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# 18 Housing

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### **Attachment tables**

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '18A' prefix (for example, table 18A.1) and are available from the website at [www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017](http://www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017).

This chapter presents data on the performance of governments in providing social housing services. 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. 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).

This chapter does not consider housing programs not provided under the NAHA (for example, those provided by the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA)) or rental or home purchase assistance (the latter is discussed in sector overview G).

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

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## 18.1 Profile of social housing assistance

### Service overview

Four forms of social housing are reported in this chapter (box 18.1).

#### Box 18.1 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, including 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 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. Box 18.2 contains further information on different models of community housing.
- *Indigenous community housing (ICH)*: dwellings owned or leased and managed by ICH organisations and community councils. 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 another form of social housing, but is not able to be separately identified in this Report. Some crisis and transitional housing may be indirectly reported through the forms of social housing that are reported.

### Roles and responsibilities

State and Territory governments have primary responsibility for delivering social housing services.

### Funding

State and Territory government net recurrent expenditure on social housing was \$3.9 billion in 2015-16, a decrease in real terms from \$4.1 billion in 2014-15 (table 18.1). In 2015-16, this expenditure included \$2.8 billion for public housing and \$114.6 million for SOMIH (tables 18A.1–2).

The Australian Government provided \$1.8 billion in 2015-16 to State and Territory governments for housing assistance through the NAH SPP and related National Partnership agreements (table GA.1). As NAH SPP funding is outcome based and not tied to specific programs, 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 \$1.3 billion in 2015-16 (table 18A.2).

**Table 18.1 State and Territory government net recurrent expenditure on social housing (\$million) (2015-16 dollars)<sup>a</sup>**

	<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>
2015-16	1 253.2	533.9	612.5	712.5	439.5	122.5	117.0	77.3	3 868.4
2014-15	1 294.3	569.2	598.7	688.2	441.8	265.8	114.5	83.3	4 055.8
2013-14	1 347.7	495.2	505.5	739.2	415.5	525.4	113.5	83.2	4 225.2
2012-13	1 259.6	488.4	560.4	793.7	459.0	163.8	115.1	79.8	3 919.7
2011-12	1 262.6	485.7	571.7	757.2	387.5	127.2	110.4	173.4	3 875.6

<sup>a</sup> See table 18A.2 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 18A.2 and 18A.58.

## Size and scope

Information on the social housing data used in this Report is available from *Housing Assistance in Australia* on the AIHW website ([www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au)).

As at 30 June 2016, there were a total of 394 289 households and 410 215 social housing dwellings (excluding ICH) (tables 18A.3 and 18A.4). While the number of public housing and SOMIH households have decreased over the last decade (345 707 in 2007 to 321 879 in 2016), there has been an increase in the number of households in community housing, from 33 526 to 72 410 (table 18A.4). The expanding role of community housing has been driven primarily by changes in government policy that encourage the sector to play an increasing 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 social housing dwellings are or will be owned or managed by community housing organisations.

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## Public housing

Nationally at 30 June 2016, there were 312 219 households and 320 041 public housing dwellings (tables 18A.3 and 18A.4). (Data exclude 5046 remote public housing dwellings in the NT with 21 865 occupants. Further information is in box 18.3.)

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH)

In 2016, SOMIH operated in NSW, Queensland, SA and Tasmania. Nationally at 30 June 2016, there were 9660 households and 9949 SOMIH dwellings (tables 18A.3–4).

## Community housing

Nationally at 30 June 2016, there were 72 410 households and 80 225 community housing tenancy rental units (table 18A.7).

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 18.2).

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### Box 18.2      **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 18A.66 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

(Continued next page)

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**Box 18.2** (continued)

- *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

As at 30 June 2015 there were 13 088 households and 15 643 permanent Indigenous community housing (ICH) dwellings managed by government funded ICH organisations (latest available data) (table 18A.8).

ICH 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. 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 NT (box 18.3).

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**Box 18.3** **Asset transfer from ICH to remote public housing in the Northern Territory**

Around 5000 social housing dwellings in the NT have been excluded from the administrative data collections used in this Report since being transferred from ICH to remote public housing between 2008 and 2010. As at 30 June 2016, approximately 5046 dwellings with approximately 21 865 residents were excluded.

Data for these dwellings are expected to be included in the 2018 Report.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

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## Diversity of State and Territory government social housing

While State and Territory governments have similar broad objectives for providing social housing, the emphasis each places on an individual objective differs depending on historical precedents and processes for interaction with community sector providers. Private housing markets also vary across jurisdictions. Accordingly, policy responses and associated forms of assistance vary across jurisdictions. It is important to consider the differing levels and types of assistance provided in each State and Territory, their differing urban, regional and remote area concentrations, and differences in eligibility criteria for the different assistance types, when analysing performance information. Some information on the context for public housing, SOMIH and community housing is provided in tables 18A.63–65.

### Urban, regional and remote concentrations

The proportion of public housing, SOMIH and community housing dwellings located in major cities, regional and remote areas varies considerably across jurisdictions (tables 18A.5–7). Remoteness data are not available for Indigenous community housing.

### Eligibility criteria for access to social housing

Eligibility criteria for social housing vary between social housing types and between 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 18A.63).
- 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 18A.64).
- Community housing — are generally consistent with those for public housing in each jurisdiction (table 18A.65).

### Waiting lists

State and Territory governments prioritise access to social housing in ways that generally reflect the urgent need to address homelessness and applicants' inability to access appropriate private market accommodation. States and territories other than SA have adopted social housing waiting lists that are integrated across public housing, SOMIH (where applicable) and community housing. Victoria introduced an integrated waitlist in October 2016.

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## 18.2 Framework of performance indicators

The framework of performance indicators reflects the objective of social housing delivered under the NAHA (box 18.4).

### Box 18.4 Objectives for social housing

The social housing services system aims to provide low income people who do not have alternative suitable housing options with access to social housing assistance that supports their wellbeing and contributes to their social and economic participation. Some forms of social housing aim specifically to contribute to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community wellbeing through improved housing outcomes, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities. The social housing services system seeks to achieve these aims through the provision of services that are:

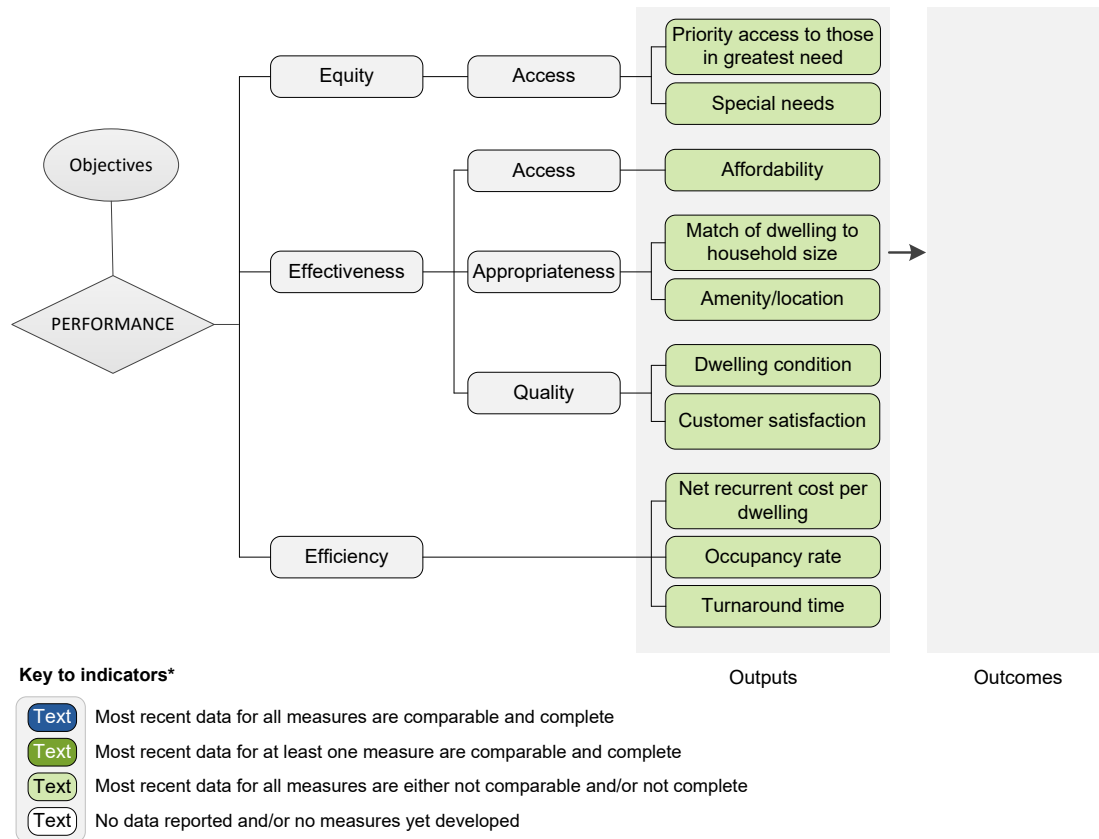
- timely and affordable
- safe
- appropriate, meeting the needs of individual households
- high quality
- sustainable.

Governments aim for social housing services to meet these objectives in an equitable and efficient manner.

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of social housing (figure 18.1). The framework shows which data are comparable in the 2017 Report. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability, data completeness and information on data quality from a Report wide perspective. In addition to section 18.1, the Report's Statistical context chapter (chapter 2) contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter.

Improvements to performance reporting for Housing services are ongoing and will include identifying indicators to fill gaps in reporting against key objectives, improving the comparability and completeness of data and reviewing proxy indicators to see if more direct measures can be developed.

Figure 18.1 Social housing performance indicator framework



\* A description of the comparability and completeness of each measure is provided in indicator interpretation boxes within the chapter

### 18.3 Key performance indicator results

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

#### 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). Output information is also critical for equitable, efficient and effective management of government services.



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## Equity

### Access — Priority access to those in greatest need

‘Priority access to those in greatest need’ is a proxy indicator of governments’ objective to provide social housing services in an equitable manner (box 18.5).

#### Box 18.5 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 homeless, in housing inappropriate to their needs, in housing that is adversely affecting their health or placing their life and safety at risk, or, have very high rental housing costs.

This is a partial proxy indicator as information is not provided about the proportion of households on the waiting list that are ‘greatest need’ households. High or increasing values for these measures, particularly for short timeframes, indicate a high degree of access for those households in greatest need.

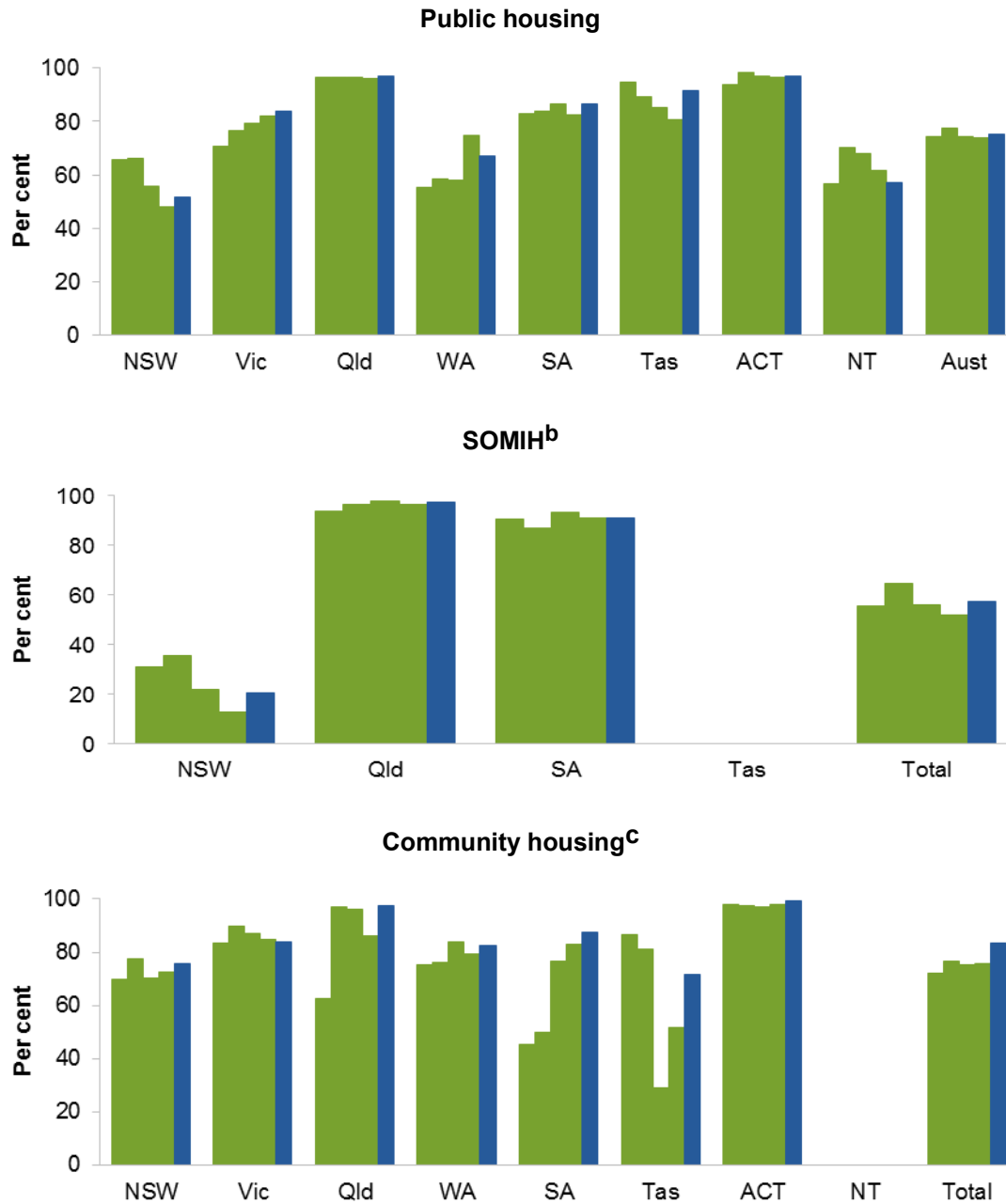
Data for this indicator are reported for public housing, SOMIH and community housing and are:

- 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 for specific jurisdictions)
- not comparable across public housing, SOMIH and community housing
- complete for public housing for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- incomplete for SOMIH for the current reporting period. All required 2015-16 data are not available for Tasmania
- incomplete for community housing for the current reporting period. All required 2015-16 data are not available for the NT.

#### *Proportion of new allocations that were to households in greatest need*

Nationally in 2015-16, 75.1 per cent of new public housing allocations, 57.7 per cent of new SOMIH allocations and 83.6 per cent of new community housing allocations were to those households in greatest need (figure 18.2).

Figure 18.2 Proportion of new allocations to households in greatest need<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 18.5 and tables 18A.9–11 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Data are not available for Tasmania. <sup>c</sup> Data are not available for the NT.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; tables 18A.9–11.

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

Nationally in 2015-16, of all households allocated public housing within three months, 86.4 per cent were households in greatest need (table 18A.9). For households allocated SOMIH within three months, this proportion was 74.9 per cent (table 18A.10). Data for other timeframes are in tables 18A.9 and 18A.10 for public housing and SOMIH, respectively.

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 (AIHW 2015).

### Access — Special needs

Access of ‘special needs’ groups to social housing is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide social housing services in an equitable manner (box 18.6).

#### **Box 18.6 Special needs**

‘Special needs’ is defined as the proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs.

Special needs households are defined as households that at the time of allocation have:

- for public housing and community housing — a household member with disability, a main tenant aged 24 years or under, a main tenant aged 75 years or over, and/or satisfy the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander household definition
- for SOMIH — a household member with disability, a principal tenant aged 24 years or under and/or a principal tenant aged 50 years or over.

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 high or increasing access by special needs households.

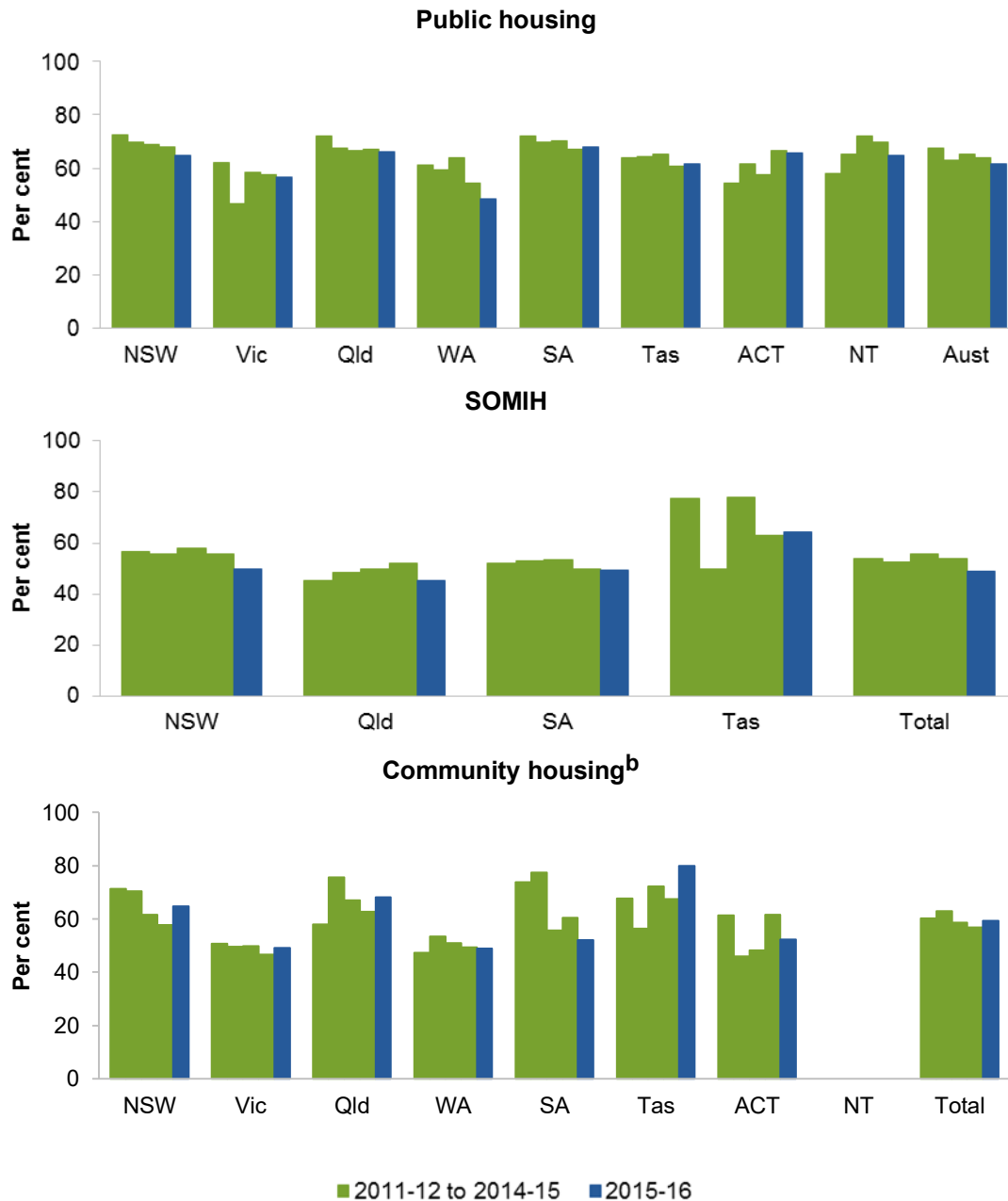
Data for this indicator are reported for public housing, SOMIH and community housing and are:

- 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 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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- incomplete for community housing for the current reporting period. All required 2015-16 data are not available for the NT.

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

Nationally in 2015-16, the proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs was 61.5 per cent for public housing and 48.7 per cent for SOMIH — both having decreased since 2011-12 — and 59.4 per cent for community housing, reversing a downward trend from 2012-13 to 2014-15 (figure 18.3).

Figure 18.3 **New tenancies allocated to households with special needs<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 18.6 and tables 18A.12–14 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Data are not available for the NT.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; tables 18A.12–14.

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## Effectiveness

### Access — Affordability

‘Affordability’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide social housing services that are affordable to those who need them (box 18.7).

#### Box 18.7 Affordability

‘Affordability’ is defined as the financial capacity of low income households in social housing to meet rental costs. It is measured as the proportion of low income social housing households in rental stress, where:

- ‘rental stress’ is defined as spending more than 30 per cent of gross household income on rent
- low income households are defined as those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised gross household income (see section 18.4 for further detail). 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).

A low or decreasing proportion of social housing households spending more than 30 per cent of their income on rent implies that social housing is more affordable.

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

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions
- not comparable across public housing, SOMIH and community housing
- incomplete for the current reporting period for public housing. All required 2015-16 data are not available for SA for public housing
- incomplete for the current reporting period for SOMIH. All required 2015-16 data are not available for SA and Tasmania
- incomplete for the current reporting period for community housing. All required 2015-16 data are not available for the NT.

At 30 June 2016, the majority of all households in social housing were low income households. Of those in:

- public housing — 97.6 per cent were low income households, of which 0.7 per cent were in rental stress
- SOMIH — 94.4 per cent were low income households, of which 0.2 per cent were in rental stress
- community housing — 95.1 per cent were low income households, of which 4.4 per cent were in rental stress (tables 18A.15–16 and table 18.2).

Further information on the proportion of income paid in rent by low income households is provided in tables 18A.17–20.

**Table 18.2 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)<sup>a</sup>**

	<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/ Total</i>
<i>Public housing</i>									
2016	0.7	0.4	–	2.9	–	0.1	0.3	3.5	0.7
2015	0.7	0.4	–	1.5	–	0.1	0.1	6.6	0.6
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
<i>SOMIH</i>									
2016	0.3	..	0.1	..	–	–	..	..	0.2
2015	0.6	..	–	..	–	–	..	..	0.3
2014	0.5	..	0.5	..	–	–	..	..	0.4
2013	0.5	..	0.8	..	–	–	..	..	0.5
2012	0.5	..	1.1	..	–	–	..	..	0.7
<i>Community housing</i>									
2016	3.1	–	9.5	3.0	5.5	20.7	5.1	na	4.4
2015	7.6	0.1	na	17.1	8.9	27.6	0.4	na	8.6
2014	10.4	4.9	na	10.4	3.7	23.0	19.4	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

<sup>a</sup> See box 18.7 and table 18A.16 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; table 18A.16.

Rental stress is mitigated through rental subsidies provided to eligible low income social housing households by State and Territory governments. For public housing and SOMIH, rents are generally set at estimated market rates and subsidised for eligible households so that rental costs do not exceed a set proportion of assessable household income (25 per cent in most states and territories) (tables 18A.63–68).

Nationally, the average weekly subsidy per rebated household as at 30 June 2016 was:

- \$181 for public housing — an increase in real terms from \$152 in 2012 (table 18A.21).
- \$144 for SOMIH — similar to \$145 in 2012 (table 18A.22).

#### Appropriateness — Match of dwelling to household size

‘Match of dwelling to household size’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide social housing that is appropriate, meeting the needs of individual households (box 18.8).

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### Box 18.8 **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) with households deemed to be overcrowded if one or more additional bedrooms are required to meet the standard (see section 18.4 for CNOS definition). State and Territory housing authorities' bedroom entitlement policies may differ from the CNOS.

The CNOS requires knowledge of the age, sex and relationship status of all tenants within a household, as well as the number of bedrooms. Households for which complete information is not available are excluded from data for this 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 and are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions for public housing and for SOMIH
- 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 2015-16 data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- not comparable across jurisdictions and incomplete for:
  - community housing (all required 2015-16 data were not available for the NT)
  - ICH (all required 2015 data were not available for NSW, Tasmania and the NT).

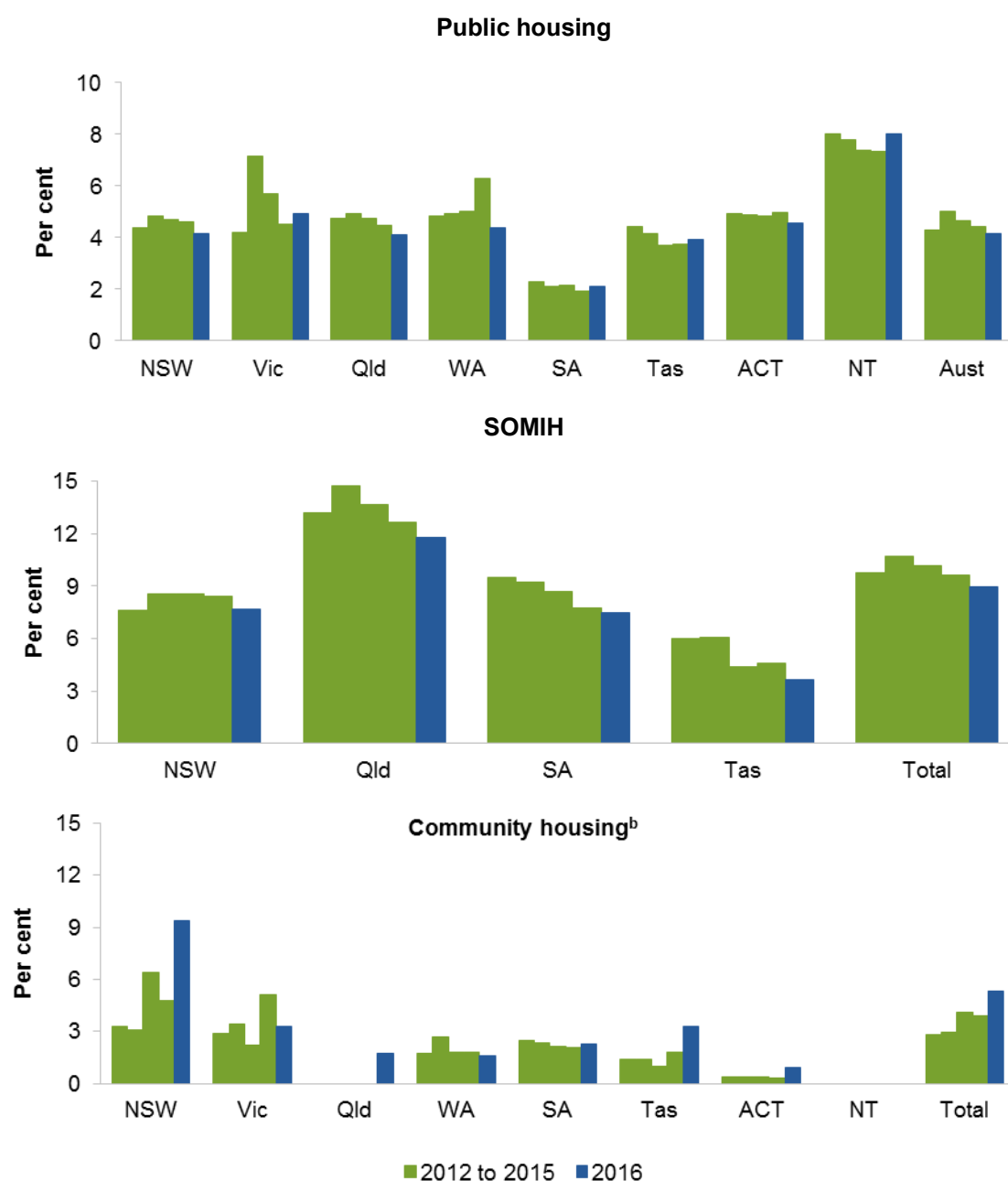
The proportion of overcrowded households varied across social housing programs and across jurisdictions. At 30 June 2016:

- 4.2 per cent of households in public housing were overcrowded
- 8.9 per cent of SOMIH households were overcrowded
- 5.3 per cent of households in community housing were overcrowded (figure 18.4).

In recent years, overcrowding rates have decreased for public housing and SOMIH, but increased for community housing (figure 18.4).

Data for overcrowding in Indigenous community housing are presented in table 18A.26.

Figure 18.4 Overcrowded households, at 30 June<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 18.8 and tables 18A.23–25 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Community housing data are not available for the NT for 2016, and for Queensland and the NT for 2015 and previous years. National totals include all available data for each year.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; tables 18A.23–25.

Overcrowding data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in public housing and SOMIH, disaggregated by remoteness, are presented in tables 18A.27–28. Data for underutilisation in public housing, SOMIH and community housing dwellings are reported in table 18A.29.



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## Appropriateness — Amenity/location

‘Amenity/location’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide social housing that is appropriate, meeting the needs of individual households (box 18.9).

### Box 18.9 Amenity/location

‘Amenity/location’ is defined as the proportion of those households that rate particular aspects of amenity and location as important to their needs, who are in dwellings that meet those 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 include proximity to facilities and services such as: 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 meets household needs.

Data for this indicator are reported for public housing, SOMIH and community housing (ICH data are not available) and are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions for the current reporting period
- 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 2016 data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- incomplete for community housing. All required 2016 data were not available for the NT.

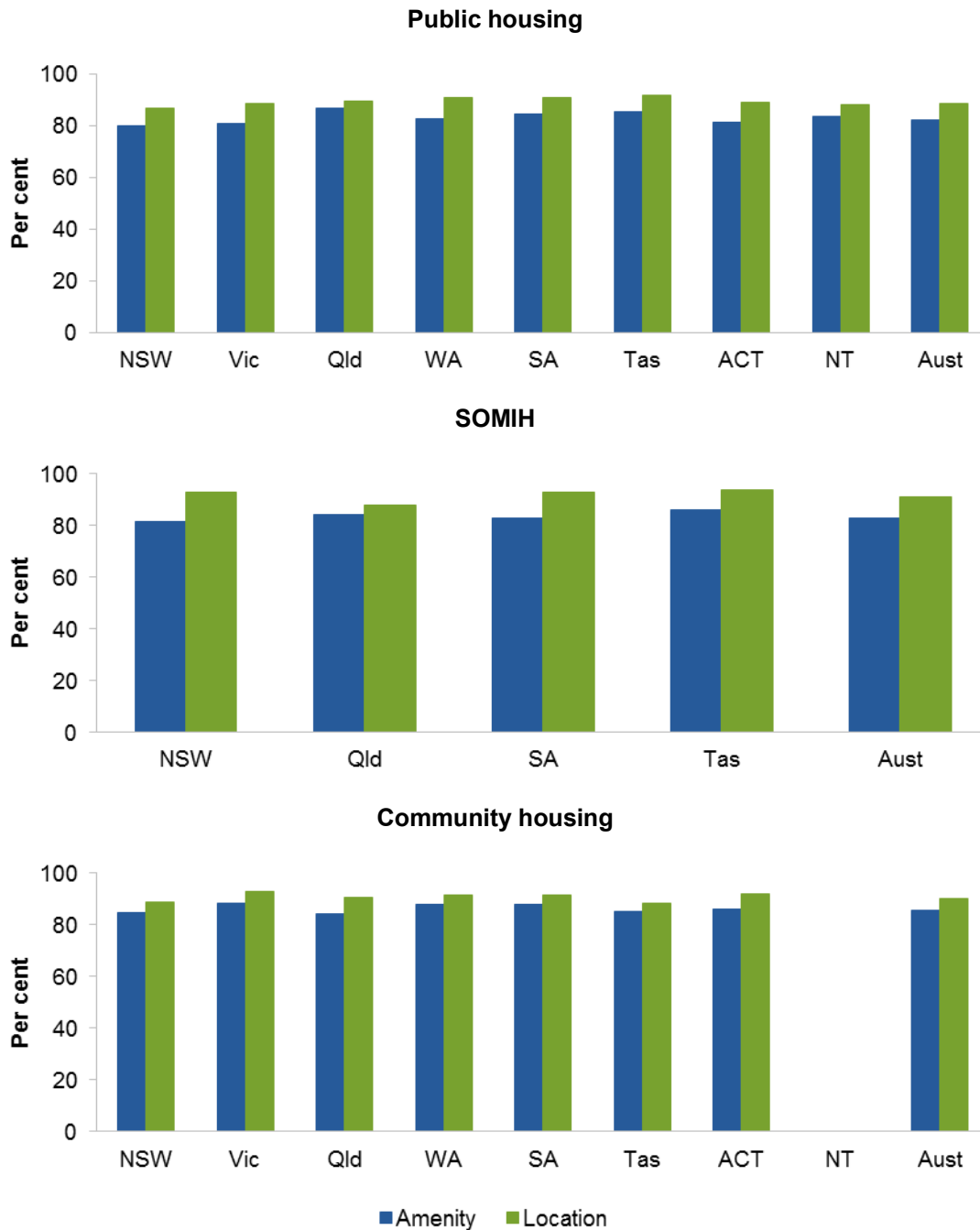
In 2016, the majority of National Social Housing Survey (NSHS) respondents who indicated that the selected amenity and location aspects of their dwelling were important also indicated that those aspects met their household’s needs. Averaged across the amenity items and the location items, the proportion responding that their household’s needs were met were for:

- public housing — amenity (82.6 per cent) and location (89.0 per cent)
- SOMIH — amenity (82.9 per cent) and location (90.9 per cent)
- community housing — amenity (85.8 per cent) and location (90.2 per cent) (figure 18.5).

Confidence intervals and relative standard errors should be considered when interpreting NSHS results (tables 18A.30–35).

Data for households with a member with disability are available in tables 18A.30–35.

Figure 18.5 Proportion of tenants rating amenity and location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2016<sup>a, b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 18.9 and tables 18A.30–35 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Community housing data are not available for the NT.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Social Housing Survey 2016; tables 18A.30–35.

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## Quality — Dwelling condition

‘Dwelling condition’ is a proxy indicator of governments’ objective to provide services that are high quality (box 18.10).

### Box 18.10 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.

The survey collections ask respondents (AIHW 2015b):

- which of a list of facilities is present in their dwelling and whether each is in working order
- which of a list of structural problems is present in their dwelling.

A high or increasing proportion of households living in dwellings of an acceptable standard suggests that services are high or increasing in quality.

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

- 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 2016 (public housing and SOMIH) data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- incomplete for community housing for the current reporting period. All required 2016 data are not available for the NT
- for ICH, complete and comparable (subject to caveats) for the most current reporting period (2014-15), but not comparable with other social housing types.

Nationally in 2016, the majority of social housing respondents lived in dwellings of an acceptable standard, though proportions were lower for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households:

- for public housing, 80.7 per cent of all dwellings and 69.6 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander dwellings
- for SOMIH, 75.1 per cent of all dwellings
- for community housing, 88.8 per cent of all dwellings and 77.2 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander dwellings (figure 18.6 and tables 18A.36, 18A.38).

Households with a member with disability were also less likely to report living in dwellings of an acceptable standard (73.9 per cent in public housing, 70.2 per cent in SOMIH, and 86.1 per cent in community housing) (tables 18A.36–38).

Nationally in 2014-15, for Indigenous community housing tenants, 71.4 per cent of all dwellings were reported to be of an acceptable standard (table 18A.39). These data are unable to be disaggregated for households with a member with disability.

Figure 18.6 **Dwellings of an acceptable standard (at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems)<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 18.10 and tables 18A.36–39 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Community housing data are not available for the NT. There were no ICH respondents in the survey sample for the ACT. For Tasmania, ICH data for 2014-15 are not published as the estimate is considered too unreliable for general use.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13, AIHW (unpublished) National Social Housing Survey 2014, 2016; tables 18A.36–39.

### Quality — Customer satisfaction

‘Customer satisfaction’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide social housing services that are high quality (box 18.11).

### Box 18.11 Customer satisfaction

'Customer satisfaction' is defined as the proportion of social housing survey respondents who indicated they were satisfied or very satisfied with the overall service provided by their housing provider.

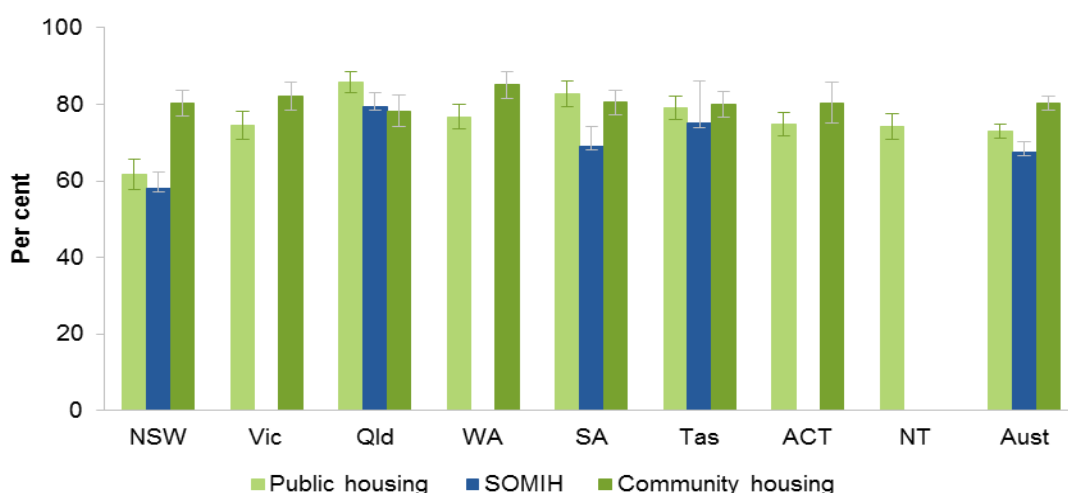
A high or increasing level of customer satisfaction is desirable.

Data are reported for public housing, SOMIH and community housing (ICH data are not available) and are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions for the current reporting period and comparable (subject to caveats) with data for 2014 but not with earlier surveys
- comparable (subject to caveats) across public housing, SOMIH and community housing
- complete for public housing and SOMIH for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2016 data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- incomplete for community housing. All required 2016 data were not available for the NT.

Nationally in 2016, the majority of social housing tenants were satisfied or very satisfied with the overall service provided by their housing provider (73.1 per cent for public housing, 67.6 per cent for SOMIH, and 80.3 per cent for community housing) (figure 18.7). Customer satisfaction data for households with a member with disability are available in tables 18A.40–42.

Figure 18.7 Proportion of tenants either satisfied or very satisfied with the service provided by the State or Territory housing authority, 2016<sup>a, b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 18.11 and tables 18A.40–42 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> There is no SOMIH program in Victoria, WA, ACT and the NT, and community housing data are not available for the NT.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Social Housing Survey 2016; tables 18A.40–42.

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## Efficiency

### Net recurrent cost per dwelling

'Net recurrent cost per dwelling' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide social housing services in an efficient manner (box 18.12).

#### Box 18.12 Net recurrent cost per dwelling

'Net recurrent cost per dwelling' is defined as the cost of providing assistance per dwelling and is measured as total recurrent expenditure divided by the total number of dwellings.

Data are reported for public housing, SOMIH, community housing and ICH. Net recurrent cost per dwelling for public housing is reported with user cost of capital both included and excluded. User cost of capital data are not available for SOMIH, community housing or ICH. For ICH, total number of dwellings is the number of permanent dwellings.

An inconsistency between numerator and denominator with a deflationary effect on community housing cost per dwelling may result from transfer of management responsibility for some public housing and/or SOMIH stock to the community sector. This transfer is planned by most jurisdictions to occur progressively over time and has already occurred in Tasmania (in the period 2012-13 to 2014-15). The denominator (number of community housing dwellings at 30 June) may include dwellings for which expenditure for only part of the reporting year is counted in the numerator. This inconsistency is not expected to apply for public housing and SOMIH as the denominator (the average of the number of dwellings for each month of the reporting year) largely accounts for transfer of dwellings to the community sector.

Holding other factors — such as dwelling condition and tenant support services — equal, a low or decreasing cost per dwelling is desirable.

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
- 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 2015-16 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
- incomplete for ICH for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data are not available for SA and the NT.

Care needs to be taken in interpreting the cost of delivering social housing. Data are not comparable across jurisdictions as jurisdictions vary in how completely costs are captured and how consistently data are collected, as well as the degree to which costs can be separated between different models of social housing and homelessness services. There is also potential for double counting — for example, some of the user cost of capital may also be included in operating costs.

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The user cost of capital is the cost of the funds tied up in the capital used to provide social housing. User cost of capital is the main driver of cost per dwelling due to the level of capital expenditure on housing. Data should be interpreted with caution due to variation across jurisdictions in the treatment of assets (table 18A.67) and service delivery models.

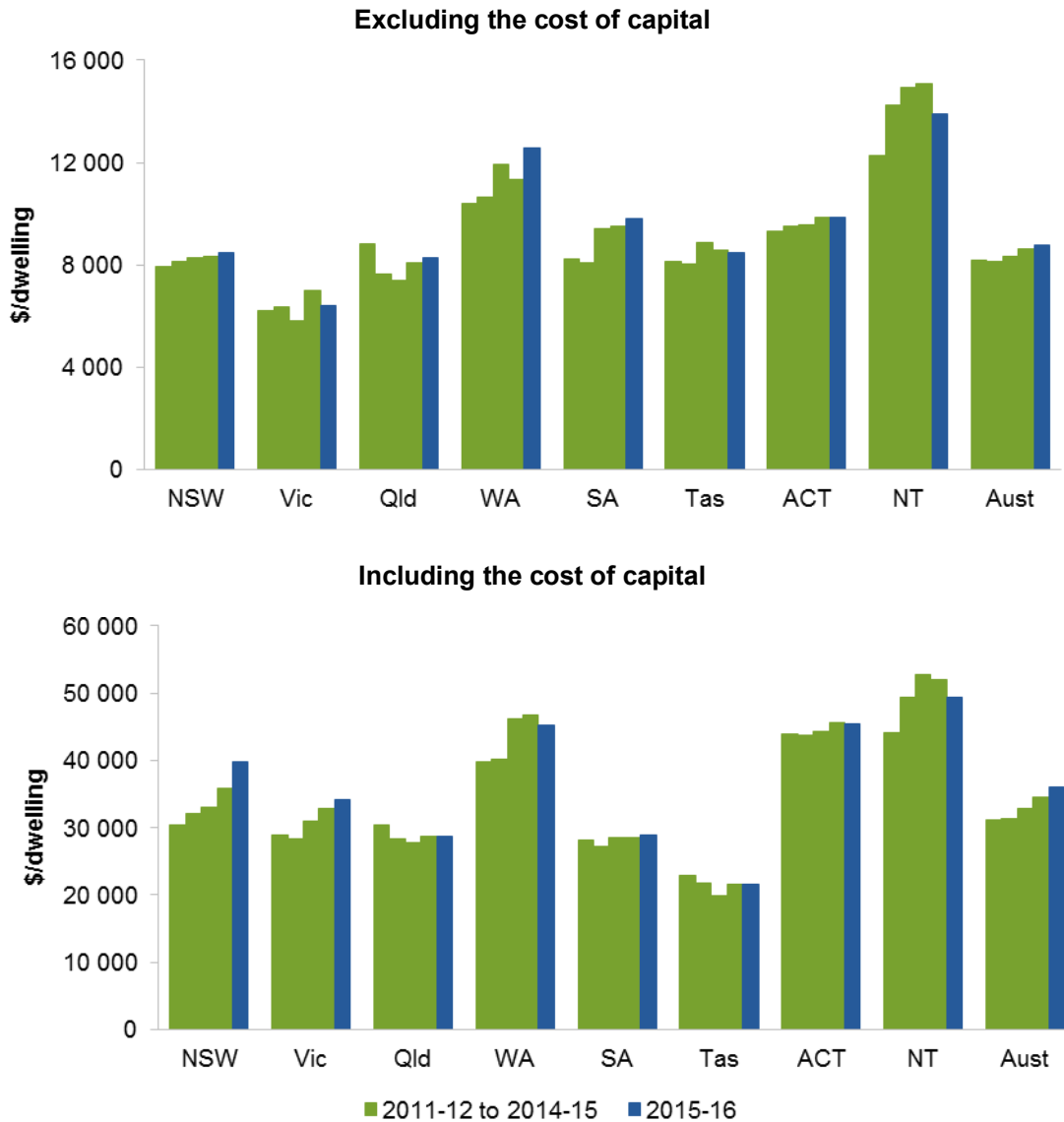
Payroll tax is excluded from total recurrent cost for public housing to improve comparability across jurisdictions (see chapter 1 for an explanation of the rationale).

Nationally in 2015-16, net recurrent cost per dwelling for public housing was:

- \$8766 (excluding user cost of capital) — up 7.3 per cent (in real terms) from 2011-12
- \$36 066 (including user cost of capital) — up 15.6 per cent (in real terms) since 2011-12 (figure 18.8).

Time series data from 2006-07 are reported in tables 18A.43–44.

Figure 18.8 **Net recurrent cost per dwelling – public housing (2015-16 dollars)<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See box 18.12 and tables 18A.44 and 18A.58 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

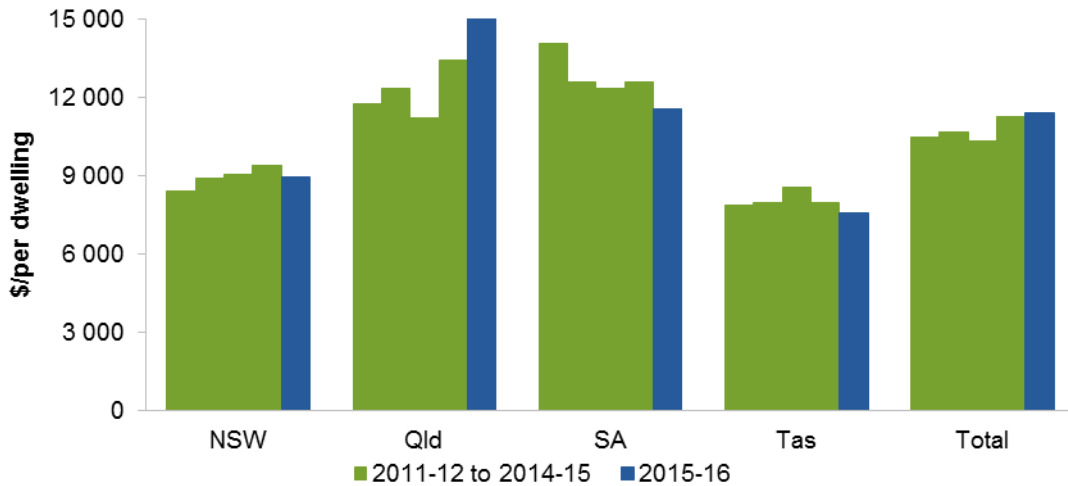
Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 18A.44 and 18A.58.

Nationally, the net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding user cost of capital) per dwelling for SOMIH was \$11 424 in 2015-16, up 8.9 per cent (in real terms) since 2011-12 (figure 18.9). Table 18A.45 reports data from 2006-07.

Nationally, the net recurrent cost per community housing tenancy for 2014-15 was \$11 938, up 38.0 per cent (in real terms) since 2010-11 (figure 18.10). Time series data from 2006-07 are reported in table 18A.46.



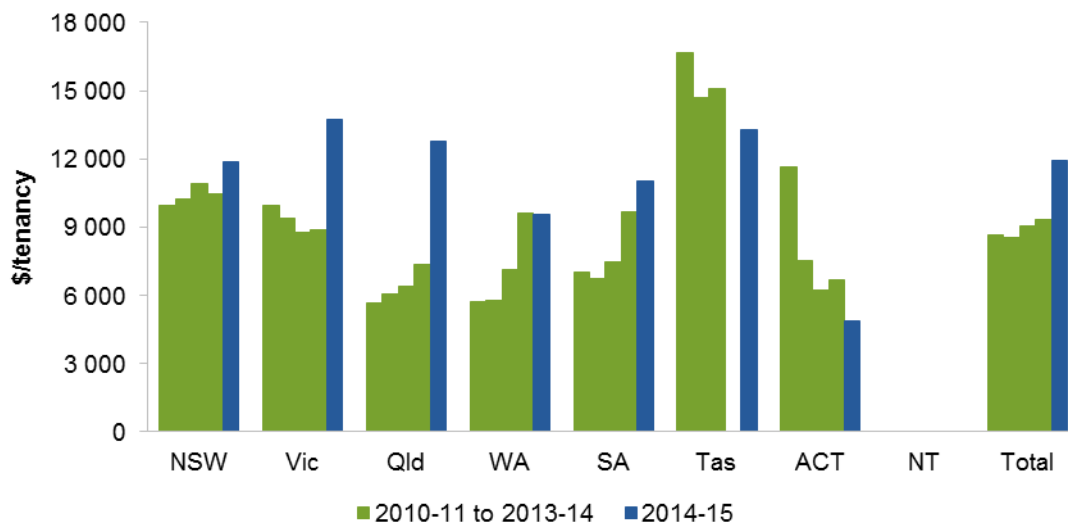
Figure 18.9 Net recurrent cost per dwelling, excluding the cost of capital — SOMIH (2015-16 dollars)<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 18.12 and tables 18A.45 and 18A.58 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 18A.45 and 18A.58.

Figure 18.10 Net recurrent cost per tenancy — community housing (2014-15 dollars)<sup>a, b, c</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 18.12 and tables 18A.46 and 18A.58 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> Data for the NT are not available. <sup>c</sup> Data for 2013-14 for Tasmania are not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; tables 18A.46 and 18A.58.

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In 2014-15, the average net current cost per ICH dwelling for jurisdictions where data are available was \$10 865 — up 39.7 per cent in real terms since 2010-11 (table 18A.47).

## Occupancy rate

‘Occupancy rate’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide social housing services in an efficient manner (box 18.13).

### Box 18.13    **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 and 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 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 2016 data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- incomplete for ICH for the current reporting period. All required 2015 data were not available for the NT.

Nationally in 2016, the proportion of rental stock occupied was 97.6 per cent for public housing, 97.1 per cent for SOMIH, and 90.3 per cent for community housing (tables 18A.52–54). Nationally in 2015, 92.8 per cent of total ICH rental stock was occupied (table 18A.55).

## Turnaround time

‘Turnaround time’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to deliver social housing services in an efficient manner (box 18.14).

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### Box 18.14 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.

Vacant stock includes dwellings that:

- are available to rent through normal processes (includes dwellings that are undergoing normal maintenance)
- if newly constructed or purchased, or have undergone major redevelopment work — have a completed certificate of occupancy (or the keys have been received)
- are considered hard-to-let.

A low or decreasing turnaround time is desirable.

Caution should be used in interpreting data as jurisdictional differences in a range of areas affects which dwellings are counted as vacant – for example, stock profiles, policies for maintenance of vacated properties, eligibility criteria, stock allocation policies, capital works and disability modification programs, and legislation.

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

- comparable (subject to caveats) within some jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions or over time for other jurisdictions
- incomplete for public housing and SOMIH. All required 2015-16 data were not available for SA.

The average turnaround time for vacant public housing and SOMIH stock varied within and across jurisdictions over time (figure 18.11). 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 18.11 Average turnaround time for vacant stock<sup>a, b, c</sup>



<sup>a</sup> See box 18.14 and tables 18A.56–57 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. <sup>b</sup> SA data for 2013-14 to 2015-16 are not available. NT data for 2012-13 are not available. <sup>c</sup> National data are available for 2011-12 for public housing and for 2011-12 to 2012-13 for SOMIH.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; tables 18A.56–57.

## Outcomes

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

The Steering Committee has identified outcomes as an area for development in future Reports.

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## 18.4 Definitions of key terms

<b>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander household</b>	A household with one or more members (including children) who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.
<b>Administration costs</b>	<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"><li>• employee expenses (for example, superannuation, compensation, accrued leave and training)</li><li>• supplies and services expenses (including stationery, postage, telephone, office equipment, information systems and vehicle expenses)</li><li>• rent</li><li>• grants and subsidies (excluding rental subsidies)</li><li>• expenditure incurred by other government agencies on behalf of the public housing agency</li><li>• contracted public housing management services.</li></ul>
<b>Assessable income</b>	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. The components of income that are counted as assessable may vary across jurisdictions.
<b>Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS)</b>	<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"><li>• there should be no more than two people per bedroom</li><li>• a household of one unattached individual may reasonably occupy a bed-sit (i.e. have no bedroom)</li><li>• couples and parents should have a separate bedroom</li><li>• children less than five years of age, of different sexes, may reasonably share a bedroom</li><li>• children five years of age or over, of the opposite sex, should not share a bedroom</li><li>• children less than 18 years of age and of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom; and</li><li>• single household members aged 18 years or over should have a separate bedroom.</li></ul>
<b>Comparability</b>	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.
<b>Completeness</b>	Data are considered complete if all required data are available for all jurisdictions that provide the service.
<b>Confidence intervals</b>	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.

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<b>Depreciation costs</b>	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).
<b>Disability</b>	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'.
<b>Dwelling</b>	<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"> <li>• a separate house</li> <li>• a semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc.</li> <li>• a flat, unit or apartment; caravan, tent, cabin etc. either in or not in a caravan park; houseboat in marina, etc.</li> <li>• an improvised home, tent, camper</li> <li>• a house or flat attached to a shop, office, etc.</li> <li>• a boarding/rooming house unit.</li> </ul>
<b>Equivalisation</b>	See low income households entry.
<b>Greatest need</b>	<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"> <li>• they were homeless</li> <li>• their life or safety was at risk in their accommodation</li> <li>• their health condition was aggravated by their housing</li> <li>• their housing was inappropriate to their needs</li> <li>• they had very high rental housing costs.</li> </ul> <p>A low-income household for the greatest need definition is a household that satisfies an eligibility test to receive housing assistance.</p>
<b>Household</b>	<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>
<b>Low income households</b>	For the purpose of social housing affordability analyses, 'low income households' are defined as those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised gross household income. (Different definitions of low income households are used for different purposes by the ABS and others.)

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### Equivalisation

Increased household size is associated with increased consumption needs, but also with economies of scale. An equivalence scale is used to adjust household incomes to take account of the economies that flow from sharing resources, enabling more meaningful comparisons across different types of households.

The ABS provides low income household equivalised gross income cutoffs derived from the biennial Survey of Income and Housing data to the AIHW. The AIHW determines the equivalised gross household income for social housing households for affordability analyses.

Note that equivalised gross household income is not used to determine eligibility for social housing or rental subsidies (see 'assessable income').

<b>Maintenance costs</b>	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.
<b>Market rent</b>	Aggregate market rent that would be collected if the public rental housing properties were available in the private market.
<b>New household</b>	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.
<b>Occupancy rate</b>	The number of dwellings occupied as a proportion of total dwellings.
<b>Occupied dwelling</b>	Dwellings occupied by tenants who have a tenancy agreement with the relevant housing authority.
<b>Overcrowding</b>	A situation in a dwelling when one or more additional bedrooms are required to meet the Canadian National Occupancy Standard.
<b>Priority access to those in greatest need</b>	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.
<b>Principal tenant</b>	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.
<b>Rebated household</b>	A household that receives housing assistance and pays less than the market rent value for the dwelling.
<b>Remoteness areas</b>	<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 for 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"><li>• major cities of Australia</li><li>• inner regional Australia</li><li>• outer regional Australia</li><li>• remote Australia</li><li>• very remote Australia</li><li>• migratory — off-shore — shipping.</li></ul>

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<b>Rent charged</b>	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.
<b>Tenancy (rental) unit</b>	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.
<b>Tenantable dwelling</b>	A dwelling where maintenance has been completed, whether occupied or unoccupied at 30 June. All occupied dwellings are tenantable.
<b>Total gross household income</b>	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.
<b>Transfer household</b>	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.
<b>Turnaround time</b>	The average time taken in days for vacant dwellings, which are available for letting, to be occupied.
<b>Underutilisation</b>	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.
<b>Untenantable dwelling</b>	A dwelling not currently occupied by a tenant, where maintenance has been either deferred or not completed at 30 June.

## 18.5 References

- AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2015, *Housing assistance in Australia*, <http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing-assistance/haa/2015/>
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- Yates, J. and Gabriel, M. 2006, *Housing Affordability in Australia*, Research Paper No. 3, Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute, Melbourne.
- Yates, J. and Milligan, V. 2007, *Housing affordability: a 21st century problem*, Final Report No. 105, Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute, Melbourne.



# 18A Housing — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 18.4 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/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)).

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<b>Table 18A.53</b>	SOMIH occupancy rates as at 30 June (per cent)
<b>Table 18A.54</b>	Community housing occupancy rates at 30 June (per cent)
<b>Table 18A.55</b>	Indigenous community housing occupancy rates at 30 June (per cent)
<b>Table 18A.56</b>	Average turnaround times for vacant stock — public housing (days)
<b>Table 18A.57</b>	Average turnaround times for vacant stock — SOMIH (days)
<b>Table 18A.58</b>	General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (index)
<b>Table 18A.59</b>	National Social Housing Survey (NSHS), 2016 — Further information
<b>Table 18A.60</b>	Housing composition by tenure type (per cent)
<b>Table 18A.61</b>	Households residing in public housing (per cent)
<b>Table 18A.62</b>	Households residing in community housing (per cent)
<b>Table 18A.63</b>	Public housing policy context, 2016
<b>Table 18A.64</b>	SOMIH housing policy context, 2016
<b>Table 18A.65</b>	Community housing policy context, 2016
<b>Table 18A.66</b>	State and Territory programs included in the community housing data collection, 2015-16
<b>Table 18A.67</b>	Treatment of assets by housing agencies, 2015-16
<b>Table 18A.68</b>	Community housing survey response rates and associated information

TABLE 18A.1

Table 18A.1 State and Territory Government nominal expenditure on social housing (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
<b>2015-16</b>										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	931.2	414.8	423.8	421.4	377.4	61.2	107.5	77.3	2 814.5
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	41.7	..	50.4	..	20.8	1.7	..	..	114.6
<b>Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (h)</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>1 253.2</b>	<b>533.9</b>	<b>612.5</b>	<b>712.5</b>	<b>439.5</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>3 868.4</b>
Capital expenditure on social housing	\$ million	521.0	156.9	347.2	97.6	112.4	14.4	31.1	34.9	1 315.6
<b>Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>1 774.3</b>	<b>690.8</b>	<b>959.8</b>	<b>810.1</b>	<b>551.9</b>	<b>136.9</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>5 184.0</b>
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	163.38	89.04	127.38	273.64	258.12	236.71	297.59	316.59	161.59
<b>2014-15</b>										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	896.4	441.9	403.8	369.0	356.4	60.9	104.3	81.3	2 714.0
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	43.0	..	44.0	..	21.7	1.7	..	..	110.4
<b>Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (h)</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>1 263.2</b>	<b>555.6</b>	<b>584.3</b>	<b>671.7</b>	<b>431.2</b>	<b>259.4</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>3 958.4</b>
Capital expenditure on social housing	\$ million	466.7	153.9	277.2	139.1	141.0	30.9	16.2	18.1	1 243.1
<b>Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>1 729.9</b>	<b>709.5</b>	<b>861.5</b>	<b>810.9</b>	<b>572.2</b>	<b>290.3</b>	<b>127.9</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>5 201.5</b>
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	166.97	94.38	123.00	260.23	254.92	503.41	288.17	332.95	167.55
<b>2013-14</b>										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	885.8	363.5	365.5	385.6	352.6	89.5	100.1	80.4	2 623.3
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	40.5	..	36.6	..	21.3	2.5	..	..	101.0
<b>Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (h)</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>1 301.9</b>	<b>478.4</b>	<b>488.3</b>	<b>714.1</b>	<b>401.4</b>	<b>507.6</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>4 081.5</b>
Capital expenditure on social housing	\$ million	361.8	238.5	236.8	181.4	167.9	21.6	1.8	15.4	1 225.2

TABLE 18A.1

Table 18A.1 State and Territory Government nominal expenditure on social housing (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
<b>Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>1 663.7</b>	<b>716.9</b>	<b>725.1</b>	<b>895.5</b>	<b>569.2</b>	<b>529.2</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>5 306.7</b>
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	174.38	82.61	104.09	279.93	239.30	987.55	285.33	331.50	175.03
<b>2012-13</b>										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	862.1	393.3	375.5	341.7	306.8	88.6	99.2	76.1	2 543.4
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	38.5	..	40.0	..	21.5	2.4	..	..	102.4
<b>Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (h)</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>1 201.6</b>	<b>465.9</b>	<b>534.6</b>	<b>757.2</b>	<b>437.9</b>	<b>156.2</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>3 739.4</b>
Capital expenditure on social housing	\$ million	313.6	271.9	367.7	139.5	133.6	68.8	31.7	25.4	1 352.3
<b>Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>1 515.3</b>	<b>737.8</b>	<b>902.3</b>	<b>896.7</b>	<b>571.5</b>	<b>225.0</b>	<b>141.5</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>5 091.7</b>
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	163.51	82.03	115.94	306.21	263.44	304.89	289.27	321.47	163.25
<b>2011-12</b>										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	834.4	381.1	429.4	330.9	311.0	92.1	95.7	63.6	2 538.2
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	35.4	..	37.4	..	23.6	2.6	..	..	99.0
<b>Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (h)</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>1 185.5</b>	<b>456.1</b>	<b>536.9</b>	<b>711.0</b>	<b>363.9</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>162.8</b>	<b>3 639.2</b>
Capital expenditure on social housing	\$ million	433.4	625.0	434.9	233.5	223.5	144.8	42.6	35.0	2 172.6
<b>Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>1 618.9</b>	<b>1 081.0</b>	<b>971.8</b>	<b>944.5</b>	<b>587.3</b>	<b>264.2</b>	<b>146.2</b>	<b>197.8</b>	<b>5 811.8</b>
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	163.58	81.81	118.96	297.83	221.19	233.34	279.65	700.66	161.85

(a) Grants and subsidies are excluded from public housing and SOMIH expenditure data for 2012-13 and subsequent years, but are included in data for total recurrent and capital expenditure on social housing. Historical data have been revised and may differ from previous Reports.

Table 18A.1 **State and Territory Government nominal expenditure on social housing (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
(b)	NPARIH expenditure for 2015-16 is included for NSW and Tasmania in public housing, SOMIH, total net recurrent expenditure and capital expenditure. For Victoria, Queensland, SA and WA, NPARIH expenditure for 2015-16 is excluded from public housing and SOMIH (where applicable) but included in capital expenditure and total net recurrent expenditure. As for other remote Indigenous housing data for the NT, NPARIH expenditure is excluded. NPARIH does not apply in the ACT.									
(c)	For NSW — total net recurrent expenditure on social housing for 2015-16 is inclusive of \$33.3 million Business Services fee. The decrease in total net recurrent expenditure on social housing from 2014-15 to 2015-16 is mainly due to transfer of Housing NSW staff to Family and Community Services which can no longer be separately identified and added to net recurrent expenditure.									
(d)	For Victoria — the substantive reduction in total net recurrent expenditure on social housing data for 2014-15 and previous years is due to exclusion of expenditure on specialist homelessness services. The Rapid Housing Initiative for clients experiencing family violence is included in recurrent and capital expenditure for social housing.									
(e)	Housing Tasmania transferred around 4000 properties to community housing organisations in the period 2012-13 to 2014-15, in line with current policy to progress social housing reform. The transfer is included as current grant expenditure, accounting for the increase in total net recurrent expenditure on social housing and in net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person for those years.									
(f)	For the NT, net recurrent expenditure on public housing (and therefore total net recurrent expenditure on social housing) includes not only expenditure on public housing dwellings but also dwellings related to other categories such as industry housing. Historical data for the NT have been revised to include capital expenditure under the NAHA (to accommodate Australian Government funded capital work for Urban Public Housing).									
(g)	Australian total includes jurisdictions reporting only.									
(h)	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.									

Source: State and Territory Governments (unpublished).

TABLE 18A.2

Table 18A.2 State and Territory Government real expenditure on social housing (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
<b>2015-16</b>										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	931.2	414.8	423.8	421.4	377.4	61.2	107.5	77.3	2 814.5
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	41.7	..	50.4	..	20.8	1.7	..	..	114.6
<b>Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (h)</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>1 253.2</b>	<b>533.9</b>	<b>612.5</b>	<b>712.5</b>	<b>439.5</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>3 868.4</b>
Capital expenditure	\$ million	521.0	156.9	347.2	97.6	112.4	14.4	31.1	34.9	1 315.6
<b>Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>1 774.3</b>	<b>690.8</b>	<b>959.8</b>	<b>810.1</b>	<b>551.9</b>	<b>136.9</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>5 184.0</b>
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	163.38	89.04	127.38	273.64	258.12	236.71	297.59	316.59	161.59
<b>2014-15</b>										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	918.4	452.8	413.7	378.1	365.1	62.4	106.9	83.3	2 780.8
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	44.1	..	45.0	..	22.2	1.8	..	..	113.1
<b>Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (h)</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>1 294.3</b>	<b>569.2</b>	<b>598.7</b>	<b>688.2</b>	<b>441.8</b>	<b>265.8</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>4 055.8</b>
Capital expenditure	\$ million	478.2	157.7	284.0	142.6	144.4	31.6	16.6	18.6	1 273.7
<b>Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>1 772.4</b>	<b>727.0</b>	<b>882.7</b>	<b>830.8</b>	<b>586.2</b>	<b>297.4</b>	<b>131.0</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>5 329.4</b>
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	171.07	96.70	126.03	266.63	261.18	515.79	295.25	341.13	171.67
<b>2013-14</b>										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	917.0	376.3	378.4	399.2	365.1	92.7	103.7	83.2	2 715.6
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	42.0	..	37.9	..	22.1	39.8	..	..	141.8
<b>Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (h)</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>1 347.7</b>	<b>495.2</b>	<b>505.5</b>	<b>739.2</b>	<b>415.5</b>	<b>525.4</b>	<b>113.5</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>4 225.2</b>
Capital expenditure	\$ million	374.5	246.9	245.1	187.8	173.8	22.4	1.9	15.9	1 268.4

TABLE 18A.2

Table 18A.2 State and Territory Government real expenditure on social housing (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
<b>Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>1 722.2</b>	<b>742.1</b>	<b>750.6</b>	<b>927.0</b>	<b>589.3</b>	<b>547.8</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>5 493.5</b>
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	180.52	85.51	107.75	289.78	247.73	1,022.31	295.37	343.16	181.19
<b>2012-13</b>										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	903.6	412.3	393.6	358.2	321.6	92.8	104.0	79.8	2 666.0
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	40.3	..	42.0	..	22.5	2.5	..	..	107.4
<b>Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (h)</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>1 259.6</b>	<b>488.4</b>	<b>560.4</b>	<b>793.7</b>	<b>459.0</b>	<b>163.8</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>3 919.7</b>
Capital expenditure	\$ million	328.7	285.1	385.4	146.2	140.1	72.1	33.2	26.6	1 417.6
<b>Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>1 588.3</b>	<b>773.4</b>	<b>945.8</b>	<b>939.9</b>	<b>599.1</b>	<b>235.9</b>	<b>148.3</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>5 337.2</b>
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	171.40	85.98	121.53	320.98	276.15	319.59	303.21	336.97	171.12
<b>2011-12</b>										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	888.6	405.9	457.3	352.4	331.3	98.1	101.9	67.7	2 703.1
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	37.7	..	39.8	..	25.1	2.7	..	..	105.4
<b>Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (h)</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>1 262.6</b>	<b>485.7</b>	<b>571.7</b>	<b>757.2</b>	<b>387.5</b>	<b>127.2</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>173.4</b>	<b>3 875.6</b>
Capital expenditure	\$ million	461.5	665.6	463.2	248.7	238.0	154.2	45.3	37.2	2 313.7
<b>Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing</b>	<b>\$ million</b>	<b>1 724.1</b>	<b>1 151.3</b>	<b>1 034.9</b>	<b>1 005.9</b>	<b>625.5</b>	<b>281.4</b>	<b>155.7</b>	<b>210.6</b>	<b>6 189.3</b>
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	174.20	87.13	126.69	317.18	235.55	248.50	297.82	746.17	172.36

(a) Grants and subsidies are excluded from public housing and SOMIH expenditure data for 2012-13 and subsequent years, but are included in data for total recurrent and capital expenditure on social housing. Historical data have been revised and may differ from previous Reports.



Table 18A.2 **State and Territory Government real expenditure on social housing (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
(b)	NPARIH expenditure for 2015-16 is included for NSW and Tasmania in public housing, SOMIH, total net recurrent expenditure and capital expenditure. For Victoria, Queensland, SA and WA, NPARIH expenditure for 2015-16 is excluded from public housing and SOMIH (where applicable) but included in capital expenditure and total net recurrent expenditure. As for other remote Indigenous housing data for the NT, NPARIH expenditure is excluded. NPARIH does not apply in the ACT.									
(c)	For NSW — total net recurrent expenditure on social housing for 2015-16 is inclusive of \$33.3 million Business Services fee. The decrease in total net recurrent expenditure on social housing from 2014-15 to 2015-16 is mainly due to transfer of Housing NSW staff to Family and Community Services which can no longer be separately identified and added to net recurrent expenditure.									
(d)	For Victoria — the substantive reduction in total net recurrent expenditure on social housing data for 2014-15 and previous years is due to exclusion of expenditure on specialist homelessness services. The Rapid Housing Initiative for clients experiencing family violence is included in recurrent and capital expenditure for social housing.									
(e)	Housing Tasmania transferred around 4000 properties to community housing organisations in the period 2012-13 to 2014-15, in line with current policy to progress social housing reform. The transfer is included as current grant expenditure, accounting for the increase in total net recurrent expenditure on social housing and in net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person for those years.									
(f)	For the NT, net recurrent expenditure on public housing (and therefore total net recurrent expenditure on social housing) includes not only expenditure on public housing dwellings but also dwellings related to other categories such as industry housing. Historical data for the NT have been revised to include capital expenditure under the NAHA (to accommodate Australian Government funded capital work for Urban Public Housing).									
(g)	Australian total includes jurisdictions reporting only.									
(h)	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.									

Source: State and Territory Governments (unpublished).

TABLE 18A.3

Table 18A.3 **Descriptive data — number of social housing dwellings, at 30 June (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</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 (d)</i>
<b>Public housing (g), (c)</b>										
2016	no.	110 174	64 241	51 188	33 533	37 852	7 166	10 917	4 970	320 041
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
<b>SOMIH (c)</b>										
2016	no.	4 613	..	3 344	..	1 769	223	..	..	9 949
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

TABLE 18A.3

Table 18A.3 **Descriptive data — number of social housing dwellings, at 30 June (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</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 (d)</i>
<b>Community housing (c)</b>										
2016	no.	32 266	14 236	11 679	7 409	7 472	6 076	715	372	80 225
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
2010	no.	18 466	8 841	7 197	3 859	4 732	618	470	145	44 328
2009	no.	16 141	7 930	7 026	2 987	4 473	410	672	131	39 770
2008	no.	15 397	5 250	6 550	3 111	4 548	387	743	93	36 079
2007	no.	14 140	4 593	6 275	3 869	4 373	529	801	92	34 672
<b>Indigenous community housing (permanent dwellings) (h), (c)</b>										
2015	no.	4 878	1 965	5 000	2 575	1 116	75	..	1 858	17 467
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

(a) Further information on data quality for social housing data collections in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository is available on the AIHW website [www.aihw.gov.au/housing-assistance/](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing-assistance/).

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

Table 18A.3 **Descriptive data — number of social housing dwellings, at 30 June (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</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 (d)</i>
(c)	Number of social housing dwellings are:									
	- for public housing and SOMIH — total dwellings									
	- for community housing — tenancy rental units									
	- for Indigenous community housing (ICH) — permanent dwellings.									
(d)	Community housing data for WA and Australia have been revised and may differ from previous reports.									
(e)	For SA, 1087 public housing dwellings were transferred to the community sector between 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2016.									
(f)	For the NT:									
	- public housing data exclude around 5000 remote public housing dwellings (numbering 5046 dwellings at 30 June 2016). Since 2008-09, these dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. Data are expected to be included in the 2018 Report.									
	- ICH data for 2013-14 exclude outstation dwellings. The NT relies on information collected by ICH organisations and there is a shared understanding that it is not always possible for ICH organisations to have current information on their locations due to distance and access issues. See table 18A.8 for additional information on ICH.									
(g)	For public housing, the number of dwellings at 30 June may differ from tables 18A.43–18A.44, where the number of dwellings is averaged over the year to account for transfer of stock to the community sector.									
(h)	Data for 2012 and previous years include permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded ICH organisations ('unfunded' ICH organisations are not funded by government).									
	From 2013, data exclude ICH dwellings managed by unfunded ICH organisations for all states and territories except NSW and the NT.									
	From 2014, data exclude dwellings managed by unfunded ICH organisations for all states and territories except NSW.									
	For all jurisdictions other than NSW, dwellings managed by unfunded ICH organisations may be undercounted. See table 18A.8 for more information.									
	.. Not applicable.									

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

Table 18A.4 **Descriptive data — number of households in social housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Public housing (g)</b>										
2016	no.	108 637	62 995	50 093	32 208	35 946	7 038	10 606	4 696	312 219
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
<b>SOMIH</b>										
2016	no.	4 506	..	3 233	..	1 700	221	..	..	9 660
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
<b>Community housing (d)</b>										
2016	no.	26 897	13 476	11 152	6 937	7 206	5 736	634	372	72 410
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

Table 18A.4 **Descriptive data — number of households in social housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010	no.	18 233	8 262	6 855	3 561	4 464	589	450	na	42 559
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

(a) Further information on data quality for social housing data collections in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository is available on the AIHW website [www.aihw.gov.au/housing-assistance/](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing-assistance/).

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

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

(d) Community housing data for NSW, Victoria, WA, SA, Tasmania and the ACT reflect the number of occupied tenancy units reported by community housing organisations participating in the data collection. For Queensland and the NT, data reflect government administrative data.

(e) For SA, the change in number of households for public housing and community housing between 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2016 reflects the transfer of 1 087 public housing dwellings to the community sector.

(f) 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.

(g) For the NT, household data are not available for around 5000 remote public housing dwellings (5046 dwellings as at 30 June 2016). Since 2008-09, these dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. Data are expected to be included in the 2018 Report.

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

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

TABLE 18A.5

Table 18A.5 **Descriptive data — public housing, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>	<i>Aust (i)</i>
Total households paying less than market rent										
2016	no.	100 230	55 208	47 317	31 532	31 696	6 305	10 078	4 432	286 798
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
Total new households assisted (g)										
2015-16	no.	6 166	3 694	4 086	2 816	2 051	658	591	440	20 502
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
Total new Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households assisted										
2015-16	no.	1 192	426	1 112	803	425	65	69	235	4 327
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
Households relocating from one public housing dwelling to another (g)										
2015-16	no.	2 652	1 369	1 425	306	836	37	395	268	7 288
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

TABLE 18A.5

Table 18A.5 Descriptive data — public housing, at 30 June (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>	<i>Aust (i)</i>
Total rent charged										
2015-16	\$'000	826 408	451 930	362 063	227 785	250 910	52 312	80 100	31 445	2 282 952
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
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (e)										
2016	no.	10 600	2 268	6 638	6 486	2 074	431	893	2 133	31 523
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
Total new greatest need applicants on waiting list										
2016	no.	8 542	8 995	10 288	3 144	3 379	1 817	1 087	645	37 897
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
Total applicants on waiting list (excluding applicants for transfer) (c), (d), (j)										
2016	no.	59 031	31 764	11 720	18 029	19 305	3 365	1 917	2 753	147 884
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



TABLE 18A.5

Table 18A.5 Descriptive data — public housing, at 30 June (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>	<i>Aust (i)</i>
Total applicants for transfer (j)										
2016	no.	7 089	7 296	1 934	1 329	3 486	228	807	583	22 752
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
Total tenatable dwellings										
2016	no.	109 966	64 023	50 450	33 301	36 631	7 095	10 676	4 803	316 945
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
Total untenatable dwellings										
2016	no.	208	—	738	223	516	63	165	142	2 055
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
Total number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment										
2016	no.	—	218	—	9	705	8	76	25	1 041
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

TABLE 18A.5

Table 18A.5 Descriptive data — public housing, at 30 June (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>	<i>Aust (i)</i>
Total dwellings										
2016	no.	110 174	64 241	51 188	33 533	37 852	7 166	10 917	4 970	320 041
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
Total occupied dwellings										
2016	no.	108 637	62 995	50 093	32 208	35 946	7 038	10 606	4 696	312 219
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
Total rents charged for week of 30 June (i)										
2016	\$'000	15 871	8 681	7 121	4 516	4 664	886	1 542	624	43 905
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
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged for week of 30 June (e), (i)										
2016	\$'000	37 564	16 846	13 921	11 714	8 398	1 476	4 176	1 871	95 966
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

TABLE 18A.5

Table 18A.5 **Descriptive data — public housing, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>	<i>Aust (i)</i>
Total dwellings in major cities (i), (k)										
2016	no.	92 276	46 812	34 574	23 106	29 277	..	10 898	..	236 942
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
Total dwellings in inner regional areas (i), (k)										
2016	no.	14 288	14 209	8 256	2 714	1 484	5 375	19	..	46 346
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
Total dwellings in outer regional areas (i), (k)										
2016	no.	3 305	3 194	7 269	3 409	6 312	1 731	..	3 478	28 699
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
Total dwellings in remote areas (i), (k)										
2016	no.	240	26	754	2 768	685	50	..	1 316	5 839
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

TABLE 18A.5

Table 18A.5 **Descriptive data — public housing, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>	<i>Aust (i)</i>
Total dwellings in very remote areas (i), (k)										
2016	no.	64	..	335	1 537	93	10	..	176	2 215
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

- (a) Further information on data quality for the public housing data collection is available on the AIHW website [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656267](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656267).
- (b) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading.
- (c) For NSW:  
 - from 2014-15, data for 'Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households' are estimates, based on the 2011 Census, provided by NSW, due to an undercount in unit record data  
 - a single integrated social housing waiting list is used for public and community housing since 2010. Data are the total of public housing, SOMIH and community housing  
 - for 2014-15 and 2015-16, SOMIH applicants 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.
- (d) For Queensland, from 2014-15 there is one waiting list for all social housing. However, applicants can be listed under multiple housing programs (for example, 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) For WA, from 2015-16 data for 'total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households' include only households that are confirmed to include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander household members. For previous years, data include unconfirmed households reported as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households. Indigenous status is voluntarily reported.  
 Market rents were reviewed in WA in 2014-15 leading to an improvement in data quality for 'total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged'.
- (f) For SA, 1087 public housing dwellings were transferred to the community sector between 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2016.
- (g) For Tasmania for 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.
- (h) For the NT, data are not available for around 5000 remote public housing dwellings (5046 dwellings as at 30 June 2016). Since 2008-09, these dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. Data are expected to be included in the 2018 Report.

Table 18A.5 **Descriptive data — public housing, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>	<i>Aust (i)</i>
(i)	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.									
(j)	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.									
(k)	Data from 2012–2013 onward uses the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) remoteness area structure. This replaced the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) remoteness area structure which was applied to previous years. This constituted a time series break at sub-state level. Data for 2012-13 and subsequent years are not comparable with data for 2011-12 and previous years.									
	.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.									

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

**Table 18A.6 Descriptive data — State owned and managed Indigenous housing, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total (d)</i>
<b>Total households paying less than market rent</b>						
2016	no.	3 209	2 560	1 466	205	7 440
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
<b>Total new households assisted</b>						
2015-16	no.	374	279	113	31	797
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
<b>Households relocating from one State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwelling to another</b>						
2015-16	no.	108	110	51	3	272
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
<b>Total rent charged</b>						
2015-16	\$'000	53 887	28 172	13 163	1 580	96 802
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
<b>Total new greatest need applicants on waiting list</b>						
2016	no.	372	3 297	127	—	3 796
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
<b>Total applicants on waiting list (excluding applicants for transfer) (e)</b>						
2016	no.	2 731	3 641	1 735	92	8 199
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
<b>Total applicants for transfer</b>						
2016	no.	680	582	190	5	1 457
2015	no.	592	499	197	9	1 297

TABLE 18A.6

Table 18A.6 **Descriptive data — State owned and managed Indigenous housing, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total (d)</i>
2014	no.	543	557	193	5	1 298
2013	no.	592	633	177	10	1 412
2012	no.	569	752	187	14	1 522
Total tenantable dwellings						
2016	no.	4 574	3 284	1 723	222	9 803
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
Total untenable dwellings						
2016	no.	39	60	25	1	125
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
Total number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment						
2016	no.	—	—	21	—	21
2015	no.	—	—	24	—	24
2014	no.	—	—	25	—	25
2013	no.	—	3	15	—	18
2012	no.	—	1	41	1	43
Total dwellings						
2016	no.	4 613	3 344	1 769	223	9 949
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
Total occupied dwellings, at 30 June						
2016	no.	4 506	3 233	1 700	221	9 660
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
Total rents charged for week of 30 June (d)						
2016	\$'000	968	555	254	30	1 807
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

**Table 18A.6 Descriptive data — State owned and managed Indigenous housing, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total (d)</i>
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged for week of 30 June (d)						
2016	\$'000	1 448	914	465	54	2 880
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
Total dwellings in major cities, at 30 June (d), (f)						
2016	no.	2 068	449	1 090	..	3 607
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
Total dwellings in inner regional areas, at 30 June (d), (f)						
2016	no.	1 453	620	114	190	2 377
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
Total dwellings in outer regional areas, at 30 June (d), (f)						
2016	no.	799	1 355	337	33	2 524
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
Total dwellings in remote areas, at 30 June (d), (f)						
2016	no.	208	301	92	—	601
2015	no.	211	302	92	—	605
2014	no.	212	306	94	—	612
2013	no.	213	286	94	—	593
2012	no.	249	345	98	—	692
Total dwellings in very remote areas, at 30 June (d), (f)						
2016	no.	84	619	137	—	841
2015	no.	85	629	137	—	851
2014	no.	83	666	146	—	895
2013	no.	83	682	138	—	903
2012	no.	38	619	143	—	800

(a) Further information on data quality for the SOMIH data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656269](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656269).

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



Table 18A.6 **Descriptive data — State owned and managed Indigenous housing, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total (d)</i>
(c)	There is one waiting list for all social housing in Queensland. 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.					
(d)	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.					
(e)	Waitlist data are reported separately for each social housing program. Where states and territories have an integrated waitlist (NSW and QLD), applicants may be counted for each program for which they are applying. In some states and territories, Community Housing Organisations may additionally maintain and allocate housing to households on their own waiting list.					
(f)	Data from 2012–2013 onward uses the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) remoteness area structure. This replaced the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) remoteness area structure which was applied to previous years. This constituted a time series break at sub-state level. Data for 2012-13 and subsequent years are not comparable with data for 2011-12 and previous years.					

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

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

TABLE 18A.7

Table 18A.7 Descriptive data — community housing, at 30 June (a), (b)

		NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f), (n)	SA (g), (n)	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT (j)	Total (k), (n)
Total new households assisted (f), (g)										
2015-16	no.	4 021	2 200	2 528	1 623	1 595	1 098	212	na	13 277
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
Total new Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households assisted (l)										
2015-16	no.	744	107	760	280	130	87	7	na	2 115
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
Total rent charged to tenants for year ending 30 June (s), (g), (n)										
2015-16	\$'000	225 024	123 259	103 241	64 251	55 475	54 857	4 053	na	630 160
2014-15	\$'000	225 467	115 153	63 535	54 623	43 413	16 676	4 093	na	522 959
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
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (g)										
2016	no.	2 751	430	937	724	337	176	22	na	5 377
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

TABLE 18A.7

Table 18A.7 Descriptive data — community housing, at 30 June (a), (b)

		NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f), (n)	SA (g), (n)	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT (j)	Total (k), (n)
Total number of new applicants on waiting list who have a greatest need (f), (g), (h)										
2016	no.	na	8 289	7 277	143	1 165	119	81	na	17 074
2015	no.	na	9 585	14 903	309	866	199	107	na	25 969
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
Total applicants on waiting list (excluding applicants for transfer) (d), (e), (i)										
2016	no.	na	13 629	15 045	234	8 834	381	386	na	38 509
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
Total applicants for transfer (k)										
2016	no.	na	651	1 843	187	—	5	na	na	2 686
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
Total tenantable tenancy rental units (j), (g)										
2016	no.	27 323	13 801	11 335	7 300	7 374	6 001	714	372	74 220
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

TABLE 18A.7

Table 18A.7 Descriptive data — community housing, at 30 June (a), (b)

		NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f), (n)	SA (g), (n)	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT (j)	Total (k), (n)
Total untenable tenancy rental units										
2016	no.	152	335	344	109	98	75	1	na	1 114
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
Total tenancy rental units (m), (q), (g)										
2016	no.	32 266	14 236	11 679	7 409	7 472	6 076	715	372	80 225
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
Total occupied tenancy rental units (m), (f), (g)										
2016	no.	26 897	13 476	11 152	6 937	7 206	5 736	634	na	72 410
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
Total rents charged for week of 30 June, where both rent charged and household income are known (o)										
2016	\$'000	3 515	1 534	498	718	726	620	56	20	7 689
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

TABLE 18A.7

Table 18A.7 Descriptive data — community housing, at 30 June (a), (b)

		NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f), (n)	SA (g), (n)	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT (j)	Total (k), (n)
Total tenancy rental units by ASGS remoteness - major cities (p), (f), (g), (n)										
2016	no.	23 703	9 596	6 249	5 462	6 401	..	714	..	52 125
2015	no.	19 882	9 470	6 059	5 285	4 930	..	662	..	46 287
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
Total tenancy rental units by ASGS remoteness - inner regional areas (p)										
2016	no.	7 559	2 930	2 495	656	422	4 603	1	..	18 666
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
Total tenancy rental units by ASGS remoteness - outer regional areas (p)										
2016	no.	1 669	401	2 404	509	570	1 614	..	155	7 322
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
Total tenancy rental units by ASGS remoteness - remote areas (p)										
2016	no.	45	9	185	187	68	28	..	175	697
2015	no.	47	8	254	163	68	27	..	129	697
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

TABLE 18A.7

Table 18A.7 **Descriptive data — community housing, at 30 June (a), (b)**

		NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f), (n)	SA (g), (n)	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT (j)	Total (k), (n)
Total tenancy rental units by ASGS remoteness - very remote areas (p)										
2016	no.	6	..	346	94	4	..	..	38	488
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
Total tenancy rental units by remoteness — all ASGS remoteness areas (p), (q)										
2016	no.	32 982	12 936	11 679	6 908	7 465	6 245	715	368	79 298
2015	no.	28 214	12 689	11 585	6 632	5 941	6 109	663	295	72 128
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
Total community housing providers (g)										
2016	no.	150	96	272	32	50	66	5	33	704
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/659303](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/659303).

Table 18A.7 **Descriptive data — community housing, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA (f), (n)</i>	<i>SA (g), (n)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT (i)</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Total (k), (n)</i>
(b)	Some community housing organisations provide incomplete data about the dwellings they manage for the community housing data collection and some provide no data at all. Data are undercounted to the extent that dwelling information is missing. Information on response rates by jurisdiction is available in table 18A.68. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or over time and comparisons could be misleading. In particular for 2015-16, a decrease in response rate was observed for NSW and an increase in response rate was observed for WA. In addition, 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, mean care should be taken in interpreting these figures.								
(c)	For NSW:								
	- Data for 2013-14 and subsequent years are based on unit record level data submitted to the community housing data collection. For previous years, data were submitted as finalised aggregate data.								
	- A decrease in response rate was observed for 2015-16.								
	- The increase in number of new households assisted data from 2013-14 to 2014-15 is partly due to the transfer of tenancy management for 666 public rental housing dwellings to the community housing sector.								
	- Data for total tenancy rental units by remoteness is greater than total tenancy rental units due to discrepancies between the data sources from which the tenancy rental units by remoteness are calculated.								
(d)	For Victoria:								
	- For 2012-13 and 2013-14, there were a large number of records with unresolved inconsistencies in the reported data.								
	- Waitlist 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.								
(e)	For Queensland:								
	- Unit record community housing data were available for the first time for the 2015-16 reporting year, and were supplemented by aggregate administrative data for funded organisations, properties and current waitlist applications. Unit record data were used for 'Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Households' and 'Total rent charged for week ending 30 June, where both rent charged and household income are known' and are therefore not comparable with data for previous years.								
	- Variation in 'Total rent charged to tenants' from 2013-14 onwards is a result of the inclusion of financial data for the Affordable Housing Program.								
	- Decline in 'Total rent charged to tenants' in 2015-16 is mainly due to one large community housing organisation not responding.								
	- Waitlist 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, which is also reflected in the national total.								

Table 18A.7 **Descriptive data — community housing, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f), (n)	SA (g), (n)	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT (j)	Total (k), (n)
(f) For WA:									
- A decrease in response rate was observed for 2015-16.									
- In 2015, methodological improvements resulted in better identification of Indigenous households.									
- 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 2014-15 collection period.									
- The reduction in occupied tenancy rental units from 2014 to 2015 resulted from the use of a number of lodging house rooms in one organisation as crisis accommodation.									
- 'Total tenancy rental units in major cities' data for 2015 have been revised and may differ from previous reports.									
(g) For SA:									
- The significant increase in new households assisted and tenancy units from 2015 to 2016 reflects transfer to the community sector of a large number of public housing dwellings.									
- The increase in the number of new Indigenous households assisted in 2015 was due to improved identification of Indigenous status.									
- New applicants on waiting list who have a greatest need data for 2015 have been revised for SA (and therefore the national total) and may differ from previous reports.									
- Improvement to accredited social housing management software has allowed organisations to separate out financial data. This had led to more accurate reporting for 'Total rent charged to tenants'.									
- 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 between June 2014 and June 2015.									
(h) For Tasmania:									
- Transfer of 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 in 2013-14 and 2014-15 (with a corresponding impact on related performance indicators) and to an increase in total rent charged in 2015-16.									
- A large reduction in the number of applicants on the waiting list who have a greatest need between 2014 and 2015 reflects the introduction of a new assessment protocol that resulted in changes to applicants' status based on greatest need.									
- Data for total tenancy rental units by remoteness is greater than total tenancy rental units due to discrepancies between the data sources from which the tenancy rental units by remoteness are calculated.									
(i) For the ACT:									
- Integrated waitlist data mean it is not possible to separately identify applicants requesting a transfer to another community housing organisation. Therefore, total applicants on waiting list (excluding applicants for transfer) data for the ACT reflects the total number of waitlist applicants.									



Table 18A.7 **Descriptive data — community housing, at 30 June (a), (b)**

	NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f), (n)	SA (g), (n)	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT (j)	Total (k), (n)
(j)	For the NT, data are submitted as finalised aggregate data for the community housing data collection. This includes dwelling- and organisational-level data, but not information on individual tenancies or persons.								
(k)	National totals reported reflect data for the jurisdictions and/or organisations for which data are available. 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.								
(l)	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.								
(m)	Data for 'Total tenancy rental units' and 'Total occupied tenancy rental units' for NSW, Victoria, WA, SA, Tasmania and the ACT reflect the number of tenancies reported by community housing organisations participating in the data collection. For Queensland and the NT, these data reflect government administrative data.								
(n)	Data for 2014-15 have been revised and may differ from previous reports for 'Total number of new applicants on waiting list who have a greatest need' (SA, national total), 'Total rent charged to tenants' (national total) and 'Total tenancy rental units in major cities' (WA, national total).								
(o)	Some organisations were unable to exclude CRA entitlements from rent calculations.								
(p)	Data from 2012-2013 onward uses the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) remoteness area structure. Data are assigned based on the reported dwelling postcode and exclude dwellings with missing postcode information. The ASGS replaced the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) remoteness area structure which was applied for 2011-12 and previous years. This constituted a time series break at sub-state level. Data for 2012-13 and subsequent years are not comparable with data for 2011-12 and previous years.								
(q)	'Total tenancy rental units by remoteness — all ASGS remoteness areas' may not equal 'total tenancy rental units' due to different methodologies used to calculate this information. Where 'total tenancy rental units by remoteness — all ASGS remoteness areas' ' is greater than 'total tenancy rental units' (NSW and Tasmania), there are discrepancies between the data sources from which tenancy rental units by remoteness data are calculated. 'Total tenancy rental units by remoteness — all ASGS remoteness areas' exclude dwellings with missing remoteness area information.								

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

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

Table 18A.8 **Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (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 (e)</i>
Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded ICH organisations (l)										
2015	no.	3 055	1 964	5 000	2 575	1 116	75	..	1 858	15 643
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
Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded ICH organisations (c)										
2015	no.	4 878	1 965	5 000	2 575	1 116	75	..	1 858	17 467
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
Number of improvised dwellings managed by funded ICH organisations (m)										
2015	no.	–	–	na	–	na	na	..	na	na
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
Total number of households living in permanent dwellings managed by funded ICH organisations (n)										
2015	no.	2 753	1 571	2 630	3 640	562	74	..	1 858	13 088
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
Total rent collected by funded ICH organisations (o)										
2014-15	\$'000	11 544	15 437	20 804	9 178	2 034	370	..	2 988	62 355
2013-14	\$'000	14 760	15 523	19 104	6 930	2 190	336	..	2 289	61 132
2012-13	\$'000	6 992	15 965	16 992	6 072	1 472	275	..	2 453	50 221

Table 18A.8 **Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (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 (e)</i>
2011-12	\$'000	15 454	13 766	16 674	5 174	1 208	200	na	2 192	54 668
2010-11	\$'000	12 870	12 389	15 145	4 592	934	182	na	2 229	48 342
Total rent charged by funded ICH organisations (p)										
2014-15	\$'000	12 296	15 377	25 115	10 848	2 257	370	..	na	66 263
2013-14	\$'000	15 918	15 514	21 754	7 721	na	337	..	na	61 244
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
Total recurrent expenditure for funded ICH organisations (q)										
2014-15	\$'000	28 505	14 417	51 277	25 850	6 084	426	..	na	126 559
2013-14	\$'000	38 973	13 655	43 787	25 811	6 116	435	..	na	128 777
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
Total capital expenditure for funded ICH organisations (r)										
2014-15	\$'000	22 116	550	96 502	48 556	10 218	30	..	na	177 972
2013-14	\$'000	42 915	1 564	132 538	83 583	27 430	20	..	na	288 050
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
Total net recurrent costs for funded ICH organisations (q), (s)										
2014-15	\$'000	27 119	14 190	51 277	24 331	na	261	..	na	117 178
2013-14	\$'000	25 949	13 355	43 787	24 304	na	277	..	na	107 672
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
Total number of occupied permanent dwellings managed by funded ICH organisations (t)										
2015	no.	2 447	1 571	2 630	2 307	572	73	..	na	9 600

Table 18A.8 **Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (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 (e)</i>
2014	no.	2 655	1 689	2 522	2 277	573	73	..	na	9 789
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
Total number of households requiring two or more additional bedrooms (u)										
2015	no.	na	3	257	125	67	na	..	na	na
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
Total number of households requiring one or more additional bedrooms (u)										
2015	no.	na	60	582	358	143	na	..	na	na
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
Total number of additional bedrooms required (u)										
2015	no.	na	63	982	567	257	na	..	na	na
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
Total number of households for which household groups and dwelling details were known (funded ICH organisations) (u), (v)										
2015	no.	na	1 170	2 376	2 200	431	na	..	na	na
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

Table 18A.8 **Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (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 (e)</i>
Total number of bedrooms in permanent dwellings (funded ICH organisations)										
2015	no.	9 644	5 586	16 087	7 650	1 942	200	..	na	41 109
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
Total number of people living in permanent dwellings (funded ICH organisations)										
2015	no.	6 899	4 096	9 827	7 437	2 551	141	..	na	30 951
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
Number of currently funded ICH organisations (w)										
2015	no.	104	16	32	7	33	2	..	33	227
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
Number of funded and unfunded ICH organisations (c)										
2015	no.	203	17	32	7	34	2	..	33	328
2014	no.	203	16	35	7	33	2	..	32	328
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the Indigenous community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/628419](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/628419).

(b) 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.

Table 18A.8 **Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (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 (e)</i>
(c)	Unfunded ICH organisations are ICH organisations not funded by government. From 2009-10, the focus of the ICH collection has been funded ICH organisations. Jurisdictions may not have access to unfunded ICH organisations' data and hence, data for these providers are reported only for organisations and permanent dwelling numbers. The data should be considered as indicative for NSW and undercounts for other jurisdictions. Dwelling number estimates may improve as National Regulatory System for Community Housing registrar records data become available.								
(e)	Data for 2012 and subsequent years are based on organisations that received ICH funding during the reported financial year and are not comparable to data for 2011 and previous years that were based on funded and unfunded organisations.								
(f)	National totals may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items due to rounding.								
(g)	Under the NPARIH reforms, there have been significant transfers of property and tenancy management functions from ICH organisations to state/territory housing authorities.								
(h)	NSW: The scope of the collection for 2013-14 and subsequent years includes Aboriginal Community Housing providers funded by the AHO as at 30 June. For 2012-13 and previous years, 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 are unavailable for reporting due to inaccuracies in the data collected.								
(j)	ACT reported no in-scope providers for 2013 and subsequent years.								
(k)	NT: During 2008-09 in the NT, approximately 4000 dwellings were transferred from Indigenous housing to remote public housing. This number has increased to 5046 at 30 June 2016 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. Data are expected to be included in the 2018 Report. For 2013-14, no data were collected on outstation dwellings in the NT. The NT relies on information collected by ICH organisations and there is a shared understanding that it is not always possible for these organisations to have current information on these locations, due to distance and access issues. From 2013-14, data relate to permanently occupied dwellings. No distinction is made between improvised and permanent dwellings due to a change in funding methodology — permanent occupied dwellings are funded regardless of construction type. Caution is advised when comparing data for 2014-15 with that of previous years.								
(l)	NSW: The data provided for 2013-14 and subsequent years 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 that provided data as at June.								
(m)	Data for improvised dwellings are not available for Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and the NT.								
(n)	NSW: Household data only reflect information for funded ICH organisations that provided data.								
(o)	NSW: Improved dwelling coverage in 2013-14 led to an increase in rental data compared to previous year. Queensland: Data for rent collected relate to tenancies managed by the State housing authority. Rent information is not available on the properties managed by the ICH organisations.								
(p)	NSW: Improved dwelling coverage for rental data led to an increase in 2013-14 compared to previous year. Queensland: Data for rent charged relate to tenancies managed by the state housing authority. Rent information is not available for properties managed by the ICH organisations. Tasmania: Given there are only two ICH organisations, any fluctuations in the financial data reported may appear as significant when comparing figures from previous years.								

Table 18A.8 **Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (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 (e)</i>
(q)	Queensland: Expenditure data are for ICH tenancies managed by the State Housing Authority (SHA) and exclude expenditure for properties managed by the ICH organisations (due to data availability). The SHA 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 the items total recurrent expenditure for funded and unfunded ICH organisations for the year ending 30 June and Total net recurrent costs for funded and unfunded ICH organisations for the year ending 30 June are identical.									
(r)	For Queensland, expenditure data cover only ICH dwellings with tenancy management by the State Housing Authority (SHA) and includes only maintenance and upgrades funded by the SHA.									
(s)	Tasmania: Net recurrent costs for 2013-14 are not comparable with the data for previous years due to inclusion of non-cash expenses.									
(t)	Only some jurisdictions are able to report how many households reside in a dwelling. Queensland: Data provided are for permanent dwellings managed by the state housing authority and exclude details for dwellings managed by funded ICH organisations. This reflects a change in methodology as the number of households is no longer imputed for the dwellings managed by ICHOs. SA: 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 ICH organisations). Data do not represent the entire ICH sector. For 2014-15, 7 organisations out of 34 are managed by the state housing authority.									
(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.									
(v)	WA: Implementation of measures specifically targeted to address data quality saw an increment in total number of households for which household groups and dwellings are known in 2014.									
(w)	NSW: The increase in number of currently funded ICH organisations from 2014 to 2015 results from an increase in the number of approved providers and head leased providers under 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 18A.9

Table 18A.9 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations — public housing (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (e)	ACT	NT (f)	Aust
<b>2015-16</b>									
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:									
< 3 months	76.7	74.6	98.0	92.5	89.0	91.3	97.0	64.2	86.4
3 months to < 6 months	73.7	86.5	97.2	74.6	89.8	97.2	89.1	85.7	85.8
6 months to <1 year	62.6	88.6	96.4	65.9	93.4	95.4	100.0	81.8	82.1
1 year to < 2 years	33.2	87.5	93.9	77.2	87.9	84.9	97.7	72.3	72.1
2+ years	22.8	97.8	93.7	44.9	63.8	82.0	97.3	35.2	46.9
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>75.1</b>
<b>2014-15</b>									
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
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>73.7</b>
<b>2013-14</b>									
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
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>74.1</b>
<b>2012-13</b>									
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
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>77.3</b>
<b>2011-12</b>									
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
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>74.2</b>

(a) Further information on data quality for the public housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656267](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656267).



Table 18A.9 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations — public housing (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (e)	ACT	NT (f)	Aust
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(b) Data may not be comparable over time and comparisons could be misleading.

(c) Excludes households for which complete information was not available.

(d) 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 due to exclusion of households with very high rental housing costs. Data are not comparable to 2010-11 and previous reporting years which included households with 'very high rental housing costs' in the count of 'households in greatest need'.

(e) Tasmania introduced a new method to assess greatest need, the Housing Assessment Prioritisation System (HAPS), in 2014. This is anticipated to improve identification of greatest need among households assessed since its introduction.

(f) For the NT, data are not available for around 5000 remote public housing dwellings (5046 dwellings as at 30 June 2016). Since 2008-09, these dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. Data are expected to be included in the 2018 Report.

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

Table 18A.10 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations — SOMIH (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>2015-16</b>					
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:					
< 3 months	39.3	97.9	90.0	na	74.9
3 months to < 6 months	23.8	98.2	88.9	na	58.1
6 months to < 1 year	14.8	96.7	100.0	na	45.5
1 year to < 2 years	7.2	96.4	87.5	na	35.5
2+ years	4.9	94.4	100.0	na	31.5
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>57.7</b>
<b>2014-15</b>					
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:					
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
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>51.8</b>
<b>2013-14</b>					
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
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>56.3</b>
<b>2012-13</b>					
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
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>64.6</b>

Table 18A.10 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations — SOMIH (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>2011-12</b>					
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
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>55.7</b>

(a) Further information on data quality for the SOMIH data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656269](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656269).

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

(c) Excludes households for which complete information were not available.

(d) 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 as data do not capture the greatest need category 'households with very high rental costs'. Data are not comparable to 2010-11 and previous reporting years which included households with 'very high rental housing costs' in the count of 'households in greatest need'.

(e) Needs assessments are conducted for SOMIH applicants in Tasmania. However, these are not captured in the data information system and so data are not available for Tasmania.

**na** Not available.

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

Table 18A.11 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations — community housing (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d), (e)	Vic	Qld (f), (e)	WA	SA (g)	Tas (h)	ACT (e)	NT (e)	Total (i), (e), (f)
2015-16	75.8	83.9	97.5	82.7	87.6	71.5	99.5	na	83.6
2014-15	72.5	84.9	86.0	79.4	83.1	51.7	97.9	na	75.6
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/659303](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/659303).

(b) Excludes households for which complete information was not available.

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

(d) 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.

(e) For NSW (for 2014-15 and previous years only), Queensland, the ACT and the NT, data exclude National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS) properties managed by community housing organisations.

(f) Data for 2014-15 have been revised for Queensland and the national total and may differ from previous reports. Unit record community housing data for Queensland are available for the first time for 2015-16. Data are not comparable with previous years.

(g) For SA, the increase in the proportion of all new allocations that were greatest need allocations is associated with improved data collection processes and systems that have led to increased identification of those with greatest need amongst new allocation households.

(h) For Tasmania, 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 from public housing to community housing late in the reporting year.

(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.

na Not available.

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

TABLE 18A.12

Table 18A.12 **Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs — public housing (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2015-16	64.6	56.5	66.2	48.5	67.9	61.7	65.7	64.5	61.5
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the public housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656267](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656267).

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

(c) Excludes households for which complete information was not available.

(d) 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'.

(e) For WA, from 2015-16, Indigenous households are included in data only for confirmed Indigenous households. For previous years, data include reported (but unconfirmed) Indigenous households.

(f) For the NT, data are not available for around 5000 remote public housing dwellings (5046 dwellings as at 30 June 2016). Since 2008-09, these dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. Data are expected to be included in the 2018 Report.

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

**Table 18A.13 Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs — SOMIH (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2015-16	49.7	45.2	49.6	64.5	48.7
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

- (a) Further information on data quality for the SOMIH data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656269](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656269).
- (b) Excludes households for which complete information were not available.
- (c) Data may not be comparable over time and comparisons could be misleading.
- (d) 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 18A.6.

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

Table 18A.14 **Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs — community housing (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f)	Vic	Qld (g)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (h)	NT	Total (i), (g)
2015-16	64.8	49.1	68.1	48.9	52.1	79.9	52.4	na	59.4
2014-15	57.7	46.7	62.7	49.4	60.5	67.5	61.5	na	56.9
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/659303](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/659303).

(b) Excludes households for which complete information was not available. For 2014-15, the number of new tenancy allocations to households with unknown special needs status was small compared to the number allocated to special needs households except for Tasmania, where 2303 new tenancies were allocated to households with special needs and 1240 were allocated to households with unknown special needs status (see table 18A.7 for more information).

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

(d) 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 18A.7.

(e) 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.

(f) For NSW (for 2014-15 and previous years only), Queensland, the ACT and the NT, data exclude National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS) properties managed by community housing organisations.

(g) Data for 2015 have been revised for Queensland and Total and may differ from previous reports. Unit record community housing data for Queensland are available for the first time for 2015-16. Data are not comparable with previous years.

(h) For the ACT, the increased proportion of new tenancy allocations to households with special needs from 2013-14 to 2014-15 has been attributed to the NDIS, which meant that people living in government-managed disability homes were able to relocate to non-government dwellings.

(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.

na Not available.

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

TABLE 18A.15

Table 18A.15 **Low income households in social housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust (d), (e), (h)</i>
<b>Public housing</b>										
Number of low income households in public housing										
2016	no.	107 068	53 981	46 786	31 569	30 824	6 193	10 483	4 658	291 562
2015 (e)	no.	98 659	54 130	47 372	32 061	32 372	6 272	10 495	4 606	285 967
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
Low income households as a proportion of all households in public housing										
2016	%	98.6	97.8	94.7	98.5	97.7	92.9	98.8	99.2	97.6
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
<b>SOMIH</b>										
Number of low income households in SOMIH										
2016	no.	4 386	..	2 741	..	1 346	195	..	..	8 668
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
Low income households as a proportion of all households in SOMIH										
2016	%	97.4	..	89.4	..	96.3	91.5	..	..	94.4
2015	%	98.2	..	91.7	..	97.6	93.1	..	..	95.4



TABLE 18A.15

Table 18A.15 **Low income households in social housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (d)	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (f)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (g)	<i>Aust</i> (d), (e), (h)
2014	%	97.6	..	89.0	..	95.7	90.1	..	..	93.5
2013	%	98.5	..	89.1	..	96.5	90.0	..	..	93.9
2012	%	98.8	..	89.7	..	97.1	91.3	..	..	94.4
<b>Community housing (d), (f)</b>										
Number of low income households in community housing										
2016	no.	30 883	11 303	3 753	5 627	5 122	4 270	587	na	61 545
2015	no.	24 126	11 016	na	5 453	3 832	3 912	531	na	48 870
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
Low income households as a proportion of all households in community housing										
2016	%	97.6	91.8	91.3	98.4	90.0	91.3	99.2	na	95.1
2015	%	95.5	93.0	na	96.5	87.2	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

(a) For further information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations for social housing data collections in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository, see the AIHW website [www.aihw.gov.au/housing-assistance/](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing-assistance/).

(b) Low income households are those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised gross household income. The low income cut-off is derived by the ABS from its biennial Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) data and provided to the AIHW. Data for June 2013 and June 2014 are based on the 30 June 2012 cut-off from the 2011-12 SIH. Data for June 2015 and June 2016 are based on the 30 June 2014 cut-off from the 2013-14 SIH. As the lag between cut-off date and reporting year increases, a deflationary effect on the number of low income households is anticipated. Note that a different definition of low income households applies to the 'low income households in rental stress' indicator reported in sector overview G Housing and homelessness.

(c) Data exclude households for which gross household income and household member ages (used to determine equivalised household income) could not be determined.

Table 18A.15 **Low income households in social housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust (d), (e), (h)</i>
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(d) Queensland community housing data are available for the first time for 2015-16. This affects national totals.

(e) For WA (and therefore Australia), the number of low income households in public housing for 2015 has been revised and may differ from previous reports.

(f) For SA, community housing data for 2015 have been corrected and may differ from previous reports. The number of low income community housing households has been revised accordingly for Australia. The change in number of low income households for public housing and community housing between 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2016 reflects in part the transfer of 1 087 public housing dwellings to the community sector.

(g) For the NT, data are not available for around 5000 remote public housing dwellings (5046 dwellings as at 30 June 2016). Since 2008-09, these dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. Data are expected to be included in the 2018 Report.

(h) 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 18A.16

Table 18A.16 **Proportion of low income households in social housing experiencing rental stress (spending more than 30 per cent of gross household income on rent), at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	NSW (g)	Vic	Qld (h)	WA (i)	SA (j)	Tas	ACT (k)	NT (l) (m)	Aust (h), (n)
<b>Public housing</b>									
2016	0.7	0.4	–	2.9	–	0.1	0.3	3.5	0.7
2015 (e)	0.7	0.4	–	1.5	–	0.1	0.1	6.6	0.6
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
<b>SOMIH</b>									
2016	0.3	..	0.1	..	–	–	..	..	0.2
2015 (e)	0.6	..	–	..	–	–	..	..	0.3
2014	0.5	..	0.5	..	–	–	..	..	0.4
2013	0.5	..	0.8	..	–	–	..	..	0.5
2012	0.5	..	1.1	..	–	–	..	..	0.7
<b>Community housing (n), (o)</b>									
2016	3.1	–	9.5	3.0	5.5	20.7	5.1	na	4.4
2015 (e)	7.6	0.1	na	17.1	8.9	27.6	0.4	na	8.6
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

(a) For further information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations for social housing data collections in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository, see the AIHW website [www.aihw.gov.au/housing-assistance/](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing-assistance/).

(b) 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.

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

**Table 18A.16 Proportion of low income households in social housing experiencing rental stress (spending more than 30 per cent of gross household income on rent), at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW (g)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (h)</i>	<i>WA (i)</i>	<i>SA (j)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (k)</i>	<i>NT (l) (m)</i>	<i>Aust (h), (n)</i>
(d)	Low income households are those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised gross household income. The low income cut-off is derived by the ABS from its biennial Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) data and provided to the AIHW. Data for June 2013 and June 2014 are based on the 30 June 2012 cut-off from the 2011-12 SIH. Data for June 2015 and June 2016 are based on the 30 June 2014 cut-off from the 2013-14 SIH. As the lag between cut-off date and reporting year increases, a deflationary effect on the number of low income households is anticipated. Note that a different definition of low income households applies to the 'low income households in rental stress' indicator reported in sector overview G Housing and homelessness.								
(e)	Data for 2015 have been revised and may differ from the 2016 Report.								
(f)	Data for 2014-15 and subsequent years may not be comparable with data for 2013-14 and previous years due to tightened application of the 30 per cent threshold. From 2014-15, households are included if they pay more than 30 per cent of gross household income on rent. For 2013-14 and previous years, households paying more than 30 per cent but less than 30.5 per cent of gross household income on rent were excluded. This constitutes a time series break.								
(g)	Rebated rents generally result in the majority of households paying no more than 30 per cent of their gross income in rent. Tenants who do not provide updated income information may forfeit their rebate and be required to pay market rent.								
(h)	The large change in national community housing data from 2015 to 2016 is largely due to the availability for the first time of data for Queensland, for 2015-16.								
(i)	For WA for public housing, data for 2014-15 and subsequent years include only households for which incomes have been verified.								
(j)	PH and SOMIH data for SA for 2011 and 2012 were provided by SA rather than sourced as usual from the AIHW National Housing Assistance Data Repository due to errors in the unit record data.								
(k)	For the ACT, a data system improvement implemented in 2013-14 enables identification of household income from all sources and, therefore, more accurate gross household income reporting. For previous years, household income included assessable income only. 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.								
(l)	The NT percentage is derived from summation of percentages of eligible tenants with expired rebates and ineligible tenants who have elected to not provide updated household income information.								
(m)	For the NT, data are not available for around 5000 remote public housing dwellings (5046 dwellings as at 30 June 2016). Since 2008-09, these dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. Data are expected to be included in the 2018 Report.								
(n)	For community housing, Australian totals may not represent national totals because complete data are not available for all jurisdictions.								
(o)	For community housing, calculation of rental rebates takes into account household income and in the majority of cases rebates are set so that rent does not exceed 30 per cent of gross household income. Differences in the treatment of CRA can affect the comparability of the results as some CHOs consider some or all of a household's CRA entitlement when calculating rental rebates. As CRA is excluded from the denominator (gross household income), this can inflate the relative proportion of CH households paying more than 30 per cent of gross household income on rent compared to other types of social housing.								

**Table 18A.16 Proportion of low income households in social housing experiencing rental stress (spending more than 30 per cent of gross household income on rent), at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<i>NSW</i> (g)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (h)	<i>WA</i> (i)	<i>SA</i> (j)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (k)	<i>NT</i> (l) (m)	<i>Aust</i> (h), (n)
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– Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

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

TABLE 18A.17

Table 18A.17 **Proportion of income remaining after paying rent, as at 30 June — community housing (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
2016	77.6	78.3	78.4	77.1	79.0	77.5	80.3	na	77.8
2015	77.2	82.7	67.8	76.0	79.6	75.2	77.7	na	77.4
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/659303](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/659303).

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

(c) 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, which can affect the comparability of the results. 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.

(d) Data exclude households where rent charged or household assessable income are unknown, or, equal to or less than zero.

(e) Unit record community housing data are available for Queensland for the first time for 2015-16. Data are not comparable with data for previous years.

(f) Rent charged may exceed 25 per cent of gross 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. National data for 2015 have been revised and may differ from previous reports.

**na** Not available.

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

TABLE 18A.18

Table 18A.18 **Proportion of gross household income spent on rent — low income households in public housing, at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i> (e)	<i>Vic</i> (f)	<i>Qld</i> (f)	<i>WA</i> (g)	<i>SA</i> (h) (f)	<i>Tas</i> (i)	<i>ACT</i> (j) (f)	<i>NT</i> (k) (f)	<i>Aust</i>
Less than or equal to 20 per cent									
2016	3.0	17.1	15.8	9.7	4.9	23.9	25.6	57.3	10.9
2015 (d)	2.6	17.2	23.9	14.8	5.1	24.4	25.8	56.6	12.7
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
More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent									
2016	92.0	79.9	83.7	70.1	95.1	75.9	74.0	36.6	84.3
2015 (d)	92.8	80.5	75.6	75.2	94.9	75.4	74.1	33.9	83.8
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
More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent									
2016	4.4	2.6	0.5	17.2	—	0.1	0.1	2.6	4.1
2015 (d)	3.9	2.0	0.5	8.6	—	0.1	—	2.8	2.8
2014	2.9	0.9	0.4	4.3	—	—	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
More than 30 per cent									
2016	0.7	0.4	—	2.9	—	0.1	0.3	3.5	0.7
2015 (d)	0.7	0.4	—	1.5	—	0.1	0.1	6.6	0.6
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

**Table 18A.18 Proportion of gross household income spent on rent — low income households in public housing, at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h) (f)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT (j) (f)</i>	<i>NT (k) (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	Further information on data quality for the public housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <a href="http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656267">meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656267</a> .								
(b)	Low income households are those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised gross household income. The low income cut-off is derived by the ABS from its biennial Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) data and provided to the AIHW. Data for June 2013 and June 2014 are based on the 30 June 2012 cut-off from the 2011-12 SIH. Data for June 2015 and June 2016 are based on the 30 June 2014 cut-off from the 2013-14 SIH. As the lag between cut-off date and reporting year increases, a deflationary effect on the number of low income households is anticipated. Note that a different definition of low income households applies to the 'low income households in rental stress' indicator reported in sector overview G Housing and homelessness.								
(c)	Data for 2014-15 and subsequent years may not be comparable with data for 2013-14 and previous years. For 2013-14 and previous years, each category included households paying up to 0.5 per cent above that category's upper limit. For 2014-15 and subsequent years, the category threshold is strictly applied. For example, a household paying 20.4 per cent of its income in rent is counted in the category 'more than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent' from 2014-15. For previous years, such a household was counted in the category 'less than or equal to 20 per cent'. This constitutes a time series break.								
(d)	Data for 2015 have been revised and may differ from the 2016 Report.								
(e)	For NSW, no household is charged more than 30 per cent of gross income for rent. Households in the category 'more than 30 per cent' are the result of rent and/or income details not having been updated.								
(f)	For most states and territories, no household is charged more than 25 per cent of gross income for rent. Households falling into higher-paying categories are a result of tenants not providing updated rent and/or income details, or nominal rent being charged for households with zero income at the time of allocation.								
(g)	For WA for 2014-15 and subsequent years, data include only households for which incomes have been verified.								
(h)	For SA, 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 SA 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.								
(i)	For Tasmania - 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.								
(j)	For the ACT, 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 18A.18 Proportion of gross household income spent on rent — low income households in public housing, at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h) (f)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT (j) (f)</i>	<i>NT (k) (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(k) For the NT, data are not available for around 5000 remote public housing dwellings (5046 dwellings as at 30 June 2016). Since 2008-09, these dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. Data are expected to be included in the 2018 Report.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

**Table 18A.19 Proportion of household gross income spent on rent — low income households in SOMIH, at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f)	Qld	SA	Tas	Aust
Less than or equal to 20 per cent					
2016	42.0	30.6	16.9	35.6	33.0
2015 (e)	8.9	45.8	18.8	34.6	25.0
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
More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent					
2016	56.7	67.5	83.1	64.4	65.7
2015 (e)	88.4	53.1	81.2	65.4	73.2
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
More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent					
2016	1.0	1.8	—	—	1.1
2015 (e)	2.1	1.1	—	—	1.3
2014	1.1	0.6	—	—	0.7
2013	1.4	0.1	—	—	0.6
2012	1.1	0.3	—	—	0.5
Greater than 30 per cent					
2016	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.2
2015 (e)	0.6	—	—	—	0.3
2014	0.5	0.5	—	—	0.4
2013	0.5	0.8	—	—	0.5
2012	0.5	1.1	—	—	0.7

(a) Further information on data quality for the SOMIH data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656269](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656269).

(b) Data for 2014-15 and subsequent years may not be comparable with data for 2013-14 and previous years. For 2013-14 and previous years, each category included households paying up to 0.5 per cent above that category's upper limit. For 2014-15 and subsequent years, the category threshold is strictly applied. For example, a household paying 20.4 per cent of its income in rent is counted in the category 'more than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent' from 2014-15. For previous years, such a household was counted in the category 'less than or equal to 20 per cent'. This constitutes a time series break.

(c) Data exclude households where either gross income or rent charged is zero.

(d) Low income households are those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised gross household income. The low income cut-off is derived by the ABS from its biennial Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) data and provided to the AIHW. Data for 2012-13 and 2013-14 are based on the cut-off from the 2011-12 SIH. Data for 2014-15 and 2015-16 are based on the cut-off from the 2013-14 SIH. An artificial increase in the number of households falling into low income categories for 2014-15 is associated with the change in cut-off.

(e) Data for 2015 have been revised and may differ from the 2016 Report.

**Table 18A.19 Proportion of household gross income spent on rent — low income households in SOMIH, at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(f) For NSW:

- 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
- 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.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 18A.20

Table 18A.20 **Proportion of household income spent on rent — low income households in community housing, at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Less than or equal to 20 per cent									
2016	13.8	26.4	25.3	15.1	29.3	26.3	48.6	na	19.4
2015 (c)	13.3	45.3	na	14.6	35.6	21.1	6.4	na	23.0
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
More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent									
2016	79.4	49.5	47.4	61.2	53.9	38.9	38.7	na	65.0
2015 (c)	74.5	29.8	na	44.1	47.1	27.2	85.1	na	55.2
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
More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent									
2016	3.6	24.1	17.9	20.7	11.3	14.1	7.7	na	11.2
2015 (c)	4.5	24.8	na	24.2	8.4	24.1	8.1	na	13.2
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
Greater than 30 per cent									
2016	3.1	—	9.5	3.0	5.5	20.7	5.1	na	4.4
2015 (c)	7.6	0.1	na	17.1	8.9	27.6	0.4	na	8.6
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

**Table 18A.20 Proportion of household income spent on rent — low income households in community housing, at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
2012	3.8	–	na	5.0	3.6	26.5	–	na	3.5

- (a) Further information on data quality for the community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/659303](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/659303).
- (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, which can affect the comparability of the results. 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 for 2015 have been revised to correct rounding errors and may differ from previous reports.
- (d) Data for 2014-15 and subsequent years may not be comparable with data for 2013-14 and previous years. For 2013-14 and previous years, each category included households paying up to 0.5 per cent above that category's upper limit. For 2014-15 and subsequent years, the category threshold is strictly applied. For example, a household paying 20.4 per cent of its income in rent is counted in the category 'more than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent' from 2014-15. For previous years, such a household was counted in the category 'less than or equal to 20 per cent'. This constitutes a time series break.
- (e) National totals are affected for 2015-16 by the availability of data for Queensland for the first time.
- (f) 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 18A.21

Table 18A.21 **Average weekly subsidy per rebated household, at 30 June — public housing (\$ per week) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f), (g)</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
<b>Nominal average weekly subsidy per rebated household</b>									
2016	216	148	144	228	118	94	261	281	181
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
<b>Real average weekly subsidy per rebated household (2015-16 dollars) (i)</b>									
2016	216	148	144	228	118	94	261	281	181
2015	212	147	149	246	116	94	268	288	182
2014	204	137	159	140	114	90	272	293	168
2013	178	131	154	142	112	87	266	164	153
2012	175	123	154	149	112	92	273	171	152

- (a) Further information on data quality for the public housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656267](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656267).
- (b) 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.
- (c) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading.
- (d) 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.
- (e) Data for 2012-13 and subsequent years for SA are as provided by the SA, not as calculated from the AIHW's National Housing Assistance Data Repository.
- (f) For the NT, data are not available for around 5000 remote public housing dwellings (5046 dwellings as at 30 June 2016). Since 2008-09, these dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. Data are expected to be included in the 2018 Report.
- (g) 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.

Table 18A.21 **Average weekly subsidy per rebated household, at 30 June — public housing (\$ per week) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f), (g)</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
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(h) 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.

(i) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 18A.58).

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*; table 18A.58.

Table 18A.22 **Average weekly subsidy per rebated household, at 30 June — SOMIH (\$ per week) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Nominal average weekly subsidy per rebated household</b>					
2016	149	140	143	117	144
2015	140	149	139	117	143
2014	132	157	133	104	141
2013	124	152	130	99	135
2012	125	153	130	105	136
<b>Real average weekly subsidy per rebated household (2015-16 dollars) (e)</b>					
2016	149	140	143	117	144
2015	144	153	142	119	146
2014	137	162	138	107	146
2013	130	159	136	104	141
2012	133	163	139	112	145

(a) Further information on data quality for the SOMIH data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656269](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656269).

(b) 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.

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

(d) The values listed for 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as provided by the jurisdiction and used in place of the one calculated from the National Housing Assistance Data Repository.

(e) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100) (table 18A.58).

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*; table 18A.58.



TABLE 18A.23

Table 18A.23 **Proportion of overcrowded households at 30 June — public housing (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2016	4.2	4.9	4.1	4.4	2.1	3.9	4.6	8.0	4.2
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the public housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656267](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656267).

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

(d) Data for 2015 for WA overstates the proportion of households that are overcrowded due to inaccurate WA household relationships data.

(e) For the NT, data are not available for around 5000 remote public housing dwellings (5046 dwellings as at 30 June 2016). Since 2008-09, these dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. Data are expected to be included in the 2018 Report.

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

**Table 18A.24 Proportion of overcrowded households at 30 June — SOMIH  
(per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2016	7.7	11.8	7.5	3.6	8.9
2015	8.4	12.6	7.7	4.6	9.6
2014	8.5	13.6	8.7	4.4	10.2
2013	8.6	14.8	9.2	6.1	10.7
2012	7.6	13.2	9.5	6.0	9.8

(a) Further information on data quality for the SOMIH data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656269](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656269).

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

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

Table 18A.25 **Proportion of overcrowded households at 30 June — 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>
2016	9.4	3.3	1.7	1.6	2.3	3.3	0.9	na	5.3
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/659303](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/659303).

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

(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 18A.26

Table 18A.26 **Proportion of overcrowded households at 30 June – Indigenous community housing (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<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>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
2015	na	5.1	24.5	16.3	33.2	na	..	na	..	na
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

- (a) Further information on data quality for the Indigenous community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/628419](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/628419).
- (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.
- (c) 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.
- (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 18A.27

Table 18A.27 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in public housing living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness (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 (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>2015-16</b>									
Major cities	7.8	7.9	8.9	12.2	6.5	..	6.9	..	8.8
Inner regional	6.0	6.3	6.9	10.4	4.2	8.2	5.2	..	6.7
Outer regional	4.9	5.2	10.8	8.7	5.9	9.0	..	11.3	8.8
Remote	5.9	–	6.8	11.9	3.4	2.7	..	15.1	11.4
Very remote	5.7	..	7.7	12.7	–	–	..	24.1	12.7
<b>2014-15</b>									
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
<b>2013-14</b>									
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
<b>2012-13</b>									
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

**Table 18A.27 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in public housing living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness (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 (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(a) Further information on data quality for the public housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656267](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656267).

(b) 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.

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

(d) 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.

(e) For the NT, data are not available for around 5000 remote public housing dwellings (5046 dwellings as at 30 June 2016). Since 2008-09, these dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. Data are expected to be included in the 2018 Report.

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

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

Table 18A.28 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in SOMIH living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>2015-16</b>					
Major cities	8.1	10.6	6.6	..	8.0
Inner regional	7.2	6.2	6.6	3.8	6.7
Outer regional	7.5	12.0	9.3	0.5	10.1
Remote	7.2	10.4	10.3	–	9.3
Very remote	8.5	18.4	8.5	–	15.8
<b>2014-15</b>					
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
<b>2013-14</b>					
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
<b>2012-13</b>					
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the SOMIH data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656269](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656269).

(b) 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.

(c) 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 18A.29 Underutilisation in social housing at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW (e)	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (g)
Proportion of households in public housing with underutilisation									
2016	15.2	15.6	15.5	14.5	26.1	14.8	17.1	7.1	16.4
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
Proportion of households in SOMIH with underutilisation									
2016	28.2	..	17.9	..	30.0	16.7	..	..	24.8
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
Proportion of households in community housing with underutilisation (f), (h)									
2016	14.4	7.2	3.5	8.7	22.3	15.4	3.9	na	12.2
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 (h)	14.8	6.6	na	9.0	24.4	10.7	1.7	na	13.2
2012	11.5	7.6	na	7.5	24.8	na	1.3	na	11.7

(a) For further information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations for social housing data collections in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository, see the AIHW website [www.aihw.gov.au/housing-assistance/](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing-assistance/).

(b) Dwellings are defined as underutilised where the number of bedrooms exceeds the number that the household needs by two or more.

(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) The apparent increase in community housing underutilisation for 2016 for NSW reflects incorporation of the date that residents leave a household in the data.

(f) Community housing data are available for Queensland for the first time for 2015-16. The inclusion of data for Queensland affects the proportion of CH households with underutilisation for Australia.



Table 18A.29 **Underutilisation in social housing at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
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(g) Australian totals may not represent national totals due to incomplete data for some jurisdictions.

(h) Community housing data for 2013 have been revised and may differ from previous reports.

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

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

TABLE 18A.30

This table has been changed since an earlier version of the Report. See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2017/housing-and-homelessness>

**Table 18A.30 Proportion of public housing tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2016 (per cent) (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>All households</b>										
Size of dwelling	%	86.2	79.0	85.4	82.7	87.1	84.0	85.8	90.1	84.4
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.4	4.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8	1.6
Relative standard error (d)	%	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.0
Modifications for special needs	%	78.0	83.4	87.1	83.0	83.9	82.3	81.6	79.1	82.1
Confidence intervals (c)	±	5.0	4.6	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.5	2.1
Relative standard error (d)	%	3.2	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	1.3
Ease of access and entry	%	90.1	93.2	92.9	91.1	91.2	92.4	89.7	90.9	91.5
Confidence intervals (c)	±	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.6	1.2
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.7
Car parking	%	80.8	80.2	82.8	83.8	85.7	88.8	79.6	84.8	82.2
Confidence intervals (c)	±	4.2	4.1	3.4	3.2	3.5	2.8	3.4	3.2	1.8
Relative standard error (d)	%	2.6	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.1
Yard space and fencing	%	78.3	75.5	88.9	83.5	82.1	85.7	74.6	85.6	80.6
Confidence intervals (c)	±	4.2	4.2	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.0	3.5	3.1	1.8
Relative standard error (d)	%	2.7	2.9	1.7	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.2
Privacy of home	%	80.5	80.0	86.0	81.7	83.8	86.8	85.1	83.3	82.1
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.2	1.6
Relative standard error (d)	%	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.0
Safety/security of home	%	75.4	81.8	89.7	80.6	83.2	81.6	80.5	81.5	80.9
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.9	3.4	2.6	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.2	1.7
Relative standard error (d)	%	2.6	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.1

TABLE 18A.30

This table has been changed since an earlier version of the Report. See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2017/housing-and-homelessness>

**Table 18A.30 Proportion of public housing tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2016 (per cent) (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Safety/security of neighbourhood	%	72.9	76.3	84.9	77.4	80.0	85.0	76.3	76.4	77.2
Confidence intervals (c)	±	4.0	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	2.9	3.3	3.5	1.8
Relative standard error (d)	%	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.2
<b>Average</b>	%	<b>80.3</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>82.6</b>
<b>Households with a member with disability (e)</b>										
Size of dwelling	%	86.0	74.4	84.4	77.1	83.1	79.3	78.6	83.5	82.1
Confidence intervals (c)	±	6.2	8.9	6.6	7.6	7.3	6.5	7.0	7.1	3.3
Relative standard error (d)	%	3.7	6.1	4.0	5.1	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.3	2.1
Modifications for special needs	%	74.2	74.9	80.8	76.9	76.9	76.4	74.4	67.5	75.9
Confidence intervals (c)	±	8.1	9.5	7.1	8.3	8.5	6.9	7.9	8.7	4.0
Relative standard error (d)	%	5.6	6.5	4.5	5.5	5.6	4.6	5.4	6.6	2.7
Ease of access and entry	%	85.9	88.1	84.5	87.5	82.7	89.1	86.5	86.6	86.0
Confidence intervals (c)	±	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	7.3	4.6	5.6	5.9	2.9
Relative standard error (d)	%	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.5	2.6	3.3	3.5	1.7
Car parking	%	78.0	76.1	81.0	84.9	75.8	90.7	74.2	78.0	78.7
Confidence intervals (c)	±	7.8	8.5	7.0	6.9	8.8	4.5	7.6	7.6	3.7
Relative standard error (d)	%	5.1	5.7	4.4	4.1	5.9	2.5	5.2	5.0	2.4
Yard space and fencing	%	74.5	73.0	85.4	80.5	72.1	82.8	74.1	84.8	76.5
Confidence intervals (c)	±	8.2	8.6	6.3	7.6	9.1	5.7	7.3	6.4	3.8
Relative standard error (d)	%	5.6	6.0	3.8	4.8	6.5	3.5	5.0	3.8	2.5
Privacy of home	%	74.7	71.3	85.2	81.0	73.5	85.8	83.0	79.7	76.7

TABLE 18A.30

This table has been changed since an earlier version of the Report. See errata at <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2017/housing-and-homelessness>

**Table 18A.30 Proportion of public housing tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2016 (per cent) (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Confidence intervals (c)	±	7.3	8.3	6.1	7.0	8.4	5.1	6.1	6.9	3.6
Relative standard error (d)	%	5.0	5.9	3.6	4.4	5.8	3.0	3.7	4.4	2.4
Safety/security of home	%	67.1	76.7	84.7	76.7	71.0	78.8	72.2	73.2	73.5
Confidence intervals (c)	±	7.8	7.7	6.1	6.9	8.6	5.8	7.2	7.3	3.7
Relative standard error (d)	%	5.9	5.1	3.7	4.6	6.2	3.8	5.1	5.1	2.6
Safety/security of neighbourhoc	%	64.3	68.3	85.1	72.9	71.8	78.7	72.0	73.7	70.4
Confidence intervals (c)	±	7.9	8.5	6.0	7.5	8.6	5.9	7.2	7.3	3.9
Relative standard error (d)	%	6.2	6.3	3.6	5.2	6.1	3.9	5.1	5.1	2.8
<b>Average</b>	%	<b>75.6</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>77.5</b>

- (a) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see table 18A.59.
- (b) Data for the 2014 and 2016 NSHS are broadly comparable. However, due to changes in methodology and sample size, care must be taken when comparing results to previous years.
- (c) 95 per cent confidence intervals. See chapter 2 for more information on confidence intervals.
- (d) See chapter 2 for more information on relative standard errors.
- (e) 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 2016*.

TABLE 18A.31

Table 18A.31 **Proportion of public housing tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2016 (per cent) (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>All households</b>										
Shops and banking	%	89.2	94.9	93.2	93.2	95.9	95.0	93.5	90.6	92.4
Confidence intervals (c)	±	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.6	1.2
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.6
Public transport	%	88.5	94.4	88.7	89.3	93.6	90.3	92.1	88.4	90.5
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.0	2.2	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.3	3.0	1.3
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	0.8
Parks and recreational facilities	%	88.5	93.9	91.7	94.9	93.3	93.5	92.9	90.4	91.6
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.5	2.5	2.9	2.2	3.0	2.5	2.4	3.2	1.5
Relative standard error (d)	%	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.8	0.8
Emergency services, medical services, hospitals	%	91.0	94.0	93.3	92.3	92.9	94.2	91.5	87.6	92.4
Confidence intervals (c)	±	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.8	1.1
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.6
Child care facilities	%	87.3	84.6	90.3	94.4	84.7	93.1	86.6	87.3	87.7
Confidence intervals (c)	±	5.7	6.4	4.7	4.4	6.9	4.4	5.6	5.4	2.8
Relative standard error (d)	%	3.3	3.8	2.7	2.4	4.2	2.4	3.3	3.2	1.6
Education/training facilities	%	87.9	84.9	87.1	93.8	89.5	90.9	88.1	89.4	87.9
Confidence intervals (c)	±	4.4	4.9	4.4	2.9	4.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	2.1
Relative standard error (d)	%	2.5	2.9	2.6	1.6	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.2
Employment/place of work	%	79.0	78.8	86.6	86.4	86.1	88.4	85.2	84.5	82.1
Confidence intervals (c)	±	5.6	5.5	4.4	4.4	5.1	4.3	4.1	4.9	2.5
Relative standard error (d)	%	3.6	3.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.5	3.0	1.6
Community and support services	%	86.7	88.8	90.2	89.5	90.7	91.7	86.6	87.5	88.5
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.1	1.6
Relative standard error (d)	%	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	0.9

TABLE 18A.31

Table 18A.31 **Proportion of public housing tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2016 (per cent) (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Family and friends	%	86.1	86.7	88.2	86.7	91.5	91.3	88.7	91.7	87.5
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.4
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.8
<b>Average</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>89.0</b>
<b>Households with a member with disability (e)</b>										
Shops and banking	%	90.8	92.8	91.5	88.8	97.1	94.8	92.0	86.1	91.8
Confidence intervals (c)	±	4.8	4.8	4.9	6.1	2.9	3.3	4.5	6.1	2.3
Relative standard error (d)	%	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.5	1.7	1.8	2.5	3.6	1.3
Public transport	%	89.3	94.4	86.3	86.9	95.4	86.7	88.8	81.7	90.0
Confidence intervals (c)	±	5.3	4.8	6.5	7.1	4.4	5.6	5.8	7.3	2.7
Relative standard error (d)	%	3.0	2.6	3.9	4.2	2.3	3.3	3.3	4.6	1.5
Parks and recreational facilities	%	84.3	92.5	86.7	96.2	89.3	93.2	89.6	87.2	88.2
Confidence intervals (c)	±	7.3	5.8	7.1	3.8	7.5	4.6	5.8	7.6	3.4
Relative standard error (d)	%	4.4	3.2	4.2	2.5	4.3	2.5	3.3	4.4	2.0
Emergency services, medical services, hospitals	%	90.6	92.2	88.1	89.8	89.8	93.6	87.4	85.8	90.3
Confidence intervals (c)	±	4.7	4.9	5.5	5.0	5.7	3.5	5.3	5.7	2.4
Relative standard error (d)	%	2.7	2.7	3.2	2.9	3.2	1.9	3.1	3.4	1.4
Child care facilities	%	90.3	86.2	85.1	100.0	84.7	97.6	85.7	94.7	88.8
Confidence intervals (c)	±	9.1	12.7	12.2	..	13.9	2.4	14.3	5.3	5.4
Relative standard error (d)	%	5.1	7.5	7.3	..	8.3	2.4	8.9	3.8	3.1
Education/training facilities	%	90.5	86.3	80.7	96.4	88.5	88.7	87.1	85.2	88.2
Confidence intervals (c)	±	7.2	9.5	10.8	3.6	9.5	7.4	8.4	9.1	4.1
Relative standard error (d)	%	4.1	5.6	6.8	2.6	5.5	4.2	4.9	5.4	2.4
Employment/place of work	%	80.5	79.3	84.5	83.1	84.7	90.0	80.8	89.1	81.8
Confidence intervals (c)	±	10.9	12.1	10.7	11.8	11.3	7.6	10.8	9.1	5.5

TABLE 18A.31

Table 18A.31 **Proportion of public housing tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2016 (per cent) (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Relative standard error (d)	%	6.9	7.8	6.4	7.2	6.8	4.3	6.8	5.2	3.4
Community and support services	%	88.1	85.9	83.9	89.8	86.2	89.2	82.9	83.5	86.8
Confidence intervals (c)	±	5.7	6.8	7.1	5.6	7.0	4.9	6.7	6.5	3.0
Relative standard error (d)	%	3.3	4.1	4.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	4.1	4.0	1.8
Family and friends	%	82.1	79.0	82.1	81.6	86.7	91.0	88.3	91.6	82.5
Confidence intervals (c)	±	6.4	7.5	6.9	6.6	6.5	4.4	5.4	4.8	3.3
Relative standard error (d)	%	4.0	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.8	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.0
<b>Average</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>87.6</b>

(a) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see table 18A.59.

(b) Data for the 2014 and 2016 NSHS are broadly comparable. However, due to changes in methodology and sample size, care must be taken when comparing results to previous years.

(c) 95 per cent confidence intervals. See chapter 2 for more information on confidence intervals.

(d) See chapter 2 for more information on relative standard errors.

(e) 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 2016*.

Table 18A.32 **Proportion of SOMIH tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2016 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>All households</b>						
Size of dwelling	%	83.8	77.7	86.4	79.9	82.0
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.4	3.9	4.2	11.2	2.2
Relative standard error (d)	%	2.1	2.6	2.5	7.2	1.4
Modifications for special needs	%	67.4	80.1	79.2	80.9	73.9
Confidence intervals (c)	±	6.4	5.7	6.2	15.6	3.7
Relative standard error (d)	%	4.8	3.6	4.0	9.8	2.6
Ease of access and entry	%	91.0	90.3	91.5	88.2	90.8
Confidence intervals (c)	±	2.6	2.7	3.5	9.7	1.7
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.5	1.5	1.9	5.6	0.9
Car parking	%	87.9	88.2	87.8	97.9	88.2
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.1	3.0	4.2	2.1	1.9
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.2	1.1
Yard space and fencing	%	77.5	79.7	78.4	82.4	78.5
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.8	3.6	5.0	10.5	2.4
Relative standard error (d)	%	2.5	2.3	3.2	6.5	1.5
Privacy of home	%	89.3	86.7	84.3	87.4	87.6
Confidence intervals (c)	±	2.7	3.0	4.3	9.4	1.8
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.6	1.8	2.6	5.5	1.1
Safety/security of home	%	77.0	86.5	73.2	81.4	79.8
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.8	3.0	5.1	10.1	2.2
Relative standard error (d)	%	2.5	1.8	3.6	6.3	1.4
Safety/security of neighbourhood	%	78.9	85.9	84.0	89.2	82.3
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.7	3.1	4.3	8.3	2.2
Relative standard error (d)	%	2.4	1.8	2.6	4.7	1.4
<b>Average</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>82.9</b>
<b>Households with a member with disability (e)</b>						
Size of dwelling	%	84.8	76.1	92.8	73.1	84.6
Confidence intervals (c)	±	11.4	14.7	6.9	26.9	6.5
Relative standard error (d)	%	6.8	9.8	3.8	21.8	3.9
Modifications for special needs	%	58.2	73.6	65.3	np	64.3
Confidence intervals (c)	±	18.3	16.0	13.3	np	9.2
Relative standard error (d)	%	15.9	11.0	10.3	np	7.3
Ease of access and entry	%	82.9	83.7	86.4	69.0	83.8
Confidence intervals (c)	±	11.7	12.0	8.9	31.0	6.4
Relative standard error (d)	%	7.2	7.3	5.2	25.6	3.8
Car parking	%	78.2	81.9	84.8	85.4	81.4
Confidence intervals (c)	±	13.6	12.5	10.8	14.6	7.3
Relative standard error (d)	%	8.8	7.7	6.4	15.8	4.5
Yard space and fencing	%	83.4	83.9	78.4	78.4	81.8



Table 18A.32 **Proportion of SOMIH tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2016 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Confidence intervals (c)	±	11.5	11.9	10.7	21.6	6.5
Relative standard error (d)	%	7.0	7.2	6.9	17.9	4.0
Privacy of home	%	85.1	86.8	86.5	86.6	86.0
Confidence intervals (c)	±	11.1	10.9	8.9	13.4	6.0
Relative standard error (d)	%	6.6	6.4	5.2	14.3	3.5
Safety/security of home	%	77.1	84.3	73.2	70.2	77.7
Confidence intervals (c)	±	13.3	11.6	11.6	29.8	7.1
Relative standard error (d)	%	8.7	7.0	8.0	21.8	4.7
Safety/security of neighbourhood	%	74.5	84.7	81.0	64.9	79.0
Confidence intervals (c)	±	13.8	11.5	9.9	32.7	7.0
Relative standard error (d)	%	9.4	6.9	6.2	25.5	4.5
<b>Average</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>79.8</b>

- (a) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see table 18A.59.
- (b) Data for the 2014 and 2016 NSHS are broadly comparable. However, due to changes in methodology and sample size, care must be taken when comparing results to previous years.
- (c) 95 per cent confidence intervals. See chapter 2 for more information on confidence intervals.
- (d) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) between 25 and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use and are not published. See chapter 2 for more information on RSEs.
- (e) 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'.
- .. Not applicable. np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Social Housing Survey 2016.

Table 18A.33 **Proportion of SOMIH tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2016 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>All households</b>						
Shops and banking	%	90.7	90.6	94.5	92.6	91.3
Confidence intervals (c)	±	2.7	2.6	2.9	7.1	1.7
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.9	0.9
Public transport	%	94.6	73.3	93.5	90.0	87.2
Confidence intervals (c)	±	2.3	4.5	3.3	8.4	2.1
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.2	3.2	1.8	4.8	1.2
Parks and recreational facilities	%	88.0	87.3	95.3	95.2	89.0
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.3	3.4	2.8	4.8	2.0
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.9	2.0	1.5	3.5	1.2
Emergency services, medical services, hospitals	%	91.9	91.4	94.8	96.1	92.2
Confidence intervals (c)	±	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.9	1.6
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.8	0.9
Child care facilities	%	94.9	88.9	91.9	86.5	92.1
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.3	4.4	4.9	13.5	2.4
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.8	2.5	2.7	10.2	1.3
Education/training facilities	%	93.7	90.4	94.0	100.0	92.6
Confidence intervals (c)	±	2.7	3.2	3.7	..	1.8
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.5	1.8	2.0	..	1.0
Employment/place of work	%	92.4	83.4	86.6	88.9	87.8
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.4	4.2	5.4	11.1	2.4
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.9	2.6	3.2	6.8	1.4
Community and support services	%	92.8	89.9	89.8	96.9	91.4
Confidence intervals (c)	±	2.7	3.1	4.1	3.1	1.8
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.5	1.8	2.3	3.2	1.0
Family and friends	%	95.1	93.8	94.6	96.5	94.6
Confidence intervals (c)	±	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.5	1.3
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.6	0.7
<b>Average</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>90.9</b>
<b>Households with a member with disability (e)</b>						
Shops and banking	%	92.1	86.3	91.2	91.1	90.2
Confidence intervals (c)	±	7.9	11.3	7.5	8.9	5.1
Relative standard error (d)	%	4.8	6.6	4.2	9.6	2.9
Public transport	%	94.2	68.1	84.2	86.3	84.1
Confidence intervals (c)	±	5.8	17.4	10.9	13.7	6.9
Relative standard error (d)	%	4.2	12.9	6.5	15.2	4.1
Parks and recreational facilities	%	86.6	77.8	91.8	np	86.6
Confidence intervals (c)	±	12.4	15.9	7.9	np	6.8
Relative standard error (d)	%	7.2	10.3	4.3	np	4.0
Emergency services, medical services, hospitals	%	87.8	81.4	89.2	np	86.8
Confidence intervals (c)	±	10.2	12.5	8.3	np	5.9
Relative standard error (d)	%	5.9	7.8	4.7	np	3.4
Child care facilities	%	91.5	85.7	87.9	np	88.5
Confidence intervals (c)	±	8.5	14.3	12.1	np	9.2
Relative standard error (d)	%	9.0	11.0	7.6	np	5.2
Education/training facilities	%	95.7	87.8	86.5	np	90.6
Confidence intervals (c)	±	4.3	12.2	11.3	np	6.2
Relative standard error (d)	%	4.4	7.6	6.6	np	3.4
Employment/place of work	%	88.5	74.2	70.3	np	78.0

Table 18A.33 **Proportion of SOMIH tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2016 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Confidence intervals (c)	±	11.5	19.8	17.9	np	10.4
Relative standard error (d)	%	8.8	13.4	12.8	np	6.7
Community and support services	%	87.9	87.9	83.8	np	86.8
Confidence intervals (c)	±	11.3	11.2	9.9	np	6.2
Relative standard error (d)	%	6.5	6.4	6.0	np	3.6
Family and friends	%	92.5	79.8	92.6	90.5	89.1
Confidence intervals (c)	±	7.5	13.4	7.1	9.5	5.4
Relative standard error (d)	%	4.5	8.5	3.9	10.2	3.1
<b>Average</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>86.7</b>

- (a) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see table 18A.59.
- (b) Data for the 2014 and 2016 NSHS are broadly comparable. However, due to changes in methodology and sample size, care must be taken when comparing results to previous years.
- (c) 95 per cent confidence intervals. See chapter 2 for more information on confidence intervals.
- (d) See chapter 2 for more information on relative standard errors.
- (e) 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'.
- .. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Social Housing Survey 2016.

Table 18A.34

**Proportion of community housing tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2016 (per cent) (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</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
<b>All households</b>										
Size of dwelling	%	88.7	88.2	85.9	86.2	91.1	85.0	88.6	na	87.7
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.2	2.7	3.5	5.3	na	1.6
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.5	1.5	2.1	3.0	na	0.9
Modifications for special needs	%	79.8	87.9	82.1	84.6	81.6	77.9	80.0	na	81.8
Confidence intervals (c)	±	4.6	4.5	5.4	5.7	4.7	5.2	7.8	na	2.4
Relative standard error (d)	%	3.0	2.6	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.4	5.0	na	1.5
Ease of access and entry	%	91.6	95.5	90.9	92.6	93.1	91.7	90.2	na	92.3
Confidence intervals (c)	±	2.5	2.2	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.7	4.7	na	1.3
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.7	na	0.7
Car parking	%	78.6	86.3	79.9	91.8	91.3	91.5	85.0	na	83.5
Confidence intervals (c)	±	4.1	3.8	4.8	3.2	2.6	2.7	5.9	na	1.9
Relative standard error (d)	%	2.6	2.3	3.0	1.8	1.4	1.5	3.6	na	1.2
Yard space and fencing	%	85.5	83.8	81.3	88.2	87.1	83.1	88.3	na	84.4
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.4	4.1	5.0	3.9	3.0	3.6	5.4	na	1.8
Relative standard error (d)	%	2.0	2.5	3.1	2.2	1.7	2.2	3.1	na	1.1
Privacy of home	%	87.2	88.9	83.7	88.4	90.4	86.0	89.9	na	87.0
Confidence intervals (c)	±	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.4	2.5	3.2	4.4	na	1.6
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.5	na	0.9
Safety/security of home	%	86.3	90.3	85.2	86.3	85.5	85.3	84.3	na	86.6
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.0	3.2	5.2	na	1.5
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.9	3.2	na	0.9
Safety/security of neighbourhood (i)	%	79.4	85.7	85.8	85.6	84.7	81.1	82.8	na	82.8
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.6	5.5	na	1.7
Relative standard error (d)	%	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.2	3.4	na	1.1
<b>Average</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>85.8</b>

**Households with a member with disability (e)**

Table 18A.34

**Proportion of community housing tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2016 (per cent) (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</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Size of dwelling	%	86.8	90.8	89.3	84.3	91.4	82.3	90.2	na	87.8
Confidence intervals (c)	±	6.5	6.5	7.5	7.6	5.4	7.1	7.5	na	3.2
Relative standard error (d)	%	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.6	3.0	4.4	4.2	na	1.8
Modifications for special needs	%	72.6	78.9	77.3	80.4	81.1	65.8	75.0	na	75.1
Confidence intervals (c)	±	8.8	9.5	10.1	8.6	8.4	9.8	10.6	na	4.4
Relative standard error (d)	%	6.2	6.1	6.7	5.5	5.3	7.6	7.2	na	3.0
Ease of access and entry	%	86.1	90.3	88.0	90.5	87.8	86.1	90.1	na	87.7
Confidence intervals (c)	±	6.6	6.4	7.3	5.6	6.2	6.4	7.0	na	3.1
Relative standard error (d)	%	3.9	3.6	4.2	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.9	na	1.8
Car parking	%	73.7	81.2	80.5	89.7	88.6	93.6	88.1	na	81.1
Confidence intervals (c)	±	8.7	8.6	9.9	6.1	6.3	4.6	7.8	na	4.1
Relative standard error (d)	%	6.0	5.4	6.3	3.4	3.6	2.5	4.5	na	2.6
Yard space and fencing	%	79.5	81.1	77.8	90.4	86.1	80.9	89.4	na	81.1
Confidence intervals (c)	±	8.1	8.9	11.1	6.0	6.6	7.2	7.4	na	4.0
Relative standard error (d)	%	5.2	5.6	7.3	3.4	3.9	4.5	4.2	na	2.5
Privacy of home	%	80.8	89.4	88.7	86.4	88.7	83.5	95.8	na	85.5
Confidence intervals (c)	±	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.2	5.8	6.6	4.2	na	3.3
Relative standard error (d)	%	4.5	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.3	4.1	2.5	na	2.0
Safety/security of home	%	81.9	86.5	84.8	81.4	82.2	81.8	85.3	na	83.4
Confidence intervals (c)	±	6.9	7.1	7.9	7.0	6.9	6.6	8.0	na	3.3
Relative standard error (d)	%	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.8	na	2.0
Safety/security of neighbourhood (i)	%	73.6	79.5	85.8	86.2	81.1	76.6	90.5	na	79.1
Confidence intervals (c)	%	7.8	8.4	7.8	6.3	7.2	7.5	6.7	na	3.7
Relative standard error (d)	+	5.4	5.4	4.6	3.7	4.5	5.0	3.8	na	2.4
<b>Average</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>82.6</b>

(a) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see table 18A.59.

(b) Data for the 2014 and 2016 NSHS are broadly comparable. However, due to changes in methodology and sample size, care must be taken when comparing results to previous years.

Table 18A.34

**Proportion of community housing tenants rating amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2016 (per cent) (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</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
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(c) 95 per cent confidence intervals. See chapter 2 for more information on confidence intervals.

(d) See chapter 2 for more information on relative standard errors.

(e) 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 2016.

Table 18A.35

**Proportion of community housing tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2016  
(per cent) (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>All households</b>										
Shops and banking	%	92.6	95.6	93.6	94.9	93.5	93.4	93.9	na	93.6
Confidence intervals (c)	±	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.3	3.5	na	1.1
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.9	na	0.6
Public transport	%	87.4	91.2	86.1	92.3	90.5	91.7	96.2	na	88.8
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.0	3.1	4.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	na	1.6
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	na	0.9
Parks and recreational facilities	%	90.1	95.1	91.6	96.2	93.5	82.4	93.3	na	91.2
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.1	2.5	3.6	2.3	2.6	4.3	4.0	na	1.5
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.4	2.6	2.2	na	0.9
Emergency services, medical services, hospitals	%	92.5	94.8	94.4	94.3	94.3	92.5	92.6	na	93.6
Confidence intervals (c)	±	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.4	3.8	na	1.1
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	2.1	na	0.6
Child care facilities	%	90.5	95.7	93.6	91.2	97.6	86.0	93.8	na	91.8
Confidence intervals (c)	±	5.1	4.3	5.4	6.7	2.4	5.7	6.3	na	2.6
Relative standard error (d)	%	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.8	1.7	3.4	4.6	na	1.5
Education/training facilities	%	87.8	90.9	92.7	88.9	89.0	89.6	91.0	na	89.7
Confidence intervals (c)	±	4.2	4.4	4.4	5.1	4.4	3.9	6.4	na	2.1
Relative standard error (d)	%	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.2	3.6	na	1.2
Employment/place of work	%	80.3	83.7	84.4	84.2	83.7	83.9	88.3	na	82.8
Confidence intervals (c)	±	5.2	5.4	6.1	5.4	4.8	4.8	6.0	na	2.6
Relative standard error (d)	%	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.5	na	1.6
Community and support services	%	89.0	95.0	90.9	91.4	91.0	85.7	89.0	na	90.4
Confidence intervals (c)	±	3.1	2.6	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.8	5.1	na	1.6
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.9	na	0.9
Family and friends	%	89.1	93.1	88.6	89.0	89.7	91.8	91.8	na	90.1
Confidence intervals (c)	±	2.8	2.7	3.6	3.6	2.7	2.6	4.0	na	1.4
Relative standard error (d)	%	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.4	2.2	na	0.8
<b>Average</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>90.2</b>

**Households with a member with disability (e)**

Table 18A.35

**Proportion of community housing tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2016  
(per cent) (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Shops and banking	%	90.7	93.1	94.7	90.2	91.3	91.8	95.5	na	92.2
Confidence intervals (c)	±	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.5	na	2.5
Relative standard error (d)	%	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	na	1.4
Public transport	%	81.2	86.8	85.5	90.2	87.1	94.4	98.0	na	85.6
Confidence intervals (c)	±	7.5	7.6	8.8	6.1	6.9	4.8	2.0	na	3.7
Relative standard error (d)	%	4.7	4.5	5.2	3.4	4.0	2.6	2.0	na	2.2
Parks and recreational facilities	%	86.3	97.1	97.8	93.4	93.0	82.0	91.4	na	91.0
Confidence intervals (c)	±	7.2	2.9	2.2	5.1	5.9	8.6	7.2	na	3.1
Relative standard error (d)	%	4.3	2.1	2.2	2.8	3.2	5.3	4.0	na	1.8
Emergency services, medical services, hospitals	%	89.0	94.1	93.5	91.3	93.8	95.1	93.7	na	92.1
Confidence intervals (c)	±	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.2	4.4	3.8	5.4	na	2.5
Relative standard error (d)	%	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.9	na	1.4
Child care facilities	%	90.1	100.0	100.0	89.4	88.1	83.9	90.0	na	92.0
Confidence intervals (c)	±	9.9	..	..	10.6	11.9	13.1	10.0	na	5.5
Relative standard error (d)	%	6.1	..	..	8.0	9.0	7.9	10.6	na	3.0
Education/training facilities	%	91.1	88.9	88.5	87.9	83.3	82.7	87.5	na	88.5
Confidence intervals (c)	±	7.5	10.3	11.5	10.0	11.4	9.8	12.5	na	4.4
Relative standard error (d)	%	4.2	5.9	7.1	5.8	6.9	6.0	9.5	na	2.5
Employment/place of work	%	78.2	80.5	90.4	85.4	78.5	76.1	91.7	na	81.0
Confidence intervals (c)	±	11.5	13.0	9.6	9.4	13.3	11.4	8.3	na	5.7
Relative standard error (d)	%	7.5	8.2	7.2	5.6	8.6	7.6	5.0	na	3.6
Community and support services	%	79.8	90.7	88.9	90.5	89.8	80.7	89.6	na	85.1
Confidence intervals (c)	±	7.6	6.6	7.7	5.9	6.4	7.6	7.3	na	3.6
Relative standard error (d)	%	4.8	3.7	4.4	3.3	3.6	4.8	4.2	na	2.1
Family and friends	%	85.8	94.1	86.3	89.6	86.7	90.1	92.2	na	88.3
Confidence intervals (c)	±	6.3	5.0	7.9	5.9	6.3	5.6	6.0	na	3.1
Relative standard error (d)	%	3.7	2.7	4.7	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.3	na	1.8
<b>Average</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>88.4</b>

(a) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see table 18A.59.

(b) Data for the 2014 and 2016 NSHS are broadly comparable. However, due to changes in methodology and sample size, care must be taken when comparing results to previous years.

(c) 95 per cent confidence intervals. See chapter 2 for more information on confidence intervals.



Table 18A.35

**Proportion of community housing tenants rating location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2016  
(per cent) (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(d) Data with a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. 'See chapter 2 for more information on RSEs.

(e) 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.

Sou AIHW (unpublished) National Social Housing Survey 2016.

TABLE 18A.36

Table 18A.36 Dwelling condition, public housing, 2016 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<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>
Proportion of households with at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems										
2016										
Proportion	%	74.8	82.4	86.8	81.4	85.2	83.8	81.5	82.5	80.7
Confidence Interval (d)	±	3.7	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.0	1.6
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.0
2014										
Proportion	%	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										
2016										
Proportion	%	59.7	77.5	76.4	72.7	78.4	82.6	72.1	78.9	69.6
Confidence Interval (d)	±	13.4	15.9	12.0	9.7	16.9	9.4	13.5	6.3	6.3
Relative standard error (e)	%	11.4	10.4	8.0	6.8	11.0	5.8	9.5	4.0	4.6
2014										
Proportion	%	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)										
2016										
Proportion	%	67.2	71.9	82.9	79.9	82.6	80.7	74.4	76.5	73.9
Confidence Interval (d)	±	7.4	7.9	6.2	6.4	6.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	3.6
Relative standard error (e)	%	5.6	5.6	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.4	4.7	4.6	2.5
2014										

Table 18A.36 Dwelling condition, public housing, 2016 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Proportion	%	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)										
2016										
Proportion	%	46.6	49.5	58.4	86.8	59.0	75.0	61.1	70.0	56.4
Confidence Interval (d)	±	27.5	35.1	24.1	13.2	36.6	16.2	22.8	13.5	13.1
Relative standard error (e)	%	29.8	35.9	20.9	10.5	31.4	10.9	18.9	9.7	11.8
2014										
Proportion	%	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) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see table 18A.59.

(b) '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.

(c) Data for the 2014 and 2016 NSHS are broadly comparable. However, due to changes in methodology and sample size, care must be taken when comparing results to previous years.

(d) 95 per cent confidence intervals. See chapter 2 for more information on confidence intervals.

(e) 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. See chapter 2 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'.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Social Housing Survey 2016, 2014*.

Table 18A.37 Dwelling condition, SOMIH, 2016 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<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						
2016						
Proportion	%	66.6	90.0	68.0	83.5	75.1
Confidence Interval (d)	±	4.2	2.6	5.1	9.5	2.4
Relative standard error (e)	%	3.2	1.5	3.8	5.8	1.6
2014						
Proportion	%	65.5	80.3	61.4	75.6	70.1
Confidence Interval (d)	±	4.2	3.5	5.7	9.1	2.5
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (f), (g)						
2016						
Proportion	%	67.1	81.7	66.4	56.7	70.2
Confidence Interval (d)	±	14.3	12.3	11.1	33.5	7.4
Relative standard error (e)	%	10.8	7.7	8.4	29.9	5.3
2014						
Proportion	%	55.6	77.7	62.8	57.2	64.1
Confidence Interval (d)	±	13.1	10.8	12.2	26.1	7.2
Relative standard error (e)	%	12.0	7.0	9.9	23.2	5.7

(a) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see table 18A.59.

(b) '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.

(c) Data for the 2014 and 2016 NSHS are generally broadly comparable. However, due to changes in methodology and sample size, care must be taken when comparing results to previous years.

(d) 95 per cent confidence interval. See chapter 2 for more information on confidence intervals.

(e) Data with a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. See chapter 2 for more information on confidence intervals.

(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) SOMIH Households with a member with disability data are restricted to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households for 2014 data. This is not the case for 2016 data. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing data for 2014 with data for 2016, as a small proportion of SOMIH households may be non-Indigenous households.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Social Housing Survey 2016*.

TABLE 18A.38

Table 18A.38 Dwelling condition, community housing, 2016 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<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>
Proportion of households with at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems										
2016										
Proportion	%	87.9	90.0	90.6	90.7	92.6	82.4	91.6	na	88.8
Confidence Interval (d)	±	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.2	3.3	3.8	na	1.4
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.2	2.0	2.1	na	0.8
2014										
Proportion	%	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										
2016										
Proportion	%	80.1	100.0	75.0	90.5	75.7	67.4	60.0	na	77.2
Confidence Interval (d)	±	11.2	..	11.5	9.5	23.9	10.8	40.0	na	6.2
Relative standard error (e)	%	7.1	..	7.8	7.1	16.0	8.1	36.6	na	4.1
2014										
Proportion	%	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)										
2016										
Proportion	%	86.7	83.4	90.6	88.8	88.7	77.2	89.0	na	86.1
Confidence Interval (d)	±	5.7	7.7	6.2	5.8	5.6	7.1	6.8	na	3.0
Relative standard error (e)	%	3.4	4.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	4.7	3.9	na	1.7
2014										

Table 18A.38 Dwelling condition, community housing, 2016 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<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>
Proportion	%	83.9	86.0	91.1	91.7	77.9	77.6	73.9	na	85.1
Confidence Interval (d)	$\pm$	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)										
2016										
Proportion	%	72.0	np	63.6	86.6	73.9	66.5	na	na	71.2
Confidence Interval (d)	$\pm$	21.3	np	29.1	13.4	26.1	18.3	na	na	12.3
Relative standard error (e)	%	14.9	np	23.0	10.2	30.3	13.8	na	na	8.7
2014										
Proportion	%	71.6	66.3	92.3	np	100.0	66.6	..	na	76.1
Confidence Interval (d)	$\pm$	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) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see table 18A.59.

(b) '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.

(c) Data for the 2014 and 2016 NSHS are broadly comparable. However, due to changes in methodology and sample size, care must be taken when comparing results to previous years.

(d) 95 per cent confidence interval. See chapter 2 for more information on confidence intervals.

(e) Data with a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. See chapter 2 for more information on RSEs.

(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 2016*.

Table 18A.39 Dwelling condition, Indigenous community housing (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households with at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems										
2014-15										
Proportion	%	78.0	83.6	80.5	74.9	73.0	np	..	49.1	71.4
Confidence Interval (e)	±	9.5	6.4	23.2	20.4	8.5	np	..	4.1	7.2
Relative standard error (f)	%	6.2	3.9	14.7	13.9	6.0	np	..	4.3	5.2
2012-13										
Proportion	%	82.8	77.3	71.0	45.9	62.0	92.0	..	38.6	69.2
Confidence Interval (e)	±	10.3	14.8	10.8	18.8	22.3	17.5	..	16.4	6.8
Relative standard error (f)	%	6.3	9.8	7.8	20.9	18.3	9.7	..	21.7	5.0

(a) Further information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations are available from the ABS website (see source details).

(b) '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.

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

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

(e) 95 per cent confidence interval. See chapter 2 for more information on confidence intervals.

(f) Data with relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Data with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use and are not published. See chapter 2 for more information on confidence intervals.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

*Source:* ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15; ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (NATSIHS component).

Table 18A.40 **Customer satisfaction — public housing, 2016 (a), (b), (c)**

<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>
<b>All households</b>										
Sample size (d)										
2016	no.	543	540	621	766	502	684	717	660	5 033
2014	no.	4 775	568	548	925	605	485	490	484	8 880
Very satisfied										
2016	%	21.2	31.8	47.3	31.3	39.1	37.6	29.9	28.7	31.4
Confidence Interval (e)	±	3.4	3.9	4.0	3.5	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.5	1.7
Relative standard error	%	8.3	6.3	4.3	5.7	5.6	4.9	5.7	6.2	2.8
2014	%	21.1	29.2	39.9	29.9	37.1	29.5	24.7	29.8	28.9
Confidence Interval (e)	±	1.2	3.8	4.2	3.5	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.1	1.3
Relative standard error	%	3.0	6.6	5.3	6.0	5.3	7.0	7.9	7.0	2.2
Satisfied										
2016	%	40.5	42.7	38.5	45.4	43.6	41.5	45.0	45.5	41.7
Confidence Interval (e)	±	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.9	1.9
Relative standard error	%	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.2	5.1	4.5	4.1	4.3	2.3
2014	%	43.7	46.3	43.9	43.1	38.6	43.7	51.0	41.8	43.8
Confidence Interval (e)	±	1.5	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	1.3
Relative standard error	%	1.8	4.5	5.0	4.5	5.1	5.2	4.4	5.4	1.6
Satisfied or very satisfied										
2016	%	61.7	74.5	85.8	76.7	82.7	79.1	74.8	74.1	73.1
Confidence Interval (e)	±	4.1	3.7	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.4	1.8
Relative standard error	%	3.4	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.3
2014	%	64.8	75.5	83.8	73.0	75.7	73.2	75.7	71.6	72.7
Confidence Interval (e)	±	1.5	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.8	4.0	1.2
Relative standard error	%	1.2	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.9	0.8

**Households with a member with disability (f)**



Table 18A.40 **Customer satisfaction — public housing, 2016 (a), (b), (c)**

<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>
Very satisfied										
2016	%	15.6	29.9	42.5	33.4	31.8	31.5	29.4	24.6	26.7
Confidence Interval (e)	±	5.6	7.9	7.8	7.4	8.3	6.4	7.1	7.0	3.3
Relative standard error	%	18.4	13.4	9.3	11.3	13.2	10.3	12.3	14.5	6.2
2014	%	19.7	27.0	38.6	29.5	33.3	27.4	19.1	15.8	26.6
Confidence Interval (e)	±	2.2	6.9	7.9	7.1	7.4	7.0	7.8	6.6	2.3
Relative standard error	%	5.7	13.0	10.4	12.4	11.3	13.0	20.8	21.1	4.4
Satisfied										
2016	%	39.3	40.4	38.6	40.7	41.4	38.4	43.1	44.8	39.9
Confidence Interval (e)	±	7.6	8.5	7.6	7.6	8.7	6.7	7.7	8.0	3.8
Relative standard error	%	9.8	10.7	10.1	9.5	10.7	8.9	9.1	9.1	4.8
2014	%	38.8	36.7	42.5	40.6	38.5	48.5	53.9	44.8	39.8
Confidence Interval (e)	±	2.8	7.5	8.1	7.6	7.6	7.8	9.9	8.8	2.5
Relative standard error	%	3.6	10.4	9.7	9.5	10.1	8.2	9.4	10.0	3.2
Satisfied or very satisfied										
2016	%	54.9	70.4	81.1	74.1	73.2	70.0	72.5	69.4	66.6
Confidence Interval (e)	±	7.7	7.8	6.2	7.0	7.8	6.3	6.9	7.4	3.8
Relative standard error	%	7.2	5.7	3.9	4.8	5.5	4.6	4.9	5.4	2.9
2014	%	58.5	63.7	81.1	70.1	71.7	75.8	73.0	60.6	66.4
Confidence Interval (e)	±	2.8	7.5	6.3	7.0	7.1	6.7	8.9	8.6	2.4
Relative standard error	%	2.4	6.0	4.0	5.1	5.0	4.5	6.2	7.3	1.8

(a) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see table 18A.59.

(b) Data for the 2014 and 2016 NSHS are broadly comparable. However, due to changes in methodology and sample size, care must be taken when comparing results to previous years.

(c) Care should be taken in interpreting small differences in results as the data are subject to sampling error. Estimates with relative standard errors (RSE) of less than 25 per cent are generally considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. See chapter 2 for more information on RSEs.

(d) Sample sizes reflect the number of unweighted valid responses and therefore differ from sample sizes reported for the amenity/location indicator.

(e) 95 per cent confidence interval. See chapter 2 for more information on confidence intervals.

Table 18A.40 **Customer satisfaction — public housing, 2016 (a), (b), (c)**

<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>
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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'.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Social Housing Survey 2016*.

Table 18A.41 **Customer satisfaction — SOMIH, 2016 (per cent)**  
**(a) (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>All households</b>						
<i>Customer Satisfaction</i>						
Sample size (d)		494	513	332	60	1 399
Percentage of tenants who were:						
Very satisfied	%	10.5	21.7	23.4	35.8	17.1
Confidence Interval (e)	±	2.7	3.6	4.7	12.4	2.0
Relative standard error (f)	%	13.2	8.4	10.3	17.6	5.9
Satisfied	%	47.5	57.7	45.7	39.2	50.5
Confidence Interval (e)	±	4.4	4.3	5.4	12.5	2.7
Relative standard error (f)	%	4.8	3.8	6.1	16.3	2.8
Dissatisfied	%	28.3	12.4	16.2	10.8	20.5
Confidence Interval (e)	±	4.0	2.9	4.0	8.2	2.3
Relative standard error (f)	%	7.2	11.8	12.8	38.4	5.7
Satisfied or very satisfied	%	58.0	79.4	69.1	75.0	67.6
Confidence Interval (e)	±	4.4	3.5	5.0	11.1	2.6
Relative standard error (f)	%	3.8	2.3	3.7	7.6	2.0
<b>Households with a member with disability (g)</b>						
<i>Customer Satisfaction</i>						
Percentage of tenants who were:						
Satisfied or very satisfied	%	55.3	74.6	67.1	64.9	64.6
Confidence Interval (e)	±	15.5	13.8	11.3	32.7	7.9
Relative standard error (f)	%	14.2	9.4	8.5	25.5	6.2

(a) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see table 18A.59.

(b) Data for the 2014 and 2016 NSHS are broadly comparable. However, due to changes in methodology and sample size, care must be taken when comparing results to previous years.

(c) Includes a small proportion of non-Indigenous households.

(d) Sample sizes reflect the number of unweighted valid responses and therefore differ from sample sizes reported for the amenity/location indicator.

(e) 95 per cent confidence interval. See chapter 2 for more information on confidence intervals.

(f) See chapter 2 for more information on relative standard errors.

(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 2016*.

Table 18A.42 **Customer satisfaction — community housing, 2016 (a), (b), (c)**

<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>
<b>All households</b>										
Sample size (d)										
2016	no.	589	408	379	384	572	554	209	na	3 095
2014	no.	1 032	358	364	349	346	288	121	na	2 858
Very satisfied										
2016	%	38.3	41.8	38.0	45.3	41.1	39.2	36.4	na	39.4
Confidence Interval (e)	±	3.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.0	4.1	6.5	na	2.1
Relative standard error	%	5.2	5.8	6.6	5.6	5.0	5.3	9.2	na	2.7
2014	%	33.4	37.8	40.1	44.2	40.3	34.1	30.6	na	36.9
Confidence Interval (e)	±	2.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.5	8.2	na	1.9
Relative standard error	%	4.4	6.8	6.6	6.1	6.5	8.2	13.7	na	2.6
Satisfied										
2016	%	42.0	40.2	40.3	39.8	39.4	40.7	44.0	na	40.9
Confidence Interval (e)	±	4.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.0	4.1	6.7	na	2.1
Relative standard error	%	4.9	6.0	6.3	6.3	5.2	5.1	7.8	na	2.6
2014	%	45.0	38.8	43.1	38.7	42.3	41.6	38.9	na	42.8
Confidence Interval (e)	±	3.0	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.7	8.7	na	2.0
Relative standard error	%	3.4	6.7	6.2	6.9	6.3	7.0	11.4	na	2.3
Satisfied or very satisfied										
2016	%	80.3	82.1	78.3	85.1	80.5	79.9	80.4	na	80.3
Confidence Interval (e)	±	3.2	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.3	3.4	5.4	na	1.7
Relative standard error	%	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.4	na	1.1
2014	%	78.5	76.6	83.2	83.0	82.6	75.7	69.4	na	79.7
Confidence Interval (e)	±	2.5	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.0	5.0	8.2	na	1.6
Relative standard error	%	1.6	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.3	6.0	na	1.0

**Households with a member with disability (f)**

Table 18A.42 **Customer satisfaction — community housing, 2016 (a), (b), (c)**

<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>
Very satisfied										
2016	%	32.9	41.5	40.8	36.8	32.9	34.9	33.7	na	36.4
Confidence Interval (e)	±	7.8	10.0	10.4	8.4	8.3	8.0	10.2	na	4.1
Relative standard error	%	12.1	12.3	13.0	11.6	12.8	11.7	15.4	na	5.8
2014	%	29.0	38.0	39.7	37.2	39.8	25.5	30.7	na	33.4
Confidence Interval (e)	±	5.5	9.6	10.5	12.4	10.6	8.5	14.5	na	3.7
Relative standard error	%	9.6	12.8	13.5	16.9	13.5	16.9	24.1	na	5.7
Satisfied										
2016	%	38.0	36.2	34.7	44.4	44.8	41.9	43.4	na	38.4
Confidence Interval (e)	±	8.1	9.7	10.1	8.6	8.7	8.3	10.7	na	4.2
Relative standard error	%	10.8	13.7	14.8	9.9	9.9	10.1	12.5	na	5.5
2014	%	45.1	35.8	36.8	40.7	39.7	43.2	35.9	na	41.4
Confidence Interval (e)	±	6.0	9.5	10.2	12.6	10.6	9.6	15.1	na	3.9
Relative standard error	%	6.8	13.6	14.1	15.7	13.5	11.4	21.4	na	4.8
Satisfied or very satisfied										
2016	%	70.9	77.7	75.4	81.1	77.7	76.7	77.1	na	74.8
Confidence Interval (e)	±	7.5	8.4	9.1	6.8	7.3	7.1	9.1	na	3.8
Relative standard error	%	5.4	5.5	6.2	4.3	4.8	4.7	6.0	na	2.6
2014	%	74.2	73.9	76.5	78.0	79.5	68.6	66.7	na	74.8
Confidence Interval (e)	±	5.3	8.7	8.8	10.4	8.7	9.0	14.9	na	3.4
Relative standard error	%	3.6	6.0	5.9	6.8	5.6	6.7	11.3	na	2.3

(a) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see table 18A.59.

(b) Data for the 2014 and 2016 NSHS are broadly comparable. However, due to changes in methodology and sample size, care must be taken when comparing results to previous years.

(c) Care should be taken in interpreting small differences in results as the data are subject to sampling error. Estimates with relative standard errors (RSE) of less than 25 per cent are generally considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. See chapter 2 for more information on RSEs.

(d) Sample sizes reflect the number of unweighted valid responses and therefore differ from sample sizes reported for the amenity/location indicator.

(e) 95 per cent confidence interval. See chapter 2 for more information on confidence intervals.

Table 18A.42 **Customer satisfaction — community housing, 2016 (a), (b), (c)**

<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>
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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'.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished) *National Social Housing Survey 2016*.

TABLE 18A.43

Table 18A.43 **Nominal government expenditure on public housing, 2006-07 to 2015-16 (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e)	NT (e)	(f) Aust (g) (e)
2015-16									
No. of public housing dwellings (c)	110 131	64 658	51 176	33 534	38 484	7 205	10 917	4 970	321 076
<b>Cost per dwelling</b>									
<b>Net recurrent cost of providing assistance per dwelling (excluding the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>8 455</b>	<b>6 415</b>	<b>8 281</b>	<b>12 567</b>	<b>9 806</b>	<b>8 498</b>	<b>9 847</b>	<b>13 883</b>	<b>8 766</b>
Capital costs									
Depreciation	3 421	2 785	1 825	3 712	1 764	2 056	1 596	8 475	2 856
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	14 549	15 657	11 683	18 037	9 956	4 480	24 494	13 630	14 227
Other assets	13 836	9 287	7 136	11 503	7 469	7 448	9 803	13 763	10 564
Total user cost of capital	28 385	24 944	18 820	29 540	17 425	11 929	34 297	27 392	24 791
Interest payments	534	–	293	539	–	898	297	2 007	347
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	31 273	27 729	20 352	32 713	19 189	13 087	35 596	33 860	27 300
Payroll tax	95	37	–	100	70	..	..	175	62
<b>Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>39 728</b>	<b>34 144</b>	<b>28 633</b>	<b>45 280</b>	<b>28 995</b>	<b>21 585</b>	<b>45 443</b>	<b>49 405</b>	<b>36 066</b>
2014-15									
No. of public housing dwellings	110 214	64 404	51 248	33 361	39 428	7 265	10 833	4 905	321 658
<b>Cost per dwelling</b>									
<b>Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)</b>	<b>8 133</b>	<b>6 819</b>	<b>7 880</b>	<b>11 061</b>	<b>9 284</b>	<b>8 379</b>	<b>9 630</b>	<b>14 741</b>	<b>8 438</b>
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 922	2 943	1 826	3 581	1 708	2 486	2 094	7 168	2 698
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	12 338	13 177	11 350	17 688	9 860	3 895	23 499	14 562	12 819
Other assets	12 228	9 413	7 260	13 925	7 297	7 553	9 692	14 672	10 291
Total user cost of capital	24 566	22 589	18 609	31 613	17 156	11 448	33 191	29 235	23 109

Table 18A.43 **Nominal government expenditure on public housing, 2006-07 to 2015-16 (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e)	NT (e)	(f) Aust (g) (e)
Interest payments	571	316	304	592	–	1 199	327	2 077	438
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	26 917	25 217	20 131	34 602	18 865	12 735	34 959	34 326	25 369
Payroll tax	83	37	–	113	63	..	..	167	58
<b>Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>34 967</b>	<b>32 041</b>	<b>28 011</b>	<b>45 550</b>	<b>27 840</b>	<b>21 114</b>	<b>44 589</b>	<b>50 739</b>	<b>33 749</b>
2013-14									
No. of public housing dwellings	110 805	64 471	51 368	33 467	39 422	10 444	10 848	5 009	325 834
<b>Cost per dwelling</b>									
<b>Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)</b>	<b>7 990</b>	<b>5 603</b>	<b>7 116</b>	<b>11 523</b>	<b>9 072</b>	<b>8 574</b>	<b>9 231</b>	<b>14 426</b>	<b>8 051</b>
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 850	2 458	1 883	3 363	1 716	2 473	1 342	7 422	2 543
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	11 347	12 953	10 947	16 109	9 856	2 982	23 206	14 886	12 092
Other assets	10 425	9 364	7 244	14 436	7 284	6 042	9 385	14 774	9 637
Total user cost of capital	21 772	22 317	18 191	30 544	17 139	9 024	32 590	29 659	21 729
Interest payments	595	342	315	640	169	864	348	2 071	477
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	24 027	24 433	19 759	33 267	18 687	10 632	33 585	35 011	23 795
Payroll tax	107	62	45	100	74	..	..	157	77
<b>Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>31 915</b>	<b>30 010</b>	<b>26 830</b>	<b>44 689</b>	<b>27 558</b>	<b>19 206</b>	<b>42 816</b>	<b>50 907</b>	<b>31 769</b>
2012-13									
No. of public housing dwellings	111 216	64 616	51 675	33 661	40 018	11 139	10 956	5 059	328 340
<b>Cost per dwelling</b>									
<b>Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)</b>	<b>7 751</b>	<b>6 048</b>	<b>7 267</b>	<b>10 152</b>	<b>7 724</b>	<b>7 675</b>	<b>9 058</b>	<b>13 588</b>	<b>7 746</b>



Table 18A.43 **Nominal government expenditure on public housing, 2006-07 to 2015-16 (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e)	NT (e) (f)	Aust (g) (e)
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
<b>Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>30 572</b>	<b>27 097</b>	<b>27 028</b>	<b>38 275</b>	<b>25 953</b>	<b>20 681</b>	<b>41 661</b>	<b>47 165</b>	<b>29 847</b>
2011-12									
No. of public housing dwellings	112 310	64 768	51 793	33 896	40 906	11 203	10 950	5 080	330 906
<b>Cost per dwelling</b>									
<b>Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)</b>	<b>7 429</b>	<b>5 847</b>	<b>8 290</b>	<b>9 762</b>	<b>7 719</b>	<b>7 625</b>	<b>8 736</b>	<b>11 534</b>	<b>7 671</b>
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
<b>Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>28 546</b>	<b>27 109</b>	<b>28 559</b>	<b>37 391</b>	<b>26 398</b>	<b>21 461</b>	<b>41 238</b>	<b>41 427</b>	<b>29 285</b>

TABLE 18A.43

Table 18A.43 **Nominal government expenditure on public housing, 2006-07 to 2015-16 (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e)	NT (e)	(f) Aust (g) (e)
2010-11									
No. of public housing dwellings	111 547	64 941	51 976	33 840	41 638	11 316	11 063	5 050	331 371
<b>Cost per dwelling</b>									
<b>Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)</b>	<b>6 977</b>	<b>5 926</b>	<b>8 255</b>	<b>8 191</b>	<b>6 994</b>	<b>8 156</b>	<b>8 159</b>	<b>12 768</b>	<b>7 286</b>
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
Payroll tax	95	50	53	80	65	84	..	88	70
<b>Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>27 905</b>	<b>27 106</b>	<b>29 328</b>	<b>34 665</b>	<b>24 831</b>	<b>23 349</b>	<b>40 091</b>	<b>39 376</b>	<b>28 702</b>
2009-10									
No. of public housing dwellings	115 686	65 064	51 705	31 501	42 010	11 460	10 858	5 099	333 383
<b>Cost per dwelling</b>									
<b>Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)</b>	<b>7 237</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>6 154</b>	<b>7 179</b>	<b>6 815</b>	<b>7 656</b>	<b>8 106</b>	<b>12 059</b>	<b>6 691</b>
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	8 027
Total user cost of capital	18 639	18 769	19 678	23 238	15 556	11 927	30 859	20 008	18 927

Table 18A.43 **Nominal government expenditure on public housing, 2006-07 to 2015-16 (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i> (d)	<i>Vic</i> (e)	<i>Qld</i> (e)	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (e)	<i>Tas</i> (e)	<i>ACT</i> (e)	<i>NT</i> (e) (f)	<i>Aust</i> (g) (e)
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	20 592
Payroll tax	92	48	60	91	72	73	–	75	72
<b>Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>27 572</b>	<b>25 882</b>	<b>27 250</b>	<b>32 182</b>	<b>23 142</b>	<b>21 323</b>	<b>39 810</b>	<b>33 540</b>	<b>27 212</b>
2008-09									
No. of public housing dwellings	118 907	64 741	51 131	31 668	42 448	11 585	10 789	5 195	336 464
<b>Cost per dwelling</b>									
<b>Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)</b>	<b>6 549</b>	<b>4 813</b>	<b>6 146</b>	<b>7 000</b>	<b>6 342</b>	<b>7 498</b>	<b>7 736</b>	<b>13 201</b>	<b>6 366</b>
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 163	2 053	1 894	2 730	1 621	2 152	1 248	3 114	2 071
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	7 572
Total user cost of capital	16 573	18 604	19 036	26 741	13 971	11 991	28 131	18 769	18 087
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	19 646
Payroll tax	85	48	50	73	58	57	–	82	64
<b>Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>24 653</b>	<b>25 458</b>	<b>26 655</b>	<b>35 596</b>	<b>21 013</b>	<b>21 130</b>	<b>36 672</b>	<b>32 881</b>	<b>25 948</b>
2007-08									
No. of public housing dwellings	120 046	64 720	50 709	31 514	43 189	11 618	10 797	5 273	337 866
<b>Cost per dwelling</b>									
<b>Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)</b>	<b>6 010</b>	<b>4 798</b>	<b>5 286</b>	<b>8 173</b>	<b>6 256</b>	<b>6 947</b>	<b>7 086</b>	<b>10 918</b>	<b>6 064</b>

Capital costs

TABLE 18A.43

Table 18A.43 **Nominal government expenditure on public housing, 2006-07 to 2015-16 (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i> (d)	<i>Vic</i> (e)	<i>Qld</i> (e)	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (e)	<i>Tas</i> (e)	<i>ACT</i> (e)	<i>NT</i> (e)	<i>Aust</i> (g) (e)
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	7 265
Total user cost of capital	16 495	15 485	18 524	28 371	11 934	11 573	27 780	17 230	17 212
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	18 606
Payroll tax	75	45	37	72	60	67	–	73	59
<b>Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>23 938</b>	<b>22 190</b>	<b>25 073</b>	<b>37 977</b>	<b>18 755</b>	<b>20 075</b>	<b>35 747</b>	<b>28 301</b>	<b>24 611</b>
2006-07									
No. of public housing dwellings	121 872	64 849	50 137	31 290	43 818	11 673	10 780	5 352	339 771
<b>Cost per dwelling</b>									
<b>Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)</b>	<b>5 778</b>	<b>4 541</b>	<b>5 162</b>	<b>7 553</b>	<b>5 990</b>	<b>6 752</b>	<b>6 842</b>	<b>9 502</b>	<b>5 768</b>
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	6 737
Total user cost of capital	16 350	13 232	15 786	22 091	11 177	10 597	24 105	15 225	15 452
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	16 702
Payroll tax	61	42	34	68	57	67	1	86	52
<b>Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>23 497</b>	<b>19 584</b>	<b>22 093</b>	<b>30 568</b>	<b>17 538</b>	<b>18 323</b>	<b>31 616</b>	<b>25 011</b>	<b>22 418</b>

(a) Data are presented in nominal terms. Refer to table 18A.44 for data reported in real terms (2015-16 dollars).

Table 18A.43 **Nominal government expenditure on public housing, 2006-07 to 2015-16 (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i> (d)	<i>Vic</i> (e)	<i>Qld</i> (e)	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (e)	<i>Tas</i> (e)	<i>ACT</i> (e)	<i>NT</i> (e)	<i>(f)</i>	<i>Aust</i> (g) (e)
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- (b) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading.
- (c) Number of dwellings averaged over the year for 2015-16 except for the NT (for the NT, number of dwellings is as at 30 June). For previous years, number of dwellings is as at 30 June except for Tasmania (for Tasmania, number of dwellings is averaged over the year from 2013-14). Averaging the number of dwellings over the year was introduced for the 2017 Report to account for the effect on public housing expenditure of dwellings transferred from public housing to the community sector. Data may differ from data in tables 18A.3 and 18A.5 where number of dwellings are as at 30 June for all years.
- (d) For NSW, 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.
- (e) NPARIH expenditure on public housing is included for NSW and Tasmania. NPARIH expenditure on public housing is excluded (where applicable) for Victoria, Queensland (2015-16 only) and WA. As for other remote Indigenous housing data for the NT, NPARIH expenditure is excluded. NPARIH does not apply in the ACT.
- (f) For the NT, recurrent cost per dwelling data should be used with caution. Data are derived from net recurrent expenditure for not only public housing dwellings, but also for dwellings related to other categories such as industry housing. Capital costs per dwelling are for urban public housing dwellings only.
- (g) Historical net recurrent cost per dwelling data for Australia have been revised and may differ from previous Reports.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 18A.44 **Real government expenditure on public housing, 2006-07 to 2015-16 (\$ per dwelling) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e)	NT (f) (e)	Aust (g) (e)
2015-16									
No. of public housing dwellings (c)	110 131	64 658	51 176	33 534	38 484	7 205	10 917	4 970	321 076
<b>Cost per dwelling</b>									
<b>Net recurrent cost of providing assistance per dwelling (excluding the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>8 455</b>	<b>6 415</b>	<b>8 281</b>	<b>12 567</b>	<b>9 806</b>	<b>8 498</b>	<b>9 847</b>	<b>13 883</b>	<b>8 766</b>
Capital costs									
Depreciation	3 421	2 785	1 825	3 712	1 764	2 056	1 596	8 475	2 856
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	14 549	15 657	11 683	18 037	9 956	4 480	24 494	13 630	14 227
Other assets	13 836	9 287	7 136	11 503	7 469	7 448	9 803	13 763	10 564
Total user cost of capital	28 385	24 944	18 820	29 540	17 425	11 929	34 297	27 392	24 791
Interest payments	534	–	293	539	–	898	297	2 007	347
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	31 273	27 729	20 352	32 713	19 189	13 087	35 596	33 860	27 300
Payroll tax	95	37	–	100	70	..	..	175	62
<b>Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>39 728</b>	<b>34 144</b>	<b>28 633</b>	<b>45 280</b>	<b>28 995</b>	<b>21 585</b>	<b>45 443</b>	<b>49 405</b>	<b>36 066</b>
2014-15									
No. of public housing dwellings	110 214	64 404	51 248	33 361	39 428	7 265	10 833	4 905	321 658
<b>Cost per dwelling</b>									
<b>Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)</b>	<b>8 333</b>	<b>6 987</b>	<b>8 073</b>	<b>11 333</b>	<b>9 512</b>	<b>8 585</b>	<b>9 867</b>	<b>15 104</b>	<b>8 645</b>
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 994	3 016	1 871	3 669	1 750	2 547	2 146	7 344	2 765
Indicative user cost of capital									

Table 18A.44 Real government expenditure on public housing, 2006-07 to 2015-16 (\$ per dwelling) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e)	NT (f) (e)	Aust (g) (e)
Land	12 641	13 501	11 629	18 123	10 102	3 991	24 077	14 921	13 134
Other assets	12 529	9 644	7 438	14 268	7 476	7 739	9 930	15 033	10 544
Total user cost of capital	25 170	23 145	19 067	32 391	17 578	11 730	34 007	29 954	23 678
Interest payments	585	324	312	607	–	1 228	335	2 128	449
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	27 579	25 837	20 626	35 453	19 328	13 048	35 819	35 170	25 993
Payroll tax	85	38	–	116	64	..	..	171	59
<b>Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>35 827</b>	<b>32 829</b>	<b>28 700</b>	<b>46 670</b>	<b>28 524</b>	<b>21 633</b>	<b>45 685</b>	<b>51 987</b>	<b>34 579</b>
2013-14									
No. of public housing dwellings	110 805	64 471	51 368	33 467	39 422	10 444	10 848	5 009	325 834
<b>Cost per dwelling</b>									
<b>Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)</b>	<b>8 271</b>	<b>5 800</b>	<b>7 366</b>	<b>11 928</b>	<b>9 392</b>	<b>8 876</b>	<b>9 556</b>	<b>14 934</b>	<b>8 334</b>
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 950	2 544	1 949	3 481	1 776	2 560	1 389	7 683	2 633
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	11 747	13 409	11 332	16 676	10 203	3 087	24 022	15 410	12 517
Other assets	10 792	9 694	7 499	14 944	7 540	6 255	9 715	15 294	9 976
Total user cost of capital	22 538	23 102	18 831	31 619	17 743	9 341	33 738	30 703	22 493
Interest payments	616	354	326	663	175	894	360	2 144	494
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	24 872	25 293	20 455	34 438	19 344	11 007	34 767	36 243	24 633
Payroll tax	110	64	46	104	77	..	..	163	80
<b>Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>33 038</b>	<b>31 066</b>	<b>27 775</b>	<b>46 262</b>	<b>28 528</b>	<b>19 882</b>	<b>44 323</b>	<b>52 699</b>	<b>32 887</b>

Table 18A.44 **Real government expenditure on public housing, 2006-07 to 2015-16 (\$ per dwelling) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e)	NT (f) (e)	Aust (g) (e)
2012-13									
No. of public housing dwellings	111 216	64 616	51 675	33 661	40 018	11 139	10 956	5 059	328 340
<b>Cost per dwelling</b>									
<b>Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)</b>	<b>8 125</b>	<b>6 340</b>	<b>7 617</b>	<b>10 642</b>	<b>8 096</b>	<b>8 045</b>	<b>9 495</b>	<b>14 243</b>	<b>8 120</b>
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 851	2 578	2 058	3 375	1 877	2 564	1 413	5 373	2 589
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	11 689	10 644	11 208	14 765	10 331	3 763	23 345	15 177	11 731
Other assets	10 151	9 247	7 832	12 150	7 775	7 911	9 797	15 481	9 518
Total user cost of capital	21 840	19 891	19 040	26 915	18 106	11 674	33 142	30 659	21 249
Interest payments	660	385	340	672	748	878	380	2 183	589
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	24 032	22 085	20 758	29 618	19 235	13 360	34 175	33 848	23 249
Payroll tax	111	62	45	139	66	16	..	186	82
<b>Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>32 046</b>	<b>28 404</b>	<b>28 331</b>	<b>40 120</b>	<b>27 205</b>	<b>21 678</b>	<b>43 670</b>	<b>49 439</b>	<b>31 286</b>
2011-12									
No. of public housing dwellings	112 310	64 768	51 793	33 896	40 906	11 203	10 950	5 080	330 906
<b>Cost per dwelling</b>									
<b>Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)</b>	<b>7 912</b>	<b>6 227</b>	<b>8 829</b>	<b>10 396</b>	<b>8 220</b>	<b>8 120</b>	<b>9 304</b>	<b>12 283</b>	<b>8 169</b>



Table 18A.44 **Real government expenditure on public housing, 2006-07 to 2015-16 (\$ per dwelling) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e)	NT (f) (e)	Aust (g) (e)
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 533	2 371	2 147	3 321	1 937	2 533	1 441	6 855	2 478
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	10 848	10 843	11 503	14 847	10 748	3 915	23 621	14 227	11 587
Other assets	9 965	9 444	8 348	12 072	8 456	8 654	9 924	12 022	9 625
Total user cost of capital	20 813	20 287	19 851	26 919	19 204	12 569	33 546	26 249	21 212
Interest payments	718	–	357	707	1 055	915	377	2 239	580
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	22 629	22 657	21 641	29 533	20 086	14 187	34 610	30 865	23 110
Payroll tax	141	54	56	109	71	84	..	78	91
<b>Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>30 400</b>	<b>28 870</b>	<b>30 414</b>	<b>39 820</b>	<b>28 113</b>	<b>22 856</b>	<b>43 917</b>	<b>44 118</b>	<b>31 187</b>
2010-11									
No. of public housing dwellings	111 547	64 941	51 976	33 840	41 638	11 316	11 063	5 050	331 371
<b>Cost per dwelling</b>									
<b>Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)</b>	<b>7 592</b>	<b>6 448</b>	<b>8 983</b>	<b>8 913</b>	<b>7 610</b>	<b>8 875</b>	<b>8 878</b>	<b>13 893</b>	<b>7 928</b>
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 777	2 383	2 206	2 986	1 925	2 503	1 343	4 742	2 497
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	11 977	11 139	12 526	14 753	10 417	4 719	23 895	14 102	12 169
Other assets	8 783	9 539	8 630	11 910	8 166	9 679	9 932	12 534	9 275
Total user cost of capital	20 760	20 678	21 157	26 663	18 583	14 398	33 827	26 636	21 444
Interest payments	661	–	375	755	958	953	433	2 329	561

Table 18A.44 **Real government expenditure on public housing, 2006-07 to 2015-16 (\$ per dwelling) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e)	NT (f) (e)	Aust (g) (e)
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	22 876	23 061	22 988	28 895	19 549	15 948	34 738	29 049	23 380
Payroll tax	103	54	57	87	70	91	..	96	77
<b>Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>30 365</b>	<b>29 495</b>	<b>31 913</b>	<b>37 720</b>	<b>27 019</b>	<b>25 407</b>	<b>43 625</b>	<b>42 847</b>	<b>31 232</b>
2009-10									
No. of public housing dwellings	115 686	65 064	51 705	31 501	42 010	11 460	10 858	5 099	333 383
<b>Cost per dwelling</b>									
<b>Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)</b>	<b>8 290</b>	<b>5 727</b>	<b>7 049</b>	<b>8 223</b>	<b>7 806</b>	<b>8 770</b>	<b>9 285</b>	<b>13 813</b>	<b>7 665</b>
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 678	2 443	2 189	3 085	1 955	2 623	1 451	4 226	2 485
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	12 387	11 727	13 284	15 494	9 579	3 868	25 666	12 943	12 485
Other assets	8 963	9 772	9 257	11 124	8 240	9 794	9 681	9 976	9 194
Total user cost of capital	21 351	21 499	22 541	26 618	17 819	13 662	35 348	22 919	21 680
Interest payments	630	–	409	873	989	1 019	483	2 453	578
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	23 398	23 942	24 321	28 830	18 785	15 266	36 316	24 692	23 588
Payroll tax	105	55	68	104	82	83	–	86	82
<b>Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>31 583</b>	<b>29 647</b>	<b>31 214</b>	<b>36 864</b>	<b>26 509</b>	<b>24 425</b>	<b>45 601</b>	<b>38 419</b>	<b>31 170</b>
2008-09									
No. of public housing dwellings	118 907	64 741	51 131	31 668	42 448	11 585	10 789	5 195	336 464
<b>Cost per dwelling</b>									

Table 18A.44 **Real government expenditure on public housing, 2006-07 to 2015-16 (\$ per dwelling) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e)	NT (f) (e)	Aust (g) (e)
<b>Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)</b>	<b>7 705</b>	<b>5 662</b>	<b>7 231</b>	<b>8 235</b>	<b>7 461</b>	<b>8 821</b>	<b>9 101</b>	<b>15 531</b>	<b>7 489</b>
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 545	2 416	2 229	3 212	1 907	2 532	1 468	3 664	2 436
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	11 558	12 177	13 385	18 377	8 673	4 216	23 311	12 472	12 371
Other assets	7 939	9 710	9 010	13 083	7 763	9 891	9 784	9 610	8 908
Total user cost of capital	19 497	21 887	22 395	31 460	16 436	14 107	33 095	22 081	21 279
Interest payments	644	–	437	944	1 014	1 063	520	2 496	603
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	21 398	24 303	24 187	33 728	17 328	15 576	34 042	23 249	23 113
Payroll tax	100	56	59	85	68	67	–	96	75
<b>Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>29 003</b>	<b>29 950</b>	<b>31 359</b>	<b>41 878</b>	<b>24 721</b>	<b>24 859</b>	<b>43 144</b>	<b>38 684</b>	<b>30 527</b>
2007-08									
No. of public housing dwellings	120 046	64 720	50 709	31 514	43 189	11 618	10 797	5 273	337 866
<b>Cost per dwelling</b>									
<b>Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)</b>	<b>7 348</b>	<b>5 865</b>	<b>6 462</b>	<b>9 991</b>	<b>7 648</b>	<b>8 493</b>	<b>8 663</b>	<b>13 348</b>	<b>7 414</b>
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 508	2 345	2 058	2 852	1 724	2 673	1 640	3 231	2 331
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	12 304	9 176	13 549	20 159	8 053	4 033	24 064	11 532	12 160

Table 18A.44 **Real government expenditure on public housing, 2006-07 to 2015-16 (\$ per dwelling) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e)	NT (f) (e)	Aust (g) (e)
Other assets	7 861	9 755	9 096	14 525	6 536	10 115	9 897	9 531	8 881
Total user cost of capital	20 164	18 931	22 645	34 684	14 589	14 148	33 960	21 063	21 041
Interest payments	664	–	470	1 013	960	1 129	563	2 955	626
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	22 009	21 276	24 234	36 523	15 353	15 693	35 037	21 340	22 745
Payroll tax	92	55	45	88	74	82	–	89	72
<b>Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>29 264</b>	<b>27 127</b>	<b>30 651</b>	<b>46 426</b>	<b>22 928</b>	<b>24 542</b>	<b>43 700</b>	<b>34 598</b>	<b>30 087</b>
2006-07									
No. of public housing dwellings	121 872	64 849	50 137	31 290	43 818	11 673	10 780	5 352	339 771
<b>Cost per dwelling</b>									
<b>Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)</b>	<b>7 352</b>	<b>5 778</b>	<b>6 567</b>	<b>9 610</b>	<b>7 621</b>	<b>8 590</b>	<b>8 705</b>	<b>12 089</b>	<b>7 338</b>
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 495	2 357	2 008	2 334	1 709	2 522	1 462	3 224	2 260
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	12 829	7 648	11 454	15 701	7 305	3 974	20 467	10 359	11 089
Other assets	7 973	9 187	8 629	12 404	6 915	9 508	10 202	9 012	8 571
Total user cost of capital	20 802	16 834	20 083	28 106	14 221	13 482	30 668	19 371	19 660
Interest payments	677	–	507	1 072	1 165	1 197	610	2 754	670
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	22 620	19 191	21 584	29 368	14 764	14 807	31 520	19 841	21 249
Payroll tax	78	53	43	87	72	85	1	110	66
<b>Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)</b>	<b>29 894</b>	<b>24 915</b>	<b>28 109</b>	<b>38 890</b>	<b>22 312</b>	<b>23 312</b>	<b>40 224</b>	<b>31 821</b>	<b>28 521</b>

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16=100) (table 18A.58). Refer to table 18A.43 for data reported in nominal terms.

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

**Table 18A.44 Real government expenditure on public housing, 2006-07 to 2015-16 (\$ per dwelling) (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i> (d)	<i>Vic</i> (e)	<i>Qld</i> (e)	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (e)	<i>Tas</i> (e)	<i>ACT</i> (e)	<i>NT</i> (f) (e)	<i>Aust</i> (g) (e)
(c) Number of dwellings averaged over the year for 2015-16 except for the NT (for the NT, number of dwellings is as at 30 June). For previous years, number of dwellings is as at 30 June except for Tasmania (for Tasmania, number of dwellings is averaged over the year from 2013-14). Averaging the number of dwellings over the year was introduced for the 2017 Report to account for the effect on public housing expenditure of dwellings transferred from public housing to the community sector. Data may differ from data in tables 18A.3 and 18A.5 where number of dwellings are as at 30 June for all years.									
(d) For NSW, 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.									
(e) NPARIH expenditure on public housing is included for NSW and Tasmania. NPARIH expenditure on public housing is excluded (where applicable) for Victoria, Queensland (2015-16 only) and WA. As for other remote Indigenous housing data for the NT, NPARIH expenditure is excluded. NPARIH does not apply in the ACT.									
(f) For the NT, recurrent cost per dwelling data should be used with caution. Data are derived from net recurrent expenditure for not only public housing dwellings, but also for dwellings related to other categories such as industry housing. Capital costs per dwelling are for urban public housing dwellings only.									
(g) Historical net recurrent cost per dwelling data for Australia have been revised and may differ from previous Reports.									
.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero									

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 18A.58.

**Table 18A.45 Net recurrent cost of providing assistance per dwelling (excluding the cost of capital) — SOMIH (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	NSW (g)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA (e)	Tas (e)	Total (e)
<b>Nominal cost per dwelling</b>							
2015-16	8 939	..	15 069	..	11 570	7 557	11 424
2014-15	9 186	..	13 102	..	12 288	7 766	10 999
2013-14	8 750	..	10 830	..	11 937	8 254	9 988
2012-13	8 478	..	11 757	..	12 009	7 580	10 157
2011-12	7 913	..	11 022	..	13 180	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
<b>Real cost per dwelling (2015-16 dollars) (d)</b>							
2015-16	8 939	..	15 069	..	11 570	7 557	11 424
2014-15	9 412	..	13 424	..	12 590	7 957	11 269
2013-14	9 058	..	11 211	..	12 358	8 545	10 340
2012-13	8 887	..	12 324	..	12 588	7 945	10 647
2011-12	8 427	..	11 738	..	14 036	7 870	10 491
2010-11	8 303	..	12 783	..	12 699	8 466	10 681
2009-10	10 483	..	10 551	9 058	13 584	8 205	10 885
2008-09	8 296	5 218	10 610	8 981	12 495	8 401	9 981
2007-08	7 615	6 025	9 950	10 726	11 630	7 951	9 797
2006-07	7 402	5 188	9 505	7 627	8 491	8 180	8 239

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16=100) (table 18A.58).

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

(c) Data exclude the user costs of capital.

(d) The denominator is the number of dwellings averaged over the year for 2015-16 except for the NT (for the NT, number of dwellings is as at 30 June). For previous years, the denominator is the number of dwellings as at 30 June except for Tasmania (for Tasmania, number of dwellings is averaged over the years from 2013-14). Averaging the number of dwellings over the year was introduced for the 2017 Report to account for the effect on expenditure per dwelling of dwellings transferred from SOMIH to the community sector. Denominator data may differ from data in table 18A.3 where number of dwellings are as at 30 June for all years.

(e) Data exclude grants and subsidies for 2012-13 and subsequent years for all states except NSW, where grants and subsidies are included for 2012-13 and 2013-14.

(f) NPARIH expenditure on SOMIH is included for NSW and Tasmania. NPARIH expenditure on SOMIH is excluded (where applicable) for Victoria, Queensland (2015-16 only) and WA. NPARIH does not apply in the ACT.

**Table 18A.45 Net recurrent cost of providing assistance per dwelling (excluding the cost of capital) — SOMIH (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW (g)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
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(g) For NSW:

- data for 2015-16 exclude grants and subsidies; data for 2012-13 to 2014-15 include grants and subsidies

- 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.

.. Not applicable.

*Source:* State governments (unpublished); table 18A.3; table 18A.58.

Table 18A.46 **Net recurrent cost per tenancy — community housing (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (h), (o)</i>	<i>Qld (i)</i>	<i>WA (j), (o)</i>	<i>SA (k)</i>	<i>Tas (l), (o)</i>	<i>ACT (m)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (n), (j)</i>
<b>Nominal cost per tenancy</b>									
2014-15	11 866	13 712	12 787	9 537	11 054	13 279	4 892	na	11 938
2013-14	10 380	8 788	7 261	9 523	9 600	na	6 638	na	9 222
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
<b>Real cost per dwelling (2014-15 dollars) (j)</b>									
2014-15	11 866	13 712	12 787	9 537	11 054	13 279	4 892	na	11 938
2013-14	10 485	8 876	7 334	9 619	9 697	na	6 705	na	9 315
2012-13	10 933	8 759	6 418	7 113	7 454	15 104	6 239	na	9 050
2011-12	10 233	9 407	6 046	5 784	6 711	14 699	7 535	na	8 547
2010-11	9 932	9 932	5 674	5 733	7 037	16 665	11 646	na	8 650
2014-15	11 369	9 436	8 115	9 008	8 334	23 812	11 473	na	10 190
2008-09	10 676	10 342	5 697	9 036	8 374	19 328	8 321	na	9 517
2007-08	10 541	8 641	5 571	5 907	7 161	14 330	9 316	na	8 397
2006-07	10 645	9 880	4 699	8 177	8 684	12 199	8 300	na	8 809

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the GGFCE chain price deflator (2014-15=100) (table 18A.58).

(b) Further information on data quality for the community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/659303](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/659303).

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

(d) Cost per tenancy data are not available for 2015-16 as financial data for community housing lags 1 year behind activity and descriptive data. Activity and descriptive community housing data are available for 2015-16 and are reported (for example, see table 18A.7).

(e) Data include expenditure by state and territory governments on community housing program administration and by community housing organisations on day-to-day management of dwellings and tenancies.



Table 18A.46 **Net recurrent cost per tenancy — community housing (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (h), (o)</i>	<i>Qld (i)</i>	<i>WA (j), (o)</i>	<i>SA (k)</i>	<i>Tas (l), (o)</i>	<i>ACT (m)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (n), (j)</i>
(f)	Data exclude the costs of capital.								
(g)	The denominator is the number of CH dwellings as at 30 June.								
(h)	For Victoria, changes in methodology over time affect coherence of these data. Data for 2009-10 are weighted (see footnote (o)).								
(i)	Unit record data are available for Queensland for the first time for 2015-16. Data are not comparable with data for previous years.								
(j)	For WA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the increase in total net recurrent costs for 2014-15 was attributed to the inclusion of two CH organisations that provided additional services compared to those that only managed properties, and therefore had higher costs.</li> <li>- data for 2013-14 have been revised and may differ from previous reports. The national total has been revised accordingly.</li> <li>- data for 2009-10 are weighted (see footnote (o)).</li> </ul>								
(k)	For SA for 2013-14, the large increase in total net recurrent costs coincided with a rise in administrative expenses related to staffing and supplies.								
(l)	For Tasmania: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- around 4000 public housing properties were transferred to community housing organisations in the period 2012-13 to 2014-15, in line with current policy to progress social housing reform. For the 2014-15 reporting year, the denominator (number of tenancies as at 30 June 2015) includes tenancies that were funded by community housing organisations for only part of the year. This may have a deflationary effect on data for 2014-15.</li> <li>- data for 2013-14 are not available due to data accuracy and reliability issues.</li> <li>- data for 2009-10 are weighted (see footnote (o)).</li> </ul>								
(m)	For the ACT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- recurrent administrative net cost and the number of tenancy (rental) units it relates to include administration for CH organisations not included in the national data collection but registered under the community housing regulatory framework</li> <li>- data for 2009-10 may include grants and subsidies paid to community housing organisations for tenancy management.</li> </ul>								
(n)	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.								
(o)	For 2009-10, provider net recurrent costs for Victoria, WA, and Tasmania are weighted to reflect the total number of tenancy (rental) units. Data for Victoria may include some dwellings that were not government funded. Data for WA and Tasmania data exclude three community housing organisations. Data for Tasmania reflect an increase in administrative costs.								

**na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*; table 18A.58.

Table 18A.47 **Net recurrent cost per dwelling — Indigenous community housing (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW (e)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (f)	Aust (e), (g)
2014-15	14 803	8 717	10 968	9 449	na	3 475	..	na	10 865
2013-14 (e)	16 019	7 871	9 640	10 458	na	3 830	..	na	10 424
2012-13	8 045	7 870	6 357	10 710	na	10 128	..	na	7 933
2011-12	10 244	6 678	6 626	9 745	na	9 634	na	na	8 284
2010-11	11 312	5 150	5 879	9 621	na	5 265	na	na	7 778

- (a) Further information on data quality for the Indigenous community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/628419](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/628419).
- (b) 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 18A.58).
- (c) 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.
- (d) Denominator is the number of dwellings as at 30 June.
- (e) Nominal recurrent cost per dwelling data for 2013-14 have been revised for NSW and Australia and differ from the 2016 Report.
- (f) During 2008-09 in the NT, approximately 4000 dwellings were transferred from Indigenous housing to remote public housing. This number has increased to 5046 at 30 June 2016 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. Data are expected to be included in the 2018 Report. See table 18A.8 for additional information on ICH.
- (g) 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 18A.58.

TABLE 18A.48

Table 18A.48 **Public housing rent collection rate (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 (e)</i>	<i>National average</i>
2015-16	99.3	99.7	101.0	94.8	99.9	99.1	99.9	99.1	99.3
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the public housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656267](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656267).

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

(c) 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.

(d) Rent collection rate may be greater than 100 per cent due to collection of rental arrears.

(e) For the NT, data are not available for around 5000 remote public housing dwellings (5046 dwellings as at 30 June 2016). Since 2008-09, these dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. Data are expected to be included in the 2018 Report.

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 18A.49 **SOMIH rent collection rate (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2015-16	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.2	99.6
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the SOMIH data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656269](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656269).

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

(c) 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.

(d) Rent collection rate may be greater than 100 per cent due to collection of rental arrears.

*Source*: State governments (unpublished).

TABLE 18A.50

Table 18A.50 **Community housing rent collection rate (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
2014-15	97.7	101.4	100.2	93.3	100.4	101.6	97.8	na	98.9
2013-14	97.7	100.4	99.9	99.9	99.6	109.0	98.7	na	99.3
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/659303](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/659303).

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

(c) Rent collection rate data are not available for 2015-16 as financial data for community housing lags 1 year behind activity and descriptive data. Activity and descriptive community housing data are available for 2015-16 and are reported (for example, see table 18A.7).

(d) Rent collection rate may be greater than 100 per cent due to collection of rental arrears.

(e) Unit record data are available for Queensland for the first time for 2015-16. Data are not comparable with data for previous years.

(f) Rent collection rate for SA is sourced from jurisdiction administrative systems.

(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. Data for 2015 have been revised to correct a rounding error and may differ from previous reports.

**na** Not available.

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

Table 18A.51 **Indigenous community housing rent collection rate (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i> (f)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (g)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (h)	<i>Aust</i> (g)
2014-15	93.9	100.4	82.8	84.6	92.1	100.0	..	na	89.7
2013-14	92.5	100.1	87.8	89.7	na	99.5	..	na	92.4
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

- (a) Further information on data quality for the Indigenous community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/628419](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/628419).
- (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.
- (c) 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.
- (d) Rent collection rate may be greater than 100 per cent due to collection of rental arrears.
- (e) Calculations only include those ICH organisations for which both rent collected and rent charged were known.
- (f) Data for ICH organisations 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.
- (g) Data for 2013-14 have been revised for Queensland and Australia and differ from the 2016 Report.
- (h) During 2008-09 in the NT, approximately 4000 dwellings were transferred from Indigenous housing to remote public housing. This number has increased to 5046 at 30 June 2016 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. Data are expected to be included in the 2018 Report. See table 18A.8 for additional information on ICH.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

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

TABLE 18A.52

Table 18A.52 **Public housing occupancy rates as at 30 June (per cent) (a) (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of public housing dwellings occupied, at 30 June									
2016	98.6	98.1	97.9	96.0	95.0	98.2	97.2	94.5	97.6
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the public housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656267](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656267).

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

(c) These data are calculated using the numerator 'Total occupied dwellings' and denominator 'Total dwellings' reported in table 18A.5.

(d) For the NT, data are not available for around 5000 remote public housing dwellings (5046 dwellings as at 30 June 2016). Since 2008-09, these dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. Data are expected to be included in the 2018 Report.

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

Table 18A.53 **SOMIH occupancy rates as at 30 June (per cent) (a) (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proportion of State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwellings occupied							
2016	97.7	..	96.7	..	96.1	99.1	97.1
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the SOMIH data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656269](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656269).

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

(c) These data are calculated using the numerator 'Total occupied dwellings' and denominator 'Total dwellings' reported in table 18A.6.

.. Not applicable.

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



Table 18A.54 **Community housing occupancy rates at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic	Qld	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas	ACT	NT (g)	Total (h)
2016	83.4	94.7	95.5	93.6	96.4	94.4	88.7	100.0	90.3
2015	92.9	94.0	96.7	94.6	96.0	96.0	86.6	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

- (a) Further information on data quality for the community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/659303](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/659303).
- (b) 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.
- (c) Excludes dwellings for which complete information is not available.
- (d) The date that residents left the household was included for the first time in the NSW 2015-16 community housing data submission, improving the accuracy of occupancy rates data. Data for 2012 were unavailable from a large community housing organisation.
- (e) 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.
- (f) 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.
- (g) It is assumed that all dwellings are occupied because many organisations are turning away people seeking accommodation.
- (h) 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 18A.55 Indigenous community housing occupancy rates at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	NSW (f)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (g)	Aust (h)
2015	96.0	96.7	92.6	89.6	84.6	97.3	..	na	92.8
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

- (a) Further information on data quality for the Indigenous community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/628419](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/628419).
- (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.
- (c) These data are calculated using the numerator 'Total number of occupied permanent dwellings managed by funded ICH organisations' and denominator 'Total number of permanent dwellings managed by funded ICH organisations' reported in table 18A.8.
- (d) 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.
- (e) Calculations only include those dwellings for which occupancy status was known.
- (f) Data for ICH organisations 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.
- (g) During 2008-09 in the NT, approximately 4000 dwellings were transferred from Indigenous housing to remote public housing. This number has increased to 5046 at 30 June 2016 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. Data are expected to be included in the 2018 Report. See table 18A.8 for additional information on ICH.
- (h) 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 18A.56 **Average turnaround times for vacant stock — public housing (days) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i> (c)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (d)	<i>Tas</i> (e)	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (f), (g)	<i>Aust</i> (d), (g)
2015-16	35.3	28.6	30.5	23.3	na	24.7	29.7	72.2	na
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the public housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656267](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656267).

(b) Data are not comparable across jurisdictions and may not be comparable over time. Comparisons could be misleading. There is considerable variation across jurisdictions in the allocation of dwellings to vacancy categories and the length of vacancies in those categories.

(c) For NSW, there are data quality issues impacting unit record data for 2015-16 and hence the data needs to be used with caution. The Land and Housing Corporation oversights state public housing stock maintenance and targets a vacant turnaround time of 28 days.

(d) Data for 2013-14 to 2015-16 are unavailable.

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

(f) For the NT:

- data are not available for around 5000 remote public housing dwellings (5046 dwellings as at 30 June 2016). Since 2008-09, these dwellings have not been captured in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository public housing data collection. Data are expected to be included in the 2018 Report.

- 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.

(g) Data for 2012–13 are unavailable.

**na** Not available.

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

Table 18A.57 **Average turnaround times for vacant stock — SOMIH (days) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
2015-16	44.4	41.9	na	33.0	na
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the SOMIH data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656269](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/656269).

(b) Data are not comparable across jurisdictions and may not be comparable over time. Comparisons could be misleading. There is considerable variation across jurisdictions in the allocation of dwellings to vacancy categories and the length of vacancies in those categories.

(c) Data for 2013-14 to 2015-16 are unavailable.

(d) 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 18A.58 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (index)**

Years	2015-16 = 100.0	2014-15 = 100.0
2015-16	100.0	..
2014-15	97.6	100.0
2013-14	96.6	99.0
2012-13	95.4	97.7
2011-12	93.9	96.2
2010-11	91.9	94.2
2009-10	87.3	89.5
2008-09	85.0	87.1
2007-08	81.8	83.9
2006-07	78.6	80.6

*Source:* Review calculations based on ABS (2016) *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2016*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra; table 2A.48.

**Table 18A.59 National Social Housing Survey (NSHS), 2016 – Further information**

Further information on data quality for the National Social Housing Survey can be found on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/661245](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/661245).

**Scope**

The scope of the NSHS is public housing (PH), SOMIH and community housing (CH).

All States and Territories participated for each program operating in their jurisdiction, with the exception of community housing for the NT due to the small community housing tenant population. All remoteness areas were included in the sample.

The NSHS was conducted:

- for PH and CH tenants in 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016
- for SOMIH tenants in 2005, 2007, 2012, 2014, and 2016.

Data for the 2014 and 2016 NSHS are broadly comparable. However, significant changes in methodology and sample size between earlier versions of the survey mean care must be taken when comparing results to previous years. Data quality statements and technical reports for each survey should be considered before comparing data across surveys.

Self-reported data were collected via a combination of mail-out paper questionnaires, online self-completed questionnaires and face-to-face interviews. For SOMIH tenants, surveys were completed via mail-out for SA and Tasmania, and by face-to-face interview for NSW and Queensland.

**Accuracy of estimates**Sampling error

Stratified random sampling was undertaken, and responses weighted to adjust for over-sampling in some jurisdictions and variation in response rates.

The accuracy of estimates is affected by response rates across jurisdictions and at the national level.

Relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the reliability of individual estimates. Estimates with RSEs less than 25 per cent are considered sufficiently reliable for general use. Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution and estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

Response rates varied by program and by jurisdiction, as well as by data collection mode. The overall national response rate was 33.6 per cent, similar to the 2014 NSHS (32.4 per cent)

**Response rates**

<i>Unit</i>		<i>NSW</i>	<i>VIC</i>	<i>QLD</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>TAS</i>	<i>NT</i>
Public housing	%	41.4	25.2	44.2	46.2	36.0	41.8	40.2	31.9
Community housing	%	31.9	30.4	32.1	36.8	27.7	25.0	31.1	na
SOMIH	%	56.6		60.6	21.0			29.0	

Given the relatively low response rates for this survey, there is likely to be some bias in the estimates. No adjustments have been made for potential non-response bias.

Non-sampling error

Estimates are also 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 higher levels of non-response from certain subgroups of the population.

Further information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, is available on the AIHW website at the following link: [meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/661245](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/661245).

*Source:* AIHW 2017, National Social Housing Survey, 2016, Data Quality Statement ([meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/661245](http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/661245)).

Table 18A.60 **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
<b>Total renters (b)</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>31.0</b>
<b>All households (c)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(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 18A.61 **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	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 18A.62 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 18A.63 **Public housing policy context, 2016 (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT (h)	NT (i)
<b>Eligibility</b>								
Income limit per week (\$)	585 (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	687 (single with no dependants); Limits vary depending on household type	766 (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
<b>Waiting list</b>								
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)	Three levels: Priority (Exiting); Priority; General	Need (three segments)	Integrated waitlist allocated by application date
<b>Tenure</b>								
Probation period	12 months	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

Table 18A.63 **Public housing policy context, 2016 (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT (h)	NT (i)
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 3 years)	May be applied in specific circumstances	Variable tenure length (up to 2 years)
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	Annual	Limited review arrangements apply	Review before the end of the tenancy agreement, or no longer than 12 months between reviews
<b>Rebated rent setting</b>								
Rent-to-income ratio (%)	25–30	25	25	25	25	25	25	23 (maximum)

(a) At 30 June.

Table 18A.63 **Public housing policy context, 2016 (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT (h)	NT (i)
(b) NSW: <i>Income limit</i> : 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. <i>Minimum age</i> : 18 years of 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. <i>Waiting list</i> : Generally, clients are housed in the following order: emergency temporary accommodation, 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. <i>Tenure</i> : 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. 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. <i>Tenancy review criteria</i> : 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. <i>Rent to Income Ratio</i> : Subsidised rent is calculated according to the tenant's household size, type and gross assessable income. 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) Victoria: 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) Queensland: 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) Tasmania: Income limits are updated regularly consistent with changes to Low Income Health Care Card eligibility.								

Table 18A.63 **Public housing policy context, 2016 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i> (d)	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (f)	<i>Tas</i> (g)	<i>ACT</i> (h)	<i>NT</i> (i)
(h) 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.								
(i) NT: At completion of a satisfactory tenancy, the tenant will be offered a lease at the next tenure.								
na Not available.								

*Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 18A.64 **SOMIH housing policy context, 2016 (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>
<b>Eligibility</b>					
Income limit per week (\$)	585	..	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 A-C where A = highest priority
Probation period	12 months	..	12 months for ex-tenants excluded under anti-social behaviour policy	12 months (up to 24 months where required)	6 months
Fixed term	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 3 years

Table 18A.64 **SOMIH housing policy context, 2016 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (c)	<i>SA</i> (d)	<i>Tas</i> (e)
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	Annual
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: 18 years of 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: emergency temporary accommodation, 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. 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.

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.

Rent to Income Ratio: Subsidised rent is calculated according to the tenant's household size, type and gross assessable income. 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) Queensland: Six month periodic tenancies are applied to applicants housed under the housing ineligible applicant policy and applicants housed under the Resource Communities eligibility policy.

Table 18A.64 **SOMIH housing policy context, 2016 (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>
(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.				
(e)	Tasmania: Income limits are updated regularly consistent with changes to Low Income Health Care Card eligibility. <b>na</b> Not available. .. Not applicable.				
<i>Source</i> : State and Territory governments (unpublished).					



Table 18A.65 **Community housing policy context, 2016 (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>
<b>Eligibility</b>								
Income limit per week (\$)	585	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)	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	..
<b>Waiting list</b>								
Segment by	Single list of approved clients	Need (four segments)	Need	Need (four segments)	Need (three segments)	Category (three levels: Priority (Exiting); Priority; General), Wait Time	Need (three segments) except for tenancies in affordable housing	..
<b>Tenure</b>								
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	..

Table 18A.65 **Community housing policy context, 2016 (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas (f)	ACT (g)	NT
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	..
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	..
<b>Rebated rent setting</b>								
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 Cenrelink 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.

Table 18A.65 **Community housing policy context, 2016 (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas (f)	ACT (g)	NT
	<i>Waiting list</i> : 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.							
	<i>Tenure</i> : Continuous leases for general housing.							
	<i>Rent to Income Ratio</i> : 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. Income limits are updated regularly consistent with changes to Low Income Health Care Card eligibility. Asset limits are for a single person.							
(g)	ACT: Additional eligibility criteria may apply according to provider target group (including disability status). .. Not applicable.							
	<i>Source</i> : State and Territory governments (unpublished).							

Table 18A.66 **State and Territory programs included in the community housing data collection, 2015-16**

<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>

Table 18A.66 **State and Territory programs included in the community housing data collection, 2015-16**

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Program</i>
	Local Government and Community Housing Program (LGCHP)
	Lodging Houses
	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
	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
SA	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
	All dwellings signed under new master agreements
Tasmania	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.
ACT	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
NT	Community Housing Program

Source: AIHW (unpublished).

Table 18A.67 Treatment of assets by housing agencies, 2015-16 (a)

Asset type		NSW	Vic (b)	Qld (c)	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 (in accordance with AASB13)	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 (in accordance with AASB13)	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
	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

Table 18A.67 Treatment of assets by housing agencies, 2015-16 (a)

Asset type	NSW	Vic (b)	Qld (c)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	
Useful asset lives	Vehicles	3 yrs	..	3 to 15 years (6.7 to 33 per cent straight line depreciation)	6 years and 8 months	..	5 years	..	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	..	10 years
	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	..	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 Computer software: \$100 000	\$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) Market value is the current (net) value market selling price or exchange value.

(b) 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.

(c) Queensland treats the useful asset life for leased assets as 40 years (2.5 per cent straight line depreciation).

Table 18A.67 **Treatment of assets by housing agencies, 2015-16 (a)**

<i>Asset type</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
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.. Not applicable.

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished).



Table 18A.68 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>2015-16</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>NSW (a)</i>								
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	179	130	126	120	113	150	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	31	
Response rate	%	79	25	25	27	27	21	
<b>Dwellings coverage (a)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>92</b>	
<i>Victoria</i>								
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	108	106	105	102	99	96	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	80	
Response rate	%	56	73	89	80	82	83	
<b>Dwellings coverage (a)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	
<i>Queensland</i>								
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	281	284	271	265	258	272	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	85	
Response rate	%	61	na	na	na	na	31	
<b>Dwellings coverage (a)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>83</b>	
<i>WA</i>								
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	190	29	33	34	32	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	29	
Response rate	%	11	66	78	82	78	91	
<b>Dwellings coverage (a)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>98</b>	
<i>SA</i>								
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	99	86	86	80	53	50	
Respondents	no.	89	86	85	79	53	50	
Response rate	%	90	100	99	99	100	100	
<b>Dwellings coverage (a)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

Table 18A.68 **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>2015-16</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<b>Tasmania</b>								
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	55	78	77	72	66	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	50	
Response rate	%	58	55	62	60	76	76	
<b>Dwellings coverage (a)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>96</b>	
<b>ACT</b>								
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	7	5	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	5	
Response rate	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	
<b>Dwellings coverage (a)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>NT</b>								
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	na	34	34	37	32	33	Administrative data have been used for all years so response rates are not applicable.
Respondents	no.	..	na	na	na	na	na	
Response rate	%	..	na	na	na	na	na	
<b>Dwellings coverage (a)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	

(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.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

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