capital investment that has resulted in around \$52 billion of public housing assets that are continually used for housing assistance.
- (b) CSHA data are not comparable to data published before the 2001 Report. The data for 1994-95 to 1995-96 have been adjusted to enable comparability (see source document for further explanation). Commonwealth CSHA expenditure differed from Commonwealth budgetary allocations for the three years from 1996-97 to 1998-99 as some States and Territories chose CSHA funds as the source to offset their State Fiscal Contributions to the Commonwealth's debt reduction program, which was agreed at the 1996 Premiers' Conference.
- (c) CSHA expenditure in 2000-01 and 2001-02 contained \$89.7 million of GST compensation paid to State and Territory governments. No GST compensation is included in 2003-04 and 2004-05 expenditure.

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

Table 16A.76

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

	NSW (e), (f)	Vic	Qld	WA (g)	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT	NT	Aust
Less than or equal to 20 per cent									
2000-01	33.8	29.1	28.0	36.7	33.0	–	1.4	71.7	30.8
2001-02	29.5	29.0	25.3	34.4	33.7	–	16.9	69.8	29.0
2002-03	27.9	27.1	23.0	34.1	26.2	1.9	13.9	34.5	26.2
2003-04	26.2	21.1	23.2	32.8	25.6	2.1	13.4	35.9	24.4
2004-05	22.3	21.1	22.3	31.8	25.7	8.0	11.9	34.8	22.8
More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent									
2000-01	66.2	70.8	70.9	56.3	66.4	94.5	98.6	20.9	68.0
2001-02	70.5	70.8	73.7	58.9	65.6	99.5	81.1	22.9	69.9
2002-03	72.1	72.7	76.0	58.2	73.6	72.3	84.8	37.4	71.5
2003-04	73.8	78.7	76.7	59.0	73.7	76.6	85.2	38.7	73.6
2004-05	77.7	78.8	77.7	66.7	73.7	72.8	86.9	35.1	75.9
More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent									
2000-01	–	0.1	0.5	6.1	0.3	5.5	–	1.8	0.9
2001-02	–	0.1	0.5	6.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.8
2002-03	–	0.1	0.5	7.3	0.2	21.7	0.5	18.6	1.8
2003-04	–	0.1	–	7.7	0.4	17.6	0.5	17.5	1.6
2004-05	–	0.1	–	1.2	0.4	15.5	0.4	20.0	1.0
Greater than 30 per cent									
2000-01	–	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	–	–	5.6	0.3
2001-02	–	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	–	1.8	5.6	0.3
2002-03	–	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	4.2	0.8	9.4	0.5
2003-04	–	0.1	–	0.5	0.3	3.8	0.9	7.9	0.4
2004-05	–	0.1	–	0.4	0.2	3.7	0.8	10.1	0.4

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Footnotes relate to 2004-05 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(c) Amounts of up to 0.5 per cent above the cut-off for a category are to be included in that category. For example, if rent charged/income x 100 = 20.5, then it is counted in the 'paying 20 per cent or less' category. If rent charged/income x 100 = 20.5, then the household is counted in the 'more than 20 per cent but no more than 25 per cent' category.

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

(e) The decrease since 2003-04 is due to a rent increase in November 2004 for existing rebated tenants, from 24 per cent to 25 per cent of assessable income.

(f) Not calculated via the data repository. Figures supplied by NSW Department of Housing.

(g) Results based upon gross income (not assessable income).

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

	<i>NSW (e), (f)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(h) These households are reported as paying a rebated rent due to a policy of capping rent increases for full rent households. Updated income details are not available for these households.

(i) Excludes households for whom income details could not be resolved at 30 June 2005.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.77

**Table 16A.77 Community housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	Vic (e)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (f)	NT	Aust
Less than or equal to 20 per cent									
2001	12.4	–	na	na	13.7	14.7	–	na	7.2
2002	20.8	2.0	10.7	19.2	13.7	22.0	0.9	na	12.5
2003	23.1	4.4	5.2	14.4	10.3	7.0	0.5	na	12.4
2004	23.7	19.6	6.2	23.8	11.1	18.9	9.3	na	18.2
2005	25.4	11.7	6.7	18.6	7.3	34.4	16.4	na	17.1
More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent									
2001	85.0	97.3	na	na	50.5	29.5	99.0	na	85.5
2002	75.8	94.8	60.5	71.6	51.9	7.9	96.5	na	76.4
2003	75.1	92.4	61.8	75.8	39.2	9.2	97.3	na	75.1
2004	74.0	74.5	76.2	73.2	57.5	3.9	65.5	na	71.0
2005	72.5	47.9	58.3	71.9	47.8	12.0	67.0	na	62.7
More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent									
2001	1.8	2.7	na	na	28.0	43.2	1.0	na	5.8
2002	2.1	3.2	23.0	5.7	27.2	54.2	–	na	8.6
2003	0.8	3.0	25.5	7.8	45.6	70.3	0.7	na	10.4
2004	1.6	5.7	16.0	2.1	27.1	61.2	23.9	na	9.3
2005	1.0	7.5	27.2	7.3	40.3	41.4	9.5	na	13.8
Greater than 30 per cent									
2001	0.8	–	na	na	7.7	12.6	–	na	1.5
2002	1.3	–	5.9	3.5	7.2	15.9	2.6	na	2.5
2003	0.9	0.2	7.5	2.0	4.9	13.5	1.5	na	2.1
2004	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.8	4.3	16.0	1.3	na	1.5
2005	1.1	32.9	7.8	2.2	4.6	12.2	7.2	na	6.5

(a) At 30 June.

(b) NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, Tasmania and the ACT data are based on surveys. See table 16A.84 for response rates and other relevant information.

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

(d) Footnotes relate to 2005 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

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

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

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

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing*, Canberra.



Table 16A.78

**Table 16A.78      Rebated State owned and managed Indigenous housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW (e), (f)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Less than or equal to 20 per cent							
2001	62.7	56.2	100.0	69.2	45.1	–	67.3
2002	59.0	57.7	72.7	69.3	48.2	–	60.8
2003	58.9	54.2	69.1	68.1	35.9	1.8	57.8
2004	56.3	46.6	67.3	66.7	33.4	2.1	54.8
2005	51.9	45.3	64.6	68.2	35.5	6.6	53.0
More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent							
2001	37.3	43.3	–	27.5	46.6	90.3	30.6
2002	41.0	42.0	27.1	28.0	50.5	100.0	38.4
2003	41.1	45.8	30.8	28.2	63.3	51.2	40.0
2004	43.7	53.2	32.7	28.9	65.1	55.7	43.0
2005	48.1	54.5	35.4	30.7	63.0	59.1	45.7
More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent							
2001	–	0.2	–	2.7	1.6	9.7	1.0
2002	–	0.1	–	2.5	0.1	–	0.5
2003	–	–	–	2.8	0.6	39.9	1.7
2004	–	–	–	3.6	0.8	36.2	1.8
2005	–	–	–	0.3	0.8	27.4	0.9
Greater than 30 per cent							
2001	–	0.2	–	0.6	6.7	–	1.0
2002	–	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	–	0.2
2003	–	–	0.1	0.9	0.2	7.1	0.4
2004	–	0.2	–	0.8	0.7	6.0	0.4
2005	–	0.2	–	0.8	0.7	6.9	0.5

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Amounts of up to but excluding 0.5 per cent above the cut-off for a category are to be included in that category. For example, if rent charged/income x 100 = 20.49, then the household is counted in the 'paying 20 per cent or less'. If rent charged/income x 100 = 20.5, then the household is counted in the 'more than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent'.

(c) Excludes households where either assessable income or rent charged is zero.

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

(e) The decrease since 2003-04 is due to a rent increase in November 2004 for existing rebated tenants, from 24 per cent to 25 per cent of assessable income.

(f) Not calculated via the data repository. Figures supplied by the NSW Aboriginal Housing Office.

(g) Results based upon gross income (not assessable income).

(h) These households are reported as paying a rebated rent due to a policy of capping rent increases for full rent households. Updated income details are not available for these households.

**Table 16A.78    Rebated State owned and managed Indigenous housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW (e), (f)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(i) Excludes households for whom income details could not be resolved at 30 June 2005.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.79

**Table 16A.79 Proportion of households in public housing with moderate overcrowding or underuse, 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

Households with	NSW (e), (f)	Vic (g)	Qld (h)	WA	SA (i), (j)	Tas	ACT (k)	NT (l)	Aust
Moderate overcrowding									
2001	9.6	11.5	8.7	6.7	4.2	5.0	0.4	9.7	8.4
2002	9.1	11.2	8.7	4.6	3.1	4.5	5.5	9.8	7.9
2003	7.1	7.9	8.5	4.7	2.4	5.8	3.8	8.5	6.4
2004	6.7	4.9	7.8	4.7	2.7	6.0	3.6	10.3	5.7
2005	5.8	7.6	8.6	4.8	3.4	6.3	3.0	8.1	6.1
Underuse									
2001	7.7	6.6	7.6	10.3	19.1	11.0	0.5	4.5	9.3
2002	8.2	8.4	8.2	11.0	19.6	11.8	10.8	4.2	10.2
2003	9.3	9.2	8.6	10.2	25.4	11.1	11.4	4.2	11.6
2004	9.8	10.3	9.4	10.1	23.0	10.9	12.4	3.3	11.8
2005	10.6	10.0	9.7	10.1	18.0	10.6	13.6	4.1	11.3

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Jurisdictions exclude various types of households as shown in the table below. For this reason, comparisons between jurisdictions should be made with caution.

(c) National results when mixed composition households are excluded from Victoria and Queensland. The data for the households with moderate overcrowding at 30 June 2005 is 16 330 and for the number of households with under utilisation at 30 June 2005 is 34 379.

(d) The 2003-04 national figures for the number of households with moderate overcrowding at 30 June 2005 and for the number of households with under utilisation at 30 June 2005 (17 234 and 35 420 respectively) were incorrect. The correct national figures for 2003-04 for the number of households with moderate overcrowding at 30 June 2005 and for the number of households with under utilisation at 30 June 2005 were 17 131 and 35 467 respectively.

(e) Not comparable to data for previous years as some households that were previously identified as group households are now identified as mixed composition households.

(f) Derivation of household type is based on the relationship to household head variable in the first instance. In cases where this does not yield a result the derivation is based on the local family type variable.

(g) Victorian data for 2004-05 includes mixed composition households and therefore cannot be compared to 2003-04. When mixed composition households are excluded from 2004-05 the results. The data for the households with moderate overcrowding at 30 June 2005 is 2467 and for the number of households with under utilisation at 30 June 2005 is 5526.

(h) Queensland data for 2004-05 includes mixed composition households and therefore cannot be compared to 2003-04. When mixed composition households are excluded from 2004-05 the results. The data for the households with moderate overcrowding at 30 June 2005 is 3670 and for the number of households with under utilisation at 30 June 2005 is 4688.

(i) South Australia now provides information on an income unit basis. This information is used in the calculation of these data items, therefore results for 2004-05 are not directly comparable with those from previous years.

(j) In late 2002, the implementation of a new computer system resulted in the loss of information regarding occupants in non-rebated households. This was corrected in 2004-05, therefore results from 2002-03 and 2003-04 are not comparable to other year's data.

(k) Includes households where deeming of couples has affected household type derivation.

**Table 16A.79 Proportion of households in public housing with moderate overcrowding or underuse, 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Households with</i>	<i>NSW (e), (f)</i>	<i>Vic (g)</i>	<i>Qld (h)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (i), (j)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (k)</i>	<i>NT (l)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(l) The 2003-04 figures for the number of households with moderate overcrowding at 30 June 2005 and the number of households with under utilisation at 30 June 2005 (492 and 156 respectively) were incorrect. The correct figures for 2003-04 for the number of households with moderate overcrowding at 30 June 2005 and the number of households with under utilisation at 30 June 2005 were 389 and 203 respectively.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.80

Table 16A.80 **Proportion of households in community housing with moderate overcrowding or underuse at 30 June (per cent) (a)**

<i>Households with</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld (c), (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Moderate overcrowding									
2001	4.7	–	na	na	4.0	1.6	2.1	na	3.4
2002	4.7	na	na	0.7	3.9	2.7	3.0	na	2.9
2003	3.5	na	na	1.2	4.4	2.1	1.2	na	1.8
2004	7.0	0.6	na	na	2.7	1.8	2.9	na	3.8
2005	5.9	1.0	11.6	1.4	3.5	2.5	7.1	na	5.3
Underuse									
2001	5.6	na	na	na	25.4	1.6	1.9	na	8.0
2002	6.4	na	na	4.8	17.3	6.3	1.7	na	6.6
2003	5.5	na	na	3.6	20.2	7.6	0.9	na	4.6
2004	6.0	1.3	3.1	na	17.2	4.9	1.3	na	6.9
2005	4.3	4.1	8.4	16.6	18.4	5.5	3.5	na	8.2

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Does not include the Common Equity Rental Cooperative (CERC) program (32 per cent of long term community tenancies in Victoria) due to data collection issues associated with the new survey methodology.

(c) To remain consistent with administrative data provided against the total number of tenancy (rental) units at 30 June 2005 (5286), the number of tenatable and untenatable dwellings included in the survey have been increased pro-rata. Please note survey data for the total number of tenatable tenancy (rental) units at 30 June 2005 is 4799 and for the total number of untenatable tenancy (rental) units at 30 June 2005 is 121.

(d) Changes to the structure of the survey question resulted in an increase in the number of households being identified as overcrowded.

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

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing, Canberra*.

Table 16A.81

**Table 16A.81 Proportion of households in State owned and managed Indigenous housing with moderate overcrowding or underuse, (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Households with:</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Moderate overcrowding							
2001	11.5	15.0	19.7	13.0	11.6	3.4	13.8
2002	11.7	13.0	19.0	9.6	8.1	4.9	12.6
2003	8.5	12.8	18.0	12.3	7.9	7.0	11.8
2004	8.3	7.4	15.5	10.9	9.0	9.2	10.6
2005	7.1	11.3	15.6	10.0	9.4	8.7	10.6
Underuse							
2001	14.0	9.1	9.4	12.9	19.8	13.1	13.1
2002	13.9	11.9	9.5	15.7	26.0	18.6	14.6
2003	17.8	12.9	10.7	14.1	37.9	14.7	17.7
2004	20.5	13.9	12.5	14.4	31.4	11.1	18.2
2005	22.5	13.7	12.2	15.0	27.6	14.6	18.1

(a) At 30 June.

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

(c) Footnotes relate to 2005 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 see previous editions of the Report on Government Services.

(d) For details of multiple family and non-rebated households excluded see table 16A.85.

(e) In late 2002, the implementation of a new computer system resulted in the loss of information regarding occupants in non-rebated households. This was corrected in 2004-05 therefore results from 2002-03 and 2003-04 are not comparable to other year's data.

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.82

Table 16A.82 Government housing assistance, 2004-05

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>Government expenditure on public housing (a)</b>									
<i>Per capita</i>									
Recurrent	87	48	56	81	144	148	270	261	81
Recurrent including capital costs (b)	423	239	239	270	431	432	1 028	642	340
<i>Per dwelling</i>									
Recurrent	4 704	3 686	4 444	5 080	4 836	6 116	8 066	9 423	4 757
Recurrent including capital costs (b)	22 925	18 346	18 883	16 983	14 495	17 873	30 703	23 174	19 895
<b>CRA expenditure (c)</b>									
<i>Per capita</i>	105	89	136	96	92	102	52	62	104
<i>Per income unit</i>	2 211	2 136	2 251	2 190	2 105	2 063	2 012	2 236	2 189

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

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

(c) Actual expenditure on CRA is monitored only at a national level. Expenditure has been apportioned between states and territories based on available records for regular fortnightly instalments.

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

Table 16A.83

Table 16A.83 **Public housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded, 2004-05**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
<b>Table 16.11 and Table 16A.2 Low income and special needs households as a proportion of all new households</b>								
Total ongoing households	122 570	62 961	48 455	30 123	43 882	11 414	10 642	5 217
<b>Excludes:</b>								
Non-rebated households	14 229	..	..	..	..	..	1 488	..
Mixed composition households	5 243	6 646	1 286	589	768	154	537	484
Households for whom composition cannot be determined	124	5	1	4	–	11	119	–
<b>Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>

Figure 16.12 and Table 16A.12 Rent charged as a proportion of market rent, adjusted for CRA

Total ongoing households	122 570	62 961	48 455	30 123	43 882	11 414	10 642	5 217
<b>Excludes:</b>								
Non-rebated households	14 229	..	..	..	..	..	1 488	..
Mixed composition households	5 243	6 646	1 286	589	768	334	537	484
Households for whom composition cannot be determined	124	5	1	4	–	11	119	–
<b>Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>



Table 16A.83

Table 16A.83 **Public housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded, 2004-05**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
<b>Figure 16.13 and Table 16A.13 Overcrowded dwellings</b>								
Total ongoing households	122 570	62 961	48 455	30 123	43 882	11 414	10 642	5 217
Excludes:								
Non-rebated households	14 229	7 636	–	–	–	–	1 488	–
Mixed composition households	5 243	–	–	589	768	334	537	484
Households for whom composition cannot be determined	124	3	1	4	–	11	119	–
<b>Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>

Table 16A.2 Low income and special needs households as a proportion of all new households

Total newly allocated households	8 829	5 691	4 090	3 472	3 175	1 103	637	779
Excludes:								
Non-rebated, ongoing households	606	–	–	–	–	–	56	–
Mixed composition households	278	301	113	58	49	34	28	79
Households for whom composition cannot be determined	8	400	2	2	–	28	8	–
<b>Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>

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

Source: AIHW 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra.

**Table 16A.84 Community housing survey response rates and associated information**

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Survey response rates/other details</i>
NSW	
2000-01	175 providers (90 per cent) of the 195 in the population responded to the NSW Community Housing Data Collection. The survey covered 98 per cent of CSHA properties.
2001-02	166 providers (86 per cent) of the 192 in the population responded to the NSW Community Housing Data Collection. The survey covered 90 per cent of CSHA properties.
2002-03	158 providers (83 per cent) of the 190 in the population responded to the NSW Community Housing Data Collection. The survey covered 89 per cent of CSHA properties.
2003-04	150 providers (79 per cent) of the 191 in the population responded to the NSW Community Housing Data Collection. The survey covered 81 per cent of CSHA properties.
2004-05	114 providers (55 per cent) of the 208 in the population responded to the NSW Community Housing Data Collection. The survey covered 83 per cent of CSHA properties. The CSHA funded properties managed by responding providers account for 86 per cent of the total portfolio.
Victoria	
2000-01	No survey.
2001-02	Survey data from 64 providers out of a total of 215 providers. The survey was not distributed to 19 agencies that manage 3151 properties under the Transitional Housing Management Program targeting homeless households. The survey instrument was tailored for each community program according to funding and service agreements. Some organisations completed two surveys as they manage stock under different agreements. Properties under joint venture arrangements where the state housing authority contributes a portion of capital funding to a property are excluded. No recurrent funding is provided. These agencies are not required to report on client or financial information and the only information retained internally relates to stock. The company reporting on Common Equity Housing Cooperative properties did not provide post codes for 2002. There has been no growth in the program, although a few properties may have been sold and replaced. Postcode information would be similar to 2001.
2002-03	Only administrative data has been utilised.
2003-04	Based on survey information provided by community housing agencies with a 70 per cent response rate.
2004-05	The survey response rate for Victoria is 95 per cent. This collection is based primarily on survey information provided by community housing agencies. There was a response from 174 agencies to the survey questionnaire. Note, however, that most indicators exclude the Common Equity Rental Cooperative (CERC) program, which covers 32 per cent of community housing tenancies, due to incomplete data collection for this program.

Table 16A.84

Table 16A.84 **Community housing survey response rates and associated information**

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Survey response rates/other details</i>
Queensland	
2000-01	Based on survey of 332 providers with 60 per cent response rate.
2001-02	Based on survey of 336 providers with 60 per cent response rate. Some organisations completed up to three surveys as they manage stock under different arrangements. As non-response was skewed to organisations managing a small number of dwellings, approximately 81 per cent of dwellings were included.
2002-03	Response rate of 68 per cent, based on surveys received from 211 out of 345 organisations. As non-responsive organisations tend to manage a smaller number of dwellings, 76 per cent of dwellings are included in the surveys received. Relates to organisations providing services funded under the Community Rent Scheme, Boarding House Program, Long Term Community Housing Program and the Same House Different Landlord Program. As organisations were given separate surveys for each type of funding, some organisations completed up to four surveys. A total of 238 surveys were received.
2003-04	Response rate of 57.5 per cent, based on 199 useable surveys received from 346 organisations. Relates to organisations providing services funded under the Community Rent Scheme, Boarding House Program, Long Term Community Housing Program and the Same House Different Landlord Program. As organisations were given separate surveys for each type of funding, some organisations completed up to four surveys. A total of 221 surveys were received with 22 incomplete.
2004-05	The survey response rate for Queensland is 76 per cent. Based on 269 useable surveys received out of a total of 353 sent to 321 organisations. Relates to organisations providing services funded under the Community Rent Scheme, Boarding House Program, Long Term Community Housing Program and the Same House Different Landlord Program. As organisations were given separate surveys for each type of funding, some organisations completed up to four surveys. A total of 269 surveys were received with 0 incomplete.
WA	
2000-01	No survey.
2001-02	Based on survey of 239 providers with a 56 per cent response rate. Data include 394 Crisis Accommodation Program dwellings that are out of the scope of this collection.
2002-03	Based on a survey with 72 responses from provider organisations with a 26 per cent response rate.
2003-04	Based on a survey with a 53.0 per cent response rate.
2004-05	The survey response rate for WA is 92 per cent.

**Table 16A.84 Community housing survey response rates and associated information**

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Survey response rates/other details</i>
SA	
2000-01	Based on survey of 135 providers. Two surveys were mailed out with 94 per cent of household level surveys and 87 per cent of waiting list surveys returned.
2001-02	Based on survey of 134 providers. Two surveys were mailed out with 88 per cent of household level surveys and 58 per cent of waiting list surveys returned.
2002-03	Based on a survey with an 83 per cent response rate. 104 out of 126 CHOs returned the data collection form. 90 CHOs had returned the waiting list form.
2003-04	Based on a survey with a 81.0 per cent response rate.
2004-05	The survey response rate for SA is 78 per cent.
Tasmania	
2000-01	Based on survey of 73 providers with a 16 per cent response rate representing 104 households. The administrative data figure for number of dwellings is 260.
2001-02	Based on survey of 46 providers with a 46 per cent response rate.
2002-03	na
2003-04	Based on a survey with a 48.9 per cent response rate.
2004-05	The survey response rate for Tasmania is 60 per cent. 26 of 48 providers responded.
ACT	
2000-01	Data represent 87 per cent of community housing in the ACT. Data exclude 49 dwellings managed by 12 community housing providers including three targeted providers.
2001-02	Data from survey of 11 providers (out of a total of 20) managing 85 per cent of community housing in the ACT.
2002-03	Based on 100 per cent response rate. All data is derived from questionnaires sent to providers. Questionnaires were sent to 9 providers and all responded.
2003-04	Based on a survey with a 100 per cent response rate.
2004-05	The survey response rate for the ACT is 100 per cent.
NT	
2000-01	No survey.
2001-02	No survey.
2002-03	Only administrative data has been utilised.
2003-04	Only administrative data has been utilised.
2004-05	Only administrative data has been utilised.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing*, Canberra.

Table 16A.85

Table 16A.85 **State owned and managed Indigenous housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>
<b>Table 16.19 and Table 16A.29 State owned and managed Indigenous housing, low income and special needs households</b>						
2005						
Total ongoing households	4 039	1 223	2 754	2 182	1 747	343
<b>Excludes:</b>						
Non-rebated households	638	139	..	..	..	..
Mixed composition households	463	..	..	150	96	20
Households for whom composition cannot be determined	3	..	..	2	..	..
<b>Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>

Figure 16.27 and Table 16A.38 **State owned and managed Indigenous housing, rent charged as a proportion of market rent, adjusted for CRA**

2005						
Total ongoing households	4 039	1 223	2 754	2 182	1 747	343
<b>Excludes:</b>						
Non-rebated households	638	..	..	..	..	..
Mixed composition households	463	228	284	150	96	20
Households for whom composition cannot be determined	3	1	–	2	–	–
<b>Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>

Table 16A.85

Table 16A.85 **State owned and managed Indigenous housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>
<b>Figure 16.28 and Table 16A.39 State owned and managed Indigenous housing, overcrowded dwellings</b>						
2004-05						
Total ongoing households	4 039	1 223	2 754	2 182	1 747	343
<b>Excludes:</b>						
Non-rebated households	638	139	..	..	..	..
Mixed composition households	463	..	..	150	96	20
Households for whom composition cannot be determined	3	–	–	2	–	–
<b>Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>

Table 16A.19 State owned and managed Indigenous housing low income and special needs households, as a proportion of all new households

2005						
Total newly allocated households	390	153	279	374	247	54
<b>Excludes newly allocated:</b>						
Non-rebated households	49	..	..	..	..	..
Mixed composition households	46	14	32	34	18	2
Households for whom composition cannot be determined	1	9	–	–	–	–
<b>Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>

**Table 16A.85 State owned and managed Indigenous housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>
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– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW 2004, 2005, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra.