
16 Housing

Governments play a significant role in the Australian housing market, directly through housing assistance and indirectly through policies associated with land planning and taxation. The Australian, State and Territory governments share responsibility for housing assistance. Direct assistance includes public and community housing, home purchase and home ownership assistance, Indigenous housing, State and Territory private rental assistance (such as State and Territory provided bond loans, guarantees and assistance with rent payments and advance rent payments, relocation expenses and other one-off grants) and Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA).

This chapter focuses on the performance of governments in providing public, State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) and community housing under the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA) (box 16.1), Indigenous community housing and CRA. Close links exist between the housing services covered in this chapter and other government programs and support services discussed elsewhere in the Report, such as:

- the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP), which provides accommodation and other services for homeless people or those at imminent risk of becoming homeless (chapter 15)
- services delivered by the Australian, State and Territory governments and community organisations to promote independent living, including services for people with a disability (chapter 14), mental health services (chapter 12) and aged care services, such as the Home and Community Care program (chapter 13).

Box 16.1 Commonwealth State Housing Agreement

The CSHA is an agreement made between the Australian, State and Territory governments under the *Housing Assistance Act 1996* (Cwlth) to provide strategic direction and funding certainty for the provision of housing assistance. The aim of this agreement is to provide appropriate, affordable and secure housing assistance for those who most need it, for the duration of their need.

(Continued on next page)

Box 16.1 (Continued)

The 2003 CSHA came into effect on 1 July 2003 and was to run until 30 June 2008 (extended pending negotiation of the new agreement), and includes bilateral agreements between the Australian Government and each State and Territory government and an overarching multilateral agreement. There are generally separate bilateral agreements for mainstream and Indigenous housing in each jurisdiction. Bilateral agreements are intended to provide greater flexibility for states and territories to respond to their particular housing needs.

A national ten year strategy to improve Indigenous housing, *Building a Better Future*, was agreed in 2001 by Australian, State and Territory Housing Ministers. State Indigenous Bilateral Agreements are the primary vehicle for implementing the national *Building a Better Future* strategy. The desired strategy outcomes are better housing and housing services, more housing, improved partnerships, greater effectiveness and efficiency, and improved performance linked to accountability and coordination of services.

Funding arrangements

The majority of funding under the 2003 CSHA is provided by the Australian Government, taking the form of general assistance funding (public housing, home purchase assistance and private rental assistance) and specified funding for identified programs: the Aboriginal Rental Housing Program (ARHP), the Crisis Accommodation Program (CAP) and the Community Housing Program. The majority of CSHA funding is distributed to State and Territory governments on a modified per person basis, with the State and Territory governments contributing additional funding from their own resources to 'match' (in part) Australian Government funding allocations.

Roles and responsibilities

Under the CSHA, the Australian Government has responsibility for:

- ensuring the outcomes pursued through the agreement are consistent with broader national objectives, particularly in relation to support for individuals and communities
- advising State and Territory governments of Australian Government objectives to be achieved under the agreement
- reporting to the Australian Parliament on performance against agreed outcomes and targets of housing assistance provided under the agreement.

State and Territory governments have responsibility for:

- developing housing assistance strategies that are consistent with Australian, State and Territory government objectives and that best meet the circumstances of the State or Territory
- developing, implementing and managing services and programs to deliver agreed outcomes
- reporting on a basis that enables performance assessment by the Australian, State or Territory governments, based on agreed performance indicators.

Source: CSHA (2003).

This chapter does not cover some Indigenous housing and infrastructure assistance provided by Australian, State and Territory governments, land councils and Indigenous community organisations.

Indigenous data in the housing chapter

The housing chapter in the 2009 Report contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- descriptive data for the State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), 2007-08
- new low income and special needs households, as a proportion of all new SOMIH tenants, 2003-04 to 2007-08
- greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new SOMIH allocations and proportions of greatest need households waiting for less than three months to more than two years, 2007-08
- net recurrent cost per dwelling for SOMIH, 2003-04 to 2007-08
- occupancy rates for SOMIH, 30 June 2004 to 30 June 2008
- average turnaround time for SOMIH, 2006-07 to 2007-08
- rent collected as a proportion of the total rent charged for SOMIH, 2003-04 to 2007-08
- proportion of tenants rating their current home as meeting their location and amenity needs for SOMIH, 2008
- proportion of customers satisfied or very satisfied with SOMIH (per cent), 2008
- SOMIH subsidy per tenant and proportion of SOMIH households spending less than 30 per cent of their income in rent, 2008
- proportion of SOMIH households with overcrowding at 30 June 2008
- Indigenous community housing — proportion not connected to water, sewerage and electricity, at 30 June 2007
- Indigenous community housing — dwelling condition, 2006
- Indigenous community housing — net recurrent cost per unit, 2006-07
- Indigenous community housing — occupancy rates, at 30 June 2007 (per cent)
- Indigenous community housing — rent collection rate (per cent), 2006-07
- Indigenous community housing — proportion of households paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent, 2006

-
- Indigenous community housing — proportion of households with overcrowding, at 30 June 2007
 - income units receiving CRA, by income unit type, 2008
 - income units receiving CRA, by geographic location, 2008
 - proportion of income units receiving CRA paying more than 30 per cent and 50 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2008
 - rebated SOMIH households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income, 2008
 - proportion of households in State owned and managed Indigenous housing with moderate overcrowding or underutilisation, 2008
 - SOMIH non-rebated and multiple family households excluded, 2008.

Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within the housing chapter of this compendium are contained in attachment 16A of the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 16A.3 is table 3 in the housing attachment). As the data are directly sourced from the 2009 Report, the compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2009 Report can be found. For example, where the compendium refers to '2009 Report, p. 16.15' this is page 15 of chapter 16 of the 2009 Report, and '2009 Report, table 16A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 16A of the 2009 Report.

Profile of housing and housing assistance

Service overview

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2007) identified just under 7.1 million households in Australia, where 'household' is classified as 'a person living alone' or as 'a group of related or unrelated people who usually reside and eat together'. Of these households, 68.1 per cent owned or were purchasing their own home, 19.0 per cent rented in the private sector, 3.6 per cent were in public rental accommodation, 0.7 per cent lived in community housing,¹ 2.6 per cent resided in other tenure types and 6.0 per cent

¹ This estimate is based on data received from jurisdictions regarding the number of community housing dwellings in each jurisdiction, combined with data from the ABS 2006 Census on the total number of dwellings in each jurisdiction.

did not state their tenure type (2009 Report, table 16A.72). For a number of reasons, including non-response and misunderstanding, Census data are likely to underestimate the number of tenants in public housing.²

The composition of Australian households is changing. There is an increasing number of smaller households, including a rising number of single person households. The average Australian household size fell from 3.3 people to 2.8 people between 1971 and 2006, while the proportion of single person households increased from 18.1 per cent to 24.4 per cent over this period (ABS 2007).

The average Indigenous household is larger than the average non-Indigenous household. In 2006, the average non-Indigenous Australian household size was 2.6 people, whereas the average household with at least one Indigenous person was 3.4 people (ABS 2007).

Roles and responsibilities

Each level of government has different roles and responsibilities in housing and housing assistance:

- The Australian Government provides CRA and shares responsibility with State and Territory governments for housing assistance provided under the CSHA (box 16.1). It also provides funding for the Community Housing and Infrastructure Program (CHIP). The Australian Government also influences the housing market through other direct and indirect means, including taxation and home purchase assistance.
- State and Territory governments provide housing assistance, such as homeless assistance, public housing, community housing, SOMIH, private rental assistance and home purchase assistance. Some jurisdictions also contribute to the delivery of housing assistance through mechanisms such as home lending programs and joint ventures with the private sector. State and Territory governments are also responsible for land taxes, stamp duties and residential tenancy legislation.
- In the States, local governments implement planning regulations and are sometimes involved in providing community housing.

² Public housing tenants appear to be undercounted in the 2006 Census (and in previous censuses).

Funding

The Australian, State and Territory governments provided \$1.3 billion for housing programs under the CSHA in 2007-08 (figure 16.1). Of this, the Australian Government provided \$970.6 million or 72.2 per cent, and State and Territory governments were collectively required to provide minimum matching funds of \$374.6 million or 27.8 per cent (FaHCSIA 2008). In addition, most jurisdictions provided additional funding above the minimum matching requirements. Public and community housing accounted for the majority of CSHA funding in 2007-08. Real expenditure on CSHA assistance declined by 24.1 per cent between 1998-99 and 2007-08.

Some of the funding for Indigenous community housing (ICH) comes through the CSHA and some comes through the CHIP. Indigenous community housing is also funded by the Australian, State and Territory governments.

CSHA funding data for 2006-07 and 2007-08 financial years are presented in table 16.1.

Table 16.1 **CSHA funding, 2006-07 and 2007-08 (\$ million)^a**

Funding arrangements	2006-07	2007-08
Base funding grants	752.5	765.2
Aboriginal Rental Housing Program	94.4	96.0
Crisis Accommodation Program	41.2	41.8
Community Housing Program	66.4	67.5
State matching grants — minimum funding required	368.4	374.6
Total	1 323.0	1 345.2

^a Includes Public Housing, Home Purchase Assistance and Private Rental Assistance Programs. ^b Expressed in nominal dollars (that is not adjusted for inflation). ^c Due to rounding, the total may not equal the sum of the individual program funding allocations.

Source: FaHCSIA (2008) *Housing Assistance Act 1996 Annual Report 2007-08*, Australian Government, Canberra; FaHCSIA (unpublished); 2009 Report, table 16.2, p. 16.8.

Size and scope

Housing assistance is provided in various forms, and models for delivering assistance can vary within and across jurisdictions. The main forms of assistance are outlined in box 16.2. This chapter focuses on five forms of assistance: public housing, SOMIH, community housing, ICH and CRA.

Box 16.2 Forms of housing assistance

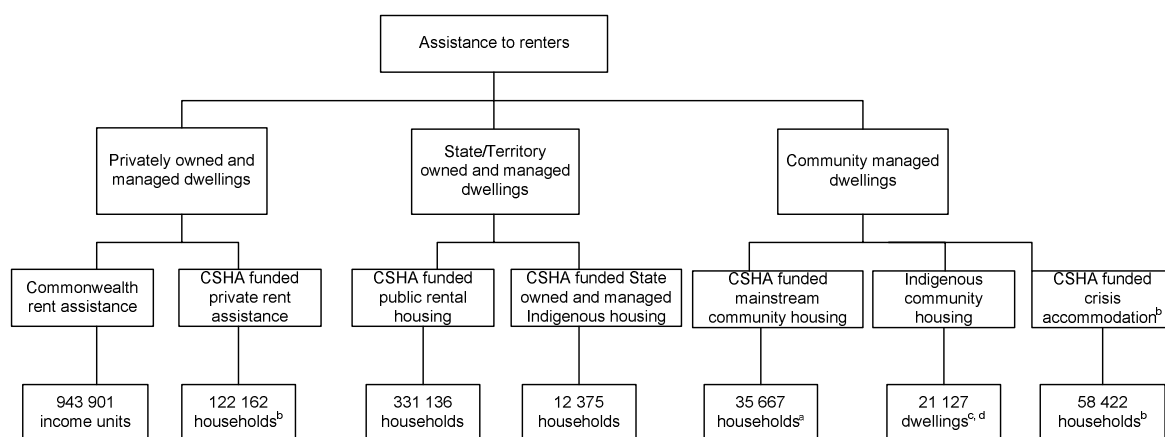
There are several significant forms of housing assistance.

- *Public housing*: dwellings owned (or leased) and managed by State and Territory housing authorities to provide affordable rental accommodation. The CSHA is the main source of funding for public housing along with internally generated rental revenues and the proceeds of asset sales.
- *Community housing*: rental housing provided for low to moderate income or special needs households, managed by community-based organisations that have received capital or recurrent subsidy from government. Community housing models vary across jurisdictions, and the housing stock may be owned by a variety of groups including government.
- *State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH)*: State owned houses targeted at Indigenous households.
- *Indigenous community housing (ICH)*: houses owned or leased and managed by ICH organisations and community councils in major cities, regional and remote areas.
- *Crisis accommodation*: accommodation services to help people who are homeless or in crisis. Services are generally provided by non-government organisations and many are linked to support services funded through SAAP. Sources of government funding include CAP through the CSHA, which provides funding for accommodation, and SAAP funding for live-in staff, counselling and other support services.
- *Home purchase assistance*: assistance provided by State and Territory governments to low income households to help with home purchases or mortgage repayments; for example, the grant provided under the First Home Owner's Scheme, a Commonwealth initiative administered by State and Territory governments.
- *Private rental assistance*: assistance funded by State and Territory governments to low income households experiencing difficulty in securing or maintaining private rental accommodation. This assistance may include ongoing or one-off payments to help households meet rent payments, one-off payments for relocation costs, guarantees or loans to cover the cost of bonds and housing assistance advice and information services. Assistance may be provided by community-based organisations funded by government.
- The chapter also reports on CRA, which is a non-taxable income support supplement paid by the Australian Government to income support recipients or people who receive more than the base rate of the Family Tax Benefit Part A and who rent in the private rental market.

Source: CSHA (2003); FaCS (2003).

Figure 16.1 illustrates the range of government assistance to renters.

Figure 16.1 Assistance across the rental sector, 2008^a



^a Additional dwellings are funded under programs other than CSHA. Data about these dwellings are not available. ^b For year ending 30 June 2007. ^c At 30 June 2007. ^d Includes permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered and unfunded ICH organisations. Of these dwellings 18 897 were managed by organisations administered by the State Governments and 2230 managed by organisations administered by the Australian Government.

Source: 2009 Report, figure 16.2, p. 16.10.

Indigenous housing

There are a number of different government programs that provide housing assistance to Indigenous people — both Indigenous-specific programs and mainstream programs. The two main Indigenous-specific forms of social housing are SOMIH — managed by State governments with funding provided by the CSHA and Indigenous community housing (ICH) — managed by Indigenous community housing organisations (ICHOs) with funding provided by the State, Territory and Australian governments.

In addition to these Indigenous-specific programs, Indigenous people are also eligible for assistance through mainstream housing programs such as public housing, community housing and CRA.

State owned and managed Indigenous housing

State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwellings are defined as those rental housing dwellings owned and managed by government and allocated only to Indigenous Australians (AIHW 2006). They include dwellings managed by government Indigenous housing agencies for allocation to Indigenous tenants. There were 12 778 dwellings identified in the 2007-08 SOMIH collection (table 16A.2).

In Victoria, Aboriginal Housing Victoria (AHV) — a non-government community housing organisation — assists the government in the administration of SOMIH. Under the transition to independence strategy for AHV, tenancy management for some SOMIH properties was transferred to AHV in 2007-08. This has reduced the number of properties reported in Victoria as SOMIH by 348, and will lead to a corresponding increase in the number of properties reported as state managed ICH for 2007-08. It should be noted that while SOMIH stock is reported for the year 2007-08, ICH is reported for the year 2006-07. Accordingly, data relating to 348 formerly SOMIH properties, now managed by AHV, will not appear in this Report. The ACT and the NT are not included in the SOMIH data collection. The ACT does not receive funding for, or administer, any Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing programs. In the NT, ARHP funding is directed to ICH. In NSW, a separate statutory organisation — the Aboriginal Housing Office — is responsible for planning, administering and expanding policies, programs and the asset base for Aboriginal housing in that State. Funding for the office comes from the CSHA and the State Government (in addition to its CSHA commitments).

Details of multiple family composition, non-rebated and other public households excluded from SOMIH data in this chapter are presented in table 16A.31.

The proportions of SOMIH located by ASGC remoteness areas are shown in table 16.3.

Table 16.3 SOMIH — regional and remote area concentrations, at 30 June 2008 (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Major cities	41.0	29.5	14.8	27.9	60.6	–	33.2
Inner regional	33.1	41.1	19.4	7.7	7.5	83.3	23.5
Outer regional	20.2	28.9	39.8	20.7	17.9	16.7	25.2
Remote	4.9	0.5	9.9	20.2	5.4	–	8.4
Very remote	0.7	–	16.1	23.6	8.6	–	9.6

^a Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 16A.2. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2007-08: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; table 16A.2; 2009 Report, table 16.5, p. 16.16.

Eligibility criteria for access to SOMIH are generally consistent with those for public housing once an applicant has been confirmed as Indigenous (see 2009 Report, table 16.7). The management of waiting lists varies across jurisdictions — for example, a number of jurisdictions use the same list for both public housing and SOMIH. Terms of tenure are the same as those for public housing for a number of jurisdictions.

Table 16.4 **SOMIH housing policy context, 2008^a**

	NSW ^b	Vic ^c	Qld	WAd	SA ^e	Tas ^f
Eligibility						
Income limit per week (\$) ^g	410	435	609	430	718	429
'Other' asset limits (\$) ^g	None	30 000	None	41 000 in cash	287 750	35 000
Minimum age (years)	18	16	None	18	None	16
Waiting list						
Details	Combined with public housing	Combined with public housing	Combined with public housing	Combined with public housing	Need (four segments)	Priority, similar to public housing
Tenure						
Probationary period	None	None	None	None	12 months	3–6 months
Fixed term	3, 6, 12 or 18 months	None	None	3 or 6 months	None	1–3 years
Ongoing	2, 5 and 10 years					
	Yes	Reviewable for tenancies (except 65 years plus) commenced after November 1997. Lifetime for pre November 1997 tenancies	Subject to review	Ongoing	Ongoing after probation	Dependant on housing history
Tenancy review	Prior to the end of the tenancy	Periodic review	Review at 4 or 10 years	Annual	None	Fixed term leases reviewed at end of each term
Rebated rent setting						
Rent-to-income ratio	25–30	25	25	23 or 25	25	23–25

(Continued on next page)

Table 16.4 (Continued)

a At 30 June. **b** Interest accrued from cash assets is assessed as income less the first \$5000 of each person's savings. Applicants under the age of 18 years must demonstrate living skills to be eligible for housing. Tenants housed prior to 1 July 2005 were generally provided with a continuous lease. New tenants housed since 1 July 2005 are generally provided with a fixed term lease. New tenancies from 1 July 2005 to 22 October 2006 were signed to 18 month interim tenancies. Tenants on an 18 month fixed term lease are reviewed prior to the end of lease, and if eligible, are offered a 2, 5 or 10 year lease. If ineligible, they are offered a 12 month fixed term lease. From 23 October 2006 the Department began to offer 2, 5 or 10 year leases to new tenants and ceased to offer the 18 month interim leases. From 5 December 2005 new thresholds and rules determine whether a tenant is eligible for a rent subsidy and the percentage of income they will pay as rent. Their household's gross assessable income, household size and age of household members are used when assessing the household's eligibility for a rent subsidy. For rebated rents, varied concessional rates are applicable to certain age groups and some pensioners. For households whose tenancy commenced on or after 5 December 2005, the Family Tax Benefits Part A and Part B received are assessed at 15 per cent. Where the tenancy commenced prior to 5 December 2005 the Family Tax Benefits Part A and Part B received was assessed at 12 per cent from 5 December 2005, with an increase of 1 per cent every six months until the assessment rate reaches 15 per cent. CRA is assessed at 100 per cent. **c** Tenancies in Victoria are ongoing tenancies that are subject to review after 5 years. For households that require major disability modifications, discretion may be applied to extend the asset limit to \$60 000. Indigenous households generally access long term accommodation through the General Rental program or housing managed by the Aboriginal Housing Board of Victoria. **d** The income limit for those in north west remote areas is \$610 per week. Those aged over 60 years are subject to a cash asset limit of \$80 000. **e** The same definition as the Centrelink asset test threshold for a single person who does not own their own home is used. Most households pay a rent-to-income ratio of 25 per cent of assessable income in rent. However, households receiving less than the single Newstart Allowance pay rent-to-income ratio of 19.5 per cent. **f** The rent-to-income ratio is indicative only. The majority of households pay amounts within this range, but some pay lesser or higher amounts, depending on household composition and the relationship of household members to the tenant, for example, boarder, parent, independent child. **g** Limits are for a single person.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2009 Report, table 16.7, pp. 16.19-20.

Indigenous community housing

ICH is delivered by ICH organisations that perform asset and tenancy management functions. The funding and administrative arrangements for ICH vary across jurisdictions. In some jurisdictions, only the states are involved in the administration of ICH; in some only the Australian Government is involved; and in others both the State or Territory and the Australian governments are involved.

The Australian Government, through FaHCSIA, formerly through Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Services, is directly responsible for the funding and administration of ICH in three jurisdictions — Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania. At the time data for this Report were collected (2006-07), in Victoria and Tasmania there was only Australian Government administered ICH housing, while in Queensland, some ICH housing was administered by the Australian Government and some by the State government. In the five remaining jurisdictions — NSW, WA, SA, the ACT and the NT — funding from the relevant State or Territory and the Australian Government is pooled and the State or Territory government has sole responsibility for the administration of ICH (AIHW 2007b).

There has been considerable progress in the development of national ICH data to report against the National Reporting Framework (NRF) for Indigenous housing. This Report includes a performance indicator framework and data for ICH and additional descriptive data on ICH are contained in table 16A.14.

CRA

Data on the number and proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA by income unit type are presented in tables 16A.24 and 16A.25, respectively.

Framework of performance indicators

The performance indicator frameworks are consistent with the general performance indicator framework agreed by the Steering Committee (see chapter 1). They also draw on the framework developed for the 1999 CSHA and reflect the national objectives of that agreement (and of the new CSHA that took effect in 2003 [box 16.3]). The current CSHA places greater emphasis on Australian, State and Territory governments improving housing outcomes for Indigenous people, and governments have committed to improving access to mainstream housing options for Indigenous people living in urban and regional areas. This is the fifth year that data are reported under the current agreement. Work is being undertaken on the

performance indicators to improve the quality and scope of national performance information.

Box 16.3 Objectives for public and community housing under the 2003 CSHA

The principles guiding the 2003 CSHA are to:

1. maintain a core Social Housing sector to assist people unable to access alternative suitable housing options
2. develop and deliver affordable, appropriate, flexible and diverse housing assistance responses that provide people with choice and are tailored to their needs, local conditions and opportunities
3. provide assistance in a manner that is non-discriminatory and has regard to consumer rights and responsibilities, including consumer participation
4. commit to improving housing outcomes for Indigenous people in urban, regional and remote areas, through specific initiatives that strengthen the Indigenous housing sector and the responsiveness and appropriateness of the full range of mainstream housing options
5. ensure housing assistance links effectively with other programs and provides better support for people with complex needs, and has a role in preventing homelessness
6. promote innovative approaches to leverage additional resources into Social Housing, through community, private sector and other partnerships
7. ensure that housing assistance supports access to employment and promotes social and economic participation
8. establish greater consistency between housing assistance provision and outcomes, and other social and economic objectives of government, such as welfare reform, urban regeneration, and community capacity-building
9. undertake efficient and cost-effective management which provides best value to governments
10. adopt a cooperative partnership approach between levels of government towards creating a sustainable and more certain future for housing assistance
11. promote a national, strategic, integrated and long term vision for affordable housing in Australia through a comprehensive approach by all levels of government.

Source: CSHA (2003, p. 4); 2009 Report, box 16.4, p. 16.23.

Indigenous housing aims to achieve the outcomes listed in box 16.4 as part of the *Building a Better Future: Indigenous Housing to 2010* strategy. The aims also relate to ICH.

Box 16.4 Indigenous housing

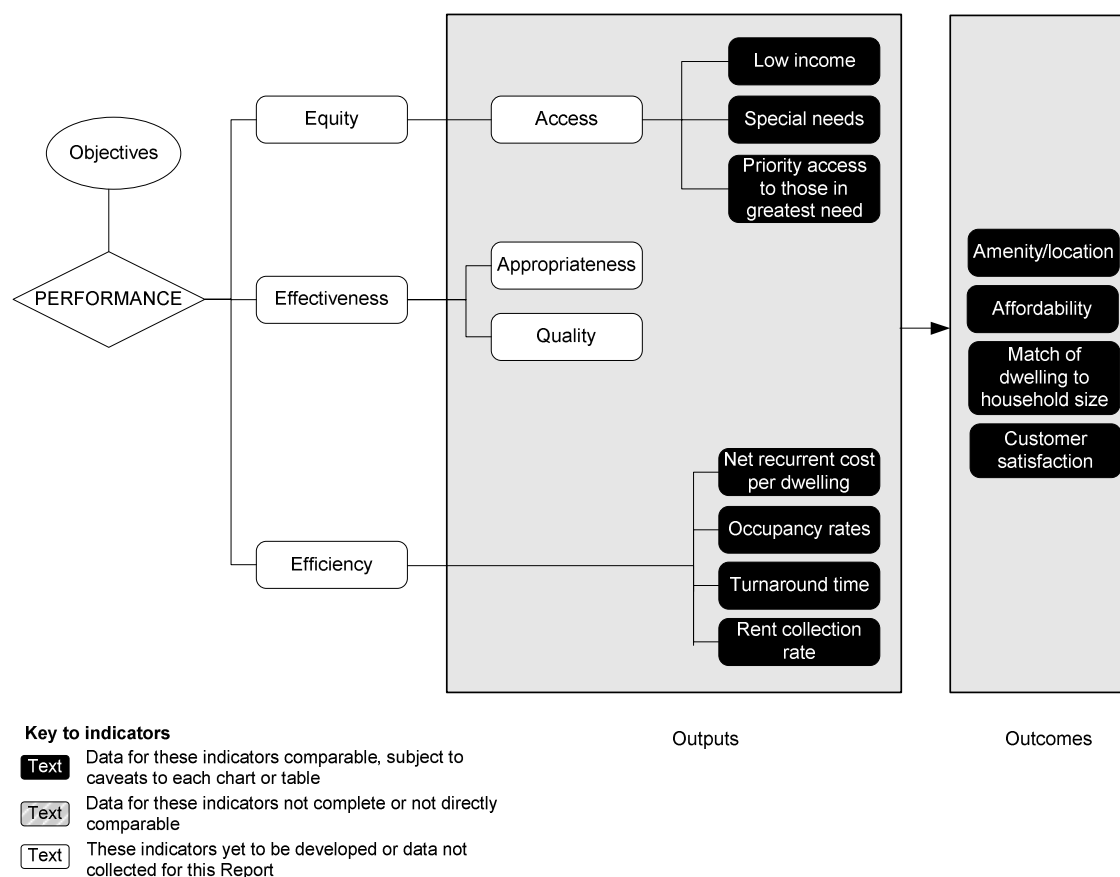
The guiding principles and objectives for achieving better Indigenous housing are to:

1. provide better housing that meets agreed standards, is appropriate to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and contributes to their health and well being
2. provide better housing services that are well managed and sustainable
3. ensure housing growth in the number of houses to address both the backlog of Indigenous housing need and emerging needs of a growing Indigenous population
4. ensure improved partnerships in a way that Indigenous people are fully involved in the planning, decision making and delivery of services by governments
5. ensure greater effectiveness and efficiency in a way that assistance is properly directed to meeting objectives, and that resources are being used to best advantage
6. commit to improved performance linked to accountability for the program performance reporting based on national data collection systems and good information management
7. promote the a 'whole of government' coordination of services approach that ensures greater coordination of housing and housing-related services linked to improved health and well being outcomes.

Source: FaCSIA (2001); 2009 Report, box 16.4, p. 16.23.

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a number of SOMIH performance indicators in the 2009 Report (figure 16.2). The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2009 Report.

Figure 16.2 Performance indicators for public housing and SOMIH



Source: 2009 Report, figure 16.3, p. 16.25.

Performance reporting for public housing and SOMIH

Some descriptive information on public housing can be found in table 16A.1. Some descriptive data on SOMIH are included in table 16A.2. As outlined earlier, the ACT and the NT are not included in the SOMIH data collection.

Outputs

The following indicators measure the outputs of SOMIH. Outputs are the actual services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group).

Equity — low income

‘Low income’ is an indicator of the CSHA guiding principle to assist people unable to access alternative suitable housing options (box 16.5).

Box 16.5 Low income

'Low income' is defined as the number of new low income households as a proportion of all new households. Two measures are reported:

- the proportion of new households with low income A — households where all members receive an income equivalent to or below 100 per cent of the government income support benefits at the pensioner rate (pension rates have been selected for calculating this indicator because they are higher than allowance rates)
- the proportion of new households with low income B — households with an income above 100 per cent of the government income support benefits at the pensioner rate, but below the effective cut-off for receiving any government support benefits.

High or increasing values for these measures indicate a high degree of access for low income households.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The proportion of new tenancies allocated to low income A households for SOMIH in 2007-08 is presented in table 16.5. The proportion of new tenancies allocated to low income B households is reported in the attachment (table 16A.3).

Table 16.5 **SOMIH — new low income A households, as a proportion of all new households (per cent)^a**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>New low income A households as proportion of all new households</i>							
2003-04	94.4	90.5	83.3	93.5	89.2	89.5	90.6
2004-05	94.2	87.7	76.1	92.9	86.0	86.0	88.0
2005-06	95.9	88.2	89.2	88.6	86.5	93.3	90.4
2006-07	95.5	89.9	76.5	87.9	88.7	100.0	87.7
2007-08	95.0	82.4	75.4	86.4	85.5	82.4	85.7

^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.3.

Source: AIHW (2004, 2005) *CSHA national data reports: Aboriginal rental housing program: State and Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing*, Canberra; AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; table 16A.3; 2009 Report, table 16.10, p. 16.27.

Equity — special needs

'Special needs' is an indicator of the CSHA guiding principle to provide appropriate, affordable and secure housing assistance to people who are unable to access suitable housing (box 16.6).

Box 16.6 Special needs

'Special needs' is defined as the proportion of new tenancies allocated to special needs households. The proportion of new tenancies with special needs are reported as a proxy for measuring all households with special needs. Special needs households are defined as those households that have either a household member with a disability, a principal tenant aged 24 years or under, or 75 years or over, or one or more Indigenous members. Special needs households for SOMIH are defined as those households that have either a household member with a disability or a principal tenant aged 24 years or under, or 50 years or over.

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

Data for public housing cannot be compared with those of SOMIH.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The proportion of new tenancies allocated to special needs households for SOMIH is presented in table 16.6.

Table 16.6 **SOMIH — new tenancies allocated to households with special needs (per cent)^a**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2003-04	44.6	44.2	46.3	40.8	39.5	60.3	43.6
2004-05	51.5	45.4	45.2	49.2	42.1	66.7	48.1
2005-06	48.8	42.8	46.8	53.2	45.3	62.3	48.8
2006-07	47.6	52.9	47.0	44.6	45.6	65.6	47.4
2007-08	46.0	44.7	50.6	47.7	42.9	61.9	47.5

^a Data may not be comparable between jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.4.

Source: AIHW (2004, 2005) *CSHA national data reports: Aboriginal rental housing program: State and Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing*, Canberra; AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; table 16A.4; 2009 Report, table 16.12, p. 16.29.

The proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs increased between 2006-07 and 2007-08 at the national level for SOMIH, but there were variations among the jurisdictions.

Equity — priority access to those in greatest need

'Priority access to those in greatest need' is an indicator of the CSHA guiding principle to provide appropriate, affordable and secure housing to assist people who are unable to access suitable housing. This indicator provides information on

whether allocation processes are such that those in greatest need have first access to housing (box 16.7).

Box 16.7 Priority access to those in greatest need

‘Priority access to those in greatest need’ is defined as the proportion of new allocations of housing to those in greatest need. Greatest need households are defined as households that at the time of allocation were either homeless, in housing inappropriate to their needs, or in housing that is adversely affecting their health or placing their life and safety at risk, or that have very high rental housing costs.

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

Reported measures reflect the percentages of new allocations to greatest need households overall, and for greatest need households waiting for periods of less than three months, three months to less than six months, six months to less than one year, one year to less than two years, and two years or more. As time to allocation reflects greatest need allocations as a percentage of all new allocations for the time period, these percentages are not cumulative.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need for 2007-08 for SOMIH is presented in table 16.7.

Table 16.7 SOMIH — proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need, 2007-08 (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total for year ending 30 June	10.5	19.3	20.2	28.2	74.4	na	25.8
Proportion of greatest need allocations to new allocations, by time to allocation							
<3 months	23.6	35.7	50.0	30.4	83.0	na	40.2
3–<6 months	11.7	11.1	50.0	60.8	70.0	na	37.1
6 months–<1 year	12.7	50.0	53.8	62.9	66.7	na	39.8
1–<2 years	–	12.5	18.8	25.6	70.4	na	23.3
2+ years	–	–	5.4	3.1	39.5	na	8.1

^a Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 16A.5. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2007-08: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; table 16A.5; 2009 Report, table 16.14, p. 16.30.

Efficiency — net recurrent cost per dwelling

‘Net recurrent cost per dwelling’ is an indicator of the CSHA guiding principle to undertake efficient and cost-effective management (box 16.8).

Box 16.8 Net recurrent cost per dwelling

‘Net recurrent cost per dwelling’ is defined as total recurrent expenses, including administration and operational costs, divided by the total number of dwellings. It measures the average cost of providing assistance per dwelling. Cost of providing assistance (including capital) per dwelling is also reported.

Holding other factors equal, a lower or decreasing net recurrent cost per dwelling suggests an improvement in efficiency.

The cost per dwelling indicators do not provide any information on the quality of service provided (for example, the standard of dwellings).

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Due to a high level of capital expenditure in housing, costs per dwelling are predominantly driven by the user cost of capital (2009 Report, box 16.11). Caution must therefore be used when interpreting the indicator because the user cost of capital and service delivery models differ across the jurisdictions.

The costs incurred by jurisdictions in providing SOMIH include:

- administration costs (the cost of the administration offices of the property manager and tenancy manager)
- operating costs (the costs of maintaining the operation of the dwelling, including repairs and maintenance, rates, the costs of disposals, market rent paid and interest expenses)
- depreciation costs
- the user cost of capital (the cost of the funds tied up in the capital used to provide SOMIH). Box 16.11 in the 2009 Report provides a discussion of the user cost of capital in general and how it relates to housing.

The net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling for SOMIH is presented in table 16.8. Capital cost data for SOMIH are not available for this Report. As with other indicators, it is not appropriate to compare the net recurrent cost of providing assistance per dwelling for public housing with the net recurrent cost of providing assistance per dwelling for SOMIH, because there is greater scope for economies of scale in administration costs with public housing, which is a much larger program overall.

SOMIH dwellings are also slightly more concentrated in regional and remote areas, where the cost of providing housing assistance is potentially greater. The need to construct culturally appropriate housing (possibly requiring different amenities) may also affect the cost per dwelling. Finally, different cost structures may apply to the programs. Construction of dwellings under SOMIH, for example, may involve a skills development element to allow for training of Indigenous apprentices in regional areas.

Table 16.8 **SOMIH — net recurrent cost of providing assistance per dwelling (2007-08 dollars)^{a, b}**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling							
2003-04	6 727	5 606	7 451	7 171	6 472	4 054	6 747
2004-05	5 772	5 473	7 003	7 828	4 699	5 578	6 223
2005-06	5 849	6 770	7 178	8 276	7 558	6 054	6 929
2006-07	6 060	4 247	7 782	7 944	6 952	6 698	6 746
2007-08	6 229	4 929	8 139	10 726	9 513	6 504	8 014

^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.6. ^b Data are presented in real dollars based on the ABS Gross Domestic Product price deflator (index) (2007-08 = 100) table AA.11.

Source: AIHW (2004, 2005) *CSHA national data reports: Aboriginal rental housing program: State and Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing*, Canberra; AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; table 16A.6; 2009 Report, table 16.16, p. 16.34.

Efficiency — occupancy rate

‘Occupancy rate’ is an indicator of the CSHA guiding principle to measure the efficiency of housing utilisation (box 16.9).

Box 16.9 Occupancy rate

The ‘occupancy rate’ is an indicator of the CSHA guiding principle to measure the efficiency of housing utilisation. It represents the proportion of rental housing stock occupied by households. The term ‘occupied’ refers to rental housing stock occupied by tenants who have a tenancy agreement with the relevant housing authority.

A high value for this indicator suggests higher efficiency of housing utilisation.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The proportion of total SOMIH stock occupied at 30 June 2008 is presented in table 16.9. The national average proportion of SOMIH stock occupied at 30 June 2008 was 96.8 per cent.

Table 16.9 SOMIH — occupancy rates (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2004	98.0	96.7	96.8	94.1	92.2	98.2	96.0
2005	97.4	95.8	96.1	94.2	91.8	97.7	95.5
2006	97.4	96.7	96.8	94.1	93.5	98.3	96.1
2007	97.7	96.4	97.2	94.5	94.1	97.7	96.4
2008	98.4	97.9	97.7	94.1	94.6	97.7	96.8

^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.7.

Source: AIHW (2004, 2005) *CSHA national data reports: Aboriginal rental housing program: State and Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing*, Canberra; AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; table 16A.7; 2009 Report, table 16.18, p. 16.35.

Efficiency — turnaround time

‘Turnaround time’ is an indicator of the CSHA guiding principle to undertake efficient and cost-effective management (box 16.10).

Box 16.10 Turnaround time

‘Turnaround time’ is defined as the average time taken for occupancy of available dwelling stock to rent through normal processes.

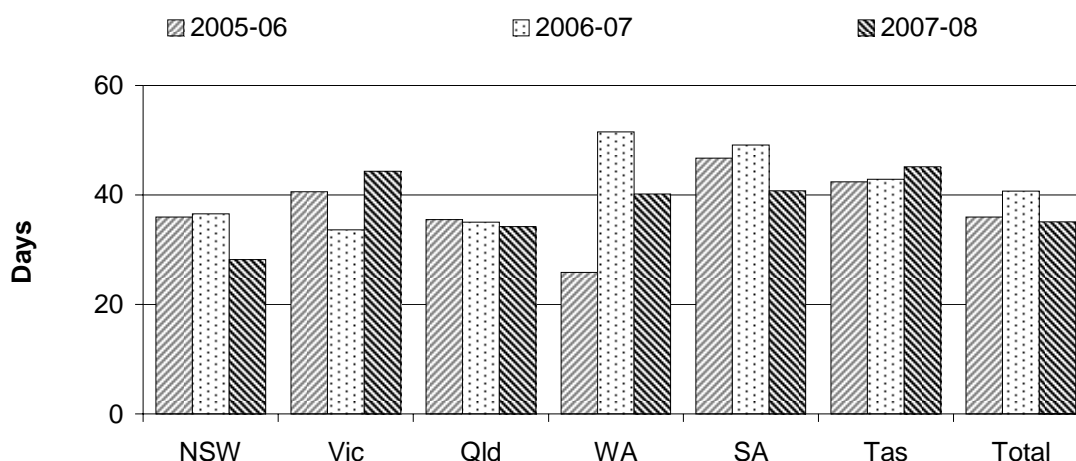
A low or decreasing turnaround time suggests efficient housing allocation.

‘Normal’ vacancies exclude properties that are offline or are undergoing major redevelopment and where there is no suitable applicant but include hard-to-let properties as this relates to tenancy management. This indicator may be affected by changes in maintenance programs and stock allocation processes, and some jurisdictions may have difficulty excluding stock upgrades. Cultural factors may also influence the national average turnaround time for SOMIH dwellings relative to public housing dwellings. Following the death of a significant person, for example, a dwelling may need to be vacant for a longer period of time (Morel and Ross 1993). A higher proportion of SOMIH dwellings in regional and remote areas may also contribute to delays in completing administrative tasks and maintenance before dwellings can be re-tenanted.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The average number of days for vacant stock to remain unallocated in 2007-08 is presented in figure 16.3 for SOMIH.

Figure 16.3 **SOMIH — average turnaround time^a**



^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.8.

Source: AIHW (2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2007-08: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; table 16A.8; 2009 Report, figure 16.5, p. 16.37.

Efficiency — rent collection rate

‘Rent collection rate’ is an indicator of the CSHA guiding principle to undertake efficient and cost-effective management (box 16.11).

Box 16.11 Rent collection rate

‘Rent collection rate’ is defined as the total rent actually collected as a percentage of the total rent charged.

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

‘Rent collection rate’ in 2007-08 is presented in table 16.10 for SOMIH.

Table 16.10 **SOMIH — rent collection rate (per cent)^a**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2003-04	104.1	99.8	101.3	103.1	97.0	102.2	101.8
2004-05	97.7	100.6	100.4	103.9	93.8	99.6	99.2
2005-06	100.5	99.0	99.7	104.3	94.7	103.8	100.0
2006-07	101.8	92.8	97.3	105.3	103.0	102.1	100.6
2007-08	96.8	89.2	99.6	104.3	103.7	99.8	99.0

^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.9.

Source: AIHW (2004, 2005) *CSHA national data reports: Aboriginal rental housing program: State and Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing*, Canberra; AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; table 16A.9; 2009 Report, table 16.20, p. 16.38.

Outcomes

Amenity/location

‘Amenity/location’ is an indicator of the CSHA guiding principle to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to the needs of different households (box 1612).

Box 16.12 Amenity/location

‘Amenity/location’ is defined as the percentage of tenants rating amenity/location aspects of their dwelling as important and as meeting their needs.

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

Amenity/location is reported using a survey-based measure.

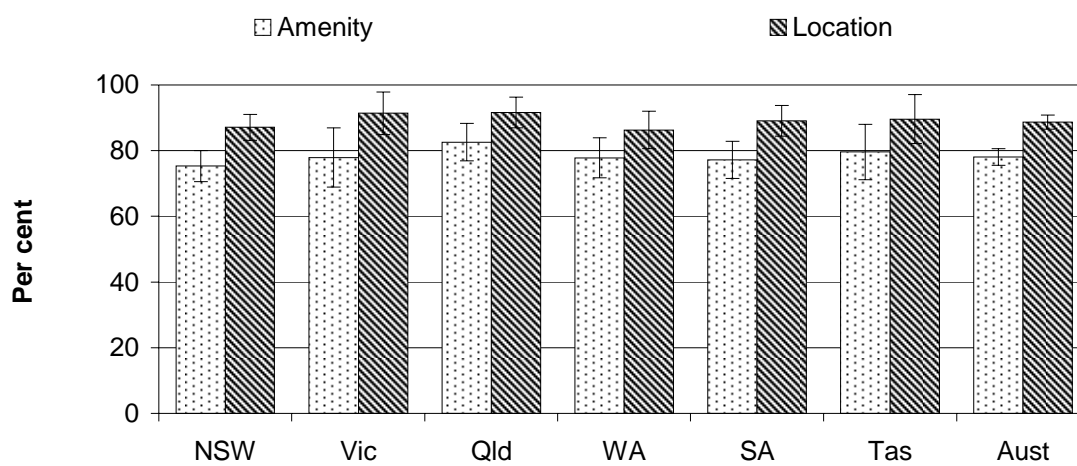
Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, 70.0 per cent of Indigenous and 79.0 per cent of non-Indigenous public housing tenants rated amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs. Similarly, at the national level, 80.0 per cent of Indigenous and 86.0 per cent of non-Indigenous public housing tenants rated location aspects as important and meeting their needs (AIHW 2007a).

During 2006-07, all states participated in the *National Social Housing Survey* of SOMIH. As for the National Social Housing Survey undertaken biennially for public and community housing, the survey seeks to determine tenants’ level of satisfaction with various aspects of service and measure housing outcomes.

SOMIH tenants were asked whether particular aspects of the amenity and location of their dwellings were important to them and, if so, whether they felt their needs were met. Nationally, 78.1 per cent of tenants for whom amenity was important felt that their needs were met, and of those tenants for whom location was important, 88.7 per cent felt that their needs were met (figure 16.4).

Figure 16.4 **SOMIH — proportion of tenants rating their current home as meeting their amenity and location needs, 2007^a**



^a Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 16A.10.

Source: AIHW (2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2006-07: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; table 16A.10; 2009 Report, figure 16.7, p. 16.41.

Affordability

‘Affordability’ is an indicator of the CSHA guiding principle to provide affordable housing to assist people who are unable to access suitable housing (box 16.13).

Box 16.13 Affordability

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

- average weekly rental subsidy per rebated household, derived by dividing the total rental rebate amount by the total number of rebated households
- the proportion of rebated households spending less than 30 per cent of their income in rent.

A high or increasing value implies greater housing affordability.

This affordability measure differs from that reported for community housing.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The average weekly subsidy per rebated household and the proportion of rebated households spending less than 30 per cent of their income in rent for SOMIH at 30 June 2008 are presented in table 16.11. Information on the amount of income paid in rent by SOMIH tenants as a proportion of income can be found in table 16A.29.

Table 16.11 SOMIH — average weekly subsidy per household and proportion of households spending 30 per cent or less of their income in rent^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Average weekly subsidy per rebated household (\$)							
2008	118.9	96.5	131.5	98.0	96.7	73.6	111.8
Proportion of rebated households spending 30 per cent or less of their income in rent							
2008	100.0	100.0	99.8	98.4	98.7	100.0	98.8

^a Data may not be comparable between jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.11.

Source: AIHW (2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2007-08: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; table 16A.11; 2009 Report, table 16.22, p. 16.42.

Match of dwelling to household size

'Match of dwelling to household size' is an indicator of the CSHA guiding principle to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to the needs of different households, such as household size (box 16.14).

Box 16.14 Match of dwelling to household size

'Match of dwelling to household size' is defined as the proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding. The indicator uses a proxy occupancy standard based on the size of the dwelling and household structure (see table below). Overcrowding is deemed to have occurred where two or more additional bedrooms are required to satisfy the proxy occupancy standard.

Proxy occupancy standard for appropriate sized dwelling, by household structure

<i>Household structure</i>	<i>Bedrooms required</i>
Single adult only	1 bedroom
Single adult (group)	1 bedroom (per adult)
Couple with no children	2 bedrooms
Sole parent or couple with one child	2 bedrooms
Sole parent or couple with two or three children	3 bedrooms
Sole parent or couple with four children	4 bedrooms
Sole parent or couple with more than four children	equal to number of children

Source: AIHW (2006).

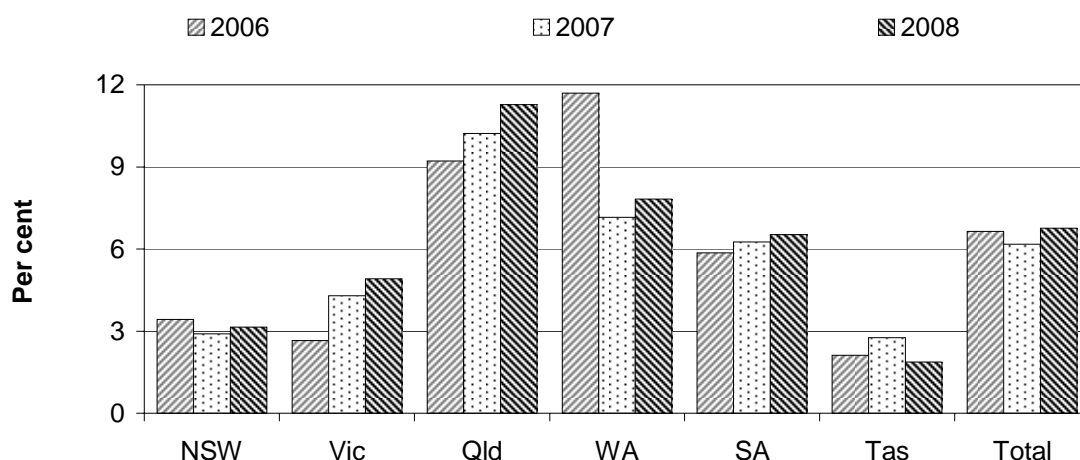
A low or decreasing proportion indicates less overcrowded households.

The proxy occupancy standard was revised in 2005-06 to remove the four bedroom cap. Data prior to 2005-06 should not be compared with data from later years.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The proportion of households with overcrowding for SOMIH is illustrated in figure 16.5. Information on moderate overcrowding and underutilisation for SOMIH can be found in table 16A.30.

Figure 16.5 **SOMIH — proportion of households with overcrowding^{a, b}**



^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.12.

AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; table 16A.12; 2009 Report, figure 16.9, p. 16.44.

Customer satisfaction

‘Customer satisfaction’ is an indicator of tenants’ satisfaction with the overall service provided (box 16.15).

Box 16.15 Customer satisfaction

‘Customer satisfaction’ is defined as tenants’ satisfaction with the overall service provided by the State or Territory housing authority.

A higher or increasing percentage for customer satisfaction may imply better housing assistance provision.

Customer satisfaction is a survey-based measure.

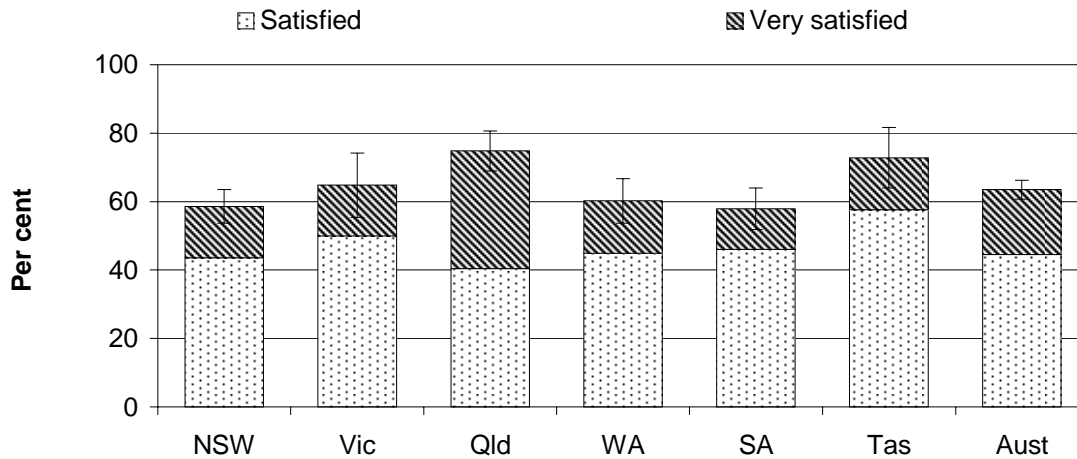
Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, 57 per cent of Indigenous and 72 per cent of non-Indigenous public housing tenants were either satisfied or very satisfied with the overall service provided by their State housing authority in 2007 (AIHW 2007a).

Results for SOMIH are taken from the *2007 National Social Housing Survey* for SOMIH. Nationally, 64 per cent of respondents were either satisfied or very

satisfied with the overall service provided by their State housing authority (figure 16.6).

Figure 16.6 **SOMIH — customer satisfaction, 2007^a**



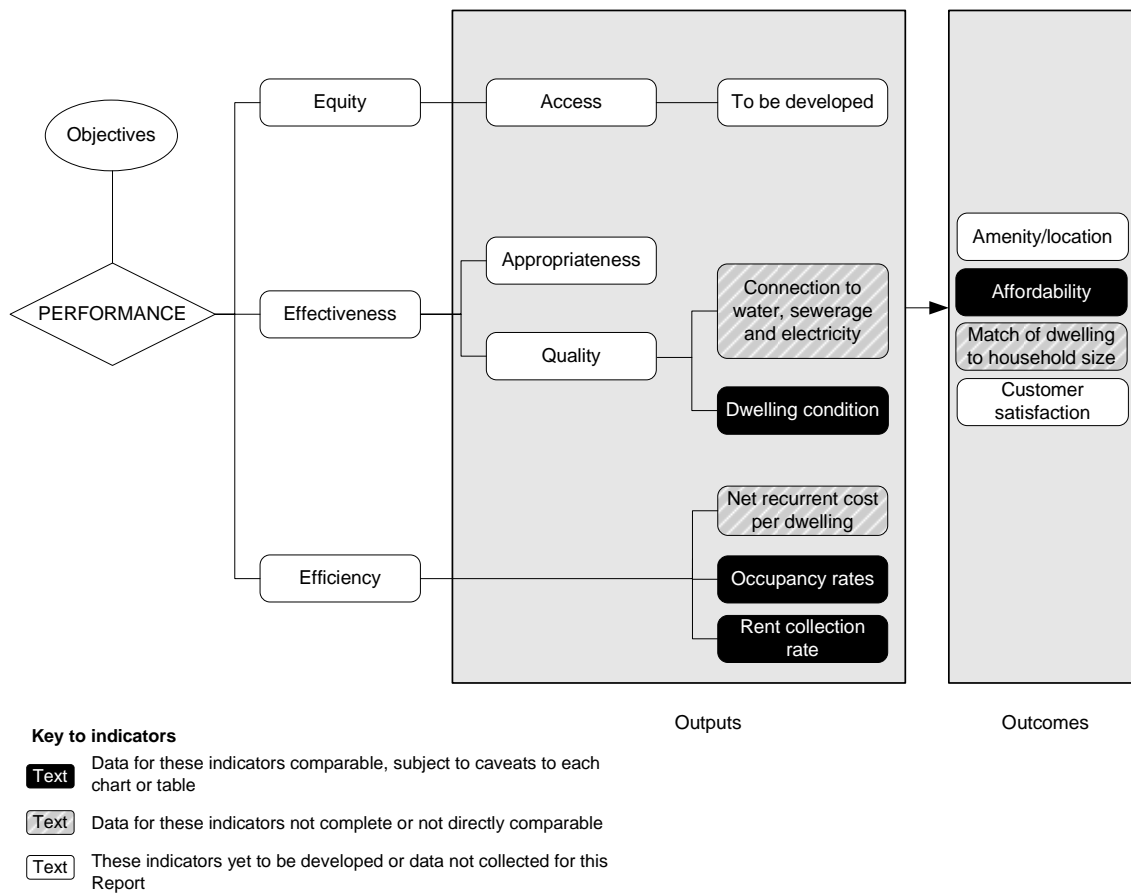
^a Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 16A.10.

Source: AIHW (2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2006-07: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; table 16A.10; 2009 Report, figure 16.11, p. 16.46.

Performance reporting for Indigenous community housing

The performance indicator framework for ICH is presented in figure 16.7.

Figure 16.7 Performance indicators for ICH



Source: 2009 Report, figure 16.19, p. 16.61.

The definition of ICH is presented in box 16.16.

Box 16.16 Indigenous community housing

Indigenous community housing refers to housing funded by State or Federal governments that is managed and delivered by ICH organisations. These organisations are responsible for asset and tenancy management functions.

Funding for ICH comes through Australian Government programs such as the ARHP, CHIP and the National Aboriginal Health Strategy. State and Territory governments also provide funding for ICH. In most jurisdictions (NSW, SA, WA, the ACT and the NT), State and Territory and Federal funding is pooled and administered by the State governments. At the time data for this Report were collected (2006-07), the Australian Government was involved in the administration of ICH in Victoria and Tasmania only. In Queensland, some ICH is administered by the State government and some by the Australian Government.

In May 2001, housing ministers endorsed a 10-year statement of new directions for Indigenous housing, *Building a Better Future: Indigenous Housing to 2010* (BBF). BBF recognised that Indigenous housing was a major national issue requiring priority action and sought to improve housing and environmental health outcomes for Indigenous Australians. The focus of BBF was on: identifying and addressing outstanding need; improving the viability of ICH organisations; establishing safe, healthy and sustainable housing for Indigenous Australians, especially in rural and remote communities; and establishing a national framework for the development and delivery of improved housing outcomes for Indigenous Australians by State, Territory and community housing providers.

The National Reporting Framework (NRF) for Indigenous Housing was developed to provide a framework for reporting across all Indigenous housing programs and on the implementation and outcomes of BBF. The NRF comprises a set of 38 performance indicators for national reporting and the AIHW collects annual data for reporting on these indicators.

Source: AIHW (2007b).

Outputs

The following indicators measure the outputs of Indigenous community housing. Outputs are the actual services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group).

Equity — access

Access indicators measure equitable access to ICH (box 16.17).

Box 16.17 Performance indicator — access

‘Access’ indicators are output indicators of the ICH guiding principle to provide appropriate, affordable and secure housing assistance to people who are unable to access suitable housing.

Access has been identified as a key area for development in future reports.

Effectiveness — quality — connection to water, sewerage and electricity

‘Connection to water, sewerage and electricity’ is an indicator of the ICH guiding principle to provide quality housing (box 16.18).

Box 16.18 Connection to water, sewerage and electricity

‘Connection to water, sewerage and electricity’ is defined as the proportion of ICH dwellings not connected to essential services. Specifically, it is measured as the number of permanent ICH dwellings not connected to an organised water, sewerage and electricity system as a percentage of the total number of permanent dwellings.

A lower or decreasing percentage suggests higher housing quality.

Data reported for this indicator are not complete or directly comparable.

The percentage of Indigenous community houses not connected to water, sewerage and electricity at 30 June 2007 is presented in table 16.12.

Table 16.12 ICH — proportion of permanent dwelling not connected to water, sewerage and electricity (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Water										
2005-06	—	..	—	—	—	..	—	4.7	0.1	1.7
2006-07	—	..	—	—	—	..	—	4.7	0.1	1.5
Sewerage										
2005-06	—	..	—	—	—	..	—	6.4	0.5	2.4
2006-07	—	..	—	—	—	..	—	6.4	0.1	2.1
Electricity										
2005-06	—	..	—	—	—	..	—	5.4	0.1	2.0
2006-07	—	..	—	—	—	..	—	5.4	0.3	1.8

^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in tables 16A.15, 16A.16 and 16A.17. .. Not applicable. — Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168. Canberra; tables 16A.15, 16A.16 and 16A.17; 2009 Report, table 16.27, p. 16.64.

Effectiveness — quality — dwelling condition

‘Dwelling condition’ is an indicator of the ICH guiding principle to provide quality housing (box 16.19).

Box 16.19 Dwelling condition

‘Dwelling condition’ is defined as the proportion of ICH dwellings in poor condition and in need of major repair or replacement. It is measured as the number of permanent ICH dwellings in need of either major repair or replacement as a percentage of the total number of permanent dwellings.

A lower or decreasing proportion suggests higher housing quality.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The dwelling condition indicator for ICH in 2006 is presented in table 16.13.

Table 16.13 ICH — dwelling condition, 2006^a

	<i>NSW (include ACT)^b</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dwellings in need of major repair	18.8	24.7	26.3	27.9	22.4	30.6	..	21.0	..	23.4
Dwellings in need of replacement	2.7	4.5	5.9	10.1	5.8	–	..	10.2	..	7.2

^a Data may not be comparable between jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.18. ^b Data for the ACT data had been included with NSW due to low numbers. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (2007) *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities 2006*; table 16A.18; 2009 Report, table 16.28, p. 16.65.

Efficiency — net recurrent cost per unit

‘Net recurrent cost per dwelling’ is an output indicator of the ICH guiding principle to provide efficient and cost-effective management of housing (box 16.20).

Box 16.20 Net recurrent cost per unit

'Net recurrent cost per dwelling' is defined as total recurrent costs for ICH divided by the total number of permanent dwellings. It includes the recurrent cost of delivering ICH. It excludes cost of capital.

Holding other factors equal, a lower or decreasing proportion suggests higher efficiency.

The cost per dwelling indicators do not provide any information on the quality of service provided (for example, the standard of dwellings).

Data reported for this indicator are not complete or directly comparable.

The net recurrent cost per dwelling for 2006-07 is presented in table 16.14.

Table 16.14 ICH — net recurrent cost per dwelling (2006-07 dollars)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Aust
2005-06	7 285	..	na	na	6 724	..	23 422	593	7 196	na
2006-07	7 938	..	3 272	na	3 251	..	na	na	na	4 977

^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.19. ^b Contains data from Victoria, Tasmania and Queensland and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168. Canberra; table 16A.19; 2009 Report, table 16.29, p. 16.66.

Efficiency — occupancy rate

'Occupancy rate' is an indicator of the ICH guiding principle to provide efficient housing utilisation (box 16.21).

Box 16.21 Occupancy rate

'Occupancy rate' is defined as the proportion of dwellings occupied. 'Occupied dwelling' refers to dwellings occupied by tenants who have a tenancy agreement with the relevant ICH organisation.

A higher or increasing occupancy rate suggests higher efficiency of housing utilisation.

Occupancy is influenced by both turnover and housing supply.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The proportion of ICH occupied at 30 June is presented in table 16.15.

Table 16.15 ICH — occupancy rates, (per cent)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Aust
2006	96.6	..	95.7	77.9	88.3	..	95.7	87.0	94.1	89.6
2007	98.3	..	100.0	91.0	89.0	..	100.0	na	94.9	96.2

^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.20. ^b Contains data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey. **na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168. Canberra; table 16A.20; 2009 Report, table 16.30, p. 16.67.

Efficiency — rent collection rate

‘Rent collection rate’ is an indicator of the ICH guiding principle to provide efficient and cost-effective management of housing (box 16.22).

Box 16.22 Rent collection rate

‘Rent collection rate’ is defined as the total rent actually collected as a proportion of the rent charged.

A high or increasing proportion suggests efficiency in collecting rent.

As with mainstream community housing, payment arrangements for rent in some jurisdictions mean the rent collected over a 12 month period may be higher than rent charged over that period.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

‘Rent collection rate’ in 2006-07 is presented in table 16.16.

Table 16.16 ICH — rent collection rate (per cent)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Aust
2005-06	89.4	..	97.4	94.1	102.7	..	100.0	103.8	84.7	94.2
2006-07	90.0	..	96.6	96.8	65.5	..	100.0	111.5	92.0	96.2

^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.21. ^b Contains data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168. Canberra; table 16A.21; 2009 Report, table 16.31, p. 16.68.

Outcomes

The following indicators measure the outcomes of Indigenous community housing. Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (while outputs are the actual services delivered).

Amenity/location

‘Amenity/location’ is an indicator of the ICH guiding principle to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to the needs of different households (box 16.23).

Box 16.23 Amenity/location

‘Amenity/location’ is defined as the proportion of tenants rating amenity and location aspects as important and as meeting their needs.

Higher levels of satisfaction with amenity and location imply the provision of housing assistance that satisfies household needs.

The amenity/location indicator is a survey-based measure.

Data for this indicator were not available for the 2009 Report.

Affordability

‘Affordability’ is an indicator of the ICH guiding principle to provide affordable housing to assist people who are unable to access suitable housing (box 16.24).

Box 16.24 Affordability

‘Affordability’ is defined as the extent to which low income households are paying a large share of their income in rent. It is measured as the number of ICH households in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised incomes paying 25 per cent or more of their income in rent, divided by the total number of Indigenous community households.

A low or decreasing proportion indicates that housing is more affordable.

No administrative data are currently collected for this indicator, so ABS survey data from 2006 are reported. This affordability measure differs from that reported for public housing, SOMIH and community housing.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The proportion of Indigenous community households in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised incomes paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent is presented in table 16.17.

Table 16.17 ICH — proportion of low income households paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent (per cent)^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2001	28.9	31.1	20.2	12.4	12.3	20.9	..	5.2	15.8
2006	31.3	41.6	19.9	7.4	15.9	42.6	..	3.9	15.1

^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.22. ^b Low income households refer to those in the bottom 40 per cent of equalised gross household income. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (2002) *2001 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra; ABS (2007) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra; table 16A.22; 2009 Report, table 16.32, p. 16.69.

Match of dwelling to household size

‘Match of dwelling to household size’ is an indicator of the ICH guiding principle to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to the needs of different households, such as household size (box 16.25).

Box 16.25 Match of dwelling to household size

‘Match of dwelling to household size’ is defined as the proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding. The indicator uses a proxy occupancy standard based on the size of the dwelling and household structure (see table below). Overcrowding is deemed to have occurred where two or more additional bedrooms are required to satisfy the proxy occupancy standard.

Proxy occupancy standard for appropriate sized dwelling, by household structure

<i>Household structure</i>	<i>Bedrooms required</i>
Single adult only	1 bedroom
Single adult (group)	1 bedroom (per adult)
Couple with no children	2 bedrooms
Sole parent or couple with one child	2 bedrooms
Sole parent or couple with two or three children	3 bedrooms
Sole parent or couple with four children	4 bedrooms
Sole parent or couple with more than four children	equal to number of children

Source: AIHW (2006).

A low proportion indicates less overcrowded households.

Data reported for this indicator are not complete or directly comparable.

The proportion of Indigenous community households with overcrowding at 30 June is illustrated in table 16.18.

Table 16.18 ICH — proportion of households with overcrowding (per cent)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Aust
2006	na	..	36.6	na	5.6	..	4.5	na	19.3	na
2007	na	..	27.2	na	24.1	..	na	na	24.5	30.8

^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.23. ^b Contains all data from Victoria and Tasmania and some data from Queensland and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168. Canberra; table 16A.23; 2009 Report, table 16.33, p. 16.70.

Customer satisfaction

‘Customer satisfaction’ is an indicator of the ICH guiding principle to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to different households (box 16.26).

Box 16.26 Customer satisfaction

‘Customer satisfaction’ is defined as satisfaction with the overall quality of service provided.

A higher proportion of satisfied tenants may imply better housing assistance provision.

Data for this indicator were not available for the 2009 Report.

Performance reporting for Commonwealth Rent Assistance

The performance indicator framework for CRA is presented in figure 16.8.

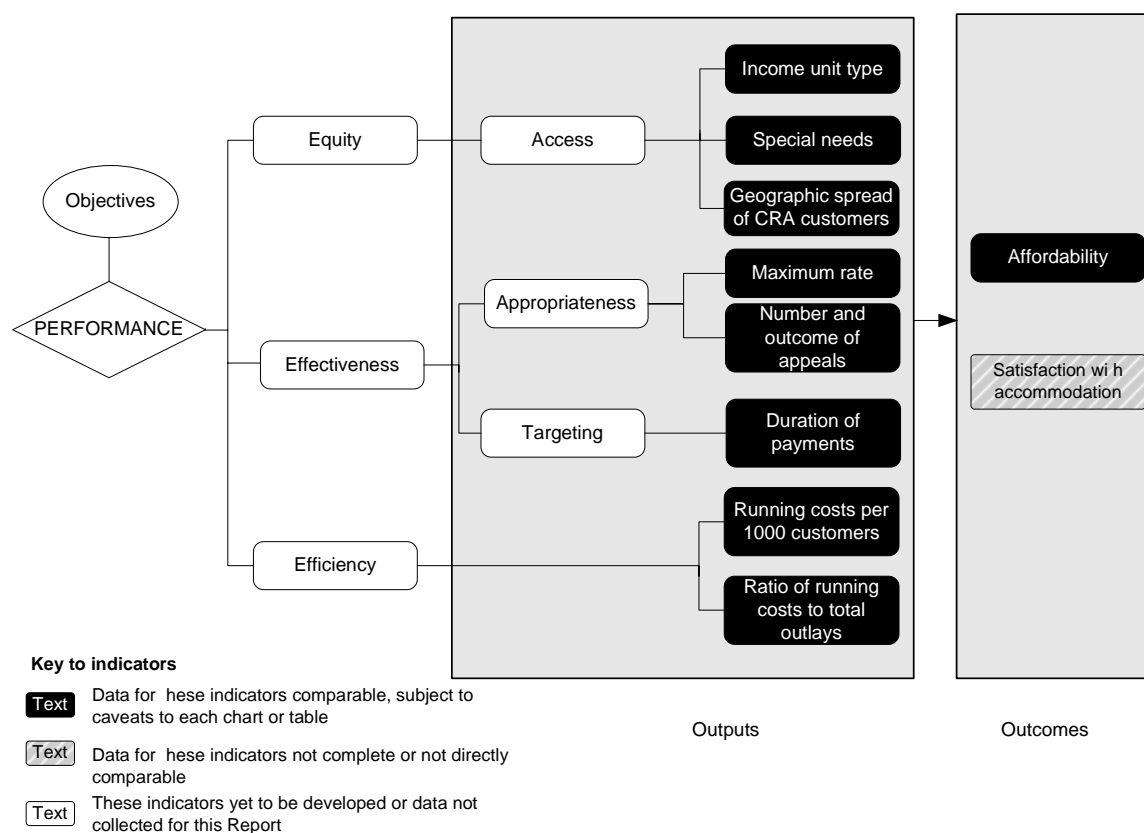
Data for CRA recipients are for individuals and families paid CRA by Centrelink under the *Social Security Act 1991* or family assistance law. CRA data do not include equivalent payments made by the Department of Veterans Affairs, or payments made with Abstudy on behalf of the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR).

Data are generally for those entitled to CRA at 6 June 2008. Centrelink recorded 946 641 individuals and families as being entitled to CRA with a social security or family assistance payment for that day. Other published figures may include

individuals and families who were paid CRA in the previous fortnight, some of whom were only entitled to payment for an earlier period.

Important eligibility requirements for CRA (which is paid automatically once eligibility has been established) are (1) the receipt of an income support payment or more than the base rate of the Family Tax Benefit Part A, and (2) liability to pay rent.

Figure 16.8 Performance indicators for CRA



Source: 2009 Report, figure 16.20, p. 16.72.

Outputs

The following indicators measure the outputs of CRA. Outputs are the actual services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group).

Equity — access — income unit type

‘Income unit type’ is an indicator of the CRA’s guiding principle to provide financial assistance in an equitable manner (box 16.27).

Box 16.27 Income unit type

'Income unit type' is defined as the number and proportion of eligible income support recipients receiving CRA by income unit type.

Data for this indicator are difficult to interpret. CRA is a demand driven payment that has no benchmarks in terms of the mix of customers.

The number of CRA recipients in each State and Territory is influenced by a number of factors, including the size of the base population, dependence on welfare and levels of home ownership. This indicator provides descriptive information only.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Of the 946 641 income units entitled to receive CRA at 6 June 2008, 31 494 (approximately 3.3 per cent) self-identified as Indigenous. Single people with no children represented approximately 51.1 per cent of income units receiving CRA and 37.3 per cent of Indigenous income units receiving CRA (table 16.19). Data for the total number and proportion of income units by the income unit type disaggregated at the jurisdiction level are presented in tables 16A.24 and 16A.25 and 2009 Report, tables 16A.48 and 16A.49.

Table 16.19 Income units receiving CRA, by income unit type, 2008^a

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Income units</i>		<i>Proportion of CRA recipients</i>		<i>Indigenous income units</i>		<i>Proportion of Indigenous CRA recipients</i>	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%		
Single, no dependent children aged under 16	365 087	38.6	9 199	29.2				
Single, no children, sharer	118 172	12.5	2 553	8.1				
Single, one or two dependent children aged under 16	182 808	19.3	8 142	25.9				
Single, three or more dependent children aged under 16	36 804	3.9	2 727	8.7				
Partnered, no dependent children aged under 16	83 966	8.9	1 793	5.7				
Partnered, one or two dependent children aged under 16	107 614	11.4	4 122	13.1				
Partnered, three or more dependent children aged under 16	49 293	5.2	2 816	8.9				
Partnered, illness or temporarily separated	2 897	0.3	142	0.5				
Unknown income unit	..	..	..	..
Total	946 641	100.0	31 494	100.0				

^a Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 16A.24 and 16A.25 and 2009 Report, tables 16A.48 and 16A.49. .. Not applicable.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); tables 16A.24 and 16A.25 and 2009 Report, tables 16A.48 and 16A.49; 2009 Report, table 16.34, p. 16.74.

Equity — access — special needs

‘Special needs’ is an indicator of the CRA’s guiding principle to provide income support recipients and low income families with financial assistance (box 16.28).

Box 16.28 Special needs

'Special needs' is defined as the proportion of income units receiving CRA that include an Indigenous person or a person receiving a Disability Support Pension.

Data for this indicator are difficult to interpret. The number of CRA recipients in each State and Territory is influenced by a number of factors, including the size of the base populations and levels of home ownership.

This indicator provides an overview of the level of assistance provided to disadvantaged groups and facilitates comparison with special needs groups in public housing. CRA is a demand driven payment that has no benchmark in terms of the level of assistance provided to special needs customers. Additional measures of special need, which include a geographic dimension, are reported under affordability.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Table 16.20 illustrates the number and proportion of income units receiving CRA at 6 June 2008 by jurisdiction, Indigenous status and geographic location. Overall, 57.4 per cent of all income units receiving CRA at 6 June 2008 were in capital cities, while 42.6 per cent were in the rest of the State or Territory (FaHCSIA unpublished). For Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 33.0 per cent were located in capital cities, while 67.0 per cent lived in the rest of the State or Territory. For non-Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 58.3 per cent were located in capital cities, while 41.7 per cent lived in the rest of the State or Territory (table 16.20). People who own their home are not entitled to CRA. Indigenous people receiving social security benefits are less likely to own their home and therefore are more likely to receive CRA. Nationally, 6.8 per cent of Indigenous income units receiving social security or family payments were homeowners, while 45.0 per cent of non-Indigenous income units receiving benefits were homeowners, in 2008 (FaHCSIA unpublished).³

³ Home ownership rate refers to the proportion of income units receiving a social security payment or more than the base rate Family Tax Benefit Part A recorded as owning or purchasing a home. It excludes those identified as living in special residences such as nursing homes, aged care and retirement villages, those residing overseas or living in caravan parks.

Table 16.20 Income units receiving CRA, by Indigenous status, disability support pension and geographic location, 2008^a

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>										
Income units	no.	313 851	208 287	216 169	72 822	68 393	23 744	na	3 933	914 574
In capital city	%	54.7	68.7	42.2	74.8	76.5	42.7	na	79.5	58.3
In rest of State/Territory	%	45.3	31.3	57.8	25.2	23.5	57.3	na	20.5	41.7
Non-Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	96.1	98.8	95.4	96.7	97.7	95.4	na	80.3	96.6
Non-Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	97.9	99.4	96.7	96.6	98.2	96.2	98.7	71.5	97.6
<i>Indigenous</i>										
Income units	no.	12 541	2 372	10 321	2 454	1 581	1 136	133	927	31 473
In capital city	%	25.3	45.7	27.3	53.9	59.4	37.4	100.0	53.1	33.0
In rest of State/Territory	%	74.7	54.3	72.7	46.1	40.6	62.6	–	46.9	67.0
Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	3.8	1.1	4.6	3.3	2.3	4.6	1.8	18.9	3.3
Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	2.1	0.6	3.3	3.4	1.8	3.8	1.3	28.5	2.4
Total income units	no.	326 525	210 740	226 673	75 311	69 996	24 882	7 495	4 895	946 641
<i>Disability Support Pension</i>										
In capital city	%	46.9	66.3	40.9	73.6	76.1	42.7	99.4	70.3	54.7
In rest of State/Territory	%	53.0	33.7	59.0	26.4	23.8	57.3	na	29.4	45.3
Total income units	no.	63 915	44 746	44 929	14 771	14 911	5 354	1 041	1 069	190 754

^a Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 16A.26 *na* Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); ABS population by age and sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat. no. 3201.0, (unpublished), ABS (2007) *2006 Census of Population and Housing, Canberra*; ABS (2004) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders*, Cat. no. 3238.0; table 16A.26; 2009 Report, table 16.35, p. 16.76.

Outcomes

The following indicators measure the outcomes of CRA. Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (while outputs are the actual services delivered).

Affordability

‘Affordability’ is an indicator of the CRA objective to provide income support recipients and low income families in the private rental market with financial assistance (box 16.29).

Box 16.29 Affordability

‘Affordability’ is defined as the proportions of income units spending more than 30 per cent and 50 per cent of their income on rent with and without CRA. Affordability outcomes (with and without CRA) are reported for all income units receiving CRA, Indigenous income units receiving CRA, and Disability Support Pension income units receiving CRA.

A lower proportion of recipients spending 30 per cent and 50 per cent of income on rent with CRA implies improved affordability.

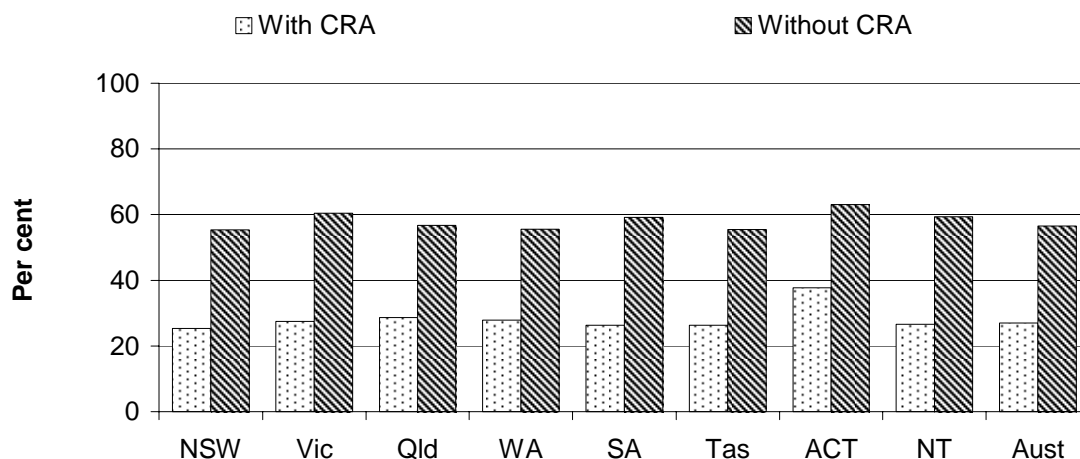
CRA is intended to improve affordability, not to achieve a particular benchmark. Program performance is best judged by trends over a number of years.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Information on the proportion of income spent on rent (with and without CRA) by Australians living in State capital cities and rest of State regions, income units where one or more members’ self-identify as Indigenous Australians and income units where one or more members receive a Disability Support Pension is presented in tables 16A.27–16A.28 and in 2009 Report, tables 16A.68 and 16A.70.

Nationally, if CRA were not payable, then 56.6 per cent of the Indigenous income units receiving CRA would have spent more than 30 per cent of income on rent at 6 June 2008. Taking CRA into account, this proportion falls to 27.0 per cent (figure 16.9). Similarly, if CRA were not payable, then 20.1 per cent of Indigenous income units across Australia would have spent more than 50 per cent of income on rent at 6 June 2008. Accounting for CRA payments this proportion decreases to 6.6 per cent (table 16A.28).

Figure 16.9 **Indigenous income units receiving CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2008^a**



^a Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 16A.27.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); table 16A.27; 2009 Report, figure 16.23, p. 16.84.

Future directions in performance reporting

Further developing indicators and data

Improved reporting on housing provision to Indigenous Australians continues to be a priority. All states, territories and the Australian Government have committed to improve reporting against the NRF, the nationally endorsed performance indicator framework for Indigenous housing. Jurisdictions have implemented action plans to improve the availability and reliability of data on Indigenous Australians accessing mainstream housing assistance.

Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 16A.3 is table 3 in the housing attachment). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

Public housing

Table 16A.1 Descriptive data - public housing

SOMIH

Table 16A.2 Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.3 New low income households as a proportion of all new households (per cent)

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

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

Table 16A.6 Net recurrent cost per dwelling (2007-08 dollars)

Table 16A.7 Occupancy rates as at 30 June (per cent)

Table 16A.8 Average turnaround times for vacant stock (days)

Table 16A.9 Total rent actually collected as a proportion of total rent charged (per cent)

Table 16A.10 State owned and managed Indigenous housing satisfaction survey, 2007

Table 16A.11 Average weekly subsidy per rebated household and proportion of rebated households spending less than 30 per cent of their income in rent

Table 16A.12 Proportion of households with overcrowding at 30 June (per cent)

Community housing

Table 16A.13 Descriptive data - community housing

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.15 Proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to an organised water supply (per cent)

Table 16A.16 Proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to an organised sewerage supply (per cent)

Table 16A.17 Proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to an organised electricity supply (per cent)

Table 16A.18 Dwelling condition, (per cent), 2006

Table 16A.19 Net recurrent cost per dwelling (2006-07 dollars)

Table 16A.20 Occupancy rates (per cent)

Table 16A.21 Rent collection rate (per cent)

Table 16A.22 Proportion of low income households paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent (per cent)

Table 16A.23	Proportion of Indigenous community housing households that are overcrowded (per cent)
CRA	
Table 16A.24	Number of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2008 (no.)
Table 16A.25	Proportion of Indigenous CRA recipients, 2008 (per cent)
Table 16A.26	Income units receiving CRA, by Indigenous status, disability support pension and geographic location, 2008
Table 16A.27	Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, spending over 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2003 to 2008 (per cent)
Table 16A.28	Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, income units with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, 2008 (per cent)

Descriptive Information

Table 16A.29	Rebated State owned and managed Indigenous housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent)
Table 16A.30	Proportion of households in State owned and managed Indigenous housing with moderate overcrowding or underutilisation, (per cent)
Table 16A.31	State owned and managed Indigenous housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded

References

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Morel, P. and Ross, H. 1993, *Housing Design Assessment for Bush Communities*, Tangentyere Council, Alice Springs.

SCRCSSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision) 2001, Asset Measurement in the Costing of Government Services, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

16A Housing — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 16.6 of the chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2009* (2009 Report). Data in this Report are examined by the Housing Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. Unsourced information was obtained from Australian, State and Territory governments.

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

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 report.

Attachment contents

Public housing

Table 16A.1 Descriptive data - public housing

SOMIH

Table 16A.2 Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.3 New low income households as a proportion of all new households (per cent)

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

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

Table 16A.6 Net recurrent cost per dwelling (2007-08 dollars)

Table 16A.7 Occupancy rates as at 30 June (per cent)

Table 16A.8 Average turnaround times for vacant stock (days)

Table 16A.9 Total rent actually collected as a proportion of total rent charged (per cent)

Table 16A.10 State owned and managed Indigenous housing satisfaction survey, 2007

Table 16A.11 Average weekly subsidy per rebated household and proportion of rebated households spending less than 30 per cent of their income in rent

Table 16A.12 Proportion of households with overcrowding at 30 June (per cent)

Community housing

Table 16A.13 Descriptive data - community housing

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.15 Proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to an organised water supply (per cent)

Table 16A.16 Proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to an organised sewerage supply (per cent)

Table 16A.17 Proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to an organised electricity supply (per cent)

Table 16A.18 Dwelling condition, (per cent), 2006

Table 16A.19 Net recurrent cost per dwelling (2006-07 dollars)

Table 16A.20 Occupancy rates (per cent)

Table 16A.21 Rent collection rate (per cent)

Table 16A.22 Proportion of low income households paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent (per cent)

Table 16A.23 Proportion of Indigenous community housing households that are overcrowded (per cent)

CRA

Table 16A.24 Number of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2008 (no.)

Table 16A.25 Proportion of Indigenous CRA recipients, 2008 (per cent)

Table 16A.26 Income units receiving CRA, by Indigenous status, disability support pension and geographic location, 2008

Table 16A.27 Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, spending over 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2003 to 2008 (per cent)

Attachment contents

Table 16A.28 Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, income units with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, 2008 (per cent)

Descriptive Information

Table 16A.29 Rebated State owned and managed Indigenous housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent)

Table 16A.30 Proportion of households in State owned and managed Indigenous housing with moderate overcrowding or underutilisation, (per cent)

Table 16A.31 State owned and managed Indigenous housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded

Public housing

Table 16A.1

Public housing

Table 16A.1 Descriptive data - public housing (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW (e), (f), (g)	Vic (h), (i), (j)	Q/d (k), (l)	WA (m)	SA (n), (o), (p)	Tas	ACT (q)	NT	Aust
Total households paying less than market rent, at 30 June										
2004	no.	110 835	54 873	40 742	27 022	37 601	9 427	9 204	4 740	294 444
2005	no.	108 341	55 325	41 159	25 906	37 894	8 916	9 154	4 595	291 290
2006	no.	109 630	54 923	43 065	25 779	37 207	9 691	9 124	4 394	293 813
2007	no.	107 959	52 997	44 196	24 972	36 242	9 113	8 824	4 383	288 686
2008	no.	106 732	53 029	46 281	26 513	36 026	9 148	9 157	4 251	291 137
Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June										
2003-04	no.	9 943	5 939	4 590	4 103	3 634	1 170	790	793	30 962
2004-05	no.	8 829	5 691	4 090	3 472	3 175	1 103	637	779	27 776
2005-06	no.	8 733	5 465	4 623	3 148	2 933	1 073	840	729	27 544
2006-07	no.	8 631	5 168	4 452	3 127	2 948	1 159	695	644	26 824
2007-08	no.	7 801	4 337	4 258	4 106	2 199	1 028	718	519	24 966
Total new Indigenous households assisted, for year ending 30 June										
2003-04	no.	877	225	657	1 045	306	96	38	397	3 641
2004-05	no.	934	263	582	888	295	132	25	381	3 500
2005-06	no.	1 027	267	713	854	264	136	28	372	3 661
2006-07	no.	1 091	298	751	716	321	142	24	363	3 706
2007-08	no.	1 075	219	719	1 168	266	137	44	281	3 909
Households relocating from one public housing dwelling to another, for year ending 30 June										
2003-04	no.	4 085	2 344	1 222	1 632	1 555	342	410	299	11 889
2004-05	no.	3 497	2 435	1 122	1 552	1 558	307	301	322	11 094
2005-06	no.	3 692	2 182	1 141	1 389	1 535	354	250	243	10 786
2006-07	no.	3 642	1 918	1 156	1 240	1 441	305	276	179	10 157
2007-08	no.	3 555	2 047	1 207	1 235	1 219	279	240	156	9 938

Table 16A.1

Public housing

Table 16A.1 Descriptive data - public housing (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW (e), (f), (g)	Vic (h), (i), (j)	Q/d (k), (l)	WA (m)	SA (n), (o), (p)	Tas	ACT (q)	NT	Aust
Total rent charged, for year ending 30 June										
2003-04	\$'000	523 562	267 790	194 764	116 507	189 435	40 617	56 966	24 904	1 414 546
2004-05	\$'000	545 422	277 135	206 984	120 919	202 549	43 277	61 302	24 870	1 482 458
2005-06	\$'000	576 267	287 659	232 590	125 012	211 880	43 382	60 229	25 525	1 562 544
2006-07	\$'000	616 391	303 349	249 638	131 515	205 349	47 634	63 483	42 435	1 659 794
2007-08	\$'000	622 259	317 346	263 554	144 456	212 385	55 228	67 441	32 477	1 715 146
Total Indigenous households, at 30 June										
2004	no.	8 700	1 078	2 633	4 041	1 171	494	172	1 498	19 787
2005	no.	8 700	1 163	2 736	4 383	1 172	565	184	1 578	20 481
2006	no.	8 700	1 233	3 122	4 399	1 210	639	191	1 647	21 141
2007	no.	9 800	1 349	3 421	4 508	1 328	711	204	1 781	23 102
2008	no.	9 800	1 379	3 742	4 751	1 421	750	260	1 850	23 953
Total greatest need applicants on waiting list, at 30 June										
2004	no.	1 427	4 727	281	236	826	1 869	1 702	59	11 127
2005	no.	1 397	4 725	309	228	896	2 059	1 993	101	11 708
2006	no.	1 445	4 331	449	291	1 176	1 757	1 651	124	11 224
2007	no.	2 002	4 495	724	476	1 261	1 693	911	138	11 700
2008	no.	2 214	5 401	1 295	1 497	1 427	1 730	877	197	14 638
Total applicants on waiting list, at 30 June										
2004	no.	77 984	40 701	35 430	12 732	28 565	3 229	3 730	1 876	204 247
2005	no.	73 734	41 296	38 298	12 733	28 430	3 116	4 119	2 179	203 905
2006	no.	58 172	41 114	37 215	13 130	27 925	3 387	3 600	2 391	186 934
2007	no.	50 316	40 911	36 815	14 571	26 201	3 055	1 870	2 582	176 321
2008	no.	49 950	43 467	34 696	16 352	24 804	3 171	1 859	3 353	177 652

Table 16A.1

Public housing

Table 16A.1 Descriptive data - public housing (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW (e), (f), (g)	Vic (h), (i), (j)	Q/d (k), (l)	WA (m)	SA (n), (o), (p)	Tas	ACT (q)	NT	Aust
Total tenable dwellings, at 30 June										
2004	no.	124 601	63 187	48 672	30 336	45 409	11 475	10 873	5 443	339 996
2005	no.	124 081	63 392	48 643	30 391	44 750	11 506	10 731	5 340	338 834
2006	no.	123 124	63 561	49 163	30 017	43 912	11 567	10 755	5 256	337 355
2007	no.	121 634	63 591	49 827	30 393	43 169	11 588	10 714	5 217	336 133
2008	no.	119 876	63 274	50 389	30 505	42 151	11 526	10 722	5 146	333 589
Total untenable dwellings, at 30 June										
2004	no.	134	1 668	472	1 134	1 286	204	266	175	5 339
2005	no.	166	1 335	494	1 119	898	138	115	202	4 467
2006	no.	104	1 154	343	413	67	85	97	136	2 399
2007	no.	169	582	274	634	147	81	—	101	2 054
2008	no.	143	790	287	734	421	89	75	92	2 631
Total number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment, at 30 June										
2004	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2005	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	no.	61	61	64	576	838	24	—	51	1 675
2007	no.	69	676	36	263	502	4	66	34	1 718
2008	no.	27	656	33	275	617	3	—	35	1 646
Total dwellings, at 30 June										
2004	no.	124 735	64 855	49 144	31 470	46 695	11 679	11 139	5 618	345 335
2005	no.	124 247	64 727	49 137	31 510	45 648	11 644	10 846	5 542	343 301
2006	no.	123 289	64 776	49 570	31 006	44 817	11 676	10 852	5 392	341 378
2007	no.	121 872	64 849	50 137	31 290	43 818	11 673	10 780	5 352	339 771
2008	no.	120 046	64 720	50 709	31 514	43 189	11 618	10 797	5 273	337 866

Table 16A.1

Public housing

Table 16A.1 Descriptive data - public housing (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW (e), (f), (g)	Vic (h), (i), (j)	Q/d (k), (l)	WA (m)	SA (n), (o), (p)	Tas	ACT (q)	NT	Aust
Total occupied dwellings, at 30 June										
2004	no.	123 106	62 646	48 490	30 000	44 529	11 375	10 823	5 269	336 238
2005	no.	122 570	62 961	48 455	30 111	43 889	11 414	10 642	5 217	335 259
2006	no.	121 529	63 159	49 011	29 818	43 096	11 487	10 712	5 155	333 967
2007	no.	120 187	63 278	49 677	30 197	42 527	11 526	10 626	5 121	333 139
2008	no.	118 839	62 964	50 243	30 299	41 625	11 492	10 642	5 032	331 136
Total rents charged for week of 30 June										
2004	\$'000	7 521	4 420	3 709	2 187	3 495	786	693	399	23 210
2005	\$'000	7 815	4 541	3 962	2 258	3 554	785	719	409	24 042
2006	\$'000	11 123	5 656	4 659	2 426	3 736	967	1 193	486	30 245
2007	\$'000	11 577	6 021	4 849	2 607	3 860	971	1 307	502	31 694
2008	\$'000	12 004	6 181	5 283	2 855	3 974	1 034	1 365	529	33 225
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged for week of 30 June										
2004	\$'000	18 041	8 607	5 897	3 800	5 903	1 175	1 831	789	46 042
2005	\$'000	17 722	8 780	7 273	3 834	6 207	1 632	1 959	810	48 217
2006	\$'000	24 074	10 115	8 238	4 055	6 357	1 726	2 508	970	58 044
2007	\$'000	24 616	10 322	9 622	4 104	6 580	1 501	2 700	993	60 437
2008	\$'000	25 854	10 508	10 902	4 927	6 951	1 639	3 009	1 066	64 856
Total dwellings in major cities, at 30 June										
2004	no.	100 291	46 581	30 298	22 013	35 925	-	11 131	-	246 240
2005	no.	100 019	46 619	30 255	22 182	35 189	-	10 823	-	245 087
2006	no.	99 587	46 689	30 509	21 850	34 711	-	10 844	-	244 191
2007	no.	98 766	46 755	30 893	22 114	33 928	-	10 772	-	243 229
2008	no.	98 327	46 807	34 182	22 279	33 447	-	10 788	-	245 830

Table 16A.1

Public housing

Table 16A.1 Descriptive data - public housing (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW (e), (f), (g)	Vic (h), (i), (j)	Q/d (k), (l)	WA (m)	SA (n), (o), (p)	Tas	ACT (q)	NT	Aust
Total dwellings in inner regional areas, at 30 June										
2004	no.	19 159	14 671	9 505	3 033	3 170	8 518	8	–	58 063
2005	no.	19 040	14 526	9 569	3 034	3 103	8 466	23	–	57 762
2006	no.	18 695	14 528	9 691	2 983	3 071	8 501	8	–	57 477
2007	no.	18 265	14 566	9 789	3 022	3 046	8 517	8	–	57 214
2008	no.	17 416	14 499	8 247	2 971	2 883	8 517	9	–	54 542
Total of dwellings in outer regional areas, at 30 June										
2004	no.	4 834	3 572	8 172	3 103	6 703	3 061	–	3 839	33 284
2005	no.	4 748	3 554	8 145	3 020	6 479	3 078	–	3 807	32 831
2006	no.	4 584	3 530	8 196	2 967	6 175	3 076	–	3 729	32 259
2007	no.	4 436	3 500	8 252	2 942	5 992	3 058	–	3 693	31 872
2008	no.	3 931	3 396	7 158	3 039	6 020	3 004	–	3 710	30 257
Total dwellings in remote areas, at 30 June										
2004	no.	375	27	882	2 274	817	69	–	1 537	5 982
2005	no.	364	27	880	2 229	809	69	–	1 505	5 883
2006	no.	350	28	880	2 182	792	68	–	1 451	5 752
2007	no.	335	27	889	2 184	785	67	–	1 454	5 740
2008	no.	334	19	847	2 274	764	66	–	1 345	5 649
Total of dwellings in very remote areas, at 30 June										
2004	no.	76	–	287	1 047	80	31	–	242	1 763
2005	no.	76	–	289	1 045	68	31	–	230	1 738
2006	no.	73	–	293	1 023	68	31	–	212	1 700
2007	no.	71	–	314	1 028	66	31	–	205	1 716
2008	no.	38	–	275	951	75	31	–	218	1 588

Table 16A.1

Public housing**Table 16A.1 Descriptive data - public housing (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Unit	NSW (e), (f), (g)	Vic (h), (i), (j)	Q/d (k), (l)	WA (m)	SA (n), (o), (p)	Tas	ACT (q)	NT	Aust
Total number of all households, at 30 June										
2004	no.	123 105	62 647	48 490	30 016	44 529	11 375	10 823	5 269	336 254
2005	no.	122 570	62 961	48 455	30 123	43 882	11 414	10 642	5 217	335 264
2006	no.	121 529	63 159	49 011	29 819	43 096	11 487	10 712	5 155	333 968
2007	no.	120 187	63 278	49 677	30 142	42 527	11 526	10 627	5 121	333 085
2008	no.	118 839	62 964	50 243	30 299	41 625	11 492	10 642	5 032	331 136

(a) The Public Housing Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data (average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged) and 2007 National Housing Survey of Public Housing Tenants data (amenity, location and customer satisfaction)) for all jurisdictions.

(b) Amounts of up to but excluding 0.5 per cent above the cut-off for a category are included in that category. For example, if rent charged/income x 100 = 20.4, then it is counted in the 'paying 20 per cent or less' category.

(c) Total dwellings in major cities, inner and outer regional, remote and very remote Australia and migratory areas are not comparable to previous years as in 2007-08 dwellings were categorised using the new postal area to ASGC remoteness concordance, based on the 2006 Census.

(d) Due to rounding the national total for total dwellings in major cities, inner and outer regional, remote and very remote Australia and migratory areas and opening and closing rent debtors may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.

(e) Total Indigenous households are not comparable with other jurisdictions' data as they are not calculated via the data repository but are based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, adjusted for Census undercounting of public housing households.

(f) 2007-08 new applicants on waiting list who have a 'greatest need' is comparable with 2006-07 but not with earlier years where two "greatest need" categories (refuge and priority tenancy re-instatement) were excluded.

(g) Total applicants on waitlist includes new applicants for housing and tenants (already housed) who requested transfers.

(h) The number of households in public housing decreased in 2007-08, compared to 2006-07, due to upgrade and redevelopment activity and policy decisions to focus social housing growth on the community housing sector.

(i) Decreasing exits from public housing due to limited exit points into private rental have resulted in fewer vacancies in public housing, and lower allocations.

(j) Total applicants on waitlist excludes 1060 applications eligible for both Indigenous and public rental housing as they are counted under the state owned and managed Indigenous housing data collection.

Table 16A.1

Public housing**Table 16A.1 Descriptive data - public housing (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e), (f), (g)</i>	<i>Vic (h), (i), (j)</i>	<i>Q/d (k), (l)</i>	<i>WA (m)</i>	<i>SA (n), (o), (p)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (q)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(k)	Total new Indigenous households and total Indigenous households should be interpreted with caution as Indigenous status is self-identified.								
(l)	The total applicants on the waiting list is an overestimate, as Queensland has a single waiting list for public housing and SOMIH. Based on past experience, approximately 30 per cent of Indigenous applicants will be housed in SOMIH.								
(m)	Total tenantable dwellings excludes dwellings leased to other organisations. The majority of these are leased to community groups and are reported in the Community Housing 2007-08 numbers.								
(n)	Total rebated households includes 286 households reported as receiving a rebated rent without recent income details being declared, due to provisions of the Rent Assessments policy.								
(o)	Total new Indigenous households and total Indigenous households should be interpreted with caution as Indigenous information is self-identified and not mandatory.								
(p)	New applicants on waiting list who have a 'greatest need' should be interpreted with caution as some priority applicants may bypass the priority process in low wait time areas.								
(q)	Total new Indigenous households and total Indigenous households should be interpreted with caution as Indigenous information is self-identified and not mandatory.								

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) (2004, 2005) *CSHA national data reports: public rental housing*, Canberra; AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) *Public rental housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.1.

State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.2

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.2 Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (g), (h), (i)</i>	<i>Vic (j), (k)</i>	<i>Qld (l)</i>	<i>WA (m)</i>	<i>SA (n), (o), (p)</i>	<i>Tas (q)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total households paying less than market rent at 30 June							
2003-04	no. 3 462	1 083	2 006	1 923	1 400	283	10 157
2004-05	no. 3 401	1 084	1 889	1 850	1 592	264	10 080
2005-06	no. 3 359	1 093	2 382	1 801	1 530	270	10 435
2006-07	no. 3 352	1 049	2 264	1 703	1 569	266	10 203
2007-08	no. 3 379	816	2 417	1 780	1 599	270	10 261
Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June							
2003-04	no. 460	160	299	409	277	62	1 667
2004-05	no. 390	153	279	374	247	54	1 497
2005-06	no. 383	138	269	310	223	53	1 376
2006-07	no. 433	140	345	323	195	32	1 468
2007-08	no. 400	47	314	415	189	42	1 407
Households relocating from one State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwelling to another, for year ending 30 June							
2003-04	no. 138	92	119	155	90	15	609
2004-05	no. 125	75	81	147	102	16	546
2005-06	no. 184	78	92	131	121	11	617
2006-07	no. 153	57	99	114	87	4	514
2007-08	no. 133	14	103	113	66	11	440
Total rent charged, for year ending 30 June							
2003-04	\$'000 18 170	5 691	12 191	9 669	7 991	1 263	54 974
2004-05	\$'000 19 187	5 945	13 364	9 879	8 415	1 305	58 095
2005-06	\$'000 22 111	6 232	14 435	10 309	9 010	1 308	63 406
2006-07	\$'000 24 726	6 791	16 325	10 870	9 472	1 566	69 750
2007-08	\$'000 26 423	6 794	19 312	11 860	9 938	1 725	76 052

Table 16A.2

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.2 Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (g), (h), (i)</i>	<i>Vic (j), (k)</i>	<i>Qld (l)</i>	<i>WA (m)</i>	<i>SA (n), (o), (p)</i>	<i>Tas (q)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total greatest need applicants on waiting list, at 30 June							
2003-04	no. 58	163	6	61	191	na	479
2004-05	no. 39	196	12	59	269	-	575
2005-06	no. 47	170	50	91	295	na	653
2006-07	no. 72	177	111	165	192	-	717
2007-08	no. 64	212	212	380	97	na	965
Total applicants on waiting list, at 30 June							
2003-04	no. 2 589	1 189	3 306	1 632	1 748	196	10 660
2004-05	no. 2 086	1 271	3 977	1 732	1 937	171	11 174
2005-06	no. 1 737	1 178	2 710	2 007	2 001	182	9 815
2006-07	no. 1 628	1 085	3 849	2 135	1 950	188	10 835
2007-08	no. 1 685	1 060	3 862	2 205	1 771	143	10 726
Total tenatable dwellings, at 30 June							
2003-04	no. 4 068	1 225	2 740	2 249	1 834	337	12 453
2004-05	no. 4 111	1 240	2 771	2 223	1 861	347	12 553
2005-06	no. 4 119	1 258	2 834	2 178	1 883	349	12 621
2006-07	no. 4 224	1 290	2 927	2 193	1 879	342	12 855
2007-08	no. 4 163	1 007	2 994	2 209	1 858	342	12 573

Table 16A.2

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.2 Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (g), (h), (i)</i>	<i>Vic (j), (k)</i>	<i>Qld (l)</i>	<i>WA (m)</i>	<i>SA (n), (o), (p)</i>	<i>Tas (q)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total untenable dwellings, at 30 June							
2003-04	no.	20	35	71	76	66	272
2004-05	no.	37	37	95	92	42	307
2005-06	no.	28	31	63	62	-	187
2006-07	no.	8	29	57	63	-	164
2007-08	no.	6	11	54	60	-	136
Total number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment, at 30 June							
2003-04	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na
2004-05	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na
2005-06	no.	-	2	19	32	-	85
2006-07	no.	2	9	13	31	-	79
2007-08	no.	-	6	3	39	-	69
Total dwellings, at 30 June							
2003-04	no.	4 088	1 260	2 811	2 325	1 900	12 725
2004-05	no.	4 148	1 277	2 866	2 315	1 903	12 860
2005-06	no.	4 147	1 291	2 916	2 272	1 915	12 893
2006-07	no.	4 234	1 328	2 997	2 287	1 903	13 098
2007-08	no.	4 169	1 024	3 051	2 308	1 879	12 778
Total occupied dwellings, at 30 June							
2003-04	no.	4 007	1 219	2 720	2 187	1 751	12 219
2004-05	no.	4 039	1 223	2 754	2 180	1 747	12 286
2005-06	no.	4 041	1 248	2 822	2 138	1 791	12 386
2006-07	no.	4 135	1 280	2 914	2 162	1 790	12 622
2007-08	no.	4 104	1 002	2 980	2 171	1 778	12 374

Table 16A.2

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.2 Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (g), (h), (i)</i>	<i>Vic (j), (k)</i>	<i>Qld (l)</i>	<i>WA (m)</i>	<i>SA (n), (o), (p)</i>	<i>Tas (q)</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June								
2003-04	\$'000	230	90	232	170	138	25	887
2004-05	\$'000	242	90	264	173	151	26	946
2005-06	\$'000	424	125	277	201	173	33	1 233
2006-07	\$'000	454	140	353	218	185	31	1 381
2007-08	\$'000	477	112	387	234	191	35	1 437
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged in week ending 30 June								
2003-04	\$'000	484	181	353	318	237	40	1 613
2004-05	\$'000	488	183	418	317	274	54	1 733
2005-06	\$'000	787	234	515	349	303	59	2 246
2006-07	\$'000	808	244	611	351	324	50	2 389
2007-08	\$'000	879	191	705	408	346	54	2 584
Total dwellings in major cities, at 30 June								
2003-04	no.	1 668	475	362	676	1 151	-	4 332
2004-05	no.	1 683	489	363	667	1 148	-	4 349
2005-06	no.	1 700	494	382	649	1 163	-	4 389
2006-07	no.	1 714	502	416	649	1 158	-	4 439
2007-08	no.	1 711	302	452	644	1 140	-	4 247
Total dwellings in inner regional areas, at 30 June								
2003-04	no.	1 307	466	394	181	150	282	2 780
2004-05	no.	1 316	472	411	180	149	289	2 818
2005-06	no.	1 329	478	434	179	148	289	2 858
2006-07	no.	1 361	496	458	181	149	287	2 931
2007-08	no.	1 379	421	592	177	140	289	2 999

Table 16A.2

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.2 Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (g), (h), (i)</i>	<i>Vic (j), (k)</i>	<i>Qld (l)</i>	<i>WA (m)</i>	<i>SA (n), (o), (p)</i>	<i>Tas (q)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total dwellings in outer regional areas, at 30 June							
2003-04	no. 811	314	1 281	522	337	59	3 324
2004-05	no. 847	311	1 295	510	343	62	3 368
2005-06	no. 832	314	1 302	499	340	63	3 350
2006-07	no. 873	326	1 327	487	336	62	3 411
2007-08	no. 844	296	1 215	477	337	58	3 226
Total dwellings in remote areas, at 30 June							
2003-04	no. 229	5	299	475	115	-	1 123
2004-05	no. 231	5	300	467	114	-	1 117
2005-06	no. 215	5	300	457	114	-	1 092
2006-07	no. 216	5	298	466	113	-	1 099
2007-08	no. 206	5	302	466	101	-	1 080
Total dwellings in very remote areas, at 30 June							
2003-04	no. 66	-	476	471	147	-	1 160
2004-05	no. 66	-	497	490	148	-	1 202
2005-06	no. 64	-	498	487	150	-	1 198
2006-07	no. 64	-	498	504	147	-	1 212
2007-08	no. 31	-	490	545	161	-	1 227

(a) The State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data {average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged}, employment data and 2007 National Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data {amenity, location and customer satisfaction}) for all jurisdictions.

(b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.

(c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in NT are currently community managed and administered. NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.

State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.2 **Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (g), (h), (i)</i>	<i>Vic (j), (k)</i>	<i>Qld (l)</i>	<i>WA (m)</i>	<i>SA (n), (o), (p)</i>	<i>Tas (q)</i>	<i>Total</i>
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(d) Amounts of up to but excluding 0.5 per cent above the cut-off for a category are to be included in that category. For example, if rent charged/income x 100 = 20.4, then it is counted in the 'paying 20 per cent or less' category.

(e) Total dwellings in major cities, inner and outer regional, remote and very remote Australia and migratory areas are not comparable to previous years as dwellings were categorised using the new postal area to ASGC remoteness concordance which was based on the 2006 census.

(f) Due to rounding the national total for total dwellings in major cities, inner and outer regional, remote and very remote Australia and migratory areas and opening and closing rent debtors may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.

(g) 2007-08 new applicants on waiting list who have a 'greatest need' is comparable with 2006-07 but not with earlier years, where two "greatest need" categories (refuge & priority tenancy re-instatement) were excluded.

(h) Total applicants on waitlist includes new applicants for housing and tenants (already housed) who requested transfers.

(i) Total Indigenous employees in State owned and managed Indigenous housing and total employees in State owned and managed Indigenous housing includes 78 Indigenous workers employed under the Aboriginal Housing Office - Aboriginal Employment in Construction Policy (CSHA funded). As the building and construction industry is based on subcontract and project based employment these are all of varying lengths and frequently for short periods of time.

(j) As a part of a transition to independence process to achieve self-determination for Aboriginal Housing Victoria (AHV), Victoria is in the process of transferring tenancy management functions of Indigenous specific housing stock to AHV. By 30 June 2008, the tenancy management for 348 properties had been transferred. These dwellings are no longer classified as SOMIH but as State owned Indigenous Community Housing, and will be reported separately in the Indigenous Housing Indicators publication. For this reason, data are not comparable with previous years.

(k) Indigenous applicants are eligible to be allocated in both Indigenous housing and mainstream public rental housing.

(l) The total applicants on the waiting list is an overestimate, as Queensland has a single waiting list for public housing and SOMIH. Based on past experience, approximately 70 per cent of these applicants will be housed in public housing.

(m) Total Indigenous employees in State owned and managed Indigenous housing and total employees in State owned and managed Indigenous housing are not comparable with previous year's data or with those of other jurisdictions as they relate to the whole of the Department of Housing and Works. Staffs whose duties include work on SOMIH are not separately identifiable in 2007-08.

(n) Total rebated households includes 47 households reported as receiving a rebated rent without recent income details being declared due to provisions of the Rent Assessments policy.

(o) New applicants on waiting list who have a greatest need should be interpreted with caution as some priority applicants may bypass the priority process in low wait time areas.

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.2 Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (g), (h), (i)</i>	<i>Vic (j), (k)</i>	<i>Qld (l)</i>	<i>WA (m)</i>	<i>SA (n), (o), (p)</i>	<i>Tas (q)</i>	<i>Total</i>
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(p) For total Indigenous employees in state owned and managed Indigenous housing and total employees in state owned and managed Indigenous housing, SA is no longer able to identify employees specifically involved in the planning, delivery and management of State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing.

(q) Assessment against greatest need criteria are not currently recorded on the Tasmanian Housing Information System for SOMIH applicants, therefore no data for new applicants on the waiting list who have a 'greatest need' is reported.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2004, 2005) CSHA national data reports: Aboriginal rental housing program: State and Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing, Canberra; AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report, Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.14.

Table 16A.3

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.3 New low income households as a proportion of all new households (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (g)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2003-04							
New low income A households as a proportion of all new households	94.4	90.5	83.3	93.5	89.2	89.5	90.6
New low income B households as a proportion of all new households	5.6	9.5	14.0	6.5	8.8	10.5	8.5
2004-05							
New low income A households as a proportion of all new households	94.2	87.7	76.1	92.9	86.0	86.0	88.0
New low income B households as a proportion of all new households	5.5	12.3	19.0	6.8	10.9	8.0	10.2
2005-06							
New low income A households as a proportion of all new households	95.9	88.2	89.2	88.6	86.5	93.3	90.4
New low income B households as a proportion of all new households	4.1	11.8	10.0	10.1	12.1	6.7	8.9
2006-07							
New low income A households as a proportion of all new households	95.5	89.9	76.5	87.9	88.7	100.0	87.7
New low income B households as a proportion of all new households	3.7	10.1	22.0	11.8	10.3	–	11.5
2007-08							
New low income A households as a proportion of all new households	95.0	82.4	75.4	86.4	85.5	82.4	85.7
New low income B households as a proportion of all new households	5.0	17.6	24.6	13.0	12.2	17.6	13.9

- (a) The State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data {average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged}, employment data and 2007 National Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data {amenity, location and customer satisfaction}) for all jurisdictions.
- (b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
- (c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in NT are currently community managed and administered. NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (d) New households with low income A, new households with low income B, new households where income and tenancy composition details are known and new low income households as a proportion of all new households: Low income A and B are not comparable to previous years as in 2007-08, the scope was changed to include only new households still receiving assistance at 30 June 2008.

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.3 New low income households as a proportion of all new households (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (g)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
(e) Jurisdictions exclude various types of households in new households with low income A, new households with low income B, new households where income and tenancy composition details are known and new low income households as a proportion of all new households: Low income A and B as shown in the table 16A.88. For this reason, comparisons between jurisdictions' data should be made with caution.							
(f) New households with low income A, new households where income and tenancy composition details are known and new low income households as a proportion of all new households: Low income include households where assessable income was zero.							
(g) As a part of a transition to independence process to achieve self-determination for Aboriginal Housing Victoria (AHV), Victoria is in the process of transferring tenancy management functions of Indigenous specific housing stock to AHV. By 30 June 2008, the tenancy management for 348 properties had been transferred. These dwellings are no longer classified as SOMIH but as State owned Indigenous Community Housing, and will be reported separately in the Indigenous Housing Indicators publication. For this reason, Data are not comparable with previous years.							
(h) Comparisons with other jurisdictions' new households with low income A, new households with low income B, new households where income and tenancy composition details are known and new low income households as a proportion of all new households: Low income A and B data should be made with caution as South Australia uses assessable income as a proxy for gross income. – Nil or rounded to zero.							

Source: AIHW (2004, 2005) CSHA national data reports: Aboriginal rental housing program: State and Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing, Canberra; AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report, Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.15.

Table 16A.4

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.4 Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d), (e), (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>Total</i>
2003-04	44.6	44.2	46.3	40.8	39.5	60.3	43.6
2004-05	51.5	45.4	45.2	49.2	42.1	66.7	48.1
2005-06	48.8	42.8	46.8	53.2	45.3	62.3	48.8
2006-07	47.6	52.9	47.0	44.6	45.6	65.6	47.4
2007-08	46.0	44.7	50.6	47.7	42.9	61.9	47.5

- (a) The State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data {average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged}, employment data and 2007 National Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data {amenity, location and customer satisfaction}) for all jurisdictions.
- (b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
- (c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in NT are currently community managed and administered. NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (d) As a part of a transition to independence process to achieve self-determination for Aboriginal Housing Victoria (AHV), Victoria is in the process of transferring tenancy management functions of Indigenous specific housing stock to AHV. By 30 June 2008, the tenancy management for 348 properties had been transferred. These dwellings are no longer classified as SOMIH but as State owned Indigenous Community Housing, and will be reported separately in the Indigenous Housing Indicators publication. For this reason, Data are not comparable with previous years.
- (e) New households with special needs and proportion of tenants allocated to households with special needs for 2007-08 are not directly comparable with years prior to 2006-07 as the only information available to identify a disability was receipt of a disability pension.
- (f) New households with special needs and proportion of tenants allocated to households with special needs data are not comparable to other jurisdictions or with previous years as in 2007-08, only new tenancies receiving assistance at 30 June have been included.
- (g) New households with special needs and proportion of tenants allocated to households with special needs data should be interpreted with caution as special needs information is self-identified and not mandatory.
- (h) New households with special needs and proportion of tenants allocated to households with special needs data should be interpreted with caution as special needs information is self-identified and not mandatory.
- (i) Disability information is self-identified and is not mandatory. Indigenous information is self-identified and not mandatory.

Source: AIHW (2004, 2005) CSHA national data reports: Aboriginal rental housing program: State and Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing, Canberra; AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report, Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.16.

Table 16A.5

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.4 Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total for year ending 30 June 2004							
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:							
< 3 months	31.6	21.0	2.7	30.0	71.9	na	36.7
3 months to < 6 months	20.4	34.6	12.1	47.3	100.0	na	40.7
6 months to <1 year	7.1	26.3	–	11.8	97.5	na	22.8
1 year to < 2 years	3.7	16.7	3.7	–	88.1	na	20.0
2+ years	0.9	–	–	–	50.0	na	1.1
Overall total	15.2	19.4	2.7	22.7	80.9	na	26.5
Total for year ending 30 June 2005							
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:							
Under 3 months	20.5	26.6	10.6	36.3	77.3	na	38.7
3 < 6 months	21.7	23.1	9.5	55.3	97.3	na	47.0
6 months to < 1 year	3.0	32.1	3.7	11.1	97.0	na	24.0
1 < 2 years	3.9	11.5	9.8	–	93.1	na	19.0
2+ years	1.8	–	5.3	–	56.3	na	5.4
Overall total	10.1	20.9	7.5	26.2	83.4	na	27.5
Total for year ending 30 June 2006							
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:							
Under 3 months	17.5	28.6	22.6	37.9	71.7	na	36.8
3 < 6 months	11.9	35.7	40.0	72.5	100.0	na	41.7
6 months to < 1 year	1.6	27.3	14.8	23.7	85.7	na	25.1
1 < 2 years	5.2	31.3	4.8	–	88.6	na	20.7
2+ years	–	–	3.3	–	72.2	na	5.5
Overall total	8.2	23.9	11.9	28.4	79.4	na	26.3
Total for year ending 30 June 2007							
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:							
Under 3 months	17.5	34.4	32.1	32.2	78.8	na	33.3
3 < 6 months	15.5	50.0	56.3	50.0	88.2	na	40.2
6 months to < 1 year	10.2	14.3	37.3	41.3	89.7	na	36.4
1 < 2 years	3.1	11.1	14.3	15.9	66.7	na	19.2
2+ years	–	2.1	4.1	–	59.6	na	8.8
Overall total	10.5	19.3	20.2	28.2	74.4	na	25.8

Table 16A.5

State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.4 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total for year ending 30 June 2008							
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:							
Under 3 months	23.6	35.7	50.0	30.4	83.0	na	40.2
3 < 6 months	11.7	11.1	50.0	60.8	70.0	na	37.1
6 months to < 1 year	12.7	50.0	53.8	62.9	66.7	na	39.8
1 < 2 years	–	12.5	18.8	25.6	70.4	na	23.3
2+ years	–	–	5.4	3.1	39.5	na	8.1
Overall total	12.9	17.0	29.9	34.9	69.3	na	30.6

- (a) The State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data {average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged}, employment data and 2007 National Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data {amenity, location and customer satisfaction}) for all jurisdictions.
- (b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
- (c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in NT are currently community managed and administered. NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (d) Households for which allocation could not be determined are excluded from total number of all new greatest need households allocated housing and total number of all new households allocated housing. For the total number of new greatest need households allocated housing for year ending 30 June 2008, 2 households were excluded in NSW and the indicator was not applicable for Tasmania. For the total number of new households allocated housing for year ending 30 June 2008, 6 households were excluded in NSW and 5 in WA.
- (e) Greatest need data for 2007-08 are comparable with 2006-07 but not with earlier years, where two 'greatest need' categories (refuge and priority tenancy re-instatement) were excluded. Further data are not directly comparable with other jurisdictions' data as households with 'very high rental housing costs' are excluded, and hence the 'greatest need' data represents an undercount. Most applicants in NSW face high private rental costs, particularly in Sydney, and if this were deemed a reason for 'priority' housing nearly all applicants would be classified as 'greatest need'.
- (f) As a part of a transition to independence process to achieve self-determination for Aboriginal Housing Victoria (AHV), Victoria is in the process of transferring tenancy management functions of Indigenous specific housing stock to AHV. By 30 June 2008, the tenancy management for 348 properties had been transferred. These dwellings are no longer classified as SOMIH but as State owned Indigenous Community Housing, and will be reported separately in the Indigenous Housing Indicators publication. For this reason, data are not comparable with previous years.
- (g) Greatest need data should be interpreted with caution as some priority applicants may bypass the priority process in low wait time areas.
- (h) Assessment against greatest need criteria are not currently recorded on the Tasmanian Housing Information System for SOMIH applicants, therefore no greatest need data are reported.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2004, 2005) CSHA national data reports: Aboriginal rental housing program: State and Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing, Canberra; AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report, Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.17.

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.5 Net recurrent cost per dwelling (2007-08 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f), (g)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling							
2003-04	6727	5606	7451	7171	6472	4054	6747
2004-05	5772	5473	7003	7828	4699	5578	6223
2005-06	5849	6770	7178	8276	7558	6054	6929
2006-07	6060	4247	7782	7944	6952	6698	6746
2007-08	6229	4929	8139	10726	9513	6504	8014

- (a) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
- (b) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in NT are currently community managed and administered. NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (c) Total net recurrent costs may not be comparable with years prior to 2006-07, as total net recurrent costs was redefined in 2006-07 to measure total net recurrent costs for year ending 30 June, rather than total direct costs.
- (d) Total net recurrent costs are not calculated via the data repository but are supplied by jurisdictions.
- (e) Due to rounding the national total may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.
- (f) As a part of a transition to independence process to achieve self-determination for Aboriginal Housing Victoria (AHV), Victoria is in the process of transferring tenancy management functions of Indigenous specific housing stock to AHV. By 30 June 2008, the tenancy management for 348 properties had been transferred. These dwellings are no longer classified as SOMIH but as state owned Indigenous Community Housing, and will be reported separately in the Indigenous Housing Indicators publication. For this reason, Data are not comparable with previous years.
- (g) Calculation of net recurrent cost per dwelling is based on 1361 dwellings, which includes social housing dwellings owned by the Director of Housing that, in the course of 2007-08, had tenancy management functions transferred from SOMIH to Indigenous Community Housing, as part of the transition to independence strategy for Aboriginal Housing Victoria.
- (h) Total net recurrent costs and average cost of providing assistance should be interpreted with caution as they include the costs for dwellings leased to other organisations that are excluded in the total number of dwellings.

Source: AIHW (2004, 2005) CSHA national data reports: Aboriginal rental housing program: State and Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing, Canberra; AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report, Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.18.

Table 16A.7

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.7 Occupancy rates as at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d), (e), (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proportion of State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwellings occupied							
2004	98.0	96.7	96.8	94.1	92.2	98.2	96.0
2005	97.4	95.8	96.1	94.2	91.8	97.7	95.5
2006	97.4	96.7	96.8	94.1	93.5	98.3	96.1
2007	97.7	96.4	97.2	94.5	94.1	97.7	96.4
2008	98.4	97.9	97.7	94.1	94.6	97.7	96.8

- (a) The State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data {average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged}, employment data and 2007 National Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data {amenity, location and customer satisfaction}) for all jurisdictions.
- (b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
- (c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in NT are currently community managed and administered. NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (d) As a part of a transition to independence process to achieve self-determination for Aboriginal Housing Victoria (AHV), Victoria is in the process of transferring tenancy management functions of Indigenous specific housing stock to AHV. By 30 June 2008, the tenancy management for 348 properties had been transferred. These dwellings are no longer classified as SOMIH but as State owned Indigenous Community Housing, and will be reported separately in the Indigenous Housing Indicators publication. For this reason, Data are not comparable with previous years.
- (e) Total occupied dwellings and total dwellings are unreconciled and may not match published jurisdictional annual data.
- (f) Occupancy rate includes properties undergoing upgrade and redevelopment work, which are not available for occupancy.

Source: AIHW (2004, 2005) CSHA national data reports: Aboriginal rental housing program: State and Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing, Canberra; AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report, Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.19.

Table 16A.8

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.8 Average turnaround times for vacant stock (days) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e), (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2003-04	35.5	45.3	45.9	58.2	44.1	32.8	45.7
2004-05	34.4	42.5	40.6	43.6	40.5	35.5	39.8
2005-06	36.0	40.6	35.5	25.8	46.7	42.4	36.0
2006-07	36.6	33.6	35.0	51.5	49.1	42.9	40.7
2007-08	28.2	44.3	34.2	40.2	40.8	45.2	35.1

- (a) The State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data {average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged}, employment data and 2007 National Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data {amenity, location and customer satisfaction}) for all jurisdictions.
- (b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
- (c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in NT are currently community managed and administered. NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (d) Average turnaround time data may not be comparable with years prior to 2006-07. In 2006-07, the 'turnaround time' data was clarified to include only those vacancy episodes classified as 'normal' for the entire period. In 2007-08, the definition was further refined to isolate periods of major redevelopment.
- (e) As a part of a transition to independence process to achieve self-determination for Aboriginal Housing Victoria (AHV), Victoria is in the process of transferring tenancy management functions of Indigenous specific housing stock to AHV. By 30 June 2008, the tenancy management for 348 properties had been transferred. These dwellings are no longer classified as SOMIH but as State owned Indigenous Community Housing, and will be reported separately in the Indigenous Housing Indicators publication. For this reason, Data are not comparable with previous years.
- (f) Average turnaround time should be interpreted with caution as the legal tenancy start date (date from which rent is paid) is used as the vacancy end date. In practice tenants may sign tenancy agreements and receive keys several days earlier. Victoria identifies normal vacancies as those that require only standard maintenance procedures. Turnaround time varies from other published jurisdictional data due to the inclusion of hard to let properties and separated vacancy episodes for dwellings that have undergone major redevelopment work.
- (g) Remoteness of many of the dwellings is a contributing factor to above average turnaround times.

Source: AIHW (2004, 2005) CSHA national data reports: Aboriginal rental housing program: State and Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing, Canberra; AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report, Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.20.

Table 16A.9

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.9 Total rent actually collected as a proportion of total rent charged (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (g)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2003-04	104.1	99.8	101.3	103.1	97.0	102.2	101.8
2004-05	97.7	100.6	100.4	103.9	93.8	99.6	99.2
2005-06	100.5	99.0	99.7	104.3	94.7	103.8	100.0
2006-07	101.8	92.8	97.3	105.3	103.0	102.1	100.6
2007-08	96.8	89.2	99.6	104.3	103.7	99.8	99.0

- (a) The State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data {average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged}, employment data and 2007 National Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data {amenity, location and customer satisfaction}) for all jurisdictions.
- (b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
- (c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in NT are currently community managed and administered. NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (d) Total rent collected from tenants, total rent charged to tenants and total rent collected as a percentage of rent charged are not calculated via the data repository but are supplied by jurisdictions.
- (e) Due to rounding the national total for total rent collected from tenants and total rent charged to tenants may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.
- (f) Payment arrangements for rent in some jurisdictions mean that rent collected over a 12-month period may be higher than rent charged over that period.
- (g) As a part of a transition to independence process to achieve self-determination for Aboriginal Housing Victoria (AHV), Victoria is in the process of transferring tenancy management functions of Indigenous specific housing stock to AHV. By 30 June 2008, the tenancy management for 348 properties had been transferred. These dwellings are no longer classified as SOMIH but as State owned Indigenous Community Housing, and will be reported separately in the Indigenous Housing Indicators publication. For this reason, Data are not comparable with previous years.

Source: AIHW (2004, 2005) CSHA national data reports: Aboriginal rental housing program: State and Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing, Canberra; AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report, Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.21.

Table 16A.10

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.10 State owned and managed Indigenous housing satisfaction survey, 2007 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Amenity	%	75	78	83	78	77	80	78
Standard error	%	2.4	4.6	2.9	3.1	2.9	4.3	1.3
Location	%	87	91	92	86	89	90	89
Standard error	%	2.0	3.3	2.4	2.9	2.4	3.8	1.1
<u>Customer Satisfaction</u>								
Sample size	no.	387	87	204	216	254	100	1 259
Very satisfied	%	15	15	34	15	12	15	19
Satisfied	%	44	50	40	45	46	58	45
Dissatisfied	%	28	24	13	25	25	24	23
Standard error	%	2.5	4.8	3.0	3.3	3.1	4.5	1.4

(a) The sample sizes for customer satisfaction reflect the number of unweighted valid responses and are therefore different to those provided for amenity/location indicator.

(b) The standard error is the measure of the expected variability of the value for the population being measured.

Source: AIHW (2009) State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2006-07: CSHA national data report, Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.22.

Table 16A.11

State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.11 Average weekly subsidy per rebated household and proportion of rebated households spending less than 30 per cent of their income in rent (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	NSW (f)	Vic (g)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	Total
Average weekly subsidy per rebated household (\$)							
2008	118.9	96.5	131.5	98.0	96.7	73.6	111.8
Proportion of rebated households spending 30 per cent or less of their income in rent							
2008	100.0	100.0	99.8	98.4	98.7	100.0	98.8

- (a) The State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data {average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged}, employment data and 2007 National Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data {amenity, location and customer satisfaction}) for all jurisdictions.
- (b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
- (c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in NT are currently community managed and administered. NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (d) Due to rounding the national total of total rents charged and total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.
- (e) Indicator revised in 2007-08 to capture the average rental subsidy for rebated households rather than for all households.
- (f) Proportion of rebated households spending not more than 30 per cent of their income in rent supplied by jurisdiction. No rebated tenant pays more than 30 per cent of income as rent.
- (g) As a part of a transition to independence process to achieve self-determination for Aboriginal Housing Victoria (AHV), Victoria is in the process of transferring tenancy management functions of Indigenous specific housing stock to AHV. By 30 June 2008, the tenancy management for 348 properties had been transferred. These dwellings are no longer classified as SOMIH but as State owned Indigenous Community Housing, and will be reported separately in the Indigenous Housing Indicators publication. For this reason, Data are not comparable with previous years.

Source: AIHW (2004, 2005) CSHA national data reports: Aboriginal rental housing program: State and Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing, Canberra; AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report, Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.23.

Table 16A.12

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.12 Proportion of households with overcrowding at 30 June (per cent)
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2004	0.8	–	3.3	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.7
2005	0.7	1.7	6.7	1.6	2.2	1.2	2.8
2006	3.4	2.7	9.2	11.7	5.9	2.1	6.6
2007	2.9	4.3	10.2	7.2	6.3	2.8	6.2
2008	3.1	4.9	11.3	7.8	6.5	1.9	6.8

- (a) The State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data {average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged}, employment data and 2007 National Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data {amenity, location and customer satisfaction}) for all jurisdictions.
- (b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
- (c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in NT are currently community managed and administered. NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (d) Jurisdictions exclude various types of households in total households with overcrowding, total households for which tenancy composition and dwelling details are known and proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding, as shown in the table 16A.39. For this reason, comparisons between jurisdictions' data should be made with caution.
- (e) The proxy occupancy standard was revised to remove the four bedroom cap for the 2006 data. Data prior to 2005-06 should not be compared with data from later years.
- (f) As a part of a transition to independence process to achieve self-determination for Aboriginal Housing Victoria (AHV), Victoria is in the process of transferring tenancy management functions of Indigenous specific housing stock to AHV. By 30 June 2008, the tenancy management for 348 properties had been transferred. These dwellings are no longer classified as SOMIH but as State owned Indigenous Community Housing, and will be reported separately in the Indigenous Housing Indicators publication. For this reason, Data are not comparable with previous years.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2004, 2005) CSHA national data reports: Aboriginal rental housing program: State and Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing, Canberra; AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report, Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.24.

Community housing

Table 16A.13

Community housing**Table 16A.13 Descriptive data - community housing (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d), (e), (f), (g)</i>	<i>Vic (h), (i)</i>	<i>Qld (j)</i>	<i>WA (k)</i>	<i>SA (l)</i>	<i>Tas (m), (n)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (o)</i>	<i>Aust (p)</i>
Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June									
2003-04	no.	1 875	833	1 528	943	743	126	na	6 108
2004-05	no.	1 829	1 097	1 820	3 003	742	259	na	8 793
2005-06	no.	2 518	893	1 637	487	594	301	na	6 489
2006-07	no.	3 218	1 135	2 541	826	646	285	na	8 741
2007-08	no.	3 437	1 480	1 822	715	879	346	na	8 728
Total new Indigenous households assisted, for year ending 30 June									
2003-04	no.	185	-	222	475	31	7	na	921
2004-05	no.	135	34	343	2 166	28	13	na	2 720
2005-06	no.	195	32	171	45	23	12	na	481
2006-07	no.	233	20	294	76	19	13	na	661
2007-08	no.	236	416	237	56	14	13	na	975
Total rents charged for year ending 30 June									
2002-03	\$'000	41 461	13 920	19 876	7 560	15 833	1 246	na	101 251
2003-04	\$'000	42 839	19 534	21 009	13 756	9 964	1 751	na	110 633
2004-05	\$'000	46 926	11 166	21 626	11 520	17 916	984	na	112 196
2005-06	\$'000	55 800	21 216	24 833	14 237	20 897	1 109	na	140 484
2006-07	\$'000	60 707	29 375	26 118	17 189	22 454	2 079	na	160 322
Total Indigenous households, at 30 June									
2004	no.	588	12	419	212	65	16	na	1 316
2005	no.	616	36	1 033	229	65	19	na	2 002
2006	no.	661	56	725	121	65	24	na	1 663
2007	no.	928	36	582	137	58	24	na	1 773
2008	no.	935	499	615	151	59	29	na	2 298
Total number of new applicants who have greatest need, at 30 June									

Table 16A.13

Community housing**Table 16A.13 Descriptive data - community housing (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d), (e), (f), (g)</i>	<i>Vic (h), (i)</i>	<i>Qld (j)</i>	<i>WA (k)</i>	<i>SA (l)</i>	<i>Tas (m), (n)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (o)</i>	<i>Aust (p)</i>
2004	no.	9 847	1 029	5 580	727	1 624	121	na	19 089
2005	no.	6 801	na	9 028	1 385	1 485	196	na	19 197
2006	no.	7 343	852	8 186	1 432	1 155	230	na	19 485
2007	no.	7 184	936	na	1 514	1 175	na	na	11 133
2008	no.	8 064	1 408	1 532	1 083	1 190	265	na	13 828
Total applicants on waiting list, at 30 June									
2004	no.	17 160	1 859	7 793	1 381	3 008	272	na	31 719
2005	no.	16 547	2 569	11 647	3 327	2 592	311	na	37 384
2006	no.	18 220	983	10 774	2 514	3 835	253	na	36 983
2007	no.	15 436	1 719	na	3 682	3 857	332	na	25 504
2008	no.	15 603	2 890	9 901	3 617	4 307	268	na	36 946
Total tenantable tenancy rental units, at 30 June									
2004	no.	9 437	3 619	5 078	3 511	4 172	408	97	26 724
2005	no.	10 119	4 934	5 154	2 956	4 036	568	115	28 248
2006	no.	11 487	4 295	5 388	2 333	4 348	745	87	29 150
2007	no.	13 961	4 564	6 210	3 285	4 405	793	92	33 807
2008	no.	15 311	5 125	6 480	3 074	4 539	740	93	35 749
Total untenantable tenancy rental units, at 30 June									
2004	no.	32	33	115	8	44	1	-	233
2005	no.	66	100	132	68	31	1	-	400
2006	no.	57	81	54	23	92	16	-	324
2007	no.	179	184	65	25	55	12	-	522
2008	no.	86	125	70	37	9	6	-	333
Total tenancy rental units, at 30 June									
2004	no.	9 469	3 652	5 193	3 519	4 012	409	97	26 753

Table 16A.13

Community housing**Table 16A.13 Descriptive data - community housing (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	NSW (d), (e), (f), (g)	Vic (h), (i)	Qld (j)	WA (k)	SA (l)	Tas (m), (n)	ACT	NT (o)	Aust (p)
2005	no.	10 185	5 034	5 286	3 567	4 077	446	569	115	29 279
2006	no.	11 544	4 458	5 442	2 974	3 955	468	765	87	29 693
2007	no.	14 140	4 593	6 275	3 869	4 373	529	801	92	34 672
2008	no.	15 397	5 250	6 550	3 111	4 548	387	743	93	36 079
Total occupied tenancy rental units, at 30 June										
2004	no.	9 339	3 582	4 933	3 511	3 828	401	392	97	26 083
2005	no.	9 997	4 755	5 059	3 494	3 876	441	511	115	28 248
2006	no.	11 358	4 176	5 292	2 800	3 817	467	687	87	28 684
2007	no.	13 743	4 436	6 060	3 718	4 232	521	724	92	33 526
2008	no.	15 150	5 009	6 356	2 980	4 370	387	698	93	35 043
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June										
2004	\$'000	853	449	309	826	330	30	29	na	2 827
2005	\$'000	1 146	211	487	316	297	29	31	7	2 524
2006	\$'000	1 352	304	753	143	368	34	52	6	3 012
2007	\$'000	1 383	522	24	178	413	27	63	6	2 615
2008	\$'000	1 445	657	168	181	461	39	57	6	3 014
Total tenancy rental units in major cities, at 30 June										
2004	no.	4 373	1 577	1 891	2 002	3 639	-	409	-	13 891
2005	no.	8 075	3 650	1 938	2 226	3 568	-	569	-	20 026
2006	no.	8 685	3 186	2 031	1 020	3 731	-	765	-	19 418
2007	no.	9 919	3 328	2 772	2 576	3 737	-	798	-	23 130
2008	no.	10 529	5 100	3 000	2 751	3 889	..	743	..	26 012
Total tenancy rental units in inner regional areas, at 30 June										
2004	no.	1 313	790	1 308	410	357	251	-	-	4 429
2005	no.	2 764	943	1 338	416	304	285	-	-	6 050

Table 16A.13

Community housing**Table 16A.13 Descriptive data - community housing (a), (b), (c)**

Unit	NSW (d), (e), (f), (g)	Vic (h), (i)	Qld (j)	WA (k)	SA (l)	Tas (m), (n)	ACT	NT (o)	Aust (p)
2006	no.	3 029	1 055	484	364	298	-	-	6 586
2007	no.	3 397	1 081	479	411	275	-	-	7 084
2008	no.	3 421	1 365	543	367	393	..	..	7 610
Total tenancy rental units in outer regional areas, at 30 June									
2004	no.	402	143	600	176	148	-	60	2 931
2005	no.	940	183	381	154	180	-	64	3 320
2006	no.	941	196	250	193	167	-	62	3 275
2007	no.	764	170	502	197	250	-	64	3 409
2008	no.	1 142	221	652	215	185	..	67	3 865
Total tenancy rental units in remote areas, at 30 June									
2004	no.	23	14	362	40	3	-	31	703
2005	no.	24	9	184	50	9	-	48	553
2006	no.	14	14	109	56	3	-	18	445
2007	no.	60	13	251	56	11	-	22	645
2008	no.	23	12	399	63	19	..	20	801
Total tenancy rental units in very remote areas, at 30 June									
2004	no.	2	-	145	4	-	-	6	519
2005	no.	8	-	69	-	-	-	3	443
2006	no.	4	-	6	4	-	-	7	379
2007	no.	-	-	60	4	-	-	6	438
2008	no.	4	..	129	4	-	..	6	523
Total community housing providers, at 30 June									
2004	no.	192	150	247	116	23	10	34	1 118
2005	no.	208	174	208	121	46	10	30	1 118
2006	no.	230	167	108	118	47	9	20	1 031

Table 16A.13

Community housing**Table 16A.13 Descriptive data - community housing (a), (b), (c)**

Unit	NSW (d), (e), (f), (g)	Vic (h), (i)	Qld (j)	WA (k)	SA (l)	Tas (m), (n)	ACT	NT (o)	Aust (p)
2007	224	176	296	129	115	51	8	24	1 023
2008	210	182	293	195	104	54	7	24	1 069

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

(b) The total number of tenancy rental units in major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote and very remote areas at 30 June 2008, have been sourced from jurisdiction administrative systems and are not subject to survey response rate.

(c) The total number of community housing providers at 30 June 2008 have been sourced from jurisdiction administrative systems and are not subject to survey response rate.

(d) The total number of new households and new Indigenous households for year ending 30 June 2008 may include households previously housed by another community housing provider.

(e) The total number of new applicants who have a greatest need at 30 June 2008 data are adjusted for number of applicants where greatest need status is unknown.

(f) The total number of applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2008 data include applicants where greatest need status is unknown. Applicants may appear on waiting lists of more than one community housing provider.

(g) For the total number tenancy rental units classified by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) at 30 June 2008, the postcodes for 278 properties are not available as they are being transferred or relocated. The total number of community housing properties at 30 June 2008 is 15 397. This is the same as the total number of properties reported elsewhere in the CSHA data collection unless otherwise stated. Items reported in this CSHA data collection have been adjusted to account for unknowns.

(h) Indigenous households generally access long term accommodation through the General Rental Program of housing managed by Aboriginal Housing Victoria. Some Indigenous households may be unreported as data are reliant on Indigenous self-identification. Better identification and information capture has led to an increase in this figure.

(i) The total number of tenable and untenable tenancy rental units at 30 June 2008 may not be accurate as some data relating to tenancies were excluded to improve data quality. Data are not comparable to previous years or other jurisdictions as a different method of calculation has been used for Victoria.

(j) Data for the total number of new applicants who have a greatest need and applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2008 are overestimates as Queensland has a combined wait list of applicants for all forms of social housing, including community housing. Almost all applicants apply for other forms of social housing, such as public housing, and may be housed by these other programs.

(k) Significant data quality issues have impacted on household and dwelling counts.

Table 16A.13

Community housing

Table 16A.13 **Descriptive data - community housing (a), (b), (c)**

Unit	NSW (d), (e), (f), (g)	Vic (h), (i)	Qld (j)	WA (k)	SA (l)	Tas (m), (n)	ACT	NT (o)	Aust (p)
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(l) The total number of new applicants who have a greatest need and number of applicants on waiting list at 30 June 2008 are sourced from the waiting list. Data received from 86 out of 104 providers.

(m) The total number of tenable and untenable tenancy rental units at 30 June 2008 are from a survey of community housing providers. The total number of tenancy rental units reported here may differ from numbers reported from jurisdictions' administrative data. Due to the response rate and data quality issues, results should be interpreted with caution.

(n) The total number of tenancy rental units in Inner Regional Australia at 30 June 2008 include one property purchased for re-development, but currently leased back to the vendor i.e. not used for community housing purposes at 30 June 2008.

(o) For the total number of tenable tenancy rental units at 30 June 2008 it is assumed that all tenancy rental units are tenable.

(p) Australian total may not represent national total because data were not available for all jurisdictions.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2005, 2006) *CSHA national data reports: CSHA community housing, Canberra; AIHW (2007, 2008, 2009) Community housing: CSHA national data report, Canberra*; 2009 Report, table 16A.25.

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing

Unit	NSW (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p)	Vic (s), (t)	Qld (q), (r), (s), (t)	WA	SA (u), (v), (w), (x), (y), (z)	Tas	ACT	NT (aa), (ab), (ac), (ad), (ae), (af), (ag), (ah), (ai), (aj), (ak)	Aus Gov (al)	Aust (am)	
Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered ICHOs, at 30 June											
2006	no.	2 450	..	4 136	1 374	945	..	23	6 168	1 993	17 089
2007	no.	2 946	..	4 157	2 956	947	..	23	6 165	2 230	19 424
Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered and unfunded ICHOs, at 30 June											
2006	no.	4 989	..	4 136	3 213	983	..	23	6 168	1 993	21 505
2007	no.	4 457	..	4 157	2 956	967	..	23	6 337	2 230	21 127
Number of improvised dwellings managed by funded/actively registered ICHOs, at 30 June											
2006	no.	-	..	na	na	8	..	-	639	40	na
2007	no.	-	..	na	347	7	..	-	527	10	891
Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered ICHOs not connected to water, at 30 June											
2006	no.	-	..	-	-	-	..	-	292	2	294
2007	no.	-	..	-	-	-	..	-	292	3	295
Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered ICHOs not connected to sewerage, at 30 June											
2006	no.	-	..	-	-	-	..	-	396	9	405
2007	no.	-	..	-	-	-	..	-	396	3	399
Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered ICHOs not connected to electricity, at 30 June											
2006	no.	-	..	-	-	-	..	-	334	2	336
2007	no.	-	..	-	-	-	..	-	334	6	340
Total number of households living in permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered ICHOs, at 30 June											
2006	no.	na	..	5 712	na	827	..	22	6 807	na	na
2007	no.	na	..	3 933	2 062	481	..	23	na	461	6 960
Total rent collected by funded/actively registered ICHOs for the year ending 30 June											

Table 16A.14

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing

	Unit	NSW (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p)	Vic (q), (r), (s), (t)	WA	SA (u), (v), (w), (x), (y), (z)	Tas	ACT	NT (aa), (ab), (ac), (ad), (ae), (af), (ag), (ah), (ai), (aj), (ak)	Aus Gov (al)	Aust (am)
2005-06	\$'000	9 688	11 100	4 547	1 143	..	117	11 600	8 924	47 119
2006-07	\$'000	10 638	11 400	5 937	1 230	..	172	13 102	12 215	54 694
Total rent charged by funded/actively registered ICHOs for the year ending 30 June										
2005-06	\$'000	10 831	11 400	4 833	1 113	..	117	11 180	10 537	50 011
2006-07	\$'000	11 820	11 800	6 134	1 878	..	172	11 752	13 274	56 830
Total recurrent expenditure for funded/actively registered ICHOs for the year ending 30 June										
2005-06	\$'000	14 072	5 300	1 132	6 074	..	515	21 200	8 191	56 484
2006-07	\$'000	28 759	13 600	32 532	3 079	..	130	21 772	15 914	115 786
Total capital expenditure for funded/actively registered ICHOs for the year ending 30 June										
2005-06	\$'000	20 976	34 600	60 053	7 023	..	1 447	25 970	16 817	166 886
2006-07	\$'000	13 983	38 800	93 360	8 308	..	25	25 198	8 403	188 077
Total net recurrent costs for funded/actively registered ICHOs for the year ending 30 June										
2005-06	\$'000	17 062	na	na	6 074	..	515	3 500	13 710	na
2006-07	\$'000	23 386	13 600	-	3 079	..	na	na	na	40 065
Total number of occupied permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered and unfunded ICHOs, at 30 June										
2006	no.	2 367	3 960	2 233	827	..	22	5 366	1 875	16 650
2007	no.	4 383	4 157	2 690	861	..	23	na	2 116	14 230
Total number of households with overcrowding (funded/actively registered ICHOs), at 30 June										
2006	no.	na	1 438	na	16	..	na	na	384	na
2007	no.	na	1 068	na	116	..	na	na	317	1 501
Total number of households requiring additional bedrooms (funded/actively registered ICHOs), at 30 June										
2006	no.	na	1 905	na	27	..	na	na	na	na

Table 16A.14

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing

Unit	NSW (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p)	Vic	Qld (q), (r), (s), (t)	WA	SA (u), (v), (w), (x), (y), (z)	Tas	ACT	NT (aa), (ab), (ac), (ad), (ae), (af), (ag), (ah), (ai), (aj), (ak)	Aus Gov (al)	Aust (am)
2007	no.	na	1 905	na	174	..	310	5 363	314	8 066
Total number of additional bedrooms required (funded/actively registered ICHOs), at 30 June										
2006	no.	na	4 565	na	102	..	na	na	na	na
2007	no.	520	4 565	na	502	..	na	13 746	110	19 443
Total number of households for which household groups and dwelling details were known (funded/actively registered ICHOs), at 30 June										
2006	no.	na	3 933	na	285	..	22	na	1 993	na
2007	no.	na	3 933	2 062	481	..	23	na	461	6 960
Total number of bedrooms in permanent dwellings (funded/actively registered ICHOs), at 30 June										
2006	no.	9 985	13 065	na	2 269	..	73	18 037	5 775	49 204
2007	no.	12 260	13 228	na	2 669	..	69	18 426	6 844	53 496
Total number of people living in permanent dwellings (funded/actively registered ICHOs), at 30 June										
2006	no.	17 816	20 501	na	4 822	..	74	52 887	6 672	102 772
2007	no.	21 800	20 501	na	3 758	..	73	46 308	7 704	100 144
Number of currently funded/actively registered ICHOs, at 30 June										
2006	no.	126	34	39	52	..	1	76	85	413
2007	no.	142	34	33	50	..	1	70	54	384
Number of funded/actively registered and unfunded ICHOs, at 30 June										
2006	no.	268	34	122	58	..	1	76	85	644
2007	no.	249	34	33	61	..	1	73	54	505
Number of funded/actively registered ICHOs with a housing management plan, at 30 June										
2006	no.	72	34	32	37	..	1	71	41	288
2007	no.	71	34	33	41	..	1	65	39	284

Table 16A.14

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing

Unit	NSW (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p)	Vic (s), (t)	Qld (q), (r), (s), (t)	WA	SA (u), (v), (w), (x), (y), (z)	Tas	ACT	NT (aa), (ab), (ac), (ad), (ae), (af), (ag), (ah), (ai), (aj), (ak)	Aus Gov (al)	Aust (am)
Total number of Indigenous employees in funded/actively registered ICHOs, at 30 June										
2006	no. 294	..	259	na	10	..	4	338	134	1 039
2007	no. 662	..	177	26	10	..	-	367	27	1 269
Number of indigenous employees in funded/actively registered ICHOs who had completed accredited training, at 30 June										
2006	no. 59	..	21	na	7	..	2	41	57	187
2007	no. 70	..	22	5	8	..	-	11	55	171
Number of indigenous employees in funded/actively registered ICHOs who were undertaking accredited training, at 30 June										
2006	no. 14	..	12	na	1	..	1	152	52	232
2007	no. 11	..	17	12	2	..	-	36	27	105
Total number of employees in funded/actively registered ICHOs, at 30 June										
2006	no. 343	..	272	na	16	..	6	470	189	1 296
2007	no. 685	..	234	48	13	..	1	509	43	1 533

(a) For the number of permanent dwellings managed by funded ICHOs at 30 June 2007, 2946 dwellings are managed by 142 organisations that are actively registered with NSW Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO) as at 30 June 2007. Active registration with AHO does not necessarily guarantee funding and actively registered ICHOs does not equate to funded ICHOs.

(b) After AHO's Condition Assessment Survey, audit of community managed dwellings and thorough data cleansing to eliminate duplicates, erroneous entries and properties which had been disposed of, the number of dwellings as at June 2007 decreased compared with the number of dwellings reported as at June 2006. The two figures are not comparable.

(c) Total rent collected by funded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June 2007 amount refers to rent collected from the dwellings managed by ICHOs that are actively registered with AHO as at 30 June 2007. It does not include rent collected by ICHOs that did not renew their registration with AHO as at June 2007.

(d) Total rent charged by funded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June 2007 data are derived from \$10.638 million that represents a collection rate of approximately 90 per cent.

Table 16A.14

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing

Unit	NSW (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p)	Vic (s), (t)	Qld (q), (r), (s), (t)	WA	SA (u), (v), (w), (x), (y), (z)	Tas	ACT	NT (aa), (ab), (ac), (ad), (ae), (af), (ag), (ah), (aj), (ak), (al)	Aus Gov (al)	Aust (am)
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- (e) Total recurrent expenditure for funded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June 2007 is only recurrent expenses incurred by AHO through employee related and other project expenses, for example, Sector Support and Resourcing, Healthy Indigenous Housing Initiative, Tenants Initiative, Resourcing Community Organisations.
- (f) For the total capital expenditure for funded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June 2007 data capital expenditure by Indigenous housing organisations is not included. Data are sourced from AHO funding provided and also include the Aboriginal Communities Development Program.
- (g) Total net recurrent costs for funded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June 2007 include net recurrent expenses incurred by AHO in relation to the Aboriginal community housing sector. ICHO net recurrent expenses not included.
- (h) Total number of occupied permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded ICHOs at 30 June 2007 is approximate only. It was derived based on the actual data of 49 vacant dwellings out of the 2946 dwellings managed by ICHOs that are actively registered with AHO. Assuming the same vacancy rate for the whole community sector, for the 4457 dwellings, it will be approximately 74.
- (i) The number of additional bedrooms required is based on self-reported data by Aboriginal community housing providers that actively registered with AHO. If the Canadian Occupancy Standard is applied, the number may change. Further, the number 543 for all ICHO dwellings is an approximate number derived based on the additional bedrooms reported by actively registered ICHOs, that is 344 additional bedrooms required for 2946 dwellings. Thus for 4457 dwellings, 520 additional bedrooms will be required. 543 was incorrectly reported in the 2006-07 NRF Report.
- (j) The bedroom number (12 260) is only for 3945 dwellings verified through Condition Assessment Survey. It included data from both actively and non-actively registered ICHOs.
- (k) Total number of people living in permanent dwellings at 30 June 2007 (funded ICHOs) is an approximation only. It was derived from the actual number of people (14 512) living in the 2 946 dwellings managed by 142 ICHOs based on assumption of same average number of people per dwelling. Thus, since 14 512 people live in 2946 dwellings, it is expected that approximately 21 800 people live in 4 457 dwellings in the ICHO sector. 21 900 was incorrectly reported in the footnote in the 2006-07 NRF Report.
- (l) Number of currently funded ICHOs at 30 June 2007 reported is the number of ICHOs that are actively registered with AHO as at 30 June 2007. Active registration with AHO does not necessarily guarantee funding and actively registered ICHOs do not equate to funded ICHOs.
- (m) The number of ICHOs verified through the Conditional Assessment Survey process which was completed in March 2007.

Table 16A.14

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing

Unit	NSW (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p)	Vic	Qld (q), (r), (s), (t)	WA	SA (u), (v), (w), (x), (y), (z)	Tas	ACT	NT (aa), (ab), (ac), (ad), (ae), (af), (ag), (ah), (ai), (aj), (ak)	Aus Gov (al)	Aust (am)
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- (n) Number of funded ICHOs with a housing management plan at 30 June 2007 refers to ICHOs that have all or most of the following: Objectives for delivering housing assistance, Assets Management Plan, Rent Collection Policies and Systems, Financial practices and reporting systems that link resources to outcomes.
- (o) Total number of Indigenous employees in funded ICHOs at 30 June 2007 includes 257 unpaid volunteers.
- (p) Total number of employees in funded ICHOs at 30 June 2007 comprises 321 Aboriginal paid staff, 257 Aboriginal volunteers, 18 Aboriginal apprentices, 23 non-Aboriginal staff and 66 Aboriginal contractors.
- (q) In relation to the number of permanent dwellings managed by funded ICHOs not connected to water, sewerage and electricity at 30 June 2007, it is a requirement under the Capital Grants Program that construction occurs only on serviced sites.
- (r) Total recurrent expenditure for funded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June 2007 data are based on expenditure on planned and responsive maintenance and a small component for wages, supplies and services.
- (s) Total net recurrent costs for funded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June 2007 are based on expenditure on planned and responsive maintenance and a small component for wages, supplies and services.
- (t) Number of Indigenous employees in funded ICHOs who were undertaking accredited training at 30 June 2007 data are based on information provided by 32 of the 34 councils.
- (u) Improved counting techniques for the number of permanent dwellings managed by funded ICHOs at 30 June 2007 have led to a downward revision of dwellings eligible for funding.
- (v) Total rent collected by funded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June 2007 data are available from 788 dwellings (83 per cent).
- (w) Total rent charged by funded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June 2007 data are available from ICHOs representing 90 per cent of dwellings (849).
- (x) Total recurrent expenditure for funded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June 2007 data are available from ICHOs representing 90 per cent of dwellings (849).
- (y) Total net recurrent costs for funded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June 2007 data are available from ICHOs representing 90 per cent of dwellings (849).
- (z) Total number of occupied permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded ICHOs at 30 June 2007 extrapolated from 797 dwellings where precise data are available.

Table 16A.14

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i> (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p)	<i>Qld</i> (q), (r), (s), (t)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (u), (v), (w), (x), (y), (z)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (aa), (ab), (ac), (ad), (ae), (af), (ag), (ah), (aj), (ak), (ak)	<i>Aus Gov</i> (al)	<i>Aust</i> (am)
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- (aa) Number of improvised dwellings managed by funded ICHOs at 30 June 2007 data represents the sum of funded and unfunded improvised dwellings as at 30 June 2007.
- (ab) Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded ICHOs not connected to water, sewerage and electricity at 30 June 2007 data represent 2005-06 calculation, based on 2004-05 Indigenous Community Housing Surveys conducted.
- (ac) Information about the total number of households living in permanent dwellings managed by funded ICHOs at 30 June 2007 are unavailable at this time. These data may be available in the future, following the implementation of improved information management systems.
- (ad) Total rent collected by funded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June 2007 data are projected estimate for 2006-07. Exact figures are not available at this time, due to late submission of ICHO 4th Quarterly Financial Reports.
- (ae) Total rent charged by funded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June 2007 figure represents sum of negotiated rent targets for ICHOs.
- (af) Total recurrent expenditure for funded ICHOs for the year ending 30 June 2007 data are GST exclusive amount. Figure represents total 2006-07 Maintenance and Management funding provided to ICHOs.
- (ag) Total number of occupied permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded ICHOs at 30 June 2007 information unavailable at this time. These data may be available in the future, following the implementation of improved information management systems.
- (ah) Total number of additional bedrooms required at 30 June 2007 (funded ICHOs) data are calculated using an occupancy rate of 2 people per bedroom. The needs measurement model is based on population counts for all major communities as determined by the 'Grants Commission' annually, for Local Governing Bodies. Outstations/minor communities population figures are based on the last survey conducted by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC).
- (ai) Total number of households for which household groups and dwelling details were known at 30 June 2007 (funded ICHOs) information unavailable at this time. These data may be available in the future, following the implementation of improved information management systems.
- (aj) Total number of people living in permanent dwellings at 30 June 2007 (funded ICHOs) is based on an 87 per cent occupancy rate (less improvised dwellings) – a figure determined by the results of the Indigenous Community Housing Survey conducted in 2005.
- (ak) Previous year's data for the number of Indigenous employees in funded ICHOs who were undertaking accredited training at 30 June included completed training from the Construction Training Program and Housing Management.

Table 16A.14

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 **Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing**

<i>Unit</i>	NSW (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p)	Vic	Qld (q), (r), (s), (t)	WA	SA (u), (v), (w), (x), (y), (z)	Tas	ACT	NT (aa), (ab), (ac), (ad), (ae), (af), (ag), (ah), (ai), (aj), (ak)	Aust (am)
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(a) Contains data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey.

(am) Australian total may not represent national total because data were not available for all jurisdictions. Data include dwellings managed by State and Territory administered ICHOs that were funded or actively registered in 2006-07.

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

Source: AIHW, Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection (unpublished); AIHW (2007) Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168. Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.37.

Table 16A.15

Indigenous community housing**Table 16A.15 Proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to an organised water supply (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (a)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (b)	<i>Aus Gov</i> (c)	<i>Aust</i> (d)
2005-06	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	4.7	0.1	1.7
2006-07	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	4.7	0.1	1.5

- (a) In relation to the proportion of dwellings not connected to an organised water supply, it is a requirement under the Capital Grants Program that construction occurs only on serviced sites.
- (b) Proportion of dwellings not connected to an organised water supply figure represents 2005-06 calculation, based on 2004-05 Indigenous Community Housing Surveys conducted.
- (c) Contains data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey.
- (d) Australian total may not represent national total because data were not available for all jurisdictions. Data include dwellings managed by State and Territory administered ICHOs that were funded or actively registered in 2006-07.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW, Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection (unpublished); AIHW (2007) Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168. Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.38.

Table 16A.16

Indigenous community housing**Table 16A.16 Proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to an organised sewerage supply (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (a)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (b)	<i>Aus Gov</i> (c)	<i>Aust</i> (d)
2005-06	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	6.4	0.5	2.4
2006-07	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	6.4	0.1	2.1

- (a) In relation to the proportion of dwellings not connected to an organised water supply, it is a requirement under the Capital Grants Program that construction occurs only on serviced sites.
- (b) Proportion of dwellings not connected to an organised water supply figure represents 2005-06 calculation, based on 2004-05 Indigenous Community Housing Surveys conducted.
- (c) Contains data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey.
- (d) Australian total may not represent national total because data were not available for all jurisdictions. Data include dwellings managed by State and Territory administered ICHOs that were funded or actively registered in 2006-07.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW, Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection (unpublished); AIHW (2007) Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168. Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.39.

Table 16A.17

Indigenous community housing**Table 16A.17 Proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to an organised electricity supply (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aus Gov (c)</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
2005-06	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	5.4	0.1	2.0
2006-07	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	5.4	0.3	1.8

- (a) In relation to the proportion of dwellings not connected to an organised water supply, it is a requirement under the Capital Grants Program that construction occurs only on serviced sites.
- (b) Proportion of dwellings not connected to an organised water supply figure represents 2005-06 calculation, based on 2004-05 Indigenous Community Housing Surveys conducted.
- (c) Contains data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey.
- (d) Australian total may not represent national total because data were not available for all jurisdictions. Data include dwellings managed by State and Territory administered ICHOs that were funded or actively registered in 2006-07.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW, Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection (unpublished); AIHW (2007) Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168. Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.40.

Table 16A.18

Indigenous community housing**Table 16A.18 Dwelling condition, (per cent), 2006 (a)**

	NSW (includes ACT) (b)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust
Proportion of dwellings in need of major repair	18.8	24.7	26.3	27.9	22.4	30.6	..	21.0	23.4
Proportion of dwellings in need of replacement	2.7	4.5	5.9	10.1	5.8	–	..	10.2	7.2

(a) Data are compiled from 2006 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS).

(b) For the number of permanent dwellings in need of major repair and replacement, the ACT data have been included with NSW due to low numbers.

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

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (2007) *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities 2006*, Australia; 2009 Report, table 16A.41.

Table 16A.19

Indigenous community housing**Table 16A.19 Net recurrent cost per dwelling (2006-07 dollars) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i> (c)	<i>Aust</i> (d)
2005-06	7 285	..	na	na	6 724	..	23 422	593	7 196	na
2006-07	7 938	..	3 272	na	3 251	..	na	na	na	4 977

- (a) Net recurrent cost per dwelling excludes data where the numerator and/or denominator were not available.
- (b) Data should be interpreted with caution. There are dwellings managed by organisations that did not renew registration with AHO as at June 2007 but which are included in the AHOs net recurrent expenditure on the ICHO sector. If these are taken into consideration, the net recurrent cost per dwelling is likely to be less.
- (c) Contains data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey.
- (d) Australian total may not represent national total because data were not available for all jurisdictions. Data include dwellings managed by State and Territory administered ICHOs that were funded or actively registered in 2006-07.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW, Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection (unpublished); AIHW (2007) Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168. Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.42.

Table 16A.20

Indigenous community housing**Table 16A.20 Occupancy rates (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i> (b)	<i>Aust</i> (c)
2006	96.6	..	95.7	77.9	88.3	..	95.7	87.0	94.1	89.6
2007	98.3	..	100.0	91.0	89.0	..	100.0	na	94.9	96.2

(a) Occupancy rate excludes data where the numerator and/or denominator were not available.

(b) Contains data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey.

(c) Australian total may not represent national total because data were not available for all jurisdictions. Data include dwellings managed by State and Territory administered ICHOs that were funded or actively registered in 2006-07.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW, Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection (unpublished); AIHW (2007) Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168. Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.43.

Table 16A.21

Indigenous community housing**Table 16A.21 Rent collection rate (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov (a)</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
2005-06	89.4	..	97.4	94.1	102.7	..	100.0	103.8	84.7	94.2
2006-07	90.0	..	96.6	96.8	65.5	..	100.0	111.5	92.0	96.2

(a) Contains data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey.

(b) Australian total may not represent national total because data were not available for all jurisdictions. Data include dwellings managed by State and Territory administered ICHOs that were funded or actively registered in 2006-07.

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW, Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection (unpublished); AIHW (2007) Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168. Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.44.

Table 16A.22

Indigenous community housing**Table 16A.22 Proportion of low income households paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent (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</i>
2001	28.9	31.1	20.2	12.4	12.3	20.9	..	5.2	15.8
2006	31.3	41.6	19.9	7.4	15.9	42.6	..	3.9	15.1

(a) Low income households refer to those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised gross household income.

(b) Includes Indigenous households residing in Indigenous and mainstream community housing.

(c) Includes the ACT.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (2002) *2001 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra; ABS (2007) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.45.

Table 16A.23

Indigenous community housing**Table 16A.23 Proportion of Indigenous community housing households that are overcrowded (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (b)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (c)	<i>Aus Gov</i> (b), (d)	<i>Aust</i> (e)
2006	na	..	36.6	na	5.6	..	4.5	na	19.3	na
2007	na	..	27.2	na	24.1	..	na	na	24.5	30.8

- (a) Proportion of ICH households that are overcrowded excludes data where the numerator and/or denominator were not available.
- (b) There were 204 overcrowded households in Queensland that were excluded from this calculation as the total number of households in Queensland for which household details were known was unavailable.
- (c) Information for the total number of households for which household groups and dwelling details were known was unavailable at this time. These data may be available in the future, following the implementation of improved information management systems.
- (d) Contains all data from Victoria and Tasmania and some data from Queensland and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey.
- (e) Australian total may not represent national total because data were not available for all jurisdictions. Data include dwellings managed by State and Territory administered ICHOs that were funded or actively registered in 2006-07.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW, Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection (unpublished); AIHW (2007) Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168. Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.46.

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.24

Commonwealth Rent Assistance**Table 16A.24 Number of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2008 (no.) (a), (b)**

Type of income unit (c), (d)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Single, no dependant children aged under 16	3 659	819	2 768	755	527	271	46	354	9 199
Single, no children, sharer (e)	1 023	228	816	192	132	97	np	52	2 553
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children aged under 16	3 485	578	2 522	606	427	264	33	226	8 142
Single, 3 or more dependant children aged under 16	1 202	169	927	212	101	57	np	54	2 727
Partnered, no dependant children aged under 16	703	124	615	110	92	95	np	41	1 793
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children aged under 16	1 451	293	1 493	340	188	239	np	103	4 122
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children aged under 16	986	154	1 158	220	112	108	np	63	2 816
Partnered, illness or temporary separated	35	np	32	22	np	np	np	37	142
Total	12 544	np	10 331	2 457	np	np	133	930	31 494

(a) At 6 June 2008.

(b) Includes only income units entitled to a daily rate of CRA under the *Social Security Act 1991* or with Family Tax Benefit in respect of the 6 June 2008.

(c) Income units are analogous to family units except that non-dependant children and other adults are treated as separate income units (see 2009 Report, section 16.6 for more detail). A child is regarded as dependent on an adult only if the adult receives the Family Tax Benefit for the care of the child.

(d) Income units classified as Indigenous if either the person or partner self-identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

(e) The maximum rate of assistance is lower for some single people without dependent children who share accommodation, but there are several exceptions. Those not subject to this lower rate are classified as single no dependent children even if they share accommodation. For a definition of "sharer" see 2009 Report, section 16.6.

np Not published.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); 2009 Report, table 16A.50.

Table 16A.25

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.25 Proportion of Indigenous CRA recipients, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)

Type of income unit (c), (d)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Single, no dependant children aged under 16	29.2	34.5	26.8	30.7	33.3	23.9	34.6	38.1	29.2
Single, no children, sharer (e)	8.2	9.6	7.9	7.8	8.3	8.5	np	5.6	8.1
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children aged under 16	27.8	24.4	24.4	24.7	27.0	23.2	24.8	24.3	25.9
Single, 3 or more dependant children aged under 16	9.6	7.1	9.0	8.6	6.4	5.0	np	5.8	8.7
Partnered, no dependant children aged under 16	5.6	5.2	6.0	4.5	5.8	8.4	np	4.4	5.7
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children aged under 16	11.6	12.4	14.5	13.8	11.9	21.0	np	11.1	13.1
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children aged under 16	7.9	6.5	11.2	9.0	7.1	9.5	np	6.8	8.9
Partnered, illness or temporary separated	0.3	np	0.3	0.9	np	np	np	4.0	0.5
Total	100.0	np	100.0	100.0	np	np	np	100.0	100.0

(a) At 6 June 2008.

(b) Includes only income units entitled to a daily rate of CRA under the *Social Security Act 1991* or with Family Tax Benefit in respect of the 6 June 2008.

(c) Income units are analogous to family units except that non-dependent children and other adults are treated as separate income units (see 2009 Report, section 16.6 for more detail). A child is regarded as dependent on an adult only if the adult receives the Family Tax Benefit for the care of the child.

(d) Income units classified as Indigenous if either the person or partner self-identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

(e) The maximum rate of assistance is lower for some single people without dependent children who share accommodation, but there are several exceptions. Those not subject to this lower rate are classified as single no dependent children even if they share accommodation. For a definition of "sharer" see 2009 Report, section 16.6.

np Not published.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); 2009 Report, table 16A.51.

Table 16A.26

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.26 Income units receiving CRA, by Indigenous status, disability support pension and geographic location, 2008 (a), (b)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>										
Income units (c)	no.	313 851	208 287	216 169	72 822	68 393	23 744	na	3 933	914 574
In capital city	%	54.7	68.7	42.2	74.8	76.5	42.7	na	79.5	58.3
In rest of State/Territory	%	45.3	31.3	57.8	25.2	23.5	57.3	na	20.5	41.7
Non-Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	96.1	98.8	95.4	96.7	97.7	95.4	na	80.3	96.6
Non-Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	97.8	99.4	96.6	96.5	98.2	96.2	98.7	71.1	97.6
<i>Indigenous (d)</i>										
Income units (c)	no.	12 541	2 372	10 321	2 454	1 581	1 136	133	927	31 473
In capital city	%	25.3	45.7	27.3	53.9	59.4	37.4	100.0	53.1	33.0
In rest of State/Territory	%	74.7	54.3	72.7	46.1	40.6	62.6	–	46.9	67.0
Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	3.8	1.1	4.6	3.3	2.3	4.6	1.8	18.9	3.3
Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	2.2	0.6	3.4	3.5	1.8	3.8	1.3	28.9	2.4
Total income units	no.	326 525	210 740	226 673	75 311	69 996	24 882	7 495	4 895	946 641
<i>Disability Support Pension (e), (f)</i>										
In capital city	%	46.9	66.3	40.9	73.6	76.1	42.7	99.4	70.3	54.7
In rest of State/Territory	%	53.0	33.7	59.0	26.4	23.8	57.3	na	29.4	45.3
Total income units	no.	63 915	44 746	44 929	14 771	14 911	5 354	1 041	1 069	190 754

(a) At 6 June 2008.

Commonwealth Rent Assistance**Table 16A.26 Income units receiving CRA, by Indigenous status, disability support pension and geographic location, 2008 (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(b) Includes only income units entitled to a daily rate of CRA under the *Social Security Act 1991* or with Family Tax Benefit in respect of the 6 June 2008.

(c) State and Australian totals exclude unidentified localities.

(d) Income units are classified as Indigenous if either the person or partner self-identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

(e) Income units where either the recipient or partner receives Disability Support pension.

(f) State and Australian totals include unidentified localities.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); ABS population by age and sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat. no. 3201.0, (unpublished). ABS (2007) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra; ABS (2004) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders*, Cat. no. 3238.0; 2009 Report, table 16A.52.

Table 16A.27

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.27 **Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, spending over 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2003 to 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous income units									
<i>More than 30 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
<i>6 June 2008</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	37.5	32.9	33.0	30.6	29.7	28.6	37.7	30.9	33.5
Without CRA	64.9	65.8	61.9	59.0	64.7	61.4	63.1	63.5	63.2
Rest of State									
With CRA	21.2	22.9	27.0	24.6	21.4	25.0	np	21.4	23.7
Without CRA	52.2	55.9	54.7	51.7	51.1	51.8	np	54.4	53.3
Total									
With CRA	25.4	27.5	28.6	27.9	26.3	26.4	37.7	26.6	27.0
Without CRA	55.4	60.4	56.7	55.6	59.2	55.4	63.1	59.4	56.6
<i>8 June 2007</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	37.5	37.3	30.5	26.0	28.6	30.1	33.3	32.0	32.7
Without CRA	65.0	65.7	61.3	56.9	62.2	64.1	58.5	67.7	62.8
Rest of State									
With CRA	21.2	20.6	23.6	19.4	21.9	22.6	na	24.8	22.1
Without CRA	51.7	56.2	52.6	49.5	48.8	50.1	na	55.8	52.1
Total									
With CRA	25.6	28.2	25.5	22.9	25.9	25.5	33.8	28.9	25.7
Without CRA	55.3	60.6	55.1	53.4	56.9	55.5	58.8	62.5	55.7
<i>March 2006</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	39.6	38.0	32.1	25.9	29.1	24.2	38.7	32.2	33.6
Without CRA	64.3	67.9	62.0	58.0	63.4	61.4	58.8	64.8	62.9
Rest of State									
With CRA	21.1	21.6	24.2	17.6	18.9	21.4	na	27.0	22.2
Without CRA	51.0	55.5	54.1	48.2	51.0	51.3	na	56.1	52.3
Total									
With CRA	26.1	29.3	26.4	22.2	25.3	22.4	39.2	29.9	26.1
Without CRA	54.6	61.3	56.3	53.6	58.8	54.8	59.2	61.0	55.9

Table 16A.27

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.27 **Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, spending over 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2003 to 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>March 2005</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	44.4	39.4	30.2	24.5	30.2	27.3	38.8	30.9	34.3
Without CRA	72.0	70.8	61.9	61.3	66.0	58.8	61.2	68.0	66.1
Rest of State									
With CRA	23.1	22.7	22.2	17.3	19.8	19.5	..	25.3	22.2
Without CRA	55.2	58.2	53.0	48.5	50.2	51.3	..	58.4	53.8
Total									
With CRA	29.2	30.8	24.4	21.3	26.4	22.3	38.8	28.5	26.5
Without CRA	60.0	64.3	55.5	55.6	60.2	54.0	61.2	63.9	58.2
<i>June 2004</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	44.0	39.1	27.9	25.7	31.2	23.9	43.6	34.2	33.8
Without CRA	73.7	70.7	61.6	61.9	67.6	61.8	66.4	67.3	66.8
Rest of State									
With CRA	21.8	22.3	20.2	18.3	17.6	17.8	..	25.9	20.8
Without CRA	55.1	60.9	52.3	53.0	48.2	49.9	..	59.3	53.9
Total									
With CRA	28.0	30.6	22.3	22.5	26.1	20.0	43.6	30.7	25.4
Without CRA	60.3	65.7	55.0	58.0	60.4	54.2	66.4	63.9	58.5
<i>June 2003</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	47.5	39.3	28.3	25.8	31.5	22.5	40.9	34.2	34.7
Without CRA	75.1	72.4	64.9	65.5	66.8	59.3	64.6	71.5	68.8
Rest of State									
With CRA	21.8	22.2	21.3	14.9	21.2	20.2	..	21.6	21.1
Without CRA	55.6	61.4	54.3	47.6	51.4	53.7	..	59.1	54.7
Total									
With CRA	29.0	30.5	23.3	21.2	27.5	21.0	40.9	28.7	25.9
Without CRA	61.0	66.8	57.3	57.9	60.7	55.7	64.6	66.0	59.7

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

(b) Income units classified as Indigenous if either the person or partner self-identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.27 Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, spending over 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2003 to 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) State totals include unknown localities, Australian total includes other territories and unknown addresses.

(d) See 2009 Report, section 16.6 for an explanation of how the proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); 2009 Report, table 16A.69.

Table 16A.28

Commonwealth Rent Assistance**Table 16A.28 Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, income units with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All income units									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA									
Number	25 370	15 341	9 980	5 795	4 216	800	1 299	355	63 156
Proportion	14.7	10.8	10.7	10.5	8.0	7.7	17.6	10.0	11.7
Without CRA									
Number	56 024	40 227	25 856	15 021	13 197	2 675	2 583	949	156 532
Proportion	32.3	28.2	27.8	27.2	25.1	25.7	35.0	26.7	29.1
Rest of State									
With CRA									
Number	10 363	3 382	13 738	1 250	673	623	np	68	30 102
Proportion	6.9	5.1	10.5	6.5	4.1	4.4	np	5.6	7.6
Without CRA									
Number	35 471	13 015	35 002	3 888	2 741	2 776	np	227	93 128
Proportion	23.6	19.8	26.7	20.1	16.6	19.6	np	18.7	23.4
Total									
With CRA									
Number	35 758	18 732	23 744	7 047	4 889	1 423	1 308	431	93 356
Proportion	11.1	9.0	10.6	9.4	7.1	5.8	17.6	9.0	10.0
Without CRA									
Number	91 556	53 264	60 927	18 915	15 940	5 451	2 598	1 191	249 883
Proportion	28.3	25.5	27.2	25.4	23.1	22.2	35.0	24.8	26.7
Indigenous income units									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	10.3	10.3	9.5	9.4	6.3	5.0	13.1	8.1	9.3
Without CRA	27.6	26.0	23.7	22.1	24.4	19.1	28.5	22.2	24.8
Rest of State									
With CRA	4.3	4.7	6.5	6.0	4.9	5.6	np	5.0	5.3
Without CRA	15.9	18.7	19.8	19.2	19.1	19.3	np	15.2	17.8

Table 16A.28

Commonwealth Rent Assistance**Table 16A.28 Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, income units with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total									
With CRA	5.8	7.2	7.3	7.8	5.8	5.4	13.1	6.7	6.6
Without CRA	18.8	22.0	20.9	20.8	22.2	19.2	28.5	19.1	20.1
Disability Support pension income units									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	11.2	7.1	8.3	9.3	5.7	5.1	8.6	6.7	8.5
Without CRA	34.8	28.2	31.3	34.4	30.5	23.7	26.1	28.6	31.4
Rest of State									
With CRA	4.3	2.7	7.8	5.2	2.6	1.6	np	np	5.0
Without CRA	24.5	19.0	28.7	22.0	17.9	17.8	np	19.8	24.2
Total									
With CRA	7.5	5.6	8.0	8.2	4.9	3.1	8.7	5.8	6.9
Without CRA	29.4	25.1	29.8	31.1	27.5	20.4	26.2	26.1	28.2

- (a) Includes only income units paid CRA under the Social Security Act 1991 or with Family Tax Benefit who were still entitled to assistance at the end of that fortnight. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.
- (b) Income units classified as Indigenous if either the person or partner self-identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.
- (c) State totals include unknown localities, Australian total includes other territories and unknown addresses.
- (d) See 2009 Report, section 16.6 for an explanation of how the proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

np Not published.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); 2009 Report, table 16A.71.

Descriptive Information

Table 16A.29

Descriptive Information

Table 16A.29 Rebated State owned and managed Indigenous housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>NSW (g), (h), (i)</i>	<i>Vic (j), (k)</i>	<i>Qld (l)</i>	<i>WA (m), (n)</i>	<i>SA (o)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Less than or equal to 20 per cent							
2004	56.3	46.6	67.3	66.7	33.4	2.1	54.8
2005	51.9	45.3	64.6	68.2	35.5	6.6	53.0
2006	30.0	49.4	67.2	67.3	34.9	32.2	47.9
2007	22.0	45.1	36.2	65.3	33.9	30.1	36.9
2008	17.0	41.8	38.7	62.6	36.1	38.1	35.7
More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent							
2004	43.7	53.2	32.7	28.9	65.1	55.7	43.0
2005	48.1	54.5	35.4	30.7	63.0	59.1	45.7
2006	61.4	50.2	32.7	31.6	63.3	57.0	48.6
2007	69.6	54.9	63.6	30.0	63.4	61.3	58.8
2008	75.7	58.2	61.1	31.9	60.8	52.2	60.2
More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent							
2004	–	–	–	3.6	0.8	36.2	1.8
2005	–	–	–	0.3	0.8	27.4	0.9
2006	8.6	–	–	0.6	0.9	7.8	3.2
2007	8.4	–	–	4.4	1.8	8.6	4.0
2008	7.2	–	–	3.9	1.8	9.6	3.6
Greater than 30 per cent							
2004	–	0.2	–	0.8	0.7	6.0	0.4
2005	–	0.2	–	0.8	0.7	6.9	0.5
2006	–	0.4	–	0.5	0.9	3.0	0.3
2007	–	–	0.1	0.4	0.9	–	0.2
2008	–	–	–	1.6	1.3	–	0.5

- (a) The State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data {average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged}, employment data and 2007 National Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data {amenity, location and customer satisfaction}) for all jurisdictions.
- (b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
- (c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in the NT are currently community managed and administered. The NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (d) Amounts of up to but excluding 0.5 per cent above the cut-off for a category are to be included in that category. For example, if rent charged/income $\times 100 = 20.4$, then it is counted in the 'paying 20 per cent or less' category.
- (e) Data for total rebated households paying 20 per cent or less, less than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent, less than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent and more than 30 per cent of assessable income in rent, excludes households where either assessable income or rent charged is zero.

Descriptive Information

Table 16A.29 Rebated State owned and managed Indigenous housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>NSW (g), (h), (i)</i>	<i>Vic (j), (k)</i>	<i>Qld (l)</i>	<i>WA (m), (n)</i>	<i>SA (o)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(f)	Figures from total rebated households paying 20 per cent or less, less than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent, less than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent and more than 30 per cent of assessable income in rent, do not sum to total rebated households for whom income details are known due to a minor data adjustment.						
(g)	Since 2005-06 and with the introduction of the Reshaping Public Housing (RPH) policy, moderate income renters are charged 25–30 per cent of their income as rent. Some SOMIH tenants are eligible to receive Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) and the CRA component of their income is assessed at 100 per cent for rent.						
(h)	Total rebated households paying more than 30 per cent of assessable income in rent supplied by jurisdiction. No rebated tenant pays more than 30 per cent of income as rent.						
(i)	Figures from total rebated households paying 20 per cent or less, more than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent, more than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent and more than 30 per cent of assessable income in rent do not sum to total rebated households for whom income details are known due to adjustment to total rebated households paying more than 30 per cent of assessable income in rent by jurisdiction. See total rebated households paying more than 30 per cent of assessable income in table 16A.11.						
(j)	As a part of a transition to independence process to achieve self-determination for Aboriginal Housing Victoria (AHV), Victoria is in the process of transferring tenancy management functions of Indigenous specific housing stock to AHV. By 30 June 2008, the tenancy management for 348 properties had been transferred. These dwellings are no longer classified as SOMIH but as State owned Indigenous Community Housing, and will be reported separately in the Indigenous Housing Indicators publication. For this reason, Data are not comparable with previous years.						
(k)	No household is charged more than 25 per cent of assessable income for rent. Households in the categories of total rebated households paying more than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent and more than 30 per cent of assessable income in rent are the result of rent and/or income details having not been updated or minor policy variations.						
(l)	No household is charged more than 25 per cent of assessable income for rent. Non-zero numbers in the categories of total rebated households paying more than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent and more than 30 per cent of assessable income in rent are the result of tenants not providing updated income details to the department.						
(m)	Total rebated households paying 20 per cent or less, more than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent, more than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent and more than 30 per cent of assessable income in rent are based upon gross income (not assessable income).						
(n)	No household is charged more than 25 per cent of income for rent. Households in the categories of total rebated households paying more than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent and more than 30 per cent of assessable income in rent are the result of rent and/or income details having not been updated or minor policy variations.						
(o)	No household is charged more than 25 per cent of assessable income for rent. Households in the categories of total rebated households paying more than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent and more than 30 per cent of assessable income in rent are the result of rent and/or income details having not been updated or minor policy variations.						
	– Nil or rounded to zero.						

Descriptive Information

Table 16A.29 Rebated State owned and managed Indigenous housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>NSW</i> (g), (h), (i)	<i>Vic</i> (j), (k)	<i>Qld</i> (l)	<i>WA</i> (m), (n)	<i>SA</i> (o)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Source:</i>	AIHW (2004, 2005) CSHA national data reports: Aboriginal rental housing program: State and Territory owned and managed Indigenous Housing, Canberra; AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report, Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.81.						

Table 16A.30

Descriptive Information

Table 16A.30 **Proportion of households in State owned and managed Indigenous housing with moderate overcrowding or underutilisation, (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Households with:</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Moderate overcrowding							
2004	8.3	7.4	15.5	10.9	9.0	9.2	10.6
2005	7.1	11.3	15.6	10.0	9.4	8.7	10.6
2006	9.0	9.9	15.9	17.0	10.6	8.5	12.5
2007	9.0	11.1	16.2	13.7	10.3	6.4	12.0
2008	8.9	11.2	15.2	14.8	11.2	7.8	12.1
Underutilisation							
2004	20.5	13.9	12.5	14.4	31.4	11.1	18.2
2005	22.5	13.7	12.2	15.0	27.6	14.6	18.1
2006	22.0	15.8	11.9	9.2	24.7	15.2	16.8
2007	23.1	14.1	11.5	13.8	24.9	14.7	17.7
2008	23.9	14.4	11.0	13.1	24.1	14.7	17.6

- (a) The State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data {average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged}, employment data and 2007 National Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data {amenity, location and customer satisfaction}) for all jurisdictions.
- (b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
- (c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in the NT are currently community managed and administered. The NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (d) Jurisdictions exclude various types of households in total households with moderate overcrowding and total households with under-utilisation, as shown in the table 16A.31. For this reason, comparisons between jurisdictions' data should be made with caution.
- (e) As a part of a transition to independence process to achieve self-determination for Aboriginal Housing Victoria (AHV), Victoria is in the process of transferring tenancy management functions of Indigenous specific housing stock to AHV. By 30 June 2008, the tenancy management for 348 properties had been transferred. These dwellings are no longer classified as SOMIH but as State owned Indigenous Community Housing, and will be reported separately in the Indigenous Housing Indicators publication. For this reason, Data are not comparable with previous years.

Source: AIHW (2004, 2005) CSHA national data reports: Aboriginal rental housing program: State and Territory owned and managed Indigenous Housing, Canberra; AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report, Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.84.

Table 16A.31

Descriptive Information**Table 16A.31 State owned and managed Indigenous housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>
Table 16A.2 Descriptive data						
Table 16.6 and Table 16A.3 Low income as a proportion of all new households						
2008						
Total ongoing households	355	34	293	370	172	35
Excludes:						
Non-rebated households	37	..	..	..	..	..
Mixed composition households	..	..	..	..	..	1
Households for whom composition cannot be determined	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households	10.4	–	–	–	–	2.9

Figure 16.7 and Table 16A.12 Overcrowded dwellings**Table 16A.30 Proportion of SOMIH with moderate overcrowding or underutilisation****2008**

Total ongoing households	4 104	1 002	2 980	2 172	1 778	339
Excludes:						
Non-rebated households	725	186	..	..	..	..
Mixed composition households	..	..	..	..	..	19
Households for whom composition cannot be determined	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16A.31

Descriptive Information**Table 16A.31 State owned and managed Indigenous housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>
Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households	17.7	18.6	–	–	–	5.6

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

Source: AIHW (2004, 2005) CSHA national data reports: Aboriginal rental housing program: State and Territory owned and managed Indigenous Housing, Canberra; AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report, Canberra; 2009 Report, table 16A.88.