
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/2018.

This chapter reports on the performance of governments in providing social housing services.

Further information on the Report on Government Services including other reported service areas, the glossary and list of abbreviations is available at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2018.

18.1 Profile of social housing assistance

Service overview

Social housing is subsidised 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. 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 and Territory 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. Section 18.4 provides 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, managed 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

Social housing is funded and delivered under the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA)¹ and related Partnership Agreements between the Australian Government and State and Territory governments².

State and Territory governments have primary responsibility for delivering social housing services either directly through public housing and SOMIH or through funding community housing providers. ICH is generally managed by ICH organisations (although some ICH dwellings are managed by State and Territory housing authorities). State and Territory governments assumed responsibility for administering ICH in urban and regional areas, however arrangements varied across jurisdictions.

¹ This chapter does not consider housing programs not provided under the NAHA (for example, those provided by the Department of Veterans' Affairs or rental or home purchase assistance — the latter is discussed in sector overview G).

² The NAHA and National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness are due to expire 1 July 2018. A new National Housing and Homelessness Agreement is currently under negotiation.

Funding

State and Territory government net recurrent expenditure on social housing was \$3.9 billion in 2016-17, an increase in real terms from \$3.8 billion in 2015-16 (table 18.1). In 2016-17, this expenditure included \$3.0 billion for public housing and \$114.2 million for SOMIH (table 18A.1).

Australian Government funding for services under the NAHA was \$1.7 billion in 2016-17 (see table GA.1 in the Housing and Homelessness Sector Overview) and is included in total State and Territory government net recurrent expenditure for housing and homelessness services.

State and Territory government capital (non-recurrent) expenditure for social housing was \$1.3 billion in 2016-17 (table 18A.1).

Table 18.1 **State and Territory government net recurrent expenditure on social housing (2016-17 dollars) (\$million)^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>
2016-17	1 298.6	530.6	575.5	781.5	424.5	102.8	117.4	85.8	3 916.7
2015-16	1 211.2	542.1	560.4	723.4	446.2	104.1	118.7	78.4	3 784.6
2014-15	1 241.1	578.1	608.0	699.0	448.7	112.1	116.2	84.6	3 887.9
2013-14	1 374.7	505.1	515.6	754.0	423.8	148.4	115.7	84.9	3 922.4
2012-13	1 285.2	498.3	571.8	809.8	468.3	146.7	117.4	81.4	3 978.9

^a See table 18A.1 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 18A.1 and 2A.49.

Size and scope

As at 30 June 2017, nationally there were a total of 395 691 households and 417 736 social housing dwellings (excluding ICH) (tables 18A.3–4)³, comprising:

- 310 483 households and 319 913 public housing dwellings
- 9574 households and 14 921 SOMIH dwellings³ — in 2017, SOMIH operated in NSW, Queensland, SA, Tasmania and the NT
- 75 634 households and 82 902 community housing tenancy rental units.

³ The NT commenced data reporting for its SOMIH program in 2016-17. Limited aggregate data are available and include the number of dwellings (5032), but not the number of households. These dwellings were not included in administrative data collections used in this Report for 2015-16 and previous years following their transfer from ICH management in the period 2008–2010.

In addition, as at 30 June 2016 (latest available data), there were 13 177 households and 15 461 permanent ICH dwellings managed by government funded ICH organisations (tables 18A.3 and 18A.8).

While the number of public housing households has decreased over the last decade (331 136 in 2008 to 310 483 in 2017), there has been an increase in the number of households in community housing, from 35 043 to 75 634 (table 18A.4). This in part reflects transfer of some public housing stock (management and/or title) to the community housing sector (table 18A.2), in line with government policy to expand the role of community housing in the provision of affordable housing. 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 — many new social housing dwellings are or will be owned or managed by community housing organisations.

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. See section 18.4 for details on the models of community housing.

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 (tables 18A.5–7), differences in eligibility criteria for the different assistance types and factors affecting waiting lists, when analysing performance information. Some information on the context for public housing, SOMIH and community housing is provided in tables 18A.48–50.

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.48).

-
- SOMIH — criteria are generally consistent with those for public housing once an applicant has been confirmed as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Terms of tenure for SOMIH are the same as those for public housing in most jurisdictions (table 18A.49).
 - Community housing — criteria are generally consistent with those for public housing in each jurisdiction (table 18A.50).

Factors affecting 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 Victoria have adopted social housing waiting lists that are integrated across public housing, SOMIH (where applicable) and community housing.

Waiting times for social housing are impacted by the availability of suitable dwellings. Nationally at 30 June 2017, the proportion of rental stock occupied was 97.1 per cent for public housing, 96.8 per cent for SOMIH, and 95.0 per cent for community housing (tables 18A.9–11) — in 2016, 94.6 per cent of total ICH rental stock was occupied (table 18A.12). Occupancy rates are influenced by tenancy turnover as well as by housing supply and demand — dwellings that have, for example, reached the end of their useful life may require major redevelopment or replacement before being allocated to a new household.

'Turnaround time' is the number of days taken to allocate a newly vacated dwelling (that is fit for occupation) to a new household. The average turnaround time for vacant public housing and SOMIH stock varied within and across jurisdictions and over time (tables 18A.13–14) — noting that data are not comparable or complete across jurisdictions.

18.2 Framework of performance indicators

The framework of performance indicators reflects governments' objectives for social housing delivered under the NAHA (box 18.2).

Box 18.2 **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.

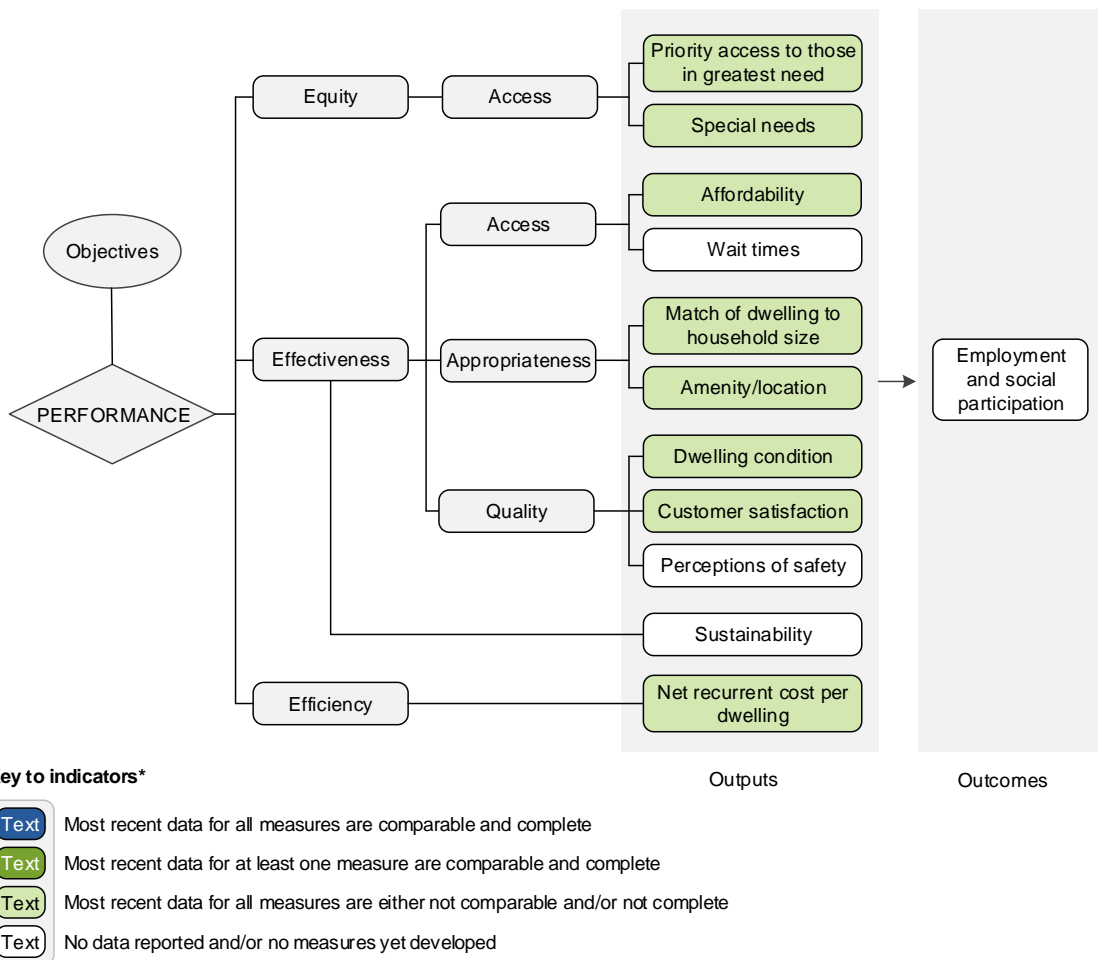
Governments aim for social housing services to meet these objectives in an equitable and efficient manner.

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of social housing services (figure 18.1).

The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable and complete in the 2018 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. 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. Chapters 1 and 2 are available from the website at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2018.

Improvements to performance reporting for social housing services are ongoing and include identifying data sources to fill gaps in reporting for performance indicators and measures, and improving the comparability and completeness of data.

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.

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 services in an equitable manner (box 18.3).

Box 18.3 **Priority access to those in greatest need**

‘Priority access to those in greatest need’ is defined as the proportion of new housing allocations that were to households in greatest need.

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. A high or increasing proportion, particularly for short timeframes, may indicate a high degree of access for those households in greatest need.

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

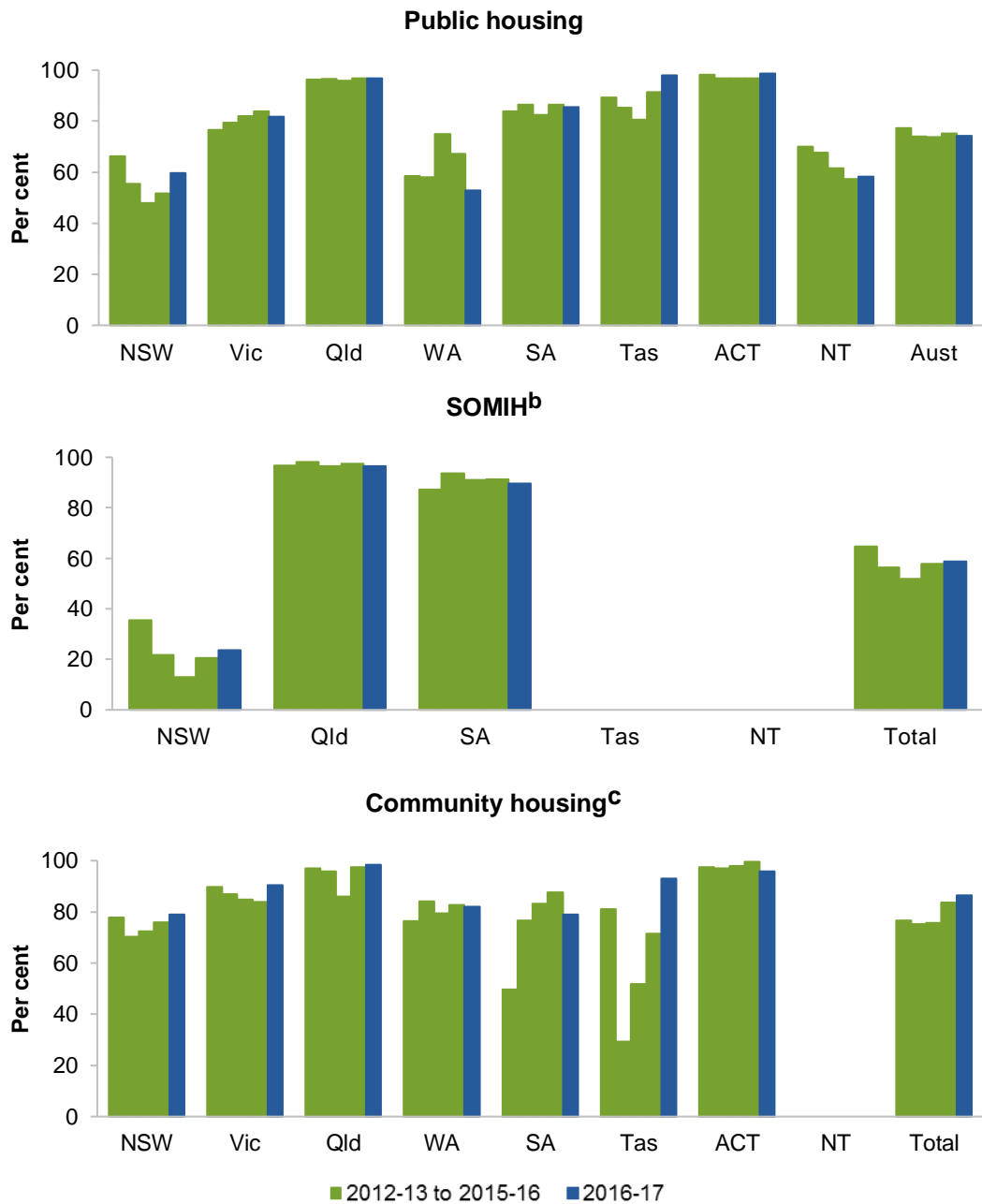
- comparable (subject to caveats) within some jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions or over time for other jurisdictions (see caveats in attachment tables for specific jurisdictions)
- not comparable across public housing, SOMIH and community housing
- complete for public housing for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions
- incomplete for SOMIH and community housing for the current reporting period. All required 2016-17 data are not available for the NT.

Nationally in 2016-17, 74.3 per cent of new public housing allocations, 58.8 per cent of new SOMIH allocations and 86.4 per cent of new community housing allocations were to those households in greatest need (figure 18.2).

Of all households allocated public housing within three months, 89.4 per cent were households in greatest need (table 18A.15). For households allocated SOMIH within three months, this proportion was 78.5 per cent (table 18A.16). Data for other timeframes are in tables 18A.15–16.

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 2017).

Figure 18.2 Proportion of new allocations to households in greatest need^a



^a See box 18.3 and tables 18A.15–17 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Data are not available for Tasmania. The SOMIH program in the NT commenced reporting in 2016-17, but these data are not yet available. ^c Data are not available for the NT.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; tables 18A.15–17.

Access — Special needs

Access of ‘special needs’ groups to social housing is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide services in an equitable manner (box 18.4).

Box 18.4 **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.

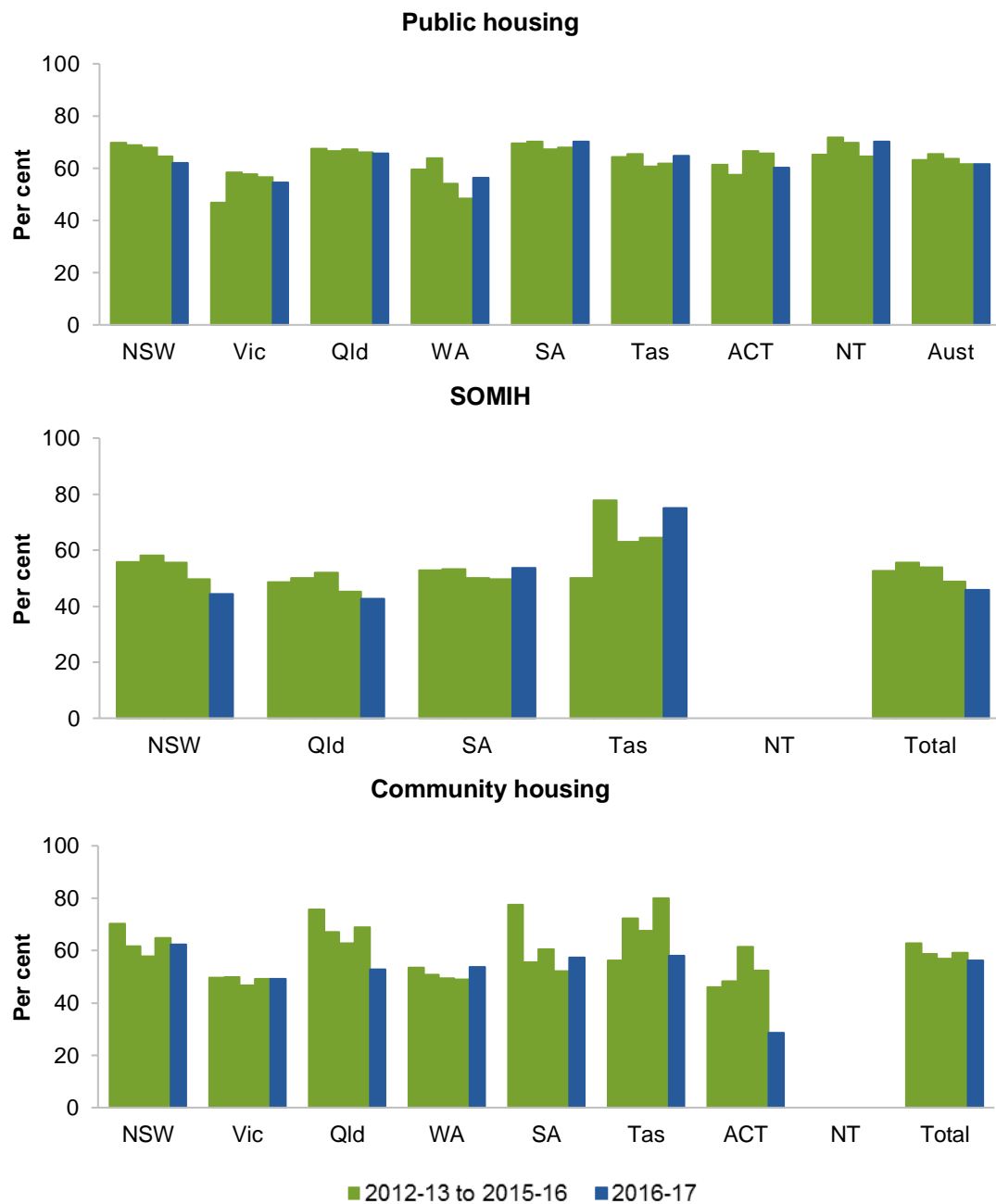
Data for this measure are reported for public housing, SOMIH and community housing and are:

- 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 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- incomplete for SOMIH and community housing for the current reporting period. All required 2016-17 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 2016-17, the proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs was 61.5 per cent for public housing, 45.9 per cent for SOMIH and 56.2 per cent for community housing (figure 18.3).

Figure 18.3 New tenancies allocated to households with special needs^{a, b}



^a See box 18.4 and tables 18A.18–20 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b The SOMIH program in the NT commenced reporting in 2016-17, but these data are not yet available. Community housing data are not available for the NT.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; tables 18A.18–20.

Effectiveness

Access — Affordability

‘Affordability’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide services that are affordable (box 18.5).

Box 18.5 **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 (excluding CRA) 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 measure 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
- complete for public housing for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 30 June 2017 data are available for all jurisdictions
- incomplete for the current reporting period for SOMIH and community housing. All required 30 June 2017 data are not available for the NT.

At 30 June 2017, the majority of all households in social housing were low income households. Of those in:

- public housing — 97.5 per cent were low income households, of which 0.5 per cent were in rental stress
- SOMIH — 94.4 per cent were low income households, of which 2.4 per cent were in rental stress
- community housing — 94.2 per cent were low income households, of which 7.2 per cent were in rental stress (table 18.2 and tables 18A.21–24).

Further information on the proportion of income paid in rent by low income households is provided in tables 18A.22–24.

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)^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/ Total</i>
<i>Public housing</i>									
2017	1.0	0.5	–	0.4	–	0.2	0.2	3.0	0.5
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
<i>SOMIH</i>									
2017	5.8	..	0.1	..	–	0.6	..	na	2.4
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
<i>Community housing</i>									
2017	5.8	0.5	29.2	4.8	6.0	14.2	10.4	na	7.2
2016	3.1	–	9.0	3.0	5.5	20.7	5.1	na	4.3
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	–	na	9.0
2013	8.4	9.5	na	30.4	6.5	27.1	0.6	na	9.8

^a See box 18.5 and tables 18A.22–24 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; tables 18A.22–24.

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.48–50).

Wait times

‘Wait times’ is an indicator of government’s objective to provide services that are timely (box 18.6).

Box 18.6 Wait times

‘Wait times’ is defined as the proportion of households on social housing wait lists who received a housing allocation in the previous 12 months, by their time spent on the wait list.

A high or increasing percentage who spent less time on the wait list is desirable.

Data are not yet available for reporting against this indicator.

Appropriateness — Match of dwelling to household size

‘Match of dwelling to household size’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide services that are appropriate, meeting the needs of individual households (box 18.7).

Box 18.7 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 measure.

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

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

- not comparable across jurisdictions
- not comparable across public housing, SOMIH, community housing and ICH
- complete for public housing and for SOMIH for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 30 June 2017 data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service
- incomplete for community housing (all required 30 June 2017 data were not available for the NT) or ICH (all required 30 June 2016 data were not available for NSW, Tasmania and the NT).

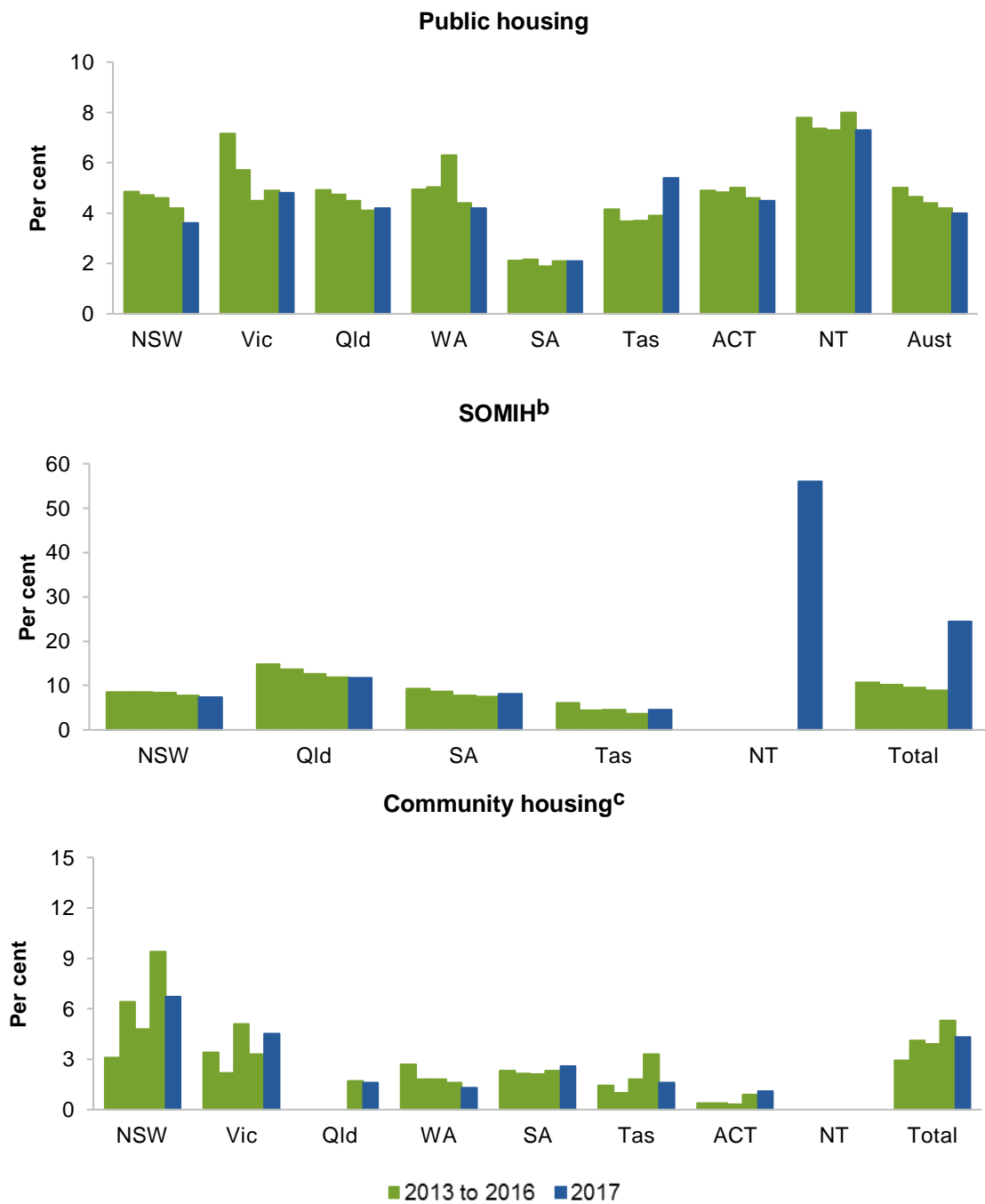
The proportion of overcrowded households varied across social housing programs and across jurisdictions. At 30 June 2017:

- 4.0 per cent of households in public housing were overcrowded
- 24.4 per cent of SOMIH households were overcrowded
- 4.3 per cent of households in community housing were overcrowded (figure 18.4).

Data for overcrowding in ICH are presented in table 18A.28.

Overcrowding data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households are presented in table 18A.29 and, disaggregated by remoteness for public housing and SOMIH, in tables 18A.30–31. Data for underutilisation in public housing, SOMIH and community housing dwellings are reported in table 18A.32.

Figure 18.4 **Overcrowded households, at 30 June^a**



^a See box 18.7 and tables 18A.25–27 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b National data for SOMIH include all available data for each year. The SOMIH program in the NT commenced reporting in 2016-17. ^c Community housing data are not available for the NT and are not available for Queensland for 2015 and previous years.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; tables 18A.25–27.

Appropriateness — Amenity/location

‘Amenity/location’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide services that are appropriate, meeting the needs of individual households (box 18.8).

Box 18.8 **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 proportion of households with amenity and location needs met is desirable.

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

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time from the 2014 reporting period
- not comparable across public housing, SOMIH and community housing due to the different demographic profiles of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander tenants and the method of data collection
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats) except for community housing, for which 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 and the location items, the proportion responding that their household’s needs were met were:

- 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).

Averaged amenity and location data for households with a member with disability are available in tables 18A.33–35.

Figure 18.5 Proportion of tenants rating amenity and location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2016^{a, b}



^a See box 18.8 and tables 18A.33–35 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b The SOMIH program in the NT did not participate in this survey. Community housing data are not available for the NT.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Social Housing Survey 2016; tables 18A.33–35.

Quality — Dwelling condition

‘Dwelling condition’ is a proxy indicator of governments’ objective to provide services that are high quality (box 18.9).

Box 18.9 Dwelling condition

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

This is a proxy indicator of quality as it measures the extent to which dwellings conform to agreed minimum standards. The survey collections ask respondents (AIHW 2015):

- 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 that meet minimum acceptable standards 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:

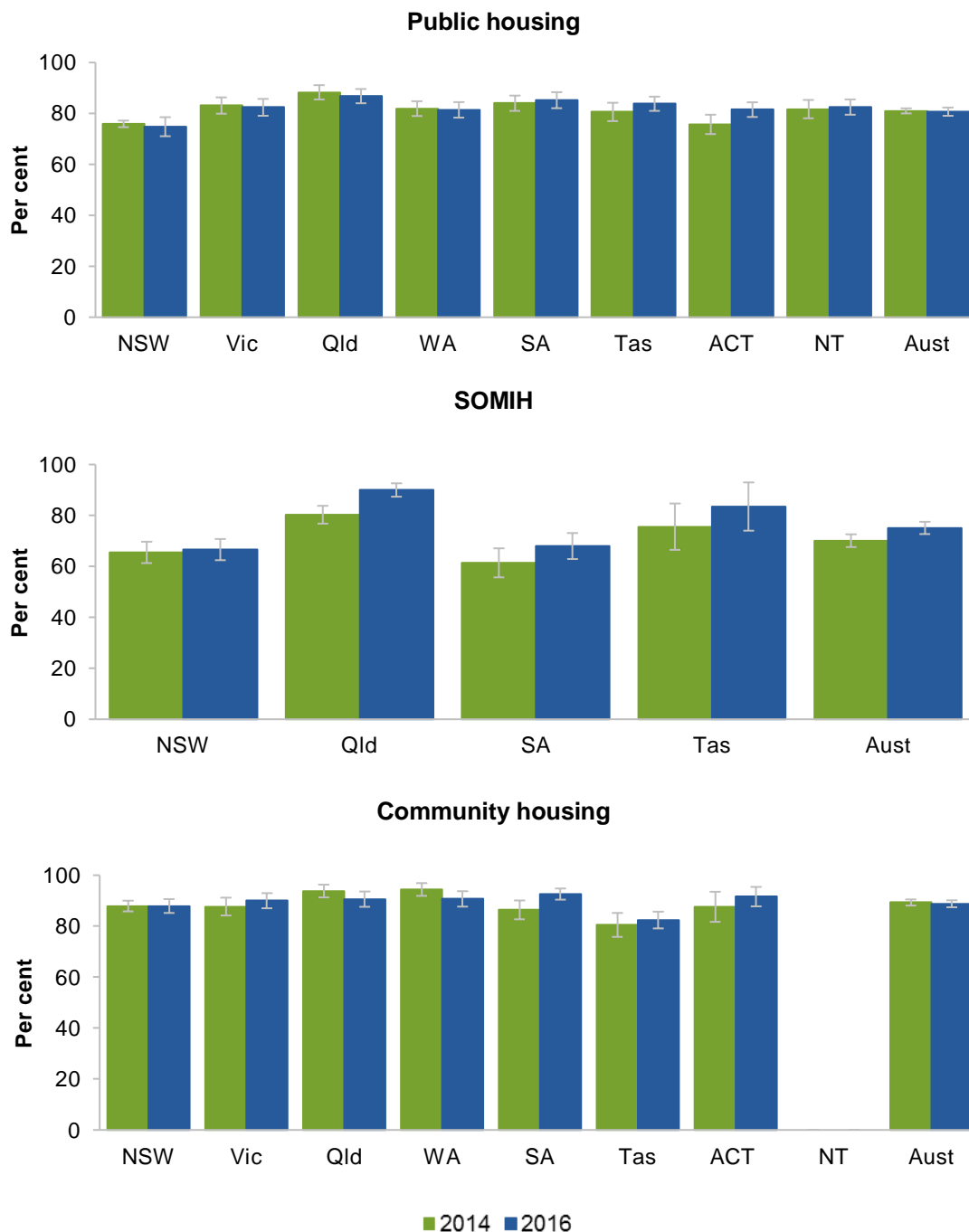
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time from the 2014 reporting period
- not comparable across public housing, SOMIH, community housing and ICH due to the different demographic profiles of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander tenants and the method of data collection
- complete for public housing, SOMIH and ICH for the most current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2016 data (public housing and SOMIH) and 2014-15 data (ICH) are available for all jurisdictions providing the services
- incomplete for community housing for the current reporting period. All required 2016 data are not available for the NT.

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 (figure 18.6; tables 18A.36–38):

- for public housing, 80.7 per cent for all households and 69.6 per cent for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households
- for SOMIH, 75.1 per cent for all households
- for community housing, 88.8 per cent for all households and 77.2 per cent for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households.

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).

Figure 18.6 Dwellings meeting agreed minimum acceptable standards^{a, b, c}



^a See box 18.9 and tables 18A.36–38 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. ^c The SOMIH program in the NT did not participate in this survey. Community housing data are not available for the NT.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Social Housing Survey 2014, 2016; tables 18A.36–38.

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

Quality — Customer satisfaction

‘Customer satisfaction’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide services that are high quality (box 18.10).

Box 18.10 **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.

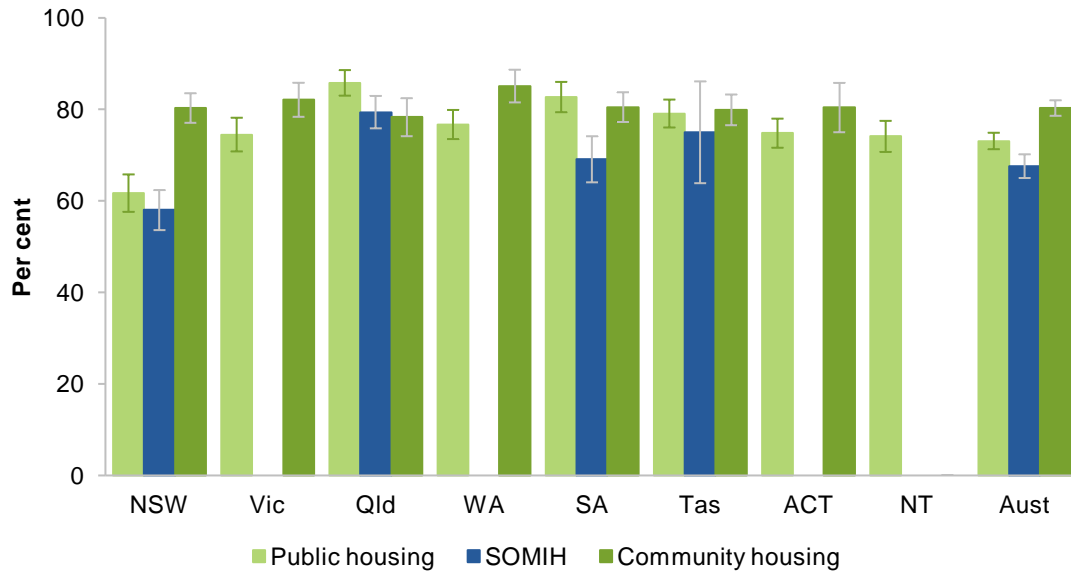
A high or increasing level of customer satisfaction is desirable.

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) over time from the 2014 reporting period
- comparable (subject to caveats) across public housing, SOMIH and community housing
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats) with the exception of community housing, for which 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 satisfied or very satisfied with the service provided by their housing provider, 2016^{a, b, c}**



^a See box 18.10 and tables 18A.40–42 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. ^c The SOMIH program does not operate in Victoria, WA or the ACT and, in the NT, did not participate in this survey. Community housing data are not available for the NT.

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

Perceptions of safety

‘Perceptions of safety’ is an indicator of government’s objective to provide services that are safe (box 18.11).

Box 18.11 Perceptions of safety

‘Perceptions of safety’ is defined as the proportion of households rating their safety requirements as being met, measured separately for safety of home and safety outside of the home within the neighbourhood.

A high or increasing proportion is desirable.

Data are not yet available for reporting against this indicator.

Sustainability

‘Sustainability’ is an indicator of government’s objective to provide services that are sustainable (box 18.12).

Box 18.12 Sustainability

‘Sustainability’ is broadly defined as the extent to which current social housing needs are met with reference to the need for future generations to meet their own social housing needs. In its broadest sense, this could consider financial, social and environmental sustainability.

Further development of this indicator concept and potential measure(s) will be considered with reference to any changes in the policy environment.

Efficiency

Net recurrent cost per dwelling

‘Net recurrent cost per dwelling’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide services in an efficient manner (box 18.13).

Box 18.13 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, which is underway in some jurisdictions and planned to occur progressively over time in most others. 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 for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions providing the service

(continued next page)

Box 18.13 (continued)

- incomplete for SOMIH for the current reporting period. All required 2016-17 data are not available for the NT
- incomplete for community housing and ICH for the current reporting period. All required 2015-16 data are not available for SA (for ICH) and the NT (for community housing and ICH).

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.

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.52) and service delivery models.

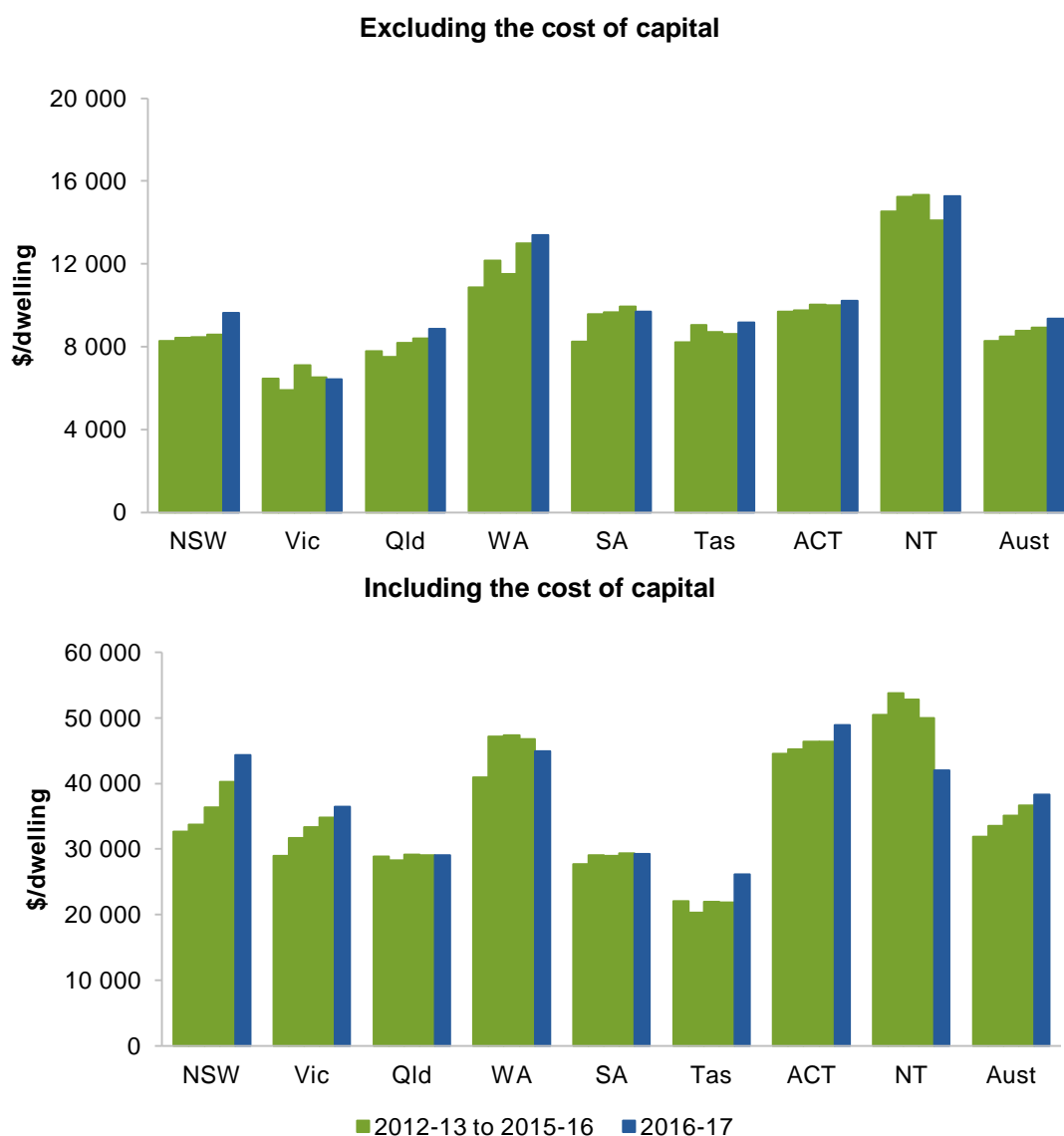
Payroll tax is excluded from total recurrent cost for public housing to improve comparability across jurisdictions (see chapter 1 for an explanation of the rationale).

Nationally in 2016-17, net recurrent cost per dwelling for public housing was:

- \$9369 (excluding user cost of capital) — up 13.3 per cent (in real terms) from 2012-13
- \$38 314 (including user cost of capital) — up 20.0 per cent (in real terms) since 2012-13 (figure 18.8).

Table 18A.43 reports data from 2007-08.

Figure 18.8 Net recurrent cost per dwelling – public housing (2016-17 dollars)^a



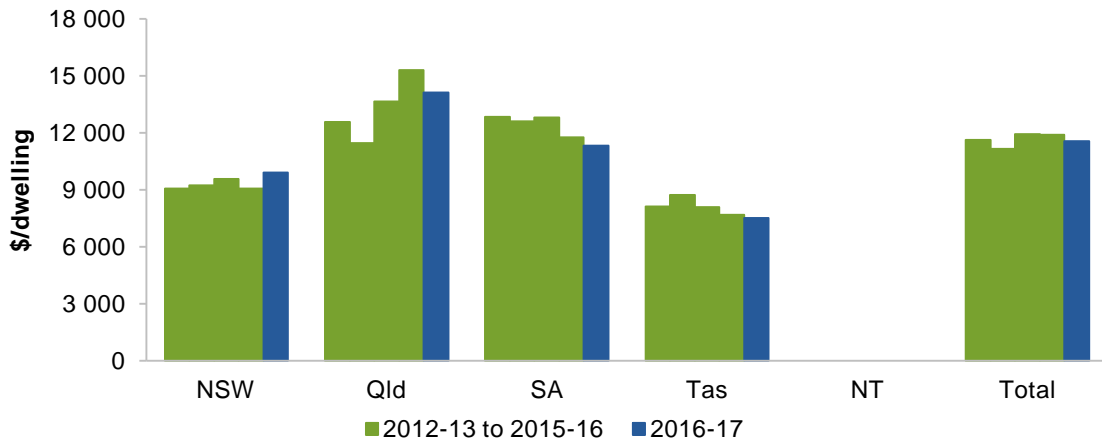
^a See box 18.13 and table 18A.43 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 18A.43 and 2A.49.

Nationally, the net recurrent cost of providing assistance (not including user cost of capital) per dwelling for SOMIH was \$11 550 in 2016-17, similar to 2012-13 (figure 18.9). Table 18A.44 reports data from 2007-08.

Nationally, the net recurrent cost per community housing tenancy for 2015-16 was \$11 802, up 34.4 per cent since 2011-12 (figure 18.10). Table 18A.45 reports data from 2007-08.

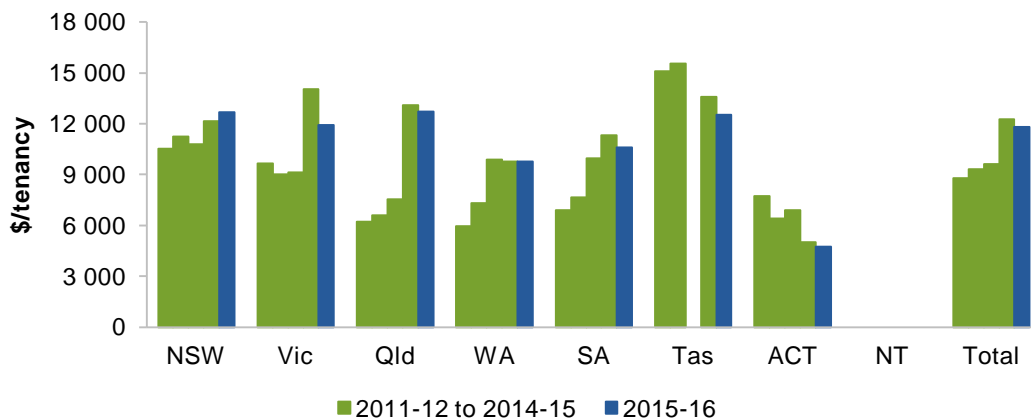
Figure 18.9 Net recurrent cost per dwelling — SOMIH (2016-17 dollars)^{a, b}



^a See box 18.13 and table 18A.44 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b The SOMIH program in the NT commenced reporting in 2016-17, but these data are not yet available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 18A.44 and 2A.49.

Figure 18.10 Net recurrent cost per tenancy — community housing (2015-16 dollars)^{a, b, c}



^a See box 18.13 and table 18A.45 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Data for the NT are not available. ^c Data for 2013-14 for Tasmania are not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; tables 18A.45 and 2A.49.

In 2015-16, the average net current cost per permanent ICH dwelling for jurisdictions where the program operates and data are available was \$9587 — up 12.6 per cent in real terms since 2011-12 (table 18A.46).

Outcomes

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

Social and economic participation

‘Social and economic participation’ is an indicator of government’s objective to provide social housing assistance that supports wellbeing and contributes to social and economic participation (box 18.14).

Box 18.14 Social and economic participation

‘Social and economic participation’ is defined as the proportion of social housing tenants engaged in social and/or work-related activities.

Living in stable, safe and secure housing is associated with greater capacity to participate in social and economic activity and improved household wellbeing.

A high or increasing proportion of social housing tenants engaged in social and/or work related activities is desirable.

Data are not yet available for reporting against this indicator.

18.4 Definitions of key terms

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander household	A household with one or more members (including children) who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.
Administration costs	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• employee expenses (for example, superannuation, compensation, accrued leave and training)• supplies and services expenses (including stationery, postage, telephone, office equipment, information systems and vehicle expenses)• rent• grants and subsidies (excluding rental subsidies)• expenditure incurred by other government agencies on behalf of the public housing agency• contracted public housing management services.
Assessable income	The income used to assess eligibility for housing assistance and to calculate the rental housing rebate that allows a household to pay a rent lower than the market rent. The components of income that are counted as assessable may vary across jurisdictions.
Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS)	A standardised measure of housing utilisation and overcrowding. This measure assesses a household’s bedroom requirements by specifying that: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• there should be no more than two people per bedroom

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a household of one unattached individual may reasonably occupy a bed–sit (i.e. have no bedroom) • couples and parents should have a separate bedroom • children less than five years of age, of different sexes, may reasonably share a bedroom • children five years of age or over, of the opposite sex, should not share a bedroom • children less than 18 years of age and of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom; and • single household members aged 18 years or over should have a separate bedroom.
Comparability	Data are considered comparable if (subject to caveats) they can be used to inform an assessment of comparative performance. Typically, data are considered comparable when they are collected in the same way and in accordance with the same definitions. For comparable indicators or measures, significant differences in reported results allow an assessment of differences in performance, rather than being the result of anomalies in the data.
Completeness	Data are considered complete if all required data are available for all jurisdictions that provide the service.
Confidence intervals	Survey data, for example data from the NSHS, are subject to sampling error because they are based on samples of the total population. Where survey data are shown in charts in this report, error bars are included, showing 95 per cent confidence intervals. There is a 95 per cent chance that the true value of the data item lies within the interval shown by the error bars.
Depreciation costs	Depreciation calculated on a straight–line basis at a rate that realistically represents the useful life of the asset (as per the Australian Accounting Standards 13–17).
Disability	Households with a member with disability are defined as households in which at least one member always or sometimes needs assistance with self-care activities, body movement activities or communication, and the reason for needing assistance is either ‘long-term health condition lasting six months or more’ or ‘disability’.
Dwelling	<p>A structure or a discrete space within a structure intended for people to live in or where a person or group of people live. Thus, a structure that people actually live in is a dwelling regardless of its intended purpose, but a vacant structure is a dwelling only if intended for human residence. A dwelling may include one or more rooms that is/are used as an office or workshop, provided the dwelling is in residential use. Dwelling types include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a separate house • a semi–detached, row or terrace house, townhouse, etc. • a flat, unit or apartment; caravan, tent, cabin etc. either in or not in a caravan park; houseboat in marina, etc. • an improvised home, tent, camper • a house or flat attached to a shop, office, etc. • a boarding/rooming house unit.
Equivalisation	See low income households entry.
Greatest need	<p>Applies to low-income households if, at the time of allocation, household members were subject to one or more of the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they were homeless • their life or safety was at risk in their accommodation • their health condition was aggravated by their housing

- their housing was inappropriate to their needs
- they had very high rental housing costs.

A low-income household for the greatest need definition is a household that satisfies an eligibility test to receive housing assistance.

Household

The grouping of people living in a dwelling. Household composition is based on couple and parent-child relationships. A *single-family* household contains a main tenant only, or a main tenant residing with a partner and/or the main tenant's children. *Group households* consist of 2 or more tenants aged 16 or over who are not in a couple or parent-child relationship. *Mixed households* are households not described by the other two types — for example, multiple single-family households.

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.

Low income households

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.)

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').

Maintenance costs

Costs incurred to maintain the value of the asset or to restore an asset to its original condition. The definition includes day-to-day maintenance reflecting general wear and tear, cyclical maintenance, performed as part of a planned maintenance program and other maintenance, such as repairs as a result of vandalism.

Market rent

Aggregate market rent that would be collected if the public rental housing properties were available in the private market.

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.51 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>specialist providers</i> are organisations with a specific purpose or function, such as tenancy management, housing development, or for specific target groups (including people with disability) • <i>broad service delivery</i> are organisations that provide housing and other welfare services, such as aged care and disability services • <i>vertically integrated providers of affordable housing</i> are involved in all stages of providing affordable housing, from construction to property and tenancy management • <i>community ownership and/or management</i>, where housing is owned and/or managed by not-for-profit or community housing associations • <i>joint ventures and housing partnerships</i>, 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 • <i>equity share rental housing</i>, 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) (Australian, State and Territory governments).
New household	Households that commence receiving assistance during the relevant reporting period (financial year). A new household is recorded if the composition of the household changes i.e. if someone enters or leaves the household.
Occupancy rate	The number of dwellings occupied as a proportion of total dwellings.
Occupied dwelling	Dwellings occupied by tenants who have a tenancy agreement with the relevant housing authority.
Overcrowding	A situation in a dwelling when one or more additional bedrooms are required to meet the Canadian National Occupancy Standard.
Priority access to those in greatest need	Allocation processes to ensure those in greatest need have first access to housing. This is measured as the proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need.
Principal tenant	The person whose name appears on the tenancy agreement. Where this is not clear, it should be the person who is responsible for rental payments.
Rebated household	A household that receives housing assistance and pays less than the market rent value for the dwelling.
Remoteness areas	<p>An aggregation of non-continuous geographical areas that 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"> • major cities of Australia • inner regional Australia • outer regional Australia • remote Australia • very remote Australia • migratory — offshore — shipping.
Rent charged	The amount in dollars that households are charged based on the rents they are expected to pay. The rents charged to tenants may or may not have been received.

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

18.5 References

- AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2017, *Housing assistance in Australia*, www.aihw.gov.au/housing-assistance/haa/2017/priority-groups (accessed 20 November 2017).
- 2015, *National Social Housing Survey: detailed results 2014*. Cat. no. HOU-278, Canberra.
- 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. Information on the comparability and completeness of the data for the performance indicators and measures is in sections 18.2-3.

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 on the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2018.

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TABLE 18A.1

Table 18A.1 State and Territory Government real expenditure on social housing (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (i)</i>	<i>Aust (j)</i>
2016-17										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	1 061.1	414.1	453.6	437.5	364.9	65.0	112.4	85.8	2 994.5
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	45.6	..	47.1	..	19.8	1.7	..	na	114.2
Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (k)	\$ million	1 298.6	530.6	575.5	781.5	424.5	102.8	117.4	85.8	3 916.7
Capital expenditure	\$ million	480.0	246.1	268.9	166.3	104.0	18.6	6.7	28.9	1 319.4
Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing	\$ million	1 778.6	776.7	844.4	947.8	528.4	121.4	124.1	114.8	5 236.2
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	166.53	84.98	117.83	304.35	247.21	198.05	288.90	350.30	160.62
2015-16										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	945.3	421.1	430.2	427.8	383.1	62.2	109.1	78.4	2 857.4
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	42.4	..	51.2	..	21.1	1.7	..	na	116.4
Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (k)	\$ million	1 211.2	542.1	560.4	723.4	446.2	104.1	118.7	78.4	3 784.6
Capital expenditure	\$ million	529.0	159.3	237.1	99.1	114.1	14.6	31.5	35.4	1 220.2
Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing	\$ million	1 740.1	701.4	797.5	822.5	560.3	118.8	150.3	113.9	5 004.7
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	157.90	90.40	116.54	277.80	262.05	201.25	302.12	321.41	158.08
2014-15										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	932.8	459.9	420.2	384.0	370.8	63.3	108.6	84.6	2 824.2
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	44.8	..	45.7	..	22.5	1.8	..	na	114.9
Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (k)	\$ million	1 241.1	578.1	608.0	699.0	448.7	112.1	116.2	84.6	3 887.9
Capital expenditure	\$ million	485.7	160.2	288.4	144.8	146.7	32.1	16.8	18.8	1 293.5

TABLE 18A.1

Table 18A.1 State and Territory Government real expenditure on social housing (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (i)</i>	<i>Aust (j)</i>
Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing	\$ million	1 726.7	738.3	896.5	843.8	595.4	144.2	133.1	103.5	5 181.4
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	164.05	98.21	127.99	270.79	265.26	217.51	299.86	346.46	164.56
2013-14										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	935.4	383.9	386.0	407.2	372.4	94.6	105.7	84.9	2 770.1
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	42.8	..	38.7	..	22.5	2.6	..	na	106.7
Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (k)	\$ million	1 374.7	505.1	515.6	754.0	423.8	148.4	115.7	84.9	3 922.4
Capital expenditure	\$ million	382.0	251.8	250.0	191.6	177.3	22.8	1.9	16.2	1 293.8
Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing	\$ million	1 756.8	757.0	765.7	945.6	601.1	171.3	117.7	101.2	5 216.2
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	184.14	87.23	109.92	295.60	252.70	288.81	301.30	350.05	168.20
2012-13										
Net recurrent expenditure on public housing	\$ million	922.0	420.7	401.6	365.5	328.1	94.7	106.1	81.4	2 720.2
Net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH	\$ million	41.2	..	42.8	..	23.0	2.6	..	na	109.5
Total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (k)	\$ million	1 285.2	498.3	571.8	809.8	468.3	146.7	117.4	81.4	3 978.9
Capital expenditure	\$ million	335.4	290.8	393.3	149.2	142.9	47.3	33.9	27.2	1 420.0
Total State and Territory Government expenditure for social housing	\$ million	1 620.6	789.1	965.0	959.0	611.2	193.9	151.3	108.6	5 398.9
Net recurrent expenditure on social housing per person in the population	\$	174.88	87.73	124.00	327.50	281.76	286.20	309.38	343.82	173.70

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2016-17 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2016-17=100) (table 2A.49).

(b) 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.

Table 18A.1 State and Territory Government real expenditure on social housing (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (i)</i>	<i>Aust (j)</i>	
(c)	Historical data for total net recurrent expenditure on social housing have been revised and may differ from the 2017 Report. For the 2017 Report, recurrent expenditure included the value of dwellings transferred from public housing or SOMIH (government-owned and managed social housing) to community housing for some jurisdictions. As transfers are of existing social housing stock and not additional expenditure on social housing, these data are now reported separately in table 18A.2. See table 18A.2 for more information.										
(d)	NPARIH expenditure from 2015-16 is included for NSW and Tasmania in public housing, SOMIH, total net recurrent expenditure and capital expenditure. For Victoria, SA and WA, NPARIH expenditure from 2015-16 is excluded from public housing and SOMIH (where applicable) but included in capital expenditure and total net recurrent expenditure. For Queensland NPARIH expenditure is excluded from 2015-16 for public housing, SOMIH, total net recurrent expenditure and capital expenditure. For the NT, NPARIH expenditure is excluded for all years. NPARIH does not apply in the ACT.										
(e)	For NSW — increased net recurrent expenditure on public housing and social housing in total for 2016-17 is mainly attributed to a substantive increase in public housing repairs and maintenance expenditure from 2015-16 (\$112 million or 38 per cent). A decrease in capital expenditure from 2015-16 is due to one-off grants in 2015-16 to Social Housing Program (\$12m) and My Foundations & Aboriginal Families (\$11m). Data for 2015-16 includes \$33.3 million Business Services fee. Data for 2014-15 and 2015-16 have been revised to exclude dwellings transferred to community housing (see table 18A.2). 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.										
(f)	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.										
(g)	For Queensland, total net recurrent expenditure on social housing for 2015-16 has been revised to exclude Crisis Accommodation Program expenditure. Capital expenditure for 2015-16 has been revised to exclude NPARIH expenditure. The increase in capital expenditure from 2015-16 to 2016-17 reflects the transfer of funds from public rental housing construction to Affordable Housing capital grants and Indigenous Home Ownership capital grants.										
(h)	Total social housing expenditure for Tasmania have been revised to exclude dwellings transferred to community housing (see footnote (c) above and table 18A.2).										
(i)	For the NT: - From 2016-17, selected data for remote social housing dwellings are submitted as final aggregate data for the SOMIH data collection. Referred to in previous reports as 'remote public housing dwellings', they were not included in administrative data collections used in this Report since being transferred out of the Indigenous Community Housing collection between 2008 and 2010. - 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. Data include capital expenditure under the NAHA (to accommodate Australian Government funded capital work for Urban Public Housing).										
(j)	Australian total includes jurisdictions reporting only.										

Table 18A.1 **State and Territory Government real expenditure on social housing (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (i)</i>	<i>Aust (j)</i>
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(k) Includes expenditure on public housing, SOMIH, community housing, Indigenous 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.

na Not available .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory Governments (unpublished); table 2A.49.

TABLE 18A.2

Table 18A.2 Value of property transferred from State and Territory housing authorities to community housing organisations (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
2016-17	\$ million	11.8	205.1	–	44.1	–	4.6	6.6	3.4
2015-16	\$ million	61.1	..	–	60.1	187.3	–	na	1.1
2014-15	\$ million	73.4	..	–	31.2	na	138.3	na	..
2013-14	\$ million	487.0	..	2.1	55.1	na	411.4	na	..
2012-13	\$ million	na	..	3.5	76.3	na	67.2	na	..

(a) The combined value of state/territory-owned social housing dwellings (public housing or SOMIH dwellings) transferred to the community sector for the purpose of providing social housing services. Transfers may be of ownership (title) and management or, more commonly, management only. Such transfers reflect the jurisdictional policy focus on growing the community social housing sector to progress social housing reform. Most states/territories are undertaking or planning to undertake such transfers in the short-to-medium term. These dwellings are no longer available for the provision of public housing/SOMIH services.

(b) Data have not previously been reported for jurisdictions other than NSW and Tasmania. Data for NSW for 2014-15 and 2015-16 and for Tasmania from 2012-13 were included in the 2017 Report as current grant expenditure. This was reflected in an increased total net recurrent expenditure on social housing (in total and per person). As transfers are of existing social housing stock and not additional expenditure on social housing, the market value is no longer included in net recurrent expenditure.

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

Source: State and Territory Governments (unpublished); table 2A.49.

TABLE 18A.3

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Public housing (g), (c)										
2017	no.	110 221	64 170	51 263	33 836	37 281	7 065	11 077	5 000	319 913
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
SOMIH (g), (c)										
2017	no.	4 608	..	3 324	..	1 734	223	..	5 032	14 921
2016	no.	4 613	..	3 344	..	1 769	223	..	na	9 949
2015	no.	4 641	..	3 355	..	1 817	222	..	na	10 035
2014	no.	4 632	..	3 383	..	1 815	283	..	na	10 113
2013	no.	4 540	..	3 405	..	1 803	336	..	na	10 084
2012	no.	4 478	..	3 394	..	1 830	345	..	na	10 047
2011	no.	4 238	..	3 388	..	1 848	346	..	na	9 820
2010	no.	4 201	..	3 318	2 187	1 897	349	..	na	11 952
2009	no.	4 169	198	3 193	2 275	1 873	348	..	na	12 056
2008	no.	4 169	1 024	3 051	2 308	1 879	347	..	na	12 778

TABLE 18A.3

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Community housing (c)										
2017	no.	34 398	14 278	11 512	7 847	7 484	6 115	883	385	82 902
2016	no.	32 266	14 236	11 679	7 409	7 472	6 076	715	373	80 226
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
Indigenous community housing (permanent dwellings managed by funded ICH organisations) (h), (c)										
2016	no.	3 004	1 939	5 154	2 670	692	76	..	1 926	15 461
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
2010	no.	2 197	1 792	4 442	2 496	1 000	51	24	2 043	14 045
2009	no.	2 520	1 233	4 096	2 433	995	..	24	2 776	15 173
2008	no.	2 510	348	4 092	2 200	895	..	23	6 326	17 422

(a) Further information on data quality for social housing data collections in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository is available on the AIHW website <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports-statistics/health-welfare-services/housing-assistance/data-sources>.

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

(c) Number of social housing dwellings as at 30 June are:

- for public housing and SOMIH — total dwellings

- for community housing — tenancy rental units

- for Indigenous community housing (ICH) — permanent dwellings managed by funded ICH organisations (see also footnote (h)).

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(d) For NSW:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RoGS data for the number of PH and SOMIH dwellings exclude dwellings under management by community housing organisations (these dwellings are not available through PH and SOMIH programs and are counted in community housing dwelling numbers). PH and SOMIH data may differ from NSW reporting that includes PH and SOMIH dwellings leased to community housing organisations. - Community housing data include affordable housing (National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS)) community housing tenancy rental units for 2016 and 2017 — 3611 and 5219 units, respectively. NRAS CH data are excluded for previous years. - The NSW Department of Family and Community Services has advised that the number of public dwellings reported by NSW in 2011 (111 547) is understated due to issues with the administrative reporting system at the time, and that the correct number is 112 747. 								
(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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from 2016-17, selected data for remote social housing dwellings are submitted as final aggregate data for the SOMIH data collection. Referred to in previous reports as 'remote public housing dwellings', they were not included in administrative data collections used in this Report since being transferred out of the Indigenous Community Housing collection between 2008 and 2010. - 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 and SOMIH, the number of dwellings at 30 June may differ from tables 18A.43 and 18A.44, where the number of dwellings is averaged over the year to account for transfer of stock to the community sector. See tables 18A.43 and 18A.44 for more information.									
(h) Historical data have been revised to exclude dwellings managed by 'unfunded' ICH organisations (ICH organisations that are not funded by government) and may differ from previous reports. This is to align with other descriptive and performance measurement data reported for social housing services (in this Report and elsewhere), which also exclude dwellings managed by unfunded ICH organisations. For 2016, dwellings managed by unfunded ICH organisations numbered 1841 for NSW and 282 for SA. Data are unavailable for other states and territories. Further information on dwellings managed by unfunded ICH organisations is available in table 18A.8.									
na Not available .. 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>
Public housing										
2017	no.	108 125	62 682	50 060	32 109	35 232	6 880	10 661	4 734	310 483
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
SOMIH (g)										
2017	no.	4 472	..	3 247	..	1 635	220	..	na	9 574
2016	no.	4 506	..	3 233	..	1 700	221	..	na	9 660
2015	no.	4 530	..	3 242	..	1 741	219	..	na	9 732
2014	no.	4 504	..	3 270	..	1 741	275	..	na	9 790
2013	no.	4 452	..	3 286	..	1 754	328	..	na	9 820
2012	no.	4 372	..	3 230	..	1 756	334	..	na	9 692
2011	no.	4 233	..	3 243	..	1 749	339	..	na	9 564
2010	no.	4 122	..	3 147	2 088	1 753	341	..	na	11 451
2009	no.	4 083	198	3 048	2 152	1 758	343	—	na	11 582
2008	no.	4 104	1 002	2 980	2 172	1 778	339	—	na	12 375
Community housing (d)										
2017	no.	29 788	13 431	11 448	7 198	7 194	5 801	774	na	75 634
2016	no.	26 897	13 476	11 152	6 937	7 206	5 736	634	na	72 038
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

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>
2011	no.	24 298	10 225	9 647	4 945	4 557	635	604	na	55 159
2010	no.	18 233	8 262	6 855	3 561	4 464	589	450	na	42 559
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

- (a) Further information on data quality for social housing data collections in the National Housing Assistance Data Repository is available on the AIHW website <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports-statistics/health-welfare-services/housing-assistance/data-sources>.
- (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) Data for 'Total tenancy rental units' for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, Tasmania and the ACT reflect the number of tenancies reported by community housing organisations participating in the data collection. Data for the NT 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 1087 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: from 2016-17, selected data for remote social housing dwellings are submitted as final aggregate data for the SOMIH data collection. Referred to in previous reports as 'remote public housing dwellings', they were not included in administrative data collections used in this Report since being transferred out of the Indigenous Community Housing collection between 2008 and 2010.

na Not available. ... Not applicable. – 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), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Aust (k)</i>
Total households paying less than market rent										
2017	no.	100 160	55 085	47 977	31 172	31 104	6 231	10 122	4 403	286 254
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
Total new households assisted										
2016-17	no.	5 962	3 513	4 449	3 687	2 031	759	591	395	21 387
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
Total new Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households assisted										
2016-17	no.	1 290	407	1 228	1 261	455	83	82	229	5 035
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
Households relocating from one public housing dwelling to another										
2016-17	no.	2 754	1 592	1 459	1 306	1 093	31	572	337	9 144
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
Total rent charged										
2016-17	\$'000	828 427	454 635	358 869	232 575	249 593	50 601	80 791	31 249	2 286 739

TABLE 18A.5

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Aust (k)</i>
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	215 869	259 138	48 281	80 555	31 208	2 222 821
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
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households										
2017	no.	11 400	2 443	6 972	6 680	2 171	444	943	2 275	33 328
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
Total new greatest need applicants on waiting list										
2017	no.	6 194	11 926	10 670	1 596	3 835	2 035	882	892	38 030
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
Total applicants on waiting list (excluding applicants for transfer)										
2017	no.	51 571	35 381	11 982	16 551	19 407	2 960	1 770	2 868	142 490
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
Total applicants for transfer										
2017	no.	8 383	6 736	1 916	1 373	3 597	262	675	610	23 552
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

TABLE 18A.5

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Aust (k)</i>
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
Total tenantable dwellings										
2017	no.	109 384	63 167	50 292	33 541	35 802	6 978	10 830	4 870	314 864
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
Total untenable dwellings										
2017	no.	768	761	971	272	509	64	193	112	3 650
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
Total number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment										
2017	no.	69	242	—	23	970	23	54	18	1 399
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
Total rents charged for week of 30 June										
2017	\$'000	15 957	8 737	6 714	4 580	4 603	880	1 574	633	43 677
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

TABLE 18A.5

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Aust (k)</i>
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged for week of 30 June										
2017	\$'000	38 962	17 232	13 915	10 257	8 330	1 488	4 284	1 725	96 193
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
Total dwellings in major cities (l)										
2017	no.	92 245	46 767	34 611	23 268	28 879	..	11 056	..	236 825
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
Total dwellings in inner regional areas (l)										
2017	no.	14 356	14 191	8 247	2 731	1 451	5 307	21	..	46 304
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
Total dwellings in outer regional areas (l)										
2017	no.	3 315	3 187	7 307	3 439	6 183	1 699	..	3 536	28 666
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
Total dwellings in remote areas (l)										
2017	no.	240	25	769	2 834	677	51	..	1 283	5 880

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Aust (k)</i>
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
Total dwellings in very remote areas (l)										
2017	no.	64	..	330	1 564	90	8	..	181	2 239
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

- (a) Further information on data quality for the public housing data collection is available on the AIHW website <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677603>.
- (b) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading.
- (c) The sum of dwellings as at 30 June may differ from the number reported in table 18A.43, which from 2015-16 is, for most States and Territories, the number of dwellings averaged over the year. See table 18A.43 for more information.
- (d) For NSW:
- data for 2016-17 exclude suspended applicants (consistent with NSW reporting)
 - from 2014-15, data for 'Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households' are Census-based estimates provided by NSW, due to an undercount in unit record data. Estimates for 2015-16 and previous years are based on the 2011 Census, while estimates from 2016-17 are based on the 2016 Census
 - waitlist data should be used with caution as overcounting may stem from the use of a single integrated social housing waiting list (since 2010) for public housing and SOMIH (which includes those who have also applied for community housing, but not applicants for community housing only)
 - fewer waitlist applications were closed in 2015-16 because a review and redesign of the annual Housing Eligibility Review (HER) process delayed its completion until 2016-17. Data for 2016-17 may not be comparable to 2015-16 due to outstanding data remediation at that time.
- (e) For Victoria, there was an increase in the number of new applicants on the waiting list, and in particular, those who have a 'greatest need'. Victoria's Department of Health and Human Services advised that these increases were mainly in the family violence and homelessness categories and are likely to reflect coverage of and response to Victoria's Royal Commission on Family Violence.
- (f) 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 also be 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.

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Aust (k)</i>
(g) 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'.									
(h) For SA, 1087 public housing dwellings were transferred to the community sector between 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2016.									
(i) 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.									
(j) For the NT: - The increase in the number of Households relocating from one public housing dwelling to another is due to the implementation of Social Housing Head Leasing. - From 2016-17, selected data for remote social housing dwellings are submitted as final aggregate data for the SOMIH data collection. These were referred to in previous reports as unreported 'remote public housing dwellings'.									
(k) 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.									
(l) Data by remoteness are based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) remoteness area structure. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.									
<i>Source:</i> AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository.									

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Total households paying less than market rent							
2017	no.	3 126	2 656	1 383	201	na	7 366
2016	no.	3 209	2 560	1 466	205	na	7 440
2015	no.	3 224	2 747	1 509	198	na	7 678
2014	no.	3 041	2 817	1 525	245	na	7 628
2013	no.	2 856	2 839	1 545	287	na	7 527
Total new households assisted							
2016-17	no.	342	262	95	20	na	719
2015-16	no.	374	279	113	31	na	797
2014-15	no.	419	260	146	27	na	852
2013-14	no.	374	258	109	36	na	777
2012-13	no.	394	309	125	30	na	858
Households relocating from one State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwelling to another							
2016-17	no.	127	106	28	1	na	262
2015-16	no.	108	110	51	3	na	272
2014-15	no.	128	111	55	1	na	295
2013-14	no.	141	103	47	6	na	297
2012-13	no.	162	100	53	6	na	321
Total rent charged							
2016-17	\$'000	53 625	28 187	13 190	1 550	na	96 552
2015-16	\$'000	53 887	28 172	13 163	1 580	na	96 802
2014-15	\$'000	52 381	25 112	13 464	1 538	na	92 495
2013-14	\$'000	49 682	25 063	12 863	2 086	na	89 694
2012-13	\$'000	42 561	29 025	12 216	2 034	na	85 836
Total new greatest need applicants on waiting list							
2017	no.	370	3 513	135	na	na	4 018
2016	no.	372	3 297	127	–	na	3 796
2015	no.	255	3 075	131	na	na	3 461
2014	no.	304	3 400	123	na	na	3 827
2013	no.	416	4 390	101	na	na	4 907
Total applicants on waiting list (excluding applicants for transfer) (h)							
2017	no.	2 520	3 839	1 779	–	na	8 138
2016	no.	2 731	3 641	1 735	92	na	8 199
2015	no.	2 332	3 430	1 744	92	na	7 598
2014	no.	2 409	3 808	1 744	47	na	8 008
2013	no.	2 404	4 784	1 718	47	na	8 953
Total applicants for transfer							
2017	no.	886	673	208	–	na	1 767
2016	no.	680	582	190	5	na	1 457
2015	no.	592	499	197	9	na	1 297
2014	no.	543	557	193	5	na	1 298

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
2013	no.	592	633	177	10	na	1 412
Total tenatable dwellings							
2017	no.	4 558	3 269	1 664	222	na	9 713
2016	no.	4 574	3 284	1 723	222	na	9 803
2015	no.	4 639	3 265	1 763	222	na	9 889
2014	no.	4 625	3 306	1 788	283	na	10 002
2013	no.	4 536	3 308	1 784	328	na	9 956
Total untenatable dwellings							
2017	no.	42	55	38	1	na	136
2016	no.	39	60	25	1	na	125
2015	no.	2	90	30	—	na	122
2014	no.	7	77	2	—	na	86
2013	no.	4	94	4	8	na	110
Total number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment							
2017	no.	8	—	32	—	na	40
2016	no.	—	—	21	—	na	21
2015	no.	—	—	24	—	na	24
2014	no.	—	—	25	—	na	25
2013	no.	—	3	15	—	na	18
Total rents charged for week of 30 June (g)							
2017	\$'000	973	532	246	31	na	1 783
2016	\$'000	968	555	254	30	na	1 807
2015	\$'000	954	510	257	30	na	1 751
2014	\$'000	929	484	250	37	na	1 700
2013	\$'000	860	468	237	44	na	1 609
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged for week of 30 June (g)							
2017	\$'000	1 488	917	455	55	na	2 915
2016	\$'000	1 448	914	465	54	na	2 881
2015	\$'000	1 407	919	467	53	na	2 846
2014	\$'000	1 331	926	453	62	na	2 772
2013	\$'000	1 215	900	438	72	na	2 624
Total dwellings in major cities, at 30 June (g), (i)							
2017	no.	2 069	446	1 067	..	..	3 581
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
Total dwellings in inner regional areas, at 30 June (g), (i)							
2017	no.	1 454	613	110	189	..	2 366
2016	no.	1 453	620	114	190	..	2 377
2015	no.	1 463	620	124	189	..	2 396

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
2014	no.	1 462	624	123	249	..	2 458
2013	no.	1 430	627	123	280	..	2 460
Total dwellings in outer regional areas, at 30 June (g), (i)							
2017	no.	791	1 346	331	33	na	2 501
2016	no.	799	1 355	337	33	na	2 524
2015	no.	801	1 354	342	33	na	2 530
2014	no.	805	1 333	337	34	na	2 509
2013	no.	801	1 354	339	56	na	2 550
Total dwellings in remote areas, at 30 June (g), (i)							
2017	no.	210	301	91	–	na	602
2016	no.	208	301	92	–	na	601
2015	no.	211	302	92	–	na	605
2014	no.	212	306	94	–	na	612
2013	no.	213	286	94	–	na	593
Total dwellings in very remote areas, at 30 June (g), (i)							
2017	no.	84	618	136	–	na	839
2016	no.	84	619	137	–	na	841
2015	no.	85	629	137	–	na	851
2014	no.	83	666	146	–	na	895
2013	no.	83	682	138	–	na	903

- (a) Further information on data quality for the SOMIH data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677605>.
- (b) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading.
- (c) The sum of dwellings as at 30 June may differ from the number used as denominator for cost per SOMIH dwelling in table 18A.44, which from 2015-16 is, for most States and Territories, the number of dwellings averaged over the year. See table 18A.44 for more information.
- (d) For NSW, data for 2017 exclude suspended applicants, consistent with NSW reporting.
- (e) 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.
- (f) For the NT from 2016-17, selected data for remote social housing dwellings are submitted as final aggregate data for the SOMIH data collection. Referred to in previous reports as 'remote public housing dwellings', they were not included in administrative data collections used in this Report since being transferred out of the Indigenous Community Housing collection between 2008 and 2010.
- (g) 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.
- (h) 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.

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
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(i) Data by remoteness are based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) remoteness area structure.

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)	SA (g)	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT (j)	Total (k)
Total new households assisted										
2016-17	no.	4 233	2 085	2 495	1 567	1 135	821	276	na	12 612
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
Total new Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households assisted (l)										
2016-17	no.	732	102	704	300	127	51	8	na	2 024
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
Total rent charged to tenants for year ending 30 June										
2016-17	\$'000	225 812	114 528	86 789	66 175	79 916	60 250	4 692	na	638 162
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
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households (l)										
2017	no.	3 037	450	1 131	736	330	139	13	na	5 836
2016	no.	2 751	430	934	724	337	176	22	na	5 374
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
Total number of new applicants on waiting list who have a greatest need										
2017	no.	na	4 935	10 670	138	1 471	90	11	na	17 315

TABLE 18A.7

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

		NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f)	SA (g)	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT (j)	Total (k)
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
Total applicants on waiting list (excluding applicants for transfer)										
2017	no.	na	10 279	15 499	234	11 974	324	466	na	38 776
2016	no.	na	13 629	15 045	234	8 834	381	386	na	38 509
2015	no.	na	13 280	16 518	363	6 358	401	508	na	37 428
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
Total applicants for transfer										
2017	no.	na	528	2 760	225	—	—	na	na	3 513
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
Total tenable tenancy rental units										
2017	no.	30 241	13 941	11 867	7 688	7 382	6 050	798	385	78 352
2016	no.	27 323	13 801	11 335	7 300	7 374	6 001	714	373	74 221
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
Total untenable tenancy rental units										
2017	no.	184	387	243	159	102	74	85	na	1 234
2016	no.	152	335	344	109	98	75	1	na	1 114
2015	no.	141	393	172	107	107	127	27	na	1 074

TABLE 18A.7

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

		NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f)	SA (g)	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT (j)	Total (k)
2014	no.	42	390	122	135	35	49	7	—	780
2013	no.	186	442	101	232	30	26	8	—	1 025
Total rents charged for week of 30 June, where both rent charged and household income are known (m)										
2017	\$'000	4 192	1 471	688	751	875	644	62	21	8 703
2016	\$'000	3 515	1 534	496	718	726	620	56	20	7 687
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
Total tenancy rental units by ASGS remoteness - major cities (n)										
2017	no.	24 698	9 564	6 118	5 902	6 379	..	856	..	53 518
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
Total tenancy rental units by ASGS remoteness - inner regional areas (n)										
2017	no.	7 949	2 937	2 372	666	436	4 555	2	..	18 916
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
Total tenancy rental units by ASGS remoteness - outer regional areas (n)										
2017	no.	1 643	349	2 439	539	586	1 541	..	160	7 256
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

TABLE 18A.7

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

		<i>NSW</i> (c)	<i>Vic</i> (d)	<i>Qld</i> (e)	<i>WA</i> (f)	<i>SA</i> (g)	<i>Tas</i> (h)	<i>ACT</i> (i)	<i>NT</i> (j)	<i>Total</i> (k)
Total tenancy rental units by ASGS remoteness - remote areas (n)										
2017	no.	44	8	265	155	69	13	..	184	739
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
Total tenancy rental units by ASGS remoteness - very remote areas (n)										
2017	no.	6	..	356	73	4	..	..	37	475
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
Total community housing providers										
2017	no.	154	93	193	32	48	57	7	34	618
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677769>.

(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.53. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or over time and comparisons could be misleading. In particular for 2016-17, a decline in response rate was observed for Victoria and Tasmania and an increase in response rate was observed for Queensland. 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.

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)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT (i)</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Total (k)</i>
(c) For NSW:									
- A single dwelling may be used to provide several tenancy rental units -- for example, tenants may share kitchen and bathroom facilities. Data may differ from NSW reporting for which dwellings are counted.									
- 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.									
(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.									

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

	NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f)	SA (g)	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT (j)	Total (k)
(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 organisation 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.									
(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) Some community housing providers are unable to exclude CRA entitlements when calculating rent.									
(n) Data by remoteness are based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) remoteness area structure.									
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), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (f)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA (i)</i>	<i>Tas (j)</i>	<i>ACT (k)</i>	<i>NT (l)</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded ICH organisations (c)										
2016	no.	3 004	1 939	5 154	2 670	692	76	..	1 926	15 461
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
Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded ICH organisations (c)										
2016	no.	4 845	1 939	5 154	2 670	974	76	..	1 926	17 584
2015	no.	4 878	1 964	5 000	2 575	1 116	75	..	1 858	17 467
2014	no.	4 730	1 967	5 013	2 493	1 104	73	..	2 152	17 532
2013	no.	4 734	1 961	4 777	2 439	1 102	62	..	2 090	17 165
2012	no.	4 736	1 982	4 606	2 380	940	63	23	2 043	16 773
Total number of households living in permanent dwellings managed by funded ICH organisations										
2016	no.	2 413	1 860	2 846	3 457	600	75	..	1 926	13 177
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
Total rent collected by funded ICH organisations										
2015-16	\$'000	14 866	17 831	20 441	10 077	2 255	375	..	2 073	67 919
2014-15	\$'000	11 544	15 437	20 804	9 178	2 034	370	..	2 988	62 354
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
2011-12	\$'000	15 454	13 766	16 674	5 174	1 208	200	na	2 192	54 668
Total rent charged by funded ICH organisations										
2015-16	\$'000	15 813	17 775	25 915	13 020	2 286	357	..	na	75 166
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

Table 18A.8 **Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (f)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA (i)</i>	<i>Tas (j)</i>	<i>ACT (k)</i>	<i>NT (l)</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
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
Total recurrent expenditure for funded ICH organisations										
2015-16	\$'000	28 618	17 282	56 673	19 887	6 447	482	..	na	129 389
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
Total capital expenditure for funded ICH organisations										
2015-16	\$'000	6 939	786	131 074	84 935	11 407	41	..	na	235 182
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
Total net recurrent costs for funded ICH organisations										
2015-16	\$'000	28 573	17 033	48 689	16 332	na	318	..	na	110 945
2014-15	\$'000	27 119	14 190	51 277	24 331	na	261	..	na	117 179
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
Total number of occupied permanent dwellings managed by funded ICH organisations										
2016	no.	2 214	1 852	3 077	2 402	600	74	..	na	10 219
2015	no.	2 447	1 571	2 630	2 307	572	73	..	na	9 600
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
Total number of households requiring two or more additional bedrooms										
2016	no.	na	3	275	119	84	na	..	na	na

Table 18A.8 **Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (f)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA (i)</i>	<i>Tas (j)</i>	<i>ACT (k)</i>	<i>NT (l)</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
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
Total number of households requiring one or more additional bedrooms										
2016	no.	na	52	712	332	167	na	..	na	na
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
Total number of additional bedrooms required										
2016	no.	na	55	1 154	527	310	na	..	na	na
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
Total number of households for which household groups and dwelling details were known (funded ICH organisations)										
2016	no.	na	1 180	2 801	2 294	498	na	..	na	na
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
Total number of bedrooms in permanent dwellings (funded ICH organisations)										
2016	no.	7 583	5 609	16 401	7 927	1 964	205	..	na	39 689
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

Table 18A.8 **Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (f)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA (i)</i>	<i>Tas (j)</i>	<i>ACT (k)</i>	<i>NT (l)</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
Total number of people living in permanent dwellings (funded ICH organisations)										
2016	no.	6 313	4 863	10 348	7 421	2 615	156	..	na	31 716
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

- (a) Further information on data quality for the Indigenous community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/660255>.
- (b) Data provided may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time due to variations in response rates and completeness. Caution should be used when comparing data across jurisdictions and years. Accurate and timely ICH data are difficult to obtain due to, for example, challenges in collecting information in remote areas.
- (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. For 2012 and subsequent years, data for unfunded ICH organisations are excluded (except for the number of permanent dwellings managed by unfunded ICH organisations, which should be considered as indicative for NSW and SA and potentially undercounts for other jurisdictions, as jurisdictions may not have access to complete information for these providers). ICH data are not comparable to data for 2011 and previous years, as these were based on funded and unfunded organisations. (Estimates for the number of dwellings managed by unfunded ICHOs may improve as National Regulatory System for Community Housing registrar records data become available.)
- (d) Under the NPARIH reforms, there have been significant transfers of property and tenancy management functions from ICH organisations to state/territory housing authorities.
- (e) National totals are not reported for items where insufficient data are available for jurisdictions. National totals may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items due to rounding.
- (f) NSW: The scope of the collection for 2013-14 and subsequent years includes Aboriginal Community Housing providers funded by the NSW Aboriginal Housing Office (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.
- 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 AHO as Approved providers or head lease providers or transitionally registered and that provided data as at June.
 - Household data only reflect information for funded ICH organisations that provided data. The reduction in household numbers for 2015-16 is associated with lower ICH organisation response rates.
 - Improved dwelling coverage for rental data led to an increase in 2013-14 compared to previous year.
 - 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.

Table 18A.8 **Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (f)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA (i)</i>	<i>Tas (j)</i>	<i>ACT (k)</i>	<i>NT (l)</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
(g) Qld:										
(h) WA:										
(i) SA:										
(j) Tasmania:										
(k) ACT:										
(l) NT:										

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

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

TABLE 18A.9

Table 18A.9 **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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of public housing dwellings occupied, at 30 June									
2017	98.1	97.7	97.7	94.9	94.5	97.4	96.2	94.7	97.1
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the public housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677603>.

(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.

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

Table 18A.10 **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>NT (d)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proportion of State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwellings occupied								
2017	97.0	..	97.7	..	94.3	99.1	na	96.8
2016	97.7	..	96.7	..	96.1	99.1	na	97.1
2015	97.6	..	96.6	..	95.8	98.6	na	97.0
2014	97.2	..	96.7	..	95.9	97.2	na	96.8
2013	98.1	..	96.5	..	97.3	97.6	na	95.3
2012	97.7	..	95.2	..	96.0	96.8	na	96.5
2011	99.9	..	95.7	..	94.6	98.0	na	97.4
2010	98.1	..	94.8	95.5	92.4	97.7	na	95.8
2009	97.9	100.0	95.5	94.6	93.9	98.6	na	96.1
2008	98.4	97.9	97.7	94.1	94.6	97.7	na	96.8

(a) Further information on data quality for the SOMIH data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677605>.

(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.

(d) For the NT from 2016-17, selected data for remote social housing dwellings are submitted as final aggregate data for the SOMIH data collection. Referred to in previous reports as 'remote public housing dwellings', they were not included in administrative data collections used in this Report since being transferred out of the Indigenous Community Housing collection between 2008 and 2010.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

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

Table 18A.11 **Community housing occupancy rates at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
2017	94.6	94.1	99.0	91.7	96.1	94.9	87.7	100.0	95.0
2016	93.8	94.7	95.5	93.6	96.4	94.4	88.7	100.0	94.5
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

- (a) Further information on data quality for the community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677769>.
- (b) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Data may exclude some new dwellings for which tenancy units are not yet available 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) Occupancy rate is calculated using the numerator 'total occupied tenancy rental units' and denominator 'total tenancy rental units' as reported in table 18A.7 (except for NSW for 2016 and 2017, see footnote (d)). Data should be considered underestimates as occupancy status information is not available for all tenancy rental units (to an extent that varies across jurisdictions). Jurisdictions are working to improve community housing data collection over time.
- (d) NSW:
- National rental affordability scheme (NRAS) community housing tenancy rental units are excluded from data for 2017 (numbering 5219) and 2016 (numbering 3611). For NSW, occupancy status information is not currently available for NRAS community housing dwellings. Inclusion of these dwellings resulted in an occupancy rate for NSW of 83.4 per cent for 2016 (revised from the 2017 Report) and 86.6 per cent for 2017.
 - The date that residents left the household is included from 2015-16 in the NSW community housing data submission, improving the accuracy of occupancy rates data.
- (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.12 Indigenous community housing occupancy rates at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW (e)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (f)
2016	94.8	95.5	99.0	90.0	89.3	97.4	..	na	94.6
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

- (a) Further information on data quality for the Indigenous community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/660255>.
- (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) Calculations only include those dwellings for which occupancy status was known.
- (e) 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.
- (f) Australian totals may not represent national totals because data were not available for all jurisdictions.
- na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

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

Table 18A.13 **Average turnaround times for vacant stock — public housing (days) (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>Aust</i>
2016-17	na	28.8	31.2	30.1	na	32.6	25.9	76.4	na
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the public housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677603>.

(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) NSW transitioned to a new maintenance contract during 2016-17 with new reporting arrangements. For 2015-16 data, issues impacting unit record data affected data quality and hence the data needs to be used with caution. The NSW vacant turnaround target is 28 days.

na Not available.

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

Table 18A.14 **Average turnaround times for vacant stock — SOMIH (days) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Total</i>
2016-17	na	42.3	na	28.5	na	na
2015-16	44.4	41.9	na	33.0	na	na
2014-15	28.0	38.5	na	27.2	na	na
2013-14	22.9	40.8	na	44.0	na	na
2012-13	21.3	44.9	22.0	67.1	na	29.5

- (a) Further information on data quality for the SOMIH data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677605>.
- (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) NSW transitioned to a new maintenance contract during 2016-17 with new reporting arrangements. For 2015-16 data, issues impacting unit record data affected data quality and hence the data needs to be used with caution. The NSW vacant turnaround target is 28 days.
- (d) For the NT from 2016-17, selected data for remote social housing dwellings are submitted as final aggregate data for the SOMIH data collection. These were referred to in previous reports as unreported 'remote public housing dwellings'.

na Not available.

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

Table 18A.15 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations — public housing (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i> (d)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i> (f)	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2016-17									
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:									
< 3 months	86.8	85.4	96.9	80.1	89.5	100.0	100.0	74.3	89.4
3 months to < 6 months	80.0	86.0	97.5	65.9	88.9	98.4	99.0	78.6	85.8
6 months to <1 year	73.9	81.5	97.1	61.7	85.6	97.1	97.3	73.6	80.9
1 year to < 2 years	45.2	86.5	96.4	54.5	85.0	97.0	97.8	58.7	69.7
2+ years	16.4	66.8	95.0	23.8	66.0	96.6	98.0	40.5	37.0
Overall total	59.7	81.8	96.9	52.8	85.6	97.9	98.6	58.2	74.3
2015-16									
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
Overall total	51.7	83.8	96.9	67.3	86.5	91.3	96.8	57.3	75.1
2014-15									
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:									
< 3 months	70.9	86.3	96.6	63.2	87.0	80.1	98.4	45.5	85.1
3 months to < 6 months	67.7	83.8	95.8	75.0	89.3	79.1	92.4	75.0	83.3
6 months to <1 year	60.8	81.0	96.0	83.3	88.9	84.2	96.2	68.4	80.6
1 year to < 2 years	32.1	88.7	94.6	69.1	87.4	79.5	92.9	74.7	70.3
2+ years	29.2	67.6	93.9	75.6	53.7	80.0	96.6	53.4	56.3
Overall total	48.0	82.1	95.9	74.9	82.4	80.5	96.7	61.6	73.7
2013-14									
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:									
< 3 months	77.2	86.2	97.4	66.9	92.6	83.2	98.6	50.0	86.6
3 months to < 6 months	76.7	80.1	98.9	85.0	89.6	88.0	97.4	71.4	86.4
6 months to <1 year	65.0	82.5	95.9	78.5	88.4	86.9	97.0	89.3	82.0
1 year to < 2 years	42.6	83.2	94.5	75.1	85.7	87.2	84.1	83.7	72.6
2+ years	36.9	57.2	91.1	36.4	63.7	87.5	94.3	52.1	46.1
Overall total	55.5	79.4	96.5	58.0	86.5	85.3	96.9	67.7	74.1
2012-13									
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:									
< 3 months	83.1	83.8	97.4	62.6	89.6	88.0	99.6	81.0	86.7
3 months to < 6 months	76.1	78.1	97.0	85.8	90.3	92.0	97.6	81.3	85.8
6 months to <1 year	71.4	80.9	95.7	73.4	87.9	90.8	98.9	89.0	83.3
1 year to < 2 years	57.6	76.3	95.0	77.4	82.4	90.3	92.9	81.1	76.1
2+ years	47.9	58.8	94.0	36.6	64.1	87.5	90.9	45.7	53.6
Overall total	66.4	76.7	96.4	58.4	83.9	89.3	98.2	70.1	77.3

Table 18A.15 Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations — public housing (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</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: http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677603 .								
(b)	Data may not be comparable over time and comparisons could be misleading.								
(c)	Excludes households for which complete information was not available.								
(d)	NSW does not collect 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.								
(e)	For WA for 2016-17, the number of new allocations to households in greatest need is underestimated due to exclusion of households with high rental housing costs (WA does not collect information about rent for waitlist applicants) and missing data for allocations to greatest need households that are made from the general waitlist rather than the priority waitlist.								
(f)	Tasmania introduced a new method to assess greatest need, the Housing Assessment Prioritisation System (HAPS), in 2014. This has improved identification of greatest need among households assessed since its introduction.								

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

Table 18A.16 **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>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total</i>
2016-17						
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:						
< 3 months	42.7	97.5	88.5	na	na	78.5
3 months to < 6 months	25.0	90.0	–	na	na	50.0
6 months to <1 year	17.9	100.0	100.0	na	na	49.5
1 year to < 2 years	10.0	100.0	100.0	na	na	37.1
2+ years	10.4	87.5	75.0	na	na	21.5
Overall total	23.7	96.6	89.5	na	na	58.8
2015-16						
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:						
Under 3 months	39.3	97.9	90.0	na	na	74.9
3 < 6 months	23.8	98.2	88.9	na	na	58.1
6 months to < 1 year	14.8	96.7	100.0	na	na	45.5
1 < 2 years	7.2	96.4	87.5	na	na	35.5
2+ years	4.9	94.4	100.0	na	na	31.5
Overall total	20.6	97.5	91.2	na	na	57.7
2014-15						
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:						
Under 3 months	19.4	99.1	88.5	na	na	63.4
3 < 6 months	19.5	94.2	100.0	na	na	61.7
6 months to < 1 year	16.4	100.0	100.0	na	na	54.4
1 < 2 years	1.2	94.6	100.0	na	na	37.2
2+ years	10.1	82.4	81.8	na	na	25.4
Overall total	12.9	96.5	91.1	na	na	51.8
2013-14						
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:						
Under 3 months	43.2	98.4	98.5	na	na	76.9
3 < 6 months	42.9	100.0	100.0	na	na	71.7
6 months to < 1 year	17.7	95.0	100.0	na	na	52.0
1 < 2 years	7.2	100.0	90.0	na	na	29.8
2+ years	10.7	95.2	37.5	na	na	25.6
Overall total	21.8	98.1	93.6	na	na	56.3
2012-13						
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:						
Under 3 months	64.7	97.1	89.0	na	na	81.2
3 < 6 months	54.3	96.2	91.7	na	na	71.7
6 months to < 1 year	24.6	98.3	88.2	na	na	61.5
1 < 2 years	12.5	100.0	92.3	na	na	52.0
2+ years	17.9	78.6	60.0	na	na	28.6
Overall total	35.5	96.8	87.2	na	na	64.6

Table 18A.16 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>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total</i>
(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 .					
(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)	NSW does not collect 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.					
(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.					
(f)	For the NT from 2016-17, selected data for remote social housing dwellings are submitted as final aggregate data for the SOMIH data collection. These were referred to in previous reports as unreported 'remote public housing dwellings'.					

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 18A.17

Table 18A.17 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations — community housing (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i> (d), (e)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (f), (e)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (g)	<i>Tas</i> (h)	<i>ACT</i> (e)	<i>NT</i> (e)	<i>Total</i> (i), (e), (f)
2016-17	79.0	90.5	98.5	82.0	78.9	93.1	95.7	na	86.4
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

- (a) Further information on data quality for the community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677769>.
- (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) NSW does not collect 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) Unit record community housing data were available for Queensland for the first time for 2015-16. Data for 2015-16 and subsequent years are not comparable with data for 2014-15 and previous years.
- (g) For SA, the increase in the proportion of all new allocations that were greatest need allocations between 2014-15 and 2015-16 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.18

Table 18A.18 **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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2016-17	62.0	54.6	65.6	56.3	70.1	64.7	60.2	70.1	61.5
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the public housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677603>.

(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.

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

Table 18A.19 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>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total</i>
2016-17	44.4	42.7	53.7	75.0	na	45.9
2015-16	49.7	45.2	49.6	64.5	na	48.7
2014-15	55.6	51.9	50.0	63.0	na	53.8
2013-14	58.0	50.0	53.2	77.8	na	55.6
2012-13	55.8	48.5	52.8	50.0	na	52.6

- (a) Further information on data quality for the SOMIH data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677605>.
- (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.
- (e) For the NT from 2016-17, selected data for remote social housing dwellings are submitted as final aggregate data for the SOMIH data collection. These were referred to in previous reports as unreported 'remote public housing dwellings'.

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

Table 18A.20 **Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs — community housing (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f)	Vic	Qld (f), (g)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (f), (h)	NT (f)	Total (i)
2016-17	62.2	49.2	52.8	53.7	57.4	58.1	28.5	na	56.2
2015-16	64.8	49.1	68.9	48.9	52.1	79.9	52.4	na	59.2
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

- (a) Further information on data quality for the community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677769>.
- (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, disability status or age of main tenant is unknown, and where 'special needs' status 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) Unit record community housing data were available for Queensland for the first time for 2015-16. Data for 2015-16 and subsequent years are not comparable with data for 2014-15 and 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.21

Table 18A.21 **Low income households in social housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<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 (g)</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
Public housing										
Number of low income households in public housing										
2017	no.	106 354	53 866	47 426	31 614	30 210	5 234	10 550	4 715	289 969
2016	no.	107 068	53 981	46 786	31 569	30 824	6 193	10 483	4 658	291 562
2015	no.	98 515	54 130	47 372	32 061	32 372	6 272	10 495	4 606	285 823
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
Low income households as a proportion of all households in public housing										
2017	%	98.4	97.8	95.1	98.5	97.5	87.6	99.0	99.6	97.5
2016	%	98.6	97.8	94.7	98.5	97.7	92.9	98.8	99.2	97.6
2015	%	98.6	98.2	95.2	98.3	97.7	93.2	98.9	99.3	97.7
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
SOMIH										
Number of low income households in SOMIH										
2017	no.	4 335	..	2 849	..	1 300	173	..	na	8 657
2016	no.	4 386	..	2 741	..	1 346	195	..	na	8 668
2015	no.	3 150	..	2 864	..	1 370	188	..	na	7 572
2014	no.	2 967	..	2 911	..	1 368	228	..	na	7 474
2013	no.	2 814	..	2 927	..	1 395	269	..	na	7 405
Low income households as a proportion of all households in SOMIH										
2017	%	97.0	..	90.2	..	97.2	84.4	..	na	94.4
2016	%	97.4	..	89.4	..	96.3	91.5	..	na	94.4
2015	%	97.8	..	91.7	..	97.6	93.1	..	na	95.2
2014	%	97.6	..	89.0	..	95.7	90.1	..	na	93.5

TABLE 18A.21

Table 18A.21 **Low income households in social housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<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 (g)</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
2013	%	98.5	..	89.1	..	96.5	90.0	..	na	93.9
Community housing (d)										
Number of low income households in community housing										
2017	no.	32 716	11 100	5 127	6 124	6 045	4 373	689	na	66 174
2016	no.	30 883	11 303	3 446	5 627	5 122	4 270	587	na	61 238
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
Low income households as a proportion of all households in community housing										
2017	%	95.5	91.9	95.1	98.4	89.6	89.8	98.9	na	94.2
2016	%	97.6	91.8	91.0	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

- (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 <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports-statistics/health-welfare-services/housing-assistance/data-sources>.
- (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 from June 2015 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.
- (d) Historical data have been revised and may differ from previous reports.
- (e) Queensland community housing data are available from 2015-16. This affects national totals.
- (f) For SA, 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 1087 public housing dwellings to the community sector

Table 18A.21 **Low income households in social housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Unit</i>	<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 (g)</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
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(g) For the NT from 2016-17, selected data for remote social housing dwellings are submitted as final aggregate data for the SOMIH data collection. These were referred to in previous reports as unreported 'remote public housing dwellings'.

(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.22

Table 18A.22 **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> (g), (f)	<i>WA</i> (h)	<i>SA</i> (i), (f)	<i>Tas</i> (j)	<i>ACT</i> (k), (f)	<i>NT</i> (f)	<i>Aust</i>
Less than or equal to 20 per cent									
2017	2.9	17.0	20.0	7.6	4.6	25.2	25.7	57.9	11.3
2016	3.0	17.1	15.8	9.7	4.9	23.9	25.6	57.3	10.9
2015	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
More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent									
2017	91.4	81.2	80.0	91.9	95.4	74.4	74.0	36.9	86.2
2016	92.0	79.9	83.7	70.1	95.1	75.9	74.0	36.6	84.3
2015	92.8	80.5	75.6	75.2	94.9	75.4	74.1	33.9	83.9
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
More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent									
2017	4.7	1.3	–	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.1	1.9
2016	4.4	2.6	0.5	17.2	–	0.1	0.1	2.6	4.1
2015	3.9	2.0	0.5	8.6	–	0.1	–	2.8	2.8
2014	2.9	0.9	0.4	4.3	–	0.0	0.1	2.7	1.7
2013	1.7	0.7	–	4.7	–	–	0.2	1.1	1.3
More than 30 per cent									
2017	1.0	0.5	–	0.4	–	0.2	0.2	3.0	0.5
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

Table 18A.22 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 (g), (f)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA (i), (f)</i>	<i>Tas (j)</i>	<i>ACT (k), (f)</i>	<i>NT (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: http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677603 .								
(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 from June 2015 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 previous reports.								
(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 Queensland, some incomes that were previously counted as assessable have been excluded from 5 December 2016 in line with changes to the Fair Rent Policy.								
(h)	For WA for 2014-15 and subsequent years, data include only households for which incomes have been verified.								
(i)	For SA, 2015 data for total low income households paying 'more than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent' and '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.								
(j)	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.								
(k)	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. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

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

Table 18A.23 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</i> (f)	<i>Qld</i> (g)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>NT</i> (h)	<i>Aust</i>
Less than or equal to 20 per cent						
2017	18.9	29.1	17.6	37.2	na	23.0
2016	42.0	30.6	16.9	35.6	na	33.0
2015	8.9	45.8	18.8	34.6	na	25.1
2014	15.6	63.0	27.0	45.6	na	37.1
2013	14.7	66.5	33.3	42.0	na	39.6
More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent						
2017	73.5	70.8	82.4	61.6	na	73.8
2016	56.7	67.5	83.1	64.4	na	65.7
2015	88.4	53.1	81.2	65.4	na	73.4
2014	82.8	35.9	73.0	54.4	na	61.9
2013	83.4	32.6	66.7	58.0	na	59.3
More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent						
2017	1.7	–	–	0.6	na	0.7
2016	1.0	1.8	–	–	na	1.1
2015	2.1	1.1	–	–	na	1.3
2014	1.1	0.6	–	–	na	0.7
2013	1.4	0.1	–	–	na	0.6
Greater than 30 per cent						
2017	5.8	0.1	–	0.6	na	2.4
2016	0.3	0.1	–	–	na	0.2
2015	0.6	–	–	–	na	0.3
2014	0.5	0.5	–	–	na	0.4
2013	0.5	0.8	–	–	na	0.5

(a) Further information on data quality for the SOMIH data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677605>.

(b) Data for 2015 and subsequent years may not be comparable with data for 2014 and previous years. For 2014 and previous years, each category included households paying up to 0.5 per cent above that category's upper limit. For 2015 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 2015. 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 2013 and 2014 are based on the cut-off from the 2011-12 SIH. Data from 2015 are based on the cut-off from the 2013-14 SIH.

(e) Data for 2015 have been revised and may differ from previous reports.

(f) For NSW:

- no household is charged more than 30 per cent of income for rent. Households in the greater than 30 per cent category 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.

Table 18A.23 **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</i> (f)	<i>Qld</i> (g)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>NT</i> (h)	<i>Aust</i>
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(g) For Queensland, some incomes that were previously counted as assessable have been excluded from 5 December 2016 in line with changes to the Fair Rent Policy.

(h) For the NT from 2017, selected data for remote social housing dwellings are submitted as final aggregate data for the SOMIH data collection. These were referred to in previous reports as unreported 'remote public housing dwellings'.

na Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 18A.24

Table 18A.24 **Proportion of household income spent on rent — low income households in community housing, at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Less than or equal to 20 per cent									
2017	15.4	24.1	26.7	15.4	30.7	31.8	55.0	na	20.6
2016	13.8	26.4	25.0	15.1	29.3	26.3	48.6	na	19.4
2015	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
More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent									
2017	73.3	44.1	30.8	65.0	53.6	43.3	29.5	na	60.1
2016	79.4	49.5	47.0	61.2	53.9	38.9	38.7	na	65.1
2015	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
More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent									
2017	5.5	31.3	13.3	14.9	9.8	10.7	5.2	na	12.1
2016	3.6	24.1	18.0	20.7	11.3	14.1	7.7	na	11.2
2015	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
Greater than 30 per cent									
2017	5.8	0.5	29.2	4.8	6.0	14.2	10.4	na	7.2
2016	3.1	–	9.0	3.0	5.5	20.7	5.1	na	4.3
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	–	na	9.0
2013	8.4	9.5	na	30.4	6.5	27.1	0.6	na	9.8

Table 18A.24 **Proportion of household income spent on rent — low income households in community housing, at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (f)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i> (g)
(a)	Further information on data quality for the community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677769 .								
(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)	Historical data have been revised and may differ from previous reports.								
(d)	Data for 2015 and subsequent years may not be comparable with data for 2014 and previous years. For 2014 and previous years, each category included households paying up to 0.5 per cent above that category's upper limit. For 2015 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 2015. 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)	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 2013 and 2014 are based on the cut-off from the 2011-12 SIH. Data from 2015 are based on the cut-off from the 2013-14 SIH.								
(f)	National totals are affected from 2016 by the availability of data for Queensland for the first time.								
(g)	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.25 **Proportion of overcrowded households at 30 June — 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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2017	3.6	4.8	4.2	4.2	2.1	5.4	4.5	7.3	4.0
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the public housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677603>.

(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) For some jurisdictions, household information is not collected for tenancies not receiving a rental subsidy.

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

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

Table 18A.26 Proportion of overcrowded households at 30 June — SOMIH (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total</i>
2017	7.3	11.7	8.1	4.5	56.0	24.4
2016	7.7	11.8	7.5	3.6	na	8.9
2015	8.4	12.6	7.7	4.6	na	9.6
2014	8.5	13.6	8.7	4.4	na	10.2
2013	8.6	14.8	9.2	6.1	na	10.7

- (a) Further information on data quality for the SOMIH data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677605>.
- (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) For some jurisdictions, household information is not collected for tenancies not receiving a rental subsidy.
- (e) For the NT from 2016-17, selected data for 5032 remote social housing dwellings are submitted as final aggregate data for the SOMIH data collection. Referred to in previous reports as 'remote public housing dwellings', they were not included in administrative data collections used in this Report since being transferred out of the Indigenous Community Housing collection between 2008 and 2010.

na Not available.

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

Table 18A.27 **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>
2017	6.7	4.5	1.6	1.3	2.6	1.6	1.1	na	4.3
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677769>.

(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.28

Table 18A.28 **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>Aust (d)</i>
2016	na	4.4	25.4	14.5	33.5	na	..	na	na
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

(a) Further information on data quality for the Indigenous community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/660255>.

(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 potentially report on overcrowding from 2017 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.29

Table 18A.29 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions, by housing program (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
30 June 2017										
Public housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	482	174	654	663	137	53	57	286	2 506
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	8 569	2 251	6 972	6 674	2 135	439	833	2 275	30 148
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	5.6	7.7	9.4	9.9	6.4	12.1	6.8	12.6	8.3
SOMIH										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	311	..	381	..	129	10	..	na	831
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	4 246	..	3 247	..	1 592	212	..	na	9 297
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	7.3	..	11.7	..	8.1	4.7	..	na	8.9
Community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	240	32	28	38	13	3	–	na	354
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	2 850	450	1 037	729	325	89	13	na	5 493
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	8.4	7.1	2.7	5.2	4.0	3.4	–	na	6.4
Indigenous community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
30 June 2016										
Public housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	553	145	597	742	120	36	54	284	2 531
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	8 032	2 132	6 638	6 486	2 032	431	784	2 133	28 668
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	6.9	6.8	9.0	11.4	5.9	8.4	6.9	13.3	8.8
SOMIH										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	331	..	381	..	123	7	..	..	842
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	4 310	..	3 233	..	1 648	212	..	..	9 403

TABLE 18A.29

Table 18A.29 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions, by housing program (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	7.7	..	11.8	..	7.5	3.3	..	..	9.0
Community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	286	25	21	44	17	8	2	na	403
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	2 525	386	736	722	331	149	22	na	4 871
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	11.3	6.5	2.9	6.1	5.1	5.4	9.1	na	8.3
Indigenous community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	na	52	712	332	167	na	..	na	na
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	na	1 180	2 801	2 294	498	na	..	na	na
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	na	4.4	25.4	14.5	33.5	na	..	na	na
30 June 2015										
Public housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	580	122	674	1 019	118	35	57	249	2 854
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	8 071	1 876	6 327	8 224	2 001	421	758	1 988	29 666
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	7.2	6.5	10.7	12.4	5.9	8.3	7.5	12.5	9.6
SOMIH										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	371	..	410	..	130	10	..	..	921
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	4 408	..	3 242	..	1 682	209	..	..	9 541
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	8.4	..	12.6	..	7.7	4.8	..	..	9.7
Community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	151	34	na	43	9	2	1	na	240
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	2 110	331	na	683	221	80	22	na	3 447
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	7.2	10.3	na	6.3	4.1	2.5	4.5	na	7.0
Indigenous community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	na	60	582	358	143	na	..	na	na
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	na	1 170	2 376	2 200	431	na	..	na	na

TABLE 18A.29

Table 18A.29 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions, by housing program (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	na	5.1	24.5	16.3	33.2	na	..	na	na
30 June 2014										
Public housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	593	163	713	889	113	47	55	247	2 820
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	7 677	1 799	6 062	8 123	1 900	527	682	1 902	28 672
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	7.7	9.1	11.8	10.9	5.9	8.9	8.1	13.0	9.8
SOMIH										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	378	..	446	..	145	12	..	..	981
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	4 431	..	3 270	..	1 674	266	..	..	9 641
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	8.5	..	13.6	..	8.7	4.5	..	..	10.2
Community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	322	18	na	40	10	2	1	na	393
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	2 443	446	na	715	177	92	26	na	3 899
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	13.2	4.0	na	5.6	5.7	2.2	3.8	na	10.1
Indigenous community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	na	82	706	427	na	na	..	na	na
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	na	1 355	2 522	2 128	na	na	..	na	na
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	na	6.1	28.0	20.1	na	na	..	na	na
30 June 2013										
Public housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	564	184	758	856	113	69	47	257	2 848
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	6 624	1 780	5 791	7 405	1 815	772	616	1 776	26 579
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	8.5	10.3	13.1	11.6	6.2	8.9	7.6	14.5	10.7
SOMIH										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	376	..	485	..	155	19	..	..	1 035

Table 18A.29 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households living in overcrowded conditions, by housing program (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas (d)	ACT	NT (e)	Aust (d)
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	4 393	..	3 286	..	1 677	311	..	..	9 667
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	8.6	..	14.8	..	9.2	6.1	..	..	10.7
Community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	na	10	na	33	8	–	–	na	51
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	na	300	na	597	179	67	23	na	1 166
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	na	3.3	na	5.5	4.5	–	–	na	4.4
Indigenous community housing										
Households living in overcrowded conditions	no	na	157	714	483	na	na	na	na	na
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households	no	na	1 580	2 239	1 764	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion of households in overcrowded conditions	%	na	9.9	31.9	27.4	na	na	na	na	na

(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 <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports-statistics/health-welfare-services/housing-assistance/data-sources>.

(b) Data exclude households where bedroom details are not known.

(c) There is significant under-reporting of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander tenancies in NSW Public housing. These data are restricted to households with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and bedroom details known.

(d) Data for the proportion of overcrowded SOMIH households for 2015 have been revised for Tasmania and Australia and may differ from previous reports.

(e) For the NT from 2016-17, selected data for remote social housing dwellings are submitted as final aggregate data for the SOMIH data collection. These were referred to in previous reports as unreported 'remote public housing dwellings'.

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

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

TABLE 18A.30

Table 18A.30 **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 (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2016-17									
Major cities	6.2	8.6	9.6	9.8	6.5	..	6.8	..	7.9
Inner regional	4.9	6.7	7.7	9.0	4.1	12.9	6.1	..	6.6
Outer regional	4.5	7.7	10.8	7.9	6.7	10.1	..	10.3	8.7
Remote	4.9	16.7	6.4	10.3	5.7	20.1	..	14.9	10.6
Very remote	3.4	..	7.9	13.0	6.5	–	..	23.2	13.0
2015-16									
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
2014-15									
Major cities	8.2	7.6	10.6	13.8	5.6	..	7.5	..	9.8
Inner regional	6.4	6.0	8.3	12.0	3.2	8.2	7.0	..	7.4
Outer regional	4.0	4.9	12.7	10.2	6.2	8.8	..	10.9	9.5
Remote	7.3	–	8.4	11.5	6.7	2.7	..	14.1	11.4
Very remote	9.3	..	8.7	12.9	16.7	–	..	20.3	13.0
2013-14									
Major cities	8.7	9.6	11.3	12.1	5.5	..	8.1	..	9.9
Inner regional	6.9	7.5	8.9	10.4	4.6	8.3	2.0	..	7.9
Outer regional	5.5	11.1	14.1	8.8	6.4	10.4	..	11.7	10.3
Remote	4.9	20.0	11.0	10.4	8.6	16.6	..	14.4	11.1
Very remote	5.6	..	13.7	11.5	4.2	–	..	16.5	11.9

Table 18A.30 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 (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	Further information on data quality for the public housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677603 .								
(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 by remoteness area are based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) remoteness area structure.								
(e)	Data for NSW for 2014-15 has been revised and may differ from previous reports.								
	.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

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

Table 18A.31 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in SOMIH living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Qld	SA	Tas	NT (e)	Total (d)
2016-17						
Major cities	7.5	11.1	6.9	..	na	7.8
Inner regional	7.3	6.5	7.6	4.2	na	6.9
Outer regional	7.2	11.4	9.8	7.6	na	9.9
Remote	6.5	8.6	15.0	–	na	8.9
Very remote	6.0	19.6	9.2	–	na	16.7
2015-16						
Major cities	8.1	10.6	6.6	..	na	8.0
Inner regional	7.2	6.2	6.6	3.8	na	6.7
Outer regional	7.5	12.0	9.3	0.5	na	10.1
Remote	7.2	10.4	10.3	–	na	9.3
Very remote	8.5	18.4	8.5	–	na	15.8
2014-15						
Major cities	8.5	11.2	6.6	..	na	8.3
Inner regional	8.8	7.4	7.8	4.3	na	8.1
Outer regional	7.8	13.9	9.0	7.3	na	11.2
Remote	7.0	11.5	11.3	17.3	na	10.0
Very remote	9.2	16.9	10.8	–	na	15.2
2013-14						
Major cities	8.4	13.0	7.6	..	na	8.8
Inner regional	9.0	9.1	7.6	3.7	na	8.4
Outer regional	7.8	14.1	11.0	10.2	na	11.7
Remote	8.6	11.9	10.4	17.3	na	10.6
Very remote	9.4	18.6	11.3	–	na	16.6

(a) Further information on data quality for the SOMIH data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677605>.

(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 by remoteness are based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) remoteness area structure.

(d) Outer regional data for NSW and Australia for 2014-15 have been revised and may differ from previous reports.

(e) For the NT from 2016-17, selected data for remote social housing dwellings are submitted as final aggregate data for the SOMIH data collection. These were referred to in previous reports as unreported 'remote public housing dwellings'.

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

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

Table 18A.32 Underutilisation in social housing at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW (e)	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (g)	Aust (h)
Proportion of households in public housing with underutilisation									
2017	15.8	16.1	15.6	12.7	26.2	13.7	17.4	7.4	16.6
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
Proportion of households in SOMIH with underutilisation									
2017	29.0	..	19.5	..	30.5	15.9	..	na	17.3
2016	28.2	..	17.9	..	30.0	16.7	..	na	24.8
2015	26.1	..	16.8	..	28.4	19.6	..	na	23.2
2014	25.5	..	16.4	..	28.4	19.6	..	na	22.8
2013	24.2	..	15.5	..	29.5	23.5	..	na	22.1
Proportion of households in community housing with underutilisation (f), (h)									
2017	4.5	5.9	3.3	8.7	22.2	14.9	2.1	na	7.4
2016	14.4	7.2	3.4	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	14.8	6.6	na	9.0	24.4	10.7	1.7	na	13.7

(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 <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports-statistics/health-welfare-services/housing-assistance/data-sources>.

(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) SOMIH data for NSW for 2015 have been revised and may differ from previous reports. 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) For Queensland, community housing data are available from 2015-16. This affects national totals.

Table 18A.32 **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 (g)</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
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(g) For the NT from 2016-17, selected data for remote social housing dwellings are submitted as final aggregate data for the SOMIH data collection. These were referred to in previous reports as unreported 'remote public housing dwellings'.

(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.33

Table 18A.33 **Proportion of public housing tenants rating amenity and 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>
Amenity										
Average										
Households with a member with disability (c)	%	75.6	75.4	83.9	79.7	75.9	82.7	76.9	78.4	77.5
All households	%	80.3	81.2	87.2	83.0	84.6	85.8	81.7	84.0	82.6
All households										
Size of dwelling	%	86.2	79.0	85.4	82.7	87.1	84.0	85.8	90.1	84.4
Confidence intervals (d)	±	3.4	4.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.8	1.6
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	5.0	4.6	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.5	2.1
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.6	1.2
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	4.2	4.1	3.4	3.2	3.5	2.8	3.4	3.2	1.8
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	4.2	4.2	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.0	3.5	3.1	1.8
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.2	1.6
Relative standard error (e)	%	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

TABLE 18A.33

Table 18A.33 **Proportion of public housing tenants rating amenity and 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>
Confidence intervals (d)	±	3.9	3.4	2.6	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.2	1.7
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.6	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.1
Safety/security of neighbourhood	%	72.9	76.3	84.9	77.4	80.0	85.0	76.3	76.4	77.2
Confidence intervals (d)	±	4.0	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	2.9	3.3	3.5	1.8
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.2
Location										
Average										
Households with a member with disability (c)	%	87.4	87.6	85.5	90.3	89.2	91.6	87.0	87.2	87.6
All households	%	87.1	89.0	89.9	91.2	90.9	92.0	89.5	88.6	89.0
All households										
Shops and banking	%	89.2	94.9	93.2	93.2	95.9	95.0	93.5	90.6	92.4
Confidence intervals (d)	±	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.6	1.2
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	3.0	2.2	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.3	3.0	1.3
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	3.5	2.5	2.9	2.2	3.0	2.5	2.4	3.2	1.5
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.8	0.8
Emergency services, medical services	%	91.0	94.0	93.3	92.3	92.9	94.2	91.5	87.6	92.4
Confidence intervals (d)	±	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.8	1.1
Relative standard error (e)	%	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

Table 18A.33 Proportion of public housing tenants rating amenity and 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>
Confidence intervals (d)	±	5.7	6.4	4.7	4.4	6.9	4.4	5.6	5.4	2.8
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	4.4	4.9	4.4	2.9	4.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	2.1
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	5.6	5.5	4.4	4.4	5.1	4.3	4.1	4.9	2.5
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.1	1.6
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	0.9
Family and friends	%	86.1	86.7	88.2	86.7	91.5	91.3	88.7	91.7	87.5
Confidence intervals (d)	±	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.4
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.8

(a) For more information on the National Social Housing Survey (NSHS) and data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see table 18A.47.

(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) 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'.

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

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

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

Table 18A.34 **Proportion of SOMIH tenants rating amenity and location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2016 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Amenity						
Average						
Households with a member with disability (d)		78.0	81.9	81.1	70.7	79.8
All households		81.6	84.4	83.1	85.9	82.9
All households						
Size of dwelling	%	83.8	77.7	86.4	79.9	82.0
Confidence intervals (e)	±	3.4	3.9	4.2	11.2	2.2
Relative standard error (f)	%	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 (e)	±	6.4	5.7	6.2	15.6	3.7
Relative standard error (f)	%	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 (e)	±	2.6	2.7	3.5	9.7	1.7
Relative standard error (f)	%	1.5	1.5	1.9	5.6	0.9
Car parking	%	87.9	88.2	87.8	97.9	88.2
Confidence intervals (e)	±	3.1	3.0	4.2	2.1	1.9
Relative standard error (f)	%	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 (e)	±	3.8	3.6	5.0	10.5	2.4
Relative standard error (f)	%	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 (e)	±	2.7	3.0	4.3	9.4	1.8
Relative standard error (f)	%	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 (e)	±	3.8	3.0	5.1	10.1	2.2
Relative standard error (f)	%	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 (e)	±	3.7	3.1	4.3	8.3	2.2
Relative standard error (f)	%	2.4	1.8	2.6	4.7	1.4
Location						
Average						
Households with a member with disability (d)		90.8	81.0	86.4	96.4	86.7
All households		92.7	87.7	92.8	93.6	90.9
All households						
Shops and banking	%	90.7	90.6	94.5	92.6	91.3
Confidence intervals (e)	±	2.7	2.6	2.9	7.1	1.7
Relative standard error (f)	%	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.9	0.9
Public transport	%	94.6	73.3	93.5	90.0	87.2
Confidence intervals (e)	±	2.3	4.5	3.3	8.4	2.1
Relative standard error (f)	%	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 (e)	±	3.3	3.4	2.8	4.8	2.0
Relative standard error (f)	%	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

Table 18A.34 Proportion of SOMIH tenants rating amenity and location aspects as important and meeting their needs, 2016 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Confidence intervals (e)	±	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.9	1.6
Relative standard error (f)	%	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 (e)	±	3.3	4.4	4.9	13.5	2.4
Relative standard error (f)	%	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 (e)	±	2.7	3.2	3.7	..	1.8
Relative standard error (f)	%	1.5	1.8	2.0	..	1.0
Employment/place of work	%	92.4	83.4	86.6	88.9	87.8
Confidence intervals (e)	±	3.4	4.2	5.4	11.1	2.4
Relative standard error (f)	%	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 (e)	±	2.7	3.1	4.1	3.1	1.8
Relative standard error (f)	%	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 (e)	±	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.5	1.3
Relative standard error (f)	%	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.6	0.7

- (a) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see table 18A.47.
- (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) Caution should be used in comparing data across jurisdictions as the method of survey completion can affect survey responses. Surveys were completed via mail-out for SA and Tasmania, and by face-to-face interview for NSW and Queensland.
- (d) 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'.
- (e) See chapter 2 for more information on RSEs.
- (f) 95 per cent confidence intervals. See chapter 2 for more information on confidence intervals.
.. Not applicable.

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

Table 18A.35 **Proportion of community housing tenants rating amenity and 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>
Amenity										
Average										
Households with a member with disability (c)	%	79.4	84.7	84.0	86.2	85.9	81.3	88.1	na	82.6
All households	%	84.6	88.3	84.3	88.0	88.1	85.2	86.1	na	85.8
All households										
Size of dwelling	%	88.7	88.2	85.9	86.2	91.1	85.0	88.6	na	87.7
Confidence intervals (d)	±	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.2	2.7	3.5	5.3	na	1.6
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	4.6	4.5	5.4	5.7	4.7	5.2	7.8	na	2.4
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	2.5	2.2	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.7	4.7	na	1.3
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	4.1	3.8	4.8	3.2	2.6	2.7	5.9	na	1.9
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	3.4	4.1	5.0	3.9	3.0	3.6	5.4	na	1.8
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.4	2.5	3.2	4.4	na	1.6
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.0	3.2	5.2	na	1.5
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.9	3.2	na	0.9
Safety/security of neighbourhood	%	79.4	85.7	85.8	85.6	84.7	81.1	82.8	na	82.8

Table 18A.35 **Proportion of community housing tenants rating amenity and 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>
Confidence intervals (d)	±	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.6	5.5	na	1.7
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.2	3.4	na	1.1
Location										
Average										
Households with a member with disability (c)	%	85.8	91.7	91.7	89.8	88.0	86.3	92.2	na	88.4
All households	%	88.8	92.8	90.7	91.4	91.4	88.5	92.2	na	90.2
All households										
Shops and banking	%	92.6	95.6	93.6	94.9	93.5	93.4	93.9	na	93.6
Confidence intervals (d)	±	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.3	3.5	na	1.1
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	3.0	3.1	4.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	na	1.6
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	3.1	2.5	3.6	2.3	2.6	4.3	4.0	na	1.5
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.4	3.8	na	1.1
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	5.1	4.3	5.4	6.7	2.4	5.7	6.3	na	2.6
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	4.2	4.4	4.4	5.1	4.4	3.9	6.4	na	2.1
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.2	3.6	na	1.2

Table 18A.35 **Proportion of community housing tenants rating amenity and 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>
Employment/place of work	%	80.3	83.7	84.4	84.2	83.7	83.9	88.3	na	82.8
Confidence intervals (d)	±	5.2	5.4	6.1	5.4	4.8	4.8	6.0	na	2.6
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	3.1	2.6	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.8	5.1	na	1.6
Relative standard error (e)	%	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 (d)	±	2.8	2.7	3.6	3.6	2.7	2.6	4.0	na	1.4
Relative standard error (e)	%	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.4	2.2	na	0.8

(a) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see table 18A.47.

(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) 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'.

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

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

na Not available.

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

TABLE 18A.36

Table 18A.36 Dwelling condition, public 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</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										
Proportion	%	68.8	76.9	82.5	79.5	79.0	81.9	60.0	78.9	75.0

Table 18A.36 Dwelling condition, public 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</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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

- (a) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see table 18A.47.
- (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.
- Responsibility for washing machines and fridges lies with tenants (not service providers)
 - Dwelling condition is as at the time of survey completion. Whether the issue has been reported to the property manager and if so, when, is unknown.
- (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) 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'.

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

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

	<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 (e)	±	4.2	2.6	5.1	9.5	2.4
Relative standard error (f)	%	3.2	1.5	3.8	5.8	1.6
2014						
Proportion	%	65.5	80.3	61.4	75.6	70.1
Confidence Interval (e)	±	4.2	3.5	5.7	9.1	2.5
Relative standard error (f)	%	3.3	2.2	4.9	6.4	1.8
Proportion of households with a member with disability, with four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems (g), (h)						
2016						
Proportion	%	67.1	81.7	66.4	56.7	70.2
Confidence Interval (e)	±	14.3	12.3	11.1	33.5	7.4
Relative standard error (f)	%	10.8	7.7	8.4	29.9	5.3
2014 (h)						
Proportion	%	55.6	77.7	62.8	57.2	64.1
Confidence Interval (e)	±	13.1	10.8	12.2	26.1	7.2
Relative standard error (f)	%	12.0	7.0	9.9	23.2	5.7

- (a) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see table 18A.47.
- (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.
- Responsibility for washing machines and fridges lies with tenants (not service providers)
 - Dwelling condition is as at the time of survey completion. Whether the issue has been reported to the property manager and if so, when, is unknown.
- (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) Caution should be used in comparing data across jurisdictions as the method of survey completion can affect survey responses. Surveys were completed via mail-out for SA and Tasmania, and by face-to-face interview for NSW and Queensland.
- (e) 95 per cent confidence interval. See chapter 2 for more information on confidence intervals.
- (f) 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.
- (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'.
- (h) 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 2014, 2016.

TABLE 18A.38

Table 18A.38 Dwelling condition, 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</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										
Proportion	%	83.9	86.0	91.1	91.7	77.9	77.6	73.9	na	85.1
Confidence Interval (d)	±	4.6	7.1	5.9	7.1	9.3	8.3	13.9	na	2.8

Table 18A.38 Dwelling condition, 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</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Relative standard error (e)	%	2.8	4.2	3.3	3.9	6.1	5.4	9.6	na	1.7

- (a) For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see table 18A.47.
- (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.
- Responsibility for washing machines and fridges lies with tenants (not service providers)
 - Dwelling condition is as at the time of survey completion. Whether the issue has been reported to the property manager and if so, when, is unknown.
- (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. .. Not applicable.

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

- Responsibility for washing machines and fridges lies with tenants (not service providers)

- Dwelling condition is as at the time of survey completion. Whether the issue has been reported to the property manager and if so, when, is unknown.

(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) See chapter 2 for more information on confidence intervals.

.. Not applicable.

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 (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>
All households										
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 (f)	%	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 (f)	%	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 (f)	%	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 (f)	%	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 (f)	%	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 (f)	%	1.2	2.4	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.9	0.8
Households with a member with disability (g)										
Satisfied or very satisfied										
2016	%	54.9	70.4	81.1	74.1	73.2	70.0	72.5	69.4	66.6

Table 18A.40 **Customer satisfaction — public housing (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>
Confidence Interval (e)	±	7.7	7.8	6.2	7.0	7.8	6.3	6.9	7.4	3.8
Relative standard error (f)	%	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 (f)	%	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.47.
- (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.
- (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 2014, 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>
All households						
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
Households with a member with disability (g)						
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.47.
- (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) 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.
- (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

Table 18A.42 **Customer satisfaction — community housing (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>
All households										
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 (f)	%	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 (f)	%	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 (f)	%	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 (f)	%	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 (f)	%	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 (f)	%	1.6	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.3	6.0	na	1.0
Households with a member with disability (g)										
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

Table 18A.42 **Customer satisfaction — community housing (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>
Relative standard error (f)	%	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 (f)	%	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.47.

(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.

(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'.

na Not available.

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

TABLE 18A.43

Table 18A.43 Real government expenditure on public housing, 2007-08 to 2016-17 (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e)	NT (f) (e)	Aust (g) (e)
2016-17									
No. of public housing dwellings (c)	110 239	64 170	51 185	32 691	37 612	7 093	11 014	5 620	319 624
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (excluding payroll tax)	9 626	6 415	8 862	13 383	9 702	9 164	10 207	15 274	9 369
Capital costs									
Depreciation	4 018	2 954	1 796	3 718	1 779	2 048	2 868	6 039	3 106
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	16 273	17 824	11 792	15 802	10 119	5 507	25 641	11 756	15 099
Other assets	14 919	9 207	6 949	12 657	7 700	10 313	10 497	11 118	11 093
Total user cost of capital	31 192	27 030	18 741	28 458	17 819	15 821	36 138	22 874	26 192
Interest payments	501	–	280	673	–	912	276	2 149	354
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	34 709	29 985	20 257	31 503	19 597	16 957	38 730	26 764	28 945
Payroll tax	97	41	–	265	67	..	..	161	79
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	44 334	36 438	29 118	44 886	29 300	26 121	48 937	42 038	38 314
2015-16									
No. of public housing dwellings (c)	110 131	64 241	51 176	32 897	38 484	7 205	10 866	4 970	319 970
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)	8 584	6 513	8 407	13 005	9 956	8 627	9 997	14 094	8 914
Capital costs									
Depreciation	3 474	2 846	1 853	3 842	1 791	2 088	1 628	8 604	2 910
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	14 771	15 999	11 861	18 666	10 108	4 548	24 984	13 837	14 494
Other assets	14 047	9 489	7 245	11 905	7 583	7 562	9 999	13 972	10 762
Total user cost of capital	28 817	25 488	19 106	30 571	17 690	12 110	34 983	27 810	25 255

TABLE 18A.43

Table 18A.43 Real government expenditure on public housing, 2007-08 to 2016-17 (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e)	NT (f) (e)	Aust (g) (e)
Interest payments	542	–	297	558	–	912	303	2 037	354
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	31 749	28 334	20 662	33 855	19 481	13 287	36 307	34 376	27 811
Payroll tax	97	38	–	104	71	..	..	177	63
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	40 237	34 851	29 069	46 756	29 366	21 914	46 351	49 980	36 678
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
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)	8 463	7 096	8 199	11 510	9 661	8 719	10 021	15 339	8 763
Capital costs									
Depreciation	3 041	3 063	1 900	3 726	1 777	2 587	2 179	7 458	2 808
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	12 839	13 711	11 810	18 406	10 260	4 053	24 453	15 153	13 339
Other assets	12 724	9 795	7 554	14 490	7 593	7 860	10 085	15 268	10 708
Total user cost of capital	25 563	23 506	19 365	32 896	17 853	11 913	34 538	30 421	24 047
Interest payments	594	329	317	616	–	1 248	340	2 161	456
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	28 010	26 240	20 948	36 006	19 630	13 252	36 378	35 719	26 399
Payroll tax	87	39	–	118	65	..	..	174	60
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	36 386	33 342	29 148	47 399	28 970	21 971	46 398	52 798	35 118
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
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)	8 437	5 917	7 514	12 168	9 580	9 054	9 748	15 233	8 487
Capital costs									
Depreciation	3 009	2 595	1 989	3 551	1 812	2 611	1 417	7 837	2 686

Table 18A.43 Real government expenditure on public housing, 2007-08 to 2016-17 (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e)	NT (f) (e)	Aust (g) (e)
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	11 983	13 678	11 560	17 010	10 407	3 149	24 504	15 719	12 768
Other assets	11 008	9 888	7 650	15 244	7 691	6 380	9 910	15 601	10 176
Total user cost of capital	22 991	23 566	19 209	32 254	18 099	9 529	34 414	31 319	22 945
Interest payments	629	361	333	676	178	912	367	2 187	504
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	25 371	25 801	20 865	35 129	19 732	11 227	35 464	36 970	25 127
Payroll tax	112	65	47	106	78	..	..	166	82
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	33 701	31 690	28 332	47 190	29 100	20 281	45 212	53 756	33 547
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
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)	8 290	6 468	7 772	10 858	8 261	8 209	9 688	14 533	8 271
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 909	2 631	2 100	3 444	1 915	2 616	1 442	5 482	2 641
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	11 927	10 860	11 436	15 065	10 541	3 839	23 819	15 486	11 970
Other assets	10 357	9 435	7 991	12 397	7 933	8 072	9 996	15 796	9 711
Total user cost of capital	22 284	20 295	19 427	27 462	18 474	11 911	33 816	31 282	21 681
Interest payments	673	392	347	686	763	895	388	2 228	601
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	24 520	22 534	21 180	30 220	19 626	13 632	34 869	34 536	23 722
Payroll tax	113	63	46	142	67	16	..	190	84
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	32 697	28 981	28 907	40 935	27 758	22 119	44 557	50 444	31 922
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
Cost per dwelling									

Table 18A.43 Real government expenditure on public housing, 2007-08 to 2016-17 (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e)	NT (f) (e)	Aust (g) (e)
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)	8 066	6 349	9 001	10 599	8 381	8 279	9 485	12 523	8 328
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 583	2 417	2 189	3 386	1 975	2 582	1 469	6 989	2 526
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	11 060	11 055	11 728	15 137	10 958	3 991	24 083	14 505	11 813
Other assets	10 160	9 629	8 512	12 308	8 621	8 823	10 118	12 257	9 813
Total user cost of capital	21 220	20 683	20 239	27 445	19 579	12 815	34 201	26 762	21 626
Interest payments	732	–	364	721	1 075	933	384	2 283	591
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	23 071	23 100	22 064	30 110	20 478	14 464	35 286	31 468	23 561
Payroll tax	144	55	57	112	72	86	..	79	93
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	30 994	29 434	31 009	40 598	28 662	23 302	44 776	44 981	31 797
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
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)	7 744	6 577	9 162	9 091	7 762	9 052	9 055	14 171	8 087
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 832	2 431	2 250	3 046	1 963	2 553	1 370	4 837	2 547
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	12 216	11 361	12 777	15 048	10 625	4 813	24 372	14 383	12 412
Other assets	8 958	9 730	8 802	12 148	8 329	9 873	10 131	12 785	9 460
Total user cost of capital	21 175	21 091	21 579	27 196	18 954	14 686	34 503	27 168	21 872
Interest payments	674	–	382	770	978	972	442	2 375	572
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	23 333	23 522	23 447	29 472	19 940	16 266	35 432	29 630	23 847
Payroll tax	105	55	59	89	72	93	..	98	78

Table 18A.43 Real government expenditure on public housing, 2007-08 to 2016-17 (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e)	NT (f) (e)	Aust (g) (e)
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	30 972	30 084	32 551	38 474	27 559	25 915	44 496	43 703	31 856
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
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)	8 445	5 834	7 181	8 377	7 952	8 933	9 459	14 071	7 808
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 728	2 488	2 230	3 142	1 991	2 672	1 478	4 305	2 532
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	12 618	11 946	13 532	15 783	9 758	3 940	26 146	13 184	12 718
Other assets	9 131	9 954	9 429	11 332	8 393	9 977	9 862	10 162	9 522
Total user cost of capital	21 749	21 901	22 962	27 115	18 152	13 917	36 008	23 347	22 240
Interest payments	642	–	416	889	1 007	1 038	492	2 499	588
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	23 835	24 389	24 775	29 368	19 136	15 551	36 994	25 153	24 184
Payroll tax	107	56	70	106	83	85	–	87	84
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	32 173	30 201	31 797	37 552	27 004	24 881	46 452	39 136	31 908
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
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)	7 844	5 764	7 361	8 383	7 595	8 980	9 265	15 810	7 624
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 590	2 459	2 269	3 270	1 941	2 577	1 494	3 730	2 480
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	11 766	12 396	13 625	18 708	8 829	4 292	23 729	12 696	12 593
Other assets	8 082	9 884	9 172	13 318	7 903	10 068	9 960	9 782	9 219

Table 18A.43 Real government expenditure on public housing, 2007-08 to 2016-17 (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e)	NT (f) (e)	Aust (g) (e)
Total user cost of capital	19 847	22 280	22 797	32 026	16 731	14 360	33 689	22 478	21 812
Interest payments	656	–	444	961	1 033	1 082	530	2 541	614
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	21 782	24 739	24 621	34 334	17 639	15 855	34 654	23 667	23 679
Payroll tax	101	57	60	87	69	68	–	98	77
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	29 524	30 488	31 922	42 630	25 165	25 306	43 919	39 379	31 226
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
Cost per dwelling									
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling (including payroll tax)	7 485	5 975	6 583	10 178	7 791	8 651	8 825	13 597	7 552
Capital costs									
Depreciation	2 555	2 389	2 097	2 905	1 756	2 723	1 670	3 292	2 374
Indicative user cost of capital									
Land	12 533	9 347	13 802	20 536	8 203	4 109	24 513	11 747	12 387
Other assets	8 008	9 937	9 266	14 796	6 659	10 304	10 082	9 709	9 199
Total user cost of capital	20 541	19 285	23 068	35 332	14 862	14 413	34 595	21 456	21 586
Interest payments	676	–	478	1 031	978	1 150	573	3 010	638
Total capital costs (less interest payments)	22 420	21 674	24 687	37 205	15 640	15 986	35 692	21 738	23 322
Payroll tax	94	57	46	90	75	83	–	91	73
Cost of providing assistance (including the cost of capital) (excluding payroll tax)	29 811	27 633	31 224	47 294	23 356	25 000	44 516	35 245	30 801

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2016-17 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2016-17=100) (table 2A.49).

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

(c) Number of dwellings averaged over the year from 2015-16 except for Victoria and the NT (for which 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 accounts 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.

Table 18A.43 **Real government expenditure on public housing, 2007-08 to 2016-17 (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA (e)	Tas (e)	ACT (e)	NT (f) (e)	Aust (g) (e)
(d) For NSW:									
- Increased net recurrent expenditure on public housing for 2016-17 is mainly attributed to a substantive increase in public housing repairs and maintenance expenditure from 2015-16 (\$112 million or 38 per cent).									
- The NSW Department of Family and Community Services has advised that the number of public housing dwellings reported by NSW in 2011 (111 547) is understated due to issues with the administrative reporting system at the time, and that the correct number is 112 747. Cost per dwelling for NSW and Australia for 2010-11 should therefore be used with caution as data are likely to be inflated.									
- 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, WA, SA and the NT, and is excluded for Queensland from 2015-16. NPARIH does not apply in the ACT.									
(f) For the NT:									
- Cost per dwelling should be used with caution as expenditure is not limited to public housing. The NT data system does not permit separate identification of expenditure for PH and for other housing categories not used for social housing purposes, such as industry housing. For 2016-17, the 'number of public housing dwellings' used as denominator has the same scope as the numerator -- 5000 public housing dwellings and 620 other dwellings (and therefore differs from the number of public housing dwellings reported in tables 18A.3 and 18A.5). Caution should be applied in analysing cost per public housing dwelling for 2016-17 as it is unknown what proportion of the expenditure (used as numerator) was on public housing dwellings. For 2015-16 and previous years, the number of PH dwellings is used as denominator -- cost per dwelling may therefore be inflated. This constitutes a break in time series between 2015-16 and 2016-17.									
(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 2A.49.

Table 18A.44 Net recurrent cost of providing assistance per dwelling — SOMIH, 2016-17 dollars (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	NSW (g)	Vic (e)	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA (e)	Tas (e)	NT (h)	Total (i)
2016-17	9 905	..	14 119	..	11 320	7 511	na	11 550
2015-16	9 075	..	15 298	..	11 746	7 672	na	11 873
2014-15	9 559	..	13 634	..	12 787	8 081	na	11 910
2013-14	9 240	..	11 436	..	12 605	8 716	na	11 137
2012-13	9 067	..	12 574	..	12 844	8 107	na	11 619
2011-12	8 592	..	11 967	..	14 311	8 024	na	10 696
2010-11	8 468	..	13 039	..	12 953	8 635	na	10 895
2009-10	10 679	..	10 748	9 058	13 838	8 358	na	11 089
2008-09	8 445	5 312	10 801	8 981	12 719	8 552	na	10 160
2007-08	7 757	6 138	10 136	10 726	11 847	8 100	na	9 980

- (a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2016-17 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2016-17=100) (table 2A.49).
- (b) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading.
- (c) User costs of capital are not included.
- (d) From 2015-16, the denominator is the number of dwellings averaged over the year. 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 (see footnote [g]).
- (f) NPARIH expenditure on SOMIH is included for NSW and Tasmania. NPARIH expenditure on SOMIH is excluded (where applicable) for Victoria, Queensland (from 2015-16), WA and SA. NPARIH does not apply in the ACT.
- (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.
- (h) For the NT from 2016-17, selected data for remote social housing dwellings are submitted as final aggregate data for the SOMIH data collection. These were referred to in previous reports as unreported 'remote public housing dwellings'.
- (i) Total data for 2016-17 should be used with caution as data are not available for the NT.
- na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: State governments (unpublished); table 18A.3; table 2A.49.

Table 18A.45 **Net recurrent cost per tenancy rental unit — 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) (o)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (n), (j)</i>
Real cost per dwelling (2015-16 dollars) (j)									
2015-16	12 684	11 928	12 707	9 764	10 591	12 549	4 763	na	11 802
2014-15	12 158	14 049	13 101	9 772	11 326	13 606	5 012	na	12 281
2013-14	10 790	9 135	7 548	9 899	9 979	np	6 900	na	9 630
2012-13	11 255	9 018	6 607	7 323	7 674	15 550	6 423	na	9 317
2011-12	10 517	9 669	6 214	5 944	6 897	15 107	7 745	na	8 784
2010-11	10 225	10 225	5 841	5 902	7 245	17 157	11 990	na	8 906
2009-10 (o)	11 695	9 707	8 348	9 267	8 574	24 497	11 802	na	10 483
2008-09	10 966	10 623	5 851	9 281	8 601	19 853	8 547	na	9 775
2007-08	10 838	8 885	5 728	6 074	7 363	14 734	9 578	na	8 634

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the GGFCE chain price deflator (2015-16=100) (table 2A.49).

(b) Further information on data quality for the community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/677769>.

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

(d) Cost per tenancy rental unit data are not available for 2016-17 as financial data for community housing lags 1 year behind activity and descriptive data. Activity and descriptive community housing data are available for 2016-17 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.

(f) Data do not include the costs of capital.

(g) The denominator is the number of CH tenancy rental units 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 from 2015-16. Data for 2015-16 and subsequent years are not comparable with data for 2014-15 and previous years.

(j) For WA:

- 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.

- data for 2013-14 have been revised and may differ from previous reports. The national total has been revised accordingly.

- data for 2009-10 are weighted (see footnote (o)).

(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.

Table 18A.45 **Net recurrent cost per tenancy rental unit — 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) (o)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (n), (j)</i>
(l) For Tasmania:									
- 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.									
- data for 2013-14 are not available due to data accuracy and reliability issues.									
- data for 2009-10 are weighted (see footnote (o)).									
(m) For the ACT:									
- 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									
- data for 2009-10 may include grants and subsidies paid to community housing organisations for tenancy management.									
(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. **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Housing Assistance Data Repository; table 2A.49.

Table 18A.46 **Net recurrent cost of providing assistance per dwelling — Indigenous community housing (2015-16 dollars)**
(a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
2015-16	13 864	8 785	10 087	6 117	na	4 178	..	na	9 587
2014-15	15 167	8 931	11 238	9 681	na	3 560	..	na	11 132
2013-14	16 485	8 100	9 921	10 762	na	3 942	..	na	10 728
2012-13	8 282	8 102	6 545	11 026	na	10 427	..	na	8 167
2011-12	10 529	6 863	6 810	10 015	na	9 901	na	na	8 514

- (a) Further information on data quality for the Indigenous community housing data collection is available on the AIHW website at the following link: <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/660255>.
- (b) 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 2A.49).
- (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) 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 2A.49.

Table 18A.47 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.

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.

For more information on data quality, including collection methodologies and data limitations, see the Data Quality Statement on the AIHW website.

Source: AIHW 2017, *National Social Housing Survey, 2016*, Data Quality Statement (www.aihw.gov.au).

Table 18A.48 **Public housing policy context, 2017, (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT (h)	NT (i)
Eligibility								
Income limit per week (\$)	610 (single person)	543 (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	698 (single with no dependants); Limits vary depending on household type	774 (single, no dependent)
Other asset limits (\$)	Nil	\$5 253 (Priority Access); \$31 520 (Register of Interest); \$105,066 (Disability major modifications needed)	\$90 125 (single household) and \$112 000 (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)	348 500	35 000	40 000	54 057 (single, no dependent)
Minimum age (years)	18 years	15 as per section 14 1(g) of the Housing Act 1983	None - need to meet independent income eligibility criteria	16	None	16	16	16
Waiting list								
Segment by	Single list of approved clients	Six priority segments and a register of interest	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)	Two segments: Priority; General. Allocated by application date within each segment
Tenure								
Probation period	12 months	None	None	None (four segments)	12 months (up to 24 months where required)	6 months	None	6 months

Table 18A.48 **Public housing policy context, 2017, (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	None	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	6 months
Ongoing	Yes	Yes	Subject to review	Ongoing	Ongoing leases only apply to tenants housed before 1 October 2010	na	Yes	Yes
Tenancy review	Yes	None	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	Eligibility confirmed: at least annually; on application for rental rebate; at end fixed term tenancy.
Rebated rent setting								
Rent-to-income ratio (%)	25–30	25	25	25	25	25	25	23 (maximum)

(a) At 30 June.

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

Minimum age: 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.

Table 18A.48 **Public housing policy context, 2017, (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT (h)	NT (i)
	<p><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.</p> <p><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.</p> <p><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.</p> <p><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.</p>							
(c)	<p>VIC: <i>Rent to income ratios</i>: 25 per cent of assessable primary income, 15 per cent of Centrelink family payments (A) and (B) and Maintenance Payments.</p> <p><i>Waiting list</i>: Priority Categories - Victorian Housing Register (VHR): Emergency Management Housing; Priority Transfers; Homeless with support; Supported Housing; Special Housing Needs; Special Housing Needs aged 55 years and over; Register of Interest.</p>							
(d)	<p>QLD: A probationary period no longer applies to ex-tenants excluded under the former anti-social behaviour policy – these tenants are now managed as per others but have a Tenancy Management Plan and an Acceptable Behaviour Agreement completed</p> <p>Six month periodic tenancies are applied to applicants housed under the housing ineligible applicant policy and applicants housed under the Resource Communities eligibility policy.</p>							
(e)	<p>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).</p>							
(f)	<p>SA: <i>Income limits</i> are updated regularly consistent with changes to SA Average Weekly Earnings data published by the ABS.</p> <p><i>Asset limits</i> are updated regularly consistent with changes to Centrelink asset limits (non-home owners), published by the DSS.</p> <p><i>Fixed term leases</i> 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.</p>							
(g)	<p>Tas: Income limits are updated regularly consistent with changes to Low Income Health Care Card eligibility.</p>							
(h)	<p>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.</p>							
(i)	<p>NT: Eligibility confirmed on application for rental rebate (13, 26 or 52 weeks).</p> <p>na Not available.</p>							

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 18A.49 **SOMIH housing policy context, 2017 (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>
Eligibility					
Income limit per week (\$)	610	..	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)	348 500	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	..	None	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.49 **SOMIH housing policy context, 2017 (a), (b)**

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	SA (e)	Tas (f)
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) **NT:** From 2016-17, selected data for remote social housing dwellings are submitted as final aggregate data for the SOMIH data collection. Referred to in previous reports as 'remote public housing dwellings', they were not included in administrative data collections used in this Report since being transferred out of the Indigenous Community Housing collection between 2008 and 2010. Policy context information is not available for 2017.

(c) **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.

Table 18A.49 **SOMIH housing policy context, 2017 (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>
(d) QLD: A probationary period no longer applies to ex-tenants excluded under the former anti-social behaviour policy – these tenants are now managed as per others but have a Tenancy Management Plan and an Acceptable Behaviour Agreement completed 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) 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) Tas: Income limits are updated regularly consistent with changes to Low Income Health Care Card eligibility. na Not available. .. Not applicable.					

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 18A.50 **Community housing policy context, 2017 (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>
Eligibility								
Income limit per week (\$)	610	As per public housing	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	"	\$90 125 (single household) and \$112 000 (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	"	None - need to meet independent income eligibility criteria	16	None	16	As per public housing	..
Waiting list								
Segment by	Single list of approved clients	"	Need (Four segments - very high need, high need, moderate need and lower 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	..
Tenure								
Probation period	Nil	"	At the discretion of the provider	None	12 months (up to 24 months where required)	Varies across community housing providers	None	..

Table 18A.50 **Community housing policy context, 2017 (a)**

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

(a) At 30 June.

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

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

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

Tenure: Continuous leases for general housing.

Table 18A.50 **Community housing policy context, 2017 (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>
	<p><i>Rent to Income Ratio</i>: 25% of assessable income for the tenant, their spouse or live-in partner, irrespective of their age and all other persons living in the household who are aged 21 years or over; 15% - FTB and household members aged 18 to 20 years inclusive who are not the tenant, their spouse or live-in partner; nil - household members under 18 who are not the tenant, their spouse or live-in partner).</p>							
(c)	Victoria : As per public housing.							
(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 \$80 000, and singles with a disability may be subject to a cash asset limit of \$100 000.							
(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.51 **State and Territory programs included in the community housing data collection, 2016-17**

<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 '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> <p>New dwellings constructed under the National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS)</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>

Table 18A.51 **State and Territory programs included in the community housing data collection, 2016-17**

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Program</i>
	<p>Joint Venture Program (JVP)</p> <p>Local Government and Community Housing Program (LGCHP)</p> <p>Lodging Houses</p> <p>Dwellings owned exclusively by the Department of Housing and head-leased to non-profit community agencies who provide property management and/or support services to the tenants</p> <p>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</p>
<i>SA</i>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>All dwellings signed under new master agreements</p>
<i>Tasmania</i>	<p>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)</p> <p>Properties funded from the general program and leased to organisations providing non-crisis accommodation, such as community tenancies</p> <p>Properties leased by Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) agencies for transitional housing</p> <p>Note that this scope includes community housing that is either funded or unfunded by government.</p>
<i>ACT</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 owned by Housing ACT but managed by a community housing provider</p> <p>Public Housing stock transferred to the community housing sector</p> <p>Community housing stock built under the National Partnership Agreement on the Nation Building Economic Stimulus Package</p>
<i>NT</i>	Community Housing Program

Source: AIHW (unpublished).

Table 18A.52 Treatment of assets by housing agencies, 2016-17 (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>	
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	Historical Cost
Frequency of revaluations	Land, buildings	Annual	5 yearly intervals (interim assessments by indices between intervals)	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
	Residential property	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.52 Treatment of assets by housing agencies, 2016-17 (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>
Useful asset lives								
Vehicles	3 yrs	..	3 to 15 years (7 to 37 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 (7 to 37 per cent straight line depreciation)	5 years	10 yrs	3 years	..	10 years
IT equip.	3 yrs	4 yrs	3 to 15 years (7 to 37 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	Individually	Individually	Individually	Individually	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).

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 18A.53 **Community housing survey response rates and associated information**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2012–13</i>	<i>2013–14</i>	<i>2014–15</i>	<i>2015–16</i>	<i>2016–17</i>	<i>Comments</i>
NSW (a)							NSW only includes data for the community housing providers that respond to the survey. For 2016-17, this methodology covers 97% of community housing general social housing and transitional housing and 37% of NSW community housing affordable housing .
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	126	120	113	150	154	
Respondents	no.	32	32	31	31	33	
Response rate	%	25.4	26.7	27.0	20.7	21.4	
Dwellings coverage (a)	%	98.0	98.1	98.0	91.9	89.4	
Victoria							Victoria only includes tenancy data for the community housing providers that respond to the survey.
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	105	102	99	96	93	
Respondents (providers)	no.	93	82	81	80	64	
Response rate	%	88.6	80.4	82.0	83.3	68.8	
Dwellings coverage (a)	%	99.4	98.5	99.1	98.1	na	
Queensland							Qld only includes tenancy data for current tenancies. 2014–15: Of the 258 organisations, 96 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.
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	271	265	258	272	193	
Respondents	no.	na	na	na	85	102	
Response rate	%	na	na	na	31.3	52.8	
Dwellings coverage (a)	%	na	na	na	84.1	88.6	
WA							The Local Government and Community Housing Program was reported for the first time in 2012-13.
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	33	34	32	32	32	
Respondents	no.	26	28	25	29	30	
Response rate	%	78.0	82.4	78.0	90.6	93.8	
Dwellings coverage (a)	%	95.4	97.1	93.3	98.5	99.5	
SA							
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	86	80	53	50	48	
Respondents	no.	85	79	53	50	46	
Response rate	%	99.0	98.8	100.0	100.0	95.8	
Dwellings coverage (a)	%	95.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	
Tasmania							
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	77	72	66	66	57	

Table 18A.53 **Community housing survey response rates and associated information**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2012–13</i>	<i>2013–14</i>	<i>2014–15</i>	<i>2015–16</i>	<i>2016–17</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Respondents	no.	48	43	50	50	37	
Response rate	%	62.0	59.7	76.0	75.8	64.9	
Dwellings coverage (a)	%	93.0	97.1	97.8	95.7	96.3	
<i>ACT</i>							
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	5	5	5	5	7	
Respondents	no.	5	5	5	5	7	
Response rate	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Dwellings coverage (a)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
<i>NT</i>							
Providers (less exemptions)	no.	34	37	32	33	34	The NT submits finalised aggregate administrative data (not survey data). The data include dwelling- and organisational-level information, but not information on individual tenancies or persons.
Respondents	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Response rate	%	..	..	..	..	..
Dwellings coverage (a)	%	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

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