
17 Housing

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '17A' prefix (for example, table 17A.1). A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the website at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

This chapter presents data on the performance of governments in providing social housing (box 17.1 contains information on the forms of social housing). Social housing is provided with funding through the National Affordable Housing Special Purpose Payment (NAH SPP) associated with the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA). The NAHA and the broader Australian housing and homelessness policy context are outlined in the Housing and homelessness services sector overview (sector overview G).

Improvements to the reporting of housing in this edition include:

- additional data for SOMIH for the outcome indicator 'amenity/location' from the 2014 National Social Housing Survey (NSHS), to support the headline figures published in the 2015 Report
- new data for output indicator 'dwelling condition' for Indigenous Community Housing from the 2012-13 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS), published for the first time in this Report.

The focus of this chapter is social housing. A range of government housing assistance is not reported in this chapter, including:

- community housing and other housing programs not provided under the NAHA, such as those provided by the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA)
- Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) paid by the DVA, or paid to Abstudy recipients on behalf of the Department of Social Services (DSS) (CRA data are published in sector overview G)
- private rent assistance funded by State and Territory governments
- the National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS) and the Housing Affordability Fund (although some NRAS dwellings are included in the community housing data collection because they are owned and managed by the community housing sector)
- some Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander specific housing and infrastructure assistance
- home purchase assistance, such as first home owner grants.

All abbreviations used in the Report are available in a complete list in volume A: Approach to performance reporting.

17.1 Profile of social housing assistance

Service overview

Housing assistance is provided by governments because many Australian households face problems in acquiring or accessing suitable private accommodation — either through renting from a private landlord or through owner occupation — for reasons including: cost, availability, location and/or adequacy. In 2013-14, around two-thirds of Australian households (67.2 per cent) owned or were purchasing their own home, 25.7 per cent rented in the private sector, and 3.6 per cent rented through a state or territory housing authority (table 17A.59).

Social housing is rental housing provided by not-for-profit, non-government or government organisations to assist people who are unable to access suitable accommodation in the private rental market. The forms of social housing included in this report are summarised in box 17.1.

Box 17.1 **Forms of social housing**

- *Public housing*: dwellings owned (or leased) and managed by State and Territory housing authorities. It is generally accessed by people on low incomes and/or those with special needs, and aims to provide a choice of housing location, physical type and management arrangements.
- *State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH)*: dwellings owned and managed by State housing authorities that are allocated only to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander tenants and include dwellings managed by government Indigenous housing agencies.
- *Community housing*: rental housing provided to low-to-moderate income and/or special needs households, managed by community-based organisations that lease properties from government or have received a capital or recurrent subsidy from government. Community housing models vary across jurisdictions, and the housing stock may be owned by a variety of groups, including local government. Community housing organisations typically receive some form of government assistance, such as direct funding or the provision of land and property, but a number of community housing organisations are entirely self-funded.
- *Indigenous community housing (ICH)*: dwellings owned or leased and managed by ICH organisations and community councils in major cities, regional and remote areas. ICH models vary across jurisdictions and can also include dwellings funded or registered by government. ICH organisations include community organisations such as resource agencies and land councils.

Crisis and transitional housing is an additional form of social housing, but it is unable to be separately identified in this report. Crisis and transitional housing might be indirectly reported through the other forms of social housing described above.

Roles and responsibilities

The Australian Government provides funding to assist with the achievement of housing and homelessness related outcomes for which states and territories have primary responsibility. Each level of government has different roles and responsibilities.

The Australian Government influences the housing market through direct and indirect means, including providing CRA, home purchase assistance, financial sector regulations and taxation policies, and programs such as the 2008 National Rental Affordability Scheme and the 2009 Social Housing Initiative.

State and Territory governments administer and deliver housing services, such as public housing, community housing, SOMIH and other Indigenous housing. They also provide financial support to renters through private rental assistance and to buyers through home purchase assistance. Some jurisdictions provide home finance lending programs. State and Territory governments are also responsible for land use and supply policy, urban planning and development policy, housing-related taxes and charges (such as land taxes and stamp duties) and residential tenancy legislation and regulation.

Local governments are responsible for building approval, urban planning and development processes and may be involved in providing community housing.

Funding

State and Territory government net recurrent expenditure on social housing was \$3.5 billion in 2014-15, similar to 2013-14 in real terms (table 17.1). In 2014-15, this expenditure included \$2.7 billion for public housing and \$110.4 million for SOMIH (table 17A.2).

The Australian Government provided \$1.9 billion in 2014-15 to State and Territory governments for housing assistance through the NAH SPP and related National Partnership agreements (table GA.1). NAH SPP funding is outcome based and not tied to specific programs, and Australian Government funding is reflected in data for State and Territory government net recurrent expenditure.

State and Territory government capital expenditure for social housing was more than \$1 billion in 2014-15, which was also partly funded by the Australian Government through the NAH SPP (table 17A.2).

The Australian Government also provided \$4.2 billion for CRA (table GA.13). Additional data are available on CRA in the Housing and homelessness services sector overview (tables GA.13–34).

Table 17.1 State and Territory government net recurrent expenditure on social housing (\$million) (2014–15 dollars)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15	879.0	760.7	536.9	671.7	404.2	95.1	111.7	81.3	3 540.6
2013-14	906.9	686.7	496.7	726.4	408.3	115.6	111.5	81.8	3 534.1
2012-13	879.7	672.7	551.1	780.6	451.4	109.7	113.2	78.5	3 636.9
2011-12	1 012.2	750.4	561.0	742.9	380.2	111.7	108.3	170.1	3 836.9
2010-11	2 194.2	848.0	563.0	602.7	354.8	119.6	101.0	308.7	5 091.9

^a See table 17A.2 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 17A.2 and 17A.58.

Size and scope

Details on the social housing data used in this Report are in box 17.2.

Box 17.2 **Social housing assistance data used for performance reporting**

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) collects, collates and quality assures social housing data provided by states and territories for inclusion into the National Housing Assistance Data Repository, which is the primary data source used in this Report.

Public housing and SOMIH — data are sourced from State and Territory government unit record datasets extracted from administrative databases, and the National Social Housing Survey (NSHS). Victoria (from 2009-10), WA (from 2010-11), the ACT and the NT are not included in the SOMIH data collection.

Community housing — data are sourced from jurisdictions' administrative data (provided by State and Territory governments), community housing provider surveys and the NSHS. Queensland and the NT do not survey their community housing providers, and provide administrative data. Data are not directly comparable across jurisdictions or over time, due to varying response rates and changes to the definitions and counting rules used over time. Table 17A.64 and related data quality information (DQI) outline the survey response rates and associated information for each jurisdiction.

Indigenous community housing — data are a combination of administrative data and survey data collected from ICH organisations. Complete data for all jurisdictions are not available, and ICH data should be interpreted with caution. Details of all ICH dwellings are not known and ICH data reflect only those dwellings for which details are known. ICH data are not reported for a number of the social housing performance indicators due to issues with data quality and availability. Increasingly, community housing organisations are seeking funding through alternative, non-government means, such as leveraging and partnership arrangements.

This report presents data for up to 10 years, reflecting housing assistance provided under the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA), and from the former Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CHSA). Data from 2009-10 onward relate to the NAHA, data for 2008-09 relate to both the NAHA and CSHA, and data for 2007-08 and preceding years relate to the CSHA.

Further information is available in the DQI for this chapter.

As at 30 June 2015, there were a total of 393 866 households and 403 767 social housing dwellings (excluding ICH) (tables 17A.3-4). While the number of public housing and SOMIH households have decreased over the last decade (346 354 in 2006 to 324 695 in 2015), there has been an increase in the number of households in community housing, from 28 684 to 69 171 (table 17A.4).

Public housing

Nationally at 30 June 2015, there were 314 963 households and 321 627 public housing dwellings (tables 17A.3 and 17A.4). (Approximately 5025 NT remote public housing dwellings, with about 22 500 occupants are not included in these figures. Further information is in box 17.4).

Public housing rents are generally set at market levels. To provide affordable housing, public housing rents are subsidised (or rebated) for eligible low income tenants so that they generally pay no more than 25 per cent of their gross income on rent (table 17A.62). Information on the proportion of income paid in rent by social housing tenants is in table 17A.43.

State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH)

In 2015, SOMIH operated in NSW, Queensland, SA and Tasmania. Nationally at 30 June 2015, there were 9732 households and 10 035 SOMIH dwellings (tables 17A.3 and 17A.4). The SOMIH program is partly funded under the NAHA, but because this funding is not tied to specific programs, the amount attributed to SOMIH cannot be separately identified.

Community housing

At 30 June 2015, 69 171 households were assisted with community housing, and there were 72 105 community housing tenancy rental units in Australia, roughly double the number in 2006, reflecting the change in Australian housing policy during that time (tables 17A.3 and 17A.4).

A major objective of community housing is to increase social capital by encouraging local communities to take a more active role in managing and providing affordable housing. Community housing programs may also establish links between housing and services managed at the community level, including services for people with disability, and home and community care. It is also intended to provide a choice of housing location, physical type and management arrangements. Some forms of community housing also allow tenants to participate in the management of their housing. Notwithstanding their common objectives, community housing programs vary within and across jurisdictions in their administration and the types of accommodation they provide (box 17.3).

The role of community housing in the housing sector is expanding, driven primarily by changes in government policy that encourage the sector to play a larger role in the provision of affordable housing (Productivity Commission 2010). Community housing organisations are working in partnership with the Australian, State and Territory governments, and the private sector, to increase the supply of affordable housing, and many of the new dwellings social housing initiatives are or will be owned or managed by community housing organisations.

Box 17.3 **Models of community housing**

Community housing models vary across jurisdictions in scale, organisational structure and financing arrangements, and the extent to which community organisations or government have management responsibility and ownership of the housing stock. Table 17A.65 lists the in-scope community housing programs in each jurisdiction.

Some models of community housing are:

- *housing cooperatives*, providing tenancy management and maintenance of housing that is owned by government, a central finance company or an individual cooperative
- *local government housing associations*, providing low cost housing within a particular municipality, are closely involved in policy, planning, funding and/or monitoring roles, and can directly manage the housing stock
- *regional or local housing associations*, providing property and tenancy management services, and support services to tenants
- *specialist providers* are organisations with a specific purpose or function, such as tenancy management, housing development, or for specific target groups (including people with disability)
- *broad service delivery* are organisations that provide housing and other welfare services, such as aged care and disability services
- *vertically integrated providers of affordable housing* are involved in all stages of providing affordable housing, from construction to property and tenancy management
- *community ownership and/or management*, where housing is owned and/or managed by not-for-profit or community housing associations
- *joint ventures and housing partnerships*, where church and welfare entities, local government, private sector and other organisations provide resources in cooperation with State and Territory governments; or where groups of community housing providers form partnerships to maximise growth opportunities, share resources and/or manage risk
- *equity share rental housing*, where housing cooperatives wholly own the housing stock and lease it to tenants (who are shareholders in the cooperative and, therefore, have the rights and responsibilities of cooperative management).

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Indigenous community housing (ICH)

As at 30 June 2014 there were 12 775 households in 17 529 permanent ICH dwellings (latest available data). Further descriptive information on ICH is in table 17A.8.

Indigenous community housing (ICH) is housing funded by Australian, State and Territory governments that is generally managed by ICH organisations (although some ICH dwellings are managed by State and Territory housing authorities). ICH is funded through the NAH SPP and the associated National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing (NPA RIH) until 30 June 2018 and is owned, managed and delivered by State and Territory governments. State and Territory governments assumed responsibility for

administering ICH in urban and regional areas, however arrangements varied across jurisdictions.

Some ICH dwellings were transferred to other social housing programs, with a major asset transfer affecting social housing performance data for the Northern Territory (box 17.4).

Box 17.4 Asset transfer from ICH to remote public housing in the Northern Territory

Between 2008 and 2010, a significant number of housing assets (approximately 5025 dwellings as at 30 June 2015, with approximately 22 500 people residing in these dwellings) previously classified as ICH, were transferred to remote public housing in the NT. These dwellings are excluded from the administrative data collections used in this Report.

The NT Government has committed to assessing the impact of reporting on these dwellings and data are expected to be included in the 2017 Report. Should these additional assets be reported, eight of the 11 performance indicators in this chapter (priority access to those in greatest need, special needs, net recurrent cost per dwelling, occupancy rate, turnaround time, rent collection rate, affordability and match of dwelling to household size) will be recalculated, as the total number of dwellings is used as a denominator for calculating these performance indicators. Detailed data caveats are footnoted in the associated attachment tables for the indicators.

Source: NT Government (unpublished); NT Department of Housing Annual Report 2014-15 (2015).

Diversity of State and Territory government social housing

State and Territory governments have similar broad objectives for providing social housing. Individual jurisdictions, however, emphasise different objectives depending on their historical precedents and ways of interacting with community sector providers. Jurisdictions also have different private housing markets. These differences lead to a variety of policy responses and associated forms of assistance. It is important to consider the various levels and types of assistance provided in each State and Territory, the differences in urban, regional and remote area concentrations, and the various eligibility criteria for the different assistance types when analysing performance information. Some information on the context for public housing, SOMIH and community housing are included at tables 17A.62–64.

Urban, regional and remote concentrations

The proportion of social housing dwellings located in major cities, regional and remote areas, for public housing, SOMIH and community housing, using the Australian Statistical Geography Standard remoteness area structure (ASGS remoteness areas) are included in tables 17A.5–7. These proportions vary considerably across jurisdictions (table 17.2). Remoteness data for Indigenous community housing may be included in future reports.

Table 17.2 Social housing dwellings by remoteness area, at 30 June 2015 (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>
<i>Public housing</i>									
Major cities	83.7	72.9	67.7	68.5	77.9	..	99.9	..	74.1
Inner regional	13.0	22.1	16.1	8.2	3.9	74.7	0.1	..	14.4
Outer regional	3.0	5.0	14.1	10.3	16.2	24.4	..	69.8	8.9
Remote	0.2	–	1.5	8.3	1.8	0.7	..	26.7	1.8
Very remote	0.1	..	0.7	4.7	0.2	0.2	..	3.5	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>SOMIH</i>									
Major cities	44.9	..	13.4	..	61.8	..	..	..	36.4
Inner regional	31.5	..	18.5	..	6.8	85.1	..	..	23.9
Outer regional	17.3	..	40.4	..	18.8	14.9	..	..	25.2
Remote	4.5	..	9.0	..	5.1	–	..	..	6.0
Very remote	1.8	..	18.7	..	7.5	–	..	..	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Community housing</i>									
Major cities	70.5	74.6	52.3	79.6	83.0	..	99.8	..	64.1
Inner regional	23.1	22.2	21.7	9.6	6.6	73.2	0.2	..	24.1
Outer regional	6.2	3.1	20.5	7.6	9.2	26.3	..	43.1	10.1
Remote	0.2	0.1	2.2	2.5	1.1	0.4	..	43.7	1.0
Very remote	–	..	3.3	0.7	0.1	..	..	13.2	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a See tables 17A.5–7 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Due to rounding, the totals may not equal to the sum of the components. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; tables 17A.5–7.

Eligibility criteria for access to social housing

Eligibility criteria for access to social housing varies across the forms of social housing and across jurisdictions.

- Public housing — in most cases, jurisdictions require that applicants are Australian citizens or permanent residents and do not own or partially own residential property. All jurisdictions, except Victoria, require eligible applicants to reside in the respective State or Territory. Most jurisdictions provide security of tenure after an initial probationary period and most jurisdictions have periodic reviews of eligibility (table 17A.62).
- SOMIH — are generally consistent with those for public housing once an applicant has been confirmed as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Terms of tenure for SOMIH are the same as those for public housing in most jurisdictions (table 17A.63).

-
- Community housing — generally consistent with those for public housing in each jurisdiction (table 17A.64).

Waiting lists

All State and Territory governments prioritise access to social housing by segmenting their waiting lists in some way. Segments are defined differently across jurisdictions, but generally reflect urgent need to address homelessness and an inability to access appropriate private market accommodation.

NSW, Queensland, WA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT have adopted an integrated social housing waiting list and do not segment by public housing, SOMIH and community housing. Progress towards adopting an integrated waiting list varies for the remaining jurisdictions. Waiting list data are reported separately for public housing, SOMIH and community housing. Further information on waiting lists are in tables 17A.62–64.

17.2 Framework of performance indicators

The framework of performance indicators reflects the objective of social housing delivered under the NAHA (box 17.5). Performance indicators reported in this chapter are aligned with housing performance indicators in the most recent version of the NAHA, where relevant.

Box 17.5 Objectives for social housing

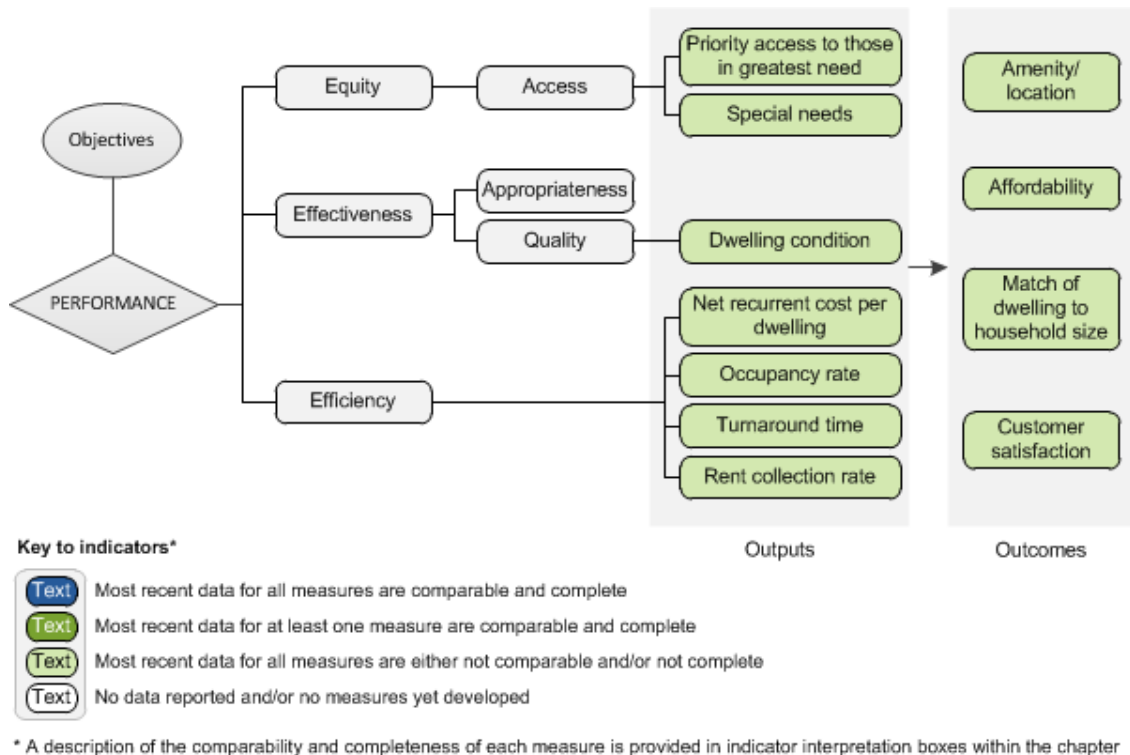
Social housing aims to assist people unable to access alternative suitable housing options through the delivery of affordable, appropriate, flexible and diverse social housing. Some forms of social housing aim specifically to contribute to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community wellbeing by improving housing outcomes, especially for people living in remote communities.

The NAHA provides the framework for the Australian Government, State and Territory governments, and local government to work together to improve housing outcomes so that ‘all Australians have access to affordable, safe and sustainable housing that contributes to social and economic participation’.

Source: COAG (2012).

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of social housing (figure 17.1). The framework shows which data are comparable in the 2016 Report. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability and data completeness from a Report-wide perspective (section 1.6). In addition to section 17.1, the Report’s Statistical context chapter contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics (chapter 2).

Figure 17.1 Social housing performance indicator framework



17.3 Key performance indicator results

Different delivery contexts, locations and types of clients can affect the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of social housing services.

Data quality information (DQI) is included, where available, for performance indicators in this Report. The purpose of DQI is to provide structured and consistent information about the quality of data used to report on performance indicators, in addition to material in the chapter or sector overview and attachment tables. All DQI for the 2016 Report can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Outputs

Outputs are the services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group) (see chapter 1, section 1.5). Output information is also critical for equitable, efficient and effective management of government services.

Equity

Access — Priority access to those in greatest need

‘Priority access to those in greatest need’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide appropriate, affordable and secure housing to assist people who are unable to access suitable housing. This indicator provides information on whether allocation processes ensure that those in greatest need have priority access to housing (box 17.6).

Box 17.6 Priority access to those in greatest need

‘Priority access to those in greatest need’ is defined by two measures:

- the proportion of new housing allocations that were to households in greatest need
- the proportion of new housing allocations to households in greatest need that were waiting for periods of: less than three months; three months to less than six months; six months to less than one year; one year to less than two years; two years or more. These percentages are not cumulative, because time to allocation for this measure reflects greatest need allocations as a percentage of all new allocations for the time period.

Greatest need households are defined as households that at the time of allocation are either homeless, in housing inappropriate to their needs, in housing that is adversely affecting their health or placing their life and safety at risk, or that have very high rental housing costs.

High or increasing values for these measures, particularly for short timeframes, indicate a high degree of access for those households in greatest need.

Data for this indicator are reported for public housing, SOMIH and community housing. Differences in State and Territory housing assessment policies and community housing allocation policies can influence comparability for this indicator. Data reported are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within some jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions or over time for other jurisdictions (see caveats in attachment tables and DQI for specific jurisdictions)
- are not comparable across public housing, SOMIH and community housing
- complete for public housing for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- incomplete for SOMIH for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data are not available for Tasmania
- incomplete for community housing for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data are not available for the NT.

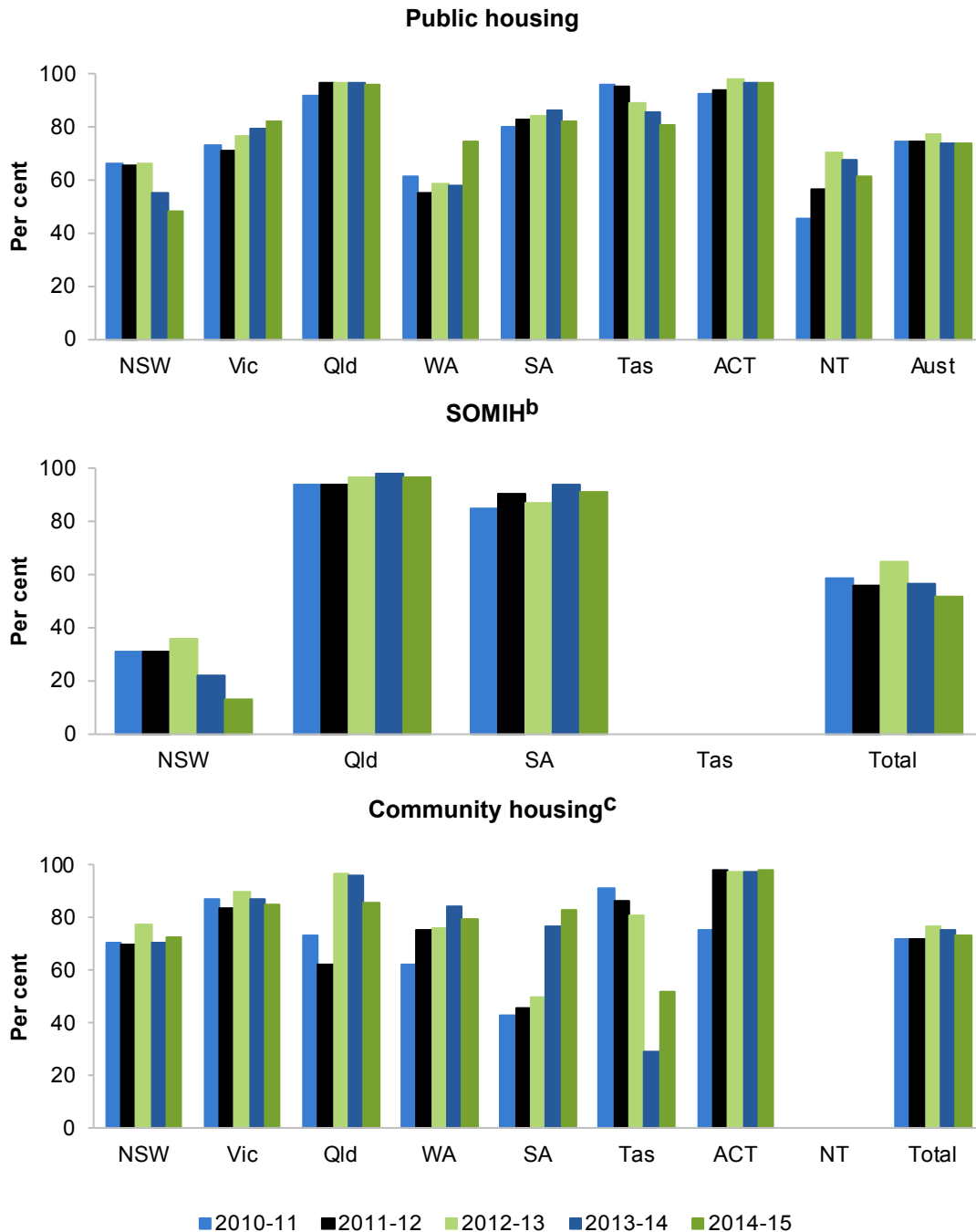
Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Proportion of new allocations that were to households in greatest need

Nationally in 2014-15, 73.7 per cent of new public housing allocations, 51.8 per cent of new SOMIH allocations and 73.4 per cent of new community housing allocations were to

those households in greatest need. Proportions vary over time and across jurisdictions (figure 17.2).

Figure 17.2 New allocations to those in greatest need^a



^a See box 17.6 and tables 17A.9–11 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Data are not available for Tasmania. ^c Data are not available for the Northern Territory.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; tables 17A.9–11.

Proportion of new allocations to households in greatest need within particular timeframes

Nationally in 2014-15, of all households allocated public housing within three months, 85.1 per cent were households in greatest need. For households allocated SOMIH within three months 63.4 per cent were households in greatest need (table 17.3).

Table 17.3 Proportion of new allocations to households in greatest need, within particular timeframes, 2014-15 (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Public housing</i>									
Under 3 months	70.9	86.3	96.6	63.2	87.0	80.1	98.4	45.5	85.1
3 < 6 months	67.7	83.8	95.8	75.0	89.3	79.1	92.4	75.0	83.3
6 months to < 1 year	60.8	81.0	96.0	83.3	88.9	84.2	96.2	68.4	80.6
1 < 2 years	32.1	88.7	94.6	69.1	87.4	79.5	92.9	74.7	70.3
2+ years	29.2	67.6	93.9	75.6	53.7	80.0	96.6	53.4	56.3
Overall	48.0	82.1	95.9	74.9	82.4	80.5	96.7	61.6	73.7
<i>SOMIH</i>									
Under 3 months	19.4	..	99.1	..	88.5	na	..	..	63.4
3 < 6 months	19.5	..	94.2	..	100.0	na	..	..	61.7
6 months to < 1 year	16.4	..	100.0	..	100.0	na	..	..	54.4
1 < 2 years	1.2	..	94.6	..	100.0	na	..	..	37.2
2+ years	10.1	..	82.4	..	81.8	na	..	..	25.4
Overall	12.9	..	96.5	..	91.1	na	..	..	51.8

^a See box 17.6 and tables 17A.9–10 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available.
.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; tables 17A.9-10.

Households that are in greatest need are more likely to have members with special needs, and there may be overlap between special needs and greatest need groups as these categories are not mutually exclusive (AIHW 2015).

Access — Special needs

Access of ‘special needs’ groups to social housing is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide appropriate, affordable and secure housing assistance to people who are unable to access suitable housing (box 17.7).

Box 17.7 **Special needs**

'Special needs' is defined as the proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs (see section 17.5 for definition of special needs households). The proportion of new tenancies with special needs is reported as a proxy for measuring all households with special needs.

A high or increasing proportion indicates a high degree of access by these special needs households.

Data for this indicator are reported for public housing, SOMIH and community housing.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within some jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions or over time for other jurisdictions (see caveats in attachment tables and DQI for specific jurisdictions)
- are not comparable across public housing, SOMIH and community housing
- complete for public housing and SOMIH for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- incomplete for community housing for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data are not available for the NT.

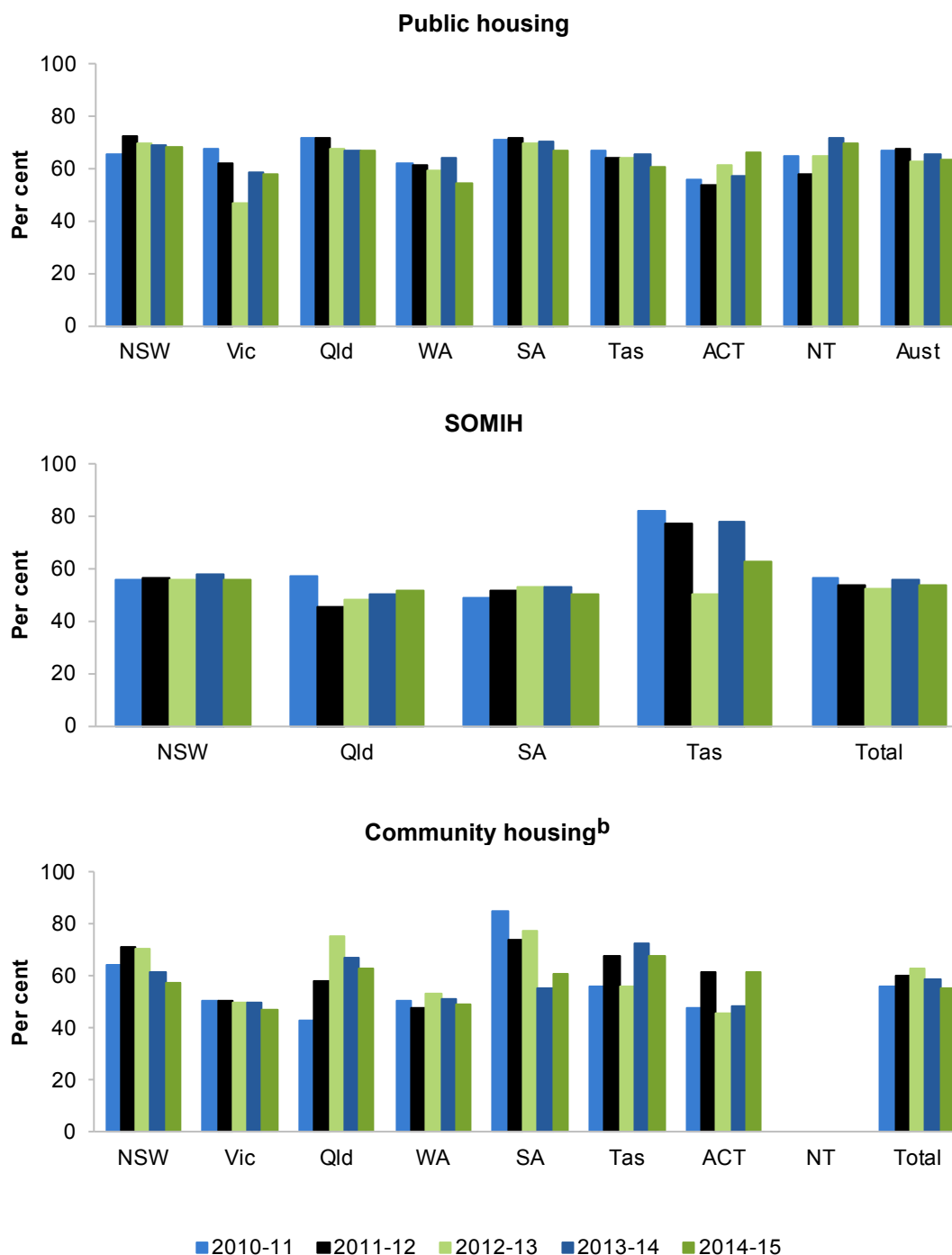
Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

The proportions of new housing tenancies that were allocated to households with special needs varies across the forms of social housing, across jurisdictions and over time.

Nationally in 2014-15:

- 63.7 per cent of new public housing tenancies were allocated to households with special needs, a decrease from 66.9 per cent in 2010-11
- 53.8 per cent of new tenancies for SOMIH were allocated to households with special needs, a decrease from 56.4 per cent in 2010-11
- 55.5 per cent of new community housing tenancies were allocated to households with special needs, a decrease from 56.1 per cent in 2010-11 (figure 17.3).

Figure 17.3 New tenancies allocated to households with special needs^a



^a See box 17.7 and tables 17A.12–14 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Data are not available for the NT.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; tables 17A.12–14.

Effectiveness

Quality — Dwelling condition

‘Dwelling condition’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide housing of acceptable quality (box 17.8).

Box 17.8 Dwelling condition

‘Dwelling condition’ is defined as the proportion of households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard. A dwelling is assessed as being of an acceptable standard if it has at least four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food, and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

A high proportion for this indicator suggests higher or increasing housing quality.

Data for this indicator are reported for public housing, SOMIH, community housing and ICH. Data for this measure include 95 per cent confidence intervals (in the form of error bars in figures).

Data reported for this indicator are:

- for public housing, SOMIH and community housing from the NSHS, comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions for the most current reporting period
- complete for public housing and SOMIH for the most current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014 (public housing and SOMIH) data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- incomplete for community housing for the current reporting period. All required 2014 data are not available for the NT
- complete and comparable for ICH for the most current reporting period (2012-13). These data are sourced from the ABS 2012-13 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey component of the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS), and are not comparable with data for other social housing types.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally in 2014, the majority of social housing respondents lived in dwellings of an acceptable standard, however Indigenous households were less likely to report living in dwellings that met the standard:

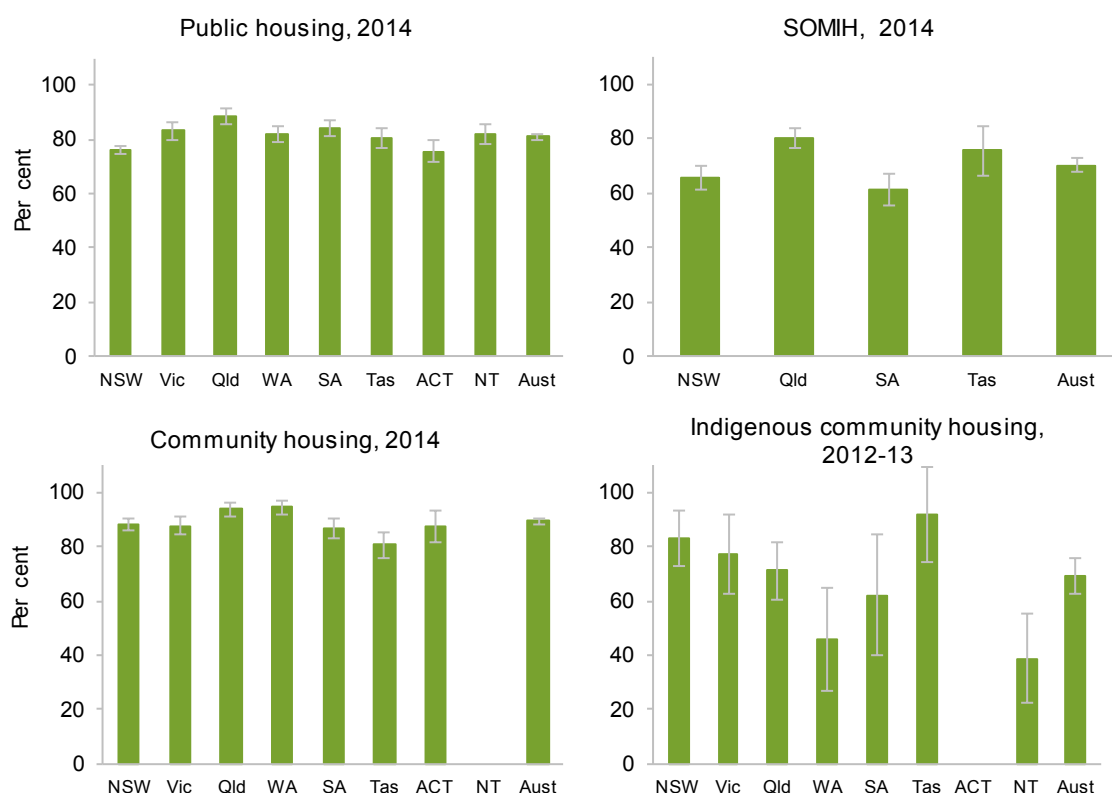
- for public housing, 81.0 per cent of all dwellings and 65.9 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander dwellings were reported to be of an acceptable standard
- for SOMIH, 70.1 per cent of all dwellings were reported to be of an acceptable standard
- for community housing, 89.3 per cent of all dwellings and 83.0 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander dwellings were reported to be of an acceptable standard (figure 17.4).

Households with a member with disability were also less likely to report living in dwellings of an acceptable standard (75.0 per cent in public housing, 64.1 per cent in SOMIH, and 85.1 per cent in community housing) (17A.15–17).

Nationally in 2012-13, for Indigenous community housing tenants, 69.2 per cent of all dwellings were reported to be of an acceptable standard (17A.18). These data are unable to be disaggregated by households with a member with disability.

Confidence intervals at 95 per cent and relative standard errors for these data are in attachment tables 17A.15–18.

Figure 17.4 Dwellings of an acceptable standard (at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems)^{a,b}



^a See box 17.8 and tables 17A.15–18 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b There were no ICH respondents in the survey sample for the ACT and community housing data were not available for the NT.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13, AIHW (unpublished) National Social Housing Survey 2014; tables 17A.15–18.

Efficiency

Net recurrent cost per dwelling

‘Net recurrent cost per dwelling’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to undertake efficient and cost effective management of social housing (box 17.9).

Box 17.9 Net recurrent cost per dwelling

‘Net recurrent cost per dwelling’ is defined as the cost of providing assistance per dwelling — total recurrent expenses (including administration and operational costs), divided by the total number of dwellings.

Measures are reported for public housing, SOMIH, community housing and ICH. Net recurrent cost per dwelling for public housing is reported, both including and excluding the user cost of capital. Reporting for SOMIH, community housing and ICH excludes the user cost of capital as this information was not available.

The total number of dwellings for ICH is the number of permanent dwellings.

Holding other factors equal, a low or decreasing net recurrent cost per dwelling suggests an improvement in efficiency. It may also reflect fewer tenant support programs.

Cost per dwelling measures do not provide any information on the quality of service provided (for example, the standard of dwellings). Dwelling condition is reported under ‘effectiveness’.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within some jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions or over time for other jurisdictions (see caveats in attachment tables and DQI for specific jurisdictions)
- not comparable across public housing, SOMIH, community housing and ICH
- complete for public housing and SOMIH for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- incomplete for community housing for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data are not available for the NT
- incomplete for ICH for the current reporting period. All required data were not available for SA and the NT.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

The costs incurred by jurisdictions in providing social housing include:

- administration costs (the cost of the administration offices of the property manager and tenancy manager)
- operating costs (the costs of maintaining the operation of the dwelling, including repairs and maintenance, rates, disposals, market rent paid and interest expenses)
- depreciation costs

-
- the user cost of capital (the cost of the funds tied up in the capital used to provide social housing). For this report, information on the user cost of capital was only available for public housing.

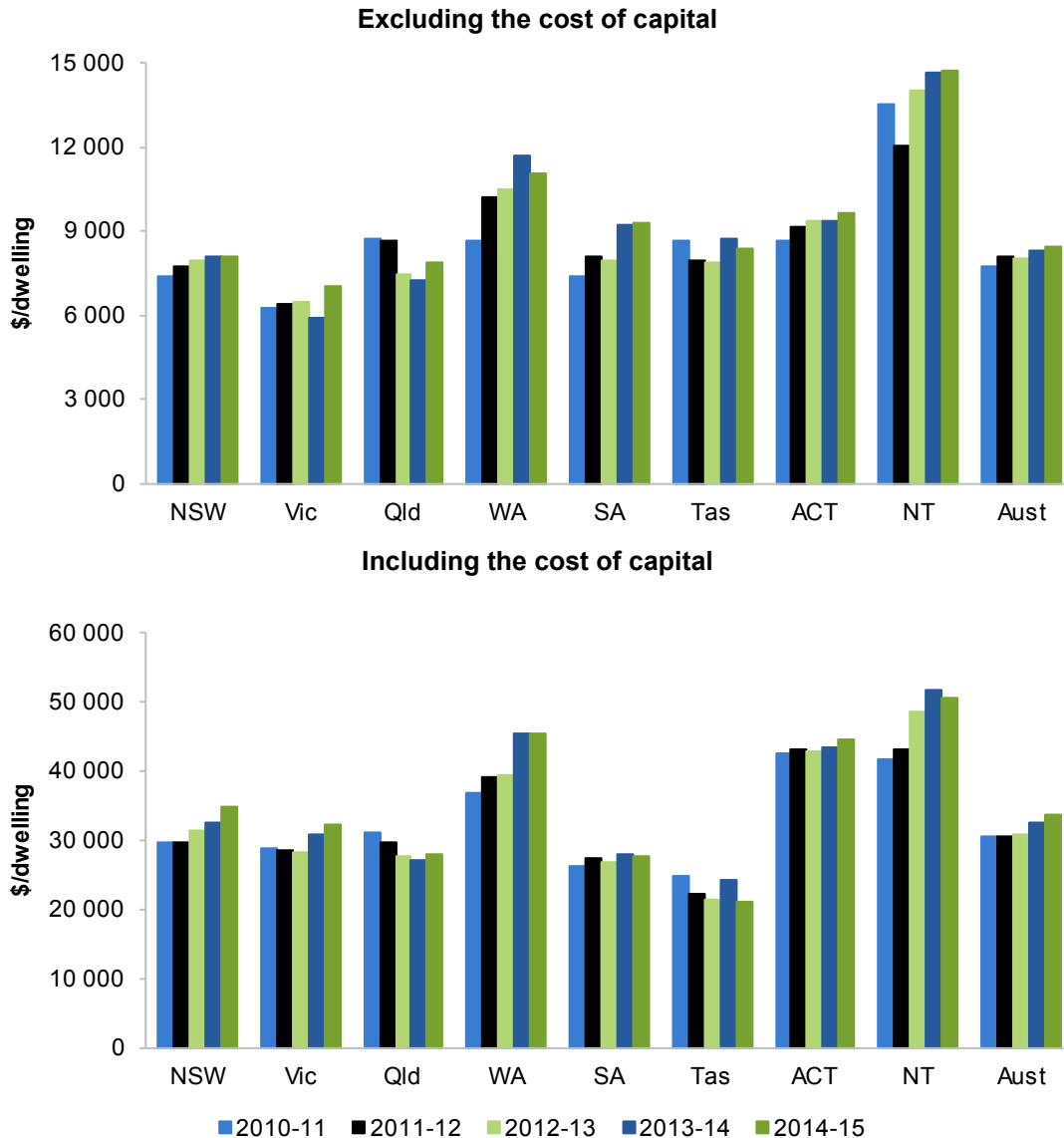
Care needs to be taken in interpreting the cost of delivering public housing. Cost data for some jurisdictions are either more complete than for other jurisdictions or collected on a more consistent basis. Administration costs and operating costs, for example, may not capture all costs incurred by government, and could therefore understate the total cost of public housing. In addition, some jurisdictions are unable to separate costs for public housing from those for other housing and homelessness assistance activities. There may also be double counting of some expenditure items in the cost calculations for some jurisdictions. The user cost of capital, for example, is intended to capture all the costs of funding assets used to produce the services, but reported operating costs (apart from interest payments, which have been adjusted for) may already include some of these costs.

Due to a high level of capital expenditure in housing, cost per dwelling is predominantly driven by the user cost of capital. There are different user cost of capital and service delivery models across jurisdictions, and user cost of capital data reported should be interpreted with caution. Information on the treatment of assets by housing agencies for each jurisdiction is presented in table 17A.66.

Payroll tax is excluded from total recurrent cost for public housing to improve comparability across jurisdictions. (Chapter 1 elaborates on the reasons for excluding payroll tax from the cost calculations.)

Nationally in 2014-15, net recurrent cost per dwelling (excluding the user cost of capital) for public housing was \$8486 and the cost per dwelling including the user cost of capital was \$33 794. The cost per dwelling, including user cost of capital, has increased by \$3325 (in real terms) since 2010-11 (figure 17.5). More detailed information on public housing expenditure from 2005-06 is reported in nominal terms in table 17A.19 and in real terms in table 17A.20.

Figure 17.5 **Net recurrent cost per dwelling – public housing**
(2014-15 dollars)^a



^a See box 17.9 and tables 17A.20 and 17A.58 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 17A.20 and 17A.58.

Nationally, the net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling for SOMIH was \$10 999 in 2014-15, similar to previous years (figure 17.6). Table 17A.21 also contains historical data back to 2005-06. Capital cost data for SOMIH are not available for this Report.

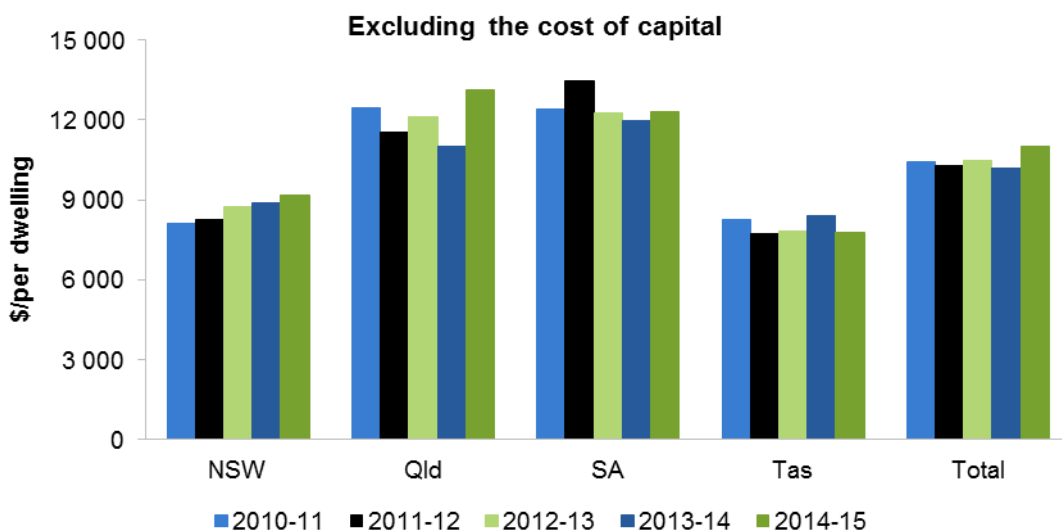
As with other indicators, it is not appropriate to compare the net recurrent cost per dwelling for public housing with that for SOMIH, because:

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See errata at www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services/2016/housing-and-homelessness#errata.

- SOMIH dwellings are slightly more concentrated in regional and remote areas, where the cost of providing housing assistance is potentially greater
- the need to construct culturally appropriate housing (possibly requiring different amenities) can affect the cost per dwelling for SOMIH
- different cost structures can apply to the programs. For example, construction of dwellings under SOMIH can involve a skills development element to allow for training of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander apprentices in regional areas
- in jurisdictions where SOMIH is managed separately from public housing, there is greater scope for economies of scale in administration costs with public housing, which is a much larger program.

Figure 17.6 Net recurrent cost per dwelling — SOMIH (2014-15 dollars)^a

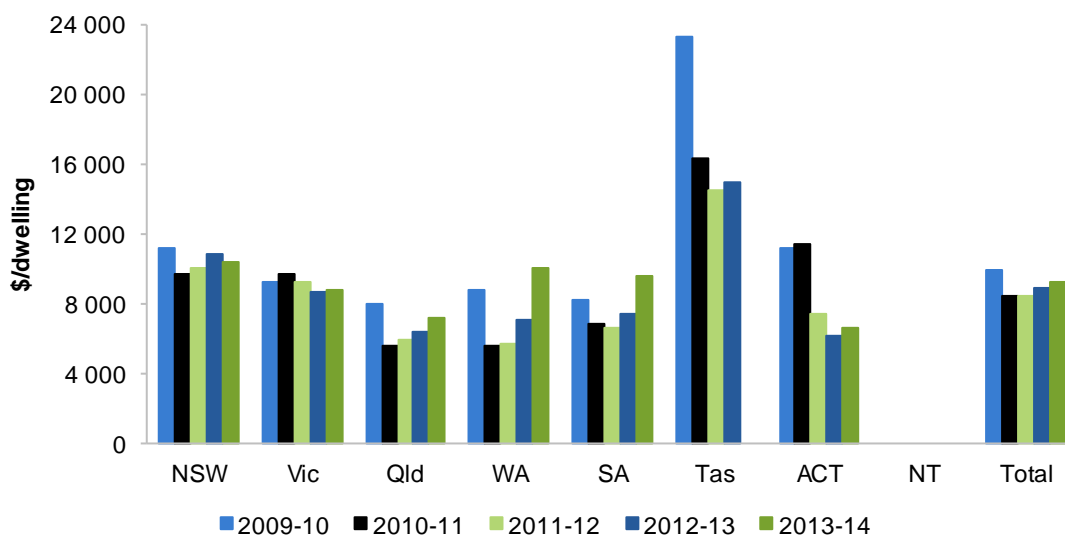


^a See box 17.9 and tables 17A.21 and 17A.58 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 17.A.21 and 17A.58.

Data on net recurrent cost per dwelling for community housing are reported with a one year lag to allow community housing providers an extra year to collate financial data. Nationally, the net recurrent cost per community housing tenancy for the 2013-14 financial year was \$9264 (figure 17.7). Table 17A.22 also contains historical data back to 2005-06. Capital cost data for community housing are not available for reporting.

Figure 17.7 **Net recurrent cost per tenancy — community housing (2013-14 dollars)^{a, b, c}**



^a See box 17.9 and tables 17A.22 and 17A.58 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Data for the NT not available. ^c 2013-14 data for Tasmania not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; tables 17A.22 and 17A.58.

Data on net recurrent cost per dwelling for ICH are reported with a one year lag to allow Indigenous community housing providers an extra year to collate financial data. In 2013-14, the net current costs per ICH dwelling, for jurisdictions where the data were available, was \$8615 (table 17.4).

Table 17.4 **Net recurrent cost per dwelling (excluding the cost of capital) — ICH (2013-14 dollars)^a**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2013-14	4 052	7 792	9 544	10 353	na	3 792	..	na	8 615
2012-13	7 963	7 791	6 293	10 602	na	10 025	...	na	7 852
2011-12	10 118	6 596	6 544	9 625	na	9 515	na	na	8 182
2010-11	11 111	5 059	5 775	9 450	na	5 172	na	na	7 640
2009-10	15 598	9 858	4 911	7 456	4 303	11 855	na	na	8 214

^a See box 17.9 and tables 17A.23 and 17A.58 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; tables 17A.23 and 17A.58.

Occupancy rate

‘Occupancy rate’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure efficient housing utilisation (box 17.10).

Box 17.10 **Occupancy rate**

‘Occupancy rate’ is defined as the proportion of dwellings occupied at 30 June. The term ‘occupied’ refers to rental housing stock occupied by tenants who have a tenancy agreement with the relevant housing authority (for public housing and SOMIH) or community housing organisation (for community housing and ICH).

A high or increasing proportion suggests greater efficiency of housing utilisation.

Occupancy is influenced by both turnover and housing supply and demand.

Data for this indicator are reported for public housing, SOMIH, community housing and ICH. Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within some jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions or over time for other jurisdictions (see caveats in attachment tables and DQI for specific jurisdictions)
- are not comparable across public housing, SOMIH, community housing and ICH
- complete for public housing, SOMIH and community housing for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- incomplete for ICH for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data were not available for the NT.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally in 2015, the proportion of total rental stock occupied was 97.9 per cent for public housing, 97.0 per cent for SOMIH, and 94.4 per cent for community housing, and as at 30 June 2014, 94.6 per cent of ICH was occupied (table 17.5).

Table 17.5 Occupancy rates for social housing as at 30 June (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus/total</i>
<i>Public housing</i>									
2015	98.7	98.0	98.3	97.7	95.8	98.3	98.0	94.7	97.9
2014	98.7	97.8	98.4	96.6	96.4	98.1	98.9	93.2	97.9
2013	99.0	97.3	98.6	95.8	96.8	97.1	98.0	93.6	97.8
2012	98.9	96.9	98.6	96.3	96.0	97.3	98.6	95.4	97.7
2011	99.9	96.9	98.6	96.1	95.8	98.4	97.9	96.1	98.0
<i>SOMIH</i>									
2015	97.6	..	96.6	..	95.8	98.6	..	..	97.0
2014	97.2	..	96.7	..	95.9	97.2	..	..	96.8
2013	98.1	..	96.5	..	97.3	97.6	..	..	95.3
2012	97.7	..	95.2	..	96.0	96.8	..	..	96.5
2011	99.9	..	95.7	..	94.6	98.0	..	..	97.4
<i>Community housing</i>									
2015	93.0	94.0	97.0	95.0	96.0	96.0	87.0	100.0	94.4
2014	93.9	91.8	97.3	93.7	97.2	95.6	86.9	100.0	94.4
2013	99.8	95.0	99.1	92.7	97.0	92.7	91.9	100.0	97.4
2012	98.1	94.4	95.7	92.8	97.0	90.9	92.7	100.0	96.2
2011	97.6	93.6	94.6	93.8	98.1	95.6	91.4	100.0	95.9
<i>ICH</i>									
2014	96.7	98.5	94.1	91.3	88.7	100.0	..	na	94.6
2013	96.9	97.9	90.8	87.5	74.8	91.9	..	na	91.0
2012	95.8	97.4	94.8	82.5	89.4	92.1	na	na	92.1
2011	96.2	95.4	97.0	79.8	78.8	89.8	na	na	91.6

^aSee box 17.10 and tables 17A.24–27 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; tables 17A.24–27.

Turnaround time

‘Turnaround time’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to relet their properties quickly and efficiently to meet demand (box 17.11).

Box 17.11 Turnaround time

'Turnaround time' is defined as the average time taken for vacant stock, that is available to rent through normal processes, to be occupied. The indicator is measured as the total number of days that dwellings were vacant for the year, divided by the total number of vacancy episodes for the year.

A low or decreasing turnaround time suggests efficient housing allocation.

The indicator includes vacancies for dwellings that:

- are available to rent through normal processes, including dwellings that are undergoing normal maintenance
- are newly constructed or purchased from when the certificate of occupancy was completed or the keys were received
- have undergone major redevelopment work from when the certificate of occupancy was completed or the keys were received
- are considered hard-to-let.

There are differences across jurisdictions in how vacancies are reported that limit data comparability across jurisdictions. This indicator is sensitive to jurisdictional differences e.g. in stock profiles, policies on the maintenance of properties after they have been vacated, eligibility criteria and stock allocation policies, capital works and disability modification programs, and legislation e.g. covering abandoned goods policies.

Data for this indicator are reported for public housing and SOMIH.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within some jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions or over time for other jurisdictions (see caveats in attachment tables and DQI for specific jurisdictions)
- are not comparable across public housing and SOMIH
- incomplete for SOMIH and public housing. All required 2014-15 and 2013-14 data were not available for SA.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

The average turnaround time for vacant public housing and SOMIH stock varied across and within jurisdictions over time (figure 17.8). This indicator is currently in the process of being redeveloped to ensure consistent, fully comparable and complete reporting across jurisdictions for both public housing and SOMIH.

Figure 17.8 Average turnaround time for vacant stock, 2014-15^{a, b}



^a See box 17.11 and tables 17A.28-29 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b SA data for 2013-14 and 2014-15 are not available. NT data for 2012-13 are not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; tables 17A.28-29.

Rent collection rate

‘Rent collection rate’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to undertake efficient and cost effective management of social housing (box 17.12).

Box 17.12 Rent collection rate

'Rent collection rate' is defined as the total rent collected as a percentage of the total rent charged.

A high or increasing percentage suggests higher efficiency in collecting rent. All jurisdictions aim to maximise the rent collected as a percentage of the rent charged.

Differences in recognition policies, write-off practices, the treatment of disputed amounts, and the treatment of payment arrangements can affect the comparability of reported results. Payment arrangements for rent in some jurisdictions mean that rent collected over a 12 month period can be higher than rent charged over that period.

Data for this indicator are reported for public housing, SOMIH, community housing and ICH.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within some jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions or over time for other jurisdictions (see caveats in attachment tables and DQI for specific jurisdictions)
- not comparable across public housing, SOMIH, community housing and ICH
- complete for public housing and SOMIH for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- incomplete for community housing and ICH for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 community housing data were not available for the NT, and all required 2013-14 ICH data were not available for SA or the NT.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

In 2014-15, the national rent collection rate was 99.5 per cent for public housing and 96.3 per cent for SOMIH. In 2013-14 (the latest year for which data are available), the national rent collection rate was 99.2 per cent for community housing and 89.9 per cent for ICH (table 17.6).

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See errata at www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services/2016/housing-and-homelessness#errata.

Table 17.6 Rent collection rate (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Public housing</i>									
2014-15	99.5	98.8	100.2	100.0	99.8	98.5	99.3	98.5	99.5
2013-14	99.6	98.8	100.0	102.7	99.7	98.0	99.6	99.3	99.7
2012-13	99.0	98.7	100.0	100.7	100.0	98.4	99.5	97.6	99.4
2011-12	99.1	98.5	99.4	100.7	100.3	98.6	99.7	99.0	99.3
2010-11	99.2	98.7	100.9	100.7	100.0	99.0	99.5	102.7	99.6
<i>SOMIH</i>									
2014-15	94.0	..	100.3	..	97.4	98.4	..	..	96.3
2013-14	99.2	..	102.6	..	98.9	98.0	..	..	100.1
2012-13	101.0	..	99.8	..	101.5	98.4	..	..	99.6
2011-12	100.0	..	100.6	..	100.7	98.6	..	..	100.5
2010-11	104.0	..	99.3	..	99.9	99.0	..	..	101.7
<i>Community housing</i>									
2013-14	97.7	100.4	99.9	99.9	99.6	109.0	98.7	na	99.2
2012-13	97.6	100.3	100.9	101.0	100.6	100.9	96.0	na	99.3
2011-12	101.9	98.8	99.4	100.1	100.0	102.2	98.1	na	100.6
2010-11	96.5	99.2	101.6	99.1	98.1	na	99.1	na	97.9
2009-10	96.1	98.1	99.3	99.6	99.7	100.2	101.6	na	97.7
<i>ICH</i>									
2013-14	92.5	100.1	82.1	89.7	na	99.5	..	na	89.9
2012-13	91.6	99.8	92.1	88.1	na	105.0	..	73.6	92.7
2011-12	98.6	101.6	94.6	78.8	na	100.5	na	81.3	94.9
2010-11	100.7	100.1	93.0	88.7	na	98.2	na	71.2	94.9
2009-10	90.3	92.3	83.5	84.7	na	97.0	na	93.6	88.1

^a See box 17.12 and 17A.30–33 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.. **na** Not available.
.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory Governments (unpublished); AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; tables 17A.30–33.

Outcomes

Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (see chapter 1, section 1.5).

Amenity/location

‘Amenity/location’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to the needs of different households (box 17.13).

Data for amenity/location are sourced from the NSHS, which measures tenants’ level of satisfaction with services provided by their housing service provider. Public housing, SOMIH and community housing tenants were asked whether particular aspects of the

amenity and location of their dwellings were important to them and, if so, whether they felt their needs were met. Confidence intervals and relative standard errors should be considered when interpreting NSHS results (tables 17A.34–39).

Box 17.13 Amenity/location

'Amenity/location' is defined as the proportion of tenants rating amenity/location aspects as important to their household and meeting their household needs. 'Amenity' aspects include size of dwelling, modifications for special needs, ease of access and entry, car parking, yard space and fencing, privacy of home, safety/security of home and safety/security of neighbourhood. 'Location' aspects of selected facilities and services included: shops and banking, public transport, parks and recreational facilities, emergency services medical services and hospitals, child care facilities, education/training facilities, employment/place of work, community and support services, family and friends.

A high or increasing level of satisfaction with amenity and location suggests that the provision of housing assistance satisfies household needs.

Data for this indicator are reported for public housing, SOMIH and community housing. There are no data available for ICH. Data for this measure include 95 per cent confidence intervals for individual amenity/location aspects. Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions for the current reporting period but are not comparable with data for 2010 and earlier years
- are not comparable across public housing, SOMIH and community housing due to the different demographic profile of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander tenants and the method of data collection
- complete for public housing and SOMIH for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014 data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- incomplete for community housing. All required 2014 data were not available for the NT.

Data from earlier surveys (2012, 2010 [public housing and community housing] and 2007 [public housing, community housing and SOMIH]) were included in earlier Reports.

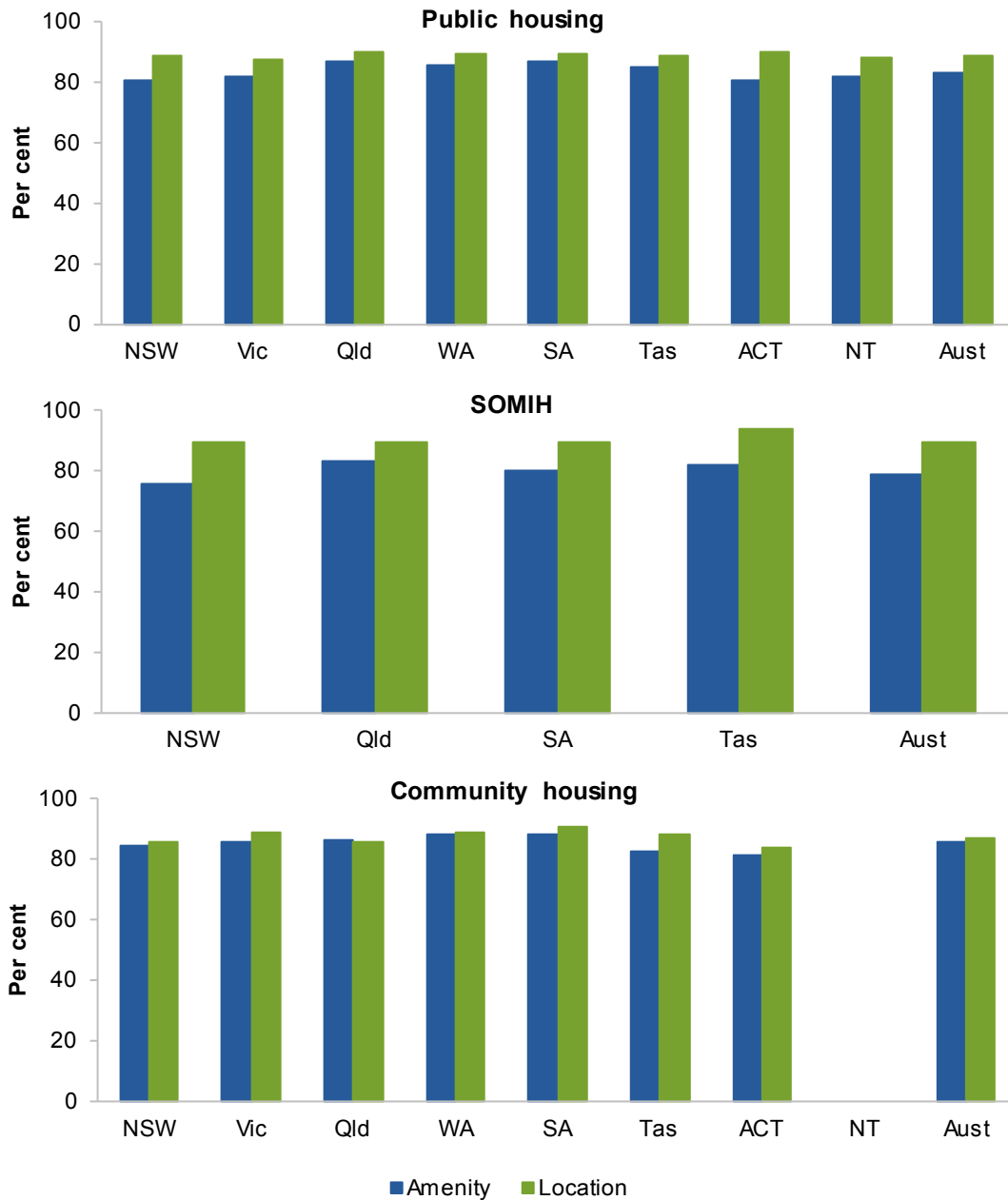
Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally in 2014, the majority of social housing respondents indicated that the amenity and location aspects of their dwelling were important and meeting their needs:

- public housing — for amenity (83.4 per cent) and location (88.9 per cent)
- SOMIH — for amenity (79.0 per cent) and location (89.5 per cent)
- community housing — for amenity (85.5 per cent) and location (87.1 per cent) (figure 17.9).

Data for households with a member with disability are available in tables 17A.34–39.

Figure 17.9 Proportion of tenants rating amenity and location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2014^{a,b}



^a See box 17.13 and tables 17A.34–39 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Community housing data are not available for the NT.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Social Housing Survey 2014; tables 17A.34–39.

Affordability

‘Affordability’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide affordable housing to assist people who are unable to access suitable housing (box 17.14).

Box 17.14 Affordability

‘Affordability’ is defined as tenants’ financial ability to access suitable housing. Two measures of affordability are reported:

- Average weekly rental subsidy per rebated household
 - is calculated as the total rental rebate divided by the total number of rebated households
 - the amount of a rental rebate is influenced by market rent. High market rents will result in high rental rebates and vice versa
 - is reported for public housing and SOMIH.
- Proportion of low income households in social housing spending more than 30 per cent of their gross income on rent (also referred to as households in ‘rental stress’)
 - is calculated as the number of low income rental households spending more than 30 per cent of their gross income on rent, divided by the total number of low income rental households
 - low income households are defined as those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised gross household incomes. Low income households are more likely to be adversely affected by relatively high housing costs than households with higher disposable incomes (Yates and Gabriel 2006; Yates and Milligan 2007)
 - is reported for public housing, SOMIH and community housing. Households in public housing and SOMIH that do not receive rental rebates are included in this measure.

A high or increasing average weekly rental subsidy might imply that governments are spending more to ensure housing affordability. A low or decreasing proportion of households spending more than 30 per cent of their income on rent implies greater housing affordability.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions
- not comparable across public housing, SOMIH and community housing
- complete for public housing and SOMIH for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- incomplete for community housing. All required 2014-15 data were not available for Queensland and the NT.

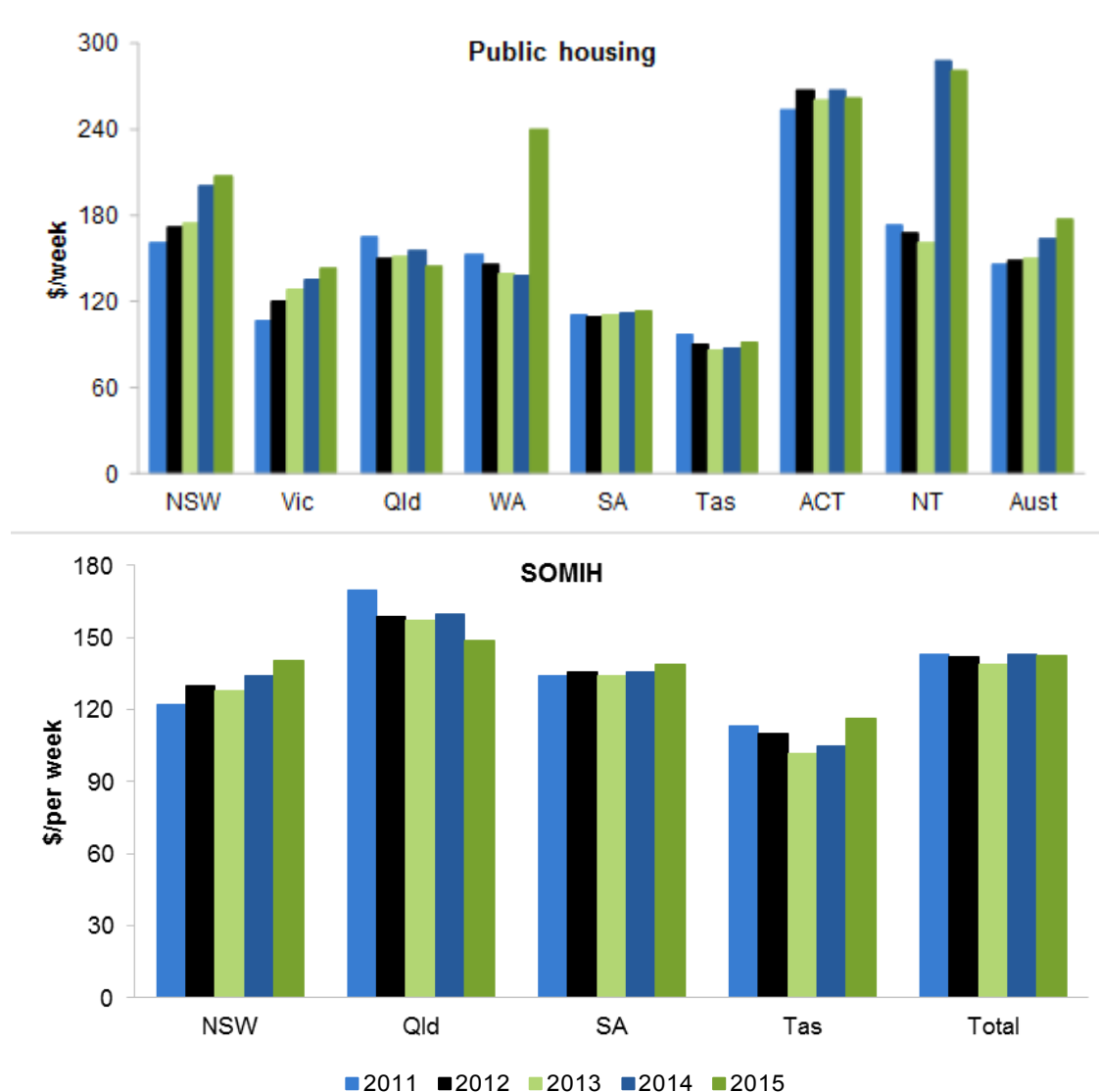
Differences in the treatment of CRA in rent assessment can affect the comparability of the results reported for community housing (CRA should be excluded from household income, but data for some households may include CRA in household income as some community housing providers are unable to exclude CRA from household income or rent). Further information on CRA can be found in the Housing and homelessness services sector overview.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Average weekly rental subsidy per rebated household

Nationally, the average weekly subsidy per rebated household in public housing was \$178 at 30 June 2015, increasing from \$146 at 30 June 2011 (in 2014-15 dollars). For SOMIH, the average weekly subsidy per rebated household was \$143 at 30 June 2015, same amount (in real terms) as at 30 June 2011. These amounts varied across jurisdictions (figure 17.10).

Figure 17.10 Average weekly subsidy per rebated household at 30 June (2014-15 dollars)^a



^a See box 17.14 and tables 17A.40-41 and 17A.58 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository, 17A.40-41.

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See errata at www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services/2016/housing-and-homelessness#errata.

Proportion of low income households in social housing spending more than 30 per cent of their gross income on rent

At 30 June 2015, the majority of all households in social housing were low income households. Of those in:

- public housing — 97.8 per cent were low income households, of which 0.9 per cent were in rental stress (0.3 per cent in 2011)
- SOMIH — 95.4 per cent were low income households, of which 0.3 per cent were in rental stress (0.2 per cent in 2011)
- community housing — 93.8 per cent were low income households, of which 8.7 per cent were in rental stress (12.5 per cent in 2011) (tables 17A.42-43 and table 17.7).

Further information on the proportion of income paid in rent by low income households is provided in tables 17A.44–47.

Table 17.7 Proportion of low income households, in social housing, spending more than 30 per cent of their gross income on rent, at 30 June (per cent)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT Aust/Total	
<i>Public housing</i>									
2015	1.5	0.4	–	1.5	–	0.1	0.1	7.7	0.9
2014	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.4	–	0.1	0.1	6.9	0.5
2013	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.5	–	0.1	0.4	6.9	0.5
2012	0.2	–	0.7	1.3	–	0.1	0.7	1.8	0.4
2011	0.2	np	0.1	1.4	–	np	0.8	1.8	0.3
<i>SOMIH</i>									
2015	0.8	..	–	..	–	–	..	..	0.3
2014	0.5	..	0.5	..	–	–	..	..	0.4
2013	0.5	..	0.8	..	–	–	..	..	0.5
2012	0.5	..	1.1	..	–	–	..	..	0.7
2011	0.3	..	0.2	..	–	–	..	..	0.2
<i>Community housing</i>									
2015	7.6	0.1	na	17.7	9.0	27.8	0.4	na	8.7
2014	10.4	4.9	na	10.4	3.7	23.0	–	na	9.0
2013	8.4	9.5	na	30.4	6.5	27.1	0.6	na	9.8
2012	3.8	–	na	5.0	3.6	26.5	–	na	3.5
2011	10.8	12.2	na	32.7	1.2	35.5	2.0	na	12.5

^a See box 17.14 and tables 17A.42-43 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; tables 17A.42-43.

Match of dwelling to household size

‘Match of dwelling to household size’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to the needs of different households (box 17.15). (The objectives of community housing providers in providing housing assistance may be different to those of governments.)

Box 17.15 Match of dwelling to household size

‘Match of dwelling to household size’ is defined as the proportion of households that are overcrowded.

Overcrowding is defined and measured using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) under which overcrowding is deemed to have occurred if one or more additional bedrooms are required to meet the standard (see section 17.5 for CNOS definition). Households living in dwellings where this standard cannot be met are considered to be overcrowded. State and Territory housing authorities’ bedroom entitlement policies may differ from the CNOS.

The agreed method for determining overcrowding requires the age, sex and relationship status of all tenants within a household to be known, as well as the number of bedrooms within the dwelling. Only households with complete information available are included in the calculation of the indicator.

Low or decreasing proportions of households in social housing living in overcrowded conditions is desirable.

Data for this indicator are reported for public housing, SOMIH, community housing and ICH.

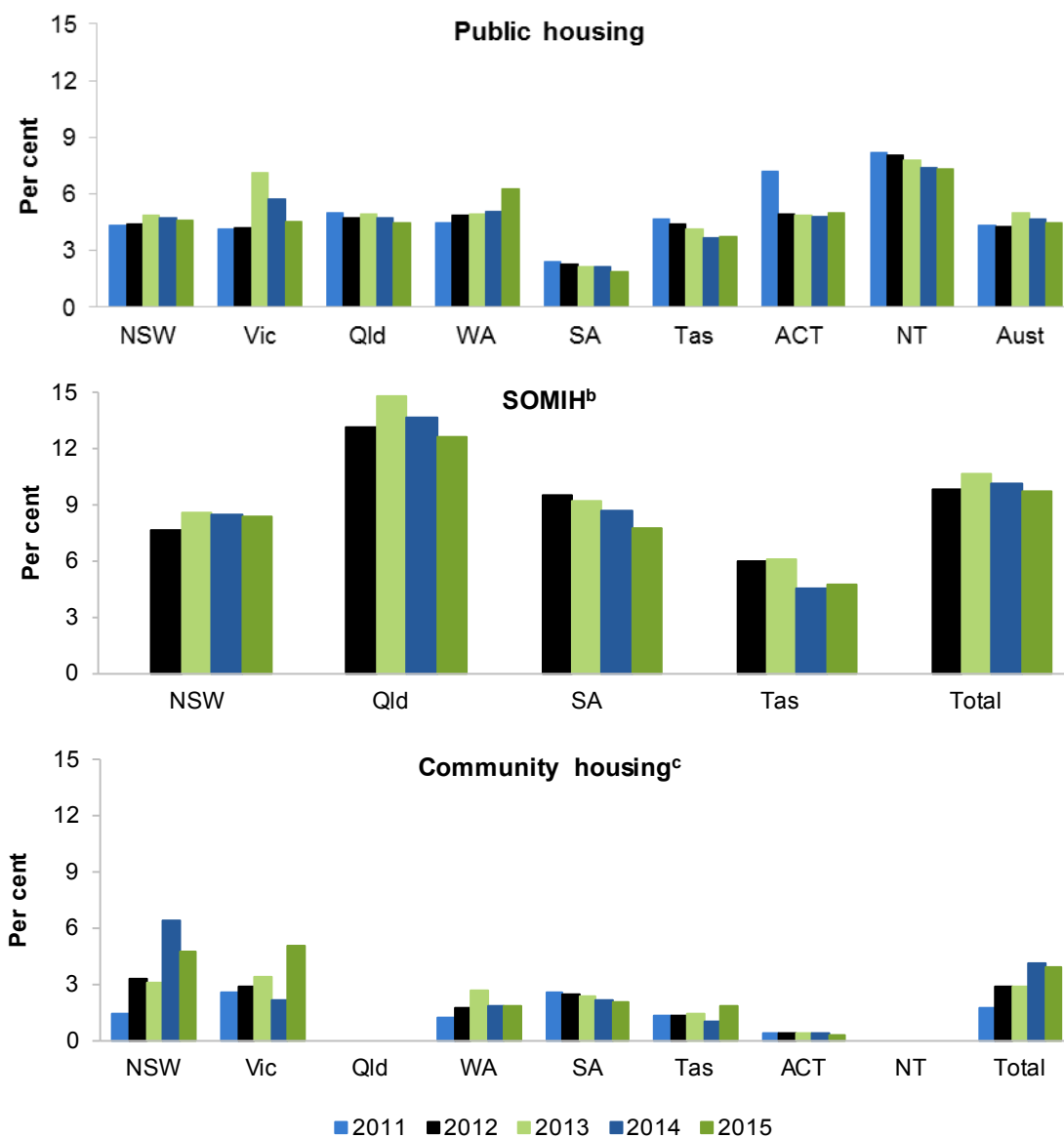
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions
- not comparable across public housing, SOMIH, community housing and ICH
- complete for public housing and SOMIH for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- not comparable across jurisdictions and are incomplete for:
 - community housing (all required 2014-15 data were not available for Queensland and the NT)
 - ICH (all required 2014 data were not available for NSW, Tasmania and the NT).

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

The proportion of overcrowded households varied across social housing programs and across jurisdictions. At 30 June 2015, 4.4 per cent of households in public housing were overcrowded (similar to 4.3 per cent in 2011), 9.6 per cent of SOMIH households were overcrowded (a decrease from 10.3 per cent in 2011) and 3.9 per cent of households in community housing were overcrowded (an increase from 1.8 per cent in 2011) (figure 17.11). ICH data are shown in table 17.8.

Figure 17.11 Overcrowded households, at 30 June^a



^a See box 17.15 and tables 17A.48–50 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b The SOMIH program does not operate in Vic, WA, ACT and NT. ^c Community housing data for Queensland and NT are not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; tables 17A.48–50.

Table 17.8 Proportion of overcrowded households in ICH (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov Aust/Total</i>
2014	na	6.1	28.0	20.1	na	na	..	na	.. na
2013	na	9.9	31.9	27.4	na	na	na	na	na na
2012	na	9.7	33.3	30.3	31.7	na	na	na	.. 26.1
2011	na	5.7	34.3	32.9	52.0	na	na	na	.. 30.8
2010	na	6.3	43.8	28.4	48.4	na	na	na	.. 28.5

^a See box 17.15 and table 17A.51 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.. **na** Not available. .. not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; table 17A.51.

Overcrowding in public housing and SOMIH, disaggregated by remoteness are presented in tables 17A.50-51, with data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in tables 17A.52-53. Information on underutilisation in public housing, SOMIH and community housing dwellings is reported in table 17A.54.

Customer satisfaction

‘Customer satisfaction’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide housing assistance that is appropriate for different households (box 17.16).

Box 17.16 Customer satisfaction

‘Customer satisfaction’ is defined as the proportion of tenants in social housing who said they were satisfied or very satisfied with the overall service provided by their housing service provider.

A high or increasing percentage for customer satisfaction can imply better housing assistance provision.

Data are reported for public housing, SOMIH and community housing. There were no data available for ICH. Data for this measure include 95 per cent confidence intervals (in the form of error bars in figures).

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions for the current reporting period but are not comparable with data for 2012 and earlier surveys
- not comparable across public housing, SOMIH and community housing
- complete for public housing and SOMIH for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014 data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- incomplete for community housing. All required 2014 data were not available for the NT.

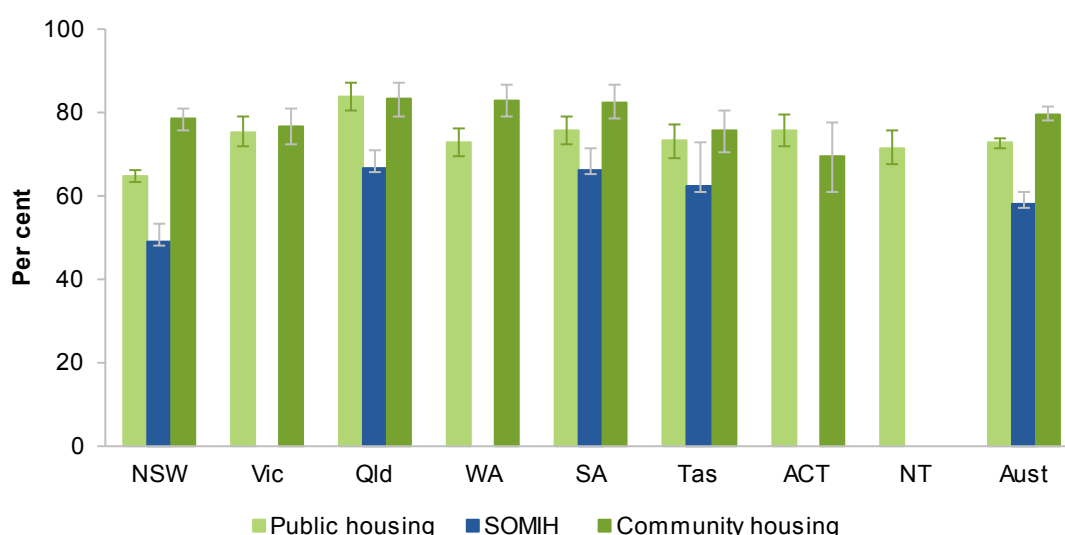
Data from earlier surveys (2012, 2010 and 2007) were included in earlier reports. Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Data for this indicator are sourced from the NSHS, with 2014 data reported for public, SOMIH and community housing. Confidence intervals and relative standard errors should be considered when interpreting NSHS results (tables 17A.55–57).

Nationally in 2014, the majority of social housing tenants were satisfied or very satisfied with the overall service provided by their housing provider (72.7 per cent for public housing, 58.3 per cent for SOMIH, and 79.7 per cent for community housing). The proportion of social housing tenants who were satisfied or very satisfied varied across jurisdictions (figure 17.12).

Data for households with a member with disability are available in tables 17A.55-56.

Figure 17.12 Proportion of tenants either satisfied or very satisfied with the service provided by the State or Territory housing authority, 2014^{a, b}



^a See box 17.16 and tables 17A.55–57 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b There are no SOMIH data in Victoria, WA, ACT and the NT, and community housing data are not available for the NT.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Social Housing Survey 2014; tables 17A.55–57.

17.4 Future directions in performance reporting

Key development work for future reporting includes the following:

- reporting on all Indigenous remote public housing dwellings in the NT (currently not available), which impacts the majority of indicators reported in this chapter (box 17.4)
- improving data comparability and completeness for the turnaround time efficiency indicator.

17.5 Definitions of key terms

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander household	A household with one or more members (including children) who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.
Administration costs	<p>Those costs associated with the administration offices of the property manager and tenancy manager. They include the general accounting and personnel function costs relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• employee expenses (for example, superannuation, compensation, accrued leave and training)• supplies and services expenses (including stationery, postage, telephone, office equipment, information systems and vehicle expenses)• rent• grants and subsidies (excluding rental subsidies)• expenditure incurred by other government agencies on behalf of the public housing agency• contracted public housing management services.
Assessable income	The income used to assess eligibility for housing assistance and to calculate the rental housing rebate that allows a household to pay a rent lower than the market rent. Definition may vary across jurisdictions.
Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS)	<p>A standardised measure of housing utilisation and overcrowding. This measure assesses a household's bedroom requirements by specifying that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• there should be no more than two people per bedroom• a household of one unattached individual may reasonably occupy a bed-sit (i.e. have no bedroom)• couples and parents should have a separate bedroom• children less than five years of age, of different sexes, may reasonably share a bedroom• children five years of age or over, of the opposite sex, should not share a bedroom• children less than 18 years of age and of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom; and• single household members aged 18 years or over should have a separate bedroom.
Comparability	Data are considered comparable if (subject to caveats) they can be used to inform an assessment of comparative performance. Typically, data are considered comparable when they are collected in the same way and in accordance with the same definitions. For comparable indicators or measures, significant differences in reported results allow an assessment of differences in performance, rather than being the result of anomalies in the data.
Completeness	Data are considered complete if all required data are available for all jurisdictions that provide the service.
Confidence intervals	Survey data, for example data from the NSHS, are subject to sampling error because they are based on samples of the total population. Where survey data are shown in charts in this report, error bars are included, showing 95 per cent confidence intervals. There is a 95 per cent chance that the true value of the data item lies within the interval shown by the error bars.
Depreciation costs	Depreciation calculated on a straight-line basis at a rate that realistically

	represents the useful life of the asset (as per the Australian Accounting Standards 13–17).
Disability	Households with a member with disability are defined as households in which at least one member always or sometimes needs assistance with self-care activities, body movement activities or communication, and the reason for needing assistance is either 'long-term health condition lasting six months or more' or 'disability'.
Dwelling	<p>A structure or a discrete space within a structure intended for people to live in or where a person or group of people live. Thus, a structure that people actually live in is a dwelling regardless of its intended purpose, but a vacant structure is a dwelling only if intended for human residence. A dwelling may include one or more rooms that is/are used as an office or workshop, provided the dwelling is in residential use. Dwelling types include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a separate house • a semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc. • a flat, unit or apartment; caravan, tent, cabin etc. either in or not in a caravan park; houseboat in marina, etc. • an improvised home, tent, camper • a house or flat attached to a shop, office, etc. • a boarding/rooming house unit.
Equivalisation	As household size increases, consumption needs also increase but there are economies of scale. An equivalence scale is used to adjust household incomes to take account of the economies that flow from sharing resources and enable more meaningful comparisons across different types of households.
Greatest need	<p>Applies to low-income households if, at the time of allocation, household members were subject to one or more of the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they were homeless • their life or safety was at risk in their accommodation • their health condition was aggravated by their housing • their housing was inappropriate to their needs • they had very high rental housing costs. <p>A low-income household for the greatest need definition is a household that satisfies an eligibility test to receive housing assistance.</p>
Household	<p>The grouping of people living in a dwelling. Household composition is based on couple and parent-child relationships. A <i>single-family</i> household contains a main tenant only, or a main tenant residing with a partner and/or the main tenant's children. <i>Group households</i> consist of 2 or more tenants aged 16 or over who are not in a couple or parent-child relationship. <i>Mixed households</i> are households not described by the other two types — for example, multiple single-family households.</p> <p>For the purpose of the public housing, SOMIH and community and Indigenous community housing collections, the number of tenancy agreements is the proxy for counting the number of households. A tenancy agreement is defined as a formal written agreement between a household (a person or group of people) and a housing provider, specifying details of a tenancy for a particular dwelling.</p>
Low income household	A household whose equivalised gross income falls in the bottom two-fifths (40%) of the population. This measure does not necessarily indicate eligibility for government assistance targeted at low-income households, and assistance

	may also be provided to households that do not meet this definition. This definition differs from that used by the ABS; it uses different definitions of low income for different purposes.
Maintenance costs	Costs incurred to maintain the value of the asset or to restore an asset to its original condition. The definition includes day-to-day maintenance reflecting general wear and tear, cyclical maintenance, performed as part of a planned maintenance program and other maintenance, such as repairs as a result of vandalism.
Market rent	Aggregate market rent that would be collected if the public rental housing properties were available in the private market.
New household	Households that commence receiving assistance during the relevant reporting period (financial year). A new household is recorded if the composition of the household changes i.e. if someone enters or leaves the household.
Occupancy rate	The number of dwellings occupied as a proportion of total dwellings.
Occupied dwelling	Dwellings occupied by tenants who have a tenancy agreement with the relevant housing authority.
Overcrowding	A situation in a dwelling when one or more additional bedrooms are required to meet the Canadian National Occupancy Standard.
Priority access to those in greatest need	Allocation processes to ensure those in greatest need have first access to housing. This is measured as the proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need.
Principal tenant	The person whose name appears on the tenancy agreement. Where this is not clear, it should be the person who is responsible for rental payments.
Rebated household	A household that receives housing assistance and pays less than the market rent value for the dwelling.
Remoteness areas	<p>An aggregation of non-continuous geographical areas which share common characteristics of remoteness. The delimitation criteria for remoteness areas (RAs) are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index or Australia (ARIA+) which measures the remoteness of a point based on the road distance to the nearest urban centre. Within the Australian Statistical Geography Standard, each RA is created from a grouping of Statistical Areas Level 1 having a particular degree of remoteness.</p> <p>Remoteness areas comprise the following six categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • major cities of Australia • inner regional Australia • outer regional Australia • remote Australia • very remote Australia • migratory — off-shore — shipping.
Rent charged	The amount in dollars that households are charged based on the rents they are expected to pay. The rents charged to tenants may or may not have been received.
Special needs household	Households that have a member with disability, a main tenant aged under 25 or 75 and over, or households defined as Indigenous households. Indigenous households in SOMIH are not considered special needs households, as SOMIH is an Indigenous-targeted program. For SOMIH, special needs households are those that have either a household member with disability or a

	principal tenant aged 24 years or under, or 50 years or over.
Tenancy (rental) unit	A tenancy (rental) unit is the unit of accommodation for which a rental agreement can be made. In the majority of cases, there will be only one tenancy (rental) unit within a dwelling; in a small number of cases (for example, boarding houses, special group homes, semi-institutional dwellings), there may be more than one tenancy (rental) unit.
Tenantable dwelling	A dwelling where maintenance has been completed, whether occupied or unoccupied at 30 June. All occupied dwellings are tenantable.
Total gross household income	The value of gross weekly income from all sources (before deductions for income tax, superannuation etc.) for all household members, expressed as dollars per week. The main components of gross income are current usual wages and salary; income derived from self-employment, government pensions, benefits and allowances; and other income comprising investments and other regular income. CRA payments are not included as income.
Transfer household	A household, either rebated or market renting, that relocates (transfers) from one dwelling to another within the same social housing program. In the community housing data collection, a transfer household is a household that transfers within a single community housing organisation's portfolio (not across the sector). This leads to under-reporting of transfers.
Turnaround time	The average time taken in days for vacant dwellings, which are available for letting, to be occupied.
Underutilisation	A situation where a dwelling contains two or more bedrooms surplus to the needs of the household occupying it, according to the Canadian National Occupancy Standard.
Untenantable dwelling	A dwelling not currently occupied by a tenant, where maintenance has been either deferred or not completed at 30 June.

17.6 List of attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '17A' prefix (for example, table 17A.1). Attachment tables are available on the website (www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016).

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17.7 References

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17A Housing — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 17.6 of the chapter. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

Data in this Report are examined by the Housing and Homelessness Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat.

Data reported in the attachment tables are the most accurate available at the time of data collection. Historical data may have been updated since the last edition of RoGS.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016).

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TABLE 17A.1

Table 17A.1 State and Territory Government nominal expenditure on social housing

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (a)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (a)</i>	<i>Aust (a),(b)</i>
2014-15										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	896.4	457.3	403.8	369.0	356.4	60.9	104.3	81.3	2 729.4
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	43.0	..	44.0	..	21.7	1.7	..	..	110.4
Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (c)	\$ million	879.0	760.7	536.9	671.7	404.2	95.1	111.7	81.3	3 540.6
Capital expenditure	\$ million	344.9	149.2	277.2	139.1	127.3	23.8	16.2	16.3	1 094.0
Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing	\$ million	1 223.9	909.9	814.0	810.9	531.5	118.9	127.9	97.6	4 634.5
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	116.18	129.22	113.01	260.23	238.94	184.66	288.17	332.95	149.86
2013-14										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	885.8	378.1	365.5	385.6	352.6	89.5	100.1	80.4	2 637.8
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	40.5	..	36.6	..	21.3	2.5	..	..	101.0
Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (c)	\$ million	891.5	675.1	488.3	714.1	401.4	113.7	109.6	80.4	3 474.0
Capital expenditure	\$ million	237.9	232.3	236.8	181.4	167.9	17.0	1.8	15.4	1 090.5
Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing	\$ million	1 129.4	907.4	725.1	895.5	569.2	130.7	111.4	95.8	4 564.5
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	119.42	116.57	104.09	279.93	239.30	221.19	285.33	331.50	148.97
2012-13										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	862.1	410.6	375.5	341.7	306.8	88.6	99.2	76.1	2 560.7
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	38.5	..	40.0	..	21.5	2.4	..	..	102.4
Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (c)	\$ million	853.3	652.5	534.6	757.2	437.9	106.4	109.8	76.1	3 527.8
Capital expenditure	\$ million	231.0	256.8	367.7	139.5	133.6	40.5	31.7	23.7	1 224.6

TABLE 17A.1

Table 17A.1 State and Territory Government nominal expenditure on social housing

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (a)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (a)</i>	<i>Aust (a),(b)</i>
Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing	\$ million	1 084.3	909.3	902.3	896.7	571.5	147.0	141.5	99.9	4 752.4
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	116.11	114.89	115.94	306.21	263.44	207.68	289.27	321.47	154.01
2011-12										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	834.4	399.3	429.4	330.9	311.0	92.1	95.7	63.6	2 556.4
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	35.4	..	37.4	..	23.6	2.6	..	..	99.0
Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (c)	\$ million	968.7	718.1	536.9	711.0	363.9	106.9	103.7	162.8	3 671.9
Capital expenditure	\$ million	433.4	495.8	434.9	233.5	223.5	99.0	42.6	346.5	2 309.1
Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing	\$ million	1 402.1	1 213.9	971.8	944.5	587.3	205.9	146.2	509.3	5 981.1
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	133.66	128.82	118.96	297.83	221.19	208.85	279.65	700.66	163.30
2010-11										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	778.3	387.2	429.1	277.2	288.5	99.3	90.3	64.5	2 414.4
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	32.3	..	39.8	..	21.6	2.7	..	..	96.4
Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (c)	\$ million	2 066.9	798.8	530.4	567.7	334.2	112.6	95.2	290.8	4 796.6
Capital expenditure	\$ million	1 321.2	595.6	850.1	511.8	314.0	106.8	89.6	447.9	4 237.1
Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing	\$ million	3 388.1	1 394.4	1 380.5	1 079.5	648.2	219.4	184.8	738.7	9 033.7
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	287.87	145.36	119.53	244.80	204.72	220.74	260.85	1,262.71	216.33

(a) Prior year data have been revised for 2013-14, 2012-13, 2011-12 and 2010-11. Grants and subsidies are excluded from recurrent expenditure for public housing and SOMIH for 2012-13 to 2014-15 with the exception of NSW.

(b) Australian total includes jurisdictions reporting only.

Table 17A.1 **State and Territory Government nominal expenditure on social housing**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (a)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (a)</i>	<i>Aust (a),(b)</i>
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(c) Includes expenditure on public housing, SOMIH, community housing, transitional housing and grants to community housing under the National Building and Economic Stimulus Plan - Social Housing Initiative package. Expenditure for SHS agencies, other homelessness services and home purchase assistance is excluded.

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

Source: State and Territory Governments (unpublished).

TABLE 17A.2

Table 17A.2 State and Territory Government real expenditure on social housing (2014-15 dollars) (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
2014-15										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	896.4	457.3	403.8	369.0	356.4	60.9	104.3	81.3	2 729.4
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	43.0	..	44.0	..	21.7	1.7	..	..	110.4
Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (c)	\$ million	879.0	760.7	536.9	671.7	404.2	95.1	111.7	81.3	3 540.6
Capital expenditure	\$ million	344.9	149.2	277.2	139.1	127.3	23.8	16.2	16.3	1 094.0
Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing	\$ million	1 223.9	909.9	814.0	810.9	531.5	118.9	127.9	97.6	4 634.5
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	116.18	129.22	113.01	260.23	238.94	184.66	288.17	332.95	149.86
2013-14										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	901.2	384.6	371.9	392.3	358.7	91.1	101.9	81.8	2 683.5
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	41.2	..	37.3	..	21.7	2.5	..	..	102.8
Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (c)	\$ million	906.9	686.7	496.7	726.4	408.3	115.6	111.5	81.8	3 534.1
Capital expenditure	\$ million	242.0	236.3	240.9	184.6	170.8	17.3	1.9	15.6	1 109.4
Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing	\$ million	1 148.9	923.1	737.6	911.0	579.1	133.0	113.4	97.4	4 643.4
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	121.48	118.59	105.89	284.77	243.44	225.02	290.27	337.23	151.55
2012-13										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	888.7	423.3	387.1	352.3	316.3	91.3	102.3	78.5	2 639.9
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	39.7	..	41.3	..	22.1	39.8	..	..	105.6
Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (c)	\$ million	879.7	672.7	551.1	780.6	451.4	109.7	113.2	78.5	3 636.9
Capital expenditure	\$ million	238.1	264.7	379.1	143.8	137.8	41.8	32.7	24.5	1 262.5

TABLE 17A.2

Table 17A.2 State and Territory Government real expenditure on social housing (2014-15 dollars) (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing	\$ million	1 117.8	937.4	930.2	924.4	589.2	151.5	145.9	103.0	4 899.4
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	119.70	118.44	119.52	315.68	271.59	214.11	298.21	331.41	158.77
2011-12										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	871.9	417.2	448.7	345.8	325.0	96.2	100.0	66.4	2 671.2
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	37.0	..	39.1	..	24.6	2.7	..	..	103.4
Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (c)	\$ million	1 012.2	750.4	561.0	742.9	380.2	111.7	108.3	170.1	3 836.9
Capital expenditure	\$ million	452.8	518.0	454.5	244.0	233.5	103.5	44.5	362.1	2 412.9
Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing	\$ million	1 465.1	1 268.4	1 015.4	986.9	613.7	215.2	152.8	532.2	6 249.8
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	139.66	134.61	124.31	311.22	231.12	218.23	292.21	732.14	170.64
2010-11										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	826.2	411.1	455.5	294.2	306.3	105.4	95.9	68.5	2 563.1
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	34.3	..	42.3	..	22.9	2.9	..	..	102.3
Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (c)	\$ million	2 194.2	848.0	563.0	602.7	354.8	119.6	101.0	308.7	5 091.9
Capital expenditure	\$ million	1 402.6	632.3	902.5	543.3	333.3	113.4	95.1	475.5	4 498.0
Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing	\$ million	3 596.8	1 480.3	1 465.5	1 146.0	688.1	232.9	196.1	784.2	9 589.9
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	305.60	154.31	126.89	259.88	217.33	234.33	276.91	1,340.46	229.65

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014–15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014–15=100) (table 17A.58). The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous editions.

Table 17A.2 **State and Territory Government real expenditure on social housing (2014-15 dollars) (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
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(b) Australian total includes jurisdictions reporting only. Grants and subsidies are excluded from recurrent expenditure for public housing and SOMIH for 2012-13 to 2014-15 with the exception of NSW.

(c) Includes expenditure on public housing, SOMIH, community housing, transitional housing and grants to community housing under the National Building and Economic Stimulus Plan - Social Housing Initiative package. Expenditure for SHS agencies, other homelessness services and home purchase assistance are excluded.

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

Source: State and Territory Governments (unpublished); tables 2A.2 and 17A.58.

TABLE 17A.3

Table 17A.3 Descriptive data — number of social housing dwellings, at 30 June (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Public housing										
2015	no.	110 214	64 404	51 248	33 361	39 428	7 234	10 833	4 905	321 627
2014	no.	110 805	64 471	51 368	33 467	39 422	8 413	10 848	5 009	323 803
2013	no.	111 216	64 616	51 675	33 661	40 018	11 139	10 956	5 059	328 340
2012	no.	112 310	64 768	51 793	33 896	40 906	11 203	10 950	5 080	330 906
2011	no.	111 547	64 941	51 976	33 840	41 638	11 316	11 063	5 050	331 371
2010	no.	115 686	65 064	51 705	31 501	42 010	11 460	10 858	5 099	333 383
2009	no.	118 907	64 741	51 131	31 668	42 448	11 585	10 789	5 195	336 464
2008	no.	120 046	64 720	50 709	31 514	43 189	11 618	10 797	5 273	337 866
2007	no.	121 872	64 849	50 137	31 290	43 818	11 673	10 780	5 352	339 771
2006	no.	123 289	64 776	49 570	31 006	44 817	11 676	10 852	5 392	341 378
SOMIH										
2015	no.	4 641	..	3 355	..	1 817	222	..	..	10 035
2014	no.	4 632	..	3 383	..	1 815	283	..	..	10 113
2013	no.	4 540	..	3 405	..	1 803	336	..	..	10 084
2012	no.	4 478	..	3 394	..	1 830	345	..	..	10 047
2011	no.	4 238	..	3 388	..	1 848	346	..	..	9 820
2010	no.	4 201	..	3 318	2 187	1 897	349	..	..	11 952
2009	no.	4 169	198	3 193	2 275	1 873	348	..	..	12 056
2008	no.	4 169	1 024	3 051	2 308	1 879	347	..	..	12 778
2007	no.	4 234	1 328	2 997	2 287	1 903	349	..	..	13 098
2006	no.	4 147	1 291	2 916	2 272	1 915	352	..	..	12 893

TABLE 17A.3

Table 17A.3 Descriptive data — number of social housing dwellings, at 30 June (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Community housing										
2015	no.	28 214	12 689	11 585	6 608	5 942	6 109	663	295	72 105
2014	no.	26 915	12 957	11 660	6 349	5 994	4 805	610	333	69 622
2013	no.	26 022	12 505	12 284	6 107	5 896	2 123	590	339	65 865
2012	no.	25 311	11 023	11 444	5 168	5 805	1 919	580	312	61 563
2011	no.	24 089	11 095	10 203	7 334	4 680	1 466	662	248	59 777
2010	no.	18 005	9 214	7 197	6 041	4 813	1 219	682	145	47 316
2009	no.	15 721	8 366	7 011	5 349	4 531	603	672	131	42 384
2008	no.	15 119	6 698	6 549	4 474	4 538	597	743	93	38 811
2007	no.	14 140	4 593	6 275	3 868	4 405	536	798	92	34 707
2006	no.	12 673	4 451	5 442	1 869	4 348	468	765	87	30 103
Indigenous community housing (c)										
2015	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
2014	no.	4 730	1 966	5 013	2 493	1 102	73	..	2 152	17 529
2013	no.	4 734	1 960	4 777	2 439	1 100	62	..	2 090	17 162
2012	no.	4 736	1 982	4 606	2 380	940	63	23	2 043	16 773
2011	no.	4 716	1 915	4 504	3 260	943	138	24	2 043	17 543
2010	no.	4 460	1 792	5 951	3 258	1 032	135	24	2 043	18 695
2009	no.	4 423	1 233	4 096	3 260	1 031	..	24	2 841	16 908
2008	no.	4 461	348	4 092	3 260	994	..	23	6 405	19 583
2007	no.	4 457	..	4 157	2 956	967	..	23	6 337	18 897
2006	no.	4 989	..	4 136	3 213	983	..	23	6 168	19 512

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016.

(b) Public housing and SOMIH data are total dwellings; community housing data are total tenancy rental units by remoteness area. 'Total tenancy rental units by remoteness area' may differ to data for 'Total tenancy rental units'. See table 17A.7 for more information.

Table 17A.3 **Descriptive data — number of social housing dwellings, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) For 2013-14, no data were collected on outstation dwellings. The Northern Territory relies on the information collected by ICHOs and there is a shared understanding that it is not always possible for the ICHO to have current information on these locations, due to distance and access issues.

During 2008-09, approximately 4000 dwellings were transferred from Indigenous housing to remote public housing. This number has increased to 5025 due to further transfers and new dwellings being constructed since 2008-09. Since 2008-09, these dwellings were not captured by the ICH data collection or the public housing data collection. The NT housing authority has expressed a desire to report these dwellings within the public housing collection from 2015-16 collection years. See table 17A.8 for additional information on ICH.

(d) Based on the Australian Statistical Geography standard.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

Table 17A.4 Descriptive data — number of households in social housing, at 30 June (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Public housing										
2015	no.	108 732	63 125	50 371	32 602	37 766	7 109	10 611	4 647	314 963
2014	no.	109 370	63 048	50 570	32 315	38 008	8 250	10 727	4 720	317 008
2013	no.	110 074	62 852	50 938	32 248	38 754	10 819	10 738	4 790	321 213
2012	no.	111 087	62 779	51 074	32 625	39 264	10 902	10 793	4 899	323 423
2011	no.	111 448	62 928	51 262	32 519	39 876	11 132	10 836	4 907	324 908
2010	no.	114 421	62 593	51 041	30 558	40 206	11 266	10 737	4 904	325 726
2009	no.	117 242	62 565	50 579	30 616	40 774	11 364	10 620	4 976	328 736
2008	no.	118 839	62 964	50 243	30 299	41 625	11 492	10 642	5 032	331 136
2007	no.	120 187	63 278	49 677	30 142	42 527	11 526	10 627	5 121	333 085
2006	no.	121 529	63 159	49 011	29 819	43 096	11 487	10 712	5 155	333 968
SOMIH										
2015	no.	4 530	..	3 242	..	1 741	219	..	..	9 732
2014	no.	4 504	..	3 270	..	1 741	275	..	..	9 790
2013	no.	4 452	..	3 286	..	1 754	328	..	..	9 820
2012	no.	4 372	..	3 230	..	1 756	334	..	..	9 692
2011	no.	4 233	..	3 243	..	1 749	339	..	..	9 564
2010	no.	4 122	..	3 147	2 088	1 753	341	..	..	11 451
2009	no.	4 083	198	3 048	2 152	1 758	343	—	—	11 582
2008	no.	4 104	1 002	2 980	2 172	1 778	339	—	—	12 375
2007	no.	4 135	1 280	2 925	2 151	1 790	341	—	—	12 622
2006	no.	4 041	1 248	2 822	2 138	1 791	346	—	—	12 386
Community housing										
2015	no.	26 220	13 111	11 199	6 410	5 701	5 956	574	na	69 171
2014	no.	24 805	13 101	11 357	6 529	5 809	4 577	530	na	66 708
2013	no.	25 973	13 259	11 564	6 004	5 696	2 255	542	na	65 632
2012	no.	25 844	11 660	10 949	4 924	5 640	1 481	535	na	61 345
2011	no.	24 298	10 225	9 647	4 945	4 557	635	604	na	55 159
2010	no.	18 233	8 262	6 855	3 561	4 464	589	450	na	42 559

Table 17A.4 **Descriptive data — number of households in social housing, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009	no.	15 858	7 531	6 976	2 650	4 329	406	643	na	38 524
2008	no.	15 150	5 009	6 356	2 980	4 370	387	698	93	35 043
2007	no.	13 743	4 436	6 060	3 718	4 232	521	724	92	33 526
2006	no.	11 358	4 176	5 292	2 800	3 817	467	687	87	28 684

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016 and in Tables 17A.5-7.

(b) Data for Indigenous community housing were not available for this Report.

(c) For Tasmania 2014-15: on 14 July 2014 the management of the final tranche of about 1100 public housing dwellings and associated tenancies were transferred to the community sector, accounting for a 14 per cent decrease in the public housing portfolio.

(d) Community housing data for the NT reflects government administrative data.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

TABLE 17A.5

Table 17A.5 **Descriptive data — public housing, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</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>
Total households paying less than market rent										
2015	no.	99 941	55 111	48 090	32 184	33 335	6 356	10 092	4 206	289 315
2014	no.	100 508	54 325	48 985	29 309	33 404	7 207	10 143	4 197	288 078
2013	no.	99 369	53 794	49 445	29 599	34 233	9 305	9 973	4 028	289 746
2012	no.	101 148	53 370	49 364	30 210	35 092	9 550	9 859	4 276	292 869
2011	no.	100 547	53 701	50 098	30 794	36 060	9 431	9 802	4 295	294 728
Total new households assisted (d)										
2014-15	no.	6 445	3 990	3 930	2 911	2 601	652	553	328	21 410
2013-14	no.	5 989	4 202	3 656	2 657	2 160	998	608	341	20 611
2012-13	no.	6 191	4 112	4 064	2 567	2 445	971	628	321	21 299
2011-12	no.	6 505	4 013	3 470	2 929	2 383	929	695	441	21 365
2010-11	no.	5 653	4 038	3 614	2 971	2 548	921	639	469	20 853
Total new Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households assisted										
2014-15	no.	1 199	356	1 076	867	457	60	89	193	4 297
2013-14	no.	1 105	334	923	1 045	390	138	77	208	4 220
2012-13	no.	966	336	974	753	391	127	72	163	3 782
2011-12	no.	985	241	779	1 028	380	127	84	194	3 818
2010-11	no.	870	259	766	1 026	391	98	58	252	3 720
Households relocating from one public housing dwelling to another (d)										
2014-15	no.	2 750	1 392	1 384	511	864	97	219	270	7 487
2013-14	no.	2 578	1 538	1 282	1 335	752	320	278	314	8 397
2012-13	no.	2 549	1 579	1 616	905	825	244	231	264	8 213
2011-12	no.	2 864	1 112	1 312	1 146	921	246	334	240	8 175
2010-11	no.	3 125	1 645	1 237	1 352	1 084	234	287	175	9 139

TABLE 17A.5

Table 17A.5 **Descriptive data — public housing, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</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>
Total rent charged										
2014-15	\$'000	812 525	444 233	331 012	421 440	259 138	48 281	80 555	31 208	2 428 392
2013-14	\$'000	782 812	425 686	323 309	206 256	258 954	72 137	80 817	31 753	2 181 724
2012-13	\$'000	731 631	403 967	311 921	201 533	251 425	73 118	81 795	30 026	2 085 416
2011-12	\$'000	693 039	388 851	294 916	193 817	248 383	71 329	79 917	30 361	2 000 613
2010-11	\$'000	666 985	360 168	274 114	178 422	230 450	66 884	76 527	29 346	1 882 896
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (e)										
2015	no.	10 600	2 061	6 327	8 224	2 048	421	857	2 034	32 572
2014	no.	10 600	1 890	6 062	8 124	1 942	527	779	1 962	31 886
2013	no.	10 600	1 784	5 791	7 405	1 869	772	716	1 837	30 774
2012	no.	10 600	1 617	5 274	7 516	1 809	767	634	2 045	30 262
2011	no.	9 800	1 588	4 962	7 711	1 732	786	545	2 034	29 158
Total new greatest need applicants on waiting list										
2015	no.	8 990	9 776	10 850	3 380	3 203	1 153	1 526	687	39 565
2014	no.	10 726	9 852	12 993	2 884	2 925	1 581	1 607	656	43 224
2013	no.	13 717	10 354	15 457	3 007	2 306	1 430	1 565	757	48 593
2012	no.	15 182	10 169	20 427	3 177	2 579	1 853	1 344	622	55 353
2011	no.	21 182	8 814	24 309	3 238	2 002	2 251	1 271	319	63 386
Total applicants on waiting list (excluding applicants for transfer) (f) (g) (h) (i)										
2015	no.	57 345	34 464	12 565	22 696	19 062	2 587	2 320	2 950	153 989
2014	no.	57 791	34 625	15 013	20 003	19 515	2 227	2 300	3 092	154 566
2013	no.	57 648	35 778	17 841	21 218	19 602	1 853	2 231	2 800	158 971
2012	no.	52 986	36 942	24 166	22 883	20 510	2 670	1 811	2 355	164 323
2011	no.	46 246	38 321	30 314	23 397	21 485	2 983	1 563	2 225	166 534

TABLE 17A.5

Table 17A.5 **Descriptive data — public housing, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</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>
Total applicants for transfer (f)										
2015	no.	7 403	7 503	2 084	2 451	3 540	219	839	501	24 540
2014	no.	7 585	7 288	2 382	1 885	3 620	284	1 019	591	24 654
2013	no.	7 667	7 223	2 606	1 980	3 595	278	1 197	649	25 195
2012	no.	7 041	7 262	3 042	2 110	3 734	350	1 212	597	25 348
2011	no.	6 816	7 708	3 324	2 272	4 031	499	1 051	597	26 298
Total tenatable dwellings										
2015	no.	110 131	64 098	50 564	33 151	38 382	7 157	10 673	4 702	318 858
2014	no.	110 773	64 216	50 760	32 679	38 871	8 336	10 781	4 741	321 157
2013	no.	111 190	64 303	51 062	32 701	39 456	10 859	10 832	4 823	325 226
2012	no.	112 255	64 391	51 259	32 951	39 985	11 018	10 828	4 917	327 604
2011	no.	111 547	64 420	51 485	32 741	40 698	11 182	10 885	4 932	327 890
Total untenatable dwellings										
2015	no.	78	—	684	185	648	67	90	74	1 826
2014	no.	17	36	604	620	251	50	25	170	1 773
2013	no.	19	1	603	723	262	268	45	118	2 039
2012	no.	37	33	520	738	310	184	54	112	1 988
2011	no.	—	—	440	730	444	125	178	66	1 983
Total number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment										
2015	no.	5	306	—	25	398	10	70	129	943
2014	no.	15	219	4	168	300	27	42	98	873
2013	no.	7	312	10	237	300	12	79	118	1 075
2012	no.	18	344	14	207	611	1	68	51	1 314
2011	no.	—	521	51	369	496	9	—	52	1 498

TABLE 17A.5

Table 17A.5 **Descriptive data — public housing, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</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>
Total dwellings										
2015	no.	110 214	64 404	51 248	33 361	39 428	7 234	10 833	4 905	321 627
2014	no.	110 805	64 471	51 368	33 467	39 422	8 413	10 848	5 009	323 803
2013	no.	111 216	64 616	51 675	33 661	40 018	11 139	10 956	5 059	328 340
2012	no.	112 310	64 768	51 793	33 896	40 906	11 203	10 950	5 080	330 906
2011	no.	111 547	64 941	51 976	33 840	41 638	11 316	11 063	5 050	331 371
Total occupied dwellings										
2015	no.	108 732	63 125	50 371	32 602	37 766	7 109	10 611	4 647	314 963
2014	no.	109 370	63 048	50 570	32 315	38 008	8 250	10 727	4 666	316 954
2013	no.	110 074	62 852	50 938	32 248	38 754	10 819	10 738	4 736	328 340
2012	no.	111 087	62 779	51 074	32 625	39 264	10 902	10 793	4 845	323 369
2011	no.	111 448	62 928	51 262	32 505	39 876	11 132	10 833	4 853	324 837
Total rents charged for week of 30 June										
2015	\$'000	15 714	8 607	6 741	4 158	4 851	889	1 536	664	43 159
2014	\$'000	15 472	8 333	6 270	3 976	4 820	1 009	1 549	670	42 099
2013	\$'000	14 588	7 907	6 024	3 859	4 711	1 301	1 590	718	40 698
2012	\$'000	13 547	7 689	5 935	3 793	4 561	1 272	1 601	573	38 972
2011	\$'000	12 774	6 961	5 265	3 562	4 401	1 209	1 533	555	36 260
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged for week of 30 June (j)										
2015	\$'000	36 421	16 532	13 718	11 879	8 650	1 472	4 174	1 847	94 693
2014	\$'000	35 245	15 538	13 773	7 942	8 511	1 634	4 217	1 857	88 715
2013	\$'000	31 495	14 614	13 312	7 869	8 386	2 076	4 118	1 232	83 102
2012	\$'000	30 196	13 831	13 070	8 006	8 256	2 094	4 126	1 261	80 840
2011	\$'000	28 092	12 333	13 078	7 998	8 163	2 071	3 880	1 259	76 873

TABLE 17A.5

Table 17A.5 **Descriptive data — public housing, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</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>
Total dwellings in major cities (k) (l)										
2015	no.	92 259	46 947	34 687	22 861	30 710	..	10 823	..	238 287
2014	no.	92 382	46 935	34 829	23 003	30 608	..	10 837	..	238 594
2013	no.	93 136	46 994	35 056	23 228	30 958	..	10 944	..	240 316
2012	no.	93 667	46 899	34 861	22 634	31 634	..	10 939	..	240 634
2011	no.	93 158	46 979	34 892	22 617	32 178	..	11 052	..	240 876
Total dwellings in inner regional areas (k) (l)										
2015	no.	14 311	14 224	8 247	2 737	1 541	5 404	10	..	46 474
2014	no.	14 385	14 285	8 212	2 732	1 548	6 562	11	..	47 735
2013	no.	14 411	14 329	8 225	2 739	1 619	8 291	12	..	49 626
2012	no.	14 924	14 509	8 527	3 376	2 757	8 215	11	..	52 319
2011	no.	14 817	14 610	8 527	3 326	2 800	8 293	11	..	52 384
Total dwellings in outer regional areas (k) (l)										
2015	no.	3 335	3 207	7 226	3 423	6 390	1 766	..	3 422	28 769
2014	no.	3 305	3 225	7 265	3 448	6 482	1 786	..	3 487	28 998
2013	no.	3 343	3 268	7 332	3 446	6 641	2 771	..	3 524	30 325
2012	no.	3 356	3 341	7 297	3 590	5 686	2 909	..	3 608	29 787
2011	no.	3 268	3 335	7 408	3 576	5 828	2 941	..	3 563	29 919
Total dwellings in remote areas (k) (l)										
2015	no.	244	26	752	2 774	702	53	..	1 309	5 860
2014	no.	244	26	734	2 817	703	53	..	1 346	5 923
2013	no.	248	26	730	2 811	718	59	..	1 366	5 958
2012	no.	300	18	830	2 781	747	55	..	1 288	6 019
2011	no.	272	18	870	2 802	749	56	..	1 305	6 072

Table 17A.5 **Descriptive data — public housing, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</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>
Total dwellings in very remote areas (k) (l)										
2015	no.	65	..	335	1 566	84	11	..	174	2 235
2014	no.	66	..	328	1 468	82	12	..	176	2 132
2013	no.	69	..	333	1 437	82	18	..	169	2 108
2012	no.	34	..	278	1 515	81	24	..	184	2 116
2011	no.	31	..	280	1 519	83	26	..	182	2 121

- (a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016.
- (b) Due to rounding the national total may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items for (1) total dwellings in major cities, inner and outer regional, remote and very remote Australia and migratory areas and opening and closing rent debtors and (2) total rents charged and total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged.
- (c) Total number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households: Data were provided by the jurisdiction and used in place of the data usually calculated from the AIHW's National Housing Assistance Data Repository due to an undercount in the unit record data.
- (d) For Tasmania 2014-15: the numbers of new allocations and transfers during the year are undercounted by around 200 due to the practice for a number tenants with special support needs remaining on the wait list whilst also being tenanted.
- (e) For NSW 2014-15: The value listed was provided by the jurisdiction and used in place of the one calculated from the National Housing Assistance Data Repository due to an undercount in the unit record data.
- (f) From 2011–12, the definition of 'Total applicants on waiting list' has changed to exclude the number of applicants waiting for transfer. Applicants waiting for transfer are reported separately. Data for earlier years have been revised to reflect this change.
- (g) NSW: In April 2010, NSW implemented an integrated social housing waiting list combining public and community housing into a single list. Data from 2010 are the total of public housing, SOMIH and community housing.
- (h) For NSW 2014-15: Applicants on SOMIH waitlist who are still waiting at 30 June are also included in public rental housing (PH) waitlist. Caution should be exercised when interpreting the total number of applicants on the waiting list due to overcounting.
- (i) For QLD 2014-15: There is one waiting list for all social housing in Queensland. However applicants can be listed under multiple housing programs (e.g., applicants counted under the SOMIH program can be also included in a waiting list for Public Housing or Community housing). Caution should be exercised when interpreting the total number of applicants on the waiting list due to overcounting.
- (j) Market rents were reviewed in WA in 2014-15 leading to an improvement in data quality for this item.
- (k) Data from 2012–13 onward uses the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) remoteness area structure. This replaces the Australian Standard Geographical Classification remoteness area structure which applied to previous years.

Table 17A.5 **Descriptive data — public housing, at 30 June (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</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>
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(l) The ABS postcode to ARIA concordance file has been updated, based on the 2011 Census data (previously 2006). This update has been applied to remoteness indicators from 2012–13 onward. Caution should be exercised when comparing remoteness indicators from 2012–13 with previous years.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

Table 17A.6 Descriptive data — State owned and managed Indigenous housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total households paying less than market rent						
2015	no.	3 224	2 747	1 509	198	7 678
2014	no.	3 041	2 817	1 525	245	7 628
2013	no.	2 856	2 839	1 545	287	7 527
2012	no.	2 854	2 870	1 534	292	7 550
2011	no.	2 663	2 957	1 598	287	7 505
Total new households assisted						
2014-15	no.	419	260	146	27	852
2013-14	no.	374	258	109	36	777
2012-13	no.	394	309	125	30	858
2011-12	no.	418	177	148	31	774
2010-11	no.	467	330	117	34	948
Households relocating from one State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwelling to another						
2014-15	no.	128	111	55	1	295
2013-14	no.	141	103	47	6	297
2012-13	no.	162	100	53	6	321
2011-12	no.	136	117	44	8	305
2010-11	no.	176	131	56	14	377
Total rent charged						
2014-15	\$'000	52 381	25 112	13 464	1 538	92 495
2013-14	\$'000	49 682	25 063	12 863	2 086	89 694
2012-13	\$'000	42 561	29 025	12 216	2 034	85 836
2011-12	\$'000	39 319	22 236	11 638	2 044	75 237
2010-11	\$'000	36 492	20 951	11 025	1 900	70 368
Total new greatest need applicants on waiting list						
2015	no.	255	3 075	131	na	3 461
2014	no.	304	3 400	123	na	3 827
2013	no.	416	4 390	101	na	4 907
2012	no.	403	4 800	88	na	5 291
2011	no.	453	3 902	96	na	4 451
Total applicants on waiting list (excluding applicants for transfer) (e)						
2015	no.	2 332	3 430	1 744	92	7 598
2014	no.	2 409	3 808	1 744	47	8 008
2013	no.	2 404	4 784	1 718	47	8 953
2012	no.	2 200	5 266	1 687	80	9 233
2011	no.	1 697	4 658	1 672	107	8 134
Total applicants for transfer (e), (f)						
2015	no.	592	499	197	9	1 297
2014	no.	543	557	193	5	1 298

TABLE 17A.6

Table 17A.6 **Descriptive data — State owned and managed Indigenous housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2013	no.	592	633	177	10	1 412
2012	no.	569	752	187	14	1 522
2011	no.	544	634	199	25	1 402
Total tenatable dwellings						
2015	no.	4 639	3 265	1 763	222	9 889
2014	no.	4 625	3 306	1 788	283	10 002
2013	no.	4 536	3 308	1 784	328	9 956
2012	no.	4 459	3 262	1 783	339	9 843
2011	no.	4 238	3 270	1 818	345	9 671
Total untenatable dwellings						
2015	no.	2	90	30	—	122
2014	no.	7	77	2	—	86
2013	no.	4	94	4	8	110
2012	no.	19	131	6	5	161
2011	no.	—	92	4	1	97
Total number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment						
2015	no.	—	—	24	—	24
2014	no.	—	—	25	—	25
2013	no.	—	3	15	—	18
2012	no.	—	1	41	1	43
2011	no.	—	26	26	—	52
Total dwellings						
2015	no.	4 641	3 355	1 817	222	10 035
2014	no.	4 632	3 383	1 815	283	10 113
2013	no.	4 540	3 405	1 803	336	10 084
2012	no.	4 478	3 394	1 830	345	10 047
2011	no.	4 238	3 388	1 848	346	9 820
Total occupied dwellings, at 30 June						
2015	no.	4 530	3 242	1 741	219	9 732
2014	no.	4 504	3 270	1 741	275	9 790
2013	no.	4 452	3 286	1 754	328	9 820
2012	no.	4 372	3 230	1 756	334	9 692
2011	no.	4 233	3 243	1 749	339	9 564
Total rents charged for week of 30 June						
2015	\$'000	954	510	257	30	1 751
2014	\$'000	929	484	250	37	1 700
2013	\$'000	860	468	237	44	1 609
2012	\$'000	766	440	225	43	1 474
2011	\$'000	710	402	211	41	1 363

Table 17A.6 Descriptive data — State owned and managed Indigenous housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged for week of 30 June						
2015	\$'000	1 407	919	467	53	2 846
2014	\$'000	1 331	926	453	62	2 772
2013	\$'000	1 215	900	438	72	2 624
2012	\$'000	1 122	878	425	73	2 498
2011	\$'000	1 017	875	413	72	2 376
Total dwellings in major cities, at 30 June (g) (h)						
2015	no.	2 082	451	1 123	..	3 656
2014	no.	2 071	455	1 115	..	3 641
2013	no.	2 012	457	1 109	..	3 578
2012	no.	1 958	453	1 113	..	3 524
2011	no.	1 840	457	1 120	..	3 417
Total dwellings in inner regional areas, at 30 June (g) (h)						
2015	no.	1 463	620	124	189	2 396
2014	no.	1 462	624	123	249	2 458
2013	no.	1 430	627	123	280	2 460
2012	no.	1 411	631	143	286	2 471
2011	no.	1 360	633	144	287	2 424
Total dwellings in outer regional areas, at 30 June (g) (h)						
2015	no.	801	1 354	342	33	2 530
2014	no.	805	1 333	337	34	2 509
2013	no.	801	1 354	339	56	2 550
2012	no.	819	1 345	333	59	2 556
2011	no.	801	1 353	337	59	2 550
Total dwellings in remote areas, at 30 June (g) (h)						
2015	no.	211	302	92	—	605
2014	no.	212	306	94	—	612
2013	no.	213	286	94	—	593
2012	no.	249	345	98	—	692
2011	no.	205	351	96	—	652
Total dwellings in very remote areas, at 30 June (g) (h)						
2015	no.	85	629	137	—	851
2014	no.	83	666	146	—	895
2013	no.	83	682	138	—	903
2012	no.	38	619	143	—	800
2011	no.	31	593	152	—	776

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016.

Table 17A.6 Descriptive data — State owned and managed Indigenous housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
(b)	Due to rounding the national total may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items for (1) total dwellings in major cities, inner and outer regional, remote and very remote Australia and migratory areas and opening and closing rent debtors and (2) total rents charged and total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged.					
(c)	The ABS provides AIHW with the cut-offs for the bottom two income quintiles based on the survey data from the Survey of Income and Housing (SIH). ABS conducts the survey every two years. The 2011-12 cut-offs had been used for the 2012-13 and 2013-14 reporting whilst the 2013-14 cut-offs have been used for this year's (2014-15) reporting. The 2015 income cut-offs are based on the data from the 2013-14 survey. ABS has clarified that the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011 has been used throughout the survey for sample selection, weighting and output. At the sub-state level, this required a break in time series, with 2013-14 survey including Greater Capital City Statistical Area. Previous surveys used the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).					
(d)	There is one waiting list for all social housing in Queensland. However applicants can be listed under multiple housing programs (e.g. applicants counted under the SOMIH program can be also included in a waiting list for Public Housing or Community housing). Caution should be exercised when interpreting the total number of applicants on the waiting list due to overcounting.					
(e)	From 2011–12, the definition of 'Total applicants on waiting list' has changed to exclude the number of applicants waiting for transfer. Applicants waiting for transfer are reported separately. Data for earlier years have been revised to reflect this change.					
(f)	NSW: In April 2010, NSW implemented an integrated social housing waiting list, combining public and community housing into a single list. From 2010, data are for the number of clients who are specifically on the SOMIH waiting list and are included in the total reported in table 17A.5.					
(g)	Data from 2012–2013 onward uses the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) remoteness area structure. This replaces the Australian Standard Geographical Classification remoteness area structure which applied to previous years.					
(h)	The ABS postcode to ARIA concordance file has been updated, based on the 2011 Census data (previously 2006). This update has been applied to remoteness indicators from 2013 onward. Caution should be exercised when comparing remoteness indicators from 2013 with previous years.					
	.. Not applicable. na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.					

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

TABLE 17A.7

Table 17A.7 **Descriptive data — community housing, at 30 June (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
Total new households assisted (f)										
2014-15	no.	3 991	2 115	2 419	1 789	1 369	2 303	234	na	14 220
2013-14	no.	3 158	2 292	2 367	1 651	996	1 759	168	na	12 391
2012-13	no.	2 216	3 209	2 673	1 394	876	642	162	na	11 172
2011-12	no.	4 012	3 709	2 575	1 370	1 020	663	179	na	13 528
2010-11	no.	7 860	2 230	3 605	1 879	643	337	213	na	16 767
Total new Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households assisted (g)										
2014-15	no.	637	95	484	306	117	93	8	na	1 740
2013-14	no.	485	101	527	248	72	25	8	na	1 466
2012-13	no.	334	150	425	208	73	43	8	na	1 241
2011-12	no.	536	222	440	100	66	27	8	na	1 399
2010-11	no.	820	59	284	138	25	25	10	na	1 361
Total rent charged to tenants for year ending 30 June (h)										
2014-15	\$'000	225 467	115 153	63 535	54 623	43 413	16 676	4 093	na	522 960
2013-14	\$'000	194 801	111 006	59 991	50 457	42 745	10 776	3 952	na	473 729
2012-13	\$'000	204 493	100 632	36 774	43 478	36 368	9 602	2 997	na	434 343
2011-12	\$'000	189 331	74 069	33 236	27 865	28 409	na	2 717	na	355 626
2010-11	\$'000	142 273	58 073	30 096	45 380	25 248	2 844	4 011	na	307 925
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (g)										
2015	no.	2 428	362	1 223	707	224	108	22	na	5 074
2014	no.	2 448	492	1 094	741	187	100	26	na	5 088
2013	no.	2 301	395	1 039	604	180	98	23	na	4 640
2012	no.	2 098	379	1 179	424	204	34	27	na	4 345
2011	no.	1 928	210	866	339	100	21	34	na	3 498

TABLE 17A.7

Table 17A.7 **Descriptive data — community housing, at 30 June (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
Total number of new applicants on waiting list who have a greatest need (i)										
2015	no.	na	9 585	14 903	309	841	199	107	na	25 944
2014	no.	na	7 729	18 915	757	732	355	348	na	28 836
2013	no.	na	11 163	19 021	407	719	na	10	na	31 320
2012	no.	na	10 892	21 578	114	691	na	—	na	33 275
2011	no.	na	7 599	16 834	na	559	na	na	na	24 992
Total applicants on waiting list (excluding applicants for transfer) (j)										
2015	no.	na	13 280	16 636	363	6 358	401	508	na	37 546
2014	no.	na	16 811	19 295	1 002	5 307	449	518	na	43 382
2013	no.	na	21 607	22 086	553	5 356	na	10	na	49 612
2012	no.	na	22 090	24 964	245	4 021	na	—	na	51 320
2011	no.	na	13 024	23 978	na	2 850	na	na	na	39 852
Total applicants for transfer (k)										
2015	no.	na	561	118	115	5	3	na	na	802
2014	no.	na	627	98	437	8	7	na	na	1 177
2013	no.	na	551	96	411	114	na	6	na	1 178
2012	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2011	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total tenantable tenancy rental units (i)										
2015	no.	26 956	13 548	11 408	6 669	5 832	6 075	636	301	71 425
2014	no.	25 550	13 472	11 545	6 832	5 934	4 738	603	338	69 012
2013	no.	25 852	13 515	11 572	6 247	5 845	2 408	582	339	66 360
2012	no.	26 114	12 014	11 306	5 134	5 774	1 604	575	312	62 833
2011	no.	23 812	10 686	10 081	5 201	4 612	652	627	248	55 919

TABLE 17A.7

Table 17A.7 **Descriptive data — community housing, at 30 June (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
Total untenable tenancy rental units										
2015	no.	141	393	172	107	107	127	27	na	1 074
2014	no.	42	390	122	135	35	49	7	–	780
2013	no.	186	442	101	232	30	26	8	–	1 025
2012	no.	242	343	138	170	41	26	2	–	962
2011	no.	182	239	119	72	32	9	26	–	679
Total tenancy rental units (l)										
2015	no.	28 214	13 943	11 580	6 776	5 941	6 202	663	301	73 620
2014	no.	26 425	14 268	11 667	6 967	5 974	4 787	610	338	71 036
2013	no.	26 038	13 957	11 673	6 479	5 875	2 434	590	339	67 385
2012	no.	26 356	12 357	11 444	5 306	5 815	1 630	577	312	63 797
2011	no.	24 890	10 925	10 200	5 274	4 644	664	661	248	57 506
Total occupied tenancy rental units (m)										
2015	no.	26 220	13 111	11 199	6 410	5 701	5 956	574	na	69 171
2014	no.	24 805	13 101	11 357	6 529	5 809	4 577	530	na	66 708
2013	no.	25 973	13 259	11 564	6 004	5 696	2 255	542	na	65 632
2012	no.	25 844	11 660	10 949	4 924	5 640	1 481	535	na	61 345
2011	no.	24 298	10 225	9 647	4 945	4 557	635	604	na	55 159
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June, where both rent charged and household income are known (n)										
2015	\$'000	3 491	1 118	865	753	559	606	56	20	7 468
2014	\$'000	3 228	1 455	995	711	568	286	48	27	7 317
2013	\$'000	3 876	1 405	848	724	603	176	48	27	7 707
2012	\$'000	3 548	1 082	685	498	570	119	46	27	6 576
2011	\$'000	3 383	1 013	646	515	484	50	59	18	6 167

TABLE 17A.7

Table 17A.7 **Descriptive data — community housing, at 30 June (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
Total tenancy rental units by ASGS remoteness - major cities (o)										
2015	no.	19 882	9 470	6 059	5 261	4 930	..	662	..	46 264
2014	no.	18 444	9 722	6 086	5 041	5 058	..	609	..	44 960
2013	no.	17 668	9 296	6 227	4 884	4 995	..	589	..	43 658
2012	no.	17 019	7 919	5 841	3 700	4 903	..	578	..	39 960
2011	no.	16 121	8 372	5 115	5 015	4 007	..	660	..	39 290
Total tenancy rental units by ASGS remoteness - inner regional areas (o)										
2015	no.	6 525	2 813	2 514	637	394	4 473	1	..	17 357
2014	no.	6 840	2 814	2 553	577	412	3 218	1	..	16 415
2013	no.	6 774	2 805	2 750	602	413	1 681	1	..	15 025
2012	no.	6 647	2 698	2 515	999	519	1 389	2	..	14 769
2011	no.	6 350	2 307	2 364	890	386	1 043	2	..	13 342
Total tenancy rental units by ASGS remoteness - outer regional areas (o)										
2015	no.	1 754	398	2 375	502	546	1 609	..	127	7 311
2014	no.	1 584	413	2 356	498	451	1 556	..	151	7 009
2013	no.	1 540	395	2 583	464	415	425	..	158	5 979
2012	no.	1 611	391	2 347	400	313	508	..	133	5 703
2011	no.	1 586	401	2 032	832	223	407	..	119	5 600
Total tenancy rental units by ASGS remoteness - remote areas (o)										
2015	no.	47	8	254	163	68	27	..	129	696
2014	no.	41	8	257	183	69	31	..	146	734
2013	no.	35	9	253	126	69	17	..	167	676
2012	no.	29	15	337	59	66	22	..	174	702
2011	no.	28	15	291	469	60	16	..	125	1 004

TABLE 17A.7

Table 17A.7 **Descriptive data — community housing, at 30 June (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
Total tenancy rental units by ASGS remoteness - very remote areas (o)										
2015	no.	6	..	383	45	4	..	..	39	477
2014	no.	6	..	408	50	4	..	..	36	504
2013	no.	6	..	472	31	4	..	..	14	527
2012	no.	5	..	404	10	4	np	..	5	429
2011	no.	4	..	400	128	4	–	..	4	541
Total tenancy rental units by the ASGS remoteness areas (o)										
2015	no.	28 214	12 689	11 585	6 608	5 942	6 109	663	295	72 105
2014	no.	26 915	12 957	11 660	6 349	5 994	4 805	610	333	69 622
2013	no.	26 022	12 505	12 284	6 107	5 896	2 123	590	339	65 865
2012	no.	25 311	11 023	11 444	5 168	5 805	1 919	580	312	61 563
2011	no.	24 089	11 095	10 203	7 334	4 680	1 466	662	248	59 777
Total community housing providers (p)										
2015	no.	113	99	258	32	53	66	5	32	658
2014	no.	120	102	265	34	80	72	5	37	715
2013	no.	126	105	271	33	86	77	5	34	737
2012	no.	130	106	284	29	86	78	5	34	752
2011	no.	135	110	259	182	89	91	6	34	906

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or over time and comparisons could be misleading. Due to differences relating to the inclusion of the National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS) allocations and in the treatment of Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) entitlements across time and across jurisdictions, care should be taken in interpreting these figures. There is also variation, across jurisdictions, in response rates to the survey. Main changes occurring for 2014-15 are changes to response rates, which may impact on the comparability of data over time. More specifically, a decline in response rates was observed for WA and an increase in response rate was observed for Tasmania. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

(b) For 2013–14, unit record level data were reported. Finalised aggregate data were provided for earlier years.

(c) For 2012–13 and 2013–14, there were a large number of records with unresolved inconsistencies in the reported data.

Table 17A.7 **Descriptive data — community housing, at 30 June (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
(d)	Transfer of 1196 public rental housing dwellings to the community housing sector as part of Better Housing Futures program, contributed to an increase in the number of new households assisted, with a corresponding impact on related performance indicators.									
(e)	Totals for Australia reflect data for those jurisdictions and/ or organisations where data has been reported. Due to missing data, totals may not reflect the national community housing sector. Due to rounding national totals may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.									
(f)	NSW 2014-15: The increase in the number of new households assisted was partly due to the tenancy management of 666 public rental housing dwellings transferred to the community housing sector.									
(g)	Data for new and total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households assisted should be interpreted with caution. These data may undercount Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households due to how data are collected and recorded. WA: In 2015, methodological improvements have resulted in better identification of Indigenous households.SA: The increase in the number of new Indigenous households in 2015 was due to improved identification of Indigenous status. Tasmania: A large number of public rental housing dwellings were transitioned to the community sector. This accounted for a significant increase in the number of Indigenous households assisted.									
(h)	Qld: Variation 2013-14 onwards is a result of the inclusion of financial data for the Affordable Housing Program. SA: Improvement to accredited social housing management software has allowed organisation to separate out financial data. This had led to more accurate reporting.									
(i)	WA: The notable decline in the number of applicants on the waiting list in 2014-15 who have a greatest need can be attributed to one of the organisations, which in the previous collection period had a large number of applicants on the waiting list with a greatest need, which did not provide any data for the current collection period. SA: The significant increase in the number of new allocations in 2014-15 to households in greatest need has been attributed to improved data collection processes and better identification of households in greatest need. Data also reflects integrated waitlist data. Tas: The large reduction in the number of applicants on the waiting list who have a greatest need is due to a new assessment protocol that was introduced in the middle of June 2015, which resulted in changes to applicants' status based on greatest need.									
(j)	Vic and Qld: Data include people also on public housing waiting lists. Using this list to report against community housing alone leads to an overestimate of the number of households waiting to be allocated a community housing dwelling. ACT: for integrated waitlist data it is not possible to separately identify applicants requesting a transfer, therefore this data item reflects total number of waitlist applicants.									
(k)	ACT: For integrated waitlist data it is not possible to separately identify applicants requesting a transfer. Therefore, total applicants on waiting list (excluding applicants for transfer) data for the ACT reflects the total number of waitlist applicants.									
(l)	Data for 'Total tenancy rental units' within New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory reflects the number of tenancies reported by community housing organisations participating in the data collection. Within Queensland and the Northern Territory, this data reflect government administrative data.									
(m)	Data for 'Total tenancy rental units' within New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory reflect the number of tenancies reported by community housing organisations participating in the data collection. Within Queensland and the Northern Territory, these data reflects government administrative data. WA: The minor reduction in the number of occupied tenancy (rental) units was the result of a number of lodging									

Table 17A.7 **Descriptive data — community housing, at 30 June (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
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(n) Some organisations were unable to exclude CRA entitlements from rent calculations.

(o) The Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) remoteness area is assigned based on the reported postcode of each dwelling. 'Total tenancy rental units by remoteness' may differ to data for 'Total tenancy rental units' due to postcode information being unavailable for some tenancy rental units and data cleaning to treat for missing data. This data cleaning mainly reflects boarding/ rooming houses.

(p) Implementation of the National Regulatory System in SA resulted in most Community Housing Providers merging with other larger groups resulting in a decline in the total number of providers.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

Table 17A.8 **Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (h)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (i)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded ICHOs (l)										
2014	no.	2 746	1 966	5 013	2 493	1 102	73	..	2 152	15 545
2013	no.	2 991	1 960	4 777	2 439	1 100	62	..	2 065	15 394
2012	no.	3 055	1 981	4 606	2 380	938	63	23	2 043	15 089
2011	no.	2 445	1 915	4 504	2 414	920	59	24	2 043	14 324
2010	no.	2 197	1 792	4 442	2 496	1 000	51	24	2 043	14 045
Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded ICHOs										
2014	no.	4 730	1 966	5 013	2 493	1 102	73	..	2 152	17 529
2013	no.	4 734	1 960	4 777	2 469	1 100	62	..	2 090	17 162
2012	no.	4 736	1 982	4 606	2 380	940	63	23	2 043	16 773
2011	no.	4 716	1 915	4 504	3 260	943	138	24	2 043	17 543
2010	no.	4 460	1 792	5 951	3 258	1 032	135	24	2 043	18 695
Number of improvised dwellings managed by funded ICHOs										
2014	no.	—	—	na	—	na	na	..	na	na
2013	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	308	na
2012	no.	—	—	na	—	na	—	—	383	383
2011	no.	—	—	na	8	na	—	—	383	391
2010	no.	—	—	na	18	na	—	—	383	401
Total number of households living in permanent dwellings managed by funded ICHOs (m)										
2014	no.	2 945	1 699	2 522	3 379	—	78	..	2 152	12 775
2013	no.	1 296	1 866	2 633	3 301	793	57	..	2 065	12 011
2012	no.	3 124	1 595	4 467	2 993	1 408	58	na	2 043	15 688
2011	no.	2 583	1 557	4 369	3 167	922	53	na	2 043	14 694
2010	no.	1 996	1 521	4 261	2 838	1 080	46	na	2 043	13 785
Total rent collected by funded ICHOs (n)										
2013-14	\$'000	14 760	15 523	21 341	6 930	2 190	336	..	2 289	63 369
2012-13	\$'000	6 992	15 965	16 992	6 072	1 472	275	..	2 453	50 221
2011-12	\$'000	15 454	13 766	16 674	5 174	1 208	200	na	2 192	54 668

Table 17A.8 **Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (h)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (i)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11	\$'000	12 870	12 389	15 145	4 592	934	182	na	2 229	48 342
2009-10	\$'000	10 832	10 422	13 832	4 276	690	213	na	2 782	43 047
Total rent charged by funded ICHOs (o)										
2013-14	\$'000	15 918	15 514	26 006	7 721	na	337	..	na	65 496
2012-13	\$'000	7 558	16 002	18 458	6 893	na	262	..	3 872	53 046
2011-12	\$'000	17 967	13 550	17 626	6 571	na	199	na	3 845	59 758
2010-11	\$'000	13 610	12 374	16 284	5 178	na	186	na	3 970	51 601
2009-10	\$'000	12 375	11 233	16 560	5 350	na	220	na	3 985	49 722
Total recurrent expenditure for funded ICHOs (p)										
2013-14	\$'000	68 490	13 655	43 787	25 811	6 116	435	..	na	158 294
2012-13	\$'000	43 636	14 695	30 491	25 521	6 572	613	..	7 639	129 169
2011-12	\$'000	41 795	10 438	27 141	23 457	6 502	584	na	na	109 916
2010-11	\$'000	42 390	9 298	24 943	21 588	4 069	437	na	na	102 725
2009-10	\$'000	36 260	18 512	18 450	17 096	3 726	551	na	na	94 594
Total capital expenditure for funded ICHOs (q)										
2013-14	\$'000	37 423	1 564	39 858	83 583	27 430	20	..	na	189 878
2012-13	\$'000	19 796	2 636	79 712	129 310	23 649	37	..	na	255 140
2011-12	\$'000	19 070	3 008	67 181	136 480	31 685	8	na	na	257 432
2010-11	\$'000	33 767	6 111	72 547	97 738	4 127	14	na	na	214 304
2009-10	\$'000	30 772	19 011	57 737	55 271	5 909	1 532	na	na	170 232
Total net recurrent costs for funded ICHOs (r)										
2013-14	\$'000	27 648	13 355	43 787	24 304	na	277	..	na	109 371
2012-13	\$'000	32 461	14 440	30 491	24 331	na	613	..	na	102 337
2011-12	\$'000	30 107	10 291	27 141	22 311	na	584	na	na	90 434
2010-11	\$'000	26 053	7 995	24 943	21 588	na	293	na	na	80 871
2009-10	\$'000	31 254	14 160	18 450	17 096	3 726	551	na	na	85 237
Total number of occupied permanent dwellings managed by funded ICHOs (s)										
2014	no.	2 655	1 689	2 522	2 277	573	73	..	na	9 789

Table 17A.8 **Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (h)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (i)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013	no.	1 169	1 838	2 633	2 133	495	57	..	na	8 325
2012	no.	2 591	1 595	4 467	1 963	797	58	na	na	11 471
2011	no.	2 125	1 557	4 369	1 926	722	53	na	na	10 752
2010	no.	2 021	1 508	4 261	1 839	873	46	na	na	10 548
Total number of households requiring two or more additional bedrooms (t)										
2014	no.	na	11	302	151	na	na	..	na	na
2013	no.	na	25	363	236	na	na	..	na	na
2012	no.	na	29	373	246	67	na	..	na	na
2011	no.	na	9	314	265	144	na	na	na	na
2010	no.	na	10	993	158	181	na	na	na	1 342
Total number of households requiring one or more additional bedrooms (t)										
2014	no.	na	82	706	427	na	na	..	na	na
2013	no.	na	157	714	483	na	na	..	na	na
2012	no.	na	150	721	492	177	na	..	na	na
2011	no.	na	44	607	525	237	na	na	na	na
2010	no.	na	74	714	332	267	na	na	na	2 406
Total number of additional bedrooms required (t)										
2014	no.	na	95	1 191	658	na	na	..	na	na
2013	no.	na	188	1 346	925	na	na	..	na	na
2012	no.	na	182	1 374	989	326	na	..	na	na
2011	no.	na	53	1 163	999	646	na	na	na	na
2010	no.	na	84	3 403	614	753	na	na	na	4 854
Total number of households for which household groups and dwelling details were known (funded ICHOs) (u)										
2014	no.	na	1 355	2 522	2 128	na	na	..	na	na
2013	no.	na	1 580	2 239	1 764	na	na	..	na	na
2012	no.	na	1 550	2 164	1 622	558	na	—	na	na
2011	no.	na	773	1 771	1 594	456	na	na	na	na
2010	no.	1 581	1 180	3 959	1 171	552	—	na	na	8 443

Table 17A.8 **Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (h)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (i)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total number of bedrooms in permanent dwellings (funded ICHOs)										
2014	no.	8 735	5 502	16 121	7 464	1 863	193	..	na	39 878
2013	no.	3 580	5 416	15 436	7 337	1 854	176	..	na	33 799
2012	no.	9 583	4 736	14 952	7 140	2 359	158	72	na	39 000
2011	no.	7 644	4 754	14 630	7 198	2 231	158	75	na	36 690
2010	no.	6 947	5 172	14 353	7 398	2 524	134	75	5 312	41 915
Total number of people living in permanent dwellings (funded ICHOs)										
2014	no.	8 495	4 514	9 623	7 949	2 382	139	..	na	33 102
2013	no.	3 531	5 114	9 242	8 467	na	119	..	na	26 473
2012	no.	7 816	4 412	9 233	7 747	3 139	124	na	na	32 471
2011	no.	6 647	4 189	7 590	7 524	3 032	73	na	na	29 055
2010	no.	5 720	3 854	19 230	7 935	3 642	100	na	na	40 481
Number of currently funded ICHOs (v)										
2014	no.	95	16	35	7	33	2	..	32	220
2013	no.	75	16	35	7	33	2	..	27	195
2012	no.	121	18	33	7	33	2	1	28	243
2011	no.	97	19	28	8	32	2	1	30	217
2010	no.	98	19	29	8	33	2	1	30	220
Number of funded and unfunded ICHOs										
2014	no.	248	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
2013	no.	205	17	35	7	34	2	..	28	328
2012	no.	206	19	33	7	34	2	1	28	330
2011	no.	206	19	28	na	41	3	1	30	328
2010	no.	205	19	84	na	41	3	1	30	391

(a) Data provided may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time due to variations in response rates and completeness. Thus, comparisons need to be made with caution. Additional information is available in the relevant data quality statements for the Indigenous community housing collection. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Table 17A.8 **Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (h)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (i)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b)	Since 2009–10, the focus of the ICH collection has been on the data from funded organisations. Only ICHO and dwelling numbers are reported for unfunded organisations (These estimates are indicative only as states and territories may not have access to complete information for these providers). It is expected that upon completion of National Regulatory System for Community Housing (NRSCH) implementation in July 2015, better estimates can be provided based on registrar records.								
(c)	Data for 2013-14 are based on organisations that received ICH funding during the reported financial year and are not comparable to data prior to 2011-12 that were based on funded and unfunded organisations.								
(d)	Accurate and timely ICH data are difficult to obtain due to the nature of ICH organisations and challenges in collecting information in remote areas.								
(e)	National totals may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items due to rounding.								
(f)	Under the NPARIH reforms, there have been significant transfers of property and tenancy management functions from ICHOs to state/territory housing authorities.								
(g)	Data for improvised dwellings are not available for Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and the Northern Territory.								
(h)	NSW: The scope of the 2013-14 collection includes Aboriginal Community Housing providers funded by the AHO as at 30 June 2014. Prior to 2012-13, the scope of the collection was Aboriginal Community Housing providers that were actively registered with the AHO.								
(i)	SA: Data for overcrowding, occupancy and households is not reported due to inaccuracies in the data collected. Thus, data is unavailable for reporting.								
(j)	ACT reported no in-scope providers in the 2013-14 collection.								
(k)	NT: For 2013-14, no data were collected on outstation dwellings. The Northern Territory relies on the information collected by ICHOs and there is a shared understanding that it is not always possible for the ICHO to have current information on these locations, due to distance and access issues. During 2008-09, approximately 4000 dwellings were transferred from Indigenous housing to remote public housing. This number has increased to 5025 due to further transfers and new dwellings being constructed since 2008-09. Since 2008-09, these dwellings were not captured by the ICH data collection or the public housing data collection. NT housing authority has expressed a desire to report these dwellings within the public housing collection from 2015-16 collection years. For 2013-14, data relates to permanently occupied dwellings and no distinction is made between improvised dwellings due to a change in the funding methodology with permanent occupied dwellings being funded regardless of construction type.								
(l)	NSW: The data provided for 2013-14 are for permanent dwellings managed by Aboriginal Community Housing providers (ACHPs) that are registered with the NSW Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO) as Approved providers or head lease providers or transitionally registered and provided data as at June 2013.								
(m)	NSW: Household data only reflect information for funded ICHOs that provided data.								
(n)	NSW: Improved dwelling coverage in 2013-14 led to an increase in rental data compared to previous year. Qld: Data for rent collected relate to tenancies managed by the State housing authority. Rent information is not available on the properties managed by the ICHOs.								
(o)	NSW: Improved dwelling coverage for rental data led to an increase in 2013-14 compared to previous year. Qld: Data for rent charged relate to tenancies managed by the state housing authority. Rent information is not available for properties managed by the ICHOs. Tas: Given there are only two ICHOs, any fluctuations in the financial data reported may appear as significant when comparing figures from previous years.								

Table 17A.8 **Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (h)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (i)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(p)	Qld: Expenditure data are for tenancies managed by the State Housing Authority and exclude expenditure for properties managed by the ICHOs (due to data availability). Qld only holds information on maintenance and upgrades costs, which they currently fund in communities with government tenancy management. Since maintenance costs are one component of all three measures, and the only data available, all measures record the same total. Therefore items the total recurrent expenditure for funded and unfunded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June and Total net recurrent costs for funded and unfunded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June are identical.									
(q)	For Qld expenditure data cover only ICHO dwellings with tenancy management by the State Housing Authority (SHA) and includes only maintenance and upgrades funded by the SHA.									
(r)	Qld: Expenditure data covers only ICHO dwellings with tenancy management by the State Housing Authority (SHA) and includes only maintenance and upgrades funded by the SHA. Qld only holds information on maintenance and upgrades costs, which they currently fund in communities with government tenancy management. Since maintenance costs are one component of all three measures, and the only data available, all measures record the same total. Therefore items the total recurrent expenditure for funded and unfunded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June and Total net recurrent costs for funded and unfunded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June are identical. Tas: Net recurrent costs for 2013-14 are not comparable with the data for previous years due to inclusion of non-cash expenses.									
(s)	Only some jurisdictions are able to report how many households reside in a dwelling. Qld: Data provided are for permanent dwellings managed by the state housing authority and excludes details for dwellings managed by funded ICHOs. This reflects a change in methodology as the number of households is no longer imputed for the dwellings managed by ICHOs. SA: Data do not represent the entire sector and covers tenancies managed by the state housing authority. For 2013-14, 5 organisations out of 33 are managed by the state housing authority.									
(t)	The availability and completeness coverage of data varies. Caution should be used when comparing data across jurisdictions and years. Data for Australian totals are not reported due to insufficient data for jurisdictions.									
(u)	The availability and completeness coverage of data varies. Caution should be used when comparing data across jurisdictions and years. Data for Australian totals are not reported due to insufficient data for jurisdictions. WA: Implementation of measures specifically targeted to address data quality saw an increment in the figure for total number of households for which household groups and dwellings are known.									
(v)	NSW: Number of currently funded ICHOs for NSW is 95. This is an increase from last year and is a result of an increase in the number of approved providers and head leased providers as part of the Provider Assessment and Registration System.									

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

TABLE 17A.9

Table 17A.9 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations — public housing (per cent) (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (c)	Aust
2014-15									
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:									
< 3 months	70.9	86.3	96.6	63.2	87.0	80.1	98.4	45.5	85.1
3 months to < 6 months	67.7	83.8	95.8	75.0	89.3	79.1	92.4	75.0	83.3
6 months to <1 year	60.8	81.0	96.0	83.3	88.9	84.2	96.2	68.4	80.6
1 year to < 2 years	32.1	88.7	94.6	69.1	87.4	79.5	92.9	74.7	70.3
2+ years	29.2	67.6	93.9	75.6	53.7	80.0	96.6	53.4	56.3
Overall total	48.0	82.1	95.9	74.9	82.4	80.5	96.7	61.6	73.7
2013-14									
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:									
< 3 months	77.2	86.2	97.4	66.9	92.6	83.2	98.6	50.0	86.6
3 months to < 6 months	76.7	80.1	98.9	85.0	89.6	88.0	97.4	71.4	86.4
6 months to <1 year	65.0	82.5	95.9	78.5	88.4	86.9	97.0	89.3	82.0
1 year to < 2 years	42.6	83.2	94.5	75.1	85.7	87.2	84.1	83.7	72.6
2+ years	36.9	57.2	91.1	36.4	63.7	87.5	94.3	52.1	46.1
Overall total	55.5	79.4	96.5	58.0	86.5	85.3	96.9	67.7	74.1
2012-13									
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:									
< 3 months	83.1	83.8	97.4	62.6	89.6	88.0	99.6	81.0	86.7
3 months to < 6 months	76.1	78.1	97.0	85.8	90.3	92.0	97.6	81.3	85.8
6 months to <1 year	71.4	80.9	95.7	73.4	87.9	90.8	98.9	89.0	83.3
1 year to < 2 years	57.6	76.3	95.0	77.4	82.4	90.3	92.9	81.1	76.1
2+ years	47.9	58.8	94.0	36.6	64.1	87.5	90.9	45.7	53.6
Overall total	66.4	76.7	96.4	58.4	83.9	89.3	98.2	70.1	77.3
2011-12									
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:									
< 3 months	78.1	67.3	96.8	63.0	90.1	94.0	97.6	47.5	81.1
3 months to < 6 months	77.0	70.2	97.4	75.8	90.6	95.9	94.7	67.6	83.2
6 months to <1 year	67.5	78.2	96.4	77.9	88.1	97.2	90.5	73.6	81.3
1 year to < 2 years	66.3	80.5	94.8	72.2	85.5	96.7	83.6	67.0	77.7
2+ years	47.3	63.9	95.3	34.0	59.5	83.7	91.3	42.0	51.7
Overall total	65.6	70.8	96.4	55.2	83.1	94.9	94.0	56.5	74.2
2010-11									
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:									
< 3 months	77.7	79.8	95.4	64.4	87.3	93.5	96.7	31.3	83.1
3 months to < 6 months	80.5	74.4	94.7	84.3	85.0	99.4	91.9	39.1	84.0
6 months to <1 year	78.6	74.7	90.2	75.9	83.3	98.9	93.0	69.1	82.1
1 year to < 2 years	67.4	75.8	89.9	79.1	81.9	99.0	91.7	62.8	77.9
2+ years	40.8	49.2	82.9	35.9	50.6	91.9	88.7	34.3	46.2
Overall total	66.2	73.1	92.1	61.2	80.1	96.2	92.5	45.2	74.7

(a) Data may not be comparable over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Table 17A.9 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations — public housing (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b) From 2012, NSW no longer collects information about income and rent for new tenants. As a result, the number of new allocations to households in greatest need is underestimated and does not include all new tenants in greatest need.									
(c) Since 2008-09 approximately 5025 NT remote public housing dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. As a result, this indicator does not reflect the NT total. Data are expected to be included in the 2017 Report.									

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

Table 17A.10 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations — SOMIH (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2014-15					
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:					
< 3 months	19.4	99.1	88.5	na	63.4
3 months to < 6 months	19.5	94.2	100.0	na	61.7
6 months to < 1 year	16.4	100.0	100.0	na	54.4
1 year to < 2 years	1.2	94.6	100.0	na	37.2
2+ years	10.1	82.4	81.8	na	25.4
Overall total	12.9	96.5	91.1	na	51.8
2013-14					
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:					
Under 3 months	43.2	98.4	98.5	na	76.9
3 < 6 months	42.9	100.0	100.0	na	71.7
6 months to < 1 year	17.7	95.0	100.0	na	52.0
1 < 2 years	7.2	100.0	90.0	na	29.8
2+ years	10.7	95.2	37.5	na	25.6
Overall total	21.8	98.1	93.6	na	56.3
2012-13					
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:					
Under 3 months	64.7	97.1	89.0	na	81.2
3 < 6 months	54.3	96.2	91.7	na	71.7
6 months to < 1 year	24.6	98.3	88.2	na	61.5
1 < 2 years	12.5	100.0	92.3	na	52.0
2+ years	17.9	78.6	60.0	na	28.6
Overall total	35.5	96.8	87.2	na	64.6
2011-12					
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:					
Under 3 months	45.3	95.9	89.5	na	70.4
3 < 6 months	38.2	91.2	100.0	na	60.9
6 months to < 1 year	28.1	94.7	100.0	na	58.1
1 < 2 years	19.3	90.9	100.0	na	42.3
2+ years	21.4	90.0	44.4	na	28.8
Overall total	31.0	93.8	90.5	na	55.7

Table 17A.10 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations — SOMIH (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2010-11					
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:					
Under 3 months	41.0	97.3	86.4	na	73.6
3 < 6 months	33.8	94.4	100.0	na	61.4
6 months to < 1 year	36.3	91.3	83.3	na	60.5
1 < 2 years	24.7	86.0	100.0	na	48.1
2+ years	18.7	90.9	53.3	na	27.3
Overall total	31.2	93.6	84.6	na	58.6

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016.

(b) From 2012, NSW no longer collects information about income and rent for new tenants. As a result, the number of new allocations to households in greatest need is underestimated and does not include all new tenants in greatest need.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

Table 17A.11 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations — community housing (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
2014-15	72.5	84.9	85.9	79.4	83.1	51.7	97.9	na	73.4
2013-14	70.2	86.9	95.9	84.1	76.6	29.2	97.0	na	75.1
2012-13	77.7	89.8	96.9	76.3	49.8	81.0	97.5	na	76.7
2011-12	69.7	83.5	62.4	75.4	45.3	86.6	97.8	na	72.0
2010-11	70.2	87.3	73.0	62.3	42.8	91.1	75.1	na	71.6

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

(b) From 2012, NSW no longer collects information about income and rent for new tenants. As a result, the number of new allocations to households in greatest need is underestimated and does not include all new tenants in greatest need.

(c) Data for 2012–13 have been revised.

(d) Improved data collection processes and systems have led to increased identification of those with greatest need amongst new allocation households.

(e) The large decrease recorded in the proportion of greatest needs allocations from 2012–13 to 2013–14 is due largely to the transfer of properties late in the reporting year.

(f) Totals for Australia reflect data for those jurisdictions and/or organisations where data have been reported. Due to missing data, totals may not reflect the national community housing sector.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

TABLE 17A.12

Table 17A.12 **Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs — public housing (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 (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15	68.0	57.7	67.2	54.1	67.2	60.6	66.5	69.8	63.7
2013-14	68.9	58.4	66.6	63.9	70.2	65.3	57.6	71.8	65.4
2012-13	69.7	46.8	67.6	59.5	69.6	64.3	61.5	65.1	63.1
2011-12	72.6	62.1	71.9	61.1	71.9	64.0	54.1	57.8	67.5
2010-11	65.4	67.5	71.5	62.3	71.1	66.8	55.7	64.8	66.9

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016.

(b) These data are calculated using the numerator 'number of newly allocated tenancies to households with special needs for whom special needs status is known' and the denominator 'total number of newly allocated tenancies'.

(c) Since 2008-09 approximately 5025 NT remote public housing dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. As a result, this indicator does not reflect the NT total. Data are expected to be included in the 2017 report.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

Table 17A.13 Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs — SOMIH (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2014-15	55.6	51.9	50.0	63.0	53.8
2013-14	58.0	50.0	53.2	77.8	55.6
2012-13	55.8	48.5	52.8	50.0	52.6
2011-12	56.7	45.2	52.0	77.4	54.0
2010-11	56.1	57.0	48.7	82.4	56.4

(a) Data may not be comparable over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

(b) These data are calculated using the numerator 'Total number of new applicants who have greatest need, at June 30' and denominator 'Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June' reported in table 17A.6.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

TABLE 17A.14

Table 17A.14 **Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs — community housing (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>Total (d)</i>
2014-15	57.7	46.7	62.6	49.4	60.5	67.5	61.5	na	55.5
2013-14	61.6	49.8	67.0	50.9	55.6	72.3	48.2	na	58.7
2012-13	70.3	49.6	75.6	53.4	77.4	56.3	46.0	na	62.9
2011-12	71.3	50.7	58.0	47.4	73.9	67.7	61.5	na	60.3
2010-11	64.3	50.7	42.5	50.5	84.9	55.9	47.9	na	56.1

- (a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.
- (b) These data are calculated using the numerator 'Total number of new households with special needs for year ending 30 June' and the denominator 'Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June' reported in table 17A.7.
- (c) Households for which Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or disability household status, or the age of the main tenant are unknown and where a 'special needs' household could not be determined are excluded from this indicator.
- (d) Totals for Australia reflect data for those jurisdictions and/or organisations where data have been reported. Due to missing data, totals may not reflect the national community housing sector.
- na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

TABLE 17A.15

Table 17A.15 **Dwelling condition, public housing, 2014 (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>
Proportion of households with at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems										
		75.9	83.1	88.3	81.9	84.0	80.6	75.7	81.7	81.0
Confidence Interval (d)	±	1.3	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.6	3.8	3.6	1.0
Relative standard error (e)	%	0.9	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.2	0.7
Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households with at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems										
		61.2	60.0	74.3	63.4	79.1	73.9	48.0	71.1	65.9
Confidence Interval (d)	±	5.4	25.0	12.9	8.7	18.3	12.7	19.7	8.6	4.5
Relative standard error (e)	%	4.5	21.2	8.9	7.0	11.8	8.8	20.9	6.2	3.5
Proportion of households with a member with disability, with four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems (f)										
		68.8	76.9	82.5	79.5	79.0	81.9	60.0	78.9	75.0
Confidence Interval (d)	±	2.7	6.8	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.2	9.7	7.4	2.2
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.0	4.5	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.9	8.3	4.8	1.5
Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households with a member with disability, with four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems (f)										
		53.0	50.0	67.8	68.5	80.0	76.1	np	71.7	61.4
Confidence Interval (d)	±	9.3	40.5	20.7	17.9	35.3	18.4	np	17.8	8.2
Relative standard error (e)	%	8.9	41.1	15.5	13.3	22.4	12.3	np	12.6	6.8

(a) 'Dwelling condition' is defined as the proportion of households living in houses of an acceptable standard. A house is assessed as being of an acceptable standard if it has at least four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food, and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

(b) Data with a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Data with RSEs over 50 per cent are not published.

(c) Data in italics indicate the difference between the State/Territory and national estimate is statistically significant.

(d) 95 per cent confidence interval. See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on confidence intervals.

(e) See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on RSEs.

Table 17A.15 **Dwelling condition, public housing, 2014 (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>
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(f) Households with a member with disability are defined as households in which at least one member always or sometimes needs assistance with self-care activities, body movement activities or communication, and the reason for needing assistance is either 'long-term health condition lasting six months or more' or 'disability'.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Social Housing Survey 2014*.

Table 17A.16 Dwelling condition, SOMIH, 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of households with at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems						
		65.5	80.3	61.4	75.6	70.1
Confidence Interval (e)	±	4.2	3.5	5.7	9.1	2.5
Relative standard error (f)	%	3.3	2.2	4.9	6.4	1.8
Proportion of households with a member with disability, with four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems (g)						
		55.6	77.7	62.8	57.2	64.1
Confidence Interval (e)	±	13.1	10.8	12.2	26.1	7.2
Relative standard error (f)	%	12.0	7.0	9.9	23.2	5.7

- (a) 'Dwelling condition' is defined as the proportion of households living in houses of an acceptable standard. A house is assessed as being of an acceptable standard if it has at least four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food, and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.
- (b) Data with a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution.
- (c) Data in italics indicate the difference between the State/Territory and national estimate is statistically significant.
- (d) Includes a small proportion of non-Indigenous households.
- (e) 95 per cent confidence interval. See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on confidence intervals.
- (f) See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on RSEs.
- (g) Households with a member with disability are defined as households in which at least one member always or sometimes needs assistance with self-care activities, body movement activities or communication, and the reason for needing assistance is either 'long-term health condition lasting six months or more' or 'disability'.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Social Housing Survey 2014*.

TABLE 17A.17

Table 17A.17 Dwelling condition, community housing, 2014 (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>
Proportion of households with at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems										
		87.9	87.7	93.8	94.4	86.4	80.5	87.6	na	89.3
Confidence Interval (d)	±	2.1	3.5	2.5	2.5	3.7	4.7	5.9	na	1.2
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.3	2.2	3.0	3.4	na	0.7
Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households with at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems										
		82.6	69.8	94.4	73.8	np	70.0	71.4	na	83.0
Confidence Interval (d)	±	8.7	28.8	7.7	25.5	53.9	16.6	33.8	na	6.0
Relative standard error (e)	%	5.3	20.9	4.1	17.5	40.9	12.0	24.0	na	3.7
Proportion of households with a member with disability, with four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems (f)										
		83.9	86.0	91.1	91.7	77.9	77.6	73.9	na	85.1
Confidence Interval (d)	±	4.6	7.1	5.9	7.1	9.3	8.3	13.9	na	2.8
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.8	4.2	3.3	3.9	6.1	5.4	9.6	na	1.7
Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households with a member with disability, with four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems (f)										
		71.6	66.3	92.3	np	100.0	66.6	..	na	76.1
Confidence Interval (d)	±	18.4	55.5	15.1	np	..	31.9	..	na	12.6
Relative standard error (e)	%	12.8	41.7	8.1	np	..	23.9	..	na	8.3

(a) 'Dwelling condition' is defined as the proportion of households living in houses of an acceptable standard. A house is assessed as being of an acceptable standard if it has at least four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food, and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

(b) Data with a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution.

(c) Data in italics indicate the difference between the State/Territory and national estimate is statistically significant.

(d) 95 per cent confidence interval. See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on confidence intervals.

(e) See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on RSEs.

Table 17A.17 **Dwelling condition, community housing, 2014 (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>
(f) Households with a member with disability are defined as households in which at least one member always or sometimes needs assistance with self-care activities, body movement activities or communication, and the reason for needing assistance is either 'long-term health condition lasting six months or more' or 'disability'.									

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Social Housing Survey 2014*.

Table 17A.18 **Dwelling condition, Indigenous community housing, 2012-13 (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 (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13										
Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households with at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems										
Proportion	%	82.8	77.3	71.0	45.9	62.0	92.0	..	38.6	69.2
Confidence Interval (f)	±	10.3	14.8	10.8	18.8	22.3	17.5	..	16.4	6.8
Relative standard error (g)	%	6.3	9.8	7.8	20.9	18.3	9.7	..	21.7	5.0

(a) 'Dwelling condition' is defined as the proportion of households living in houses of an acceptable standard. A house is assessed as being of an acceptable standard if it has at least four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food, and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

(b) Comprises renting households with a Landlord type of Indigenous Housing Organisation or Community Housing.

(c) Data with a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution.

(d) Data in italics indicate the difference between the State/Territory and national estimate is statistically significant.

(e) No households in the ACT survey sample had a Landlord type of Indigenous Housing Organisation or Community Housing.

(f) 95 per cent confidence interval. See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on confidence intervals.

(g) See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on RSEs.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ABS Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS component).

TABLE 17A.19

Table 17A.19 **Nominal government expenditure on public housing, 2005-06 to 2014-15 (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b)**

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT (f)	Aust (g)
2014-15									
No. of dwellings (at 30 June)	110 214	64 404	51 248	33 361	39 428	7 234	10 833	4 905	321 627
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) (including payroll tax)	8 133	7 055	7 880	11 061	9 284	8 379	9 630	14 741	8 486
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 922	2 943	1 826	3 581	1 708	2 496	2 094	7 168	2 698
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	12 338	13 177	11 350	17 688	9 860	3 912	23 499	14 562	12 820
Other assets	12 228	9 413	7 260	13 925	7 297	7 586	9 692	14 672	10 292
Total user cost of capital	24 566	22 589	18 609	31 613	17 156	11 497	33 191	29 235	23 111
Interest payments	571	316	304	592	—	1 204	327	2 077	439
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	26 917	25 217	20 131	34 602	18 865	12 790	34 959	34 326	25 371
Payroll tax	83	64	—	113	63	..	..	167	63
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	34 967	32 252	28 011	45 550	27 840	21 205	44 589	50 739	33 794
2013-14									
No. of dwellings (at 30 June)	110 805	64 471	51 368	33 467	39 422	8 413	10 848	5 009	323 803
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) (including payroll tax)	7 990	5 827	7 116	11 523	9 072	8 574	9 231	14 426	8 146
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 850	2 458	1 883	3 363	1 716	3 070	1 342	7 422	2 559
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	11 347	12 953	10 947	16 109	9 856	3 702	23 206	14 886	12 167
Other assets	10 425	9 364	7 244	14 436	7 284	7 501	9 385	14 774	9 698

TABLE 17A.19

Table 17A.19 **Nominal government expenditure on public housing, 2005-06 to 2014-15 (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
Total user cost of capital	21 772	22 317	18 191	30 544	17 139	11 202	32 590	29 659	21 865
Interest payments	595	342	315	640	169	1 072	348	2 071	480
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	24 027	24 433	19 759	33 267	18 687	13 199	33 585	35 011	23 944
Payroll tax	107	62	45	100	74	..	..	157	78
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	31 915	30 236	26 830	44 689	27 558	23 843	42 816	50 907	32 013
2012-13									
No. of dwellings (at 30 June)	111 216	64 616	51 675	33 661	40 018	11 139	10 956	5 059	328 340
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) (including payroll tax)	7 751	6 314	7 267	10 152	7 724	7 675	9 058	13 588	7 799
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 720	2 460	1 964	3 220	1 790	2 446	1 348	5 126	2 470
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	11 152	10 154	10 693	14 086	9 856	3 589	22 271	14 479	11 192
Other assets	9 684	8 822	7 472	11 591	7 418	7 547	9 347	14 769	9 080
Total user cost of capital	20 836	18 976	18 165	25 677	17 273	11 137	31 618	29 248	20 272
Interest payments	629	367	325	641	714	837	363	2 083	562
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	22 927	21 069	19 804	28 256	18 350	12 746	32 603	32 291	22 180
Payroll tax	106	59	43	133	63	15	..	178	79
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	30 572	27 365	27 028	38 275	25 953	20 681	41 661	47 165	29 900
2011-12									
No. of dwellings (at 30 June)	112 310	64 768	51 793	33 896	40 906	11 203	10 950	5 080	330 906
Cost per dwelling									

TABLE 17A.19

Table 17A.19 **Nominal government expenditure on public housing, 2005-06 to 2014-15 (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) (including payroll tax)	7 429	6 125	8 290	9 762	7 719	7 625	8 736	11 534	7 725
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 379	2 226	2 016	3 119	1 819	2 378	1 353	6 437	2 327
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	10 186	10 181	10 801	13 941	10 092	3 676	22 181	13 359	10 880
Other assets	9 357	8 868	7 839	11 336	7 940	8 126	9 319	11 288	9 038
Total user cost of capital	19 544	19 049	18 640	25 277	18 032	11 802	31 499	24 648	19 918
Interest payments	674	–	335	664	990	859	354	2 103	545
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	21 248	21 275	20 321	27 731	18 860	13 321	32 499	28 982	21 700
Payroll tax	132	51	52	103	66	79	..	73	86
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	28 546	27 389	28 559	37 391	26 398	21 461	41 238	41 427	29 340
2010-11									
No. of dwellings (at 30 June)	111 547	64 941	51 976	33 840	41 638	11 316	11 063	5 050	331 371
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) (including payroll tax)	6 977	5 926	8 255	8 191	6 994	8 156	8 159	12 768	7 286
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 552	2 190	2 027	2 744	1 769	2 300	1 235	4 358	2 295
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	11 007	10 236	11 512	13 558	9 573	4 337	21 959	12 959	11 183
Other assets	8 071	8 766	7 931	10 946	7 505	8 895	9 128	11 519	8 524
Total user cost of capital	19 078	19 003	19 443	24 504	17 078	13 232	31 087	24 478	19 707
Interest payments	607	–	344	694	881	876	398	2 140	516
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	21 023	21 193	21 126	26 554	17 966	14 656	31 924	26 696	21 486

TABLE 17A.19

Table 17A.19 **Nominal government expenditure on public housing, 2005-06 to 2014-15 (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
Payroll tax	95	50	53	80	65	84	..	88	70
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	27 905	27 106	29 328	34 665	24 831	23 349	40 091	39 376	28 702
2009-10									
No. of dwellings (at 30 June)	115 686	65 064	51 705	31 501	42 010	11 460	10 858	5 099	333 383
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) (including payroll tax)	7 237	5 000	6 154	7 179	6 815	7 656	8 106	12 059	6 691
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 338	2 133	1 911	2 693	1 707	2 290	1 267	3 689	2 170
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	10 814	10 238	11 597	13 526	8 363	3 377	22 407	11 299	10 900
Other assets	7 825	8 531	8 081	9 712	7 193	8 550	8 452	8 709	8 160
Total user cost of capital	18 639	18 769	19 678	23 238	15 556	11 927	30 859	20 008	19 060
Interest payments	550	–	357	762	863	890	421	2 141	504
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	20 427	20 901	21 232	25 168	16 399	13 327	31 704	21 556	20 725
Payroll tax	92	48	60	91	72	73	–	75	72
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	27 572	25 882	27 250	32 182	23 142	21 323	39 810	33 540	27 345
2008-09									
No. of dwellings (at 30 June)	118 907	64 741	51 131	31 668	42 448	11 585	10 789	5 195	336 464
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) (including payroll tax)	6 549	4 813	6 146	7 000	6 342	7 498	7 736	13 201	6 366
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 163	2 053	1 894	2 730	1 621	2 152	1 248	3 114	2 071

TABLE 17A.19

Table 17A.19 **Nominal government expenditure on public housing, 2005-06 to 2014-15 (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	9 824	10 351	11 377	15 621	7 372	3 584	19 814	10 601	10 515
Other assets	6 748	8 253	7 658	11 121	6 599	8 407	8 317	8 168	7 698
Total user cost of capital	16 573	18 604	19 036	26 741	13 971	11 991	28 131	18 769	18 213
Interest payments	548	–	371	803	862	903	442	2 122	512
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	18 188	20 657	20 559	28 669	14 729	13 239	28 936	19 762	19 772
Payroll tax	85	48	50	73	58	57	–	82	64
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	24 653	25 458	26 655	35 596	21 013	21 130	36 672	32 881	26 074
2007-08									
No. of dwellings (at 30 June)	120 046	64 720	50 709	31 514	43 189	11 618	10 797	5 273	337 866
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) (including payroll tax)	6 010	4 798	5 286	8 173	6 256	6 947	7 086	10 918	6 064
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 052	1 919	1 684	2 333	1 410	2 187	1 341	2 643	1 906
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	10 064	7 506	11 083	16 490	6 587	3 299	19 684	9 433	9 947
Other assets	6 430	7 980	7 441	11 881	5 347	8 274	8 095	7 796	7 387
Total user cost of capital	16 495	15 485	18 524	28 371	11 934	11 573	27 780	17 230	17 333
Interest payments	543	–	384	828	785	923	460	2 417	512
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	18 003	17 404	19 823	29 876	12 559	12 837	28 660	17 456	18 727
Payroll tax	75	45	37	72	60	67	–	73	59
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	23 938	22 190	25 073	37 977	18 755	20 075	35 747	28 301	24 733
2006-07									

TABLE 17A.19

Table 17A.19 **Nominal government expenditure on public housing, 2005-06 to 2014-15 (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
No. of dwellings (at 30 June)	121 872	64 849	50 137	31 290	43 818	11 673	10 780	5 352	339 771
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) (including payroll tax)	5 778	4 541	5 162	7 553	5 990	6 752	6 842	9 502	5 768
Capital costs									
Depreciation	1 961	1 852	1 578	1 834	1 343	1 982	1 149	2 534	1 776
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	10 084	6 011	9 003	12 341	5 742	3 123	16 087	8 142	8 716
Other assets	6 266	7 221	6 783	9 750	5 436	7 473	8 018	7 084	6 848
Total user cost of capital	16 350	13 232	15 786	22 091	11 177	10 597	24 105	15 225	15 564
Interest payments	532	–	398	842	916	941	480	2 164	527
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	17 779	15 084	16 965	23 083	11 605	11 638	24 775	15 595	16 813
Payroll tax	61	42	34	68	57	67	1	86	52
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	23 497	19 584	22 093	30 568	17 538	18 323	31 616	25 011	22 529
2005-06									
No. of dwellings (at 30 June)	123 289	64 776	49 570	31 006	44 817	11 676	10 852	5 392	341 378
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) (including payroll tax)	5 122	4 233	4 719	5 382	5 283	6 813	7 685	9 304	5 145
Capital costs									
Depreciation	1 865	1 809	1 489	1 683	1 274	1 901	1 080	2 777	1 696
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	10 033	6 013	8 262	6 764	5 308	2 660	15 056	7 326	7 961
Other assets	6 168	6 985	6 356	6 422	5 210	7 767	7 234	7 022	6 350
Total user cost of capital	16 201	12 998	14 619	13 186	10 518	10 427	22 290	14 348	14 311

Table 17A.19 **Nominal government expenditure on public housing, 2005-06 to 2014-15 (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i> (c)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (d)	<i>SA</i> (e)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (f)	<i>Aust</i> (g)
Interest payments	424	–	392	732	931	911	496	2 168	480
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	17 642	14 807	15 715	14 137	10 861	11 417	22 875	14 958	15 527
Payroll tax	42	40	32	62	56	60	83	88	47
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	22 721	19 000	20 402	19 456	16 088	18 171	30 477	24 174	20 625

(a) Data are presented in nominal terms. Refer to table 17A.20 for data reported in real terms (2014-15 dollars).

(b) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading.

(c) Total net recurrent costs in 2009–10 include additional expenditure for repairs and maintenance as part of the Nation Building package and accelerated State funding. Land and buildings data for 2010–11 reflect additional properties through the Nation Building package, offset by transfer of properties to the Aboriginal Housing Office and community housing providers. Plant and equipment data in 2010–11 reflect software and system development. Interest payments for 2010–11 reflect an increase in payments for the Bonnyrigg Public Private Partnership project. Grants and subsidies are excluded from expenditure for this measure for 2012-13 to 2014-15 except for NSW.

(d) Data for 2010–11 include expenditure reported as SOMIH in the 2012 Report.

(e) Data for 2012–13 have been revised.

(f) Since 2008-09 approximately 5025 NT remote public housing dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. As a result, this indicator does not reflect the NT total. Data are expected to be included in the 2017 report.

(g) Due to rounding, the national total for total net recurrent costs may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 17A.3.

Table 17A.20 Real government expenditure on public housing, 2005-06 to 2014-15 (\$ per dwelling) (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
2014-15									
No. of dwellings (at 30 June)	110 214	64 404	51 248	33 361	39 428	7 234	10 833	4 905	321 627
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) (including payroll tax)	8 133	7 055	7 880	11 061	9 284	8 379	9 630	14 741	8 486
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 922	2 943	1 826	3 581	1 708	2 496	2 094	7 168	2 698
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	12 338	13 177	11 350	17 688	9 860	3 912	23 499	14 562	12 820
Other assets	12 228	9 413	7 260	13 925	7 297	7 586	9 692	14 672	10 292
Total user cost of capital	24 566	22 589	18 609	31 613	17 156	11 497	33 191	29 235	23 111
Interest payments	571	316	304	592	–	1 204	327	2 077	439
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	26 917	25 217	20 131	34 602	18 865	12 790	34 959	34 326	25 371
Payroll tax	83	64	—	113	63	..	..	167	63
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	34 967	32 252	28 011	45 550	27 840	21 205	44 589	50 739	33 794
2013-14									
No. of dwellings (at 30 June)	110 805	64 471	51 368	33 467	39 422	8 413	10 848	5 009	323 803
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) (including payroll tax)	8 128	5 928	7 239	11 722	9 229	8 722	9 391	14 675	8 287
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 899	2 500	1 916	3 421	1 746	3 123	1 365	7 550	2 604
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	11 544	13 177	11 136	16 387	10 026	3 766	23 607	15 143	12 378
Other assets	10 605	9 526	7 370	14 685	7 410	7 630	9 547	15 029	9 865
Total user cost of capital	22 149	22 703	18 506	31 073	17 436	11 396	33 154	30 172	22 243

Table 17A.20 Real government expenditure on public housing, 2005-06 to 2014-15 (\$ per dwelling) (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
Interest payments	606	348	321	651	172	1 091	354	2 107	488
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	24 442	24 856	20 101	33 842	19 010	13 428	34 165	35 616	24 358
Payroll tax	108	63	45	102	76	..	..	160	79
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	32 466	30 759	27 294	45 462	28 034	24 256	43 556	51 787	32 567
2012-13									
No. of dwellings (at 30 June)	111 216	64 616	51 675	33 661	40 018	11 139	10 956	5 059	328 340
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) (including payroll tax)	7 991	6 509	7 492	10 466	7 963	7 912	9 338	14 008	8 040
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 804	2 536	2 024	3 320	1 846	2 522	1 390	5 284	2 546
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	11 497	10 468	11 023	14 522	10 160	3 700	22 960	14 927	11 538
Other assets	9 983	9 095	7 703	11 949	7 647	7 781	9 636	15 226	9 361
Total user cost of capital	21 480	19 563	18 726	26 471	17 808	11 481	32 596	30 153	20 899
Interest payments	649	378	335	661	736	863	374	2 147	579
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	23 636	21 720	20 416	29 130	18 917	13 140	33 611	33 290	22 866
Payroll tax	109	61	44	137	65	16	..	183	81
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	31 518	28 211	27 864	39 458	26 756	21 321	42 949	48 624	30 825
2011-12									
No. of dwellings (at 30 June)	112 310	64 768	51 793	33 896	40 906	11 203	10 950	5 080	330 906
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) (including payroll tax)	7 763	6 400	8 663	10 201	8 066	7 968	9 129	12 052	8 072
Capital costs									

Table 17A.20 Real government expenditure on public housing, 2005-06 to 2014-15 (\$ per dwelling) (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b)

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT (f)	Aust (g)
Depreciation	2 486	2 326	2 106	3 259	1 900	2 485	1 414	6 726	2 431
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	10 644	10 639	11 286	14 568	10 545	3 841	23 177	13 959	11 369
Other assets	9 778	9 266	8 191	11 845	8 297	8 491	9 737	11 796	9 444
Total user cost of capital	20 422	19 905	19 478	26 412	18 843	12 333	32 915	25 755	20 813
Interest payments	704	–	350	694	1 035	898	370	2 197	569
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	22 203	22 231	21 234	28 977	19 708	13 920	33 959	30 284	22 675
Payroll tax	138	53	55	107	69	83	..	76	89
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	29 828	28 620	29 842	39 071	27 584	22 426	43 091	43 289	30 658
2010-11									
No. of dwellings (at 30 June)	111 547	64 941	51 976	33 840	41 638	11 316	11 063	5 050	331 371
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) (including payroll tax)	7 407	6 291	8 763	8 695	7 425	8 658	8 661	13 554	7 735
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 709	2 325	2 152	2 913	1 878	2 442	1 311	4 626	2 436
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	11 685	10 867	12 221	14 393	10 163	4 604	23 311	13 757	11 872
Other assets	8 568	9 306	8 419	11 619	7 967	9 443	9 690	12 228	9 049
Total user cost of capital	20 253	20 173	20 640	26 012	18 129	14 047	33 001	25 986	20 920
Interest payments	645	–	366	736	935	930	422	2 272	548
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	22 317	22 498	22 427	28 189	19 072	15 558	33 890	28 340	22 809
Payroll tax	101	53	56	85	69	89	..	94	75
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	29 624	28 775	31 134	36 799	26 359	24 787	42 559	41 801	30 469

2009-10

Table 17A.20 Real government expenditure on public housing, 2005-06 to 2014-15 (\$ per dwelling) (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
No. of dwellings (at 30 June)	115 686	65 064	51 705	31 501	42 010	11 460	10 858	5 099	333 383
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) (including payroll tax)	8 077	5 580	6 868	8 012	7 606	8 545	9 047	13 459	7 468
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 609	2 380	2 133	3 006	1 905	2 556	1 414	4 117	2 422
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	12 069	11 426	12 943	15 096	9 334	3 769	25 008	12 610	12 165
Other assets	8 733	9 521	9 019	10 839	8 028	9 542	9 433	9 720	9 107
Total user cost of capital	20 803	20 947	21 962	25 935	17 362	13 311	34 440	22 331	21 272
Interest payments	614	–	398	851	963	993	470	2 390	563
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	22 798	23 327	23 697	28 090	18 303	14 874	35 384	24 058	23 131
Payroll tax	103	54	67	101	80	81	–	83	80
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	30 773	28 886	30 413	35 918	25 829	23 798	44 430	37 433	30 519
2008-09									
No. of dwellings (at 30 June)	118 907	64 741	51 131	31 668	42 448	11 585	10 789	5 195	336 464
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) (including payroll tax)	7 511	5 520	7 048	8 027	7 272	8 599	8 872	15 139	7 300
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 480	2 355	2 172	3 131	1 858	2 468	1 431	3 571	2 375
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	11 266	11 870	13 047	17 914	8 454	4 110	22 723	12 157	12 059
Other assets	7 739	9 465	8 783	12 753	7 567	9 641	9 537	9 367	8 828
Total user cost of capital	19 005	21 335	21 830	30 667	16 021	13 751	32 260	21 524	20 887
Interest payments	628	–	426	920	989	1 036	507	2 433	587

Table 17A.20 Real government expenditure on public housing, 2005-06 to 2014-15 (\$ per dwelling) (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	20 858	23 690	23 577	32 878	16 891	15 183	33 184	22 663	22 674
Payroll tax	97	54	57	83	66	65	–	94	73
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	28 271	29 195	30 568	40 821	24 097	24 232	42 055	37 708	29 901
2007-08									
No. of dwellings (at 30 June)	120 046	64 720	50 709	31 514	43 189	11 618	10 797	5 273	337 866
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) (including payroll tax)	7 164	5 718	6 301	9 741	7 457	8 280	8 446	13 014	7 228
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 445	2 287	2 007	2 780	1 681	2 607	1 599	3 151	2 272
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	11 996	8 946	13 210	19 655	7 851	3 932	23 461	11 243	11 856
Other assets	7 664	9 511	8 869	14 161	6 373	9 862	9 649	9 293	8 804
Total user cost of capital	19 660	18 457	22 078	33 816	14 224	13 794	33 110	20 536	20 660
Interest payments	647	–	458	987	936	1 100	549	2 881	611
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	21 458	20 744	23 627	35 609	14 969	15 300	34 160	20 806	22 321
Payroll tax	90	54	44	86	72	80	–	87	70
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	28 532	26 448	29 884	45 264	22 354	23 928	42 606	33 732	29 479
2006-07									
No. of dwellings (at 30 June)	121 872	64 849	50 137	31 290	43 818	11 673	10 780	5 352	339 771
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) (including payroll tax)	7 160	5 627	6 397	9 359	7 422	8 366	8 478	11 774	7 147
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 430	2 295	1 955	2 273	1 664	2 456	1 424	3 140	2 201

Table 17A.20 Real government expenditure on public housing, 2005-06 to 2014-15 (\$ per dwelling) (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b)

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT (f)	Aust (g)
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	12 496	7 449	11 156	15 293	7 115	3 870	19 934	10 089	10 800
Other assets	7 765	8 948	8 405	12 081	6 735	9 260	9 936	8 778	8 486
Total user cost of capital	20 261	16 396	19 561	27 374	13 851	13 131	29 870	18 867	19 286
Interest payments	659	–	494	1 044	1 135	1 166	594	2 682	653
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	22 031	18 692	21 023	28 603	14 380	14 422	30 700	19 325	20 835
Payroll tax	76	52	42	85	71	83	1	107	65
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	29 116	24 267	27 377	37 878	21 732	22 705	39 178	30 993	27 917
2005-06									
No. of dwellings (at 30 June)	123 289	64 776	49 570	31 006	44 817	11 676	10 852	5 392	341 378
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) (including payroll tax)	6 583	5 441	6 065	6 918	6 791	8 757	9 878	11 959	6 613
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 397	2 325	1 913	2 163	1 637	2 444	1 389	3 570	2 180
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	12 896	7 729	10 620	8 694	6 823	3 419	19 353	9 416	10 232
Other assets	7 928	8 979	8 170	8 254	6 697	9 983	9 298	9 026	8 162
Total user cost of capital	20 824	16 707	18 790	16 949	13 520	13 403	28 650	18 443	18 394
Interest payments	546	–	504	941	1 197	1 171	637	2 786	617
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	22 676	19 032	20 200	18 171	13 960	14 675	29 402	19 226	19 957
Payroll tax	54	52	41	80	72	77	107	113	60
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	29 205	24 421	26 224	25 008	20 679	23 356	39 174	31 072	26 510

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014–15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014–15=100) (table 17A.58).

Table 17A.20 **Real government expenditure on public housing, 2005-06 to 2014-15 (\$ per dwelling) (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
(b)	Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading.								
(c)	Total net recurrent costs in 2009–10 include additional expenditure for repairs and maintenance as part of the Nation Building package and accelerated State funding. Land and buildings data for 2010–11 reflect additional properties through the Nation Building package, offset by transfer of properties to the Aboriginal Housing Office and community housing providers. Plant and equipment data in 2010–11 reflect software and system development. Interest payments for 2010–11 reflect an increase in payments for the Bonnyrigg Public Private Partnership project. Grants and subsidies are excluded from expenditure for this measure for 2012-13 to 2014-15 except for NSW.								
(d)	Data for 2010–11 include expenditure reported as SOMIH in the 2012 Report.								
(e)	Data for 2012–13 have been revised.								
(f)	Since 2008-09 approximately 5025 NT remote public housing dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. As a result, this indicator does not reflect the NT total. Data are expected to be included in the 2017 report.								
(g)	Due to rounding, the national total for total net recurrent costs may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items. – Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.								

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 17A.3.

TABLE 17A.21

Table 17A.21 **Net recurrent cost of providing assistance per dwelling (excluding the cost of capital) — SOMIH (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nominal cost per dwelling							
2014-15	9 186	..	13 102	..	12 288	7 766	10 999
2013-14	8 750	..	10 830	..	11 760	8 254	9 988
2012-13	8 478	..	11 757	..	11 909	7 580	10 157
2011-12	7 913	..	11 022	..	12 885	7 390	9 851
2010-11	7 630	..	11 748	..	11 670	7 780	9 816
2009-10	9 152	..	9 211	9 058	11 859	7 163	9 503
2008-09	7 052	4 436	9 019	8 981	10 620	7 141	8 484
2007-08	6 229	4 929	8 139	10 726	9 513	6 504	8 014
2006-07	5 818	4 078	7 471	7 627	6 674	6 430	6 476
2005-06	5 364	6 208	6 582	7 589	6 931	5 551	6 354
Real cost per dwelling (2014-15 dollars)							
2014-15	9 186	..	13 102	..	12 288	7 766	10 999
2013-14	8 901	..	11 017	..	11 963	8 397	10 161
2012-13	8 740	..	12 121	..	12 277	7 814	10 471
2011-12	8 269	..	11 517	..	13 464	7 722	10 294
2010-11	8 100	..	12 471	..	12 389	8 259	10 420
2009-10	10 214	..	10 280	9 058	13 235	7 994	10 606
2008-09	8 087	5 087	10 343	8 981	12 179	8 189	9 729
2007-08	7 424	5 875	9 701	10 726	11 339	7 752	9 551
2006-07	7 209	5 053	9 258	7 627	8 270	7 968	8 025
2005-06	6 894	7 979	8 461	7 589	8 909	7 135	8 167

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading.

(b) These data exclude the user costs of capital.

(c) Total net recurrent costs in 2009–10 includes additional expenditure for repairs and maintenance as part of the Nation Building package and accelerated State funding. Grants and subsidies are excluded from expenditure for this measure for 2012-13 to 2014-15 except for NSW.

(d) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014–15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014–15=100) (table 17A.58).

.. Not applicable.

Source: State governments (unpublished); table 17A.3; table 17A.58.

Table 17A.22 **Net recurrent cost per tenancy — community housing (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

This table has changed since an earlier version of the Report.

See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services/2016/housing-and-homelessness#errata>

	NSW	Vic (e), (f)	Qld	WA (f)	SA (g)	Tas (f)	ACT (f) (h)	NT	Total (i)
Nominal cost per dwelling									
2013-14	10 380	8 788	7 261	10 046	9 600	na	6 638	na	9 264
2012-13	10 681	8 558	6 270	6 949	7 282	14 757	6 095	na	8 841
2011-12	9 844	9 050	5 816	5 564	6 456	14 140	7 249	na	8 222
2010-11	9 356	9 356	5 345	5 400	6 629	15 699	10 971	na	8 149
2009-10	10 175	8 445	7 263	8 062	7 459	21 312	10 268	na	9 120
2008-09	9 299	9 008	4 962	7 870	7 294	16 835	7 248	na	8 289
2007-08	8 844	7 250	4 674	4 956	6 008	12 023	7 816	na	7 045
2006-07	8 580	7 963	3 787	6 591	6 999	9 832	6 690	na	7 100
2005-06	8 326	6 764	4 459	9 415	7 512	9 547	na	na	7 411
Real cost per dwelling (2013-14 dollars) (j)									
2013-14	10 380	8 788	7 261	10 046	9 600	na	6 638	na	9 264
2012-13	10 822	8 671	6 353	7 041	7 378	14 951	6 175	na	8 958
2011-12	10 107	9 292	5 971	5 713	6 628	14 517	7 443	na	8 441
2010-11	9 756	9 756	5 573	5 631	6 913	16 370	11 440	na	8 497
2009-10	11 157	9 260	7 964	8 840	8 179	23 368	11 259	na	10 000
2008-09	10 484	10 156	5 594	8 873	8 223	18 980	8 171	na	9 345
2007-08	10 356	8 489	5 473	5 803	7 035	14 078	9 152	na	8 249
2006-07	10 451	9 699	4 613	8 028	8 525	11 976	8 149	na	8 648
2005-06	10 513	8 540	5 630	11 888	9 485	12 054	na	na	9 357

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

(b) Data presented for the 2013-14 financial year, and relate to a different number of community housing organisations and households when compared to non-financial outputs and indicators.

Table 17A.22 **Net recurrent cost per tenancy — community housing (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

This table has changed since an earlier version of the Report.

See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services/2016/housing-and-homelessness#errata>

	NSW	Vic (e), (f)	Qld	WA (f)	SA (g)	Tas (f)	ACT (f) (h)	NT	Total (i)
(c)	Total net recurrent costs are divided into costs borne by (i) providers: community housing organisations responsible for the day-to-day management of community housing dwellings and tenancies; and (ii) administrators: state and territory government bodies with the responsibility of administering community housing programs.								
(d)	These data exclude the costs of capital.								
(e)	In Victoria, changes in methodology over time affect coherence of these data.								
(f)	In 2009–10, provider net recurrent costs for Vic, WA, Tas and the ACT have been weighted to reflect the total number of tenancy (rental) units. Victorian data may include some dwellings that were not government funded. WA and Tasmania data exclude three community housing organisations. Tasmanian data in 2009–10 reflect an increase in administrative costs. In the ACT, data may include grants and subsidies paid to community housing organisations for tenancy management. In the ACT 2013-14 recurrent administrative net cost, and the number of tenancy (rental) units it relates to, includes administration for organisations registered under the community housing regulatory framework some of whom are not required to report other data for the national community housing data collection. For 2013-14, 2012–13 and 2011–12, the total number of ACT tenancies used to calculate this indicator includes organisations reporting under the regulatory framework. Tasmanian 2013-14 data are not available due data accuracy and reliability issues. WA: In 2014-15 the increase in total net recurrent costs was attributed to the inclusion of two CHOs who provided additional services compared to those that only managed properties. Thus, the costs of these particular CHOs were higher.								
(g)	Data for 2011–12 have been revised. In 2013-14 the large increase in total net recurrent costs coincided with a rise in administrative expenses related to staffing and supplies.								
(h)	Recurrent administrative net cost, and the number of tenancy (rental) units it relates to, includes administration for community housing organisations outside the scope of the national data collection and those registered under the community housing regulatory framework. For 2011–12, the total number of ACT tenancies includes organisations reporting under the regulatory framework.								
(i)	Totals for Australia reflect data for those jurisdictions and/or organisations where data have been reported. Due to missing data, totals may not reflect the national community housing sector.								
(j)	Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14=100) (table 17A.58).								

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*; table 17A.58.

TABLE 17A.23

Table 17A.23 **Net recurrent cost per dwelling — Indigenous community housing (2013-14 dollars) (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 (d)</i>
2013-14	4 052	7 792	9 544	10 353	na	3 792	..	na	8 615
2012-13	7 963	7 791	6 293	10 602	na	10 025	..	na	7 852
2011-12	10 118	6 596	6 544	9 625	na	9 515	na	na	8 182
2010-11	11 111	5 059	5 775	9 450	na	5 172	na	na	7 640
2009-10	15 598	9 858	4 911	7 456	4 303	11 855	na	na	8 214

- (a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013–14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013–14=100) (table 17A.58).
- (b) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or over time and comparisons could be misleading. Data in this table are not complete and do not represent all ICH organisations for each jurisdiction. Quality issues associated with Indigenous community housing data affect the interpretation of results. Further information about the data in this table can be found at table 17A.8 and www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.
- (c) Data for 2009–10 are based on organisations that received ICH funding during 2009–10 and are not comparable to data for earlier years that were based on funded and unfunded organisations.
- (d) Australian totals may not represent national totals because data were not available for all jurisdictions.
na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*; table 17A.58.

TABLE 17A.24

Table 17A.24 **Public housing occupancy rates as at 30 June (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 (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of public housing dwellings occupied, at 30 June									
2015	98.7	98.0	98.3	97.7	95.8	98.3	98.0	94.7	97.9
2014	98.7	97.8	98.4	96.6	96.4	98.1	98.9	93.2	97.9
2013	99.0	97.3	98.6	95.8	96.8	97.1	98.0	93.6	97.8
2012	98.9	96.9	98.6	96.3	96.0	97.3	98.6	95.4	97.7
2011	99.9	96.9	98.6	96.1	95.8	98.4	97.9	96.1	98.0
2010	98.9	96.2	98.7	97.0	95.7	98.3	98.9	95.1	97.7
2009	98.6	96.6	98.9	96.7	96.1	98.1	98.4	94.7	97.7
2008	99.0	97.3	99.1	96.1	96.4	98.9	98.6	95.4	98.0
2007	98.6	97.6	99.1	96.5	97.1	98.7	98.6	95.7	98.0
2006	98.6	97.5	98.9	96.2	96.2	98.4	98.7	95.6	97.8

- (a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016.
- (b) These data are calculated using the numerator 'Total number of occupied public housing dwellings, at 30 June' and denominator 'Total public housing dwellings, at 30 June' reported in table 17A.3.
- (c) Since 2008-09 approximately 5025 NT remote public housing dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. As a result, this indicator does not reflect the NT total. Data are expected to be included in the 2017 Report.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

Table 17A.25 **SOMIH occupancy rates as at 30 June (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>
Proportion of State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwellings occupied							
2015	97.6	..	96.6	..	95.8	98.6	97.0
2014	97.2	..	96.7	..	95.9	97.2	96.8
2013	98.1	..	96.5	..	97.3	97.6	95.3
2012	97.7	..	95.2	..	96.0	96.8	96.5
2011	99.9	..	95.7	..	94.6	98.0	97.4
2010	98.1	..	94.8	95.5	92.4	97.7	95.8
2009	97.9	100.0	95.5	94.6	93.9	98.6	96.1
2008	98.4	97.9	97.7	94.1	94.6	97.7	96.8
2007	97.7	96.4	97.2	94.5	94.1	97.7	96.4
2006	97.4	96.7	96.8	94.1	93.5	98.3	96.1

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016.

(b) These data are calculated using the numerator 'Total number of occupied SOMIH dwellings, at 30 June' and denominator 'Total SOMIH dwellings, at 30 June' reported in table 17A.3.

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

Table 17A.26 **Community housing occupancy rates at 30 June (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (c)	<i>SA</i> (d)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (e)	<i>Total</i> (f)
2015	93.0	94.0	97.0	95.0	96.0	96.0	87.0	100.0	94.4
2014	93.9	91.8	97.3	93.7	97.2	95.6	86.9	100.0	94.4
2013	99.8	95.0	99.1	92.7	97.0	92.7	91.9	100.0	97.4
2012	98.1	94.4	95.7	92.8	97.0	90.9	92.7	100.0	96.2
2011	97.6	93.6	94.6	93.8	98.1	95.6	91.4	100.0	95.9

- (a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Data may exclude some new dwellings which are unavailable for rent e.g. new constructions, purchases and dwellings newly managed by community organisations, for example, due to transfers of dwelling management and new headlease agreements. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016.
- (b) Occupancy data was unavailable from a large organisation in 2012.
- (c) Includes one occupied tenancy (rental) unit used to provide additional housing support. The number of households at 30 June may be overstated due to underlying data quality issues. This may also result in a higher rate of occupancy.
- (d) The number of households at 30 June may be understated whilst the number of tenancy (rental) units may be overstated due to underlying data quality issues. This may also result in a lower rate of occupancy.
- (e) It is assumed that all dwellings are occupied because many organisations are turning away people seeking accommodation.
- (f) Totals for Australia reflect data for those jurisdictions and/or organisations where data have been reported. Due to missing data, totals may not reflect the national community housing sector.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

TABLE 17A.27

Table 17A.27 Indigenous community housing occupancy rates (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW (e)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (f)
2014	96.7	98.5	94.1	91.3	88.7	100.0	..	na	94.6
2013	96.9	97.9	90.8	87.5	74.8	91.9	..	na	91.0
2012	95.8	97.4	94.8	82.5	89.4	92.1	na	na	92.1
2011	96.2	95.4	97.0	79.8	78.8	89.8	na	na	91.6
2010	97.0	95.7	96.4	73.7	87.8	90.2	na	na	90.8

- (a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or over time and comparisons could be misleading. Data in this table are not complete and do not represent all ICH organisations for each jurisdiction. Quality issues associated with Indigenous community housing data affect the interpretation of results. Further information about the data in this table can be found at table 17A.8 and www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.
- (b) These data are calculated using the numerator 'Total number of occupied ICH dwellings, at 30 June' and denominator 'Total ICH dwellings, for year ending 30 June' reported in table 17A.3.
- (c) Data for 2010 are based on organisations that received ICH funding during 2009-10 and are not comparable to data for previous years that were based on funded and unfunded organisations.
- (d) Calculations only include those dwellings for which occupancy status was known.
- (e) Data for ICHOs in NSW include not funded/registered providers that responded to the NSW annual data collection. The data may not be comparable to data for funded organisations that are participating in NSW's Build and Grow Aboriginal Community Housing Strategy reforms.
- (f) Australian totals may not represent national totals because data were not available for all jurisdictions.
- na** Not available. ... Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

TABLE 17A.28

Table 17A.28 **Average turnaround times for vacant stock — public housing (days) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (b)	<i>Tas</i> (c)	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (d) (e) (f)	<i>Aust</i> (b) (e)
2014-15	29.9	29.1	24.3	21.5	na	26.9	34.1	93.1	na
2013-14	29.9	32.9	25.3	19.2	na	33.6	37.3	74.0	na
2012-13	29.4	30.3	28.4	17.4	21.7	38.9	39.8	na	na
2011-12	28.9	31.9	28.6	22.3	24.6	37.0	37.1	60.1	28.8
2010-11	31.3	29.2	27.8	26.9	27.6	29.3	38.2	58.8	30.0

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016.

(b) Data for 2014-15 and 2013-14 are unavailable.

(c) Caution should be exercised when comparing data with earlier years as a new methodology for reporting vacancies was introduced for 2011–12.

(d) 2011–12 data have been calculated using nine months of data due to a system change making the final quarter of data unavailable. These data should not be compared with earlier years or with other jurisdictions.

(e) Data for 2012–13 are unavailable.

(f) Since 2008-09 approximately 5025 NT remote public housing dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. As a result, this indicator does not reflect the NT total. Data are expected to be included in the 2017 Report.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

Table 17A.29 **Average turnaround times for vacant stock — SOMIH (days) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>Total (b)</i>
2014-15	28.0	38.5	na	27.2	na
2013-14	22.9	40.8	na	44.0	na
2012-13	21.3	44.9	22.0	67.1	29.5
2011-12	23.1	47.2	24.7	53.5	29.9
2010-11	20.4	40.9	26.4	39.5	27.7

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016.

(b) Data for 2014-15 and 2013-14 are unavailable.

(c) Caution should be exercised when comparing with earlier years as a new methodology for reporting vacancies was introduced for 2011–12.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

TABLE 17A.30

Table 17A.30 **Public housing rent collection rate (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 (d)</i>	<i>National average</i>
2014-15	99.5	98.8	100.2	100.0	99.8	98.5	99.3	98.5	99.5
2013-14	99.6	98.8	100.0	102.7	99.7	98.0	99.6	99.3	99.7
2012-13	99.0	98.7	100.0	100.7	100.0	98.4	99.5	97.6	99.4
2011-12	99.1	98.5	99.4	100.7	100.3	98.6	99.7	99.0	99.3
2010-11	99.2	98.7	100.9	100.7	100.0	99.0	99.5	102.7	99.6

- (a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016
- (b) Due to rounding the national total for total rent collected from tenants and total rent charged to tenants may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.
- (c) Rent collection rate may be greater than 100 per cent due to collection of rental arrears.
- (d) Since 2008-09 approximately 5025 NT remote public housing dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. As a result, this indicator does not reflect the NT total. Data are expected to be included in the 2017 Report.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 17A.31 **SOMIH rent collection rate (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2014-15	94.0	100.3	97.4	98.4	96.3
2013-14	99.2	102.6	98.9	98.0	100.1
2012-13	101.0	99.8	101.5	98.4	99.6
2011-12	100.0	100.6	100.7	98.6	100.5
2010-11	104.0	99.3	99.9	99.0	101.7

- (a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016.
- (b) Due to rounding the national total for total rent collected from tenants and total rent charged to tenants may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.
- (c) Rent collection rate may be greater than 100 per cent due to collection of rental arrears.

Source: State governments (unpublished).

TABLE 17A.32

Table 17A.32 **Community housing rent collection rate (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

This table has changed since an earlier version of the Report.

See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services/2016/housing-and-homelessness#errata>

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
2013-14	97.7	100.4	99.9	99.9	99.6	109.0	98.7	na	99.2
2012-13	97.6	100.3	100.9	101.0	100.6	100.9	96.0	na	99.3
2011-12	101.9	98.8	99.4	100.1	100.0	102.2	98.1	na	100.6
2010-11	96.5	99.2	101.6	99.1	98.1	na	99.1	na	97.9
2009-10	96.1	98.1	99.3	99.6	99.7	100.2	101.6	na	97.7

- (a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016.
- (b) Data presented here are for the current financial year. The information provided may relate to a different number of community housing organisations and households when compared to non-financial outputs and indicators.
- (c) Rent collection rate may be greater than 100 per cent due to collection of rental arrears.
- (d) Rent collection rate is sourced from jurisdiction administrative systems.
- (e) Totals for Australia reflect data for those jurisdictions and/or organisations where data have been reported. Due to missing data, totals may not reflect the national community housing sector.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

Table 17A.33 **Indigenous community housing rent collection rate (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013-14	92.5	100.1	82.1	89.7	na	99.5	..	na	89.9
2012-13	91.6	99.8	92.1	88.1	na	105.0	..	73.6	92.7
2011-12	98.6	101.6	94.6	78.8	na	100.5	na	81.3	94.9
2010-11	100.7	100.1	93.0	88.7	na	98.2	na	71.2	94.9
2009-10	90.3	92.3	83.5	84.7	na	97.0	na	93.6	88.1

- (a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or over time and comparisons could be misleading. Data in this table are not complete and do not represent all ICH organisations for each jurisdiction. Quality issues associated with Indigenous community housing data affect the interpretation of results. Further information about the data in this table can be found at table 17A.8 and www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.
- (b) Data for 2009–10 are based on organisations that received ICH funding during 2009–10 and are not comparable to data for previous years that were based on funded and unfunded organisations.
- (c) Rent collection rate may be greater than 100 per cent due to collection of rental arrears.
- (d) Calculations only include those ICHOs for which both rent collected and rent charged were known.
- (e) Data for ICHOs in NSW include not funded/registered providers that responded to the NSW annual data collection. The data may not be comparable to data for funded organisations that are participating in NSW's Build and Grow Aboriginal Community Housing Strategy reforms.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

TABLE 17A.34

Table 17A.34 **Proportion of public housing tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2014 (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>
All households										
Size of dwelling		86.4	80.9	87.0	84.9	88.8	84.3	82.0	84.9	85.3
Confidence Interval (d)	±	1.3	3.9	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	1.1
Relative standard error (e)	%	0.7	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.3	0.7
Modifications for special needs		74.7	78.2	84.7	86.2	85.3	82.7	77.9	74.0	79.8
Confidence Interval (d)	±	2.1	5.2	4.6	4.1	4.2	5.5	5.8	6.0	1.7
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.4	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.4	3.8	4.2	1.1
Ease of access and entry		87.9	90.1	89.9	94.4	94.7	93.3	90.8	91.0	90.4
Confidence Interval (d)	±	1.2	2.8	3.0	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.9	2.9	0.9
Relative standard error (e)	%	0.7	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	0.5
Car parking		82.0	80.9	82.8	85.1	90.3	88.4	81.6	85.6	83.5
Confidence Interval (d)	±	1.5	3.9	3.8	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.9	3.8	1.3
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.0	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.2	0.8
Yard space and fencing		79.1	80.4	89.1	88.4	85.9	84.3	75.8	83.9	82.9
Confidence Interval (d)	±	1.5	3.8	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.6	4.5	3.7	1.2
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.0	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.2	0.7
Privacy of home		83.6	84.7	86.5	85.6	84.0	85.4	80.9	80.8	84.5
Confidence Interval (d)	±	1.2	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.8	1.1
Relative standard error (e)	%	0.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	0.6
Safety/security of home		78.0	82.3	90.0	82.2	84.5	81.0	77.9	81.3	82.1
Confidence intervals (d)	±	1.4	3.4	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.9	3.7	1.1
Relative standard error (e)	%	0.9	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.3	0.7
Safety/security of neighbourhood (g)		75.2	77.2	86.6	79.0	80.0	81.9	77.3	76.5	78.6
Confidence intervals (d)	±	1.4	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.0	1.2

TABLE 17A.34

Table 17A.34 **Proportion of public housing tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2014 (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>
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.0	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.6	0.8
Average (g)		80.8	81.8	87.1	85.7	86.7	85.2	80.5	82.2	83.4
Households with a member with disability (f)										
Size of dwelling		81.3	79.6	91.0	81.3	84.8	80.2	81.5	88.1	82.9
Confidence Interval (d)	±	2.6	7.2	4.9	7.1	6.3	7.1	9.1	7.0	2.2
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.6	4.6	2.8	4.4	3.8	4.5	5.7	4.0	1.3
Modifications for special needs		68.6	70.5	76.6	80.7	80.5	77.6	75.6	60.2	73.2
Confidence Interval (d)	±	3.4	8.6	8.2	7.5	7.7	8.3	10.1	11.1	2.9
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.5	6.2	5.5	4.7	4.9	5.4	6.8	9.4	2.0
Ease of access and entry		84.0	83.7	84.6	91.7	93.5	90.0	87.1	87.1	86.1
Confidence Interval (d)	±	2.3	6.3	6.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	7.1	6.6	2.0
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.4	3.8	3.8	2.5	2.4	2.9	4.2	3.9	1.2
Car parking		78.7	76.9	87.7	85.6	85.2	89.1	81.2	82.8	81.8
Confidence Interval (d)	±	2.9	7.7	5.7	6.1	6.5	5.4	9.2	8.0	2.4
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.9	5.1	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.1	5.8	4.9	1.5
Yard space and fencing		74.1	74.9	92.4	85.0	83.4	86.2	71.6	85.2	79.9
Confidence Interval (d)	±	3.0	7.8	4.6	6.3	6.3	5.9	10.0	6.9	2.3
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.1	5.3	2.5	3.8	3.9	3.5	7.1	4.2	1.5
Privacy of home		78.6	80.7	89.7	81.4	79.1	86.1	80.0	77.5	81.3
Confidence Interval (d)	±	2.5	6.6	5.0	6.4	6.8	5.8	8.3	8.0	2.1
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.6	4.2	2.8	4.0	4.4	3.4	5.3	5.3	1.3
Safety/security of home		72.2	75.6	89.4	78.2	76.3	79.3	77.2	78.4	76.9
Confidence intervals (d)	±	2.7	7.1	5.1	6.7	7.0	6.6	8.6	7.9	2.2
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.9	4.8	2.9	4.4	4.7	4.2	5.7	5.1	1.5

Table 17A.34 **Proportion of public housing tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2014 (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>
Safety/security of neighbourhood (g)	69.1	72.1	83.9	83.0	73.3	83.4	71.5	70.0	74.3
Confidence intervals (d) ±	2.8	7.5	6.3	5.9	7.5	6.2	9.1	8.4	2.4
Relative standard error (e) %	2.1	5.3	3.8	3.6	5.2	3.8	6.5	6.1	1.6
Average (g)	75.8	76.8	86.9	83.4	82.0	84.0	78.2	78.7	79.5

- (a) Care needs to be taken in interpreting small differences in the results that are affected by various sampling issues. For more information on errors and data caveats, see www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.
- (b) Caution should be used if comparing 2014 results to results from previous surveys.
- (c) Data in italics indicate the difference between the State/Territory and national estimate is statistically significant.
- (d) 95 per cent confidence intervals. See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on confidence intervals.
- (e) See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on relative standard errors.
- (f) Households with a member with disability are defined as households in which at least one member always or sometimes needs assistance with self-care activities, body movement activities or communication, and the reason for needing assistance is either 'long-term health condition lasting six months or more' or 'disability'.
- (g) The response option 'Safety/security of neighbourhood' has been moved from 'Location' tables to 'Amenity' tables for the 2016 RoGS publication. Averages for both Location and Amenity have also been recalculated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Social Housing Survey 2014*.

TABLE 17A.35

Table 17A.35 **Proportion of public housing tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2014 (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>
All households										
Shops and banking		91.0	92.0	93.9	90.9	92.9	93.3	94.7	90.2	92.1
Confidence Interval (d)	±	1.0	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2	3.0	0.8
Relative standard error (e)	%	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.4
Public transport		91.6	90.0	91.4	87.2	91.5	88.3	93.0	91.5	90.8
Confidence Interval (d)	±	0.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.5	2.6	3.0	0.9
Relative standard error (e)	%	0.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.7	0.5
Parks and recreational facilities		90.2	90.5	91.0	93.2	92.7	89.0	92.2	90.0	91.0
Confidence Interval (d)	±	1.2	3.2	3.2	2.3	2.9	3.9	3.1	3.9	1.0
Relative standard error (e)	%	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.2	0.6
Emergency services, medical services, hospitals		92.1	92.8	94.7	91.5	94.0	92.2	92.3	88.8	92.8
Confidence Interval (d)	±	0.9	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.6	3.0	0.7
Relative standard error (e)	%	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.4
Child care facilities		88.9	82.4	90.6	90.2	89.0	85.5	88.4	82.8	87.6
Confidence Interval (d)	±	2.5	7.4	5.7	5.5	7.7	8.8	7.2	7.7	2.4
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.4	4.6	3.2	3.1	4.4	5.2	4.1	4.7	1.4
Education/training facilities		87.7	84.4	84.9	83.8	87.5	84.8	86.1	87.8	86.0
Confidence Interval (d)	±	1.9	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.4	6.0	5.5	5.2	1.8
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.1	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.0	1.1
Employment/place of work		84.2	77.9	87.5	88.7	81.1	84.4	85.0	86.8	83.3
Confidence Interval (d)	±	2.1	6.0	5.1	4.2	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.6	1.9
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.3	3.9	3.0	2.4	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.3	1.2
Community and support services		87.3	88.8	90.9	91.7	84.6	89.2	89.5	85.0	88.4
Confidence Interval (d)	±	1.3	3.3	3.2	2.4	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.1	1.1
Relative standard error (e)	%	0.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.5	0.6

TABLE 17A.35

Table 17A.35 **Proportion of public housing tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2014 (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>
Family and friends		87.3	86.7	85.9	90.2	89.8	92.9	88.8	88.6	87.8
Confidence Interval (d)	±	1.1	3.2	3.4	2.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.3	1.0
Relative standard error (e)	%	0.7	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.9	0.6
Average (g)		88.9	87.3	90.1	89.7	89.2	88.8	90.0	87.9	88.9
Households with a member with disability (f)										
Shops and banking		88.0	87.1	94.3	88.3	88.0	94.8	94.5	91.0	89.3
Confidence Interval (d)	±	2.0	5.5	3.8	5.1	5.5	3.7	4.7	5.6	1.7
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.2	3.2	2.1	3.0	3.2	2.0	2.6	3.2	1.0
Public transport		89.2	88.3	87.9	81.2	88.8	85.0	89.6	87.4	88.0
Confidence Interval (d)	±	2.0	5.8	6.3	7.3	6.0	7.0	6.9	7.3	1.9
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.1	3.4	3.6	4.6	3.4	4.2	3.9	4.3	1.1
Parks and recreational facilities		86.5	87.2	86.1	91.5	88.2	91.1	86.6	90.6	87.4
Confidence Interval (d)	±	2.6	7.1	7.8	5.7	7.2	5.9	9.3	7.9	2.3
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.5	4.1	4.6	3.2	4.2	3.3	5.5	4.4	1.3
Emergency services, medical services, hospitals		89.8	90.4	93.3	89.5	91.2	92.7	88.1	87.3	90.7
Confidence Interval (d)	±	1.8	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.3	7.0	6.1	1.5
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.0	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.4	4.0	3.5	0.9
Child care facilities		82.7	81.7	82.6	80.1	84.6	82.5	77.2	89.7	82.3
Confidence Interval (d)	±	5.4	14.6	14.1	16.3	19.7	18.1	19.9	13.6	5.1
Relative standard error (e)	%	3.3	9.1	8.7	10.3	11.8	11.2	13.1	7.7	3.2
Education/training facilities		84.5	82.4	84.2	74.3	86.9	87.2	80.9	88.4	83.4
Confidence Interval (d)	±	3.7	10.5	10.2	12.4	10.7	10.5	12.8	10.8	3.5
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.2	6.5	6.2	8.5	6.3	6.1	8.1	6.2	2.1
Employment/place of work		78.2	70.6	87.9	77.4	70.8	85.2	82.7	91.7	77.8
Confidence Interval (d)	±	4.7	13.1	9.2	13.1	15.3	13.5	14.0	11.0	4.4

Table 17A.35 **Proportion of public housing tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2014 (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>
Relative standard error (e)	%	3.0	9.4	5.3	8.6	11.0	8.0	8.6	6.1	2.9
Community and support services		83.4	84.6	85.5	86.8	79.8	86.3	84.6	81.3	84.0
Confidence Interval (d)	±	2.5	6.4	6.7	5.7	7.4	6.7	8.4	8.1	2.2
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.5	3.9	4.0	3.4	4.7	3.9	5.1	5.1	1.3
Family and friends		83.0	82.8	80.8	84.3	83.5	93.0	86.0	87.2	83.3
Confidence Interval (d)	±	2.4	6.4	7.0	6.1	6.5	4.4	7.7	6.6	2.1
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.4	4.0	4.4	3.7	4.0	2.4	4.6	3.8	1.3
Average (g)		85.0	83.9	87.0	83.7	84.6	88.7	85.6	88.3	85.1

- (a) Care needs to be taken in interpreting small differences in the results that are affected by various sampling issues. For more information on errors and data caveats, see www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.
- (b) Caution should be used if comparing 2014 results to results from previous surveys.
- (c) Data in italics indicate the difference between the State/Territory and national estimate is statistically significant.
- (d) 95 per cent confidence intervals. See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on confidence intervals.
- (e) See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on relative standard errors.
- (f) Households with a member with disability are defined as households in which at least one member always or sometimes needs assistance with self-care activities, body movement activities or communication, and the reason for needing assistance is either 'long-term health condition lasting six months or more' or 'disability'.
- (g) The response option 'Safety/security of neighbourhood' has been moved from 'Location' tables to 'Amenity' tables for the 2016 RoGS publication. Averages for both Location and Amenity have also been recalculated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Social Housing Survey 2014*.

TABLE 17A.36

Table 17A.36 **Proportion of SOMIH tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All households						
Size of dwelling	%	78.6	80.6	82.2	87.1	80.0
Confidence intervals (d)	±	3.8	3.6	5.8	8.4	2.4
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.4	2.3	3.6	4.9	1.5
Modifications for special needs	%	53.7	69.9	70.2	61.5	61.7
Confidence intervals (d)	±	6.9	7.0	8.1	18.8	4.3
Relative standard error (e)	%	6.5	5.1	5.9	15.5	3.6
Ease of access and entry	%	86.0	91.2	89.0	85.9	88.2
Confidence intervals (d)	±	3.1	2.6	4.2	8.5	1.9
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.8	1.4	2.4	5.1	1.1
Car parking	%	85.6	90.0	87.1	93.7	87.6
Confidence intervals (d)	±	3.3	2.7	4.9	6.0	2.0
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.0	1.5	2.9	3.3	1.1
Yard space and fencing	%	72.6	77.5	78.7	77.9	75.3
Confidence intervals (d)	±	4.0	3.7	5.1	9.9	2.4
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.8	2.5	3.3	6.5	1.7
Privacy of home	%	82.5	83.9	80.5	85.0	82.7
Confidence intervals (d)	±	3.4	3.3	5.1	8.6	2.1
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.1	2.0	3.3	5.1	1.3
Safety/security of home	%	75.5	86.7	72.6	80.0	78.9
Confidence intervals (d)	±	3.8	3.0	5.7	9.4	2.3
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.6	1.8	4.0	6.0	1.5
Safety/security of neighbourhood (g)	%	73.1	83.2	77.9	85.3	77.6
Confidence intervals (d)	±	3.9	3.3	5.7	8.4	2.4
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.7	2.0	3.7	5.0	1.6
Average (g)	%	75.9	82.9	79.8	82.0	79.0
Households with a member with disability (f)						
Size of dwelling	%	80.4	79.4	77.4	85.7	79.6
Confidence intervals (d)	±	11.0	10.5	12.1	14.3	6.3
Relative standard error (e)	%	7.0	6.7	7.9	11.0	4.0
Modifications for special needs	%	47.9	57.1	65.1	62.5 (h)	55.9
Confidence intervals (d)	±	15.3	14.8	14.0	33.9	8.6
Relative standard error (e)	%	16.2	13.1	10.9	27.5	7.8
Ease of access and entry	%	74.7	88.4	74.6	85.8	79.4
Confidence intervals (d)	±	11.5	8.2	11.8	14.2	6.2
Relative standard error (e)	%	7.8	4.7	8.0	10.9	3.9
Car parking	%	86.1	87.5	85.3	100.0	87.0
Confidence intervals (d)	±	9.6	8.7	10.3	..	5.4
Relative standard error (e)	%	5.7	5.0	6.1	..	3.1
Yard space and fencing	%	69.3	71.4	72.7	86.6	71.6
Confidence intervals (d)	±	12.3	12.0	12.1	13.4	6.9
Relative standard error (e)	%	9.0	8.5	8.5	10.2	4.9
Privacy of home	%	72.9	75.0	80.7	85.7	76.1
Confidence intervals (d)	±	11.9	11.1	10.5	14.3	6.5

Table 17A.36 **Proportion of SOMIH tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Relative standard error (e)	%	8.3	7.5	6.6	11.0	4.3
Safety/security of home	%	69.1	80.0	73.0	92.8	74.4
Confidence intervals (d)	±	12.3	10.2	11.3	7.2	6.5
Relative standard error (e)	%	9.1	6.5	7.9	7.5	4.5
Safety/security of neighbourhood (g)	%	63.0	76.5	73.3	84.6	70.7
Confidence intervals (d)	±	13.0	10.8	11.6	15.4	6.9
Relative standard error (e)	%	10.5	7.2	8.0	11.9	5.0
Average (g)	%	70.4	76.9	75.3	85.5	74.3

- (a) Care needs to be taken in interpreting small differences in the results that are affected by various sampling issues. For more information on errors and data caveats, see www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.
- (b) Caution should be used if comparing 2014 results to results from previous surveys.
- (c) Data in italics indicate the difference between the State/Territory and national estimate is statistically significant.
- (d) 95 per cent confidence intervals. See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on confidence intervals.
- (e) See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on relative standard errors.
- (f) Households with a member with disability are defined as households in which at least one member always or sometimes needs assistance with self-care activities, body movement activities or communication, and the reason for needing assistance is either 'long-term health condition lasting six months or more' or 'disability'.
- (g) The response option 'Safety/security of neighbourhood' has been moved from 'Location' tables to 'Amenity' tables for the 2016 RoGS publication. Averages for both Location and Amenity have also been recalculated.
- (h) Estimate has a relative standard error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.
.. Not applicable.

Source : AIHW (unpublished) National Social Housing Survey 2014.

TABLE 17A.37

Table 17A.37

Proportion of SOMIH tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All households						
Shops and banking	%	88.9	91.6	93.4	94.3	90.7
Confidence intervals (d)	±	2.9	2.5	3.8	5.4	1.7
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.9	1.0
Public transport	%	94.0	89.3	90.2	95.0	92.0
Confidence intervals (d)	±	2.5	3.5	5.2	5.0	1.9
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.3	2.0	3.0	3.0	1.0
Parks and recreational facilities	%	86.5	88.1	93.3	95.9	88.3
Confidence intervals (d)	±	3.6	3.2	3.7	4.1	2.1
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.1	1.9	2.0	3.0	1.2
Emergency services, medical services, hospitals	%	89.6	91.8	92.1	92.3	90.8
Confidence intervals (d)	±	2.9	2.4	4.3	6.5	1.7
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.6	1.4	2.4	3.6	1.0
Child care facilities	%	89.7	89.5	87.0	94.4	89.3
Confidence intervals (d)	±	4.3	4.5	9.5	5.6	3.0
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.4	2.6	5.5	5.7	1.7
Education/training facilities	%	89.0	87.1	87.1	97.1	88.3
Confidence intervals (d)	±	4.3	4.7	6.8	2.9	2.8
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.5	2.8	4.0	3.0	1.6
Employment/place of work	%	84.6	82.6	86.6	89.7	84.4
Confidence intervals (d)	±	5.8	5.2	6.7	10.3	3.3
Relative standard error (e)	%	3.5	3.2	3.9	6.3	2.0
Community and support services	%	88.9	90.7	87.6	90.5	89.4
Confidence intervals (d)	±	5.7	3.5	5.7	8.9	2.7
Relative standard error (e)	%	3.3	2.0	3.3	5.0	1.5
Family and friends	%	92.9	93.4	87.3	95.3	92.4
Confidence intervals (d)	±	2.3	2.2	4.7	4.7	1.5

TABLE 17A.37

Table 17A.37

Proportion of SOMIH tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.3	1.2	2.7	2.8	0.8
Average (g)	%	89.4	89.3	89.4	93.8	89.5
Households with a member with disability (f)						
Shops and banking	%	93.9	88.0	98.0	93.3	93.1
Confidence intervals (d)	±	6.1	8.4	2.0	6.7	3.9
Relative standard error (e)	%	3.6	4.9	2.0	6.9	2.1
Public transport	%	85.9	83.4	93.4	92.3	87.7
Confidence intervals (d)	±	11.6	11.4	6.6	7.7	5.8
Relative standard error (e)	%	6.8	6.9	4.0	8.1	3.4
Parks and recreational facilities	%	85.8	90.6	91.1	100.0	89.4
Confidence intervals (d)	±	11.6	8.9	8.5	..	5.6
Relative standard error (e)	%	6.9	5.0	4.7	..	3.2
Emergency services, medical services, hospitals	%	91.7	89.9	96.0	92.8	92.3
Confidence intervals (d)	±	7.9	7.7	4.0	7.2	4.2
Relative standard error (e)	%	4.4	4.3	2.9	7.5	2.3
Child care facilities	%	88.0	93.3	92.6	100.0	91.0
Confidence intervals (d)	±	12.0	6.7	7.4	..	8.8
Relative standard error (e)	%	9.1	7.0	7.7	..	4.8
Education/training facilities	%	80.9	80.0	93.9	100.0	87.1
Confidence intervals (d)	±	19.1	17.9	6.1	..	8.1
Relative standard error (e)	%	12.5	11.3	4.5	..	4.7
Employment/place of work	%	79.0	70.8	85.5	80.0	79.5
Confidence intervals (d)	±	21.0	22.2	13.8	20.0	10.9
Relative standard error (e)	%	17.1	15.7	8.0	22.6	6.9
Community and support services	%	72.2	87.5	88.6	83.3	85.4
Confidence intervals (d)	±	27.1	10.4	8.8	16.7	6.9

Table 17A.37

Proportion of SOMIH tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Relative standard error (e)	%	18.9	6.0	5.0	13.0	4.1
Family and friends	%	92.4	93.4	88.6	92.8	91.8
Confidence intervals (d)	±	7.3	6.3	8.8	7.2	4.1
Relative standard error (e)	%	4.0	3.4	5.0	7.5	2.3
Average (g)	%	85.5	86.3	92.0	92.7	88.6

- (a) Care needs to be taken in interpreting small differences in the results that are affected by various sampling issues. For more information on errors and data caveats, see www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.
- (b) Caution should be used if comparing 2014 results to results from previous surveys.
- (c) Data in italics indicate the difference between the State/Territory and national estimate is statistically significant.
- (d) 95 per cent confidence intervals. See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on confidence intervals.
- (e) See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on relative standard errors.
- (f) Households with a member with disability are defined as households in which at least one member always or sometimes needs assistance with self-care activities, body movement activities or communication, and the reason for needing assistance is either 'long-term health condition lasting six months or more' or 'disability'.
- (g) The response option 'Safety/security of neighbourhood' has been moved from 'Location' tables to 'Amenity' tables for the 2016 RoGS publication. Averages for both Location and Amenity have also been recalculated.

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Social Housing Survey 2014.

TABLE 17A.38

Table 17A.38

Proportion of community housing tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All households										
Size of dwelling	%	88.5	85.7	85.5	86.2	90.5	86.4	88.6	na	87.5
Confidence intervals (f)	±	2.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	3.5	4.8	6.7	na	1.5
Relative standard error (g)	%	1.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.8	3.8	na	0.9
Modifications for special needs	%	78.2	83.3	87.8	84.9	82.1	74.1	75.9	na	81.3
Confidence intervals (f)	±	4.0	7.1	5.4	5.9	7.3	7.5	11.9	na	2.5
Relative standard error (g)	%	2.6	4.4	3.1	3.5	4.5	5.2	8.0	na	1.5
Ease of access and entry	%	89.7	94.5	91.5	93.3	92.8	87.7	87.6	na	91.2
Confidence intervals (f)	±	2.1	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.2	4.3	6.6	na	1.3
Relative standard error (g)	%	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.5	3.8	na	0.7
Car parking	%	80.0	86.9	79.0	88.5	90.6	85.2	78.6	na	82.9
Confidence intervals (f)	±	3.1	4.1	5.2	3.8	3.5	4.9	9.0	na	1.8
Relative standard error (g)	%	2.0	2.4	3.4	2.2	2.0	2.9	5.9	na	1.1
Yard space and fencing	%	84.3	84.0	83.0	89.1	87.7	82.3	83.9	na	84.8
Confidence intervals (f)	±	2.8	4.5	5.4	3.9	4.0	5.3	8.0	na	1.7
Relative standard error (g)	%	1.7	2.7	3.3	2.2	2.3	3.3	4.9	na	1.0
Privacy of home	%	87.2	85.4	85.5	91.0	91.4	82.4	83.0	na	87.2
Confidence intervals (f)	±	2.2	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.2	4.8	7.2	na	1.4
Relative standard error (g)	%	1.3	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.8	3.0	4.4	na	0.8
Safety/security of home	%	85.1	84.7	89.1	90.3	87.0	83.0	80.8	na	86.4
Confidence intervals (f)	±	2.3	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.8	4.6	7.4	na	1.4
Relative standard error (g)	%	1.4	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.8	4.7	na	0.8
Safety/security of neighbourhood (i)	%	80.2	83.6	87.1	84.1	83.7	79.0	70.8	na	82.4
Confidence intervals (f)	±	2.6	4.1	3.7	4.3	4.2	5.0	8.7	na	1.6
Relative standard error (g)	%	1.7	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.5	3.2	6.2	na	1.0
Average (i)	%	84.2	86.0	86.1	88.4	88.2	82.5	81.1	na	85.5

Households with a member with disability (h)

Table 17A.38

Proportion of community housing tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Size of dwelling	%	89.5	74.6	83.9	87.6	92.0	81.0	96.5	na	86.2
Confidence intervals (f)	±	4.2	10.2	8.9	9.4	6.7	8.7	6.8	na	3.1
Relative standard error (g)	%	2.4	7.0	5.4	5.5	3.7	5.4	3.6	na	1.8
Modifications for special needs	%	73.0	77.6	86.3	81.6	80.8	69.3	64.9	na	76.9
Confidence intervals (f)	±	6.7	12.3	8.6	12.4	10.7	10.5	19.6	na	4.2
Relative standard error (g)	%	4.7	8.1	5.0	7.7	6.8	7.7	15.4	na	2.7
Ease of access and entry	%	87.5	89.9	92.6	85.6	86.8	82.8	86.5	na	88.2
Confidence intervals (f)	±	4.4	7.3	5.9	9.3	8.1	7.7	11.1	na	2.7
Relative standard error (g)	%	2.5	4.1	3.2	5.6	4.7	4.7	6.6	na	1.6
Car parking	%	77.8	84.9	85.2	84.3	93.4	84.0	70.3	na	82.0
Confidence intervals (f)	±	6.1	8.3	9.6	10.2	6.2	8.0	16.4	na	3.6
Relative standard error (g)	%	4.0	5.0	5.7	6.1	3.4	4.9	11.9	na	2.2
Yard space and fencing	%	83.0	78.7	83.1	80.9	85.9	84.0	75.2	na	82.3
Confidence intervals (f)	±	5.4	9.0	10.9	11.3	8.5	8.3	16.1	na	3.5
Relative standard error (g)	%	3.3	5.8	6.7	7.1	5.1	5.0	10.9	na	2.2
Privacy of home	%	84.7	78.9	73.7	88.3	86.5	78.6	75.1	na	81.9
Confidence intervals (f)	±	4.6	8.5	10.1	8.3	7.8	8.5	14.2	na	3.2
Relative standard error (g)	%	2.8	5.5	7.0	4.8	4.6	5.5	9.6	na	2.0
Safety/security of home	%	83.2	74.6	84.8	86.0	76.3	79.6	78.6	na	81.6
Confidence intervals (f)	±	4.8	9.0	8.2	9.7	9.6	8.0	13.2	na	3.2
Relative standard error (g)	%	2.9	6.1	4.9	5.7	6.4	5.1	8.5	na	2.0
Safety/security of neighbourhood (i)	%	76.8	74.9	81.8	78.7	78.4	73.7	52.7	na	77.2
Confidence intervals (f)	%	5.4	9.3	8.9	11.2	9.4	8.9	16.9	na	3.5
Relative standard error (g)	+	3.6	6.4	5.5	7.3	6.1	6.1	16.3	na	2.3
Average (i)	%	81.9	79.3	83.9	84.1	85.0	79.1	75.0	na	82.0

(a) Further information about the quality of data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

(b) Care should be taken in interpreting small differences in results as the data are affected by various sampling issues.

(c) Caution should be used if comparing 2014 results to results from previous surveys.

Table 17A.38

Proportion of community housing tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(d)	Data in italics indicate the difference between the State/Territory and national estimate is statistically significant.								
(e)	Australian data do not represent national data because data were not available for all jurisdictions.								
(f)	95 per cent confidence intervals. See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on confidence intervals.								
(g)	See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on relative standard errors.								
(h)	Households with a member with disability are defined as households in which at least one member always or sometimes needs assistance with self-care activities, body movement activities or communication, and the reason for needing assistance is either 'long-term health condition lasting six months or more' or 'disability'.								
(i)	The response option 'Safety/security of neighbourhood' has been moved from 'Location' tables to 'Amenity' tables for the 2016 RoGS publication. Averages for both Location and Amenity have also been recalculated.								
na	Not available.								
Source:	AIHW (unpublished) National Social Housing Survey 2014.								

TABLE 17A.39

Table 17A.39

Proportion of community housing tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
All households										
Shops and banking	%	89.0	91.8	91.5	88.1	96.5	91.1	93.0	na	90.4
Confidence intervals (g)	±	2.1	3.1	3.4	4.0	2.1	3.6	5.0	na	1.3
Relative standard error (h)	%	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.1	2.0	2.8	na	0.7
Public transport	%	86.8	87.8	84.3	86.8	91.4	92.1	89.4	na	87.1
Confidence intervals (g)	±	2.4	3.9	4.8	4.5	3.5	4.0	6.6	na	1.6
Relative standard error (h)	%	1.4	2.3	2.9	2.7	1.9	2.2	3.7	na	0.9
Parks and recreational facilities	%	88.8	92.8	86.8	95.1	92.7	84.7	91.6	na	90.0
Confidence intervals (g)	±	2.6	3.3	4.7	3.0	3.6	5.7	6.5	na	1.6
Relative standard error (h)	%	1.5	1.8	2.7	1.6	2.0	3.4	3.6	na	0.9
Emergency services, medical services, hospitals	%	89.9	92.7	90.7	87.6	95.2	89.3	85.7	na	90.5
Confidence intervals (g)	±	2.0	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.5	3.9	7.0	na	1.3
Relative standard error (h)	%	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.3	2.2	4.1	na	0.7
Child care facilities	%	82.5	89.0	81.6	87.4	90.2	85.0	71.4	na	84.4
Confidence intervals (g)	±	6.5	8.4	13.9	11.7	9.1	11.1	23.8	na	4.3
Relative standard error (h)	%	4.0	4.8	8.7	6.8	5.1	6.7	16.9	na	2.6
Education/training facilities	%	82.8	87.2	78.3	87.7	89.5	91.0	86.1	na	84.1
Confidence intervals (g)	±	4.2	6.2	9.5	7.2	6.2	6.4	11.3	na	2.8
Relative standard error (h)	%	2.6	3.6	6.2	4.2	3.5	3.6	6.7	na	1.7
Employment/place of work	%	80.3	84.4	81.7	85.4	84.5	83.7	71.8	na	82.1
Confidence intervals (g)	±	4.6	6.1	8.2	7.2	6.8	7.6	14.2	na	2.8
Relative standard error (h)	%	2.9	3.7	5.1	4.3	4.1	4.6	10.0	na	1.7
Community and support services	%	87.1	88.5	88.4	86.8	88.9	88.8	79.5	na	87.6
Confidence intervals (g)	±	2.7	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.5	9.6	na	1.7
Relative standard error (h)	%	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.6	6.1	na	1.0
Family and friends	%	86.8	87.4	85.3	94.0	89.9	89.4	85.6	na	87.7
Confidence intervals (g)	±	2.3	3.7	4.2	2.7	3.5	4.1	7.0	na	1.5

TABLE 17A.39

Table 17A.39

Proportion of community housing tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i> (f)
Relative standard error (h)	%	1.4	2.2	2.5	1.5	2.0	2.3	4.2	na	0.8
Average (i)	%	86.0	89.1	85.4	88.8	91.0	88.3	83.8	na	87.1
Households with a member with disability (j)										
Shops and banking	%	85.0	92.0	95.3	88.4	98.5	90.6	93.7	na	89.4
Confidence intervals (g)	±	4.7	5.7	4.6	8.8	2.8	6.2	8.5	na	2.6
Relative standard error (h)	%	2.8	3.1	2.4	5.1	1.5	3.5	4.6	na	1.5
Public transport	%	82.2	88.1	83.9	87.5	84.5	94.8	83.9	na	84.6
Confidence intervals (g)	±	5.5	7.3	9.8	10.2	9.3	5.8	14.5	na	3.4
Relative standard error (h)	%	3.4	4.2	6.0	5.9	5.6	3.1	8.8	na	2.1
Parks and recreational facilities	%	85.3	92.8	90.9	100.0	93.5	80.4	82.4	na	88.9
Confidence intervals (g)	±	5.7	6.1	7.7	..	7.1	10.0	15.8	na	3.2
Relative standard error (h)	%	3.4	3.3	4.3	..	3.9	6.3	9.8	na	1.8
Emergency services, medical services, hospitals	%	87.8	92.2	92.4	90.0	94.0	90.1	83.1	na	89.9
Confidence intervals (g)	±	4.2	5.6	6.0	8.3	5.7	6.1	12.3	na	2.5
Relative standard error (h)	%	2.4	3.1	3.3	4.7	3.1	3.5	7.5	na	1.4
Child care facilities	%	78.7	87.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.1	66.7	na	84.7
Confidence intervals (g)	±	13.3	16.8	..	..	..	18.9	54.4	na	8.5
Relative standard error (h)	%	8.5	9.7	..	..	..	10.5	41.1	na	5.1
Education/training facilities	%	75.1	83.3	92.5	91.2	80.0	83.3	80.0	na	79.5
Confidence intervals (g)	±	9.2	13.5	14.3	16.6	17.7	15.1	25.0	na	6.2
Relative standard error (h)	%	6.2	8.2	7.8	9.2	11.2	9.2	15.9	na	3.9
Employment/place of work	%	78.9	81.1	82.1	90.9	79.0	80.1	81.8	na	80.6
Confidence intervals (g)	±	9.9	12.7	18.8	17.2	18.5	14.4	23.0	na	6.2
Relative standard error (h)	%	6.4	8.0	11.6	9.6	11.9	9.1	14.3	na	3.9
Community and support services	%	84.4	80.5	90.4	92.9	86.7	89.5	74.5	na	85.9
Confidence intervals (g)	±	5.2	9.2	6.9	7.7	8.6	6.5	15.3	na	3.2
Relative standard error (h)	%	3.2	5.8	3.9	4.2	5.1	3.7	10.4	na	1.9

Table 17A.39

Proportion of community housing tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2014 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i> (f)
Family and friends	%	85.3	80.5	86.8	<i>94.4</i>	81.2	90.3	85.5	na	85.4
Confidence intervals (g)	±	4.8	8.3	8.2	6.3	9.3	6.4	11.8	na	3.1
Relative standard error (h)	%	2.9	5.3	4.8	3.4	5.8	3.6	7.0	na	1.8
Average (i)	%	82.5	86.4	90.5	92.8	88.6	87.7	81.3	na	85.4

- (a) Further information about the quality of data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.
- (b) Care should be taken in interpreting small differences in results as the data are affected by various sampling issues.
- (c) Caution should be used if comparing 2014 results to results from previous surveys.
- (d) Data in italics indicate the difference between the State/Territory and national estimate is statistically significant.
- (e) Data with a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution.
- (f) Australian data do not represent national data because data are not available for all jurisdictions.
- (g) 95 per cent confidence intervals. See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on confidence intervals.
- (h) See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on RSEs.
- (i) The response option 'Safety/security of neighbourhood' has been moved from 'Location' tables to 'Amenity' tables for the 2016 RoGS publication. Averages for both Location and Amenity have also been recalculated.
- (j) Households with a member with disability are defined as households in which at least one member always or sometimes needs assistance with self-care activities, body movement activities or communication, and the reason for needing assistance is either 'long-term health condition lasting six months or more' or 'disability'. The number of respondents indicating a need for assistance with core activities who rate these location aspects as important was relatively low.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Social Housing Survey 2014.

TABLE 17A.40

Table 17A.40 **Average weekly subsidy per rebated household, at 30 June — public housing (\$ per week) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (b)	<i>SA</i> (c)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (d)(e)	<i>Aust</i> (f)
Nominal average weekly subsidy per rebated household									
2015	207	144	145	240	114	92	261	281	178
2014	197	133	153	135	110	87	263	283	162
2013	170	125	147	135	107	83	253	157	146
2012	165	115	145	139	105	86	256	161	143
2011	152	100	156	144	104	91	239	164	138
Real average weekly subsidy per rebated household (2014-15 dollars) (g)									
2015	207	144	145	240	114	92	261	281	178
2014	200	135	156	138	112	88	268	288	165
2013	175	129	152	140	110	86	261	161	151
2012	172	120	151	146	110	90	268	168	149
2011	162	106	166	153	111	97	254	174	146

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016.

(b) There is a substantial increase for this item in WA between 2013-14 and 2014-15 as a result of the review of market rent.

(c) Data for 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 were provided by the jurisdiction and used in place of the data usually calculated from the AIHW's National Housing Assistance Data Repository.

(d) Since 2008-09 approximately 5025 NT remote public housing dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. As a result, this indicator does not reflect the NT total. Data are expected to be included in the 2017 Report.

(e) There were two significant changes that occurred in the 2013-14 financial year that explain the increase in average weekly subsidy per rebated household for public housing in the NT (affecting subsequent years' data): Firstly, a policy change reflected that no household will be charged over 30 per cent of their weekly household income, and secondly, the department reviewed the market rents for the public housing dwellings through the Australian Valuation Office and increased the market rents based on this review.

(f) Due to rounding the national total of total rents charged and total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.

Table 17A.40 **Average weekly subsidy per rebated household, at 30 June — public housing (\$ per week) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)(e)</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
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(g) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014–15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014–15 = 100) (table 17A.58).

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*; table 17A.58.

Table 17A.41 **Average weekly subsidy per rebated household, at 30 June — SOMIH (\$ per week) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nominal average weekly subsidy per rebated household					
2015	140	149	139	117	143
2014	132	157	133	104	141
2013	124	152	130	99	135
2012	125	153	130	105	136
2011	115	160	126	107	135
Real average weekly subsidy per rebated household (2014-15 dollars) (c)					
2015	140	149	139	117	143
2014	134	160	136	105	143
2013	128	157	134	102	139
2012	130	159	136	110	142
2011	122	170	134	113	143

- (a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016.
- (b) The values listed for 2014-15 was provided by the jurisdiction and used in place of the one calculated from the National Housing Assistance Data Repository.
- (c) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014–15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014–15 = 100) (table 17A.58).

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*; table 17A.58.

TABLE 17A.42

Table 17A.42 **Low income households in social housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Public housing										
Number of low income households in public housing										
2015	no.	98 659	54 130	47 372	32 081	32 372	6 272	10 495	4 606	285 987
2014	no.	98 530	53 190	47 776	31 762	32 357	7 067	10 613	4 597	285 892
2013	no.	98 467	52 887	48 292	31 663	33 211	9 254	10 631	4 679	289 084
2012	no.	100 230	52 933	48 208	31 865	34 151	9 258	10 714	4 784	292 143
2011	no.	99 335	53 276	49 635	31 627	34 448	9 491	10 738	4 776	293 326
Low income households as a proportion of all households in public housing										
2015	%	98.8	98.2	95.2	98.4	97.7	93.2	98.9	99.3	97.8
2014	%	98.5	97.9	94.5	98.3	97.4	91.3	98.9	98.5	97.4
2013	%	99.1	98.3	94.8	98.2	97.5	92.6	99.0	98.8	97.7
2012	%	99.1	99.3	94.4	97.7	98.0	92.2	99.3	99.2	97.8
2011	%	99.1	99.3	97.0	97.4	97.3	92.3	99.2	98.9	98.1
SOMIH										
Number of low income households in SOMIH										
2015	no.	3 164	..	2 864	..	1 370	188	..	..	7 586
2014	no.	2 967	..	2 911	..	1 368	228	..	..	7 474
2013	no.	2 814	..	2 927	..	1 395	269	..	..	7 405
2012	no.	2 818	..	2 895	..	1 415	272	..	..	7 400
2011	no.	2 614	..	3 040	..	1 411	278	..	..	7 343
Low income households as a proportion of all households in SOMIH										
2015	%	98.2	..	91.7	..	97.6	93.1	..	..	95.4
2014	%	97.6	..	89.0	..	95.7	90.1	..	..	93.5
2013	%	98.5	..	89.1	..	96.5	90.0	..	..	93.9

TABLE 17A.42

Table 17A.42 **Low income households in social housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012	%	98.8	..	89.7	..	97.1	91.3	..	..	94.4
2011	%	98.5	..	93.9	..	94.9	91.7	..	..	95.6
Community housing										
Number of low income households in community housing										
2015	no.	24 126	11 016	na	5 453	3 823	3 912	531	na	48 861
2014	no.	21 542	10 758	na	5 661	4 591	1 752	464	na	44 768
2013	no.	22 654	10 438	na	5 132	4 557	1 264	477	na	44 522
2012	no.	23 020	8 392	na	4 403	4 375	814	471	na	41 475
2011	no.	21 426	7 946	na	3 934	3 709	356	549	na	37 920
Low income households as a proportion of all households in community housing										
2015	%	95.5	93.0	na	96.5	87.0	88.9	99.4	na	93.8
2014	%	93.0	90.2	na	97.3	91.1	88.9	98.9	na	92.5
2013	%	87.2	90.8	na	96.2	92.7	92.7	99.4	na	89.8
2012	%	90.3	90.6	na	97.1	94.5	87.7	99.4	na	91.5
2011	%	91.0	93.1	na	96.2	91.4	91.3	99.1	na	92.1

(a) Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

(b) Low income households are those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised household disposable income. Data for low income related indicators may not be comparable with previous years due to a revision to the method used to calculate the proportion of income paid in rent, into categories. Previously, amounts of up to 0.5 per cent above the cut-off for a category were artificially included in a lower category of rental stress than they were experiencing, this is no longer the case. From 2014-15, for example for a household where the proportion of income paid in rent = 20.4 per cent, that household is now counted in the 'paying 20 per cent or more' category. In addition, new low income cut offs were applied to the current reporting period data leading (in isolation) to an artificial increase in the number of households falling into low income categories.

(c) Australian totals may not represent national totals due to incomplete data for some jurisdictions.

(d) Households for which gross household income and household member ages (used to determine equivalised household income) could not be determined are excluded from this indicator.

Table 17A.42 **Low income households in social housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(e) The ABS provides AIHW with the cut-offs for the bottom two income quintiles based on the survey data from the Survey of Income and Housing (SIH). ABS conducts the survey every two years. The 2011-12 cut-offs had been used for the 2012-13 and 2013-14 reporting whilst the 2013-14 cut-offs have been used for 2014-15 reporting.

The 2015 income cut-offs are based on the data from the 2013-14 survey. ABS has clarified that the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011 has been used throughout the survey for sample selection, weighting and output. At the sub-state level, this required a break in time series, with 2013-14 survey including Greater Capital City Statistical Area. Previous surveys used the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).

(f) Since 2008-09 approximately 5025 NT remote public housing dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. As a result, this indicator does not reflect the NT total. Data are expected to be included in the 2017 Report.

na Not available. .. Not applicable

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

TABLE 17A.43

Table 17A.43 Proportion of low income households in social housing spending more than 30 per cent of their gross income on rent, at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

This table has changed since an earlier version of the Report.

See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services/2016/housing-and-homelessness#errata>

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g) (h)	Aust (i) (j)
Public housing									
2015	1.5	0.4	0.0	1.5	–	0.1	0.1	7.7	0.9
2014	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.4	–	0.1	0.1	6.9	0.5
2013	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.5	–	0.1	0.4	6.9	0.5
2012	0.2	–	0.7	1.3	–	0.1	0.7	1.8	0.4
2011	0.2	np	0.1	1.4	–	np	0.8	1.8	0.3
SOMIH									
2015	0.8	..	–	..	–	–	..	..	0.3
2014	0.5	..	0.5	..	–	–	..	..	0.4
2013	0.5	..	0.8	..	–	–	..	..	0.5
2012	0.5	..	1.1	..	–	–	..	..	0.7
2011	0.3	..	0.2	..	–	–	..	..	0.2
Community housing (i)									
2015	7.6	0.1	na	17.7	9.0	27.8	0.4	na	8.7
2014	10.4	4.9	na	10.4	3.7	23.0	–	na	9.0
2013	8.4	9.5	na	30.4	6.5	27.1	0.6	na	9.8
2012	3.8	–	na	5.0	3.6	26.5	–	na	3.5
2011	10.8	12.2	na	32.7	1.2	35.5	2.0	na	12.5

(a) Proportion of low income households spending more than 30 per cent of their income on rent, of all low income households for whom location, income and rent details are known.

(b) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016.

Table 17A.43 Proportion of low income households in social housing spending more than 30 per cent of their gross income on rent, at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

This table has changed since an earlier version of the Report.

See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services/2016/housing-and-homelessness#errata>

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g) (h)	Aust (i) (j)
(c)	<p>Low income households are those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised household disposable income. The ABS provides AIHW with the cut-offs for the bottom two income quintiles based on the survey data from the Survey of Income and Housing (SIH). ABS conducts the survey every two years. The 2011-12 cut-offs had been used for the 2012-13 and 2013-14 reporting whilst the 2013-14 cut-offs have been used for 2014-15 reporting.</p> <p>The 2015 income cut-offs are based on the data from the 2013-14 survey. ABS has clarified that the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011 has been used throughout the survey for sample selection, weighting and output. At the sub-state level, this required a break in time series, with 2013-14 survey including Greater Capital City Statistical Area. Previous surveys used the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).</p>								
(d)	<p>Rebated rents generally result in the majority of households generally paying no more than 30 per cent of their gross income in rent (the rent to income ratio). Tenants who do not provide updated income information may forfeit their rebate and be required to pay market rent.</p>								
(e)	<p>SA 2011 and 2012 PH and SOMIH data: data were provided by the jurisdiction and used in place of the data usually calculated from the AIHW's National Housing Assistance Data Repository due to errors in the unit record data.</p>								
(f)	<p>A data system improvement implemented in 2013–14 enabled identification of household income from all sources and therefore a more accurate report of gross household income. In prior years, household income reflected assessable income. Rent charged may exceed 25 per cent of income for some households in community housing organisations where the rent figure includes the cost of a small utilities levy.</p>								
(g)	<p>The NT percentage is derived from summation percentages of eligible tenants with expired rebates and ineligible tenants who have elected to not provide updated household income information.</p>								
(h)	<p>Since 2008-09 approximately 5025 NT remote public housing dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. As a result, this indicator does not reflect the NT total. Data are expected to be included in the 2017 Report.</p>								
(i)	<p>Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) is not included in the calculation of gross income. In some community housing organisations, some or all of a household's CRA entitlement may be considered in the calculation of rental charges. In such cases, rent may appear to exceed 30 per cent of gross income.</p>								
(j)	<p>Australian totals may not represent national totals because complete data are not available for all jurisdictions. Data for low income related indicators may not be comparable with previous years due to a revision to the method used to calculate the proportion of income paid in rent, into categories. Previously, amounts of up to 0.5 per cent above the cut-off for a category were artificially included in a lower category of rental stress than they were experiencing, this is no longer the case. From 2014-15, for example for a household where the proportion of income paid in rent = 20.4 per cent, that household is now counted in the 'paying 20 per cent or more' category. In addition, new low income cut offs were applied to the current reporting period data leading (in isolation) to an artificial increase in the number of households falling into low income categories.</p>								

Table 17A.43 Proportion of low income households in social housing spending more than 30 per cent of their gross income on rent, at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

This table has changed since an earlier version of the Report.

See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services/2016/housing-and-homelessness#errata>

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g) (h)	Aust (i) (j)
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– Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available. **np** Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

TABLE 17A.44

Table 17A.44 **Proportion of income remaining after paying rent, as at 30 June — community housing (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
2015	77.2	82.7	67.8	76.0	79.6	75.2	77.7	na	75.4
2014	76.5	77.8	61.7	77.0	80.3	75.8	78.3	na	75.8
2013	75.6	77.4	65.2	74.2	77.6	73.9	77.5	na	75.1
2012	74.5	78.5	62.2	78.2	76.3	74.4	77.1	na	74.8
2011	72.5	77.0	61.0	74.6	77.1	74.2	76.7	na	73.1

- (a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.
- (b) CRA amounts should be excluded from rent charged and household income data. However, it is evident that some community housing organisations may have included CRA as part of rent and income in their survey returns. In addition, other out of scope charges such as those for utilities may have also been included in rent charged amounts. This may result in a higher proportion of households that appear to be paying more than 30 per cent of their income in rent.
- (c) For Vic, WA, SA, Tas and the ACT, households have been excluded from this indicator where rent charged or household assessable income are unknown or is equal to or less than zero.
- (d) For 2010–11, gross income has been used to calculate the proportion of income remaining after paying rent. In previous years, assessable income was used, meaning that coherence over time has been affected by changes in methodology.
- (e) Data for low income related indicators may not be comparable with previous years due to a revision to the method used to calculate the proportion of income paid in rent, into categories. Previously, amounts of up to 0.5 per cent above the cut-off for a category were artificially included in a lower category of rental stress than they were experiencing, this is no longer the case. From 2014-15, for example for a household where the proportion of income paid in rent = 20.4 per cent, that household is now counted in the 'paying 20 per cent or more' category. In addition, new low income cut offs were applied to the current reporting period data leading (in isolation) to an artificial increase in the number of households falling into low income categories.
- (f) Rent charged may exceed 25 per cent of income for some households in community housing organisations where the rent figure includes the cost of a small utilities levy.
- (g) Totals for Australia reflect data for those jurisdictions and/or organisations where data have been reported. Due to missing data, totals may not reflect the national community housing sector.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

TABLE 17A.45

Table 17A.45 **Proportion of household gross income spent on rent — low income households in public housing, at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (d) (f)</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT (d) (h)</i>	<i>NT (d) (i)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Less than or equal to 20 per cent									
2015	2.5	16.8	23.7	14.5	4.9	24.0	27.3	56.1	12.6
2014	4.3	20.5	38.3	30.3	6.9	27.4	27.3	59.0	18.5
2013	4.4	22.9	40.7	30.2	8.2	30.7	9.3	59.6	19.0
2012	5.4	11.0	39.6	30.8	11.3	32.0	10.7	61.4	17.5
2011	12.1	14.4	34.5	32.2	24.5	73.7	9.7	62.3	22.7
More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent									
2015	37.2	79.8	66.1	37.5	95.1	75.7	72.6	34.5	58.7
2014	92.4	78.3	61.2	64.0	93.1	72.5	72.5	31.5	79.3
2013	93.7	76.0	59.0	63.6	91.8	69.3	90.2	32.4	79.3
2012	92.8	88.9	59.6	64.0	88.6	67.9	87.5	34.2	81.0
2011	86.3	85.6	65.3	64.0	74.8	22.9	89.2	33.1	76.1
More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent									
2015	58.8	3.0	10.2	46.5	–	0.2	0.0	1.8	27.8
2014	2.9	0.9	0.4	4.3	–	0.0	0.1	2.7	1.7
2013	1.7	0.7	–	4.7	–	–	0.2	1.1	1.3
2012	1.6	–	0.1	3.9	–	–	1.1	2.5	1.1
2011	1.3	np	0.1	2.4	1.8	np	0.2	2.8	0.9
Greater than 30 per cent									
2015	1.5	0.4	0.0	1.5	–	0.1	0.1	7.7	0.9
2014	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.4	–	0.1	0.1	6.9	0.5
2013	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.5	–	0.1	0.4	6.9	0.5
2012	0.2	–	0.7	1.3	–	0.1	0.7	1.8	0.4
2011	0.2	np	0.1	1.4	–	np	0.8	1.8	0.3

Table 17A.45 Proportion of household gross income spent on rent — low income households in public housing, at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (d) (f)</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT (d) (h)</i>	<i>NT (d) (i)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	Amounts of up to but excluding 0.5 per cent above the cut-off for a category are included in that category. For example, if rent charged/income $\times 100 = 20.4$, then it is counted in the 'paying 20 per cent or less' category. Data for total low income households paying 20 per cent or less, more than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent, more than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent and more than 30 per cent of gross income in rent exclude households where either gross income or rent charged is zero.								
(b)	The ABS provides AIHW with the cut-offs for the bottom two income quintiles based on the survey data from the Survey of Income and Housing (SIH). ABS conducts the survey every two years. The 2011-12 cut-offs had been used for the 2012-13 and 2013-14 reporting whilst the 2013-14 cut-offs have been used for this year's (2014-15) reporting. The 2015 income cut-offs are based on the data from the 2013-14 survey. ABS has clarified that the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011 has been used throughout the survey for sample selection, weighting and output. At the sub-state level, this required a break in time series, with 2013-14 survey including Greater Capital City Statistical Area. Previous surveys used the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).								
(c)	No household is charged more than 30 per cent of income for rent. Households in these categories are the result of rent and/or income details not having been updated.								
(d)	No household is charged more than 25 per cent of gross income for rent. Households in these categories of more than 25 per cent are the result of rent and/or income details having not been updated or nominal rent charges for persons with zero income at the time of allocation.								
(e)	2014-15 data only include verified incomes. Total low income households paying 20 per cent or less, more than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent, more than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent and more than 30 per cent of gross income in rent are based upon gross income (not assessable income).								
(f)	Total low income households paying more than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent and total low income households paying more than 30 per cent: data were provided by the jurisdiction and used in place of the data usually calculated from the AIHW's National Housing Assistance Data Repository due to errors in the unit record data.								
(g)	Generally households are charged less than 30 per cent of their assessable income as rent. However, combinations of different income sources and relationships within a household may result in some households paying slightly more.								
(h)	A data system improvement implemented in 2013-14 enabled identification of household income from all sources and therefore a more accurate report of gross household income. In prior years, household income reflected assessable income.								

Table 17A.45 Proportion of household gross income spent on rent — low income households in public housing, at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (d) (f)</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT (d) (h)</i>	<i>NT (d) (i)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(i) Since 2008-09 approximately 5025 NT remote public housing dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. As a result, this indicator does not reflect the NT total. Data are expected to be included in the 2017 Report.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

Table 17A.46 Proportion of household gross income spent on rent — low income households in SOMIH, at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i> (d), (e)	<i>Qld</i> (f)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Less than or equal to 20 per cent					
2015	8.5	45.6	17.8	34.6	24.8
2014	15.6	63.0	27.0	45.6	37.1
2013	14.7	66.5	33.3	42.0	39.6
2012	16.3	64.7	41.6	43.4	41.1
2011	24.5	61.6	39.8	69.4	44.5
More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent					
2015	54.3	43.4	82.0	64.9	55.5
2014	82.8	35.9	73.0	54.4	61.9
2013	83.4	32.6	66.7	58.0	59.3
2012	82.1	33.9	58.4	56.6	57.7
2011	74.3	np	59.8	np	54.8
More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent					
2015	36.3	11.0	—	0.5	19.3
2014	1.1	0.6	—	—	0.7
2013	1.4	0.1	—	—	0.6
2012	1.1	0.3	—	—	0.5
2011	0.9	np	—	np	0.5
Greater than 30 per cent					
2015	0.8	—	—	—	0.3
2014	0.5	0.5	—	—	0.4
2013	0.5	0.8	—	—	0.5
2012	0.5	1.1	—	—	0.7
2011	0.3	0.2	—	—	0.2

(a) 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 = 20.4, then it is counted in the 'paying 20 per cent or less' category.

(b) Data for total low income households paying 20 per cent or less, more than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent, more than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent and more than 30 per cent of gross income in rent exclude households where either gross income or rent charged is zero.

(c) The ABS provides AIHW with the cut-offs for the bottom two income quintiles based on the survey data from the Survey of Income and Housing (SIH). ABS conducts the survey every two years. The 2011-12 cut-offs had been used for the 2012-13 and 2013-14 reporting whilst the 2013-14 cut-offs have been used for this year's (2014-15) reporting.

The 2015 income cut-offs are based on the data from the 2013-14 survey. ABS has clarified that the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011 has been used throughout the survey for sample selection, weighting and output. At the sub-state level, this required a break in time series, with 2013-14 survey including Greater Capital City Statistical Area. Previous surveys used the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).

(d) Since 2005-06 and with the introduction of the Reshaping Public Housing policy, moderate income renters are charged 25-30 per cent of their income as rent. Some SOMIH tenants are eligible to receive CRA and the CRA component of their income is assessed at 100 per cent for rent.

Table 17A.46 Proportion of household gross income spent on rent — low income households in SOMIH, at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i> (d), (e)	<i>Qld</i> (f)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(e) No household is charged more than 30 per cent of income for rent. Households in these categories are the result of rent and/or income details not having been updated.					
(f) Total rebated households paying 20 per cent or less, more than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent, more than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent and more than 30 per cent of assessable income in rent are based upon gross income (not assessable income).					

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

TABLE 17A.47

Table 17A.47 Proportion of household income spent on rent — low income households in community housing, at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

This table has changed since and earlier version of the Report.

See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services/2016/housing-and-homelessness#errata>

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (e)
Less than or equal to 20 per cent									
2015	13.1	45.3	na	14.4	35.3	21.0	6.4	na	22.8
2014	15.0	27.0	na	20.0	50.0	30.0	19.0	na	23.0
2013	17.6	25.0	na	19.5	23.7	29.4	13.8	na	21.3
2012	21.5	33.5	na	30.6	12.0	29.4	10.2	na	24.0
2011	29.0	30.6	na	27.4	13.9	36.6	14.0	na	27.5
More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent									
2015	70.3	29.4	na	36.9	46.1	27.1	84.7	na	52.2
2014	71.0	49.0	na	50.0	38.0	35.0	80.0	na	58.0
2013	67.6	47.5	na	41.3	46.7	29.1	82.2	na	58.5
2012	71.1	50.2	na	50.1	54.3	29.6	87.9	na	61.9
2011	56.9	45.7	na	28.3	57.8	23.4	81.2	na	51.5
More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent									
2015	8.9	25.2	na	31.0	9.6	24.0	8.5	na	16.3
2014	4.0	19.0	na	19.0	9.0	12.0	1.0	na	10.0
2013	6.3	18.0	na	8.9	23.2	14.3	3.4	na	10.4
2012	3.6	16.4	na	14.3	30.2	14.6	1.9	na	10.5
2011	3.4	11.5	na	11.6	27.1	4.5	2.7	na	8.4
Greater than 30 per cent									
2015	7.6	0.1	na	17.7	9.0	27.8	0.4	na	8.7
2014	10.4	4.9	na	10.4	3.7	23.0	—	na	9.0

Table 17A.47 Proportion of household income spent on rent — low income households in community housing, at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

This table has changed since and earlier version of the Report.

See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services/2016/housing-and-homelessness#errata>

	<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>Total (e)</i>
2013	8.4	9.5	na	30.4	6.5	27.1	0.6	na	9.8
2012	3.8	–	na	5.0	3.6	26.5	–	na	3.5
2011	10.8	12.2	na	32.7	1.2	35.5	2.0	na	12.5

- (a) Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.
- (b) CRA amounts should be excluded from rent charged and household income data. However, it is evident that some community housing organisations may have included CRA as part of rent and income in their survey returns. In addition, other out of scope charges such as those for utilities may have also been included in rent charged amounts. This may result in a higher proportion of households that appear to be paying more than 30 per cent of their income in rent.
- (c) Data prior to 2012 have been revised from the previous Report.
- (d) Data for low income related indicators may not be comparable with previous years due to a revision to the method used to calculate the proportion of income paid in rent, into categories. Previously, amounts of up to 0.5 per cent above the cut-off for a category were artificially included in a lower category of rental stress than they were experiencing, this is no longer the case. From 2014-15, for example for a household where the proportion of income paid in rent = 20.4 per cent, that household is now counted in the 'paying 20 per cent or more' category. In addition, new low income cut offs were applied to the current reporting period data leading (in isolation) to an artificial increase in the number of households falling into low income categories.
- (e) Totals for Australia reflect data for those jurisdictions and/or organisations where data has been reported. Due to missing data, totals may not reflect the national community housing sector.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

TABLE 17A.48

Table 17A.48 **Proportion of overcrowded households at 30 June — public housing (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 (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2015	4.6	4.5	4.5	6.3	1.9	3.7	5.0	7.3	4.4
2014	4.7	5.7	4.7	5.0	2.2	3.7	4.8	7.4	4.6
2013	4.8	7.2	4.9	4.9	2.1	4.1	4.9	7.8	5.0
2012	4.4	4.2	4.8	4.9	2.3	4.4	4.9	8.0	4.3
2011	4.3	4.1	5.0	4.5	2.4	4.7	7.2	8.2	4.3

(a) Data are based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for overcrowding (where one or more additional bedrooms are required to meet the standard).

(b) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016.

(c) Since 2008-09 approximately 5025 NT remote public housing dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. As a result, this indicator does not reflect the NT total. Data are expected to be included in the 2017 report.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

**Table 17A.49 Proportion of overcrowded households at 30 June — SOMIH
(per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2015	8.4	12.6	7.7	4.8	9.7
2014	8.5	13.6	8.7	4.5	10.2
2013	8.6	14.8	9.2	6.1	10.7
2012	7.6	13.2	9.5	6.0	9.8
2011	7.0	14.7	11.1	4.7	10.3

(a) Data are based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for overcrowding (where one or more additional bedrooms are required to meet the standard).

(b) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

Table 17A.50 **Proportion of overcrowded households at 30 June — community housing (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>Total (c)</i>
2015	4.8	5.1	na	1.8	2.1	1.8	0.3	na	3.9
2014	6.4	2.2	na	1.8	2.1	1.0	0.4	na	4.1
2013	3.1	3.4	na	2.7	2.3	1.4	0.4	na	2.9
2012	3.3	2.9	na	1.7	2.5	1.4	0.4	na	2.8
2011	1.5	2.6	na	1.2	2.6	1.4	0.3	na	1.8

- (a) Data are based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for overcrowding (where one or more additional bedrooms are required to meet the standard).
- (b) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs/2016.
- (c) Totals for Australia reflect data for those jurisdictions and/or organisations where data have been reported. Due to missing data, totals may not reflect the national community housing sector.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

TABLE 17A.51

Table 17A.51 **Proportion of overcrowded households in Indigenous community housing (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i> (c)
2014	na	6.1	28.0	20.1	na	na	..	na	na
2013	na	9.9	31.9	27.4	na	na	na	na	na
2012	na	9.7	33.3	30.3	31.7	na	na	na	26.1
2011	na	5.7	34.3	32.9	52.0	na	na	na	30.8
2010	na	6.3	43.8	28.4	48.4	na	na	na	28.5

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or over time and comparisons could be misleading. Data in this table are not complete and do not represent all ICH organisations for each jurisdiction. Quality issues associated with Indigenous community housing data affect the interpretation of results. Further information about the data in this table can be found at table 17A.8 and www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

(b) NSW is unable to accurately collect overcrowding data through the ICH annual data collection survey. Different approaches and methodologies are being considered to overcome this problem, and possibly report on overcrowding data items from 2016 onwards.

(c) Australian totals may not represent national totals because data were not available for all jurisdictions.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

TABLE 17A.52

Table 17A.52 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in public housing living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness (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 (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15									
Major cities	8.2	7.6	10.6	13.8	5.6	..	7.5	..	9.8
Inner regional	6.4	6.0	8.3	12.0	3.2	8.2	7.0	..	7.4
Outer regional	4.0	4.9	12.7	10.2	6.2	8.8	..	10.9	9.5
Remote	7.3	–	8.4	11.5	6.7	2.7	..	14.1	11.4
Very remote	9.1	..	8.7	12.9	16.7	–	..	20.3	13.0
2013-14									
Major cities	8.7	9.6	11.3	12.1	5.5	..	8.1	..	9.9
Inner regional	6.9	7.5	8.9	10.4	4.6	8.3	2.0	..	7.9
Outer regional	5.5	11.1	14.1	8.8	6.4	10.4	..	11.7	10.3
Remote	4.9	20.0	11.0	10.4	8.6	16.6	..	14.4	11.1
Very remote	5.6	..	13.7	11.5	4.2	–	..	16.5	11.9
2012-13									
Major cities	9.7	11.3	12.1	12.0	6.0	..	7.6	..	10.5
Inner regional	7.2	10.1	9.8	8.3	4.3	9.2	5.4	..	8.5
Outer regional	6.5	9.1	16.2	9.3	6.4	8.6	..	14.1	11.4
Remote	6.3	–	13.2	12.7	9.7	3.5	..	14.7	12.9
Very remote	6.2	..	13.7	13.2	4.3	–	..	16.4	13.2
2011-12									
Major cities	8.6	7.2	12.2	11.1	6.5	..	7.3	..	9.7
Inner regional	6.8	5.2	10.3	10.9	5.8	9.1	2.6	..	8.1
Outer regional	6.1	4.3	15.0	8.7	5.9	11.3	..	13.6	10.6
Remote	6.3	–	15.0	13.8	11.9	3.2	..	15.1	13.9
Very remote	6.1	..	13.2	16.1	10.7	–	..	14.6	15.5

Table 17A.52 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in public housing living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness (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 (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(a) Calculated as the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions as a proportion of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in public rental housing. Data reflect only those households for which details were known.

(b) Data are based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for overcrowding (where one or more additional bedrooms are required to meet the standard).

(c) Data from 2012–13 onward use the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) remoteness area structure. This replaces the Australian Standard Geographical Classification remoteness area structure which applied to earlier years.

(d) Since 2008-09 approximately 5025 NT remote public housing dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. As a result, this indicator does not reflect the NT total. Data are expected to be included in the 2017 Report.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

Table 17A.53 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in SOMIH living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2014-15					
Major cities	8.5	11.2	6.6	..	8.3
Inner regional	8.8	7.4	7.8	4.3	8.1
Outer regional	7.9	13.9	9.0	7.3	11.3
Remote	7.0	11.5	11.3	17.3	10.0
Very remote	9.2	16.9	10.8	–	15.2
2013-14					
Major cities	8.4	13.0	7.6	..	8.8
Inner regional	9.0	9.1	7.6	3.7	8.4
Outer regional	7.8	14.1	11.0	10.2	11.7
Remote	8.6	11.9	10.4	17.3	10.6
Very remote	9.4	18.6	11.3	–	16.6
2012-13					
Major cities	8.4	14.5	8.7	..	9.3
Inner regional	9.5	11.1	7.6	5.1	9.3
Outer regional	8.3	13.2	10.8	11.1	11.3
Remote	5.2	21.2	10.3	–	13.8
Very remote	6.2	19.2	10.9	–	16.7
2011-12					
Major cities	7.7	14.0	9.1	..	9.0
Inner regional	7.6	9.2	10.0	5.5	7.9
Outer regional	8.3	13.0	10.2	8.4	11.1
Remote	5.8	13.7	11.6	–	10.5
Very remote	6.8	17.1	9.5	–	15.2

(a) Calculated as the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in SOMIH living in overcrowded conditions as a proportion of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in SOMIH. Data reflect only those households for which details were known.

(b) Data from 2012–13 onward uses the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) remoteness area structure. This replaces the Australian Standard Geographical Classification remoteness area structure which applied to earlier years.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

Table 17A.54 Underutilisation in social housing at 30 June (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 (e)</i>
Proportion of households in public housing with underutilisation									
2015	14.9	16.1	14.6	11.8	25.9	14.6	16.6	6.9	16.0
2014	14.8	14.9	14.2	12.1	25.8	15.2	16.2	6.9	15.7
2013	14.9	14.1	13.9	12.1	26.2	16.8	16.0	7.0	15.6
2012	15.8	15.5	15.9	12.2	25.6	16.4	15.8	6.6	16.5
2011	15.9	15.2	15.3	12.3	25.1	16.0	17.1	6.6	16.4
Proportion of households in SOMIH with underutilisation									
2015	26.0	..	16.8	..	28.4	19.6	..	..	23.2
2014	25.5	..	16.4	..	28.4	19.6	..	..	22.8
2013	24.2	..	15.5	..	29.5	23.5	..	..	22.1
2012	25.3	..	17.9	..	28.3	23.4	..	..	23.3
2011	26.1	..	17.0	..	28.2	20.9	..	..	23.2
Proportion of households in community housing with underutilisation									
2015	9.5	7.5	na	9.3	23.4	25.2	1.6	na	11.9
2014	9.8	7.8	na	9.6	24.6	13.6	1.9	na	11.0
2013	14.8	5.3	na	8.7	23.3	35.0	1.5	na	10.3
2012	27.6	7.6	na	7.5	24.8	na	1.3	na	11.4
2011	na	8.0	na	8.8	29.2	1.7	3.3	na	5.8

(a) Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

(b) From 2011–12, the definition of underutilisation has changed to that used prior to 2010. Underutilisation exists where there are two or more bedrooms additional to the number required in the dwelling. Data for 2010 and 2011 have been revised to reflect this change.

(c) The match of dwelling size to registered tenant numbers at a point in time is affected by a range of factors including changes in family structure over time, the match of housing portfolio to demand, and tenant support needs. Housing authority allocation policies do not align with the CNOS, and may provide for additional bedrooms including under circumstances such as shared parenting, carer requirements, or expectant mothers.

(d) Households for which household member details could not be determined are excluded. Where partial household information is known, some assumptions are made in order to include them in this indicator.

(e) Australian totals may not represent national totals due to incomplete data for some jurisdictions.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

Table 17A.55 **Customer satisfaction — public housing (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Overall satisfaction</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All households										
Sample size (e), (f)										
2014	no.	4 775	568	548	925	605	485	490	484	8 880
Very satisfied										
2014	%	21.1	29.2	39.9	29.9	37.1	29.5	24.7	29.8	28.9
Confidence Interval (g)	±	1.2	3.8	4.2	3.5	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.1	1.3
Relative standard error (h)	%	3.0	6.6	5.3	6.0	5.3	7.0	7.9	7.0	2.2
Satisfied										
2014	%	43.7	46.3	43.9	43.1	38.6	43.7	51.0	41.8	43.8
Confidence Interval (g)	±	1.5	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	1.3
Relative standard error (h)	%	1.8	4.5	5.0	4.5	5.1	5.2	4.4	5.4	1.6
Satisfied or very satisfied										
2014	%	64.8	75.5	83.8	73.0	75.7	73.2	75.7	71.6	72.7
Confidence Interval (g)	±	1.5	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.8	4.0	1.2
Relative standard error (h)	%	1.2	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.9	0.8
Households with a member with disability (i)										
2014										
Very satisfied	%	19.7	27.0	38.6	29.5	33.3	27.4	19.1	15.8	26.6
Confidence Interval (g)	±	2.2	6.9	7.9	7.1	7.4	7.0	7.8	6.6	2.3
Relative standard error (h)	%	5.7	13.0	10.4	12.4	11.3	13.0	20.8	21.1	4.4
Satisfied	%	38.8	36.7	42.5	40.6	38.5	48.5	53.9	44.8	39.8
Confidence Interval (g)	±	2.8	7.5	8.1	7.6	7.6	7.8	9.9	8.8	2.5
Relative standard error (h)	%	3.6	10.4	9.7	9.5	10.1	8.2	9.4	10.0	3.2
Satisfied or very satisfied	%	58.5	63.7	81.1	70.1	71.7	75.8	73.0	60.6	66.4
Confidence Interval (g)	±	2.8	7.5	6.3	7.0	7.1	6.7	8.9	8.6	2.4
Relative standard error (h)	%	2.4	6.0	4.0	5.1	5.0	4.5	6.2	7.3	1.8

Table 17A.55 **Customer satisfaction — public housing (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Overall satisfaction</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016 .									
(b)	Care should be taken in interpreting small differences in results as the data are subject to sampling error. The standard error is the measure of the expected variability of the value for the population being measured. Data are not comparable over time due to differences in survey sample design and the methodology used to collect the data.									
(c)	Comparisons of estimates of customer satisfaction between 2010 and 2012 should be avoided due to changes in the methodology of the survey and the levels of estimation variability associated with these figures.									
(d)	Data in italics indicate the difference between the State/Territory and national estimate is statistically significant.									
(e)	Sample size includes only respondents who provided a valid response, that is, it excludes missing cases, invalid responses or those who selected 'not applicable'.									
(f)	The sample sizes reflect the number of unweighted valid responses and are therefore different to those provided for the amenity/location indicator.									
(g)	95 per cent confidence interval. See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on confidence intervals.									
(h)	See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on relative standard errors.									
(i)	Households with a member with disability are defined as households in which at least one member always or sometimes needs assistance with self-care activities, body movement activities or communication, and the reason for needing assistance is either 'long-term health condition lasting six months or more' or 'disability'.									

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Social Housing Survey 2014*.

Table 17A.56

Customer satisfaction — SOMIH, 2014 (per cent)
(a) (b), (c), (d)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
All households						
<i>Customer Satisfaction (e)</i>						
Sample size		494	497	296	82	1 369
Percentage of tenants who were:						
Very satisfied		8.5	16.9	18.7	20.7	13.4
Confidence Interval (f)	±	2.5	3.3	4.8	8.8	1.8
Relative standard error (g)	%	14.8	10.0	13.2	21.6	6.9
Satisfied		40.6	49.9	47.5	41.4	44.9
Confidence Interval (f)	±	4.3	4.4	6.0	10.7	2.7
Relative standard error (g)	%	5.4	4.5	6.4	13.1	3.1
Dissatisfied		32.3	16.5	18.3	25.6	24.4
Confidence Interval (f)	±	3.6	3.0	3.8	6.4	2.1
Relative standard error (g)	%	8.6	11.6	17.5	33.6	6.4
Satisfied or very satisfied		49.1	66.8	66.2	62.2	58.3
Confidence Interval (f)	±	4.4	4.1	5.5	10.5	2.7
Relative standard error (g)	%	4.6	3.2	4.3	8.6	2.4
Households with a member with disability (h)						
<i>Customer Satisfaction (e)</i>						
Percentage of tenants who were:						
Satisfied or very satisfied		38.5	60.2	62.2	70.6	53.0
Confidence Interval (f)	±	13.0	12.5	11.7	21.9	7.2
Relative standard error (g)	%	17.1	10.5	9.5	15.7	6.9

- (a) The sample sizes for customer satisfaction reflect the number of unweighted valid responses and are therefore different to those provided for amenity/location. For more information on errors and data caveats, see www.aihw.gov.au/housing/nshs/public_and_Indigenous_housing.cfm.
- (b) Caution should be used if comparing 2014 results to results from previous surveys.
- (c) Includes a small proportion of non-Indigenous households.
- (d) Data in italics indicate the difference between the State/Territory and national estimate is statistically significant.
- (e) Comparisons of estimates of customer satisfaction between 2010 and 2012 (included in earlier Reports) should be avoided due to changes in the methodology of the survey and the levels of estimation variability associated with these figures.
- (f) 95 per cent confidence interval. See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on confidence intervals.
- (g) See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on relative standard errors.
- (h) Households with a member with disability are defined as households in which at least one member always or sometimes needs assistance with self-care activities, body movement activities or communication, and the reason for needing assistance is either 'long-term health condition lasting six months or more' or 'disability'.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Social Housing Survey 2014*.

Table 17A.57 **Customer satisfaction — community housing (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Overall satisfaction</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
All households										
Sample size (f)										
2014	no.	1 032	358	364	349	346	288	121	na	2 858
Very satisfied										
2014	%	33.4	37.8	40.1	44.2	40.3	34.1	30.6	na	36.9
Confidence Interval (g)	±	2.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.5	8.2	na	1.9
Relative standard error (h)	%	4.4	6.8	6.6	6.1	6.5	8.2	13.7	na	2.6
Satisfied										
2014	%	45.0	38.8	43.1	38.7	42.3	41.6	38.9	na	42.8
Confidence Interval (g)	±	3.0	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.7	8.7	na	2.0
Relative standard error (h)	%	3.4	6.7	6.2	6.9	6.3	7.0	11.4	na	2.3
Satisfied or very satisfied										
2014	%	78.5	76.6	83.2	83.0	82.6	75.7	69.4	na	79.7
Confidence Interval (g)	±	2.5	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.0	5.0	8.2	na	1.6
Relative standard error (h)	%	1.6	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.3	6.0	na	1.0
Households with a member with disability (i)										
2014										
Very satisfied										
	%	29.0	38.0	39.7	37.2	39.8	25.5	30.7	na	33.4
Confidence Interval (g)	±	5.5	9.6	10.5	12.4	10.6	8.5	14.5	na	3.7
Relative standard error (h)	%	9.6	12.8	13.5	16.9	13.5	16.9	24.1	na	5.7
Satisfied										
	%	45.1	35.8	36.8	40.7	39.7	43.2	35.9	na	41.4
Confidence Interval (g)	±	6.0	9.5	10.2	12.6	10.6	9.6	15.1	na	3.9
Relative standard error (h)	%	6.8	13.6	14.1	15.7	13.5	11.4	21.4	na	4.8
Satisfied or very satisfied										
	%	74.2	73.9	76.5	78.0	79.5	68.6	66.7	na	74.8
Confidence Interval (g)	±	5.3	8.7	8.8	10.4	8.7	9.0	14.9	na	3.4
Relative standard error (h)	%	3.6	6.0	5.9	6.8	5.6	6.7	11.3	na	2.3

Table 17A.57 **Customer satisfaction — community housing (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Overall satisfaction</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
(a)	Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016 .									
(b)	Care should be taken in interpreting small differences in results as the data are subject to sampling error. The standard error is the measure of the expected variability of the value for the population being measured. Data are not comparable over time due to differences in survey sample design and the methodology used to collect the data.									
(c)	Comparisons of estimates of customer satisfaction between 2010 and 2012 should be avoided due to changes in the methodology of the survey and the levels of estimation variability associated with these figures.									
(d)	Data in italics indicate the difference between the State/Territory and national estimate is statistically significant.									
(e)	Australian data do not represent national data because data were not available for all jurisdictions. The NT did not participate in the survey because of its small community housing tenant population.									
(f)	The sample sizes reflect the number of unweighted valid responses and are therefore different to those provided for the amenity/location indicator.									
(g)	95 per cent confidence interval. See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on confidence intervals.									
(h)	See section 2.6 of the statistical context chapter for more information on relative standard errors.									
(i)	Households with a member with disability are defined as households in which at least one member always or sometimes needs assistance with self-care activities, body movement activities or communication, and the reason for needing assistance is either 'long-term health condition lasting six months or more' or 'disability'.									
	na Not available.									

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Social Housing Survey 2014*.

Table 17A.58 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (index)

This table has changed since an earlier version of the Report. See errata at:

<http://www.pc.gov.au/research/recurring/report-on-government-services/2016/housing-and-homelessness#errata>

Years	2014-15 = 100.0	2013-14 = 100.0
2014-15	100.0	..
2013-14	98.3	100.0
2012-13	97.0	98.7
2011-12	95.7	97.4
2010-11	94.2	95.9
2009-10	89.6	91.2
2008-09	87.2	88.7
2007-08	83.9	85.4
2006-07	80.7	82.1
2005-06	77.8	79.2

Source: Review calculations based on ABS (2015) *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2015*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra; table 2A.48.

Contextual information

Table 17A.59 **Housing composition by tenure type (per cent)**

	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2013-14
<i>Proportion of households, by tenure type:</i>				
Home owners/purchasers	68.3	68.8	67.5	67.2
Renters				
Private rental	23.9	23.7	25.1	25.7
Public housing (a)	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.6
Total renters (b)	29.7	28.7	30.3	31.0
All households (c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

(b) Includes other landlord type, which accounts for less than 2 per cent of all renters in 2007-08, 2009-10, 2011-12 and 2013-14.

(c) Includes other tenure types, which accounts for less than 3 per cent of all households in 2007-08, 2009-10, 2011-12 and 2013-14.

Source: ABS *Household Income and Wealth*, 2013-14, Canberra.

Table 17A.60 **Households residing in public housing (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (a)</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013-14	3.7	2.6	3.4	3.1	5.9	4.1	7.1	6.4	3.6
2011-12	4.7	2.8	2.7	3.8	5.7	5.6	7.5	8.1	3.9
2009-10	3.9	2.5	3.7	4.7	6.4	5.6	6.4	7.8	3.9
2007-08	5.0	3.6	2.8	4.3	7.7	6.9	8.5	10.9	4.5

(a) As the balance of state is not available for the ACT, estimates for the ACT are the same as those for Canberra.

(b) Estimate for 2007–08 and 2009–10 has a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution. Households in collection districts defined as very remote were excluded for about 23 per cent of the population in the NT.

Source: ABS *Household Income and Wealth*, 2013–14, Canberra.

Table 17A.61 **Households residing in community housing (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2011	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	2.9	0.7

(a) Excludes 'visitors only' and 'other not classifiable' households.

Source: ABS (2012) *2011 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra.

Table 17A.62 **Public housing policy context, 2015 (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas	ACT (g)	NT (h)
Eligibility								
Income limit per week (\$)	560 (single person)	501 (Limit is for single person)	609 (single, no children); Limits vary depending on household type	430 (single, no children)	970 (single, no children); Limits vary depending on household type	528 (single, no children); Limits vary depending on household type	667 (single with no dependants); Limits vary depending on household type	755 (single, no children); Limits vary depending on household type
Other asset limits (\$)	Nil	30 000	\$87 125 (single household) and \$108 250 (two or more person household)	38 400 (Singles over 60 are subject to a cash asset limit of \$80 000, and singles with a disability may be subject to a cash asset limit of \$100 000)	339 250	35 000	40 000	54 057 (single, no children); Limits vary depending on household type
Minimum age (years)	18 years	15 as per section 14 1(g) of the Housing Act 1983	None - need to meet independent income eligibility criteria	16	None	16	16	16
Waiting list								
Segment by	Single list of approved clients	Priority (four segments - three priority segments and one 'wait turn' segment)	Need (Four segments - very high need, high need, moderate need and lower need)	Need	Need (four segments)	Category 1-4 where 1 = highest priority	Need (three segments)	Integrated waitlist allocated by application date
Tenure								
Probation period	Nil	None	12 months for ex-tenants excluded under anti-social behaviour policy	None (four segments)	12 months (up to 24 months where required)	6 months	None	3 months
Fixed term	Fixed term 2, 5 or 10 years	Generally no. The anti-social behaviour policy has fixed term tenancies in certain circumstances	Since 1 July 2012, new tenancies are fixed term for a period of 3 years, and 6 month periodic tenancies for special circumstances	3 and 6 months	1, 2, 5 and 10 years	Variable tenure length (up to 4 years)	Applied in specific circumstances	Variable tenure length (up to 2 years)

Table 17A.62 **Public housing policy context, 2015 (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas	ACT (g)	NT (h)
Ongoing	Yes	Reviewable for tenancies (except 65 years plus) commenced after November 1997. Lifetime for pre November 1997 tenancies.	Subject to review	Ongoing	Ongoing leases only apply to tenants housed before 1 October 2010	na	Yes	Yes
Tenancy review	Yes	Periodic review	Based on ongoing need and eligibility	Annually and at the end of fixed term agreements	Probationary and fixed term leases reviewed prior to end of lease	na	Limited review arrangements apply	Review before the end of the tenancy agreement, or no longer than 12 months between reviews
Rebated rent setting								
Rent-to-income ratio (%)	25–30	25	25	25	25	25	25	23 (maximum)

(a) At 30 June.

(b) **NSW: Income limit:** Limit is gross amount for a single adult. The first \$5,000 of savings and financial assets is exempt from assessment. Interest on amounts above \$5,000 is assessed and this rate is aligned to the Centrelink deeming rate. An asset of a property that provides a viable alternative to social housing and income derived from property ownership is assessed. Applicants under 18 years of age may be assessed for assistance when they meet general eligibility criteria, have an income, social housing is the best way to meet their housing needs and the provider is satisfied they are able to meet tenancy obligations.

Minimum age: Applicant must be at least 18 years of age before a provider can consider them for social housing. However, a provider will consider applicants aged between 16 and 17 under these conditions: i) They meet all the general eligibility criteria for social housing, and ii) They have an income, and iii) Social housing is the best way to meet their accommodation needs, and iv) The provider is satisfied they are able to meet tenancy obligations.

Waiting list: Generally, clients are housed in the following order: priority housing, transfer on a priority basis or relocation for management purposes, elderly clients 80 years and over, or 55 years and over for **Tenure:** three month leases are for clients offered emergency temporary accommodation. Six month leases are for clients who are considered unsatisfactory or less than satisfactory former tenants. Six month provisional leases are for clients who are applying for Recognition as a Tenant. Continuous leases apply to tenants housed before 1 July 2005 who have lived continuously in a property owned or managed by Housing NSW since being housed. Housing NSW no longer offers continuous leases.

Tenancy review criteria: Ownership or part-ownership of property that could provide a viable housing alternative; Household income level; Disability, medical condition or permanent injury; Three month: the need for continuing emergency temporary accommodation; Six-month: repayment or demonstrated commitment to repayment of outstanding debt; demonstrated ability to sustain a successful tenancy.

Table 17A.62 **Public housing policy context, 2015 (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas	ACT (g)	NT (h)
	<i>Rent to Income Ratio</i> : Subsidised rent is calculated according to the tenant's household size, type and gross assessable income. Where the tenancy commenced before February 1990, Housing NSW assessed Aged, Disability and Veterans Affairs pensions at 18 per cent, from 12 October 2009, increasing by 1 per cent each year to 25 per cent of income is paid in rent at October 2015. From 6 July 2009 the Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO) rent calculations include the full amount of Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) for eligible AHO households.							
(c)	VIC : Public housing tenancies are ongoing tenancies that are subject to review after 5 years for tenancies which commenced after November 1997 (exemption for 65 years plus). For households that require major disability modifications, discretion may be applied to extend the asset limit to \$60 000. Rent to income ratios are: 25 per cent of assessable income and 15 per cent of Centrelink family payments and Maintenance Payments. Limits are for a single person.							
(d)	QLD : Six month periodic tenancies are applied to applicants housed under the housing ineligible applicant policy and applicants housed under the Resource Communities eligibility policy.							
(e)	WA : Income limit for singles in the north west and remote areas 610 per week. Income limits for singles with a disability 540 (760 in the north west and remote areas).							
(f)	SA : Fixed term leases were implemented for all new tenants housed from 1 October 2010. The length of lease is determined on the basis of compliance with the conditions of tenancy and household circumstances.							
(g)	ACT : Tenancy Review: The Public Rental Housing Assistance Program provides for a review where a tenant's income exceeds \$94,885 for two consecutive years and their income is sustainable in the longer term. The Fixed Term Tenancies Policy was implemented in August 2012 to assist Housing ACT to require tenants with poor tenancy history to access support and to oblige them to follow additional tenancy terms for a 12 month period in order to re-enter the public housing system with the possibility that tenancy maybe terminated if terms were not followed.							
(h)	NT : At completion of a satisfactory tenancy, the tenant will be offered a lease at the next tenure.							

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 17A.63 **SOMIH housing policy context, 2015 (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>
Eligibility					
Income limit per week (\$)	560	..	609 (single, no children); Limits vary depending on household type	970 (single, no children); Limits vary depending on household type	528 (single, no children); Limits vary depending on household type
Other asset limits (\$)	None	..	\$87 125 (single household) and \$108 250 (two or more person household)	339 250	35 000
Minimum age (years)	18 years	..	None - need to meet independent income eligibility criteria	None	16
Segment by	Single list of approved clients	..	Need (Four segments - very high need, high need, moderate need and lower need) and is combined with public housing	Need (four segments)	Category 1-4 where 1 = highest priority
Probation period	None	..	12 months for ex-tenants excluded under anti-social behaviour policy	12 months (up to 24 months where required)	6 months
Fixed term	2, 5 or 10 years	..	New tenancies are fixed term for a period of 3 years	1, 2, 5 and 10 years	Variable tenure length up to 4 years

Table 17A.63 **SOMIH housing policy context, 2015 (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	SA (d)	Tas
Ongoing	Yes	..	Subject to review	Ongoing leases only apply to tenants housed before 1 October 2010	na
Tenancy review	Yes	..	Based on ongoing need and eligibility	Probationary and fixed terms leases reviewed prior to end of lease	na
Rent-to-income ratio (%)	25–30	..	25	na	25

(a) At 30 June.

(b) **NSW: Income limit:** Limit is gross amount for a single adult. The first \$5,000 of savings and financial assets is exempt from assessment. Interest on amounts above \$5,000 is assessed and this rate is aligned to the Centrelink deeming rate. An asset of a property that provides a viable alternative to social housing and income derived from property ownership is assessed. Applicants under 18 years of age may be assessed for assistance when they meet general eligibility criteria, have an income, social housing is the best way to meet their housing needs and the provider is satisfied they are able to meet tenancy obligations.

Minimum age: Applicant must be at least 18 years of age before a provider can consider them for social housing. However, a provider will consider applicants aged between 16 and 17 under these conditions: i) They meet all the general eligibility criteria for social housing, and ii) They have an income, and iii) Social housing is the best way to meet their accommodation needs, and iv) The provider is satisfied they are able to meet tenancy obligations.

Waiting list: Generally, clients are housed in the following order: priority housing, transfer on a priority basis or relocation for management purposes, elderly clients 80 years and over, or 55 years and over for clients of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent, wait turn housing and wait turn transfer.

Tenure: three month leases are for clients offered emergency temporary accommodation. Six month leases are for clients who are considered unsatisfactory or less than satisfactory former tenants. Six month provisional leases are for clients who are applying for Recognition as a Tenant. Continuous leases apply to tenants housed before 1 July 2005 who have lived continuously in a property owned or managed by Housing NSW since being housed. Housing NSW no longer offers continuous leases.

Tenancy review criteria: Ownership or part-ownership of property that could provide a viable housing alternative; Household income level; Disability, medical condition or permanent injury; Three month: the need for continuing emergency temporary accommodation; Six-month: repayment or demonstrated commitment to repayment of outstanding debt; demonstrated ability to sustain a successful tenancy.

Table 17A.63 **SOMIH housing policy context, 2015 (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>
<i>Rent to Income Ratio</i> :	Subsidised rent is calculated according to the tenant's household size, type and gross assessable income. Where the tenancy commenced before February 1990, Housing NSW assessed Aged, Disability and Veterans Affairs pensions at 18 per cent, from 12 October 2009, increasing by 1 per cent each year to 25 per cent of income is paid in rent at October 2015. From 6 July 2009 the Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO) rent calculations include the full amount of Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) for eligible AHO households.				
(c) QLD :	Six month periodic tenancies are applied to applicants housed under the housing ineligible applicant policy and applicants housed under the Resource Communities eligibility policy.				
(d) SA :	Fixed term leases were implemented for all new tenants housed from 1 October 2010. The length of lease is determined on the basis of compliance with the conditions of tenancy and household circumstances.				
	na Not available. .. Not applicable.				
<i>Source</i> :	State and Territory governments (unpublished).				

Table 17A.64 **Community housing policy context, 2015 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (d)	<i>SA</i> (e)	<i>Tas</i> (f)	<i>ACT</i> (g)	<i>NT</i>
Eligibility								
Income limit per week (\$)	560	884 - single with no dependants; 1353 - family of two persons; 1821 - family of three or more persons	609 (single person, no children), \$755 (single person with one child), \$877 (single person with two children), \$999 (single person with three or more children).	430	970 (single, no children); Limits vary depending on household type	528	As per public housing except for tenancies in affordable housing	..
Other asset limits (\$)	Nil	30 000	\$87 125 (single household) and \$108 250 (two or more person household)	38 400	339 250	35 000	As per public housing except for tenancies in affordable housing	..
Minimum age (years)	Generally 18 years	15 as per section 14 1(g) of the Housing Act 1983	None - need to meet independent income eligibility criteria	16	None	16	As per public housing	..
Waiting list								
Segment by	Single list of approved clients	Need (four segments)	Need	Need (four segments)	Need (three segments)	Wait turn	Need (three segments) except for tenancies in affordable housing	..
Tenure								
Probation period	Nil	Generally no. The anti-social behaviour policy has fixed term tenancies in certain circumstances	At the discretion of the provider	None	12 months (up to 24 months where required)	varies across community housing providers	None	..
Fixed term	Continuous	Reviewable for tenancies (except 65 years plus) commenced after November 1997. Lifetime for pre November 1997 tenancies.	In accordance with the Duration of Need policy for the following programs: Long Term Community Housing; Community-managed Housing – Studio Units; Affordable Housing.	3 and 6 months	up to 10 years	varies across community housing providers	None	..

Table 17A.64 **Community housing policy context, 2015 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (d)	<i>SA</i> (e)	<i>Tas</i> (f)	<i>ACT</i> (g)	<i>NT</i>
Ongoing	Yes	Periodic review	Subject to review	Ongoing	Ongoing leases only apply to tenants housed before 1 October 2010	varies across community housing providers	Yes	..
Tenancy review	No	Periodic review	Based on ongoing need	Annually and at the end of fixed term agreements	Probationary and fixed term leases reviewed prior to end of lease	varies across community housing providers	None	..
Rebated rent setting								
Rent-to-income ratio (%)	25	25	25	25	25	no more than 30	25% except for affordable housing properties where rent is capped at 74.9% of market rent	..

(a) At 30 June.

(b) **NSW:** *Income limit:* Limit is gross amount for a single adult. The first \$5,000 of savings and financial assets are exempt from assessment. Interest on amounts above \$5,000 is assessed and this rate is aligned to the Centrelink deeming rate.

Minimum age: Applicants under 18 years of age may be assessed for assistance when they meet general eligibility criteria, have an income, social housing is the best way to meet their housing needs and the provider is satisfied they are able to meet tenancy obligations.

Waiting list: Generally, clients are housed in the following order: priority housing, transfer on a priority basis or relocation for management purposes, wait turn housing and wait turn transfer.

Tenure: Continuous leases for general housing.

Rent to Income Ratio: 25% of assessable income (15% for FTB and household members under 18 in some circumstances), plus 100% of CRA entitlement.

(c) **Victoria:** Public housing tenancies in Victoria are ongoing tenancies that are subject to review after 5 years for tenancies which commenced after November 1997 (exemption for 65 years plus). For households that require major disability modifications, discretion may be applied to extend the asset limit to \$60 000. Rent to income ratios are: 22.7 per cent of general pension income, 25 per cent of other general income and 14 per cent of Centrelink family payments. Limits are for a single person.

(d) **WA:** Income limit for singles in the north west & remote areas is \$610 per week. Income limits for singles with a disability is \$540 (\$760 in the north west & remote areas). Singles over 60 are subject to a cash asset limit of \$80000, and singles with a disability may be subject to a cash asset limit of \$100000.

(e) **SA:** Fixed term leases were implemented for all new tenants housed from 1 October 2010. The length of lease is determined on the basis of compliance with the conditions of tenancy and household circumstances.

(f) **Tasmania:** Public housing eligibility to apply to those CH properties where the State Housing Authority has an interest. In Funding Agreements Housing Tasmania typically stipulates rent to be no more than 30% of gross income. However some community housing providers can and do have more generous rent policies, such as 25% of income.

Asset limits are for a single person.

(g) **ACT:** Additional eligibility criteria may apply according to provider target group (including disability status).

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 17A.65 **State and Territory programs included in the community housing data collection, 2014-15**

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Program</i>
<i>NSW</i>	<p>CAP Innovation dwellings (only where the tenants' support period has ended and now they are a mainstream long-term tenant)</p> <p>Community Housing Acquisition Program (formerly Housing Associations and Co-operatives program)</p> <p>Community Housing Leasing Program – includes housing stock transfers (formerly Community Tenancy Scheme)</p> <p>Community Housing Program</p> <p>Housing Partnership Program</p> <p>Housing Stock Transfers</p> <p>Local Government and Community Housing Program</p> <p>Older Persons Housing Strategy</p> <p>Special Projects Fund</p> <p>Surplus Government Leasehold Program</p> <p>Transitional housing</p> <p>Dwellings vested to organisations by Housing NSW</p>
<i>Victoria</i>	<p>Dwellings leased for the provision of community housing (head-leasing) provided the tenancy management function is undertaken by a community provider</p> <p>Dwellings bought by the State Housing/Community Housing Authority but managed by a community housing provider or local government</p> <p>'Joint ventures'</p> <p>New dwellings constructed under the National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS)</p> <p>Dwellings used for the provision of community housing which the State Housing Authority has an interest in</p>
<i>Queensland</i>	<p>Boarding House Program (Community Managed Studio Units (CMSU))</p> <p>Community Rent Scheme</p> <p>Long Term Community Housing Program</p> <p>Affordable Housing Program</p> <p>Common Ground</p>
<i>WA</i>	<p>Registered Providers in all of the below programs (plus any new program developed)</p> <p>Community Disability Housing Program (CDHP)</p> <p>Community Housing Program (CHP)</p> <p>Joint Venture Program (JVP)</p> <p>Local Government and Community Housing Program (LGCHP)</p> <p>Lodging Houses</p> <p>Dwellings owned exclusively by the Department of Housing and head-leased to non-profit community agencies who provide property management and/or support services to the tenants</p>

Table 17A.65 **State and Territory programs included in the community housing data collection, 2014-15**

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Program</i>
	Dwellings where the Department of Housing has an 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
<i>SA</i>	All dwellings allocated to a registered community housing organisation and issued with a debenture under the South Australian Co-operative and Community Housing Act 1991 All leased dwellings or dwellings vested in the South Australia Community Housing Authority (SACHA) from the SA Housing Trust that are managed by registered community housing organisations under the South Australian Co-operative and Community Housing Act 1991 All dwellings held in SACHA's name that have yet to be transferred to a community housing organisation
<i>Tasmania</i>	Properties funded for the purposes of community housing, including properties transferred from public housing stock to the community sector, and properties funded under the National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS) Properties funded from the general program and leased to organisations providing non-crisis accommodation, such as community tenancies Properties leased by Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) agencies for transitional housing Note that this scope includes community housing that is either funded or unfunded by government.
<i>ACT</i>	Dwellings leased for the provision of community housing (head-leasing) provided the tenancy management function is undertaken by a community provider Dwellings owned by Housing ACT but managed by a community housing provider Public Housing stock transferred to the community housing sector Community housing stock built under the National Partnership Agreement on the Nation Building Economic Stimulus Package
<i>NT</i>	Community Housing Program

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 17A.66 Treatment of assets by housing agencies, 2014-15

Asset type	NSW	Vic (a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
Revaluation method (b)	Land	Vacant land (which has a registered title) and land held for redevelopment, is based on the Valuer general property information contained in the valuation database for rating and taxation purposes.	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value (in accordance with AASB13)	Market	Net	Market	Market Value
	Buildings	Fair values are determined by applying an annual rolling benchmark valuation approach whereby a third of the Corporation's benchmark properties (approx 1800) are valued by accredited property valuers with reference to market sales comparisons to calculate a market movement index, which is then applied to the remaining two thirds of the benchmark properties.	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value (in accordance with AASB13)	Market	Net	Market	Market Value
	Other assets	Based on historical cost and not revalued each year.	Fair value	Historical cost	at cost	Historical cost	..	Historical cost	..
Frequency of revaluations	Land, buildings	Annual	5 yearly intervals (interim assessments by indices between intervals)	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
Useful asset lives	Residential properties	50 yrs	50 yrs (but moveable units is 20 yrs)	50 yrs (2 per cent straight line depreciation)	50 yrs	50 yrs	50 yrs	up to 80 yrs	50 yrs
	Vehicles	3 yrs	..	3 to 15 years (6.7 to 33 per cent straight line depreciation)	6 years and 8 months	..	5 years	Term of lease	2 years
	Office equip.	3 yrs	4-5 yrs	3 to 15 years (6.7 to 33 per cent straight line depreciation)	5 years	10 yrs	3 years	Term of lease	10 years

Table 17A.66 Treatment of assets by housing agencies, 2014-15

Asset type	NSW	Vic (a)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
IT equipment	3 yrs	4 yrs	3 to 15 years (6.7 to 33 per cent straight line depreciation)	5 years	3 yrs	3 years	not exceeding 5 yrs	3 to 6 years
Threshold capitalisation levels	\$5 000	\$5 000	Buildings: \$10 000 Land: \$1 Plant and equipment: \$5 000 Leased assets \$10 000	\$5 000	\$5 000	\$10 000	\$2 000	\$10 000
Assets capitalised individually or in groups	\$5 000	Individually	Individually	5 000	Individually	Individually	Individually	Individually

(a) Victoria revalues properties every 5 years by kerbside inspection, with the most recent revaluation completed in 2013-14. In the interim years, asset value movements are assessed based on indices and if found to be material (>10%), a Managerial Revaluation would be undertaken in that year, and if found to be exceptionally material (greater than or equal to 40%), then an Interim Valuation would be undertaken.

(b) Market value is the current (net) value market selling price or exchange value.

(c) Leased motor vehicles are leased under finance lease arrangements and therefore valued at fair value.

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 17A.67 Community housing survey response rates and associated information

	Unit	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	Comments on 2010-11 to 2014-15 data
NSW (a)							
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	179	130	126	120	113	The following programs were reported in 2011-12 but not in 2012-13: 'Flexibility Supported Housing Partnership', 'Housing Accommodation Support Initiative', 'My Place initiative for homeless people', 'Housing for people living with HIV/AIDS', 'Port Jackson Housing Company' and 'Partnership in Community Housing'.
Respondents	no.	142	32	32	32	31	
Response rate	%	79	25	25	27	27	
Property coverage (a)	%	97	98	98	98	91	
Victoria							
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	108	106	105	102	99	The following programs were reported in 2011-12 but not in 2012-13: 'Long Term Community Housing', 'Rental Housing Cooperatives', 'Group Housing', 'Rooming Houses', 'Common Equity Rental Cooperatives'. These programs have been reported in 2011-12 community housing data collection.
Respondents (providers)	no.	61	77	93	82	81	
Response rate	%	56	73	89	80	82	
Property coverage (a)	%	93	98	99	99	99	
Queensland							
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	281	284	271	265	258	2014–15: Of the 258 organisations, 96 have provided administrative data accounting for approximately 68.9 percent of the total dwelling portfolio. 2013–14: Of the 265 community housing organisations, 101 provided administrative data accounting for approximately 70 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio. The following program was reported in 2011-12 but not in 2012-13: 'Affordability Housing Program'.
Respondents	no.	171	na	na	na	na	
Response rate	%	61	na	na	na	na	
Property coverage (a)	%	83	na	na	na	na	
WA							
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	190	29	33	34	32	The Local Government and Community Housing Program was reported for the first time in 2012-13. The following programs were reported in 2011-12 but not in 2012-13: 'Joint Venture Program' and 'Crisis Accommodation Program'.
Respondents	no.	20	19	26	28	25	
Response rate	%	11	66	78	82	78	
Property coverage (a)	%	54	92	95	97	94	
SA							
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	99	86	86	80	53	
Respondents	no.	89	86	85	79	53	

Table 17A.67 **Community housing survey response rates and associated information**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2010–11</i>	<i>2011–12</i>	<i>2012–13</i>	<i>2013–14</i>	<i>2014–15</i>	<i>Comments on 2010-11 to 2014-15 data</i>
Response rate	%	90	100	99	99	100	
Property coverage (a)	%	97	100	95	100	96	
<i>Tasmania</i>							
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	55	78	77	72	66	The following programs were reported in 2011-12 but not in 2012-13: 'Local Government Community Housing Program', 'Grants for elderly persons Program', 'Medium to long term Community Tenancy Program'.
Respondents	no.	32	43	48	43	50	
Response rate	%	58	55	62	60	76	
Property coverage (a)	%	68	84	93	97	98	
<i>ACT</i>							
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	7	5	5	5	5	The following programs were reported in 2011-12 but not in 2012-13: 'Community Organisations Rental Housing Assistance', 'Community Housing Expansion', 'Local Government and Community Housing' and 'Private Rental Leasing'.
Respondents	no.	7	5	5	5	5	
Response rate	%	100	100	100	100	100	
Property coverage (a)	%	100	100	100	100	100	
<i>NT</i>							
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	na	34	34	37	32	Administrative data have been used for all years so response rates are not applicable.
Respondents	no.	..	na	na	na	na	
Response rate	%	..	na	na	na	na	
Property coverage (a)	%	100	na	na	na	na	

(a) These data are calculated based on jurisdictional records of dwellings managed by in-scope community housing organisations which may not be up-to-date.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

Data quality information — Housing, chapter 17

Data quality information

Data quality information (DQI) provides information against the seven ABS data quality framework dimensions, for a selection of performance indicators in the Homelessness services chapter. DQI for additional indicators will be progressively introduced in future reports.

Technical DQI has been supplied or agreed by relevant data providers. Additional Steering Committee commentary does not necessarily reflect the views of data providers.

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Data collections

Public housing data collection

Data quality information for this data collection has been drafted by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Various
Indicator	Various — all public housing indicators except 'net recurrent cost per dwelling', 'amenity/location' and 'overall satisfaction'.
Measure (computation)	Various
Data source/s	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). Data sets are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The annual data collection captures information about public rental housing dwellings, households assisted and households on the waitlist, during the previous financial year and at 30 June, and are drawn from administrative data held by the jurisdictions. This data source is used for all public rental housing indicators except 'net recurrent cost per dwelling', 'amenity/location' and 'overall satisfaction'.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality. More information about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au). The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies data in collaboration with jurisdictions, which retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis.
Relevance	The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of public rental housing programs run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period. Classifications used for income, greatest need and vacancy reason are not consistent across the jurisdictions and are mapped to a common standard.
Timeliness	Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. The public rental housing data reported in RoGS 2016 are for 2014-15 (the most current data available)..
Accuracy	There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors;• Not all jurisdictions capture all data items so substitution is required to calculate some outputs of this collection. Data items affected are gross and assessable income. In addition, disability status is derived using the receipt of a disability pension as a proxy in some jurisdictions;• For some jurisdictions, information about disability is not mandatory to report under program eligibility requirements;• Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status is self-identified and not mandatory to report under program eligibility requirements;• Many jurisdictions do not update income information for non-rebated households. Outputs produced that require income information may not be complete and accurate;• Estimates produced using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA)

are rounded and this may cause discrepancies between estimates produced for regions and those produced for the total of the regions;

- Disaggregation can lead to small to very small cell sizes, which may be volatile - very small cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality.
- Waitlist data is reported separately for each social housing program. Where jurisdictions have an integrated waitlist (ACT, NSW, NT, Qld, WA,), applicants may be counted for each program for which they are applying. In some jurisdictions, CHOs may additionally maintain and allocate housing to households on their own waiting list.

Specific State/Territory issues are:

- New South Wales:
 - Since a system change in 2010, NSW continues to report problems encountered when linking files containing date variables within their system. This may occur when linking 'Dwelling history', 'Household' and 'Waitlist' files. Where date variables contradict between files, they are recoded as missing;
 - The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in public housing at the end of the current collection period was incomplete and unreliable, and was thus substituted by NSW with estimates based on data drawn from the 2011 census;
- Western Australia:
 - During the 2014-15 reporting period, a new data collection system was implemented. This has resulted in several possible data quality issues:
 - The waitlist file submitted for the current reporting period was over-counted and contained 3,072 clients that had withdrawn from the waitlist during the year.
- South Australia
 - Housing SA has not supplied the Dwelling History file for the current reporting period;
- Tasmania
 - For the 2014-15 reporting period, about 1,100 public housing dwellings were transferred to the community sector. This resulted in a 14% decrease in the number of public housing households.

Coherence

Data for individual jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous collection periods, due to differences in the accuracy of the data over time. Differences between jurisdictions concerning incomplete or missing information, out-of-date information and coding errors can affect the coherence of the outputs.

Coherence over time has been affected by changes in methodology:

- Measurements using low income cannot be directly compared with low income figures produced prior to 2009-10 due to a change in methodology. Low income cut-offs were again revised for 2014-15 data based on ABS Survey of Income and Housing results. Changes for income data. This led to substantial increases in the number of households considered to be receiving a low income;
- Measurements of overcrowding cannot be directly compared with figures produced prior to 2009-10 due to a change in methodology;
- Measurements of underutilisation cannot be directly compared with figures produced prior to 2011-12 due to a change in methodology;

State and Territory Government housing authority's bedroom entitlement policies may differ from the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS), which is used in dwelling utilisation calculations.

Specific State/Territory issues are:

- Tasmania
 - On 14 July 2014 the management of the final tranche of about 1,100 Public Housing dwellings and associated tenancies was transferred to the community sector, accounting for a 14% decrease in the PH portfolio.;
- Northern Territory
 - Approximately 5,025 remote dwellings are not currently reported in either the

ICH data collection or the public housing data collection. The NT government has advised that they are aiming to report on these dwellings as part of the Public Housing collection from 2015-16.

Accessibility Annual data is reported in Housing Assistance in Australia, which is available publicly on the AIHW website. Additional disaggregation is available on application and may be subject to the AIHW's confidentiality policy and approval from jurisdictions. Data can be requested via the online customised data request system: <https://datarequest.aihw.gov.au>; or obtained from the Communications, Media and Marketing Unit via email to info@aihw.gov.au. Data requests are charged on a cost-recovery basis.

Interpretability Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147). Supplementary information can be found in the public rental housing collection data manual which is available upon request from the AIHW.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Some known data quality issues are associated with the public housing administrative datasets when compared across jurisdictions, including incomplete or missing information, out-of-date information and coding errors.
- Data substitution may be used in instances where the jurisdiction(s) has not captured all of the data required to produce an output, for example, total number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households at 30 June, and gross and assessable income.

State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) data collection

Data quality information for this data collection has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Various
Indicator	Various — all state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) indicators except 'net recurrent cost per dwelling', 'amenity/location' and 'overall satisfaction'.
Measure (computation)	Various
Data source/s	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). Data sets are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The data contain information about SOMIH dwellings, households assisted and households on the waitlist, during the previous financial year and at 30 June, and are drawn from administrative data held by the jurisdictions. This data source is used for all SOMIH indicators except 'net recurrent cost per dwelling', 'amenity/location' and 'overall satisfaction'.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality. More information about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au).</p> <p>The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies data in collaboration with jurisdictions, which retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis.</p>
Relevance	<p>The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of SOMIH programs run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period. Separately funded SOMIH programs are managed in only four jurisdictions – New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania.</p> <p>Classifications used for income, greatest need and vacancy reason are not consistent across the jurisdictions and are mapped to a common standard.</p>
Timeliness	Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. The SOMIH data reported here are for 2014-15 (the most current data available).
Accuracy	<p>There are some known accuracy issues with the data collected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors;• Not all jurisdictions capture all data items so substitution is required to calculate some outputs of this collection. Data items affected are gross and assessable income. In addition, disability status is derived using the receipt of a disability pension as a proxy in some jurisdictions;• For some jurisdictions, information about disability is not mandatory to report under program eligibility requirements;• Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status is self-identified and not mandatory to report under program eligibility requirements;• Many jurisdictions do not update income information for non-rebated households. Outputs produced that require income information may not be complete and accurate;• Estimates produced using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) are rounded and this may cause discrepancies between estimates produced for regions and those produced for the total of the regions;• Disaggregation can lead to small to very small cell sizes, which may be volatile - very small cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality.

- Waitlist data is reported separately for each social housing program. Where jurisdictions have an integrated waitlist (ACT, NSW, NT, Qld, WA,), applicants may be counted for each program for which they are applying. In some jurisdictions, Community Housing Organisations may additionally maintain and allocate housing to households on their own waiting list.

Specific State/Territory issues are:

- New South Wales
Since a system change in 2010, NSW continues to report problems encountered when linking files containing date variables within their system. This may occur when linking 'Dwelling history', 'Household' and 'Waitlist' files. Where date variables contradict between files, they are recoded as missing; and
- Queensland
Individual Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status is not collected. SOMIH households are assumed to be Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households

Coherence Data for individual jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to differences in the accuracy of the data over time. Differences between jurisdictions concerning incomplete or missing information, out-of-date information and coding errors can affect the coherence of the outputs.

Coherence over time has been affected by changes in methodology:

- Measurements using low income cannot be directly compared with low income figures produced prior to 2009-10 due to a change in methodology. Low income cut-offs were again revised for 2014-15 data based on ABS Survey of Income and Housing results. Changes for income data. This led to substantial increases in the number of households considered to be receiving a low income;
- Measurements of overcrowding cannot be directly compared with figures produced prior to 2009-10 due to a change in methodology; and
- Measurements of underutilisation cannot be directly compared with figures produced prior to 2011-12 due to a change in methodology.
- State and Territory Government housing authorities' bedroom entitlement policies may differ from the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS), which is used in dwelling utilisation calculations.

Accessibility Annual data is reported in Housing Assistance in Australia, which is available publicly on the AIHW website. Additional disaggregation is available on application and may be subject to the AIHW's confidentiality policy and approval from jurisdictions. Data can be requested via the online customised data request system: <https://datarequest.aihw.gov.au>; or obtained from the Communications, Media and Marketing Unit via email to info@aihw.gov.au. Data requests are charged on a cost-recovery basis.

Interpretability Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147). Supplementary information can be found in the public rental housing collection manual which is available upon request from the AIHW.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Some known data quality issues are associated with the SOMIH administrative datasets when compared across jurisdictions, including incomplete or missing information, out-of-date information and coding errors.
- Data substitution may be used in instances where the jurisdiction(s) have not captured all of the data required to produce an output, for example, gross and assessable income.

Community housing data collection

Data quality information for this data collection has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Various
Indicator	Various
Measure (computation)	Various
Data source/s	Data are provided annually to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) by jurisdictions and are sourced from Community Housing Organisations (CHOs) via a survey and from the jurisdiction's administrative systems. The annual data collection captures information about CHOs, the dwellings and tenancy rental units they manage, households on the waiting list, and the tenants and households assisted. Limited financial information from the previous financial year is also collected.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality. More information about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au).</p> <p>The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies data in collaboration with jurisdictions, which retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis.</p>
Relevance	<p>Community housing, for the purpose of this collection, includes all tenancy (rental) units under management of a community housing organisation (excluding Indigenous CHOs). Dwellings are excluded where the tenancy is managed by the State Housing Authority or by a specialist homelessness services agency. Additional jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions also apply. These jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions reflect a number of factors including differences in the definition of community housing across jurisdictional legislation, difficulties in identifying some organisations among those that are not registered or funded by the state/territory housing authority and some inconsistencies in reporting such as the inclusion of transitional housing and National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS) dwellings owned or managed by CHOs.</p> <p>The data collected by the jurisdictions conform well in terms of reference period. However, due to the jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions, the data does not conform well in terms of organisation coverage and reporting.</p>
Timeliness	Data are collected annually, either for the full financial year ending 30 June or as at 30 June.
Accuracy	<p>The information was sourced via a survey of community housing organisations conducted by state/territory housing authorities and/or from administrative records held by them. Data were incomplete for some jurisdictions due to non-reporting or under-reporting by CHOs. The response rate differed between jurisdictions – as outlined below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• New South Wales - Of the 113 community housing organisations, 31 responded to the survey accounting for 91 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio.• Victoria - Of the 99 community housing organisations, 81 responded to the survey accounting for 99 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio.• Queensland - Of the 258 community housing organisations, 96 provided administrative data accounting for approximately 69 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio.

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- Western Australia - Of the 32 registered community housing organisations, 25 responded to the survey accounting for 94 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio.
 - South Australia – of the 53 community housing organisations, 53 responded to the survey accounting for 100 per cent of the total dwelling coverage. Note that SA submission includes only dwellings from the providers who have responded to the survey.
 - Tasmania - Of the 66 community housing organisations, 50 responded to the survey accounting for 98 per cent of the total dwelling portfolio.
 - The Australian Capital Territory – All of the 5 community housing organisations responded to the survey accounting for 100 per cent of the dwelling portfolio.
 - The Northern Territory – Only administrative data was provided for all 32 community housing organisations.

There are some accuracy issues with the data collected:

- the community housing organisation and state/territory housing authority administrative systems from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, inconsistent data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors;
- not all organisations capture and report all data items – data may not be collected and reported in a manner consistent with national data definitions;
- for some organisations, some information may be self-identified and not mandatory to report under program eligibility requirements e.g. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and disability information;
- data for ‘tenancy rental units by remoteness’ may differ to data for ‘total tenancy rental units’ due to missing postcode information, inclusion of postcodes belonging to GPO boxes, mismatches between postcode and remoteness concordance files and proportioning of postcodes across remoteness areas as many postcodes belong to more than one remoteness area;
- there are inconsistencies across jurisdictions in the reporting of National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS) properties managed by community housing organisations. Data for these properties were unavailable for New South Wales, Queensland, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory;
- waitlist data is reported separately for each social housing program. Where jurisdictions have an integrated waitlist (ACT, NSW, NT, Qld, WA.), applicants may be counted for each program for which they are applying. In some jurisdictions, CHOs may additionally maintain and allocate housing to households on their own waiting list.

Specific known State/Territory issues are:

New South Wales

- From 2013-14, NSW have provided unit record data. Data prior to this therefore is not comparable;
- Data quality submissions vary across data providers. Data mismatches between files relating to the same concept are as significant a data quality issue as missing or incomplete data. The jurisdiction is proposing to address this latter issue more stringently from the first quarter of the 2015-16 reporting period, onwards.

Queensland

- Non-administrative data is based on the response rate of approximately 70% of tenable rental units. Where possible, QLD uses administrative data for performance indicators (e.g., new allocations) to reduce reliance on incomplete NGO data.

Western Australia

- Care is advised when reviewing data for overcrowding due to inconsistencies in the data reported;
- Errors have occurred when CRA has been considered as income and used in the calculation of rent. This issue has been compounded when CRA has not been able to be separated from either income or rent charged.

South Australia

- Compared to the previous reporting period, the amount of missing data increased slightly.

Tasmania

- Survey data received from the CH organisations contained a large number of errors. Substantial data cleaning was undertaken, which resulted in the correction of some, but not all, errors;
- The dataset also contained a high proportion of 'unknown' data. Any conclusions should thus be drawn with caution;
- Due to data quality issues, data for recurrent costs are not available;

Australian Capital Territory

- Care is advised when reviewing data for overcrowding due to inconsistencies in the data reported;
- Integrated waitlist data is unable to differentiate between new applicants and applicants requesting a transfer.

Coherence

Data for individual jurisdictions may not be comparable across reporting periods, nor with other social housing sectors due to variability in the state and territory government programs reported in the community housing data collection, coverage and completeness rates, and other data quality issues. Differences between jurisdictions concerning incomplete or missing information, out-of-date information and coding errors can affect the coherence of the outputs.

There were changes in the methodology used from 2010–11 for collecting data on community housing waiting lists in all jurisdictions. In May 2009, Housing Ministers agreed to integrate public and community housing waiting lists in all jurisdictions by July 2011. New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory have integrated waiting lists. South Australia has a register that integrates multiple community housing waiting lists into a single housing register and Tasmania uses a manual integrated system. In Victoria, community housing organisations may fill some vacancies using the public housing waiting list. Comparisons of waitlist data, prior to 2010-11, should not be made with data from subsequent collection periods due to the implementation of integrated waitlists with the potential for applicants to be counted in waitlist data across more than one social housing collection.

Coherence over time has also been affected by the following additional changes in methodology:

- Measurements using low income cannot be directly compared with low income figures produced prior to 2013-14 due to a change in methodology.
- Low income cut-offs were again revised for 2014-15 data based on ABS Survey of Income and Housing results. Changes for income data. This led to substantial increases in the number of households considered to be receiving a low income.

Specific known State/Territory issues are:

New South Wales

The tenancy management of 666 public rental housing dwellings were transferred to the community housing sector with a corresponding impact on the number of households assisted.

Victoria

- The reduction in the number of CH providers was due to two organisations no longer providing CH services and one provider merging with another provider.

Queensland

- From 2013-14, Affordable Housing Program data has been provided. This data was not available in prior collection periods;
- Improvements have been made to the identification of households containing a member identifying as either Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, having a disability or from a non-English speaking background.

Western Australia

- Methodological improvements have resulted in a better identification of households with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander individuals.

South Australia

- Methodological improvements have resulted in a better identification of households with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander individuals;
- In previous collection periods, the waitlist data reported based solely on the Community Housing Customer Register. Applicants for NRAS properties were registered on a separate waitlist. Since 2012-13, wait list data has been reported together for applicants for community housing and applicants for affordable housing;
- As affordable housing rent setting policies are based on a discount to the market and not as a proportion of income (the norm for community housing), the inclusion of this data would tend to increase the proportion of income allocated to rent.

Tasmania

- The number of in-scope CH dwellings increased significantly for the second reporting period in a row. This is mainly due to the transition of about 3,500 public rental housing dwellings to the community sector under the Better Housing Futures program during the past two years. Whereas the majority were transferred in the previous reporting period, the third and final tranche of 1,196 dwellings were transferred in July 2014.

Northern Territory

- Changes to stock holdings have altered breakdowns of the total number of tenancy rental units by remoteness;
- A review of portfolios has resulted in better identification of community housing dwellings.

Accessibility

Annual data is reported in Housing Assistance in Australia, which is available from the AIHW website: www.aihw.gov.au/housing-assistance-publications/.

Additional disaggregations of data are available on application and may be subject to the AIHW's confidentiality policy and approval from jurisdictions.

Interpretability

Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary

< <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/236882>>.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Care should be taken when comparing data across jurisdictions or between years as most data are sourced via a survey of community housing organisations and are subject to variations in response rate and data collection practices.
- Data are sourced via a survey of community housing organisations to which not all organisations respond. No adjustments are made for this undercoverage.

Indigenous community housing (ICH) data collection

Data quality information for this data collection has been provided by AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Various
Indicator	Various – all ICH indicators
Measure computation	Various
Data source/s	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from administrative data held by jurisdictional funding bodies as well as survey data obtained from Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (ICHOs). The annual data collection captures information about ICHOs, the dwellings they manage and the households assisted at 30 June. Financial information is for the year ending 30 June.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality. More information about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au).</p> <p>The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies data in collaboration with jurisdictions, which retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis.</p>
Relevance	<p>The ICH data collection contains information about ICHOs, the dwellings they manage and the households assisted.</p> <p>An ICHO is any Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander organisation that is responsible for managing medium to long-term housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. This includes community organisations such as resource agencies and land councils, which have a range of functions, provided that they manage housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.</p> <p>The data collection only includes information about ICHOs that received government funding for the provision of housing assistance within the financial year, with the exception of counts of known unfunded ICHOs (D19b) and the number of permanent dwellings managed by these unfunded ICHOs (D1b).</p>
Timeliness	<p>Data are collected annually for the financial year ending 30 June. The most recent data available are for 2013-14. Data is currently reported a year later than other housing and homelessness data collections as some jurisdictions are unable to submit data for data cleaning and compilation until late September due to audit timelines.</p>
Accuracy	<p>Reported findings are based on data reported by jurisdictions to the AIHW. There are some known issues with the accuracy of data collected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In Victoria and Tasmania, data were sourced from a survey of ICHOs specifically designed to meet national reporting requirements. In other jurisdictions, data were drawn from existing administrative records (e.g., based on a previous survey or dwelling audits). This limits data comparability across jurisdictions due to data currency, data completeness and missing data;• In 2012-13, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia were unable to provide complete dwelling and household-level data and instead provided some data at the aggregate ICHO-level. This limited data comparability across jurisdictions, particularly due to data completeness and missing data;• Data were not provided for all ICHOs – the data may not be representative of all ICHOs operating within 2014-15, the dwellings they managed or the households

they assisted;

- Complete data was not reported for all ICHOs, as per the national standards, reflecting inconsistencies in the data recorded about individual households/dwellings within ICH administrative systems, missing records and proxy data being reported, where the required data was not captured as per the national standard;
- High rates of unknown values were reported for some data items; and
- This collection does not include an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identifier - all households are assumed to include at least one Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander member.

Specific State/Territory issues are:

New South Wales

- Data from 2012-13 and earlier collection periods may not be comparable due to a change in reporting methods. Previously, an organisation aggregated unit record data and provided the aggregated figures to the State Housing Authority. NSW is now able to report information about funded ICHOs, the dwellings they managed and the households they assisted. Prior to 2012-13, NSW reported proxy information about providers that were actively registered with the Aboriginal Housing Office. Some of these registered providers were not funded. This change in the population reported within the data collection may have contributed to the reported decrease in the number of funded ICHOs in 2012-13 and the reported changes across a number of descriptive data and performance indicators;
- Improved coverage in 2013-14 led to an increase in rental data compared to previous year. In 2012-13, data was for 1262 dwellings where as in 2013-14, data is for 2746 dwellings.
- Information on additional bedrooms required for a household is not available.

Victoria:

- In 2013-14, lower survey response returns resulted in decline in the expenditure and the rent data. Thus, care is advised while comparing the data with previous years.

Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia

- Since 2011-12, the ICH data collection included dwellings in Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia that were owned by ICHOs where tenancy management services were provided by the state/territory housing authority. The performance indicator results for these dwellings may differ to the results for dwellings where tenancy management services were provided by ICHOs.

Queensland

- Data about households living in permanent dwellings are not comparable with previous data. From 2012-13, missing household records were no longer imputed by QLD. Prior to 2012-13, this data was imputed based on the assumption that there was one household living in each permanent dwelling. This change in methodology contributes to a large reported decrease in the number of households assisted and the number of overcrowded households;
- Data for rent for 2013-14 are for tenancies managed by the state housing authority and are generally higher than previous years due to councils progressively implementing new rent procedures. Information on rent for tenancies managed by ICHOs is not available. Thus, care is advised when comparing the data for 2013-14 with that of the previous years;
- For 2013-14, expenditure data covers only tenancies managed by the state housing authority. Data for tenancies managed by ICHOs is not provided;
- Data for total recurrent expenditure and net recurrent costs are identical due to unavailability of the required data. Qld only holds information on maintenance and upgrades costs which are currently funded in communities with government tenancy management. Since maintenance costs are one component of all three measures, and the only data available, all measures record the same total.

Western Australia

- For 2012-13, where only partial information that is required to calculate overcrowding was known, WA imputed the remaining information. This change in methodology contributed to the reported increase in the number of households included in the calculation of overcrowding and may have contributed to the reported decrease in overcrowding in 2013-14.

South Australia

- From 2012-13, information is only reported for tenancies managed by the state housing authority and not tenancies managed by ICHOs (with the exception of an estimated count of permanent dwellings managed by funded ICHOs). This change in methodology contributed to the reported decrease in the size of the sector and variations in performance indicator results;
- A new system implemented in 2012-13 led to unexpected data quality issues in the reported data for additional bedrooms and occupancy. As a result, data for overcrowding and occupancy for 2012-13 and 2013-14 is unavailable for national reporting.

Tasmania

- Information on households, including the number of additional bedrooms required, is not reported by Tasmanian ICHOs. As a result, this information is not available for national reporting;
- A new arrears policy was implemented in 2012-13. This contributed to improvements in data quality for rent from 2012-13.

Northern Territory

- The NT government has advised that approximately 4,000 dwellings were transferred from Indigenous housing to remote public housing during 2008-09, a further 631 dwellings were transferred in 2009-10 and the number has since increased to 5,096. These dwellings are not currently reported in either the ICH data collection or the public housing data collection. The NT government has advised that they are aiming to report on these dwellings as part of the Public Housing collection from 2015-16;
- Performance indicators, reported as proportions have been adjusted for non-response by excluding unknown values and missing responses from the denominator. The national performance indicators, reported as proportions, were calculated using data from only those jurisdictions where both numerator and denominator were available and valid. In the absence of an independent and reliable national data set containing information about the size and characteristics of the ICH sector, no other attempt was made to correct the data for errors (e.g., where no information was provided for an ICHO, where there were missing records for specific households/dwellings managed by an ICHO, for missing records, or for unknown values);
- Where coverage of data is less than 95 per cent, details are included in the DQS for the relevant performance indicators. These are available from <http://www.pc.gov.au>.

Coherence

Data for individual jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to differences in the accuracy of the data over time e.g. reflecting differences in how the data for the collection was sourced by jurisdictions, the number and profiles of ICHOs for which data was provided/not provided, the completeness of the data reported for some ICHOs and the instances of unknown values recorded for some data items. There have been a variety of different data quality issues each year. For specific caveats on previous years' data, consult the footnotes and DQS in the relevant edition of this report.

From 2009–10, the scope of most data items within the ICH collection was restricted to ICHOs that received funding within the financial year. This is consistent with the scope of the 2006–07 and earlier collections. In comparison, in the 2008–09 and 2007–08 collections, more data items reflected the performance of both funded and unfunded ICHOs.

Previously, the Australian Government had administrative responsibility for some ICHOs in Victoria, Queensland and all ICHOs in Tasmania. Data for these dwellings were reported collectively under the jurisdiction 'Australian Government'. In 2009, responsibility for these ICHOs was transferred to the respective jurisdiction, and data for these dwellings are now reported under the relevant state or territory.

Specific State/Territory issues are:

Victoria

- From 2009–10 both Aboriginal Housing Victoria and ICHO activity was reported, since assuming administrative responsibility for the former Community Housing and Infrastructure Program (CHIP), previously managed by the Commonwealth. For the two years prior to 2009–10, Victoria reported Aboriginal Housing Victoria activity only.

Tasmania

- In previous collections, one property used as a health and welfare centre was incorrectly reported. This property is no longer reported within the collection, contributing to some variations over time
- In 2012-13, data for net recurrent costs included costs for depreciation on rental housing which resulted in identical information for total and net recurrent costs. This has been excluded in the 2013-14 data. Thus, data may not be comparable with previous years.

South Australia

- From 2012-13, data is only reported for tenancies managed by the state housing authority. Prior to 2012-13, all dwelling and household data was based on tenancy and asset audit data

Australian Capital Territory

- ACT reported having no in-scope providers since 2012-13

Northern Territory

- For 2013-14, data relates to permanently occupied dwellings and no distinction is made between improvised dwellings due to a change in the funding methodology with permanent occupied dwellings being funded regardless of its construction type. Thus, caution is advised when comparing data for 2013-14 with that of previous years.

Accessibility Annual data is reported in Housing Assistance in Australia, which is available publicly on the AIHW website. Additional disaggregations are available on application and may be subject to the AIHW's confidentiality policy and approval from jurisdictions. Data can be requested via the online customised data request system <https://datarequest.aihw.gov.au>; or obtained from the Communications, Media and Marketing Unit on (02) 6244 1032 or via email to info@aihw.gov.au. Data requests are charged on a cost-recovery basis.

Interpretability Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing and Homelessness Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU269) (<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129543695>). Supplementary information can be found in the housing collection data manuals which are available upon request from the AIHW.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues This data collection undercounts total sector activity, due to missing data for some in-scope ICHOs; and

- This data collection may not accurately represent the characteristics of the sector, due to issues including data not being provided for some in-scope ICHOs, incomplete data being reported for some ICHOs, unknown values being reported for some data items.

National Social Housing Survey data collection

Data quality information for this data collection has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Outcome
Indicator	<i>Amenity/location</i> (Public Housing (PH), SOMIH and Community Housing (CH)) <i>Customer satisfaction</i> (PH, SOMIH and CH) <i>Dwelling condition</i> (PH, SOMIH and CH)
Measure (computation)	Various
Data source/s	AIHW A contracted data collection agency was engaged by the AIHW to conduct the 2014 National Social Housing Survey (NSHS). Data were collected via postal and online (self-completion) questionnaires from a randomly selected sample of SOMIH (South Australia and Tasmania), Public Housing and Community Housing tenants. In 2014, SOMIH tenants in New South Wales and Queensland completed the survey by face to face interview. For each social housing program (PH, SOMIH and CH) the tenants completing the questionnaires were from all jurisdictions which operated the relevant social housing program.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>The AIHW is an Australian Government statutory authority accountable to Parliament and operates under the provisions of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare Act 1987. This Act ensures that the data collections managed by the AIHW are kept securely and under strict conditions with respect to privacy and confidentiality. More information about the AIHW is available on the AIHW website (www.aihw.gov.au).</p> <p>The AIHW receives, compiles, edits and verifies data in collaboration with jurisdictions, which retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released. The finalised data sets are used by the AIHW for collation, reporting and analysis.</p>
Relevance	<p>The 2014 NSHS includes tenants from public housing, community housing and state owned and managed Indigenous housing. The Indigenous Community Housing (ICH) sector was excluded from the survey. All states and territories participated in the survey if the relevant program was operated in their jurisdiction. All remoteness areas were included in the sample. For the postal component of the survey, the speed of delivery to, and returns from, more remote locations may have affected the number of responses received from tenants in these areas.</p>
Timeliness	<p>Data are not collected annually. Surveys for PH and CH were conducted in 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2010 2012, and 2014. Surveys for SOMIH were conducted in 2005, 2007, 2012, and 2014. For SOMIH tenants in 2014, surveys were completed via mail-out for two jurisdictions (South Australia and Tasmania) and face-to-face interview in the other two jurisdictions (New South Wales and Queensland).</p> <p>The fieldwork for 2014 was conducted from 6 May–22 July for the ACT. For all other jurisdictions, fieldwork was conducted from 14 May–14 August 2014.</p> <p>Fieldwork for the SOMIH face-to-face component was undertaken in NSW from the 19 May-5 June and in QLD from 3 June-2July. Data on the characteristics of the household and its member relate to the time of the survey. Data on tenant satisfaction relate to the 12 months up to the time of the survey.</p>
Accuracy	<p>Missing data</p> <p>Some survey respondents did not answer all questions, either because they were unable or unwilling to provide a response. The survey responses for these people were retained in the sample, and the missing values were recorded as not answered. No attempt was made to deduce or impute these missing values.</p> <p>Response rates and contact rates</p>

The accuracy of the outputs from the 2014 NSHS are affected by the response rates across the jurisdictions and at the National level (see response rate table below). Overall, 42,827 questionnaires were sent to tenants in PH, CH and SOMIH (South Australia and Tasmania only), of which 12,594 questionnaires were categorised as being complete and fit-for-purpose, representing a response rate for the 2014 survey of 32.4 per cent, considerably higher than the 2012 survey of 16.3 per cent.

For the two SOMIH jurisdictions where the respondents completed the survey completed the survey face- to-face (New South Wales and Queensland), a total of 1,581 interviews were attempted and 1,001 interviews were completed with an overall response rate of 58.1 per cent . A low response rate does not necessarily mean that the results are biased. If the non-respondents are not systematically different in terms of how they would have answered the questions, there may be no bias, either in comparisons across jurisdictions or over time. Given the relatively low response rates for this survey, it is likely there is some bias in the estimates.

Jurisdiction	Sample size	Response rate
PH		
NSW	4,991	40.0%
VIC	585	36.2%
QLD	564	43.3%
SA	619	45.5%
ACT	504	24.7%
WA	954	27.3%
TAS	506	34.9%
NT	509	27.3%
CH		
NSW	1061	26.3%
VIC	367	40.8%
QLD	370	35.9%
SA	354	32.8%
ACT	124	24.0%
WA	361	37.1%
TAS	300	29.2%
SOMIH		
NSW	501	53.0%
QLD	500	64.3%
SA	307	18.7%
TAS	83	26.9%

Scope and coverage

For the 2014 NSHS, caution should be used when comparing trend data or data between jurisdictions due to differences in response rates and non-sampling error.

The 2014 NSHS sampling and stratification methods were similar to the 2012 survey i.e. sample was randomly selected of each jurisdiction's PH, SOMIH and CH tenants. As requested by NSW stratified sampling by region/area was undertaken for NSW PH tenancies,

The 2014 NSHS was designed to meet minimum reliability objectives for key variables for each housing program.

Sample design

Simple random sampling was undertaken for all housing programs except for NSW PH in which stratified sampling was undertaken in order to obtain minimum sample size requirements for each area.

To produce reliable estimates, minimum sample sizes were set for each housing program. An additional overall 5350 booster sample was included: NSW PH (4,000) NSW CH (750) and WA PH (600).

The over-sampling of lesser populated states and territories produced a sample that was not proportional to the jurisdiction/housing programs distribution of the social housing population. Weighting was applied to adjust for imbalances arising from execution of the sampling and differential response rates, and to ensure that the results relate to the social housing population.

The weighting for the 2014 survey was calculated as the number of households in each jurisdiction (population) divided by the number of usable surveys (responses). All population counts were provided by the AIHW.

No completed survey was received from VIC PH ARIA 3, SA PH ARIA 4, TAS PH ARIA 4, NT PH ARIA 4 and SA CH ARIA 4. These areas are excluded from weighting.

Sampling error

The measure used to indicate reliability of individual estimates reported in 2014 was the relative standard error (RSE). Only estimates with RSEs of less than 25 per cent are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. Results subject to RSEs of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be considered with caution and those with relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent should be considered as unreliable for most practical purposes.

Non-sampling error

In addition to sampling errors, the estimates are subject to non-sampling errors. These can arise from errors in reporting of responses (for example, failure of respondents' memories, incorrect completion of the survey form), the unwillingness of respondents to reveal their true responses and the higher levels of non-response from certain subgroups of the population.

The survey findings are based on self-reported data.

Coherence

In 2014, the data collected for SOMIH was sourced using two methodologies (via mail-out in two jurisdictions and via face-to-face interview in two jurisdictions) Trend data should therefore be interpreted with caution.

Comparisons between data across jurisdictions should be undertaken with caution due to differences in response rates and non-sampling error.

Surveys in this series commenced in 2001. Over time, modifications have been made to the survey's methodology and questionnaire design. As noted above, the sample design and the questionnaire of the 2014 survey differs in a number of important respects from previous versions of the survey. Please refer to data quality statements and technical reports for the relevant surveys before comparing data across surveys.

Accessibility

Published results from the 2014 NSHS will be available on the AIHW website, see National Social Housing Survey 2014: national report. Access to the confidentialised unit record file may be requested through the AIHW Ethics Committee.

Interpretability

Information to aid in interpretation of 2014 NSHS results will be made available on the AIHW website including the 2014 NSHS Technical Report, code book and other supporting documentation.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions as data are collected via survey vehicles and are subject to sampling and non-sampling error.
- Survey weights are applied to the data when calculating outputs and performance indicators.
- The SOMIH component of the survey in 2014 was conducted using a mixed

methodology with two jurisdictions using face to face interviews (NSW and Queensland) and the other two jurisdictions collecting data via a mail-out survey (the same as the PH and CH components).

- Response rates from the NSHS for PH, SOMIH and CH provide a general indication of data accuracy and reliability. Response rates for the 2014 NSHS were 32.4 per cent for the mail-out component and 58.1 per cent for the face-to-face component.

Performance indicators

Priority access to those with greatest need

Data quality information for this data collection has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Equity – access
Indicator	<i>Priority access to those in greatest need</i> for public housing, SOMIH and community housing
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u> The proportion of new allocations to households in greatest need.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of new allocations to households in greatest need.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of new allocations.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u> calculated separately for public rental housing, SOMIH and community housing and expressed as a percentage.</p> <p><u>PH and SOMIH</u></p> <p>The measure is calculated using data related to the period of time taken for housing to be allocated, and all records where waiting time information is not known are excluded from both the numerator and denominator. Data is also disaggregated by the amount of time spent on the waiting list before allocation.</p> <p><u>CH</u></p> <p>No wait time exclusions apply.</p>
Data source/s	<p>Public housing and SOMIH</p> <p>Datasets are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The data contain information about public rental and SOMIH dwellings, households assisted and households on the waitlist, during the previous financial year and at 30 June, and are drawn from administrative data held by the jurisdictions.</p> <p>Community housing</p> <p>Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from community housing organisations via a survey collection tool and from the jurisdiction's administrative systems. The annual data collection captures information about community housing organisations, the dwellings and tenancy rental units they manage, households on the waiting list, and the tenants and households assisted. Limited financial information from the previous financial year is also collected.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	See 'Data collections' data quality information.
Relevance	<p>Public housing and SOMIH:</p> <p>The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of public rental housing and SOMIH programs run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period.</p> <p>Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.</p> <p>Specific state/territory issues are:</p> <p>Tasmania:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• While need assessments for Tasmanian SOMIH applicants are made, details are not recorded in the Tasmanian Housing Information System. As such, greatest need status and allocations are not reported for Tasmanian SOMIH applicants. <p>Community housing:</p>

Community housing:

for the purpose of this collection, includes all tenancy (rental) units under management of a community housing organisation (excluding Indigenous community housing organisations). Dwellings are excluded where the tenancy is managed by the State Housing Authority or by a specialist homelessness services agency. Additional jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions also apply.

The data collected by the jurisdictions conform well in terms of reference period; however, due to the jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions, the data does not conform well in terms of organisation coverage and reporting. Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.

Timeliness

Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. The data reported in RoGS 2016 are for the 2014-15 financial year, which are the most recent available.

Accuracy**Public housing and SOMIH**

- The administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees, including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors; and
- Not all data items required are available for all households and only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.

Specific state/territory issues are:

- New South Wales:
 - From 2012, the rent and income information for applicants in the private rental market is no longer collected and so is not available to determine greatest need due to 'very high rental housing costs'. As a result data reported against this measure is likely to be understated.
- Tasmania:
 - Tasmania recently introduced a new method to assess greatest need – Housing Assessment Prioritisation System (HAPS). This may have resulted in the identification of households as having the greatest need, which may not have been identified under the previous method. However, it is anticipated that any impact on this report would be minimal, as most households on the waitlist would have had their greatest need status recorded prior to the introduction of the HAPS, but may have a larger impact on 2015-16 data.

Community housing

- Data are incomplete for some jurisdictions due to non-reporting or under reporting by community housing organisations.

There are some accuracy issues with the data collected:

- The community housing organisation and state/territory housing authority administrative systems from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, inconsistent data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors;
- Data may not be collected and reported in a manner consistent with national data definitions; and
- Data about National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS) properties managed by community housing organisations in New South Wales, Queensland, the Northern Territory, and the Australian Capital Territory were unavailable

Coherence

Data for individual jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to differences in the accuracy of the data over time. Differences between jurisdictions concerning incomplete or missing information, out-of-date information and coding errors can affect the coherence of the outputs. Any comparison across different collections should note that for PH and SOMIH, the relevant proportion is calculated excluding records where waiting time is not known from both numerator and denominator. No such exclusion applies for CH calculations.

Public housing and SOMIH

Specific state/territory issues are:

New South Wales:

- For the total number of new applicants in the waiting list who have a 'greatest need', data are not comparable to 2010-11, which was the only year that 'very high rental housing costs' was included as a greatest need reason.

Community housing

Variability occurs in the state and territory government programs reported in the community housing data collection, survey response rates, completeness rates and other data quality issues.

Specific state/territory issues are:

South Australia:

- The proportion of new allocations to households in greatest need has increased from 76.6 per cent in 2013-14 to 83.1 per cent in 2014-15, as improved data collection processes and systems have led to increased identification of those with greatest need amongst new allocation households.

Tasmania

- Since 2013-14, tenancy management of 3,500 Public Housing dwellings were transferred to the Community Housing sector, under the Better Housing Futures program. This has resulted in an increase in the greatest need performance indicator up 77% from 2013-14 (and other performance indicators).

Accessibility

Annual data will be reported in Housing Assistance in Australia, which will be available publicly on the AIHW website. Additional disaggregations of data are available on application and subject to jurisdiction approval.

Interpretability

Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147). Supplementary information can be found in the housing collection data manuals which are available upon request from the AIHW.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- The administrative data sets for public housing and SOMIH have inaccuracies to varying degrees and care should be taken in comparing data across jurisdictions or between years.
- Data are sourced via a survey of community housing organisations to which not all organisations respond. No adjustments are made for this under-coverage.
- Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included.

Access to social housing by people with disability

Data quality information for this data collection has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Equity – access
Indicator	This indicator is used to identify households where at least one member always or sometimes needs assistance with core activities, and provides a basis for further disaggregations of measures of Amenity/location, Customer satisfaction, Dwelling condition for Public Rental Housing (PH), State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing (SOMIH) and Community Housing (CH). See also the DQI for these indicators.
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u> The proportion of households with at least one household member with 'disability' or 'long-term health condition lasting six months or more' who needs assistance with core activities.</p> <p><u>Derivation:</u> Any person in the household who always or sometimes needs assistance with self-care activities, body movement activities or communication activities AND the reason for needing assistance is either 'disability' or 'long-term health condition lasting six months or more'.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of households where at least one member always or sometimes needs assistance with core activities</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Number of all households</p> <p><u>Computation:</u> Calculated separately for public rental housing, SOMIH and Community housing and expressed as a percentage.</p>
Data source/s	A private sector data collection agency was engaged by the AIHW to conduct the 2014 National Social Housing Survey (NSHS). Data were collected via postal and online (self-completion) questionnaires from a randomly selected sample of Public Housing and Community Housing tenants. In 2014, SOMIH tenants in New South Wales and Queensland completed the survey by face to face interview, and in South Australia and Tasmania SOMIH data were collected via postal and online (self-completion). For each social housing program (PH, SOMIH and CH) the tenants completing the questionnaires were from all jurisdictions which operated the relevant social housing program

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	See 'Data collections' data quality information
Relevance	The 2014 NSHS includes tenants from public housing, community housing and state owned and managed Indigenous housing. The Indigenous Community Housing (ICH) sector was excluded from the survey. All states and territories participated in the survey if the relevant program was operated in their jurisdiction. All remoteness areas were included in the sample.
Timeliness	<p>The fieldwork for 2014 was conducted from 6 May–22 July for the ACT. For all other jurisdictions, fieldwork was conducted from 14 May–14 August 2014.</p> <p>Fieldwork for the SOMIH face-to-face component of the 2014 survey was undertaken in NSW from the 19 May-5 June and in QLD from 3 June-2July.</p>
Accuracy	<p><u>Missing data</u></p> <p>Some survey respondents did not answer all questions, either because they were unable or unwilling to provide a response. The survey responses for these people were retained in the sample, and the missing values were recorded as not answered. No attempt was made to deduce or impute these missing values.</p> <p><u>Response rates</u></p> <p>The accuracy of the outputs related to Core Activity Need for Assistance from the 2014 NSHS are affected by the response rates for the questions on assistance required for self-care, mobility and communication.</p>

Rate of Non Response	Housing type (per cent)		
	PH	CH	SOMIH
Self-care yourself	10.0%	9.7%	3.2%
*Self-care household	21.9%	19.3%	7%
Mobility yourself	9.5%	9.9%	2.9%
*Mobility household	22.3%	20.6%	6.8%
Communication yourself	9.0%	8.6%	3.2%
*Communication household	22%	19.8%	6.9%
Long-term health condition	6.5%	6.3%	3.6%
Disability	6.5%	6.3%	3.6%

* The denominator is based on households where the household was described as other than a single person living alone.

Sampling error

The measure used to indicate reliability of individual estimates reported in 2014 was the relative standard error (RSE). Only estimates with RSEs of less than 25 per cent are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. Results subject to RSEs of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be considered with caution and those with relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent should be considered as unreliable for most practical purposes. For more information refer to the NSHS Collection DQI.

The weighting for the 2014 survey was calculated as the number of households in each jurisdiction (population) divided by the number of usable surveys (responses). All population counts were provided by the AIHW.

No completed survey was received from VIC PH ARIA 3, SA PH ARIA 4, TAS PH ARIA 4, NT PH ARIA 4 and SA CH ARIA 4. These areas are excluded from weighting.

The weighted estimate of the total number of households in PH, CH and SOMIH housing requiring assistance with core activities, and the weighted estimate of the total number of households in PH CH and SOMIH Housing were calculated and are provided below:

Public Housing	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Households requiring assistance with core activities	32,101	17,949	12,945	7,165	9,657	3,294	2,040	977
All Households	109,369	62,967	46,847	29,281	36,960	10,415	10,404	3,843
Proportion requiring assistance	29%	29%	28%	24%	26%	32%	20%	25%

Community Housing	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT
Households requiring assistance with core activities number	6,723	2,131	2,336	1,090	999	714	170
All Households number	26,194	7,801	10,011	6,310	4,051	2,056	519
Proportion requiring assistance	26%	27%	23%	17%	25%	35%	33%

SOMIH	NSW	Qld	SA	Tas
Households requiring assistance with core activities number	498	385	388	64
All Households number	4,488	3,171	1,715	311
Proportion requiring assistance	11%	12%	23%	21%

- Coherence**
- Commencing with the 2014 survey, the NSHS collected information on whether and to what extent a long term health condition or disability restricts core activities for the respondent or someone in the household. The information is consistent with data collected in the Specialist Homelessness Services Collection and based on the Core Activity Need for Assistance concept first used in the 2006 Census to identify people with a 'profound or severe core activity limitation' using similar criteria to the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Caring (SDAC). This population is defined as people with a disability who need assistance in their day to day lives with any or all of the following core activities – self-care, body movements or communication.
 - Differences between jurisdictions concerning incomplete or missing information, out-of-date information and coding errors can affect the coherence of the outputs.

Accessibility Annual data will be reported in Housing Assistance in Australia, which will be available publicly on the AIHW website. Additional disaggregations of data of data are available on application and subject to jurisdiction approval.

Interpretability Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147). Supplementary information can be found in the housing collection data manuals which are available upon request from the AIHW.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

The administrative data sets for public housing and SOMIH have inaccuracies to varying degrees and care should be taken in comparing data across jurisdictions or between years.

Data are sourced via a survey of community housing organisations to which not all organisations respond. No adjustments are made for this under-coverage.

Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included.

Special needs

Data quality information for this data collection has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Equity – access
Indicator	<p>The proportion of new tenancies for public housing, SOMIH and community housing that are allocated to households with special needs</p> <p>Derivation: Households with special needs are those that satisfy at least one of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander household definition;• or that have a household member with a disability;• or where the principal tenant is aged 24 years or under;• or where the principal tenant is aged 75 years or more.
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u>: the proportion of new tenancies allocated to low income households with special needs.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u>: the number of newly allocated tenancies to households with special needs, for whom special needs status is known</p> <p><u>Denominator</u>: total number of newly allocated tenancies</p> <p><u>Computation</u>: calculated separately for public rental housing, SOMIH and community housing and expressed as a percentage.</p>
Data source/s	<p><i>Public housing and SOMIH</i></p> <p>Datasets are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The data contain information about public rental and SOMIH dwellings, households assisted and households on the waitlist, during the previous financial year and at 30 June, and are drawn from administrative data held by the jurisdictions.</p> <p><i>Community housing</i></p> <p>Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from community housing organisations via a survey and from jurisdiction administrative systems. The annual data collection captures information about community housing organisations, the dwellings and tenancy rental units they manage, households on the waiting list, and the tenants and households assisted. Limited financial information from the previous financial year is also collected.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	See 'Data collections' data quality information.
Relevance	<p><i>Public housing and SOMIH</i></p> <p>The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of public rental housing and SOMIH programs run by the jurisdictions, and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period.</p> <p>Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.</p> <p><i>Community housing</i></p> <p>Community housing, for the purpose of this collection, includes all tenancy (rental) units under management of a community housing organisation (excluding Indigenous community housing organisations). Dwellings are excluded where the tenancy management is by the State Housing Authority or by specialist homelessness services agencies. Additional jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions also apply.</p> <p>The data collected by the jurisdictions conform well in terms of reference period; however, due to the jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions, the data does not conform well in terms of organisation coverage and reporting. Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been</p>

included in the calculation.

Timeliness

Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. The data reported are for the 2014-15 financial year, which are the most recent available.

Accuracy

There are some accuracy issues with the data collected:

Public housing and SOMIH

The administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors.

Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.

Community housing

Data are incomplete for some jurisdictions due to non-reporting or under-reporting by community housing organisations. The information was sourced via a survey of community housing organisations, conducted by state/territory housing authorities and/or from administrative records held by them. There are some accuracy issues with the data collected:

- For National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS) properties, managed by community housing organisations in New South Wales, Queensland, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, data about applicants (for example, special needs status) were unavailable. This may affect the reported proportion for this indicator; and
- Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation

New Households assisted by special needs status (known or not known) by jurisdiction

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
New households with special needs assisted	3,991	2,115	n.a.	1,789	1,369	2,303	234	na	11,801
Excludes:									
New households with unknown special needs status	65	111	n.a.	29	132	1,240	0	na	1,577

Specific State/Territory issues are:

Tasmania:

On 14 July 2014 the management of the final tranche of about 1,100 Public Housing dwellings and associated tenancies was transferred to the community sector, accounting for a 14% decrease in the PH portfolio.

Coherence

Data for individual jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous collection periods due to differences in the accuracy of the data over time. Differences between jurisdictions concerning incomplete or missing information, out-of-date information and coding errors can affect the coherence of the outputs.

Community housing

Data for individual jurisdictions may not be comparable across reporting periods, or with other social housing sectors due to variability in the state and territory government

programs reported in the community housing data collection, coverage and completeness rates and other data quality issues.

Specific State/Territory issues are:

Australian Capital Territory:

- In the ACT, new households with special needs have increased. This was attributed to the NDIS, which meant that people living in government-managed disability homes were able to relocate to non-government dwellings.

Accessibility

Annual data will be reported in Housing Assistance in Australia, which will be available publicly on the AIHW website. Additional disaggregations of data are available on application and subject to jurisdiction approval.

Interpretability

Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147). Supplementary information can be found in the housing collection data manuals which are available upon request from the AIHW.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

**Key data gaps/
issues**

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Data set sourced via a survey of community housing organisations. There is variable coverage across jurisdictions.
- The data sets for public housing and SOMIH have inaccuracies to varying degrees.
- Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in these calculations.

Dwelling condition

Dwelling condition — Public housing, SOMIH and community housing

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the AIHW (PH, SOMIH and CH) and by the ABS (ICH), with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Output – effectiveness – quality
Indicator	Dwelling condition for public housing, community and SOMIH
Measure (computation)	<p>Definition: The proportion of households that have four working facilities and no more than two major structural problems.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u>: number of tenants who indicated that their household has at least 4 facilities and that they are working and did not indicate that they had more than two major structural problems.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u>: number of tenants who gave a valid answer to the facilities and structural problems question multiplied by 100.</p> <p><u>Computation</u>: Number of tenants who said their household has four working facilities and no more than two major structural problems divided by number of tenants who gave a valid answer to the facilities question and structural problems question multiplied by 100.</p>
Data source/s	<p>AIHW</p> <p>A contracted data collection agency was engaged by the AIHW to conduct the 2014 National Social Housing Survey (NSHS). Data were collected via postal and online (self-completion) questionnaires from a randomly selected sample of SOMIH (South Australia and Tasmania), Public Housing and Community Housing tenants. In 2014, SOMIH tenants in New South Wales and Queensland completed the survey by face to face interview. For each social housing program (PH, SOMIH and CH) the tenants completing the questionnaires were from all jurisdictions which operated the relevant social housing program.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	See 'Data collections' data quality information (Page 3).
Relevance	The 2014 NSHS includes tenants from public housing, community housing and state owned and managed Indigenous housing. The ICH sector was excluded from the survey. All states and territories participated in the survey if the relevant program was operated in their jurisdiction. All remoteness areas were included in the sample. For the postal component of the survey, the speed of delivery to, and returns from, more remote locations may have affected the number of responses received from tenants in these areas.
Timeliness	<p>Data are not collected annually. Surveys for PH and CH were conducted in 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2010 2012, and 2014. Surveys for SOMIH were conducted in 2005, 2007, 2012, and 2014. For SOMIH tenants in 2014, surveys were completed via mail-out for two jurisdictions (South Australia and Tasmania) and face-to-face interview in the other two jurisdictions (New South Wales and Queensland).</p> <p>The fieldwork for 2014 was conducted from 6 May–22 July for the ACT. For all other jurisdictions, fieldwork was conducted from 14 May–14 August 2014.</p> <p>Fieldwork for the SOMIH face-to-face component was undertaken in NSW from the 19 May-5 June 2014 and in Qld from 3 June-2 July 2014.</p> <p>Data on the characteristics of the household and its member relate to the time of the survey. Data on tenant satisfaction relate to the 12 months up to the time of the survey.</p>
Accuracy	<p>Missing data</p> <p>Some survey respondents did not answer all questions, either because they were</p>

unable or unwilling to provide a response. The survey responses for these people were retained in the sample, and the missing values were recorded as not answered. No attempt was made to deduce or impute these missing values. A considerable proportion of tenants did not answer the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status question: 20.1 per cent of PH tenants, 0.9 per cent of SOMIH tenants and 20.2 per cent of CH tenants did not provide a response.

A small proportion did not provide an answer to the household facilities question (0.8 per cent for PH; 0.3 per cent for SOMIH; 1.2 per cent for CH) or the structural problems question (7.0 per cent for PH; 1.5 per cent for SOMIH; 8.7 per cent for CH).

Response rates and contact rates

The accuracy of the outputs from the 2014 NSHS are affected by the response rates across the jurisdictions and at the National level (see response rate table below).

Overall, 42,827 questionnaires were sent to tenants in PH, CH and SOMIH (South Australia and Tasmania only), of which 12,594 questionnaires were categorised as being complete and useable, representing a response rate for the 2014 survey of 32.4 per cent; considerably higher than the 2012 survey of 16.3 per cent.

For the two SOMIH jurisdictions where the respondents completed the survey face-to-face (New South Wales and Queensland), a total of 1,581 interviews were attempted and 1,001 interviews were completed with an overall response rate of 58.1 per cent.

A low response rate does not necessarily mean that the results are biased.

As long as the non-respondents are not systematically different in terms of how they would have answered the questions, there is no bias. Given the relatively low response rates for this survey, it is likely there is some bias in the estimates. However, it is not possible to identify or estimate any bias.

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Sample size</i>	<i>Response rate</i>
NSW	4,991	40.0%
VIC	585	36.2%
QLD	564	43.3%
SA	619	45.5%
ACT	504	24.7%
WA	954	27.3%
TAS	506	34.9%
NT	509	27.3%
CH		
NSW	1061	26.3%
VIC	367	40.8%
QLD	370	35.9%
SA	354	32.8%
ACT	124	24.0%
WA	361	37.1%
TAS	300	29.2%
SOMIH		
NSW	501	53.0%
QLD	500	64.3%
SA	307	18.7%
TAS	83	26.9%

Scope and coverage

For the 2014 NSHS, caution should be used when comparing trend data or data between jurisdictions due to differences in response rates and non-sampling error.

The 2014 NSHS sampling and stratification methods were similar to the 2012 survey i.e. sample was randomly selected of each jurisdiction's PH, SOMIH and CH tenants. As requested by NSW stratified sampling by region/area was undertaken for NSW PH tenancies.

The 2014 NSHS was designed to meet minimum reliability objectives for key variables for each housing program.

Sample design

Simple random sampling was undertaken for all housing programs except for NSW PH in which stratified sampling was undertaken in order to obtain minimum sample size requirements for each area.

To produce reliable estimates, minimum sample sizes were set for each housing program. An additional overall 5350 booster sample was included: NSW PH (4,000) NSW CH (750) and WA PH (600).

The over-sampling of lesser populated states and territories produced a sample that was not proportional to the jurisdiction/housing programs distribution of the social housing population. Weighting was applied to adjust for imbalances arising from execution of the sampling and differential response rates, and to ensure that the results relate to the social housing population.

The weighting for the 2014 survey was calculated as the number of households in each jurisdiction (population) divided by the number of usable surveys (responses). All population counts were provided by the AIHW. No completed survey was received from VIC PH ARIA 3, SA PH ARIA 4, TAS PH ARIA 4, NT PH ARIA 4 and SA CH ARIA 4. These areas are excluded from weighting.

Sampling error

The measure used to indicate reliability of individual estimates reported in 2014 was the relative standard error (RSE). Only estimates with RSEs of less than 25 per cent are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. Results subject to RSEs of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be considered with caution and those with relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent should be considered as unreliable for most practical purposes.

Non-sampling error

In addition to sampling errors, the estimates are subject to non-sampling errors. These can arise from errors in reporting of responses (for example, failure of respondents' memories, incorrect completion of the survey form), the unwillingness of respondents to reveal their true responses and the higher levels of non-response from certain subgroups of the population.

The survey findings are based on self-reported data.

Coherence

In 2014, the data collected for SOMIH was sourced using two methodologies (via mail-out in two jurisdictions and via face-to-face interview in two jurisdictions).

Comparisons between data across jurisdictions should be undertaken with caution due to differences in response rates and non-sampling error.

Surveys in this series commenced in 2001. Over time, modifications have been made to the survey's methodology and questionnaire design. The sample design and the questionnaire of the 2014 survey differs in a number of important respects from previous versions of the survey. Please refer to data quality statements and technical reports for the relevant surveys before comparing data across surveys.

Accessibility

Published results from the 2014 NSHS will be available on the AIHW website, see National Social Housing Survey 2014: national report. Access to the confidentialised unit record file may be requested through the AIHW Ethics Committee.

Interpretability

Information to aid in interpretation of 2014 NSHS results will be made available on the AIHW website including the 2014 NSHS Technical Report, code book and other

supporting documentation.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

**Key data gaps/
issues**

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Caution should be used when comparing data with ICH data reported for this indicator.
- Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions as data are collected via survey vehicles and are subject to sampling and non-sampling error.
- Survey weights are applied to the data when calculating outputs and performance indicators.
- The SOMIH component of the survey in 2014 was conducted using a mixed methodology with two jurisdictions using face to face interviews (NSW and Queensland) and the other two jurisdictions collecting data via a mail-out survey (the same as the PH and CH components).
- Response rates from the NSHS for PH, SOMIH and CH provide a general indication of data accuracy and reliability. Response rates for the 2014 NSHS were 32.4 per cent for the mail-out component and 58.1 per cent for the face-to-face component.

Dwelling condition — Indigenous community housing

Data quality information has been drafted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Output – effectiveness – quality
Indicator	Dwelling condition, Indigenous community housing.
Measure (computation)	Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households with at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems, of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households who are renting with a landlord type of Indigenous Housing Organisation or Community Housing.
Data source/s	Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

The numerator and denominator use data from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) component of the 2012-13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) from a sample of 5,371 households. The household weights for this survey were derived from the person level benchmarks. The person level benchmarks were based on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander estimated resident population at 30 June 2011.

For more information on the structure of the AATSIHS, see Structure of the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (cat. no. 4727.0.55.001) on the ABS website. For information on scope and coverage, see the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Users' Guide, 2012-13 (cat. no. 4727.0.55.002).

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>The AATSIHS was collected, processed, and published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The ABS operates within a framework of the Census and Statistics Act 1905 and the Australian Bureau of Statistics Act 1975. These ensure the independence and impartiality from political influence of the ABS, and the confidentiality of respondents.</p> <p>For more information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment on the ABS website.</p>
Relevance	<p>The AATSIHS is a national survey that collected information on health status, risk factors and health-related actions.</p> <p>The 2012-13 NATSIHS component of the AATSIHS asked a responsible adult (ARA) within each household whether the household dwelling had any of the following major structural problems/problems that needed to be fixed: rising damp; major cracks in walls/floors; sinking/moving foundations; sagging floors; walls or windows that aren't straight; wood rot/termite damage; major electrical problems; major plumbing problems; major roof defects; other major structural problems/other big problems. They were also asked if any of the following facilities were missing from the household or weren't working: stove/oven/other cooking facilities; fridge; toilet; bath or shower; washing machine; kitchen sink; laundry tub. Each ARA was also asked whether the dwelling was: being paid off; owned outright; being rented; being purchased under a rent/buy or shared equity scheme; being occupied under a life tenure scheme; occupied rent free. Those who reported the tenure type was rental (including those purchasing the dwelling under a rent/buy or shared equity scheme) were also asked who rent was paid to. Indigenous Housing Organisation/Community housing was a response category for this question.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The AATSIHS is conducted approximately every six years over a 12-month period. Results from the 2012-13 NATSIHS component of the AATSIHS were released in November 2013. The previous NATSIHS was conducted in 2004-05.</p>
Accuracy	<p>The AATSIHS was conducted in all states and territories, including very remote areas. Non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, hospitals, nursing homes and short-stay caravan parks were excluded from the survey. The final response rate for the 2012-13 NATSIHS component was 80.2%. Results are weighted to account for non-response.</p> <p>As they are drawn from a sample survey, data for the indicator are subject to sampling error. Sampling error occurs because only a small proportion of the population is used to produce</p>

estimates that represent the whole population. Sampling error can be reliably estimated as it is calculated based on the scientific methods used to design surveys. Rates should be considered with reference to their Relative Standard Error (RSE). Estimates with RSEs between 25% and 50% should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50% are generally considered too unreliable for general use.

Coherence Both the numerator and the denominator for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households come from the NATSIHS component of the 2012-13 AATSIHS. Measures based on the 2012-13 NATSIHS are consistent with those supplied for COAG reporting from the ABS 2002 and 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Surveys (NATSISS). The 2012-13 NATSIHS collected other information that can be analysed in conjunction with dwelling condition.

Accessibility See Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: First Results, 2012-13 (cat. no. 4727.0.55.001) for an overview of results from the NATSIHS component of the AATSIHS. Other information is available by request or by applying and paying subscription for access to the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey. Detailed conditions and other health data, 2012-13 Microdata products (cat. No. 4715.0.30.001).

Interpretability Information to aid interpretation of the data is available from the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Users' Guide, 2012-13 on the ABS website.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

**Key data gaps/
issues**

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Caution should be used when comparing data with data reported for PH, SOMIH and CH. Data are reported from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey as ICH is not covered and collected in the NSHS.

Net recurrent cost per dwelling

Net recurrent cost per dwelling — Public housing

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat, in consultation with the Housing and Homelessness Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Output – efficiency
Indicator	Net recurrent cost per dwelling for Public housing
Measure (computation)	<u>Numerator</u> : Net recurrent costs <u>Denominator</u> : The total number of public housing dwellings <u>Computation</u> : Net recurrent costs divided by the total number of public housing dwellings
Data source/s	Data are provided annually to Secretariat by jurisdictions and are sourced from administrative data held by jurisdictions. Financial information is for the year ending 30 June.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Data were provided to the Secretariat by jurisdictions. The Secretariat receives, compiles, edits and verifies data in collaboration with jurisdictions, who retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released.
Relevance	Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Caution should be exercised when interpreting results due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Variations in scope and/or definitions between administrative systems.• Variations in how programs operate across jurisdictions; and• Jurisdictions may use more than one source of data which may impact on data quality.
Timeliness	Data are collected annually for the financial year ending 30 June. The most recent data available are for 2013-14.
Accuracy	There may be some accuracy issues with the data collected as new information systems are commissioned.
Coherence	Coherence over time has been affected by the following, and makes comparisons over time potentially misleading: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes to the scope of the collection over time preventing comparisons between years.• Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variation in the program delivery and funding changes.• Data have been affected by different quality issues each year. For specific caveats on previous years' data, consult the footnotes and DQI in the relevant edition of this report.
Accessibility	Data are reported are available publicly in the Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the chapter glossary. Supplementary information can be found in the Social housing financial data collection manual upon request from the Steering Committee.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issue	The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues: Care should be used comparing data across or between jurisdictions because aggregate data are sourced from jurisdictions' own data systems and may show
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variations in scope and/or definition. Some jurisdictions have used more than one administrative data source, while others have used surveys to collect data.

Net recurrent cost per dwelling — State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat, in consultation with the Housing and Homelessness Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Output – efficiency
Indicator	Net recurrent cost per dwelling for SOMIH
Measure (computation)	<u>Numerator</u> : Net recurrent costs <u>Denominator</u> : The total number of SOMIH dwellings <u>Computation</u> : Net recurrent costs divided by the total number of SOMIH dwellings
Data source/s	Data are provided annually to Secretariat by jurisdictions and are sourced from administrative data held by jurisdictions. Financial information is for the year ending 30 June.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Data were provided to the Secretariat by jurisdictions. The Secretariat receives, compiles, edits and verifies data in collaboration with jurisdictions, who retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released.
Relevance	Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Caution should be exercised when interpreting results due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Variations in scope and/or definitions between administrative systems.• Variations in how programs operate across jurisdictions; and• Jurisdictions may use more than one source of data which may impact on data quality.
Timeliness	Data are collected annually for the financial year ending 30 June. The most recent data available are for 2014-15.
Accuracy	There may be some accuracy issues with the data collected arising from information systems changes.
Coherence	Coherence over time has been affected by the following, and makes comparisons over time potentially misleading: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Changes to the scope of the collection over time preventing comparisons between years.• Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variation in the program delivery and funding changes• Data have been affected by different issues each year. For specific caveats on previous years' data, consult the footnotes and DQI in the relevant edition of this report.
Accessibility	Annual data as reported are available publicly in the Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the chapter glossary. Supplementary information can be found in the Social housing financial data collection manual upon request from the Steering Committee.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues	The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Care should be used comparing data across or between jurisdictions because aggregate data are sourced from jurisdictions' own data systems and may show variations in scope and/or definition. Some jurisdictions have used more than one administrative data source, while others have used surveys to collect data.
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Net recurrent cost per tenancy — Community housing

Data quality information for this indicator has been provided by AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Output – efficiency
Indicator	<i>Net recurrent cost per tenancy for community housing</i>
Measure (computation)	<u>Numerator</u> : Total net recurrent costs for year ending 30 June 2014 <u>Denominator</u> : Total number of tenancy (rental) units at 30 June 2014
Data source	Data are provided annually to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) by jurisdictions and are sourced from community housing organisations via a survey and from the jurisdiction’s administrative systems. The annual data collection captures information about community housing organisations, the dwellings and tenancy rental units they manage, households on the waiting list, and the tenants and households assisted. Limited financial information from the previous financial year is also collected.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	See ‘Data collections’ data quality information (Page 3).
Relevance	<p>Community housing, for the purpose of this collection, includes all tenancy (rental) units under management of a community housing organisation (excluding Indigenous community housing organisations). Dwellings are excluded where the tenancy management is by the State Housing Authority or by specialist homelessness services agencies. Additional jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions also apply.</p> <p>The data collected by the jurisdictions conform well in terms of reference period; however, due to the jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions, the data does not conform well in terms of organisation coverage and reporting.</p>
Timeliness	Data are collected annually for the financial year ending 30 June. The most recent data available are for 2013–14.
Accuracy	<p>Data are incomplete for some jurisdictions due to non-reporting or under reporting by community housing organisations. The information was sourced via a survey of community housing organisations conducted by state/territory housing authorities and/or from administrative records held by them. The measure involves the division of annual net recurrent costs by a count of tenancy rental units at 30 June. Care is required when interpreting results due to stock flows and changes in occupancy status within the financial year.</p> <p>There are some accuracy issues with the data collected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the community housing organisation and state/territory housing authority administrative systems from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, inconsistent data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors;• not all organisations capture and report all data items – data may not be collected and reported in a manner consistent with national data definitions; and,• data about National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS) properties managed by community housing organisations in New South Wales, Queensland, the Northern Territory, and the Australian Capital Territory were not reported. <p>Specific State/Territory issues are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Tasmania</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Due to data quality issues, data for net recurrent costs are not available.
Coherence	Comparisons across reporting periods, jurisdictions and other social housing sectors may be affected by variability in the programs reported in the community housing data

collection by different state and territory governments, and in survey response rates, completeness rates and other data quality issues. Specific State/Territory issues are:

South Australia

- The large increase in total net recurrent costs coincided with a rise in administrative expenses related to staffing and supplies.
- Western Australia
- During 2013-14, two CHOs provided additional services in addition to tenancy management. This resulted in an overall increase in total net recurrent costs
- Tasmania
- Due to data quality issues, data for recurrent costs are not available

Australian Capital Territory

- Care is advised when reviewing financial data and the total tenancy rental units it pertains to. Net recurrent costs and the number of tenancy rental units it relates to, includes administration costs for organisations registered under the community housing regulatory framework some of whom are not required to report other data for the national community housing data collection. From 2011-12 to 2013-14, the total number of ACT tenancies used to calculate this indicator includes organisations reporting under the regulatory framework.

Accessibility

Annual data is reported in Housing Assistance in Australia, which is available from the AIHW website

<www.aihw.gov.au/housing-assistance-publications/>.

Additional disaggregations of data are available on application and may be subject to the AIHW's confidentiality policy and approval from jurisdictions

Interpretability

Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary

< <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/236882>>.

Supplementary information can be found in the housing collection data manuals which are available from the AIHW website

< meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/429998>.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Care should be taken when comparing data across jurisdictions or between years as most data are sourced via a survey of community housing organisations and are subject to variations in response rate and data collection practices.

Net recurrent cost per dwelling — Indigenous community housing

Data quality information for this indicator has been provided by AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Output – efficiency
Indicator	<i>Net recurrent cost per dwelling</i> for ICH
Measure (computation)	<u>Numerator</u> : Net recurrent costs <u>Denominator</u> : The total number of permanent dwellings managed by funded Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (ICHOs). <u>Computation</u> : Net recurrent costs divided by the total number of permanent dwellings managed by funded ICHOs.
Data source/s	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from administrative data and dwelling audits (held by jurisdictions) and survey data from ICHOs. The annual data collection captures information about ICHOs, the dwellings they manage and the households assisted at 30 June. Financial information is for the year ending 30 June.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	See 'Data collections' data quality information.
Relevance	ICH for the purposes of this collection includes all dwellings targeted to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people that are managed by an ICHO. ICHOs include community organisations such as resource agencies and land councils, which have a range of functions, provided that they manage housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. All data items except D1b (number of dwellings managed by funded and unfunded ICHOs) and D19b (number of funded and unfunded ICHOs) exclude dwellings managed by unfunded organisations.
Timeliness	Data are collected annually for the financial year ending 30 June. The most recent data available are for 2013-14.
Accuracy	There are known accuracy issues with the data collected. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This collection does not include an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identifier; all households are assumed to include at least one Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander member.• Care should be used when comparing data across jurisdictions due to variation in scope and/or definitions between administrative systems. This reflects the variation in how ICH operates across jurisdictions. Jurisdictions may use more than one source of data which may impact data quality.• Complete data was not available for all dwellings or ICHOs in every jurisdiction. Data should be interpreted with caution as it may not fully reflect the entire funded portion of the jurisdiction. Due to poor coverage, the denominator only includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households for which household groups and dwelling details are known.• Where the coverage of the data relating to a performance indicator is less than 95 per cent in a jurisdiction or at the national level, details of the coverage are provided.• <u>Completeness coverage</u>:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New South Wales: 55 per cent• Victoria: 87 per cent Specific State/Territory issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>New South Wales</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data for recurrent expenses does not reflect the whole sector. It consists of \$6.1 million spent by funded aboriginal housing providers that provided data as at 30 June 2014 and \$27.6 million spent by AHO as recurrent expenses on the Aboriginal community housing sector.• <u>Queensland</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">• The increase in the number of dwellings transitioning to the department for tenancy

Coherence

management has contributed to an increase in maintenance work and the recurrent expenditure.

- Data for individual jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to differences in the accuracy of the data over time. Differences between jurisdictions concerning incomplete or missing information, out-of-date information and coding errors can affect the coherence of the outputs.

Coherence over time has been seriously affected by the following, and makes comparisons over time potentially misleading:

- For reasons of data quality and availability, in 2009-10, the scope of the ICH collection was restricted to include only funded organisations. For unfunded organisations (i.e. ICHOs that received funding in previous financial years but not in 2013-14), only ICHO and dwelling numbers are reported.
- Previously the Australian Government had administrative responsibility for some ICHOs in Victoria, Queensland and all ICHOs in Tasmania. Data for these dwellings were reported collectively under the jurisdiction 'Australian Government'. In 2009 responsibility for these ICHOs was transferred to the respective jurisdiction, and data for these dwellings are now reported under the relevant state or territory.
- Changes to the scope of the collection over time prevent comparisons between years. Largely, restricting the scope for 2009-10 to funded ICHOs only returns the collection to the scope of the 2006-07 and earlier collections. For the 2008-09 and 2007-08 collections, unfunded ICHOs were included.
- Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variation in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data.
- Data has been affected by different quality issues each year. For specific caveats on previous years' data, consult the footnotes and DQI in the relevant edition of this report.

Specific State/Territory issues:

- New South Wales:
 - In the 2012-13 collection, the ICH sector reported data from Aboriginal Community Housing Providers that were funded. This is a change in scope from previous years. Prior to 2012-13, The ICH sector collected data from Aboriginal Community Housing Providers (ACHPs) that were actively registered with the Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO), rather than by their funding status. For the purposes of this collection, active registration was used as a proxy for funding, but it was noted that active registration does not guarantee funding. The data provided is for permanent dwellings managed by ACHPs that are registered with AHO and provided data as at June 2013.

Victoria

- Prior to 2009-10, Victoria reported against one agency (Aboriginal Housing Victoria). From 2009-10, Victoria has reported on an additional 18 agencies since assuming administrative responsibility for the former Community Housing and Infrastructure Program (CHIP) program, which was previously managed by the Commonwealth. Thus, care is advised when comparing data with earlier reference periods.

Accessibility

Annual data will be reported in *Housing Assistance in Australia*, which will be available publicly on the AIHW website. Additional disaggregations are available on application and subject to jurisdiction approval.

Interpretability

Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147) (<http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/236882>).

Supplementary information can be found in the housing collection data manuals which are available upon request from the AIHW.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Care should be used comparing data across or between jurisdictions because aggregate data are sourced from jurisdictions' own data systems and may show variations in scope and/or definition. Some jurisdictions have used more than one administrative data source, while others have used surveys to collect data.

This reflects the considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction, and differences in policy and program environments. These variations impact on the capacity to produce statistical outputs consistent in terms of concepts and methodologies.

Occupancy rates

Data quality information for this indicator has been provided by AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Output – efficiency
Indicator	<i>Occupancy rates</i> for public housing, SOMIH, mainstream community housing and ICH.
Measure (computation)	<u>Definition</u> : Proportion of dwellings that are occupied <u>Numerator</u> : Number of dwellings that are occupied. <u>Denominator</u> : Total number of dwellings <u>Computation</u> : calculated separately for public housing, SOMIH, mainstream community housing and ICH and expressed as a percentage.
Data source/s	<i>Public housing and SOMIH</i> Data sets are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The data contain information about public rental and SOMIH dwellings, households assisted and households on the waitlist, during the previous financial year and at 30 June, and are drawn from administrative data held by the jurisdictions. <i>Mainstream community housing</i> Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from community housing organisations via a survey and from the jurisdiction's administrative systems. The annual data collection captures information about community housing organisations, the dwellings and tenancy rental units they manage, households on the waiting list, and the tenants and households assisted. Limited financial information from the previous financial year is also collected. <i>Indigenous community housing</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from administrative data and dwelling audits (conducted by jurisdictions) and survey data from ICHOs. The annual data collection captures information about ICHOs, the dwellings they manage and the households assisted at 30 June. Financial information is for the year ending 30 June.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	See 'Data collections' data quality information.
Relevance	Public housing and SOMIH: The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of public rental housing and SOMIH programs run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period. Mainstream community housing: Community housing, for the purpose of this collection, includes all tenancy (rental) units under management of a community housing organisation (excluding Indigenous community housing organisations). Dwellings are excluded where the tenancy is managed by the State Housing Authority or by a specialist homelessness services agencies. Additional jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions also apply. The data collected by the jurisdictions conform well in terms of reference period; however, due to the jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions, the data does not conform well in terms of organisation coverage and reporting. Occupancy status is not available for all tenancy rental units. Only tenancy rental units with complete information have been included in the calculation. Indigenous community housing: ICH for the purposes of this collection includes all dwellings targeted to Aboriginal and

Timeliness	<p>Torres Strait Islander people that are managed by an ICHO. ICHOs include community organisations such as resource agencies and land councils, which have a range of functions, provided that they manage housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. All data items exclude dwellings managed by unfunded organisations unless specified otherwise (for example D1b - number of dwellings managed by funded and unfunded ICHOs; and D19b - number of funded and unfunded ICHOs).</p> <p>Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June.</p> <p>Public housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing</p> <p>Data are reported as at 30 June. The most recent data available are for reporting are at 30 June 2015.</p> <p>Indigenous community housing</p> <p>The reference period for this indicator for ICH is at 30 June 2014, based on the 2013-14 data collection.</p>
Accuracy	<p>There are accuracy issues with the data collected.</p> <p>Public housing and SOMIH</p> <p>The administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees across jurisdictions, including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors;</p> <p>Mainstream community housing</p> <p>Data are incomplete for some jurisdictions due to non-reporting or under reporting by community housing organisations. The information was sourced via a survey of community housing organisations conducted by state/territory housing authorities and/or from administrative records held by them;</p> <p>The community housing organisation and state/territory housing authority administrative systems from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, inconsistent data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors; and</p> <p>Not all organisations capture and report occupancy status – data may not be collected and reported in a manner fully consistent with national data definitions</p> <p>Specific State/Territory issues:</p> <p>New South Wales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 2013-14, unit record level data was provided. Some providers have reported incomplete tenancy data, resulting in occupancy rates being understated. <p>Northern Territory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit record level data is not collected. The jurisdiction imputes this data and reports that all tenable rental units are occupied. <p>Western Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During 2014-15, 102 lodging house rooms within an organisation were used as crisis accommodation. This resulted in a decline in the occupancy rate. <p>Indigenous community housing</p> <p>Complete data was not available for all dwellings or ICHOs in every jurisdiction, and so may not fully reflect the entire funded portion of the jurisdiction. To compensate for poor coverage, the denominator only includes households for which household groups and dwelling details are known.</p> <p>The coverage rates of ICHOs for jurisdictions where coverage is less than 95 per cent are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victoria: 87 per cent. <p>Specific State/Territory issues:</p> <p>Northern Territory</p>

	Information related to occupancy is not reported for ICH.
	Western Australia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any improvements to the reliability of data have been attributed to the implementation of the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing (NPARIH). This is an initiative designed to improve the quality of data collected
Coherence	<p>Data for individual jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to differences in the accuracy of the data over time. Differences between jurisdictions concerning incomplete or missing information, out-of-date information and coding errors can affect the coherence of the outputs.</p> <p>Mainstream community housing</p> <p>Data for individual jurisdictions may not be comparable across reporting periods, nor with other social housing sectors due to differences in the state and territory government programs reported in the community housing data collection, coverage and completeness rates and other data quality issues.</p> <p>Indigenous community housing</p> <p>Data is collected from ICHOs using a survey collection tool. Not all ICHOs respond to the request for data each year. Variability in the ICHOs that provide data each year may affect coherence.</p> <p>New South Wales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of funded ICHOs refers to housing agencies that receive funding from an Aboriginal Housing Organisation (AHO). In previous reporting periods, in-scope providers were those registered with an AHO, regardless of their funding status
Accessibility	Annual data will be reported in <i>Housing Assistance in Australia</i> , which will be available publicly on the AIHW website. Additional disaggregations are available on application and subject to jurisdiction approval.
Interpretability	<p>Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147) (http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/236882).</p> <p>Supplementary information can be found in the housing collection data manuals which are available upon request from the AIHW.</p>
	<u>Data Gaps/Issues Analysis</u>
Key data gaps/ issues	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICH data for this indicator are affected by poor coverage and the un-reported portion of the sector may not have the same characteristics as the reported portion. Care should be used comparing data across or between jurisdictions, because aggregate data are sourced from jurisdictions' own data systems and may vary in scope and/or definition. Some jurisdictions have used more than one administrative data source, while others have used surveys to collect data.

Turnaround time

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Output – efficiency
Indicator	<i>Turnaround time</i> for public housing and SOMIH
Measure (computation)	<u>Definition</u> : The average time taken to rent housing stock through normal processes. <u>Numerator</u> : Total number of days that dwellings were vacant. <u>Denominator</u> : Total number of vacancy episodes <u>Computation</u> : calculated separately for public rental housing and SOMIH and expressed in days. Some vacancy episodes are excluded from the calculation of this indicator.
Data source/s	Data sets are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The data contain information about public rental and SOMIH dwellings, households assisted and households on the waitlist, during the previous financial year and at 30 June, and are drawn from administrative data held by the jurisdictions.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	See 'Data collections' data quality information.
Relevance	The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of public rental housing and SOMIH programs run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of reference period. The indicator is measured as the total number of days that dwellings were vacant for the year ending 30 June, divided by the total number of vacancy episodes for the year ending 30 June.
Timeliness	Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. The data reported in RoGS 2016 are as at 30 June, 2015, which are the most recent available.
Accuracy	The administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors. Jurisdictions have different data collection and reporting practices in a number of areas which limit data comparability across jurisdictions. Data are not comparable across jurisdictions as there is considerable variation across jurisdictions in the mix of dwellings included in the categories of vacancy and considerable variation in the length of vacancies in those categories. Specific state/territory issues are: SA was unable to provide the necessary variable(s) for the calculation of turnaround time. As a result, national level reporting of P10 is unavailable.
Coherence	Data may not be comparable to previous years due to differences in the accuracy and availability of the data over time. Turnaround time figures were unavailable for the Northern Territory in 2012-13 and for South Australia in 2013-14 and 2014-15. Please refer to the turnaround time indicator data quality statement for each year when comparing data across years. Data from 2011-12 are not comparable with earlier data as categories for recording vacancies changed. Turnaround times before 2011-12 were recorded as either 'normal' or 'not normal'. From 2011-12 five vacancy codes exist which provide a greater level of granularity and consistency across jurisdictions.
Accessibility	Annual data is reported in <i>Housing Assistance in Australia</i> , which is available publically on the AIHW website. Additional disaggregations are available on application and may be subject to the AIHW's confidentiality policy and approval from jurisdictions. Data can be requested via the online customised data request system

Interpretability

<https://datarequest.aihw.gov.au>; or obtained from the Communications, Media and Marketing Unit on (02) 6244 1032 or via email to info@aihw.gov.au. Data requests are charged on a cost-recovery basis.

Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing and Homelessness Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU269) (<http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129543695>).

Supplementary information can be found in the housing collection data manuals which are available upon request from the AIHW.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis**Key data gaps/
issues**

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- there are differences across jurisdictions in how vacancy episodes and reasons for vacancies are reported which limit data comparability across jurisdictions, and
- this indicator is sensitive to a number of jurisdictional differences e.g. in stock profiles, policies on the maintenance of properties after they have been vacated, eligibility criteria and stock allocation policies, capital works and disability modification programs, outsourcing arrangements and legislative requirements e.g. covering abandoned goods policies.

Rent collection rate

Rent collection rate — Public housing

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat, in consultation with the Housing and Homelessness Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Output – efficiency
Indicator	<i>Rent collection rate</i> for Public housing
Measure (computation)	<u>Definition</u> : Total rent collected as a proportion of the rent charged <u>Numerator</u> : Total rent collected from public housing tenants for the year ending 30 June <u>Denominator</u> : Total rent charged for the year ending 30 June <u>Computation</u> : Total rent collected for the year ending 30 June / Total rent charged for the year ending 30 June.
Data source/s	Data are provided annually to the Steering Committee by jurisdictions and are sourced from administrative data held by jurisdictions. Financial information is for the year ending 30 June.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Data were provided to the Secretariat by jurisdictions. The Secretariat receives, compiles, edits and verifies data in collaboration with jurisdictions, who retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released.
Relevance	The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of public rental housing run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period.
Timeliness	Data are collected annually for the financial year ending 30 June. The most recent data available are for 2011-12.
Accuracy	There are known accuracy issues with the data collected. The administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors.
Coherence	Care is required when making comparisons across jurisdictions for reasons of varying accuracy (details above).
Accessibility	Annual data as reported are available publicly in the Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the chapter glossary. Supplementary information can be found in the Social housing financial data collection manual upon request from the Steering Committee.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues	The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Care should be taken when making comparisons across jurisdictions due to variations in jurisdictions' administrative data sets.
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Rent collection rate — SOMIH

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Secretariat, in consultation with the Housing and Homelessness Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Output – efficiency
Indicator	<i>Rent collection rate</i> for Public housing
Measure (computation)	<u>Definition</u> : Total rent collected as a proportion of the rent charged <u>Numerator</u> : Total rent collected from public housing tenants for the year ending 30 June <u>Denominator</u> : Total rent charged for the year ending 30 June <u>Computation</u> : Total rent collected for the year ending 30 June / Total rent charged for the year ending 30 June.
Data source/s	Data are provided annually to the Steering Committee by jurisdictions and are sourced from administrative data held by jurisdictions. Financial information is for the year ending 30 June.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Data were provided to the Secretariat by jurisdictions. The Secretariat receives, compiles, edits and verifies data in collaboration with jurisdictions, who retain ownership of the data and must approve any jurisdiction level output before it is released.
Relevance	The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of public rental housing run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period.
Timeliness	Data are collected annually for the financial year ending 30 June. The most recent data available are for 2011-12.
Accuracy	There are known accuracy issues with the data collected. The administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors.
Coherence	Care is required when making comparisons across jurisdictions for reasons of varying accuracy (details above).
Accessibility	Annual data as reported are available publicly in the Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the chapter glossary. Supplementary information can be found in the Social housing financial data collection manual upon request from the Steering Committee.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues	The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Care should be taken when making comparisons across jurisdictions due to variations in jurisdictions' administrative data sets.
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Rent collection rate — Community housing and ICH

Data quality information for this indicator has been provided by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Output – efficiency
Indicator	<i>Rent collection rate</i> for ICH
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u> Total rent collected as a proportion of the rent charged</p> <p>Indigenous community housing</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Total rent collected by funded Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (ICHOs) for the year ending 30 June</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total rent charged by funded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June</p> <p><u>Computation:</u> Total rent collected by funded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June / Total rent charged by funded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June.</p> <p>Mainstream community Housing</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Total rent collected by funded Community Housing Organisations (CHOs) for the year ending 30 June</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total rent charged by funded CHOs for the year ending 30 June</p> <p><u>Computation:</u> Total rent collected by funded CHOs for the year ending 30 June / Total rent charged by funded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June.</p>
Data source/s	<p>Indigenous community housing</p> <p>Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from administrative data and dwelling audits (held by jurisdictions) and survey data from ICHOs.</p> <p>The annual data collection captures information about ICHOs, the dwellings they manage and the households assisted at 30 June. Financial information is for the year ending 30 June.</p> <p>Mainstream community housing</p> <p>Data are provided annually to AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from community housing organisations via survey and from the jurisdiction’s administrative systems. The annual data collection captures information about community housing organisations, the dwellings they manage and the tenants assisted. Limited financial information from the previous financial year is also collected.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	See ‘Data collections’ data quality information (Page 3).
Relevance	<p>Indigenous community housing</p> <p>ICH for the purposes of this collection includes all dwellings targeted to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people that are managed by an ICHO. ICHOs include community organisations such as resource agencies and land councils, which have a range of functions, provided that they manage housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. All data items except D1b (number of dwellings managed by funded and unfunded ICHOs) and D19b (number of funded and unfunded ICHOs) exclude dwellings managed by unfunded organisations.</p> <p>Mainstream community housing:</p> <p>Community housing for the purpose of this collection includes all tenancy (rental) units under management of a community housing organisation. Additional jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions also apply.</p> <p>The data collected by the jurisdictions conform well in terms of the reference period; however due to the jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions the data does not</p>

conform well in terms of scope and coverage.

Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.

Timeliness

Indigenous community housing

Data are collected annually for the financial year ending 30 June. The most recent data available are for 2013-14.

Mainstream community housing

Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. The mainstream community housing data reported in RoGS 2016 are as at 30 June, 2015, which are the most recent available.

Accuracy

Indigenous community housing

There are known issues with the accuracy of data collected:

- This collection does not include an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identifier; all households are assumed to include at least one Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander member.
- Care should be used in comparing data across jurisdictions due to variation in scope and/or definitions between administrative systems. This reflects the variation in how ICH operates across jurisdictions. Jurisdictions may use more than one source of data which may impact data quality.
- Complete data was not available for all dwellings or ICHOs in every jurisdiction. Data should be interpreted with caution as it may not fully reflect the entire funded portion of the jurisdiction. Due to poor coverage, the denominator only includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households for which households groups and dwelling details are known.
- Where the coverage of the data relating to a performance indicator is less than 95 per cent in a jurisdiction or at the national level, details of the coverage are provided.

Completeness coverage:

- New South Wales: 88 per cent
- Victoria: 87 per cent

Specific State/Territory issues:

Queensland

- Rent data is extracted from internal financial systems or based on local councils' quarterly reports and is not collected from ICH providers for dwellings they own and manage.

South Australia

- Data on rent charged to tenants is unavailable.

Mainstream community housing

The administrative data and survey data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors.

Coherence

Indigenous community housing and mainstream community housing

Data for individual jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to differences in the accuracy of the data over time. Differences between jurisdictions concerning incomplete or missing information, out-of-date information and coding errors can affect the coherence of the outputs.

Indigenous community housing

Coherence over time has been seriously affected by the following, and makes comparisons over time potentially misleading:

- For reasons of data quality and availability, the scope of the ICH collection in 2009–10 was restricted to include only funded organisations. For unfunded organisations (i.e. ICHOs that received funding in previous financial years

but not in 2010–11), only ICHO and dwelling numbers are reported.

- Previously the Australian Government had administrative responsibility for some ICHOs in Victoria, Queensland and all ICHOs in Tasmania. Data for these dwellings were reported collectively under the jurisdiction 'Australian Government'. In 2009 responsibility for these ICHOs was transferred to the respective jurisdiction, and data for these dwellings are now reported under the relevant state or territory.
- Changes to the scope of the collection over time are preventing comparisons between years. Largely restricting the scope for 2009-10 to funded ICHOs only returns the collection to the scope of the 2006-07 and earlier collections. For the 2008-09 and 2007-08 collections, unfunded ICHOs were included.
- Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to variation in the ICHOs that respond to the survey or for which jurisdictions can provide data.
- Data has been affected by different quality issues each year. For specific caveats on previous years' data, consult the footnotes and DQI in the relevant edition of this report.

Specific State/Territory issues:

New South Wales

- From 2012-13, the ICH sector reported data from Aboriginal Community Housing Providers (ACHPs) that were funded. This is a change in scope from previous years. Prior to 2012-13, The ICH sector collected data from ACHPs that were actively registered with the Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO), rather than by their funding status. For the purposes of this collection, active registration was used as a proxy for funding, but it was noted that active registration does not guarantee funding. The data provided is for permanent dwellings managed by ACHPs that are registered with AHO and who provided data as at June 2013.
- In 2012-13, rent collected was based on 'Approved providers' only. NSW Aboriginal Housing Authority undertook a major reform process – Build and Grow. ICHOs that participated in this process were separated into two categories: approved providers and head leased providers. Prior to 2012-13, rent collected was based on both 'Approved providers' and 'head leased providers'. For the 2013-14 collection period, data were provided by organisations that were either approved providers or head leased.

Victoria

- Prior to 2009-10, Victoria reported against one agency (Aboriginal Housing Victoria) under the ICH. From 2009-10 Victoria reported on an additional 18 agencies assuming administrative responsibility for the former Community Housing and Infrastructure Program (CHIP), previously managed by the Commonwealth. Thus, care is advised when comparing 2013-14 data with earlier reference periods.

South Australia

- Data for the calculation of rent collection rate were unavailable for the 2013-14 collection period

Northern Territory

- Rent collection rate could not be calculated for the 2013-14 collection period

Accessibility

Annual data will be reported in *Housing Assistance in Australia*, which will be available publicly on the AIHW website. Additional disaggregations are available on application and subject to jurisdiction approval.

Interpretability

Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147) (<http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/236882>).

Supplementary information can be found in the housing collection data manuals which are available upon request from the AIHW.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Due to poor coverage, only those ICHOs for which both rent collected and rent charged were known are included.
- ICH data for this indicator are affected by poor coverage and the unreported portion of the sector may not have the same characteristics as the reported portion.
- Care should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions, since aggregate data come from jurisdictions' own data systems and may show variations in scope and/or definition. Some jurisdictions have used more than one administrative data source, while others have used surveys to collect data.

Amenity/Location

Amenity

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Output – effectiveness – quality
Indicator	<i>Amenity</i> for public housing (PH), community housing (CH) and State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing (SOMIH)
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u>: The proportion of all tenants who said that an amenity was important to their household and met their household needs, summed across all eight amenities.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u>: Number of tenants who said the amenity aspect is important and meets their needs.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u>: Number of tenants who said the amenity aspect is important and gave a valid answer to the needs question (meets or does not meet needs).</p> <p><u>Computation</u>: Number of tenants who said the amenity aspect is important and meets their needs divided by number of tenants who said the amenity aspect is important and gave a valid answer to the needs question (meets or does not meet needs) multiplied by 100. Calculated separately for public rental housing, community housing and SOMIH, and expressed as a proportion.</p>
Data source/s	<p>AIHW</p> <p>A contracted data collection agency was engaged by the AIHW to conduct the 2014 National Social Housing Survey (NSHS). Data were collected via postal and online (self-completion) questionnaires from a randomly selected sample of SOMIH (South Australia and Tasmania), Public Housing and Community Housing tenants. In 2014, SOMIH tenants in New South Wales and Queensland completed the survey by face to face interview. For each social housing program (PH, SOMIH and CH) the tenants completing the questionnaires were from all jurisdictions which operated the relevant social housing program.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	See 'Data collections' data quality information.
Relevance	The 2014 NSHS includes tenants from public housing, community housing and state owned and managed Indigenous housing. The Indigenous Community Housing (ICH) sector was excluded from the survey. All states and territories participated in the survey if the relevant program was operated in their jurisdiction. All remoteness areas were included in the sample. For the postal component of the survey, the speed of delivery to, and returns from, more remote locations may have affected the number of responses received from tenants in these areas.
Timeliness	<p>Data are not collected annually. Surveys for PH and CH were conducted in 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2010 2012, and 2014. Surveys for SOMIH were conducted in 2005, 2007, 2012, and 2014. For SOMIH tenants in 2014, surveys were completed via mail-out for two jurisdictions (South Australia and Tasmania) and face-to-face interview in the other two jurisdictions (New South Wales and Queensland).</p> <p>The fieldwork for 2014 was conducted from 6 May–22 July for the ACT. For all</p>

other jurisdictions, fieldwork was conducted from 14 May–14 August 2014.

Fieldwork for the SOMIH face-to-face component was undertaken in NSW from the 19 May-5 June and in QLD from 3 June-2July.

Data on the characteristics of the household and its member relate to the time of the survey. Data on tenant satisfaction relate to the 12 months up to the time of the survey.

Accuracy

Missing data

Some survey respondents did not answer all questions, either because they were unable or unwilling to provide a response. The survey responses for these people were retained in the sample, and the missing values were recorded as not answered. No attempt was made to deduce or impute these missing values.

Only a small proportion of tenants did not provide a response to any of the questions relating to amenity (1.3 per cent for PH; 0.4 per cent for SOMIH; 1.3 per cent for CH), however the number of missing cases varies for each feature (see table below).

Missing data (proportion)	PH	SOMIH	CH
Importance			
Size of home	7.3	2.1	5.5
Number of bedrooms	9.4	3.3	8.1
Modifications for special needs	10.0	2.6	8.3
Easy access and entry	6.3	1.9	5.9
Car parking	6.2	1.4	4.7
Yard space and fencing	5.6	1.2	5.1
Privacy of the home	5.8	1.8	4.6
Safety and security within the home	5.2	1.6	3.9
Safety and security outside of the home within the neighbourhood	4.2	1.1	4.1
Energy efficiency	4.8	1.2	4.3
Water efficiency	4.7	1.4	4.3
Thermal comfort	5.5	1.9	4.8
Meets needs			
Size of home	8.4	2.6	7.6
Number of bedrooms	12.5	3.5	11.0
Modifications for special needs	10.7	5.8	10.4
Easy access and entry	9.7	3.5	8.1
Car parking	8.8	3.5	7.7
Yard space and fencing	8.4	2.6	8.4
Privacy of the home	9.5	3.8	8.4

Safety and security within the home	9.4	3.0	8.1
Safety and security outside of the home within the neighbourhood	8.1	2.6	7.6
Energy efficiency	8.6	3.6	7.9
Water efficiency	8.2	3.8	7.6
Thermal comfort	8.0	2.9	7.3

The accuracy of the outputs from the 2014 NSHS are affected by the response rates across the jurisdictions and at the National level (see response rate table below).

Overall, 42,827 questionnaires were sent to tenants in PH, CH and SOMIH (South Australia and Tasmania only), of which 12,594 questionnaires were categorised as being complete and useable, representing a response rate for the 2014 survey of 32.4 per cent; considerably higher than the 2012 survey of 16.3 per cent.

For the two SOMIH jurisdictions where the respondents completed the survey face- to-face (New South Wales and Queensland), a total of 1,581 interviews were attempted and 1,001 interviews were completed with an overall response rate of 58.1 per cent.

A low response rate does not necessarily mean that the results are biased. If the non-respondents are not systematically different in terms of how they would have answered the questions, there may be no bias, either in comparisons across jurisdictions or over time. Given the relatively low response rates for this survey, it is likely there is some bias in the estimates.

Jurisdiction	Sample size	Response rate
PH		
NSW	4,991	40.0%
VIC	585	36.2%
QLD	564	43.3%
SA	619	45.5%
ACT	504	24.7%
WA	954	27.3%
TAS	506	34.9%
NT	509	27.3%
CH		
NSW	1061	26.3%
VIC	367	40.8%
QLD	370	35.9%
SA	354	32.8%
ACT	124	24.0%

WA	361	37.1%
TAS	300	29.2%
SOMIH		
NSW	501	53.0%
QLD	500	64.3%
SA	307	18.7%
TAS	83	26.9%

Scope and coverage

For the 2014 NSHS, caution should be used when comparing trend data or data between jurisdictions due to differences in response rates and non-sampling error.

The 2014 NSHS sampling and stratification methods were similar to the 2012 survey i.e. sample was randomly selected of each jurisdiction's PH, SOMIH and CH tenants. As requested by NSW stratified sampling by region/area was undertaken for NSW PH tenancies,

The 2014 NSHS was designed to meet minimum reliability objectives for key variables for each housing program.

Sample design

Simple random sampling was undertaken for all housing programs except for NSW PH in which stratified sampling was undertaken in order to obtain minimum sample size requirements for each area.

To produce reliable estimates, minimum sample sizes were set for each housing program. An additional overall 5,350 booster sample was included: NSW PH (4,000) NSW CH (750) and WA PH (600).

The over-sampling of lesser populated states and territories produced a sample that was not proportional to the jurisdiction/housing programs distribution of the social housing population. Weighting was applied to adjust for imbalances arising from execution of the sampling and differential response rates, and to ensure that the results relate to the social housing population.

The weighting for the 2014 survey was calculated as the number of households in each jurisdiction (population) divided by the number of usable surveys (responses). All population counts were provided by the AIHW.

No completed survey was received from VIC PH ARIA 3, SA PH ARIA 4, TAS PH ARIA 4, NT PH ARIA 4 and SA CH ARIA 4. These areas are excluded from weighting.

Sampling error

The measure used to indicate reliability of individual estimates reported in 2014 was the relative standard error (RSE). Only estimates with RSEs of less than 25 per cent are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. Results subject to RSEs of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be considered with caution and those with relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent should be considered as unreliable for most practical purposes.

Non-sampling error

In addition to sampling errors, the estimates are subject to non-sampling errors. These can arise from errors in reporting of responses (for example, failure of respondents' memories, incorrect completion of the survey form), the unwillingness of respondents to reveal their true responses and the higher levels of non-response from certain subgroups of the population.

The survey findings are based on self-reported data.

Coherence

In 2014, the data collected for SOMIH was sourced using two methodologies (via mail-out in two jurisdictions and via face-to-face interview in two jurisdictions).

Comparisons between data across jurisdictions should be undertaken with caution due to differences in response rates and non-sampling error.

Surveys in this series commenced in 2001. Over time, modifications have been made to the survey's methodology and questionnaire design. As noted above, the sample design and the questionnaire of the 2014 survey differs in a number of important respects from previous versions of the survey. Please refer to data quality statements and technical reports for the relevant surveys before comparing data across surveys.

Accessibility

Published results from the 2014 NSHS will be available on the AIHW website, see National Social Housing Survey 2014: national report. Access to the confidentialised unit record file may be requested through the AIHW Ethics Committee.

Interpretability

Information to aid in interpretation of 2014 NSHS results will be made available on the AIHW website including the 2014 NSHS Technical Report, code book and other supporting documentation.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

**Key data gaps/
issues**

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions as data are collected via survey vehicles and are subject to sampling and non-sampling error.
- Survey weights are applied to the data when calculating outputs and performance indicators.
- The SOMIH component of the survey in 2014 was conducted using a mixed methodology with two jurisdictions using face to face interviews (NSW and Queensland) and the other two jurisdictions collecting data via a mail-out survey (the same as the PH and CH components).
- Response rates from the NSHS for PH, SOMIH and CH provide a general indication of data accuracy and reliability. Response rates for the 2014 NSHS were 32.4 per cent for the mail-out component and 58.1 per cent for the face-to-face component.

Location

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Output – effectiveness – quality
Indicator	<i>Location</i> for public housing, community and SOMIH
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u>: The proportion of tenants who said that the location of measured facilities and services was important to their household and met their household needs, summed across all nine location aspects</p> <p><u>Numerator</u>: Number of tenants who said the location aspect is important and meets their needs</p> <p><u>Denominator</u>: Number of tenants who said the location aspect is important and gave a valid answer to the needs question (meets or does not meet needs)</p> <p><u>Computation</u>: Number of tenants who said the location aspect is important and meets their needs divided by number of tenants who said the location aspect is important and gave a valid answer to the needs question (meets or does not meet needs) multiplied by 100. Calculated separately for public rental housing, community housing and SOMIH, and expressed as a proportion.</p>

Data source/s	AIHW <p>A contracted data collection organisation was engaged by the AIHW to conduct the 2014 National Social Housing Survey (NSHS). Data were collected via postal and online (self-completion) questionnaires from a randomly selected sample of SOMIH (South Australia and Tasmania), Public Housing and Community Housing tenants. In 2014, SOMIH tenants in New South Wales and Queensland completed the survey by face to face interview. For each social housing program (PH, SOMICH and CH) the tenants completing the questionnaires were from all jurisdictions which operated the relevant social housing program.</p>
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Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	See 'Data collections' data quality information.
Relevance	The 2014 NSHS includes tenants from public housing, community housing and state owned and managed Indigenous housing. The Indigenous Community Housing (ICH) sector was excluded from the survey. All states and territories participated in the survey if the relevant program was operated in their jurisdiction. All remoteness areas were included in the sample. For the postal component of the survey, the speed of delivery to, and returns from, more remote locations may have affected the number of responses received from tenants in these areas.
Timeliness	<p>Data are not collected annually. Surveys for PH and CH were conducted in 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2010 2012, and 2014. Surveys for SOMIH were conducted in 2005, 2007, 2012, and 2014. For SOMIH tenants in 2014, surveys were completed via mail-out for two jurisdictions (South Australia and Tasmania) and face-to-face interview in the other two jurisdictions (New South Wales and Queensland).</p> <p>The fieldwork for 2014 was conducted from 6 May–22 July for the ACT. For all</p>

other jurisdictions, fieldwork was conducted from 14 May–14 August 2014.

Fieldwork for the SOMIH face-to-face component was undertaken in NSW from the 19 May-5 June and in QLD from 3 June-2July.

Data on the characteristics of the household and its member relate to the time of the survey. Data on tenant satisfaction relate to the 12 months up to the time of the survey.

Accuracy

Missing data

Some survey respondents did not answer all questions, either because they were unable or unwilling to provide a response. The survey responses for these people were retained in the sample, and the missing values were recorded as not answered. No attempt was made to deduce or impute these missing values.

Only a small proportion of tenants did not provide a response to any of the questions relating to location (1.5 per cent for PH; 0.5 per cent for SOMIH; 1.7 per cent for CH), however the number of missing cases varies for each facility/service (see table below).

Missing data (proportion)			
Importance			
Shops and banking facilities	3.3	1.2	3.1
Public transport	4.3	1.5	4.3
Parks and recreational facilities	6.6	2.3	5.4
Emergency services, medical services and hospitals	3.8	1.4	3.5
Child care facilities	8.0	2.3	7.3
Education and training facilities	7.6	1.8	7.0
Employment or place of work	7.6	2.2	6.6
Community and support services	5.8	1.6	5.4
Family and friends	4.9	1.7	4.7
Meets needs			
Shops and banking facilities	6.9	2.9	6.6
Public transport	7.7	4.8	7.5
Parks and recreational facilities	9.4	4.6	9.1
Emergency services, medical services and hospitals	7.8	3.7	7.8
Child care facilities	8.7	4.0	8.5
Education and training facilities	8.9	3.6	8.5
Employment or place of work	8.6	3.7	8.5
Community and support	8.2	3.5	8.1

services			
Family and friends	8.0	3.0	7.8

Response rates and contact rates

The accuracy of the outputs from the 2014 NSHS are affected by the response rates across the jurisdictions and at the National level (see response rate table below).

Overall, 42,827 questionnaires were sent to tenants in PH, CH and SOMIH (South Australia and Tasmania only), of which 12,594 questionnaires were categorised as being complete and useable, representing a response rate for the 2014 survey of 32.4 per cent; considerably higher than the 2012 survey of 16.3 per cent.

For the two SOMIH jurisdictions where respondents completed the survey face-to-face (New South Wales and Queensland), a total of 1,581 interviews were attempted and 1,001 interviews were completed with an overall response rate of 58.1 per cent.

A low response rate does not necessarily mean that the results are biased. As long as the non-respondents are not systematically different in terms of how they would have answered the questions, there is no bias. Given the relatively low response rates for this survey, it is likely there is some bias in the estimates. However, it is not possible to identify or estimate any bias.

Jurisdiction	Sample size	Response rate
PH		
NSW	4,991	40.0%
VIC	585	36.2%
QLD	564	43.3%
SA	619	45.5%
ACT	504	24.7%
WA	954	27.3%
TAS	506	34.9%
NT	509	27.3%
CH		
NSW	1061	26.3%
VIC	367	40.8%
QLD	370	35.9%
SA	354	32.8%
ACT	124	24.0%
WA	361	37.1%
TAS	300	29.2%
SOMIH		

NSW	501	53.0%
QLD	500	64.3%
SA	307	18.7%
TAS	83	26.9%

Scope and coverage

For the 2014 NSHS, caution should be used when comparing trend data or data between jurisdictions due to differences in response rates and non-sampling error.

The 2014 NSHS sampling and stratification methods were similar to the 2012 survey i.e. sample was randomly selected of each jurisdiction's PH, SOMIH and CH tenants. As requested by NSW stratified sampling by region/area was undertaken for NSW PH tenancies,

The 2014 NSHS was designed to meet minimum reliability objectives for key variables for each housing program.

Sample design

Simple random sampling was undertaken for all housing programs except for NSW PH in which stratified sampling was undertaken in order to obtain minimum sample size requirements for each area.

To produce reliable estimates, minimum sample sizes were set for each housing program. An additional overall 5350 booster sample was included: NSW PH (4,000) NSW CH (750) and WA PH (600).

The over-sampling of lesser populated states and territories produced a sample that was not proportional to the jurisdiction/housing programs distribution of the social housing population. Weighting was applied to adjust for imbalances arising from execution of the sampling and differential response rates, and to ensure that the results relate to the social housing population.

The weighting for the 2014 survey was calculated as the number of households in each jurisdiction (population) divided by the number of usable surveys (responses). All population counts were provided by the AIHW.

No completed survey was received from VIC PH ARIA 3, SA PH ARIA 4, TAS PH ARIA 4, NT PH ARIA 4 and SA CH ARIA 4. These areas are excluded from weighting.

Sampling error

The measure used to indicate reliability of individual estimates reported in 2014 was the relative standard error (RSE). Only estimates with RSEs of less than 25 per cent are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. Results subject to RSEs of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be considered with caution and those with relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent should be considered as unreliable for most practical purposes.

Non-sampling error

In addition to sampling errors, the estimates are subject to non-sampling errors. These can arise from errors in reporting of responses (for example, failure of respondents' memories, incorrect completion of the survey form), the unwillingness of respondents to reveal their true responses and the higher levels of non-response from certain subgroups of the population.

The survey findings are based on self-reported data.

Coherence

In 2014, the data collected for SOMIH was sourced using two methodologies (via mail-out in two jurisdictions and via face-to-face interview in two jurisdictions). Comparisons between data across jurisdictions should be undertaken with caution due to differences in response rates and non-sampling error.

Surveys in this series commenced in 2001. Over time, modifications have been made to the survey's methodology and questionnaire design. As noted above, the sample design and the questionnaire of the 2014 survey differs in a number of important respects from previous versions of the survey. Please refer to data quality statements and technical reports for the relevant surveys before comparing data across surveys.

Accessibility

Published results from the 2014 NSHS will be available on the AIHW website, see National Social Housing Survey 2014: national report. Access to the confidentialised unit record file may be requested through the AIHW Ethics Committee.

Interpretability

Information to aid in interpretation of 2014 NSHS results will be made available on the AIHW website including the 2014 NSHS Technical Report, code book and other supporting documentation.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis**Key data gaps/
issues**

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions as data are collected via survey vehicles and are subject to sampling and non-sampling error.
- Survey weights are applied to the data when calculating outputs and performance indicators.
- The SOMIH component of the survey in 2014 was conducted using a mixed methodology with two jurisdictions using face to face interviews (NSW and Queensland) and the other two jurisdictions collecting data via a mail-out survey (the same as the PH and CH components).
- Response rates from the NSHS for PH, SOMIH and CH provide a general indication of data accuracy and reliability. Response rates for the 2014 NSHS were 32.4 per cent for the mail-out component and 58.1 per cent for the face-to-face component.

Affordability

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Outcome
Indicator	The level of housing affordability for low income households of public rental housing, SOMIH and community housing
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u> The proportion of rental households in the <i>National Housing Assistance Data Repository</i> (NHADR) for the relevant year, with equivalised gross household income at or below the bottom 40 per cent income quintile cut off for the ABS <i>Survey of Income and Housing</i>, that spend more than 30 per cent of that income on rent.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of low income rental households spending more than 30 per cent of their equivalised gross household income on rent</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of low income rental households</p> <p><u>Computation:</u> Calculated separately for public housing, SOMIH and community housing, and expressed as a percentage.</p>

Low income households

- The ABS defines low income households as those households in the bottom 40 per cent of the equivalised disposable (gross income less taxes) household income distribution based on the *Survey of Income and Housing*. For this indicator, the AIHW identifies low income households by using equivalised **gross** household income data sourced from the AIHW's *National Housing Assistance Data Repository* and applying the bottom 40 per cent per cent quintile cut-offs from the equivalised gross household income distribution of the ABS *Survey of Income and Housing*. Households with equivalised gross income falling below the relevant cut off point are considered to be a low income household.
- The 2015 low income cut-offs, provided by the ABS, are based on data from the 2013-14 Survey of Income and Housing (SIH). The ABS advised that the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011 was used in this survey for sample selection, weighting and output. This resulted in a break in time series at the sub-state level. The 2013-14 survey included Greater Capital City Statistical Area. Previous surveys used the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC).

Computation for numerator

Public housing and SOMIH:

- (a) Household income is the gross household income; and
- (b) Rental expenses is the amount of rent charged to the household;

Community housing:

- (a) Household income is gross household income excluding CRA; and
- (b) Rental expenses is the amount paid in rent plus any rates required to be paid by the renter less CRA or other ongoing rental assistance

Public housing, SOMIH and community housing:

The numerator is the count of households where (b) exceeds 30 per cent of (a).

Computation for denominator: count of all low income households with location, income and rental details known.

Data source/s *Public housing and SOMIH*

Data sets are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The data contain information about public rental and state owned and managed Indigenous housing dwellings, households assisted and households on the waitlist during the previous financial year and at 30 June, and are drawn from administrative data held by the jurisdictions.

Community housing

Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from community housing organisations via a survey of community housing providers and from the jurisdiction's administrative systems. The annual data collection captures information about community housing organisations, the dwellings and tenancy rental units they manage, households on the waiting list, and the tenants and households assisted. Limited financial information from the previous financial year is also collected.

ABS Survey of Income and Housing

Low income cut-offs were drawn from the 2013-14 ***ABS Survey of Income and Housing*** low-income cut-offs (that is, the 40th percentile of equivalised gross household incomes).

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment See 'Data collections' data quality information (Page 3).

Relevance **Public housing and SOMIH:**

The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of public rental housing and SOMIH programs run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period; and

Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.

Community housing:

Community housing, for the purpose of this collection, includes all tenancy (rental) units under management of a community housing organisation (excluding those managed by Indigenous community housing organisations). Dwellings are excluded where the tenancy is managed by the State Housing Authority or by a Specialist Homelessness Services agency;

The data collected by the jurisdictions conform well in terms of reference period; however, due to the jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions, the data does not conform well in terms of organisation coverage and reporting; and

Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.

Timeliness Data are collected annually, for the financial year ending 30 June. The data reported in RoGS 2016 are for the 2014-15 financial year.

Accuracy There are some accuracy issues with the data collected:

Public housing and SOMIH

- The administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees, including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors;
- Not all data items required are available for all households and only households with complete information have been included in the calculation;
- Households where either income or rent charged equals zero are excluded;
- Income information is not current for some households not in receipt of a rental rebate; this may lead to an over-estimation of the proportion of low income households spending more than 30 per cent of their income on rent;
- Where disaggregation has resulted in small cell sizes within the data cells that could compromise confidentiality, the data in these cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality; and
- There is a break in time series for the 2014-15 affordability indicators. The following three (3) factors contributed to this: new low income cut-offs, exclusion of Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) from the rental stress calculation for SOMIH households who receive CRA, and removal of the 0.5% rounding in the rent ratio calculation.

State/Territory specific issues:

New South Wales.

From 2012, NSW only collects rent and income information from households when they apply for a subsidy; it is no longer collected or updated for tenants not seeking such assistance. In 2014-15, 29.2 per cent of SOMIH households (1,308) and 8.4 per cent of public rental households (8,837) were excluded from affordability calculations due to missing income information.

South Australia.

- SA does not collect gross income, and uses assessable income to estimate equivalised 'gross' income which is then used in determining low income status. In 2014-15, 19.4 per cent of SOMIH households (338) and 12.3 per cent of public rental households (4,643) were excluded from affordability calculations due to missing income information.

Victoria

- In 2014-15, Victoria excluded 12.7 per cent of public rental housing households (8,026) from affordability calculations due to missing income information.

Community housing

Data are incomplete for some jurisdictions due to non-reporting or under reporting by community housing organisations. The information tabulated below was sourced via a survey of community housing organisations conducted by state/territory housing authorities and/or from administrative records held by them.

	<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>
Total Low income households	24,126	11,016	na	5,453	3,823	3,912	531	na	48,861
Excludes:									
Low income households with unknown gross income and rent details	20	30	na	11	2	13	15	na	91
Exclusions (%)	0.08	0.3	na	0.2	0.05	0.3	2.8	na	0.2

There are some accuracy issues with the data collected:

- the community housing organisation and state/territory housing authority administrative systems from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, inconsistent data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors;
- all jurisdictions have noted that there are inconsistencies in how the adjustment for CRA is applied by different organisations. Some organisations deduct CRA from rent (which is appropriate); others add CRA to gross income (this overstates rent as a proportion of income) and others fail to adjust for CRA altogether. Where CRA was added to gross income, rent will be overstated as a proportion of gross income; and the number of low income households could be understated, as gross income may incorrectly have been boosted past the bottom 40 per cent quintile cut-offs from the ABS Survey of Income and Housing. The impact of inappropriate CRA adjustments has not been quantified for any jurisdiction.
- not all organisations capture and report all data items – data may not be collected and reported in a manner consistent with national data definitions;
- data about National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS) properties managed by some community housing organisations in New South Wales, Queensland, the Northern Territory, and the Australian Capital Territory were unavailable.

State/Territory specific issues:

Western Australia

- Not all organisations capture and report data items consistently. While few organisations were unable to separate out financial data relating to CRA and rent, other organisations charge flat weekly rate irrespective of income. The flat fee charged is used as a proxy for rent. This is likely to affect the proportion of equivalised gross income spent on rent.

South Australia

- Updated accredited social housing management software has allowed organisations to separate out financial data relating to CRA and rent. This has improved data quality as the proportion of equivalised gross income spent on rent can now be calculated after rent is adjusted appropriately for CRA;

Coherence

Data cannot be fully compared with previous years as modifications in reporting methodology and improved compliance processes may have contributed significantly to changes observed between 2014-15 and prior years.

Public housing and SOMIH

State/Territory specific issues:

New South Wales.

- NSW stated that gross income data was non compatible therefore for the 2013-14 and 2014-15 collection periods, the assessable income data had been used. This is not in line with reporting definition.
- Data from 2009-10 and earlier reporting periods may not be comparable due to a change in reporting methods. Previously an organisation aggregated unit record data and provided the aggregated figures to the jurisdiction. From 2010-11 onwards, organisations provide the unit record data to the jurisdiction. This has resulted in improved data quality;

Community Housing:

- Organisations and jurisdictions have progressively identified and corrected inconsistencies in how the adjustment for CRA is applied, and data across particular years may no longer be comparable (based on the timing of the correction). Depending on the methodology used in prior years, the number of low income households may have been understated (for example in years where CRA was added to gross income) or the proportion of gross income paid as rent may have been overstated (in years where CRA was not deducted from rent).
- The increased reporting of data for NRAS dwellings managed by community housing organisations is a factor contributing to an increase in the proportion of households paying more than 30 per cent as rent in community housing. As NRAS rents are at least 20 per cent below the market value rent, and community housing rents are set as a percentage of assessable income, NRAS market based rents may be higher. An increase in NRAS rental properties in CHO portfolios would explain higher proportions of household incomes being paid as rent.

Data for low income related indicators may not be comparable with previous years due to;

- A revision to the method used to calculate the proportion of income paid in rent, into categories. Previously, amounts of up to 0.5% above the cut-off for a category were artificially included in a lower category of rental stress than they were experiencing. From 2014-15, for example for a household where the proportion of income paid in rent = 20.4%, that household is now counted in the 'paying 20% or more' category;
- In addition to the above, new low income cut offs were applied to the current reporting period data leading (in isolation) to an artificial increase in the number of households falling into low income categories.

State/Territory specific issues:

Queensland:

- Affordable Housing Program data has been included for some organisations for the first time in 2013-14. This data was not available 2012-13.

Accessibility Annual data will be reported in *Housing Assistance in Australia*, which will be available publicly on the AIHW website. Additional disaggregations of data are available on application and subject to jurisdiction approval.

Interpretability Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147). Supplementary information can be found in the housing collection manuals which are available upon request from the AIHW.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Data cannot be compared with previous years due to a change in the definition of low income, with CRA no longer included in household income from 2010-11 onwards.
- This indicator defines low income households as those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised gross household income. They are not directly comparable to low income households defined using equivalised disposable income data (e.g., the primary measure which sources ABS data).

Public housing and SOMIH:

- the administrative data sets from which this indicator is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing
- data, out-of-date data and data coding or recording errors. Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation. Income information for some households not in receipt of a rental rebate may not be current, leading to over-estimation of the proportion of low income households in spending more than 30 per cent of income on rent.

Community Housing:

- a higher proportion of low income households may appear to be in rental stress as some providers cannot exclude CRA when rent data is provided. In these cases rent will be overstated as a proportion of gross income.

Match of dwelling to household size

Public housing, SOMIH, mainstream community housing and ICH.

Data quality information for this indicator has been provided by AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Outcome
Indicator	<i>Match of dwelling to household size</i> for public housing, SOMIH, mainstream community housing and ICH.
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u>: the proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u>: number of overcrowded households, calculated using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS).</p> <p><u>Denominator</u>: the number of households.</p> <p><u>Computation</u>: calculated separately for public housing, SOMIH, mainstream community housing and ICH and expressed as a percentage.</p>

Data source/s **Public rental housing and SOMIH**

Data sets are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions. The data contain information about public rental and SOMIH dwellings, households assisted and households on the waitlist, during the previous financial year and as at 30 June, and are drawn from administrative data held by the jurisdictions. The latest data are for the 2014-15 collection year.

Mainstream community housing

Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from community housing organisations via a survey and from the jurisdiction's administrative systems. The annual data collection captures information about community housing organisations, the dwellings and tenancy rental units they manage, households on the waiting list, and the tenants and households assisted. Limited financial information from the previous financial year is also collected.

Indigenous community housing

Data are provided annually to the AIHW by jurisdictions and are sourced from administrative data held by jurisdictional funding bodies as well as survey data from Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (ICHOs).

The annual data collection captures information about ICHOs, the dwellings they manage and the households assisted at 30 June. Financial information is for the year ending 30 June. The latest data are for the 2012-14 collection year.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	See 'Data collections' data quality information (Page 3).
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Relevance	Public housing and SOMIH
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The data collected are an administrative by-product of the management of public rental housing and SOMIH programs run by the jurisdictions and conform well in terms of scope, coverage and reference period.

Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.

Mainstream community housing

Community housing dwellings include all tenancy (rental) units under management of a community housing organisation (excluding dwellings managed by Indigenous community housing organisations, State Housing Authorities or Specialist Homelessness Service agencies). Additional jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions also apply.

The data collected by the jurisdictions conform well in terms of reference period; however, due to the jurisdiction-specific inclusions and exclusions, the data does not conform well in terms of organisation coverage and reporting.

Not all data items required are available for all households. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.

Indigenous community housing:

The ICH data collection contains information about ICHOs, the dwellings they manage and the households assisted. An ICHO is any Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander organisation responsible for managing medium to long term housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. This includes community organisations such as resource agencies and land councils, which have a range of functions, provided that they manage housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people; and

There were no in-scope ICHOs reported within the Australian Capital Territory within 2014-15.

Timeliness Public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing

Data are collected annually. The reference period for this indicator is 30 June 2015 for public rental housing, SOMIH and mainstream community housing.

Indigenous community housing

Data are collected annually for the financial year ending 30 June. The most recent data available are for 2013-14. Data are currently reported a year later than other housing data collections as some jurisdictions are unable to submit data within national reporting timelines.

Accuracy

There are some accuracy issues with the data collected. The agreed methodology for determining overcrowding requires the age, sex and relationship status of all tenants within a household to be known, as well as the number of bedrooms within the dwelling. Only households with complete information available are included in the calculation of the indicator.

Public rental housing and SOMIH

The administrative data sets from which this collection is drawn have inaccuracies to varying degrees including missing data, out-of-date data and data coding or recoding errors.

Not all data items required are available for all households, in particular multiple-family households. In these cases, the single/couple status of household members may be derived based on information that is available including household composition and age. Only households with complete information have been included in the calculation.

PH	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Total ongoing households	108,732	63,125	50,371	32,602	37,766	7,109	10,611	4,647
Excludes:								
Households for which bedroom or required bedroom details unknown	1,534	3,515	0	0	314	2	789	56
Exclusions as a % of total ongoing households	1.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	7.4	1.2

SOMIH	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>
Total ongoing households	4,530	..	3,242	..	1,741	219
Excludes:						
Households for which bedroom or required bedroom details unknown	122	..	0	..	59	0
Exclusions as a % of total ongoing households	2.7	..	0.0	..	3.4	0.0

.. Not applicable.

State/Territory specific issues:

Victoria

- Victoria records individuals who live in more than one household, in both households (this may occur where care of dependants is shared between parents). This may result in an some duplication in the reported number of overcrowded households.

Mainstream community housing

Data are incomplete for some jurisdictions due to non-reporting or under-reporting by community housing organisations. The information was sourced via a survey of community housing organisations conducted by state/territory housing authorities and/or from administrative records held by them.

	<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>
Total ongoing households	26,220	13,111	11,199	6,410	5,701	5,956	574	301	69,472
Excludes:									
Households for which household and tenancy details unknown	2793	615	na	75	98	1,003	1	na	16,085
Exclusions (%)	10.7	4.7	na	1.2	1.7	16.8	0.2	na	23.2

Indigenous community housing

Overcrowding could not be determined for all households due to incomplete coverage of ICHOs and some household records not containing all the data required in this calculation.

Data were not available for New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory. Due to poor coverage, a national value is not provided.

Since 2011-12, the ICH data collection includes dwellings in Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia that were owned by ICHOs where tenancy management services were provided by the state/territory housing authority. For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in SA, data is only reported for tenancies managed by the state housing authority and not those managed by ICHOs.

Completeness coverage:

Jurisdictions where coverage of the data for this indicator was less than 95 per cent are:

- Victoria: 72 per cent

Coherence

Data for individual jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years due to differences in the accuracy of the data over time. Differences between jurisdictions concerning incomplete or missing information, out-of-date information and coding errors can affect the coherence of the outputs.

Public rental housing and SOMIH, mainstream community housing, Indigenous community housing

From 2009-10, the CNOS has been used to calculate bedroom requirements. Prior to this the Proxy Occupancy Standard was used.

The use of the CNOS and change to the definition of overcrowding as households requiring one bedroom or more in 2009-10 has resulted in an increase to the estimation of overcrowding.

The use of the CNOS and change to a definition of underutilisation as households having one or more bedrooms in addition to requirements in 2009-10 resulted in an increase to the estimation of underutilisation.

Change in the definition of underutilisation from having one or more bedrooms in addition to CNOS requirements to having two or more bedrooms in addition to CNOS requirements, implemented in 2011-12, means that underutilisation measures are not comparable over time.

Mainstream community housing

Data for individual jurisdictions may not be comparable across reporting periods, or with other social housing sectors due to variability in the state and territory government programs reported in the community housing data collection, coverage and completeness rates and other data quality issues.

State/Territory specific issues:

New South Wales:

Data from 2012-13 and earlier reporting periods may not be comparable due to a change in reporting methods. Previously an organisation aggregated unit record data and provided the aggregated figures to the State Housing Authority. From 2013-14 onwards, CHO's provide unit record data. Over time this will result in improved data quality.

Indigenous community housing

From 2009-10, overcrowding was only calculated for households assisted by ICHOs that received funding within the financial year, rather than both funded and unfunded ICHOs (as per earlier years).

Data for individual jurisdictions may not be comparable over time due to differences in the accuracy of individual annual data sets e.g. reflecting differences in how the data for the collection was sourced by jurisdictions, the number and profiles of ICHOs for which data was provided/not provided, the completeness of the data reported for some ICHOs and the instances of unknown values recorded for some data items. There have been a variety of different data quality issues each year. These issues are documented in the data quality statements reported in the relevant edition of this report.

State/Territory specific issues:

Victoria

- From 2009-10 both Aboriginal Housing Victoria and ICHO activity are reported. For the two years prior to 2009-10, Victoria reported Aboriginal Housing Victoria activity only.

Queensland

- From 2012-13, missing household records are no longer imputed. Prior to 2012-13, this data was imputed based on the assumption that there was one household living in each permanent dwelling. Discontinuation of imputation has contributed to a decrease in the number of overcrowded households.

Western Australia

- For 2012-13, where only partial information was available, WA imputed the remaining information. This change in methodology contributed to increase in the number of households included in the calculation of overcrowding and may have contributed to decrease in the rate of overcrowding since 2011-12.

Accessibility Annual data will be reported in *Housing Assistance in Australia*, which will be available publicly on the AIHW website. Additional disaggregations are available on application and subject to jurisdiction approval.

Interpretability Metadata and definitions relating to this data source can be found in the National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary (AIHW Cat no. HOU147) (<http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/236882>).

Supplementary information can be found in the housing collection data manuals which are available upon request from the AIHW.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

Indigenous community housing:

- Only three jurisdictions reported the data required to calculate overcrowding rates.
- The data presented may not accurately represent the characteristics of the sector, particularly due to coverage issues.
- Other published measures of overcrowding for Indigenous community housing define overcrowding as households requiring two or more bedrooms, rather than one as specified in the CNOS.
- In Queensland, since 2012-13, 19 ICH providers were counted as CH providers. However, for the next reporting period, these providers will be counted as ICH providers.

Customer satisfaction

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the AIHW, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Output – effectiveness – quality
Indicator	<i>Customer satisfaction</i> for public housing, community and SOMIH
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u> The proportion of tenants in social housing who said they were satisfied or very satisfied with the overall service provided by their housing service provider.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of tenants who said they were satisfied (very satisfied or satisfied) with overall housing assistance service provided.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Number of tenants who gave a valid answer to the satisfaction question.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u> Number of tenants who said they were satisfied (very satisfied and satisfied) with overall housing assistance service provided divided by number of tenants who gave a valid answer to the satisfaction question multiplied by 100. Calculated separately for public rental housing, community housing and SOMIH and expressed as a proportion.</p>
Data source/s	AIHW A contracted data collection organisation was engaged by the AIHW to conduct the 2014 National Social Housing Survey (NSHS). Data were collected via postal and online (self-completion) questionnaires from a randomly selected sample of SOMIH (South Australia and Tasmania), Public Housing and Community Housing tenants. In 2014, SOMIH tenants in New South Wales and Queensland completed the survey by face to face interview. For each social housing program (PH, SOMIH and CH) the tenants completing the questionnaires were from all jurisdictions which operated the relevant social housing program.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	See 'Data collections' data quality information (Page 3).
Relevance	The 2014 NSHS includes tenants from public housing, community housing and state owned and managed Indigenous housing. The ICH sector was excluded from the survey. All states and territories participated in the survey if the relevant program was operated in their jurisdiction. All remoteness areas were included in the sample. For the postal component of the survey, the speed of delivery to, and returns from, more remote locations may have affected the number of responses received from tenants in these areas.
Timeliness	<p>Data are not collected annually. Surveys for PH and CH were conducted in 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2010 2012, and 2014. Surveys for SOMIH were conducted in 2005, 2007, 2012, and 2014. For SOMIH tenants in 2014, surveys were completed via mail-out for two jurisdictions (South Australia and Tasmania) and face-to-face interview in the other two jurisdictions (New South Wales and Queensland).</p> <p>The fieldwork for 2014 was conducted from 6 May–22 July for the ACT. For all other jurisdictions, fieldwork was conducted from 14 May–14 August 2014. Fieldwork for the SOMIH face-to-face component was undertaken in NSW from the 19 May-5 June 2014 and in Qld from 3 June-2 July 2014.</p> <p>Data on the characteristics of the household and its member relate to the time of the survey. Data on tenant satisfaction relate to the 12 months up to the time of the survey.</p>
Accuracy	<p>Missing data</p> <p>Some survey respondents did not answer all questions, either because they were unable or unwilling to provide a response. The survey responses for these people were retained in the sample, and the missing values were recorded as not answered. No attempt was made to deduce or impute these missing values.</p> <p>A small proportion of tenants did not provide a response to the overall satisfaction question (2.5 per cent for PH; 1.4 per cent for SOMIH; 2.1 per cent for CH).</p>

Response rates and contact rates

The accuracy of the outputs from the 2014 NSHS are affected by the response rates across the jurisdictions and at the National level (see response rate table below).

Overall, 42,827 questionnaires were sent to tenants in PH, CH and SOMIH (South Australia and Tasmania only), of which 12,594 questionnaires were categorised as being complete and useable, representing a response rate for the 2014 survey of 32.4 per cent; considerably higher than the 2012 survey of 16.3 per cent.

For the two SOMIH jurisdictions where the respondents completed the survey face-to-face (New South Wales and Queensland), a total of 1,581 interviews were attempted and 1,001 interviews were completed with an overall response rate of 58.1 per cent.

A low response rate does not necessarily mean that the results are biased. As long as the non-respondents are not systematically different in terms of how they would have answered the questions, there is no bias. Given the relatively low response rates for this survey, it is likely there is some bias in the estimates. However, it is not possible to identify or estimate any bias.

Jurisdiction	Sample size	Response rate
PH		
NSW	4,991	40.0 %
VIC	585	36.2 %
QLD	564	43.3 %
SA	619	45.5 %
ACT	504	24.7 %
WA	954	27.3 %
TAS	506	34.9 %
NT	509	27.3 %
CH		
NSW	1061	26.3 %
VIC	367	40.8 %
QLD	370	35.9 %
SA	354	32.8 %
ACT	124	24.0 %
WA	361	37.1 %
TAS	300	29.2 %
SOMIH		
NSW	501	53.0 %
QLD	500	64.3 %
SA	307	18.7 %
TAS	83	26.9 %

Scope and coverage

For the 2014 NSHS, caution should be used when comparing trend data or data between jurisdictions due to differences in response rates and non-sampling error.

The 2014 NSHS sampling and stratification methods were similar to the 2012 survey i.e. sample was randomly selected of each jurisdiction's PH, SOMIH and CH tenants. As requested by NSW stratified sampling by region/area was undertaken for NSW PH tenancies.

The 2014 NSHS was designed to meet minimum reliability objectives for key variables for each housing program.

Sample design

Simple random sampling was undertaken for all housing programs except for NSW PH in which stratified sampling was undertaken in order to obtain minimum sample size requirements for each area.

To produce reliable estimates, minimum sample sizes were set for each housing program. An additional overall 5350 booster sample was included: NSW PH (4,000) NSW CH (750) and WA PH (600).

The over-sampling of lesser populated states and territories produced a sample that was not proportional to the jurisdiction/housing programs distribution of the social housing population. Weighting was applied to adjust for imbalances arising from execution of the sampling and differential response rates, and to ensure that the results relate to the social housing population.

The weighting for the 2014 survey was calculated as the number of households in each jurisdiction (population) divided by the number of usable surveys (responses). All population counts were provided by the AIHW.

No completed survey was received from VIC PH ARIA 3, SA PH ARIA 4, TAS PH ARIA 4, NT PH ARIA 4 and SA CH ARIA 4. These areas are excluded from weighting.

Sampling error

The measure used to indicate reliability of individual estimates reported in 2014 was the relative standard error (RSE). Only estimates with RSEs of less than 25 per cent are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. Results subject to RSEs of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be considered with caution and those with relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent should be considered as unreliable for most practical purposes.

Non-sampling error

In addition to sampling errors, the estimates are subject to non-sampling errors. These can arise from errors in reporting of responses (for example, failure of respondents' memories, incorrect completion of the survey form), the unwillingness of respondents to reveal their true responses and the higher levels of non-response from certain subgroups of the population.

The survey findings are based on self-reported data.

Coherence

In 2014, the data collected for SOMIH was sourced using two methodologies (via mail-out in two jurisdictions and via face-to-face interview in two jurisdictions).

Comparisons between data across jurisdictions should be undertaken with caution due to differences in response rates and non-sampling error. Surveys in this series commenced in 2001. Over time, modifications have been made to the survey's methodology and questionnaire design. As noted above, the sample design and the questionnaire of the 2014 survey differs in a number of important respects from previous versions of the survey. Please refer to data quality statements and technical reports for the relevant surveys before comparing data across surveys.

Accessibility

Published results from the 2014 NSHS will be available on the AIHW website, see National Social Housing Survey 2014: national report. Access to the confidentialised unit record file may be requested through the AIHW Ethics Committee.

Interpretability

Information to aid in interpretation of 2014 NSHS results will be made available on the AIHW website including the 2014 NSHS Technical Report, code book and other supporting documentation.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/ issues

The Steering Committee notes the following key data gaps/issues:

- Caution should be used when comparing data across or between jurisdictions as data are collected via survey vehicles and are subject to sampling and non-sampling error.
- The SOMIH component of the survey in 2014 was conducted using a mixed methodology with two jurisdictions using face to face interviews (NSW and Queensland) and the other two jurisdictions collecting data via a mail-out

survey (the same as the PH and CH components).

- Response rates from the NSHS for PH, SOMIH and CH provide a general indication of data accuracy and reliability. Response rates for the 2014 NSHS were 32.4 per cent for the mail-out component and 58.1 per cent for the face-to-face component.