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# 16 Housing

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### **Attachment tables**

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' suffix (for example, in this chapter, table 16A.3). As the data are directly sourced from the 2010 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2010 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2010 Report, p. 16.15' this is page 16 of chapter 3 of the 2010 Report, and '2010 Report, table 16A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 16A of the 2010 Report. A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)).

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

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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 Australian Government rent assistance.

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) until 31 December 2008 and the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) from 1 January 2009 (termed CSHA/NAHA in this chapter) (box 16.1)
- Indigenous community housing (ICH)
- Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA).

**Box 16.1 Commonwealth State Housing Agreement and National Affordable 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 for those who most need it, for the duration of their need.

The 2003 CSHA came into effect on 1 July 2003 and was to operate until 30 June 2008 (but was extended to 31 December 2008, pending negotiation of the NAHA), and includes bilateral agreements between the Australian Government and each State and Territory government and an overarching multilateral agreement. There were generally separate bilateral agreements for mainstream and Indigenous housing in each jurisdiction.

The NAHA came into effect on 1 January 2009 and is an ongoing agreement that provides the framework for the parties to work together to improve housing affordability and homelessness outcomes for Australians. The objective of the NAHA is that all Australians have access to affordable, safe and sustainable housing that contributes to social and economic participation.

The parties to the NAHA are committed to:

- providing direction for a range of measures including: social housing; assistance to people in the private rental market; support and accommodation for people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness; and home purchase assistance

(Continued on next page)

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**Box 16.1 (Continued)**

- working towards improving coordination across housing related programs to make better use of existing stock and under-utilised Government assets and achieve better integration between housing and human services, including health and disability services
- reducing the rate of homelessness.

*Source:* FaCS (2003a); COAG (2009).

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 2010 Report contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- descriptive data for the State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), 2008-09
- low income households as a proportion of all new households for SOMIH, 2004-05 to 2008-09
- proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs for SOMIH, 2004-05 to 2008-09
- greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations for SOMIH, 2005 to 2009
- net recurrent cost per dwelling for SOMIH, 2004-05 to 2008-09
- occupancy rates for SOMIH, 30 June 2005 to 30 June 2009
- average turnaround time for SOMIH, 2004-05 to 2008-09
- rent collection rate for SOMIH, 2004-05 to 2008-09
- proportion of tenants rating their current home as meeting their amenity and location needs for SOMIH, 2007
- proportion of customers very satisfied, satisfied or dissatisfied with SOMIH (per cent), 2007
- average weekly subsidy per rebated SOMIH household and proportion of rebated households spending less than 30 per cent of their income in rent, 2009

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- proportion of SOMIH households with overcrowding at 30 June 2009
  - descriptive data for Indigenous community housing, 2007-08
  - Indigenous community housing — proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to water, sewerage and electricity, at 30 June 2008
  - Indigenous community housing — dwelling condition, 2006
  - Indigenous community housing — net recurrent cost per dwelling, 2007-08
  - Indigenous community housing — occupancy rates (per cent), 2007-08
  - Indigenous community housing — rent collection rate (per cent), 2007-08
  - Indigenous community housing — proportion of households paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent (per cent), 2006
  - Indigenous community housing — proportion of households with overcrowding, at 30 June 2008
  - Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA, by income unit type, 2009
  - income units receiving CRA, by geographic location, 2009
  - proportion of income units receiving CRA paying more than 30 per cent and 50 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2009
  - rebated SOMIH households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income(per cent), 2009
  - proportion of households in SOMIH with moderate overcrowding or underutilisation (per cent), 2009
  - SOMIH non-rebated and multiple family households excluded, 2009
  - SOMIH housing policy context, 2009.

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).

The Australian, State and Territory governments provided \$682.5 million for housing programs under the CSHA for the 6 months to 31 December 2008. Of this, the Australian Government provided \$492.5 million or 72.2 per cent, and State and Territory governments were collectively required to provide minimum matching funds of \$190.0 million or 27.8 per cent (FaHCSIA 2009). In addition, most jurisdictions provided additional funding above the minimum matching requirements. Public and community housing accounted for the majority of CSHA

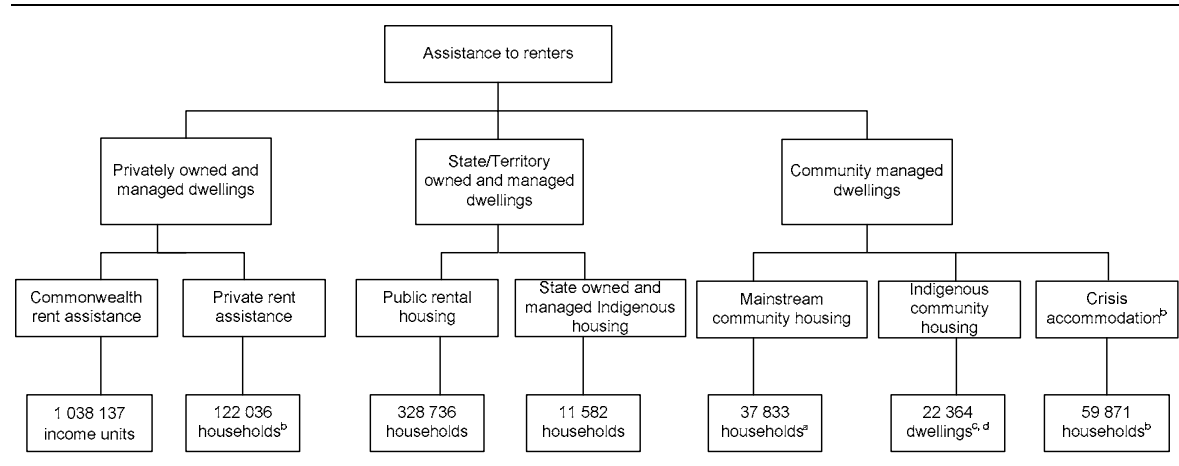
funding. Since 1 January 2009 the majority of funding for social housing was provided under the NAHA estimated at \$1459.5 million (State and Territory governments unpublished).

Indigenous community housing is also funded by the Australian, State and Territory governments. Some of the funding for ICH comes through the CSHA/NAHA.

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

Figure 16.1 illustrates the range of government assistance to renters

Figure 16.1 Assistance across the rental sector, 2009<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Additional dwellings are funded under programs other than CSHA/NAHA. Data about these dwellings are not available. <sup>b</sup> For year ending 30 June 2008. <sup>c</sup> At 30 June 2008. <sup>d</sup> Includes permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered and unfunded/not actively registered ICH organisations. Of these dwellings 19 583 were managed by organisations administered by the State Governments and 2781 managed by organisations administered by the Australian Government.

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*; AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212; AIHW (2009) *Crisis Accommodation program 2007-08: Commonwealth State Housing Agreement national data report*, Housing assistance data development series, Cat. no. HOU 202; AIHW (2009) *Private Rent Assistance 2007-08: Commonwealth State Housing Agreement national data report*, Housing assistance data development series, Cat. no. HOU 200; tables 16A.1, 16A.2, 16A.13, 16A.14 and 2010 Report, table 16A.65.

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## 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.
- *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)*: houses owned by the State, targeted at Indigenous households.
- *Indigenous community housing (ICH)*: dwellings 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/NAHA. Sources of government funding include CAP through the CSHA/NAHA, which provides funding for accommodation, and SAAP/NAHA 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.
- *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 can be provided by community-based organisations funded by government.
- *Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA)*: 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: FaCS (2003a, 2003b).

### *State owned and managed Indigenous housing*

State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwellings funded through CSHA/NAHA are defined as those rental housing dwellings owned and managed by

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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 12 056 dwellings identified in the 2008-09 SOMIH collection (table 16A.2). From 1 January 2009, funding for housing was incorporated into the NAHA, but the NAHA does not separately identify funding for SOMIH.

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/NAHA and the State Government (in addition to its CSHA/NAHA commitments).

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 many SOMIH properties was transferred to AHV in 2008-09. This has reduced the number of properties reported in Victoria as SOMIH and will lead to a corresponding increase in the number of properties reported as State managed ICH for 2008-09. It should be noted that while SOMIH stock is reported for the year 2008-09, ICH is reported for the year 2007-08.

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, Aboriginal Rental Housing Program (ARHP) funding is directed to ICH.

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

### *Indigenous community housing*

Indigenous community housing refers to housing funded by State or Federal governments that is managed and delivered by ICH organisations. 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. 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. From 1 January 2009, funding for housing, was incorporated into the NAHA, but the NAHA does not separately identify funding for ICH.

In 2007-08, the Australian Government funded and administered ICH in three jurisdictions, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania. At the time data for this Report were collected (2007-08), in Tasmania there was only Australian Government administered ICH housing, while in Victoria and Queensland, some ICH housing was administered by the Australian Government and some by the State governments. In the five remaining jurisdictions — NSW, WA, SA, the ACT and the NT — funding from the applicable State or Territory and the Australian Government is combined and the State or Territory government has sole responsibility for the administration of ICH (AIHW 2009).

Descriptive information on ICH excluded from data in this chapter is 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.

### *Diversity of SOMIH services*

The proportions of SOMIH located by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification remoteness area structure (ASGC remoteness areas) are shown in table 16.1.

**Table 16.1 SOMIH — regional and remote area concentrations, at 30 June 2009 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Major cities	41.3	34.3	14.3	27.9	60.8	..	33.3
Inner regional	32.8	29.8	19.1	7.8	7.5	83.3	21.9
Outer regional	20.2	35.9	39.4	21.0	18.0	16.7	25.3
Remote	4.9	–	10.6	20.3	5.2	–	9.1
Very remote	0.7	..	16.6	23.1	8.5	–	10.3

<sup>a</sup> Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 16A.2. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.2; 2010 Report, table 16.4, 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 (table 16A.32). 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.



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The policy context of SOMIH is summarised in tables 16A.32.

### **Framework of performance indicators**

The Report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) has agreed six National Agreements to enhance accountability to the public for the outcomes achieved or outputs delivered by a range of government services, (see 2010 Report, chapter 1 for more detail on reforms to federal financial relations). The NAHA covers the area of Housing, while the National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA) establishes specific outcomes for reducing the level of disadvantage experienced by Indigenous Australians. The agreements include sets of performance indicators, for which the Steering Committee collates annual performance information for analysis by the COAG Reform Council (CRC). It is anticipated that the performance indicators reported in the Housing chapter will be revised to align with the performance indicators in the National Agreements for the 2011 Report.

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**Box 16.3 Objectives for public, SOMIH and community housing under the 2003 CSHA and the 2009 NAHA**

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.

The objective of the NAHA is that all Australians have access to affordable, safe and sustainable housing that contributes to social and economic participation.

*Source:* FaCS (2003a) p. 4; COAG (2009).

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

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#### **Box 16.4 Objectives for Indigenous housing and Indigenous community housing**

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 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.

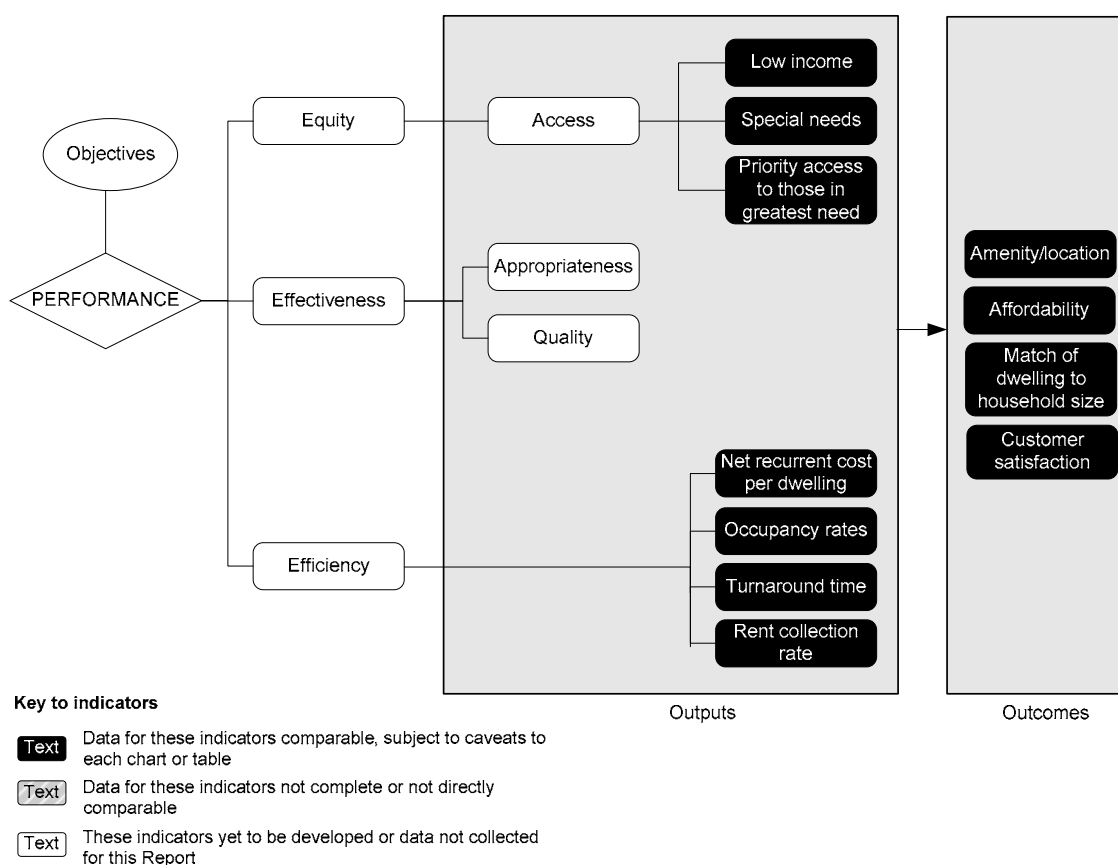
The recent CSHA and the current NAHA (and the NIRA) place greater emphasis on Australian, State and Territory governments improving housing outcomes for Indigenous people, and governments have committed to improving access to mainstream housing options for Indigenous people living in urban and regional areas.

*Source:* AIHW (2009); FaCSIA (2001).

## Public housing and SOMIH services reporting for Indigenous people

Data for Indigenous people are reported for SOMIH performance indicators in the 2010 Report (figure 16.2). The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

Figure 16.2 Performance indicators for public housing and SOMIH



Source: 2010 Report, figure 16.2, p. 16.22.

Some descriptive information on public housing are included in table 16A.1. Some descriptive data on SOMIH are included in table 16A.12. As outlined in 2010 Report, section 16.1, the ACT and the NT are not included in the SOMIH data collection.

### Low income

‘Low income’ is an indicator of governments’ objective 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.

Nationally, the proportion of new tenancies allocated to low income A households for SOMIH in 2008-09 was 86.0 per cent (table 16.2). The proportion of new tenancies allocated to low income B households is reported in the attachment (table 16A.3).

Table 16.2 **SOMIH — new low income A households, as a proportion of all new households (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<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>							
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	88.3	85.5	82.4	86.0
2008-09	91.5	na	81.4	85.0	88.8	82.1	86.0

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.3. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.3; 2010 Report, table 16.7, p. 16.24.

### *Special needs*

'Special needs' is an indicator of governments' objective 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. Special needs households are defined as those households that have either a household member with 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 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 or community housing.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, the proportion of new tenancies allocated to special needs households for SOMIH was 48.3 per cent in 2008-09 (table 16.3).

Table 16.3 **SOMIH — new tenancies allocated to households with special needs (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
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	46.4	42.9	61.9	47.2
2008-09	53.5	na	51.4	39.6	41.7	75.0	48.3

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.4. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.4; 2010 Report, table 16.9, p. 16.26.

The proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs increased between 2007-08 and 2008-09 at the national level for SOMIH, but there were variations across the jurisdictions.

### *Priority access to those in greatest need*

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

The following measures are reported: 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.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, the proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need for 2008-09 for SOMIH was 48.6 per cent (table 16.4).

Table 16.4 **SOMIH — proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need, 2008-09 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Total for year ending 30 June</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>48.6</b>
Proportion of greatest need allocations to new allocations, by time to allocation							
<3 months	32.9	na	85.8	20.0	80.0	na	55.6
3–<6 months	20.6	na	87.8	67.4	100.0	na	55.9
6 months–<1 year	11.8	na	80.4	65.9	80.0	na	51.4
1–<2 years	5.6	na	85.0	56.0	61.1	na	50.7
2+ years	–	na	94.7	8.5	18.5	na	27.9

<sup>a</sup> 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) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.5; 2010 Report, table 16.11, p. 16.27.

### *Net recurrent cost per dwelling*

'Net recurrent cost per dwelling' is an indicator of governments' objective to undertake efficient and cost-effective management (box 16.8).

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### **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.

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.

The cost 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 public housing and SOMIH). 2010 Report, Box 16.11 provides a discussion of the user cost of capital in general and how it relates to housing.

Due to a high level of capital expenditure in housing, cost per dwelling is predominantly driven by the user cost of capital (2010 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 jurisdictions.

Nationally, the net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling for SOMIH was \$8484 in 2008-09 (table 16.5). 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) can also affect the cost per dwelling. Further, different cost structures can apply to the



programs. Construction of dwellings under SOMIH, for example, can involve a skills development element to allow for training of Indigenous apprentices in regional areas.

**Table 16.5 SOMIH — net recurrent cost of providing assistance per dwelling (2008-09 dollars)<sup>a, b</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	Total
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling							
2004-05	6 078	5 762	7 373	8 242	4 947	5 873	6 552
2005-06	6 158	7 127	7 557	8 713	7 958	6 373	7 295
2006-07	6 379	4 471	8 192	8 362	7 318	7 050	7 101
2007-08	6 543	5 177	8 550	11 267	9 993	6 832	8 418
2008-09	7 052	4 436	9 019	8 981	10 620	7 141	8 484

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.6. <sup>b</sup> Data are presented in real dollars based on the ABS Gross Domestic Product price deflator (index) (2008-09 = 100) table AA.11.

Source: AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.6; 2010 Report, table 16.13, p. 16.31.

### Occupancy rate

‘Occupancy rate’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure efficient housing utilisation (box 16.9).

#### Box 16.9 Occupancy rate

‘Occupancy rate’ is defined as 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 or increasing proportion suggests greater efficiency of housing utilisation.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The national average proportion of SOMIH stock occupied at 30 June 2009 was 96.1 per cent (table 16.6).

**Table 16.6 SOMIH — occupancy rates (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
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
2009	97.9	100.0	95.5	94.6	93.9	98.6	96.1

<sup>a</sup> 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 (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.7; 2010 Report, table 16.15, p. 16.32.

### *Turnaround time*

‘Turnaround time’ is an indicator of governments’ objective 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.

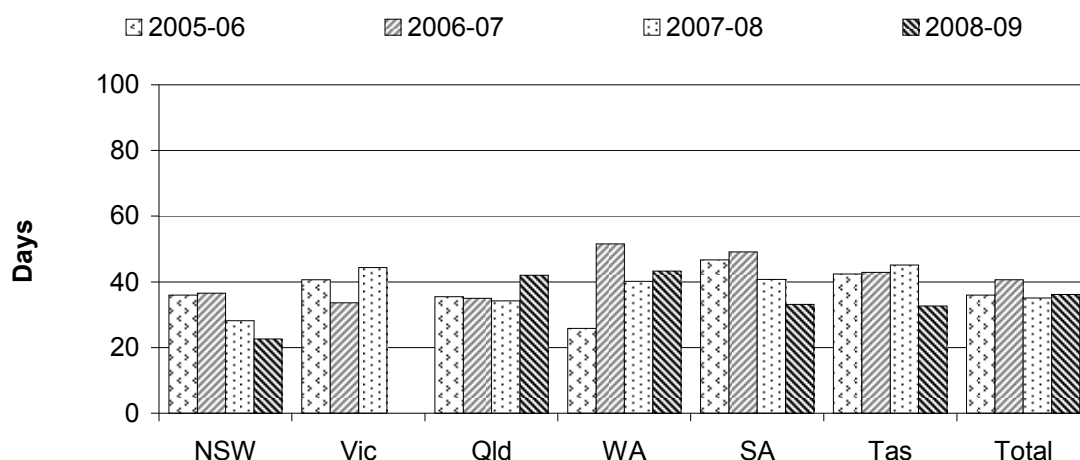
A low or decreasing turnaround time suggests efficient housing allocation.

‘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.

Nationally, the average number of days for vacant stock to remain unallocated in 2008-09 was 36.2 days for SOMIH (figure 16.3).

Figure 16.3 **SOMIH — average turnaround time<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.8. <sup>b</sup> Data for Victoria for 2008-09 are not available.

Source: AIHW (2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.8; 2010 Report, figure 16.4, p. 16.34.

### Rent collection rate

‘Rent collection rate’ is an indicator of governments’ objective 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 collected as a percentage of the total rent charged.

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

Differences in recognition policies, write-off practices, the treatment of disputed amounts, and the treatment of payment arrangements may affect the comparability of 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.

Nationally, the rent collection rate in 2008-09 is 99.7 per cent for SOMIH (table 16.7).

**Table 16.7 SOMIH — rent collection rate (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
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
2008-09	99.8	na	97.2	103.6	99.7	99.0	99.7

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.9. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.9; 2010 Report, table 16.17, p. 16.35.

### *Amenity/location*

‘Amenity/location’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to the needs of different households (box 16.12).

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

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 2007).

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 per cent of tenants for whom amenity was important felt that their needs were met, and of those tenants for whom location was important, 89 per cent felt that their needs were met (table 16A.10). Caution should be used when comparing the SOMIH survey results with the public housing survey results, due to the different demographic profile of Indigenous tenants and the different survey methods used. A mail-out survey is used for the public housing survey and interviews for the SOMIH survey. These differences may affect the comparability of the results.

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## Affordability

‘Affordability’ is an indicator of governments’ objective 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.

The public housing and SOMIH affordability measure differs from that reported for community housing.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, the average weekly subsidy per rebated household was \$122.90 and the proportion of rebated households spending less than 30 per cent of their income in rent was 98.9 per cent for SOMIH at 30 June 2009 (table 16.8). More information on the proportion of income paid in rent by SOMIH tenants is provided in table 16A.29.

Table 16.8 **SOMIH — average weekly subsidy per rebated household and proportion of households spending 30 per cent or less of their income in rent<sup>a</sup>**

	<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 (\$)							
2009	125.70	92.26	150.51	95.93	109.35	87.37	122.90
Proportion of rebated households spending 30 per cent or less of their income in rent							
2009	97.5	100.0	99.9	99.2	99.5	100.0	98.9

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.11.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.11; 2010 Report, table 16.19, p. 16.38.

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### *Match of dwelling to household size*

‘Match of dwelling to household size’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to the needs of different households (box 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**

<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

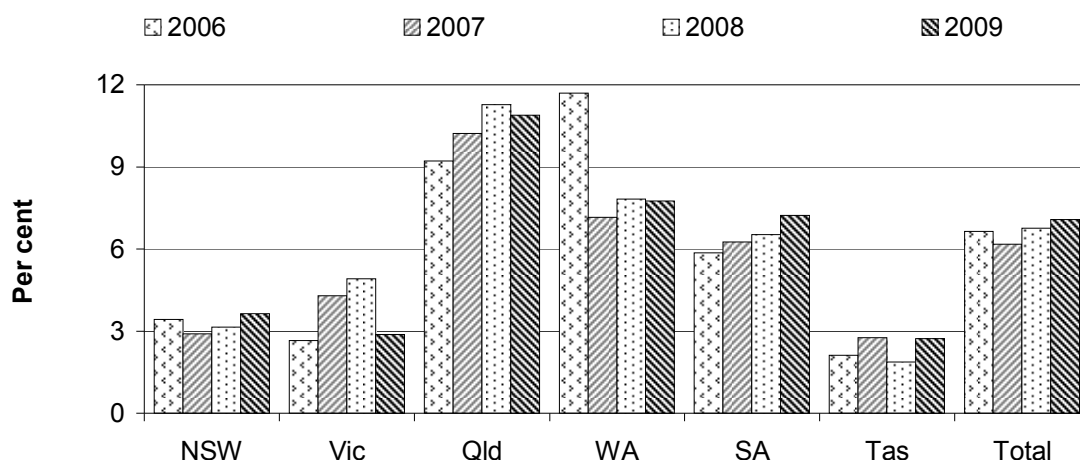
*Source:* AIHW (2006).

A low or decreasing proportion indicates less overcrowded households.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, the proportion of households with overcrowding for SOMIH was 7.1 per cent in 2009 (figure 16.4). Information on moderate overcrowding and underutilisation for SOMIH is provided in table 16A.30.

Figure 16.4 **SOMIH — proportion of households with overcrowding<sup>a</sup>**



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

Source: AIHW (2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.12; 2010 Report, figure 16.6, p. 16.40.

### Customer satisfaction

‘Customer satisfaction’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide housing assistance that is appropriate for different households (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 high or increasing percentage for customer satisfaction can imply better housing assistance provision.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

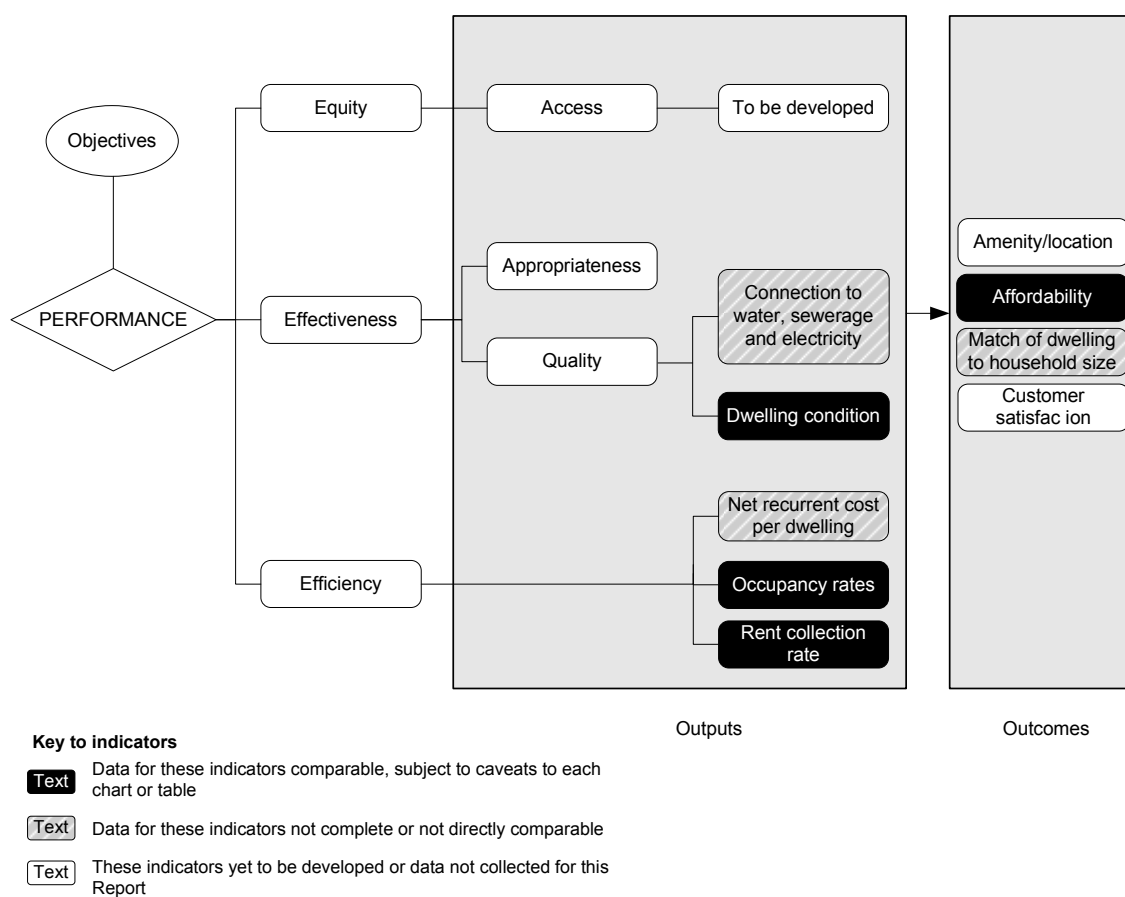
Nationally, 57 per cent of Indigenous and 72 per cent of non-Indigenous public housing tenants were either satisfied or very satisfied with the overall service provided by their State housing authority in 2007 (AIHW 2007).

Data for SOMIH are sourced from the *2007 National Social Housing Survey* for SOMIH. Nationally in 2007, 64 per cent of respondents were either satisfied or very satisfied with the overall service provided by their State housing authority (table 16A.10).

## Indigenous community housing services reporting for Indigenous people

Data for Indigenous people are reported for the performance indicators for ICH in the 2010 Report. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. The performance indicator framework for ICH is presented in figure 16.5.

Figure 16.5 Performance indicators for ICH



Source: 2010 Report, figure 16.12, p. 16.54.

Access indicators measure equitable access to ICH (box 16.16).



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**Box 16.16 Performance indicator — access**

‘Access’ indicators are output indicators of governments’ objective 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.

*Connection to water, sewerage and electricity*

‘Connection to water, sewerage and electricity’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide quality housing (box 16.17).

**Box 16.17 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 organised water, sewerage and electricity systems as a percentage of the total number of permanent dwellings.

A low or decreasing percentage suggests high housing quality.

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

The percentage of Indigenous community houses not connected to water, sewerage and electricity at 30 June 2008 is presented in table 16.9.

**Table 16.9 ICH — proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to water, sewerage and electricity (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Water</b>										
2005-06	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	4.7	0.1	1.7
2006-07	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	4.7	0.1	1.5
2007-08	–	–	–	–	0.4	..	–	4.6	0.1	1.6
<b>Sewerage</b>										
2005-06	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	6.4	0.5	2.4
2006-07	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	6.4	0.1	2.1
2007-08	–	–	–	–	0.9	..	–	6.2	0.1	2.1
<b>Electricity</b>										
2005-06	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	5.4	0.1	2.0
2006-07	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	5.4	0.3	1.8
2007-08	–	–	–	–	0.7	..	–	5.2	–	1.8

<sup>a</sup> 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 (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212; AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168; tables 16A.15, 16A.16 and 16A.17; 2010 Report, table 16.24, p. 16.56.

### *Dwelling condition*

‘Dwelling condition’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide quality housing (box 16.18).

#### **Box 16.18 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 low or decreasing proportion suggests higher housing quality.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, there were 23.4 per cent of dwellings in need of major repair and 7.2 per cent of dwellings in need of replacement in 2006 (table 16A.18).

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### Net recurrent cost per dwelling

‘Net recurrent cost per dwelling’ is an output indicator of governments’ objective to provide efficient and cost-effective management of housing (box 16.19).

#### Box 16.19 Net recurrent cost per dwelling

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

Holding other factors equal, a low or decreasing proportion suggests high 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 nor directly comparable.

The net recurrent cost per dwelling for 2007-08 is presented in table 16.10.

Table 16.10 ICH — net recurrent cost per dwelling (2007-08 dollars)<sup>a</sup>

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov <sup>b</sup>	Aust
2005-06	7 603	..	na	na	7 017	..	24 444	619	7 510	na
2006-07	8 286	..	3 415	na	3 394	..	na	na	na	5 195
2007-08	6 594	3 016	6 824	13 181	2 581	..	6 832	na	7 909	7 472

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.19. <sup>b</sup> Contains data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania not published separately, and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey for 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212; AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168; table 16A.19; 2010 Report, table 16.25, p. 16.57.

### Occupancy rate

‘Occupancy rate’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide efficient housing utilisation (box 16.20).

### Box 16.20 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 high or increasing occupancy rate suggests high efficiency of housing utilisation.

Occupancy is influenced by both turnover and housing supply.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable but are not complete.

Nationally, the proportion of ICH occupied at 30 June 2008 was 98.3 per cent (table 16.11).

Table 16.11 ICH — occupancy rates (per cent)<sup>a</sup>

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov <sup>b</sup>	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
2008	96.0	99.1	98.1	na	93.3	..	100.0	100.0	96.6	98.3

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.20. <sup>b</sup> Contains data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania not published separately, and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey for 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212; AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168; table 16A.20; 2010 Report, table 16.26, p. 16.58.

### Rent collection rate

'Rent collection rate' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide efficient and cost-effective management of housing (box 16.21).

### Box 16.21 Rent collection rate

'Rent collection rate' is defined as the total rent 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 but are not complete.

The national rent collection rate in 2007-08 was 97.6 per cent (table 16.12).

**Table 16.12 ICH — rent collection rate (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Aust</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
2007-08	89.8	95.4	90.8	101.1	63.5	..	100.4	114.4	93.2	97.6

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.21. <sup>b</sup> Contains data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania not published separately, and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey for 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212; AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168; table 16A.21; 2010 Report, table 16.27, p. 16.59.

### *Amenity/location*

‘Amenity/location’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to the needs of different households (box 16.22).

#### **Box 16.22 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 2010 Report.

### *Affordability*

‘Affordability’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide affordable housing to assist people who are unable to access suitable housing (box 16.23).

### Box 16.23 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 ICH households.

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

ABS Census data are reported for 2001 and 2006 and administrative data are reported for 2007. The ICH affordability measure differs from that reported for public housing, SOMIH and community housing.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, the proportion of ICH households in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised incomes paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent was 3.4 per cent in 2006 (table 16.13).

Table 16.13 **ICH — proportion of low income households paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent (per cent)<sup>a, b</sup>**

	NSW <sup>c</sup>	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Aust
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

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.22. <sup>b</sup> Low income households refer to those in the bottom 40 per cent of equalised gross household income. <sup>c</sup> NSW data include data for the ACT.

Source: ABS (2007) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*; ABS (2002) *2001 Census of Population and Housing*; table 16A.22; 2010 Report, table 16.28, p. 16.60.

### *Match of dwelling to household size*

'Match of dwelling to household size' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to the needs of different households, such as household size (box 16.24).

### Box 16.24 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 the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) which is sensitive to both household size and composition. Overcrowding is deemed to have occurred where two or more additional bedrooms are required to satisfy the standard. The CNOS specifies that:

- no more than two people shall share a bedroom
- parents or couples may share a bedroom
- children under 5 years, either of the same sex or opposite sex may share a bedroom
- children under 18 years of the same sex may share a bedroom
- a child aged 5 to 17 years should not share a bedroom with a child under 5 of the opposite sex
- single adults 18 years and over and any unpaired children require a separate bedroom.

A low proportion indicates less overcrowded households.

Data reported for this indicator are not complete nor directly comparable.

The proportion of ICH households with overcrowding at 30 June is illustrated in table 16.14.

Table 16.14 ICH — proportion of households with overcrowding (per cent)<sup>a</sup>

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov <sup>b</sup>	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	na
2008	29.1	–	36.6	na	na	..	–	na	10.2	na

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.23. <sup>b</sup> Contains data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania not published separately, and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey for 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212; AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168; table 16A.23; 2010 Report, table 16.29, p. 16.61.

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## *Customer satisfaction*

‘Customer satisfaction’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to different households (box 16.25).

### **Box 16.25 Customer satisfaction**

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

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

Data for this indicator were not available for the 2010 Report.

## **Commonwealth Rent Assistance services reporting for Indigenous people**

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for CRA in the 2010 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 16.6. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

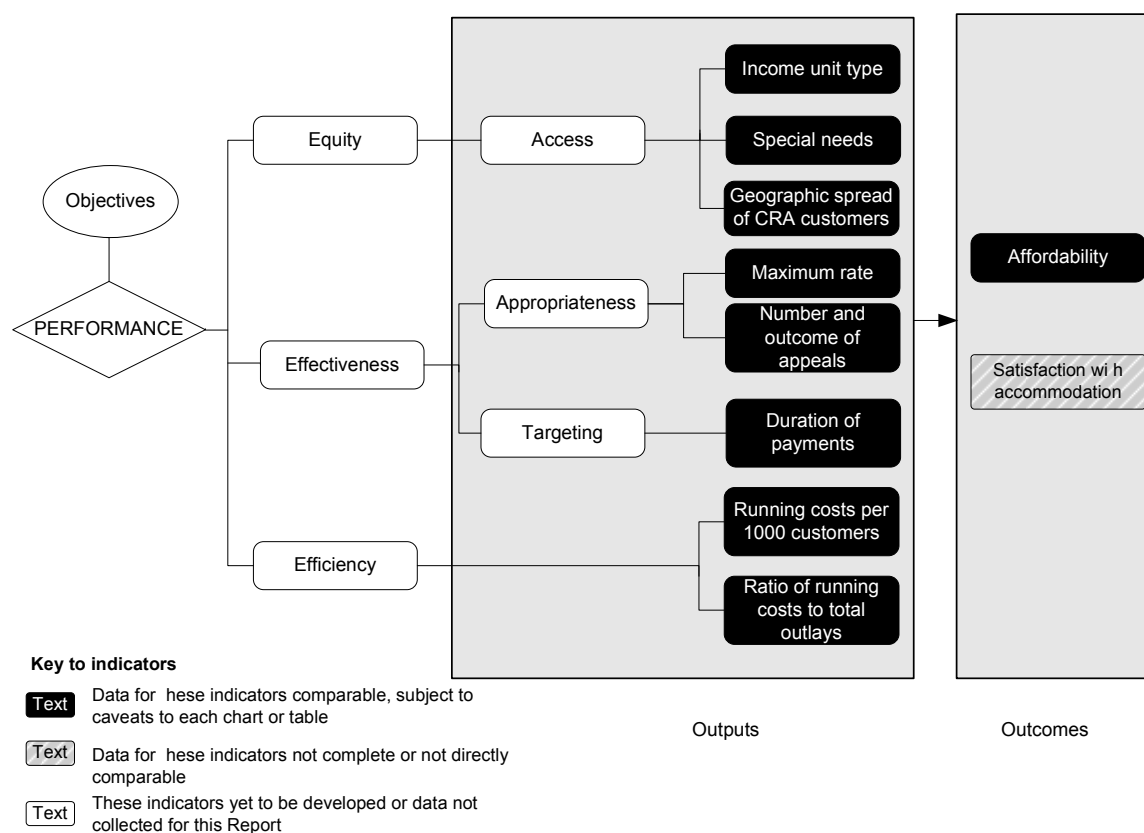
Data for CRA recipients are for individuals and families paid CRA by Centrelink under the *Social Security Act 1991* or family assistance law. CRA data do not include equivalent payments made by the Department of Veterans Affairs, or payments made with Abstudy on behalf of the Department of Education,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

Data are generally for those entitled to CRA at 5 June 2009. Centrelink recorded 1 038 137 individuals and families as being entitled to CRA with a social security or family assistance payment for that day (FaHCSIA unpublished). 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 16.6 Performance indicators for CRA



Source: 2010 Report, figure 16.13, p. 16.64.

### Income unit type

‘Income unit type’ is an indicator of the CRA’s guiding principle to provide financial assistance in an equitable manner (box 16.26).

#### Box 16.26 Income unit type

‘Income unit type’ reports the proportion of income units receiving CRA by income unit type. An income unit comprises a single person (with or without dependent children) or a couple (with or without dependent children).

Data for this indicator are difficult to interpret. CRA is a demand driven payment whose mix of customers depends upon eligibility for the primary payment.

The number of CRA recipients in terms of the income units 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.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Of the 1 038 137 income units entitled to receive CRA at 5 June 2009, 37 181 (approximately 3.6 per cent) self-identified as Indigenous. Single people with no children represented approximately 52.6 per cent of income units receiving CRA and 39.5 per cent of Indigenous income units receiving CRA (table 16.15). Data for the total number and proportion of income units by the income unit type disaggregated at the jurisdiction level are presented in 16A.24 and 16A.25 and 2010 Report, tables 16A.48, 16A.49.

**Table 16.15 Income units receiving CRA, by income unit type, 2009<sup>a</sup>**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Income units</i>		<i>Indigenous</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>income units</i>	<i>CRA recipients</i>
Single, no dependent children aged under 16	397 507	38.3	11 368	30.6
Single, no children, sharer	148 271	14.3	3 318	8.9
Single, one or two dependent children aged under 16	189 750	18.3	9 272	24.9
Single, three or more dependent children aged under 16	38 434	3.7	3 090	8.3
Partnered, no dependent children aged under 16	91 244	8.8	2 292	6.2
Partnered, one or two dependent children aged under 16	117 664	11.3	4 550	12.2
Partnered, three or more dependent children aged under 16	52 350	5.0	3 130	8.4
Partnered, illness or temporarily separated	2 707	0.3	137	0.4
Unknown income unit	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 038 137</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37 181</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 16A.24 and 16A.25 and 2010 Report, tables 16A.48 and 16A.49. .. Not applicable.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); tables 16A.24 and 16A.25 and 2010 Report, tables 16A.48 and 16A.49; 2010 Report, table 16.30, p. 16.65.

### *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 16.27).

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**Box 16.27 Special needs**

'Special needs' is defined as the proportion of income units receiving CRA allocated to a special needs category. Special needs income units are defined as those income units that have the primary and/or secondary member who receives a Disability Support Pension, or is aged 24 years or under, or 75 years or over, or one or more Indigenous members.

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 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 16.16 illustrates the number and proportion of income units receiving CRA at 5 June 2009 by jurisdiction, Indigenous status and geographic location.

Overall, 57.5 per cent of income units receiving CRA at 5 June 2009 were in capital cities, while 42.5 per cent were in the rest of the State or Territory (FaHCSIA unpublished). For Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 32.6 per cent were located in capital cities, while 67.4 per cent lived in the rest of the State or Territory. For non-Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 58.4 per cent were located in capital cities, while 41.6 per cent lived in the rest of the State or Territory (table 16.16).

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, 6.9 per cent of Indigenous income units receiving social security or family payments were homeowners, while 43.9 per cent of non-Indigenous income units receiving benefits were home owners, in 2009 (FaHCSIA unpublished).

**Table 16.16 Income units receiving CRA, by 'special needs' and geographic location, 2009<sup>a</sup>**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>										
Income units	no.	339 068	227 445	242 417	80 278	73 833	25 009	7 969	4 227	1 000 269
In capital city	%	55.4	69.0	41.9	74.4	76.1	42.9	99.9	81.0	58.4
In rest of State/Territory	%	44.6	31.0	58.1	25.6	23.9	57.1	0.1	19.0	41.6
Non-Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	95.8	98.6	95.1	96.6	97.6	95.1	97.8	81.7	96.4
Non-Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	97.7	99.3	96.4	96.6	98.2	96.1	98.7	69.8	97.5
<i>Indigenous</i>										
Income units	no.	14 708	3 206	12 370	2 707	1 788	1 297	151	916	37 154
In capital city	%	26.1	40.3	26.8	53.7	59.2	38.6	100.0	52.6	32.6
In rest of State/Territory	%	73.9	59.7	73.2	46.3	40.8	61.4	..	47.4	67.4
Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	4.2	1.4	4.9	3.3	2.4	4.9	1.9	17.7	3.6
Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	2.3	0.7	3.6	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.2	2.5
<i>Disability Support Pension</i>										
Income units	no.	68 616	48 306	47 613	15 135	15 871	5 668	1 062	1 149	203 432
In capital city	%	46.6	65.4	40.1	72.0	75.0	43.9	99.3	71.7	54.0
In rest of State/Territory	%	53.3	34.6	59.8	27.9	24.9	56.1	0.3	27.9	45.9
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	19.4	20.9	18.7	18.2	21.0	21.5	13.0	22.1	19.6
Disability Support Pension population, as proportion of total population	%	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.9

(Continued on next page)

**Table 16.16 (Continued)**

*Aged 24 years or under*

Income units	no.	45 838	32 583	38 723	12 466	11 863	5 053	2 596	685	149 824
In capital city	%	45.0	62.8	45.6	77.0	79.1	47.3	100.0	75.6	55.5
In rest of State/Territory	%	54.9	37.2	54.3	22.9	20.9	52.7	..	23.1	44.4
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	12.9	14.1	15.2	15.0	15.7	19.2	31.9	13.2	14.4
Aged 24 years or under population, as proportion of total population	%	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.7
<i>Aged 75 years or over</i>										
Income units	no.	29 448	19 597	20 755	7 938	7 421	2 102	420	201	87 886
In capital city	%	53.1	67.3	38.5	71.4	68.6	35.1	100.0	66.2	55.6
In rest of State/Territory	%	46.8	32.7	61.4	28.5	31.3	64.9	..	33.8	44.3
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	8.3	8.5	8.1	9.6	9.8	8.0	5.2	3.9	8.5
Aged 75 years or over population, as proportion of total population	%	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
<b>Total income units<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>353 939</b>	<b>230 738</b>	<b>254 994</b>	<b>83 118</b>	<b>75 647</b>	<b>26 307</b>	<b>8 147</b>	<b>5 176</b>	<b>1 038 137</b>

<sup>a</sup> Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 16A.26. <sup>b</sup> Totals will not add up to 100 per cent due to income units being included in more than one 'special needs' group. .. Not applicable.

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; ABS (2008) Population Projections, Australia, 2006 –2101, Cat. no. 3222.0; table 16A.26; 2010 Report, table 16.31, pp. 16.67-68.

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## *Affordability*

‘Affordability’ is an indicator of the CRA’s guiding principle to provide income support recipients and low income families in the private rental market with financial assistance (box 16.28).

### **Box 16.28 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, Disability Support Pension income units receiving CRA, income units aged 24 years or under receiving CRA, and income units aged 75 years or over receiving CRA.

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

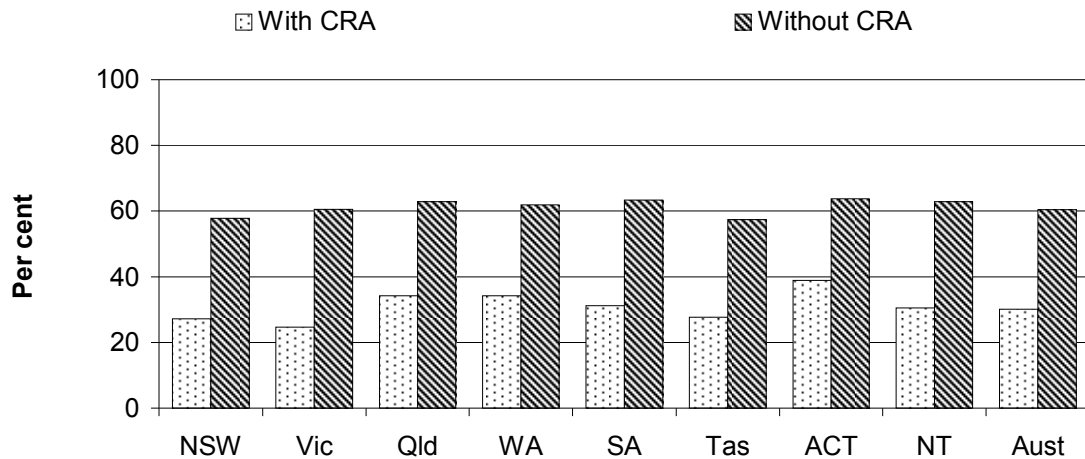
CRA is intended to improve affordability, not to achieve a particular benchmark. Program performance is best judged by trends over a number of years.

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, income units where one or more members receive a Disability Support Pension, income units aged 24 years or under, and income units aged 75 years or over is presented in tables 16A.27–16A.28 and in 2010 Report, tables 16A.68 and 16A.71–16A.72.

Nationally, if CRA were not payable, then 60.4 per cent of the Indigenous income units receiving CRA would have spent more than 30 per cent of income on rent at 5 June 2009. Taking CRA into account, this proportion falls to 30.2 per cent (figure 16.7). Similarly, if CRA were not payable, then 22.7 per cent of Indigenous income units across Australia would have spent more than 50 per cent of income on rent at 5 June 2009. Accounting for CRA payments this proportion decreases to 7.7 per cent (table 16A.28).

Figure 16.7 **Indigenous income units receiving CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2009<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> 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; 2010 Report, figure 16.16, p. 16.76.

## Future directions in performance reporting

### *COAG developments*

#### *Report on Government Services alignment with National Agreement reporting*

It is anticipated that future editions of the Housing chapter will align with the NAHA indicators and the NIRA. Further alignment between the Report and NA indicators, and other reporting changes, might result from future developments in NA and National Partnership reporting.

#### *Further developing indicators and data*

Improved reporting on housing provision to Indigenous Australians continues to be a priority. All Australian, State and Territory governments have committed to improve reporting against a 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.

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## 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). Attachment tables are on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without access to the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Compendium). 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 (2008-09 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** Rent collection rate (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)

**Table 16A.19** Net recurrent cost per dwelling (2007-08 dollars)

**Table 16A.20** Occupancy rates (per cent)



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<b>Table 16A.21</b>	Rent collection rate (per cent)
<b>Table 16A.22</b>	Proportion of low income households paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent (per cent)
<b>Table 16A.23</b>	Proportion of Indigenous community housing households that are overcrowded (per cent)

#### **CRA**

<b>Table 16A.24</b>	Number of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2009 (no.)
<b>Table 16A.25</b>	Proportion of Indigenous CRA recipients, 2009 (per cent)
<b>Table 16A.26</b>	Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2009
<b>Table 16A.27</b>	Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2004 to 2009 (per cent)
<b>Table 16A.28</b>	Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, income units with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, 2009 (per cent)

#### **Descriptive Information**

<b>Table 16A.29</b>	Rebated State owned and managed Indigenous housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent)
<b>Table 16A.30</b>	Proportion of households in State owned and managed Indigenous housing with moderate overcrowding or underutilisation, (per cent)
<b>Table 16A.31</b>	State owned and managed Indigenous housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded
<b>Table 16A.32</b>	SOMIH housing policy context, 2009

#### **References**

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## 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 2010* (2010 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/](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp/)). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

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

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### 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 (2008-09 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** Rent collection rate (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)

**Table 16A.19** Net recurrent cost per dwelling (2007-08 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, 2009 (no.)

**Table 16A.25** Proportion of Indigenous CRA recipients, 2009 (per cent)

**Table 16A.26** Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2009

**Table 16A.27** Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2004 to 2009 (per cent)

## Attachment contents

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**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, 2009 (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

**Table 16A.32** SOMIH housing policy context, 2009

# Public housing

Table 16A.1

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

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f)	SA (g), (h)	Tas	ACT (h), (i)	NT	Aust
Total households paying less than market rent, at 30 June										
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
2009	no.	105 524	50 186	48 126	26 327	36 351	9 331	9 373	4 211	289 429
Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June										
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	2 871	2 199	1 028	718	519	23 731
2008-09	no.	6 185	3 752	4 122	2 687	2 083	886	614	424	20 753
Total new Indigenous households assisted, for year ending 30 June										
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	815	266	137	44	281	3 556
2008-09	no.	901	188	747	817	296	110	53	234	3 346
Households relocating from one public housing dwelling to another, for year ending 30 June										
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
2008-09	no.	3 287	2 004	1 033	1 379	1 028	282	219	208	9 440

Table 16A.1

## Public housing

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

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f)	SA (g), (h)	Tas	ACT (h), (i)	NT	Aust
Total rent charged, for year ending 30 June										
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
2008-09	\$'000	647 528	325 457	278 548	152 751	219 860	58 944	71 927	29 019	1 784 034
Total Indigenous households, at 30 June										
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
2009	no.	9 800	1 396	4 089	5 254	1 519	762	363	1 932	25 115
Total greatest need applicants on waiting list, including applicants for transfer, at 30 June										
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
2009	no.	3 221	7 247	11 124	2 769	1 612	2 174	1 278	236	29 661
Total applicants on waiting list including applicants for transfer, at 30 June										
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
2009	no.	47 413	47 731	22 504	21 239	24 706	3 542	2 564	3 757	173 456



Table 16A.1

## Public housing

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

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f)	SA (g), (h)	Tas	ACT (h), (i)	NT	Aust
Total tenable dwellings, at 30 June										
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
2009	no.	118 806	62 975	50 751	30 838	41 365	11 391	10 672	5 026	331 824
Total untenable dwellings, at 30 June										
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
2009	no.	79	1 340	338	341	276	109	117	133	2 733
Total number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment, at 30 June										
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
2009	no.	22	426	42	489	807	85	-	36	1 907
Total dwellings, at 30 June										
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
2009	no.	118 907	64 741	51 131	31 668	42 448	11 585	10 789	5 195	336 464

Table 16A.1

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

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f)	SA (g), (h)	Tas	ACT (h), (i)	NT	Aust
Total occupied dwellings, at 30 June										
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
2009	no.	117 242	62 565	50 579	30 613	40 774	11 364	10 620	4 922	328 679
Total rents charged for week of 30 June										
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
2009	\$'000	12 443	6 521	5 452	2 978	4 055	1 104	1 425	541	34 519
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged for week of 30 June										
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
2009	\$'000	27 969	10 483	12 256	4 994	7 436	1 818	3 358	1 139	69 454
Total dwellings in major cities, at 30 June										
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
2009	no.	97 614	46 845	34 467	22 275	32 805	..	10 779	..	244 785

Table 16A.1

## Public housing

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

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f)	SA (g), (h)	Tas	ACT (h), (i)	NT	Aust
Total dwellings in inner regional areas, at 30 June										
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
2009	no.	17 149	14 537	8 370	3 029	2 851	8 493	10	..	54 439
Total of dwellings in outer regional areas, at 30 June										
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
2009	no.	3 768	3 342	7 163	3 097	5 970	2 998	..	3 647	29 985
Total dwellings in remote areas, at 30 June										
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
2009	no.	325	18	852	2 282	750	63	..	1 354	5 644
Total of dwellings in very remote areas, at 30 June										
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
2009	no.	36	..	279	985	72	31	..	194	1 597

Table 16A.1

## Public housing

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

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f)	SA (g), (h)	Tas	ACT (h), (i)	NT	Aust
Total number of all households, at 30 June										
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
2009	no.	117 242	62 565	50 579	30 616	40 774	11 364	10 620	4 976	328 736

(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 Social Housing Survey of Public Housing Tenants data [amenity, location and customer satisfaction]) for all jurisdictions.

(b) Due to rounding the national total may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items for (1) total dwellings in major cities, inner and outer regional, remote and very remote Australia and migratory areas and opening and closing rent debtors and (2) total rents charged and total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged.

(c) Total 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.

(d) The number of households in public housing decreased in 2008-09, compared with 2007-08, due to upgrade and redevelopment activity and policy decisions to focus social housing growth on the community housing sector. Decreasing exits from public housing due to limited exit points into private rental have resulted in fewer vacancies in public housing, and lower allocations. Total applicants on waitlist excludes 1293 applications eligible for both Indigenous and public rental housing as they are counted under the State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) data collection. The number of tenable dwellings decreased in 2008-09 due to the large number of properties being held for upgrade, redevelopment, and disposal. Total occupied dwellings and total dwellings are unreconciled and may not match published jurisdictional annual data. Excludes vacant moveable units awaiting relocation.

(e) Total new Indigenous households and total Indigenous households should be interpreted with caution as Indigenous status is self-identified. The total applicants on the waiting list is an overestimate, as Queensland has a single waiting list for public housing and SOMIH. Approximately 30 per cent of Indigenous applicants will be housed in SOMIH.

(f) Total tenable dwellings excludes dwellings leased to other organisations.

(g) Total rebated households includes 1222 households reported as receiving a rebated rent without recent income details being declared, due to provisions of the Rent Assessments policy. 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.

Table 16A.1

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g), (h)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h), (i)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(h) Total new Indigenous households and total Indigenous households should be interpreted with caution as Indigenous information is self-identified and not mandatory.

(i) Total tenatable dwellings excludes dwellings leased to community/other organisations.

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

**Source:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *Public rental housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.1.

# State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.2

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing**

<b>Table 16A.2 Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing (a), (b), (c), (d)</b>		NSW	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA	SA (g)	Tas (h)	Total
<i>Unit</i>								
Total households paying less than market								
at 30 June 2005	no.	3 401	1 084	1 889	1 850	1 592	264	10 080
at 30 June 2006	no.	3 359	1 093	2 382	1 801	1 530	270	10 435
at 30 June 2007	no.	3 352	1 049	2 264	1 703	1 569	266	10 203
at 30 June 2008	no.	3 379	816	2 417	1 780	1 599	270	10 261
at 30 June 2009	no.	3 304	139	2 627	1 690	1 649	270	9 679
Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June								
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	302	189	42	1 294
2008-09	no.	303	-	331	298	139	36	1 107
Households relocating from one State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwelling to another, for year ending 30 June								
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
2008-09	no.	121	np	93	108	48	5	375
Total rent charged, for year ending 30 June								
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
2008-09	\$'000	28 058	na	20 604	12 503	10 439	1 670	73 274

Table 16A.2

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total greatest need applicants on waiting list, including applicants for transfer							
2004-05	no.	39	196	12	59	269	575
2005-06	no.	47	170	50	91	295	653
2006-07	no.	72	177	111	165	192	717
2007-08	no.	64	212	212	380	97	965
2008-09	no.	125	294	1 685	531	95	2 730
Total applicants on waiting list including applicants for transfer							
2004-05	no.	2 086	1 271	3 977	1 732	1 937	11 174
2005-06	no.	1 737	1 178	2 710	2 007	2 001	9 815
2006-07	no.	1 628	1 085	3 849	2 135	1 950	10 835
2007-08	no.	1 685	1 060	3 862	2 205	1 771	10 726
2008-09	no.	1 707	1 293	2 903	2 645	1 830	10 528
Total tenatable dwellings, at 30 June							
2004-05	no.	4 111	1 240	2 771	2 223	1 861	12 553
2005-06	no.	4 119	1 258	2 834	2 178	1 883	12 621
2006-07	no.	4 224	1 290	2 927	2 193	1 879	12 855
2007-08	no.	4 163	1 007	2 994	2 209	1 858	12 573
2008-09	no.	4 169	198	3 069	2 164	1 828	11 772



Table 16A.2

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing**

Table 16A.2		Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing (a), (b), (c), (d)							Total
Unit	NSW	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA	SA (g)	Tas (h)			
Total untenable dwellings, at 30 June									
2004-05	no.	37	37	95	92	42	4	307	
2005-06	no.	28	31	63	62	-	3	187	
2006-07	no.	8	29	57	63	-	7	164	
2007-08	no.	6	11	54	60	-	5	136	
2008-09	no.	-	-	119	49	21	2	191	
Total number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment, at 30 June									
2004-05	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
2005-06	no.	-	2	19	32	32	-	85	
2006-07	no.	2	9	13	31	24	-	79	
2007-08	no.	-	6	3	39	21	-	69	
2008-09	no.	-	-	5	62	24	2	93	
Total dwellings, at 30 June									
2004-05	no.	4 148	1 277	2 866	2 315	1 903	351	12 860	
2005-06	no.	4 147	1 291	2 916	2 272	1 915	352	12 893	
2006-07	no.	4 234	1 328	2 997	2 287	1 903	349	13 098	
2007-08	no.	4 169	1 024	3 051	2 308	1 879	347	12 778	
2008-09	no.	4 169	198	3 193	2 275	1 873	348	12 056	
Total occupied dwellings, at 30 June									
2004-05	no.	4 039	1 223	2 754	2 180	1 747	343	12 286	
2005-06	no.	4 041	1 248	2 822	2 138	1 791	346	12 386	
2006-07	no.	4 135	1 280	2 914	2 162	1 790	341	12 622	
2007-08	no.	4 104	1 002	2 980	2 171	1 778	339	12 374	
2008-09	no.	4 083	198	3 048	2 152	1 758	343	11 582	

Table 16A.2

### State owned and managed Indigenous housing

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

Unit	NSW	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA	SA (g)	Tas (h)	Total
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June							
2004-05	\$'000	242	90	264	173	151	946
2005-06	\$'000	424	125	277	201	173	1 233
2006-07	\$'000	454	140	353	218	185	1 381
2007-08	\$'000	477	112	387	234	191	1 437
2008-09	\$'000	505	26	409	244	196	1 417
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged in week ending 30 June							
2004-05	\$'000	488	183	418	317	274	1 733
2005-06	\$'000	787	234	515	349	303	2 246
2006-07	\$'000	808	244	611	351	324	2 389
2007-08	\$'000	879	191	705	408	346	2 584
2008-09	\$'000	920	39	804	406	376	2 607
Total dwellings in major cities, at 30 June							
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
2008-09	no.	1 721	68	458	635	1 139	4 021
Total dwellings in inner regional areas, at 30 June							
2004-05	no.	1 316	472	411	180	149	2 818
2005-06	no.	1 329	478	434	179	148	2 858
2006-07	no.	1 361	496	458	181	149	2 931
2007-08	no.	1 379	421	592	177	140	2 999
2008-09	no.	1 369	59	610	177	140	2 645

Table 16A.2

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total dwellings in outer regional areas, at 30 June							
2004-05	no.	847	311	1 295	510	343	3 368
2005-06	no.	832	314	1 302	499	340	3 350
2006-07	no.	873	326	1 327	487	336	3 411
2007-08	no.	844	296	1 215	477	337	3 226
2008-09	no.	844	71	1 258	478	337	3 046
Total dwellings in remote areas, at 30 June							
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
2008-09	no.	205	-	338	461	98	1 102
Total dwellings in very remote areas, at 30 June							
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
2008-09	no.	31	..	529	525	159	1 244

(a) The 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 Social 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.

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>Total</i>
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(d) Due to rounding the national total for (1) total dwellings in major cities, inner and outer regional, remote and very remote Australia and migratory areas and opening and closing rent debtors and (2) total rents charged and total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged, may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.

(e) As a part of a transition to independence process to achieve self-determination for Aboriginal Housing Victoria (AHV), Victoria has transferred tenancy management functions of Indigenous specific housing stock to AHV. By 30 June 2009, tenancy management for 1,102 properties had been transferred, with the remainder in the process of transferring program. 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 is not comparable with previous years. Indigenous applicants on waiting list are eligible to be allocated to either Indigenous Community housing managed by Aboriginal Housing Victoria or mainstream public rental housing. Total dwellings are unreconciled and may not match published jurisdictional annual data.

(f) Total applicants on waiting list is an overestimate, as Queensland has a single waiting list for public housing and SOMIH. Approximately 70 per cent of these applicants will be housed in public housing. Total occupied dwellings includes 83 dwellings transferring from Indigenous Community Councils to government managed which do not yet have tenancy details recorded, resulting in an overestimate of vacant dwellings.

(g) Total rebated households includes 183 households reported as receiving a rebated rent without recent income details being declared due to provisions of the Rent Assessments policy. 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.

(h) For new applicants on waiting list who have a 'greatest need', assessment against greatest need criteria are not currently recorded on the Tasmanian Housing Information System, therefore no data are reported.

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

**Source:** AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 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)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
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	88.3	85.5	82.4	86.0
New low income B households as a proportion of all new households	5.0	17.6	24.6	10.9	12.2	17.6	13.4
2008-09							
New low income A households as a proportion of all new households	91.5	na	81.4	85.0	88.8	82.1	86.0
New low income B households as a proportion of all new households	8.5	na	18.6	14.2	10.4	17.9	13.7

(a) The 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 Social 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) Comparisons between jurisdictions' data should be made with caution as 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.90.

(e) 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 A include households where assessable income was zero.

**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)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
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(f) Comparisons with other jurisdictions' data should be made with caution as SA uses assessable income as a proxy for gross income.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 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> (d)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (e)	<i>Tas</i> (f)	<i>Total</i>
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	46.4	42.9	61.9	47.2
2008-09	53.5	na	51.4	39.6	41.7	75.0	48.3

- (a) The 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 Social 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) The number of new special needs households has been undercounted in previous years, because the number of disability households was undercounted. From 2008-09, NSW has defined disability households to be households where at least one household member receives the Disability Support Pension or the Carer Payment. Under the new counting method, the revised proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs for the previous four years is 49.4 per cent (2007-08), 45.0 per cent (2006-07), 46.1 per cent (2005-06) and 43.5 per cent (2004-05).
- (e) New households with special needs and proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs should be interpreted with caution as special needs information is self-identified and not mandatory.
- (f) Disability information is self-identified and is not mandatory.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.16.

Table 16A.5

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.5 Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total for year ending 30 June 2005							
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:							
< 3 months	20.5	26.6	10.6	36.3	77.3	na	38.7
3 months to < 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 year to < 2 years	3.9	11.5	9.8	–	93.1	na	19.0
2+ years	1.8	–	5.3	–	56.3	na	5.4
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>27.5</b>
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
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>26.3</b>
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
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>25.8</b>
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	32.5	83.0	na	42.0
3 < 6 months	11.7	11.1	50.0	68.4	70.0	na	37.0
6 months to < 1 year	12.7	50.0	53.8	62.7	66.7	na	37.6
1 < 2 years	–	12.5	18.8	20.0	70.4	na	22.0
2+ years	–	–	5.4	–	39.5	na	7.7
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>30.2</b>



Table 16A.5

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.5 Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total for year ending 30 June 2009							
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:							
Under 3 months	32.9	na	85.8	20.0	80.0	na	55.6
3 < 6 months	20.6	na	87.8	67.4	100.0	na	55.9
6 months to < 1 year	11.8	na	80.4	65.9	80.0	na	51.4
1 < 2 years	5.6	na	85.0	56.0	61.1	na	50.7
2+ years	–	na	94.7	8.5	18.5	na	27.9
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>48.6</b>

- (a) The 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 Social 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) 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.
- (e) Greatest need 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 represent 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) Greatest need data are not comparable to previous years, with a new housing needs assessment commencing on 22 September 2008.
- (g) Greatest need data should be interpreted with caution as some priority applicants may bypass the priority process in low wait time areas.
- (h) For SOMIH applicants, assessment against greatest need criteria are not currently recorded on the Tasmanian Housing Information System, therefore no data are reported.

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

Source: AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.17.

Table 16A.6

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.6 Net recurrent cost per dwelling (2008-09 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling							
2004-05	6078	5762	7373	8242	4947	5873	6552
2005-06	6158	7127	7557	8713	7958	6373	7295
2006-07	6379	4471	8192	8362	7318	7050	7101
2007-08	6543	5177	8550	11267	9993	6832	8418
2008-09	7052	4436	9019	8981	10620	7141	8484

- (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 the NT are currently community managed and administered. The NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (c) Total net recurrent costs are not calculated via the data repository but are supplied by jurisdictions.
- (d) Due to rounding the national total of net recurrent costs may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.
- (e) Calculation of net recurrent cost per dwelling is based on 287 dwellings, which includes social housing dwellings owned by the Director of Housing that were undergoing transference of tenancy management functions SOMIH to Indigenous Community Housing, as part of the transition to independence strategy for Aboriginal Housing Victoria.
- (f) 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 (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 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)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proportion of State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwellings occupied							
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
2009	97.9	100.0	95.5	94.6	93.9	98.6	96.1

- (a) The 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 Social 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) Total dwellings are unreconciled and may not match published jurisdictional annual data. Occupancy rate is not comparable to previous years or other jurisdictions as it includes properties that are in the process of being transferred to Aboriginal Housing Victoria.
- (e) Total occupied dwellings includes 83 dwellings transferring from Indigenous Community Councils to government managed which do not yet have tenancy details recorded, resulting in an overestimate of vacant dwellings.

*Source:* AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 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)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
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
2008-09	22.6	na	42.0	43.3	33.2	32.6	36.2

- (a) The 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 Social 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) Average turnaround time includes 83 dwellings transferring from Indigenous Community Councils to government managed which do not yet have tenancy details recorded, resulting in an overestimate of vacant turnaround time.
- (e) Remoteness of many of the dwellings is a contributing factor to above average turnaround times.
- na** Not available.

*Source:* AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.20.

Table 16A.9

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.9 Rent collection rate (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
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
2008-09	99.8	na	97.2	103.6	99.7	99.0	99.7

- (a) The 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 Social 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.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 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)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Amenity</i>	%	75	78	83	78	77	80	78
Standard error	%	2.4	4.6	2.9	3.1	2.9	4.3	1.3
<i>Location</i>	%	87	91	92	86	89	90	89
Standard error	%	2.0	3.3	2.4	2.9	2.4	3.8	1.1
<i>Customer Satisfaction</i>								
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 the amenity/location indicator. For more information on errors and data caveats, see [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/nshs/public\\_and\\_Indigenous\\_housing.cfm](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/nshs/public_and_Indigenous_housing.cfm).

Source: AIHW (2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2007-08: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 16A.22.

**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)**

	<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 (\$)							
2009	125.70	92.26	150.51	95.93	109.35	87.37	122.90
Proportion of rebated households spending 30 per cent or less of their income in rent							
2009	97.5	100.0	99.9	99.2	99.5	100.0	98.9

- (a) The 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 Social 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) 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) No rebated tenant pays more than 25 per cent of income as rent. Any discrepancy is due to rent and/or income details not having been updated.

*Source:* AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 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)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
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
2009	3.6	2.9	10.9	7.8	7.2	2.7	7.1

- (a) The 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 Social 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) Comparisons between jurisdictions' data should be made with caution as 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 table 16A.90.

*Source:* AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.24.



# Community housing

Table 16A.13

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

	Unit	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT	NT (j)	Aust (k)
Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June										
2004-05	no.	1 829	1 097	1 820	3 003	742	43	259	na	8 793
2005-06	no.	2 518	893	1 637	487	594	59	301	na	6 489
2006-07	no.	3 218	1 135	2 541	826	646	90	285	na	8 741
2007-08	no.	3 437	1 480	1 822	715	879	49	346	na	8 728
2008-09	no.	3 339	2 169	2 200	1 231	562	115	294	na	9 910
Total new Indigenous households assisted, for year ending 30 June										
2004-05	no.	135	34	343	2 166	28	1	13	na	2 720
2005-06	no.	195	32	171	45	23	3	12	na	481
2006-07	no.	233	20	294	76	19	6	13	na	661
2007-08	no.	236	416	237	56	14	3	13	na	975
2008-09	no.	267	247	284	98	18	np	6	na	920
Total rents charged for year ending 30 June										
2003-04	\$'000	42 839	19 534	21 009	13 756	9 964	1 779	1 751	na	110 633
2004-05	\$'000	46 926	11 166	21 626	11 520	17 916	2 058	984	na	112 196
2005-06	\$'000	55 800	21 216	24 833	14 237	20 897	2 391	1 109	na	140 484
2006-07	\$'000	60 707	29 375	26 118	17 189	22 454	2 399	2 079	na	160 322
2007-08	\$'000	67 013	43 094	29 961	11 877	24 510	2 009	4 248	na	182 712
Total Indigenous households, at 30 June										
2005	no.	616	36	1 033	229	65	4	19	na	2 002
2006	no.	661	56	725	121	65	11	24	na	1 663
2007	no.	928	36	582	137	58	8	24	na	1 773
2008	no.	935	499	615	151	59	10	29	na	2 298
2009	no.	1 280	486	640	174	66	6	28	na	2 680

Table 16A.13

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Aust (k)</i>
Total number of new applicants who have greatest need, at 30 June										
2005	no.	6 801	na	9 028	1 385	1 485	302	196	na	19 197
2006	no.	7 343	852	8 186	1 432	1 155	287	230	na	19 485
2007	no.	7 184	936	na	1 514	1 175	324	na	na	11 133
2008	no.	8 064	1 408	1 532	1 083	1 190	286	265	na	13 828
2009	no.	10 220	3 662	5 025	1 781	1 167	293	87	na	22 235
Total applicants on waiting list, at 30 June										
2005	no.	16 547	2 569	11 647	3 327	2 592	391	311	na	37 384
2006	no.	18 220	983	10 774	2 514	3 835	404	253	na	36 983
2007	no.	15 436	1 719	na	3 682	3 857	478	332	na	25 504
2008	no.	15 603	2 890	9 901	3 617	4 307	360	268	na	36 946
2009	no.	20 504	8 675	11 543	3 158	4 651	475	181	na	49 187
Total tenable tenancy rental units, at 30 June										
2005	no.	10 119	4 934	5 154	2 956	4 036	366	568	115	28 248
2006	no.	11 487	4 295	5 388	2 333	4 348	467	745	87	29 150
2007	no.	13 961	4 564	6 210	3 285	4 405	497	793	92	33 807
2008	no.	15 311	5 125	6 480	3 074	4 539	387	740	93	35 749
2009	no.	16 037	7 747	6 972	2 852	4 463	407	661	na	39 270
Total untenable tenancy rental units, at 30 June										
2005	no.	66	100	132	68	31	2	1	-	400
2006	no.	57	81	54	23	92	1	16	-	324
2007	no.	179	184	65	25	55	2	12	-	522
2008	no.	86	125	70	37	9	-	6	-	333
2009	no.	104	208	54	98	68	3	12	na	547

Table 16A.13

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

	Unit	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT	NT (j)	Aust (k)
Total tenancy rental units, at 30 June										
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
2009	no.	16 141	7 930	7 026	2 987	4 473	410	672	131	39 770
Total occupied tenancy rental units, at 30 June										
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
2009	no.	15 858	7 531	6 976	2 650	4 329	406	643	131	38 524
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June										
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
2009	\$'000	1 900	1 019	186	294	483	39	56	8	3 986
Total tenancy rental units in major cities, at 30 June										
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
2009	no.	10 679	6 207	2 942	3 491	3 850	..	670	..	27 839

Table 16A.13

## Community housing

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

	Unit	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT	NT (j)	Aust (k)
Total tenancy rental units in inner regional areas, at 30 June										
2005	no.	2 764	943	1 338	416	304	285	-	-	6 050
2006	no.	3 029	1 055	1 356	484	364	298	-	-	6 586
2007	no.	3 397	1 081	1 441	479	411	275	-	-	7 084
2008	no.	3 421	1 365	1 521	543	367	393	..	..	7 610
2009	no.	3 674	1 813	1 608	632	409	382	2	..	8 520
Total tenancy rental units in outer regional areas, at 30 June										
2005	no.	940	183	1 418	381	154	180	-	64	3 320
2006	no.	941	196	1 466	250	193	167	-	62	3 275
2007	no.	764	170	1 462	502	197	250	-	64	3 409
2008	no.	1 142	221	1 383	652	215	185	..	67	3 865
2009	no.	1 336	333	1 798	674	206	212	..	84	4 643
Total tenancy rental units in remote areas, at 30 June										
2005	no.	24	9	228	184	50	9	-	48	553
2006	no.	14	14	231	109	56	3	-	18	445
2007	no.	60	13	232	251	56	11	-	22	645
2008	no.	23	12	265	399	63	19	..	20	801
2009	no.	28	13	224	423	62	9	..	42	801
Total tenancy rental units in very remote areas, at 30 June										
2005	no.	8	-	363	69	-	-	-	3	443
2006	no.	4	-	358	6	4	-	-	7	379
2007	no.	-	-	368	60	4	-	-	6	438
2008	no.	4	..	380	129	4	-	..	6	523
2009	no.	4	..	439	129	4	-	..	5	581

Table 16A.13

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

<i>Unit</i>	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT	NT (j)	Aust (k)	
Total tenancy rental units by the ASGC remoteness areas, at 30 June										
2005	no.	11 811	4 786	5 285	3 276	4 076	474	569	115	30 392
2006	no.	12 673	4 451	5 442	1 869	4 348	468	765	87	30 103
2007	no.	14 140	4 593	6 275	3 868	4 405	536	798	92	34 707
2008	no.	15 119	6 698	6 549	4 474	4 538	597	743	93	38 811
2009	no.	15 721	8 366	7 011	5 349	4 531	603	672	131	42 384
Total community housing providers, at 30 June										
2005	no.	208	174	321	208	121	46	10	30	1 118
2006	no.	230	167	332	108	118	47	9	20	1 031
2007	no.	224	176	296	129	115	51	8	24	1 023
2008	no.	210	182	293	195	104	54	7	24	1 069
2009	no.	187	108	259	190	99	55	7	26	931

(a) Data within a jurisdiction may not be comparable to previous years because of variation in response rates and the community housing organisations that responded to the survey. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of the considerable variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and tenant data may vary considerably because of 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 2009, 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 2009, 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 2009 may include households previously housed by another community housing provider. The total number of new applicants who have a greatest need at 30 June 2009 have been adjusted where greatest need status is unknown. The total number of applicants on waiting lists at 30 June includes those where greatest need status is unknown. Applicants may appear on waiting lists of more than one community housing provider. For the total number tenancy rental units classified by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) at 30 June 2009, the postcodes for 491 properties are not available and have been excluded. The total number of community housing providers at 30 June 2009 includes community housing providers that have a relationship with Housing NSW but may not be currently managing any community housing properties.

Table 16A.13

## Community housing

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

Unit	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT	NT (j)	Aust (k)
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(e) Indigenous households generally access long-term accommodation through the General Rental Program of housing, or Indigenous Community Housing managed by Aboriginal Housing Victoria. Some Indigenous households may be unreported as data are reliant on Indigenous self-identification. The total number of community housing providers at 30 June 2009 has decreased as properties managed by agencies not registered under the Housing Provider Framework (HPF) are being transferred to agencies that are.

(f) The total number of new applicants who have a greatest need and applicants on waiting lists at 30 June 2009 are overestimates as Queensland has a combined waiting 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. The total number of tenable and untenable tenancy rental units at 30 June 2009 have been scaled up, for direct comparability with overall portfolio size. They are based on the total portfolio size for Community Housing (administrative data) and the vacancy rate from all dwellings where the tenanted status is known.

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

(h) At 30 June 2009, the total number of: (1) new households, number of new applicants who have greatest need and number of applicants on waiting list are sourced from waiting list data received from 89 out of 98 providers, so data may be understated; (2) new Indigenous households assisted sourced from the main data collection represent 90.8 per cent of providers and 95.4 per cent of dwellings; (3) new applicants who have a greatest need are those identified as Category 1 applicants; and (4) tenable and untenable tenancy rental units have been sourced from administrative systems.

(i) The total number of new Indigenous households assisted for year ending 30 June 2009 are not published where there were fewer than three households assisted and are excluded from the national total. The total number of tenable and untenable tenancy rental units at 30 June 2009 have been sourced 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.

(j) For the total number of tenable tenancy rental units at 30 June 2009 it is assumed that all tenancy rental units are tenable.

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

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

**Source:** AIHW (2006) *CSHA national data reports: CSHA community housing*, Canberra; AIHW (2007, 2008, 2009) *Community housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.25.

# Indigenous community housing



Table 16A.14

## Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)	
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
2008	no.	2 510	348	4 092	2 200	895	..	23	6 326	1 028	17 422
Number of permanent dwellings, 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
2008	no.	4 461	348	4 092	3 260	994	..	23	6 405	2 781	22 364
Number of improvised dwellings, at 30 June											
2006	no.	-	..	na	na	8	..	-	639	40	na
2007	no.	-	..	na	347	7	..	-	527	10	891
2008	no.	20	-	na	347	-	..	-	548	-	915
Number of permanent dwellings not connected to water, at 30 June											
2006	no.	-	..	-	-	-	..	-	292	2	294
2007	no.	-	..	-	-	-	..	-	292	3	295
2008	no.	-	-	-	-	2	..	-	292	1	295
Number of permanent dwellings not connected to sewerage, at 30 June											
2006	no.	-	..	-	-	-	..	-	396	9	405
2007	no.	-	..	-	-	-	..	-	396	3	399
2008	no.	-	-	-	-	5	..	-	396	1	402

Table 16A.14

## Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
Number of permanent dwellings not connected to electricity, at 30 June										
2006	no.	..	-	-	-	..	-	334	2	336
2007	no.	..	-	-	-	..	-	334	6	340
2008	no.	-	-	-	4	..	-	334	-	338
Total number of households living in permanent dwellings, 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
2008	no.	na	4 014	na	1 077	..	23	6 405	871	na
Total rent collected by ICHOs for the year ending 30 June										
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
2007-08	\$'000	9 986	10 841	7 001	710	..	250	13 661	3 911	46 958
Total rent charged by 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
2007-08	\$'000	11 119	11 941	6 922	15 046	..	249	11 944	4 197	62 043
Total recurrent expenditure for 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
2007-08	\$'000	38 566	27 924	28 999	2 701	..	157	na	5 918	105 315

Table 16A.14

## Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Q/ld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)	
Total capital expenditure for 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
2007-08	\$'000	14 363	139	33 958	41 443	5 562	..	-	38 620	525	134 610
Total net recurrent costs for 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
2007-08	\$'000	29 416	1 049	27 924	28 999	2 501	..	157	na	5 702	95 749
Total number of occupied permanent dwellings, 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
2008	no.	2 299	345	4 014	na	738	..	23	6 405	849	14 673
Total number of households with overcrowding, 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
2008	no.	1 300	-	1 438	na	na	..	-	na	64	na
Total number of households requiring additional bedrooms, at 30 June											
2006	no.	na	..	1 905	na	27	..	na	na	na	na
2007	no.	na	..	1 905	na	174	..	310	5 363	314	8 066
2008	no.	1 450	14	1 905	na	na	..	-	na	99	na

Table 16A.14

## Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Q/ld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
Total number of additional bedrooms required, at 30 June										
2006	no.	na	..	4 565	na	102	..	na	na	na
2007	no.	520	..	4 565	na	502	..	na	13 746	110
2008	no.	3 585	14	4 565	na	na	..	-	12 362	171
Total number of households for which household groups and dwelling details were known, at 30 June										
2006	no.	na	..	3 933	na	285	..	22	na	1 993
2007	no.	na	..	3 933	2 062	481	..	23	na	461
2008	no.	4 461	296	3 933	na	na	..	23	-	629
Total number of bedrooms in permanent dwellings, at 30 June										
2006	no.	9 985	..	13 065	na	2 269	..	73	18 037	5 775
2007	no.	12 260	..	13 228	na	2 669	..	69	18 426	6 844
2008	no.	13 523	1 010	13 085	9 780	2 561	..	71	18 707	2 266
Total number of people living in permanent dwellings, at 30 June										
2006	no.	17 816	..	20 501	na	4 822	..	74	52 887	6 672
2007	no.	21 800	..	20 501	na	3 758	..	73	46 308	7 704
2008	no.	17 686	898	20 501	12 183	2 366	..	78	na	2 803
Number of currently funded/actively registered ICHOs, at 30 June										
2006	no.	126	..	34	39	52	..	1	76	85
2007	no.	142	..	34	33	50	..	1	70	54
2008	no.	122	1	16	14	26	..	1	70	33

Table 16A.14

## Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
Number of ICHOs, at 30 June										
2007	no. 268	..	34	122	58	..	1	76	85	644
2007	no. 249	..	34	33	61	..	1	73	54	505
2008	no. 249	1	16	14	41	..	1	72	93	487
Number of 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
2008	no. 49	-	16	14	24	..	1	66	12	182
Total number of Indigenous employees in 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
2008	no. 623	12	56	na	10	..	3	337	192	1 233
Number of Indigenous employees in 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
2008	no. 49	3	12	na	8	..	3	9	50	134
Number of Indigenous employees in 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
2008	no. 26	8	6	na	4	..	-	31	32	107

Table 16A.14

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

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
Total number of employees in 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
2008	no.	648	16	83	na	12	3	490	296	1 548

(a) Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years' due to a change in scope of the ICH collection in 2007-08, and variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey, or for which jurisdictions can provide data. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Further, organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

(b) NSW data collection focuses on dwellings managed by actively registered organisations. Active registration with the Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO) does not guarantee funding and does not equate to funded ICHOs.

Number of permanent dwellings managed by (1) actively and non-actively registered organisations reported is sourced from a Condition Assessment Survey of NSW Aboriginal community housing sector in 2007, which was subsequently updated; (2) ICHOs not connected to water and electricity is consistent with the Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) 2006. Number of permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs not connected to sewerage is approximately consistent with the CHINS 2006.

Number of improvised dwellings managed by ICHOs should be interpreted with caution, as there may be data quality concerns that result from non-clarity of what an improvised dwelling is on the part of ICHOs that completed Aboriginal Housing Office registration forms.

Total number of households living in permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs data are not reported due to data quality issues.

Total rent collected by ICHOs amount refers to rent collected from the dwellings managed by ICHOs that are actively registered with AHO as at 30 June 2008. It does not include the amount of rent collected by ICHOs that did not renew their registration with AHO. As a result of data quality issues for the total rent charged by ICHOs, the data exclude information on 49 dwellings managed by one actively registered organisation.

Total recurrent expenditure for ICHOs includes only housing capital expenditure that AHO spent on the Aboriginal community housing sector. Capital expenditure by Indigenous housing organisations is not included. Total net recurrent costs for ICHOs includes only recurrent expenses incurred by AHO through employee-related and other project expenses, such as Sector Support and Resourcing, Healthy Indigenous Housing Initiative, Tenants Initiative, Resourcing Community Organisations. ICHO recurrent expenses are not included.

Total number of occupied permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs refers only to the dwellings managed by the ICHOs that renewed registration with Aboriginal Housing Office as at June 2008. Does not include data for the total number of dwellings in the sector.

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aus Gov (h)</i>	<i>Aust (i)</i>
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Total number of households with overcrowding is approximate only and refers to all dwellings managed by actively registered and non-actively registered organisations.

Total number of households requiring additional bedrooms data are approximate only, and this is an extrapolation for all the dwellings in the Aboriginal community sector.

The number of additional bedrooms required by households living in houses that are managed by ICHOs that are actively registered as at 30 June 2008 is 2017. The additional bedrooms required by households living in houses that are managed by ICHOs that are not actively registered (1568) was derived by extrapolation and both total about 3585 bedrooms.

Total number of households for which household groups and dwelling details were known is approximate only because of data quality issues.

The number of bedrooms in permanent dwellings managed by actively and non-actively registered organisations reported here is sourced from a Condition Assessment Survey of New South Wales Aboriginal community housing sector in 2007, which was subsequently updated. The unit record data for this item are incomplete because it represents the number of bedrooms of dwellings that are managed by organisations that renewed registration with AHO in 2008.

Total number of people living in permanent dwellings is an approximate only. It was derived from the actual number of bedrooms (13 529) in NSW Aboriginal community housing sector. ABS figure shows that the NSW Indigenous population has an average of 1.2 persons per bedroom. The Indigenous community sector has 18.3 per cent overcrowded households compared to 10.9 per cent for all tenures in 2006. Based on this, the average persons per bedroom for Indigenous households was increased slightly to 1.3, which resulted in about 17 686 people living in the dwellings.

Number of currently funded/actively registered ICHOs data provided are for ICHOs that are actively registered with AHO as at June 2008. Nineteen of these ICHOs did not manage properties as at June 2008. Incorporated organisations that identified housing as the key or one of the main functions may register with the NSW AHO.

Number of funded/actively registered and unfunded ICHOs is verified through the Aboriginal Housing Offices Condition Assessment Survey of dwellings in the Aboriginal community housing sector.

The reported data for the number of ICHOs with a housing management plan refer to ICHOs with housing management plan that includes at least three of the five specified components of the plan. The number of ICHOs that have components of the plan is: 58 for delivering housing assistance, 40 for asset management plan, 63 for rent collection policies, and 57 for financial practices and reporting systems that link resources to outcomes. The number of ICHOs that have all housing management plan components is 31.

(c) Queensland number of permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered ICHOs data are sourced from Departmental administrative data. Total number of households living in permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs equals the total number of permanent dwellings minus the number of permanent dwellings that were vacant at 30 June 2008.

Table 16A.14

**Indigenous community housing**

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

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
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Councils are currently unable to separate the recurrent costs associated with housing services from those associated with the other services they provide. The amount reported here is the cost of maintenance services provided by the Queensland Government, plus staff and related administrative costs associated with the Healthy Indigenous Housing Initiative.

Households data are from the Property Condition and Tenants Survey 2006-07 and include total number of households; (1) with overcrowding and total number of additional bedrooms required, based on a proxy occupancy standard; (2) requiring additional bedrooms, based on public housing bedroom entitlement (similar to Canadian occupancy standard); and (3) for which household groups and dwelling details were known, and total number of people living in permanent dwellings. Total number of bedrooms in permanent dwellings are from Departmental administrative data.

For the number of ICHOs and number of funded/actively registered ICHOs, local government reforms in March 2008 resulted in five councils being amalgamated into the Northern Peninsula Area Council, and 14 councils being amalgamated into the Torres Strait Islander Regional Council, resulting in a reduction of funded ICHOS from 34 to 16. Total number of employees, total number of Indigenous employees and number of Indigenous employees completed or undertaking accredited training in ICHOs data are based on data provided by 14 of the 16 councils.

(d) WA number of permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs not connected to water, sewerage and electricity data are not available for every dwelling in the State. No dwellings managed by funded ICHOs are known to be lacking connections.

Data for: (1) the total number of households living in permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs; (2) total number of occupied dwellings; (3) total number of households requiring additional bedrooms; (4) the total number of additional bedrooms required; and (5) total number of households for which details are known, total number of households with overcrowding, total number of bedrooms in permanent dwellings, total number of people living in permanent dwellings; household level data are currently not available. Household level data are currently being input into the Department of Housing and Works' Housing Management System, following the recent stock audit, for houses managed by funded ICHOs. Completion of these data is dependent on ICHOs and is expected in 2009. For total number of bedrooms in permanent dwellings, estimates are based on an average of three bedrooms per dwelling. Total number of people living in permanent dwellings (ICHOs) data aggregated from community-level population statistics.

Total recurrent cost is reported instead of net recurrent cost, as data on exclusions are not held, with the exception of grants and subsidies, which were the principal method of payment for maintenance services to housing.

Total number of employees in ICHOs and number of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who had completed or were undertaking accredited training data are not available at this stage.

(e) SA current dwelling counts were not available for all communities. In these cases, historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead. Number of permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs varies from the previous year due to communities moving in and out of the program. Dwellings with unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent. Number of dwellings varies from the previous year due to communities moving in and out of the program.



Table 16A.14

## Indigenous community housing

### Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
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Total rent collected by ICHOs varies from the previous year due to communities moving in and out of the program, and since rent collected for the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands is not included. Total rent charged in 2007-08 by ICHOs varies from the 2006-07 figures, since the 2006-07 figure does not include rent charged for the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands.

The total recurrent expenditure, total net recurrent costs and total capital expenditure for ICHOs includes emergency funding provided by the Office for Aboriginal Housing that can not be directly apportioned to individual communities.

Data are not reported due to data quality issues for the total number of: (1) households with overcrowding; (2) households requiring additional bedrooms; (3) additional bedrooms required; and (4) households for which household groups and dwelling details were known.

(f) ACT information on non-cash expenses is not included in total recurrent expenses, as the organisation is a multi-service provider and non-cash expenses are not separated out specifically in relation to community housing.

Total number of households with overcrowding was estimated that up to one-third of dwellings may have additional household members who regularly stay in the dwelling on a temporary basis over the course of the year. There were 310 households on the waiting list for housing as at 31 December 2007.

(g) NT number of permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs not connected to water, sewerage and electricity data were based on the 2004-05 Indigenous Community Housing Survey.

Total number of households living in permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs is estimated based on one household per dwelling, and assumes that all dwellings were occupied. Information on total number of: (1) households with overcrowding; (2) households requiring additional bedrooms; (3) households for which household groups and dwelling details were known; and (4) total number of people living in permanent dwellings; is not available but will be available in future years, following the implementation of the NT's Remote Public Housing Management Framework.

Total rent collected by ICHOs is a projected estimate for 2007-08. Exact figures are not provided at this time due to delays in end of financial year reports. Total rent charged by ICHOs data represent the sum of negotiated rent targets for ICHOs.

Total number of additional bedrooms required data are calculated using an occupancy rate of two 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 the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission. Excludes major urban town centres: Darwin, Katherine, Palmerston, Tennant Creek, Nhulunbuy, Batchelor.

For number of funded ICHOs, funding provided to Aboriginal Development Foundation Association in 2007-08 relates to reimbursement for costs incurred by the Aboriginal Development Foundation Association in delivering housing services for the period 1 July 2004 to 9 March 2005. Since March 2005, these services have been delivered by Yilli Rreung under a service level agreement. The Aboriginal Development Foundation Association does not currently manage any dwellings under the housing maintenance program.

Table 16A.14

## Indigenous community housing

### Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
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(h) Australian Government contains data from Victoria, Tasmania and Queensland and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) survey.

For number of dwellings managed by funded ICHOs, data for Victoria include dwelling counts reported by 12 funded ICHOs that responded to the survey (representing about 63 per cent of the housing stock managed by funded ICHOs). Data for nine non-responding funded ICHOs were sourced from the jurisdictions own records. A total of 255 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent. In Queensland, there were 144 dwellings of unknown dwelling status assumed to be permanent.

For number of dwellings managed by ICHOs, Victorian data include dwelling counts reported by 12 ICHOs that responded to the survey (representing about 60 per cent of the total housing stock). Data for 10 non-responding ICHOs were sourced from the jurisdictions own records. A total of 278 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent. In Queensland, there were 1725 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent.

Victorian data for the total number of people living in permanent dwellings are based on data for 12 out of 22 ICHOs that responded to the survey (representing approximately 60 per cent of the total housing stock).

Victorian data for the number of currently funded/actively registered and funded/actively registered and unfunded ICHOs report funding status as indicated by 12 ICHOs that responded to the survey. Funding status for 10 non-responding ICHOs was determined from jurisdiction's own records.

Victorian data for the number of employees in ICHOs are based on data for 12 out of 22 ICHOs that responded to the survey. Data to be interpreted with caution as some organisations have reported overall employee numbers.

For total number of households living in permanent dwellings, for Victoria a total of 26 occupied dwellings and in Queensland 78 occupied dwellings, with an unknown number of households were assumed to contain only one household.

In Tasmania, there were 83 occupied dwellings with unknown number of households were assumed to contain only one household and 19 dwellings of unknown occupancy status were assumed to be occupied and contain only household each.

For total and net recurrent costs for Queensland, one or more amounts included in this total are subject to final audit. For Victoria, data for 12 out of 22 are based on ICHOs that responded to the survey.

For total number of households with overcrowding and number of households requiring additional bedrooms, for Tasmania data were estimated based on number of known occupants in the household.

For total number of additional bedrooms required, in Queensland there were 1600 bedrooms excluded from this total as this quantified unmet demand based on waiting lists rather than overcrowding for usual residents.

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aus Gov (h)</i>	<i>Aust (i)</i>
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(i) Australian total data for the total number of: (1) households living in permanent dwellings; (2) households with overcrowding; (3) households requiring additional bedrooms; and (4) additional bedrooms required for ICHOs; and (5) people living in permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs are not reported due to insufficient data for jurisdictions.

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

Source: AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212. Canberra; 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; 2010 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>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2005-06	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	4.7	0.1	1.7
2006-07	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	4.7	0.1	1.5
2007-08	–	–	–	–	0.4	..	–	4.6	0.1	1.6

(a) Source: Property Condition and Tenants Survey 2006–07.

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

Source: AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212. Canberra; 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; 2010 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 (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2005-06	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	6.4	0.5	2.4
2006-07	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	6.4	0.1	2.1
2007-08	–	–	–	–	0.9	..	–	6.2	0.1	2.1

(a) Source: Property Condition and Tenants Survey 2006–07.

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

Source: AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212. Canberra; 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; 2010 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</i> (a)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2005-06	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	5.4	0.1	2.0
2006-07	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	5.4	0.3	1.8
2007-08	–	–	–	–	0.7	..	–	5.2	–	1.8

(a) Source: Property Condition and Tenants Survey 2006–07.

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

Source: AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212. Canberra; 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; 2010 Report, table 16A.40.

Table 16A.18

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

	NSW (includes ACT) (b)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Aust
Proportion of dwellings in need of major repair								
2006	18.8	24.7	26.3	27.9	22.4	30.6	21.0	23.4
Proportion of dwellings in need of replacement								
2006	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.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (2007) *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities 2006*, Australia. ; 2010 Report, table 16A.41.

Table 16A.19

**Indigenous community housing****Table 16A.19 Net recurrent cost per dwelling (2007-08 dollars)**

	<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 (a)</i>
2005-06	7 603	..	na	na	7 017	..	24 444	619	7 510	na
2006-07	8 286	..	3 415	na	3 394	..	na	na	na	5 195
2007-08	6 594	3 016	6 824	13 181	2 581	..	6 832	na	7 909	7 472

(a) Calculation excludes the Northern Territory from the numerator and denominator as net recurrent costs for 2007-08 is unavailable.

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

*Source:* AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212. Canberra; 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; 2010 Report, table 16A.42.



Table 16A.20

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

	<i>NSW (a)</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 (b)</i>
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
2008	96.0	99.1	98.1	na	93.3	..	100.0	100.0	96.6	98.3

(a) Excludes 114 untenable void properties. Reasons for properties being void range from derelict/awaiting demolition to disrepair/awaiting repair.

(b) Calculation excludes Western Australia from numerator and denominator as number of occupied dwellings is unknown.

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

*Source:* AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212. Canberra; 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; 2010 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 (a)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</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
2007-08	89.8	95.4	90.8	101.1	63.5	..	100.4	114.4	93.2	97.6

(a) Includes only those ICHOs for which both rent collected and rent charged was known.

(b) Excludes some ICHOs in SA for which either rent collected and rent charged was unknown.

.. Not applicable.

*Source:* AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212. Canberra; 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; 2010 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>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. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (2002) *2001 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra; ABS (2007) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 16A.45.

Table 16A.23

**Indigenous community housing****Table 16A.23 Proportion of Indigenous community housing households that are overcrowded (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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006	na	..	36.6	na	5.6	..	4.5	na	19.3	na
2007	na	..	27.2	na	24.1	..	na	na	24.5	na
2008	29.1	–	36.6	na	na	..	–	na	10.2	na

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

Source: AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212. Canberra; 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; 2010 Report, table 16A.46.

# Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.24

**Commonwealth Rent Assistance****Table 16A.24 Number of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2009 (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	4 570	1 155	3 440	814	636	324	62	365	11 368
Single, no children, sharer (e)	1 159	283	1 245	275	162	100	np	72	3 318
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children aged under 16	4 014	779	2 837	668	453	290	31	199	9 272
Single, 3 or more dependant children aged under 16	1 349	259	1 029	214	109	64	np	56	3 090
Partnered, no dependant children aged under 16	893	187	796	135	103	120	np	49	2 292
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children aged under 16	1 585	341	1 708	345	203	262	np	93	4 550
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children aged under 16	1 094	194	1 283	238	115	132	np	61	3 130
Partnered, illness or temporary separated	40	np	34	24	np	np	np	np	137
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 710</b>	<b>3 206</b>	<b>12 381</b>	<b>2 717</b>	<b>1 789</b>	<b>1 297</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>37 181</b>

(a) As at 5 June 2009.

(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 5 June 2009.

(c) Income units are analogous to family units except that non-dependant children and other adults are treated as separate income units (see 2010 Report, section 16.6 for more detail). A child is regarded as dependent on an adult only if the adult receives 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 "share" see 2010 Report, section 16.6.

np Not published.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 16A.50.

Table 16A.25

**Commonwealth Rent Assistance****Table 16A.25 Proportion of Indigenous CRA recipients, 2009 (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	31.1	36.0	27.8	30.0	35.6	25.0	40.8	39.8	30.6
Single, no children, sharer (e)	7.9	8.8	10.1	10.1	9.1	7.7	np	7.8	8.9
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children aged under 16	27.3	24.3	22.9	24.6	25.3	22.4	20.4	21.7	24.9
Single, 3 or more dependant children aged under 16	9.2	8.1	8.3	7.9	6.1	4.9	np	6.1	8.3
Partnered, no dependant children aged under 16	6.1	5.8	6.4	5.0	5.8	9.3	np	5.3	6.2
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children aged under 16	10.8	10.6	13.8	12.7	11.3	20.2	np	10.1	12.2
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children aged under 16	7.4	6.1	10.4	8.8	6.4	10.2	np	6.6	8.4
Partnered, illness or temporary separated	0.3	np	0.3	0.9	np	np	np	np	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) As at 5 June 2009.

(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 5 June 2009.

(c) Income units are analogous to family units except that non-dependant children and other adults are treated as separate income units (see 2010 Report, section 16.6 for more detail). A child is regarded as dependent on an adult only if the adult receives 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 "share" see 2010 Report, section 16.6.

np Not published.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 16A.51.

Table 16A.26

## Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.26 Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2009 (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>										
Income units (c)	no.	339 068	227 445	242 417	80 278	73 833	25 009	7 969	4 227	1 000 269
In capital city	%	55.4	69.0	41.9	74.4	76.1	42.9	99.9	81.0	58.4
In rest of State/Territory	%	44.6	31.0	58.1	25.6	23.9	57.1	0.1	19.0	41.6
Non-Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	95.8	98.6	95.1	96.6	97.6	95.1	97.8	81.7	96.4
Non-Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	97.7	99.3	96.4	96.6	98.2	96.1	98.7	69.8	97.5
<i>Indigenous (d)</i>										
Income units (c)	no.	14 708	3 206	12 370	2 707	1 788	1 297	151	916	37 154
In capital city	%	26.1	40.3	26.8	53.7	59.2	38.6	100.0	52.6	32.6
In rest of State/Territory	%	73.9	59.7	73.2	46.3	40.8	61.4	..	47.4	67.4
Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	4.2	1.4	4.9	3.3	2.4	4.9	1.9	17.7	3.6
Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	2.3	0.7	3.6	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.2	2.5
<i>Disability Support Pension (c), (e)</i>										
Income units (c)	no.	68 616	48 306	47 613	15 135	15 871	5 668	1 062	1 149	203 432
In capital city	%	46.6	65.4	40.1	72.0	75.0	43.9	99.3	71.7	54.0
In rest of State/Territory	%	53.3	34.6	59.8	27.9	24.9	56.1	0.3	27.9	45.9
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	19.4	20.9	18.7	18.2	21.0	21.5	13.0	22.2	19.6



Table 16A.26

## Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.26 Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2009 (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Disability Support Pension population, as proportion of total population	%	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.9
<i>Aged 24 years or under (f)</i>										
Income units (c)	no.	45 838	32 583	38 723	12 466	11 863	5 053	2 596	685	149 824
In capital city	%	45.0	62.8	45.6	77.0	79.1	47.3	100.0	75.6	55.5
In rest of State/Territory	%	54.9	37.2	54.3	22.9	20.9	52.7	..	23.1	44.4
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	13.0	14.1	15.2	15.0	15.7	19.2	31.9	13.2	14.4
<i>Aged 24 years or under, as proportion of total population</i>	%	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.7
<i>Aged 75 years or over (g)</i>										
Income units (c)	no.	29 448	19 597	20 755	7 938	7 421	2 102	420	201	87 886
In capital city	%	53.1	67.3	38.5	71.4	68.6	35.1	100.0	66.2	55.6
In rest of State/Territory	%	46.8	32.7	61.4	28.5	31.3	64.9	..	33.8	44.3
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	8.3	8.5	8.1	9.6	9.8	8.0	5.2	3.9	8.5
<i>Aged 75 years or over, as proportion of total population</i>	%	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
<b>Total income units (h)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>353 939</b>	<b>230 738</b>	<b>254 994</b>	<b>83 118</b>	<b>75 647</b>	<b>26 307</b>	<b>8 147</b>	<b>5 176</b>	<b>1 038 137</b>

(a) As at 5 June 2009.

(b) 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.

(c) State totals include unknown localities. Australian total includes other territories and unknown addresses.

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

Table 16A.26

**Commonwealth Rent Assistance**

**Table 16A.26 Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2009 (a), (b)**

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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(e) Income units where either the recipient or partner receives Disability Support pension.

(f) Income units are classified where either member of the income unit is aged 24 years and under.

(g) Income units classified as 75 Years and over if either the person or partner is aged 75 or over.

(h) Totals will not add up due to some income units existing in more than one 'special needs' group.

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

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 (2008) Population Projections, Australia, 2006 - 2101, Cat. no. 3222.0, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 16A.52.

Table 16A.27

## Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.27 **Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2004 to 2009 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Indigenous income units</b>									
<i>More than 30 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
<i>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
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>25.4</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>58.5</b>
<i>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
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>26.5</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>58.2</b>
<i>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
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>26.1</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>55.9</b>

Table 16A.27

## Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.27 **Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2004 to 2009 (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>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
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>25.7</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>55.7</b>
<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
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>27.0</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>56.6</b>
<i>5 June 2009</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	39.3	33.6	39.8	37.6	36.0	32.3	38.9	37.8	38.0
Without CRA	67.0	66.8	68.3	64.9	68.4	66.3	63.8	68.1	67.2
Rest of State									
With CRA	22.9	18.6	32.2	30.3	24.2	24.8	np	22.5	26.4
Without CRA	54.6	56.2	60.8	58.2	56.0	51.8	np	57.1	57.1
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>30.2</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>60.4</b>

(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, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2004 to 2009 (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 2010 Report, section 16.6 for an explanation of how the proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

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

*Source:* FaHCSIA (unpublished); 2010 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, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>All income units</b>									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA									
Number	34 307	21 404	14 828	9 051	5 334	1 007	1 686	599	88 205
Proportion	18.1	13.7	14.3	14.9	9.4	9.1	20.9	15.7	14.9
Without CRA									
Number	70 031	51 240	35 144	20 684	16 225	3 175	3 176	1 350	201 008
Proportion	36.9	32.7	33.9	34.1	28.7	28.7	39.4	35.3	34.1
Rest of State									
With CRA									
Number	12 829	4 253	19 935	1 878	874	744	np	89	40 604
Proportion	8.0	5.9	13.5	8.7	4.8	5.0	np	7.3	9.3
Without CRA									
Number	41 605	15 327	47 573	5 296	3 472	3 243	np	261	116 781
Proportion	25.9	21.4	32.2	24.6	19.2	21.8	np	21.4	26.8
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>									
<b>Number</b>	<b>47 176</b>	<b>25 669</b>	<b>34 795</b>	<b>10 949</b>	<b>6 215</b>	<b>1 751</b>	<b>1 686</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>128 949</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>									
<b>Number</b>	<b>111 709</b>	<b>66 597</b>	<b>82 806</b>	<b>26 021</b>	<b>19 707</b>	<b>6 419</b>	<b>3 176</b>	<b>1 624</b>	<b>318 079</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>31.0</b>
<b>Indigenous income units</b>									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	12.0	9.1	11.2	11.1	8.1	7.9	9.4	12.7	10.8
Without CRA	30.5	27.5	29.3	27.8	28.7	22.4	26.9	30.0	28.9
Rest of State									
With CRA	4.9	3.8	8.3	7.9	5.3	4.6	np	4.7	6.2
Without CRA	17.1	15.4	23.8	21.9	20.7	18.0	np	15.5	19.7
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>22.7</b>

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, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Disability Support pension income units</b>									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	12.6	8.7	9.8	11.4	6.0	5.1	9.1	12.0	10.0
Without CRA	37.1	31.0	35.3	38.5	32.1	25.9	27.2	37.5	34.3
Rest of State									
With CRA	4.8	2.8	8.7	6.7	2.5	2.5	np	5.0	5.5
Without CRA	25.9	20.1	31.1	26.7	19.8	21.5	np	18.8	26.1
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>30.5</b>
<b>Aged 24 years and under income units</b>									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	29.2	24.4	22.6	20.6	15.2	14.8	33.9	23.6	23.7
Without CRA	51.4	48.8	45.6	45.8	39.8	39.7	58.6	43.2	47.4
Rest of State									
With CRA	15.7	12.6	20.9	14.3	9.3	9.6	np	15.2	16.2
Without CRA	40.3	32.8	42.9	35.6	27.3	30.3	np	33.5	38.7
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>20.4</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>43.5</b>
<b>Aged 75 years and over income units</b>									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	9.0	8.4	9.5	6.5	5.8	7.1	12.6	9.0	8.3
Without CRA	25.3	24.0	30.7	17.9	16.7	25.5	26.9	27.8	24.1
Rest of State									
With CRA	4.4	6.0	7.8	5.8	6.1	3.1	np	np	5.9
Without CRA	18.3	19.5	25.4	18.2	18.2	16.8	np	np	20.8
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>22.6</b>

(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.

## 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, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b) Income units classified as Indigenous if either the person or partner self-identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.									
(c) Income units are classified as receiving a Disability Support Pension if the partner of CRA recipient receives Disability Support Pension.									
(d) Income units are classified where either member of the income unit is aged 24 years and under.									
(e) Income units are classified where either member of the income unit is aged 75 years and over.									
(f) State totals include unknown localities, Australian total includes other territories and unknown addresses.									
(g) See 2010 Report, section 16.6 for an explanation of how the proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.									

**np** Not published.

*Source:* FaHCSIA (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 16A.73.



# 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)**

	NSW (f), (g)	Vic (h)	Qld (h)	WA (i)	SA (h)	Tas	Aust
Less than or equal to 20 per cent							
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
2009	17.0	29.7	36.1	63.1	37.9	35.9	34.5
More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent							
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
2009	74.4	70.3	63.7	34.1	60.7	54.8	61.5
More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent							
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	–	0.1	3.9	1.8	9.6	3.6
2009	6.1	–	0.1	2.0	0.8	9.3	2.9
Greater than 30 per cent							
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	–	–	0.2	1.6	1.3	–	0.5
2009	2.5	–	0.1	0.8	0.5	–	1.1

- (a) The 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 Social 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 x 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, 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 exclude 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)**

	<i>NSW</i> (f), (g)	<i>Vic</i> (h)	<i>Qld</i> (h)	<i>WA</i> (i)	<i>SA</i> (h)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(f)	Since 2005-06 and with the introduction of the Reshaping Public Housing policy, moderate income renters are charged 25–30 per cent of their income as rent. Some SOMIH tenants are eligible to receive CRA and the CRA component of their income is assessed at 100 per cent for rent.						
(g)	No household is charged more than 30 per cent of income for rent. Households in these categories are the result of rent and/or income details not having been updated.						
(h)	No household is charged more than 25 per cent of assessable income for rent. Households in these categories are the result of rent and/or income details having not been updated or minor policy variations.						
(i)	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).						
	– Nil or rounded to zero.						

*Source:* AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.83.

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>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Moderate overcrowding							
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
2009	9.0	10.1	15.2	15.2	11.0	8.5	12.3
Underutilisation							
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
2009	23.5	16.5	11.4	12.5	23.3	15.8	17.5

- (a) The 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 Social 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) Comparisons between jurisdictions' data should be made with caution as 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.

Source: AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.86.

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>
<b>Table 16A.14 Descriptive data</b>						
<b>Table 16.7 and Table 16A.15 Low income as a proportion of all new households</b>						
<b>2009</b>						
Total newly allocated and ongoing households	283	–	308	255	134	30
<b>Excludes:</b>						
Non-rebated households	24	..	..	..	..	..
Mixed composition households	..	..	..	..	..	2
Households for whom composition cannot be determined	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Exclusions as a per cent of total newly allocated and ongoing households</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>

**Figure 16.6 and Table 16A.24 Overcrowded dwellings****Table 16A.86 Proportion of SOMIH with moderate overcrowding or underutilisation****2009**

Total ongoing households	4 083	198	3 048	2 152	1 758	343
<b>Excludes:</b>						
Non-rebated households	779	59	..	..	..	..
Mixed composition households	..	..	..	..	..	13
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>
<b>Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>

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

Source: AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.90.

Table 16A.32

**Descriptive Information****Table 16A.32 SOMIH housing policy context, 2009 (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Q/ld	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas (f)
<b>Eligibility</b>						
Income limit per week (\$) (g)	440	450	609	430	760	450
Other asset limits (\$) (g)	None	35 000	76 750 liquid assets	41 000 cash	287 750	35 000
Minimum age (years)	18	16	None	18	None	16
<b>Waiting list</b>						
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
<b>Tenure</b>						
Probation period	None	None	None	None	12 months	3–6 months
Fixed term	3 and 6 months 2, 5 and 10 years	None	None	3 or 6 months	None	1–3 years
Ongoing	Continuous leases refer to tenants who were housed before 1 July 2005. Housing NSW no longer offers continuous leases.	Reviewable for tenancies (except 65 years plus) commenced after November 1997. Lifetime for pre November 1997 tenancies.	Subject to review	Ongoing	Ongoing after probation	Dependants 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

**Descriptive Information****Table 16A.32 SOMIH housing policy context, 2009 (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Q/d	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas (f)
<b>Rebated rent setting</b>						
Rent-to-income ratio (%)	25–30	25	25	23 or 25	25	23–25

(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 receiving Family Tax Benefits Part A and Part B paid by Centrelink, these payments are assessed at 15 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); 2010 Report, table 16A.93.