
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 2011 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2011 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2011 Report, p. 16.15' this is page 15 of chapter 16 of the 2011 Report, and '2011 Report, table 16A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 16A of the 2011 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.

The Housing chapter (chapter 16) in the *Report on Government Services 2011* (2011 Report) reports on the performance of housing services in each Australian State and Territory. Data are reported for Indigenous people for a subset of the performance indicators reported in that chapter — those data are compiled and presented here.

Governments play a significant role in the Australian housing market, directly through housing assistance and indirectly through policies associated with land planning and taxation. Direct assistance includes public and community housing, home purchase and home ownership assistance, Indigenous housing and rent assistance. Governments provide housing assistance because many Australian households face problems in acquiring or accessing suitable private accommodation — either through renting from a private landlord or through owner occupation — for reasons of cost, discrimination, availability, location and/or adequacy. The Australian, State and Territory governments share responsibility for housing assistance.

This chapter focuses on the performance of governments in providing:

- social housing: comprising public housing, State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), community housing, and Indigenous community housing (ICH)
- Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA).

These social housing services are provided under the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) and its predecessor, the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA) (box 16.1). CRA contributes to NAHA, and previously CSHA, outcomes.

Box 16.1 National Affordable Housing Agreement and Commonwealth State Housing Agreement

The NAHA came into effect on 1 January 2009 and is a broad, ongoing agreement that provides a framework 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 (COAG 2009).

In relation to housing assistance, the parties to the NAHA agreed to a range of outcomes, including:

- providing social housing; assistance to people in the private rental market; and home purchase assistance
- improving coordination across housing related programs to make better use of existing housing stock and assets
- improving the integration between housing and human services, including health and disability services.

The CSHA, which concluded on 31 December 2008, was 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 the agreement was to provide appropriate, affordable and secure housing for those who most need it, for the duration of their need. It included bilateral agreements between the Australian and each State and Territory government and an overarching multilateral agreement.

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

This chapter does not cover some Indigenous specific housing and infrastructure assistance.

Indigenous data in the Housing chapter

The Housing chapter in the 2011 Report contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- descriptive data for the State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), 2009-10
- low income households as a proportion of all new households for SOMIH, 2005-06 to 2009-10
- proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs for SOMIH, 2005-06 to 2009-10

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- greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations for SOMIH, 2006 to 2010
 - net recurrent cost per dwelling for SOMIH, 2005-06 to 2009-10
 - occupancy rates for SOMIH, 30 June 2006 to 30 June 2010
 - average turnaround time for SOMIH, 2005-06 to 2009-10
 - rent collection rate for SOMIH, 2005-06 to 2009-10
 - proportion of tenants rating their current home as meeting their amenity and location needs for SOMIH, 2008
 - proportion of customers very satisfied, satisfied or dissatisfied with SOMIH (per cent), 2008
 - average weekly subsidy per rebated SOMIH household and proportion of rebated households spending less than 30 per cent of their income in rent, 2010
 - proportion of SOMIH households with overcrowding at 30 June 2010
 - descriptive data for Indigenous community housing, 2008-09
 - Indigenous community housing — proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to water, sewerage and electricity, at 30 June 2009
 - Indigenous community housing — dwelling condition, 2007
 - Indigenous community housing — net recurrent cost per dwelling, 2008-09
 - Indigenous community housing — occupancy rates (per cent), 2008-09
 - Indigenous community housing — rent collection rate (per cent), 2008-09
 - Indigenous community housing — proportion of households paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent (per cent), 2007
 - Indigenous community housing — proportion of households with overcrowding, at 30 June 2009
 - Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA, by income unit type, 2010
 - income units receiving CRA, by geographic location, 2010
 - proportion of income units receiving CRA paying more than 30 per cent and 50 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2010
 - rebated SOMIH households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income(per cent), 2010
 - proportion of households in SOMIH with moderate overcrowding or underutilisation (per cent), 2010

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- SOMIH non-rebated and multiple family households excluded, 2010
 - SOMIH housing policy context, 2010.

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).

NAHA funding is outcome based and not tied to specific programs and the amount of funding under the NAHA SPP for housing assistance cannot be ascertained. In 2009-10, the Australian Government provided \$610.6 million for the National Partnership on Remote Indigenous Housing (table GA.1).

State and Territory government net recurrent expenditure for housing assistance of \$4.2 billion in 2009-10 included \$115.4 million for SOMIH (2011 Report, table 16A.100). This expenditure also includes funding for community housing organisations and other related housing expenditure, but excludes home purchase assistance, homelessness services and other housing assistance not covered in this Report.

Housing assistance is provided in various forms, and models for delivering assistance vary within and across jurisdictions. The forms of housing assistance reported in this chapter are outlined in box 16.2.

Box 16.2 Forms of housing assistance

Social housing is a broad term that includes public housing, SOMIH, community housing, Indigenous community housing and crisis and transitional housing. Crisis and transitional housing are not separately identified in this Report, but may be indirectly reported through other forms of social housing.

Public housing: dwellings owned (or leased) and managed by State and Territory housing authorities to provide affordable rental accommodation.

State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH): dwellings owned and managed by State housing authorities that are allocated only to Indigenous households.

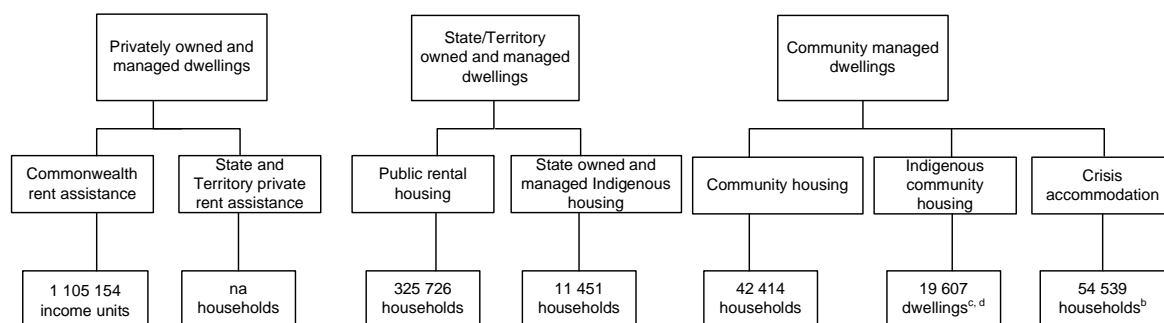
Community housing: rental housing provided for low to moderate income or special needs households, managed by community-based organisations that have received capital or recurrent subsidy from government. Community housing models vary across jurisdictions, and the housing stock may be owned by a variety of groups including government.

Indigenous community housing (ICH): dwellings owned or leased and managed by ICH organisations and community councils in major cities, regional and remote areas.

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.

Figure 16.1 illustrates the range of government assistance to renters.

Figure 16.1 Assistance across the rental sector, 2010^a



^a Additional dwellings funded by programs that are not covered by the NAHA are not included. ^b For year ending 30 June 2009. ^c At 30 June 2009. ^d Includes permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered and unfunded/not actively registered ICH organisations.

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); AIHW (2011) *Housing assistance tables*; AIHW (2010) *Indigenous housing indicators 2008-09*; AIHW (2010) *Crisis Accommodation program 2008-09*, Cat. no. HOU 228; FaHCSIA (unpublished); tables 16A.1, 16A.16, 16A.29, 16A.42 and 16A.53.

State owned and managed Indigenous housing

State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwellings are defined as those rental housing dwellings owned and managed by government and allocated only to Indigenous Australians (AIHW 2006). They include dwellings managed by government Indigenous housing agencies for allocation to Indigenous tenants. At 30 June 2010, there were 11 952 SOMIH dwellings (table 16A.3). SOMIH is partly funded under the NAHA, but the amount of this funding cannot be ascertained¹.

In NSW, a separate statutory organisation — the Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO) — is responsible for planning, administering and expanding policies, programs and the asset base for Aboriginal housing.

In Victoria, the SOMIH program ended on 30 September 2009 when management of tenancies in those properties was transferred to other programs. There are no SOMIH dwellings reported for Victoria in 2009-10. Under the transition to independence strategy for Aboriginal Housing Victoria (AHV), most tenants of SOMIH dwellings agreed to have their tenancy transferred to AHV management and these dwellings and tenancies are now classified as Indigenous community housing. A small number of SOMIH tenants and properties transferred to public housing.

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.

Details of multiple family composition, non rebated and other public households excluded from SOMIH data in this chapter are presented in table 16A.33.

Indigenous community housing

Indigenous community housing refers to housing funded by Australian, State and Territory governments that is managed and delivered by ICH organisations. The commencement of the NAHA on 1 January 2009 resulted in changes to the funding and administrative arrangements for ICH.

Previously under the CSHA, the Australian Government provided funding for ICH through programs such as the Aboriginal Rental Housing Program (ARHP), Community Housing and Infrastructure Program (CHIP) and the National Aboriginal Health Strategy. State and Territory governments also provided funding

¹ NAHA funding is based on outcomes and is not tied to specific programs.

for ICH, and funding and administrative arrangements for ICH varied across jurisdictions.

From 1 January 2009, ICH was funded through the NAHA and associated National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing. State Governments assumed responsibility for ICH in urban and regional areas and the Australian Government no longer directly funded ICH organisations.

At the time data for this Report were collected (2008-09 and preceding years), the Australian Government funded and administered ICH in Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania. The Victorian and Queensland governments also administered some ICH. In the five remaining jurisdictions — NSW, WA, SA, the ACT and the NT — funding from the applicable State or Territory and the Australian Government was combined and the State or Territory government had sole responsibility for the administration of ICH.

Descriptive information on ICH are contained in table 16A.17.

CRA

Data on the number and proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA by income unit type are presented in tables 16A.27 and 16A.28, respectively.

Diversity of SOMIH services

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

Table 16.1 SOMIH — regional and remote area concentrations, at 30 June 2010 (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Major cities	41.9	13.8	28.0	59.7	..	33.1
Inner regional	32.5	18.8	8.0	7.5	83.4	21.7
Outer regional	19.9	39.8	21.0	17.6	16.6	25.2
Remote	5.0	10.2	20.8	5.2	—	9.2
Very remote	0.7	17.5	22.2	10.1	—	10.8

^a Further information pertinent to these data is provided in table 16A.3. .. Not applicable. — Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2011) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.3; 2011 Report, table 16.3, p. 16.14.

Eligibility criteria for access to SOMIH are generally consistent with those for public housing once an applicant has been confirmed as Indigenous (table 16A.34). Terms of tenure are the same as those for public housing for most jurisdictions.

The management of waiting lists varies across jurisdictions. NSW, Queensland, WA and the ACT have adopted a common social housing waiting list, rather than segmenting by SOMIH. The remaining jurisdictions (Victoria, SA, Tasmania and the NT) are expected to use a common social housing waiting list by July 2011.

Framework of performance indicators

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 chapter 1 for more detail on reforms to federal financial relations). The NAHA includes a set of performance indicators, for which the Steering Committee collates annual performance information for analysis by the COAG Reform Council (CRC). Revisions have been made to the performance indicators reported in this chapter to align with the performance indicators in the NAHA.

Different delivery contexts and locations influence the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of housing assistance. Appendix A contains short statistical profiles on each State and Territory, which may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter.

The National Reporting Framework (NRF) was developed to provide a framework for reporting across all Indigenous housing programs, and to enable reporting on the outcomes of *Building a Better Future: Indigenous Housing to 2010 strategy* (FaCSIA 2001).

Public housing and SOMIH services reporting for Indigenous people

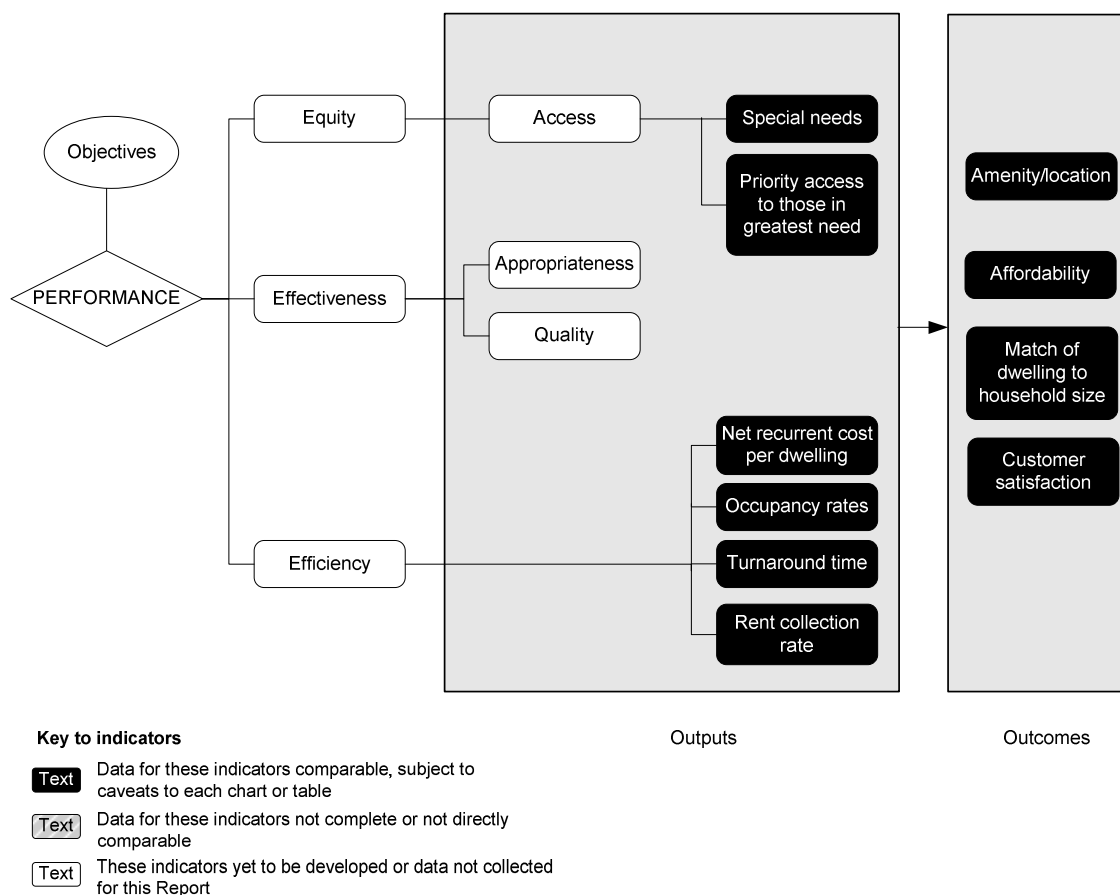
The Housing performance indicator framework outlined in figure 16.2 identifies the principal housing services activity areas considered in the 2011 Report. Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators and are presented here. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework. The framework shows which data are comparable. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

Indicator boxes presented throughout the chapter provide information about the reported indicators. As these are sourced directly from the 2011 Report, they may

include references to data not reported for Indigenous people and therefore not included in this Compendium.

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).

Figure 16.2 Performance indicators for public housing and SOMIH



Source: 2011 Report, figure 16.3, p. 16.18.

Some descriptive data on public housing are included in table 16A.1 and descriptive data on SOMIH are included in table 16A.2. As outlined in 2011 Report, section 16.1, Victoria (from 2009-10), the ACT and the NT are not included in the SOMIH data collection.

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 16.3).

Box 16.3 Special needs

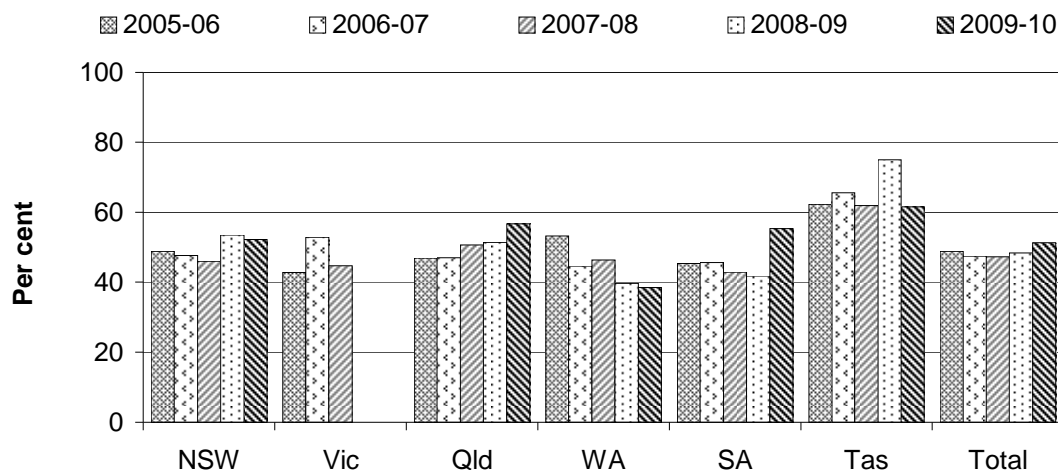
‘Special needs’ for SOMIH are defined as those households that have either a household member with disability or a principal tenant aged 24 years or under, or 50 years or over.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable across jurisdictions, but not over time. Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

Nationally in 2009-10, 51.3 per cent of new tenancies for SOMIH were allocated to special needs households, increasing from 48.8 per cent in 2005-06 (figure 16.3).

Figure 16.3 **SOMIH — new tenancies allocated to households with special needs (per cent)^{a, b}**



^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.4 provides further information. ^b All SOMIH dwellings in Victoria were transferred to other housing programs and there are no SOMIH dwellings in Victoria in 2009-10.

Source: AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) *CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2010, 2011) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.4; 2011 Report, figure 16.5, p. 16.20.

Priority access to those in greatest need

'Priority access to those in greatest need' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide appropriate, affordable and secure housing to assist people who are unable to access suitable housing. This indicator provides information on whether allocation processes ensure that those in greatest need have priority access to housing (box 16.4).

Box 16.4 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 proportion of new allocations that were to households in greatest need
- the proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need that were waiting for periods of less than three months; three months to less than six months; six months to less than one year; one year to less than two years; two years or more. These percentages are not cumulative because time to allocation reflects greatest need allocations as a percentage of all new allocations for the time period.

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 across jurisdictions, but not over time. Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

Differences in State and Territory housing assessment policies can influence comparability for this indicator.

Nationally, the proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need for 2009-10 for SOMIH was 55.9 per cent. Of all new households that were allocated SOMIH within three months at 30 June 2010, 62.0 per cent were households in greatest need (table 16.2).

Table 16.2 **SOMIH — proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need, for year ending 30 June 2010 (per cent)^a**

	NSW	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	Total
<i>Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:</i>						
Under 3 months	46.2	75.3	36.1	93.1	na	62.0
3 < 6 months	57.4	84.5	88.9	85.7	na	74.2
6 months to < 1 year	36.7	70.7	73.2	100.0	na	59.7
1 < 2 years	14.1	73.2	64.7	83.3	na	49.7
2+ years	23.6	78.6	13.0	66.7	na	27.4
Overall	34.8	75.8	48.0	88.7	na	55.9

^a Further information pertinent to these data is provided in table 16A.5. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (2011) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.5; 2011 Report, table 16.6, p. 16.22.

Net recurrent cost per dwelling

‘Net recurrent cost per dwelling’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to undertake efficient and cost effective management (box 16.5).

Box 16.5 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. Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

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

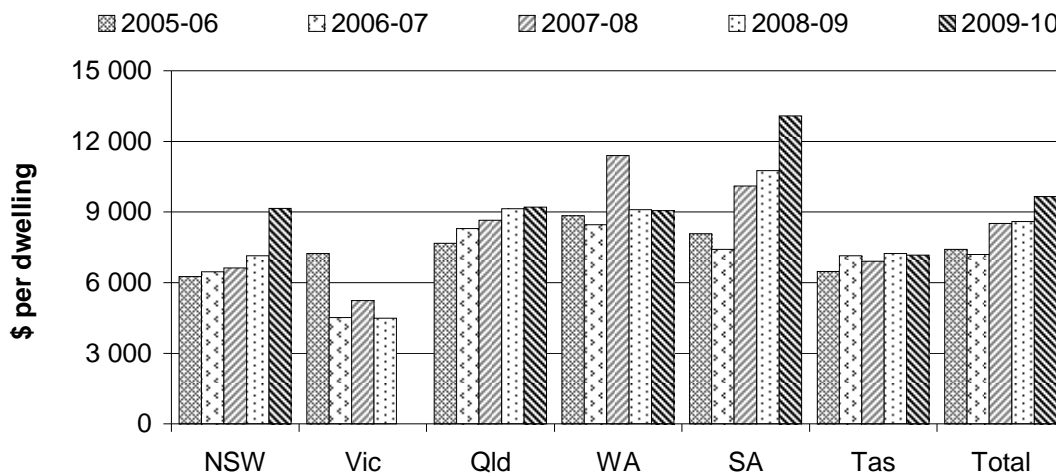
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- the cost of capital (the cost of the funds tied up in the capital used to provide public housing and SOMIH). 2011 Report, Box 16.9 provides a discussion of the user cost of capital in general and how it relates to housing.

Due to a high level of capital expenditure in housing, cost per dwelling is predominantly driven by the cost of capital. Caution must therefore be used when interpreting the indicator because the 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 \$9657 in 2009-10 (figure 16.4). 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 that 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.

Figure 16.4 **SOMIH — net recurrent cost of providing assistance per dwelling (2009-10 dollars)^{a, b, c}**



^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.6 provides further information. ^b Data are presented in real dollars based on the ABS Gross Domestic Product price deflator (index) (2009-10 = 100) table AA.26. ^c All SOMIH dwellings in Victoria were transferred to other housing programs and there are no SOMIH dwellings in Victoria in 2009-10.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 16A.6 and AA.26; 2011 Report, figure 16.7, p. 16.26.

Occupancy rate

‘Occupancy rate’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure efficient housing utilisation (box 16.6).

Box 16.6 Occupancy rate

‘Occupancy rate’ is defined as the proportion of occupied rental housing stock. The term ‘occupied’ refers to rental housing stock occupied by tenants who have a tenancy agreement with the relevant housing authority.

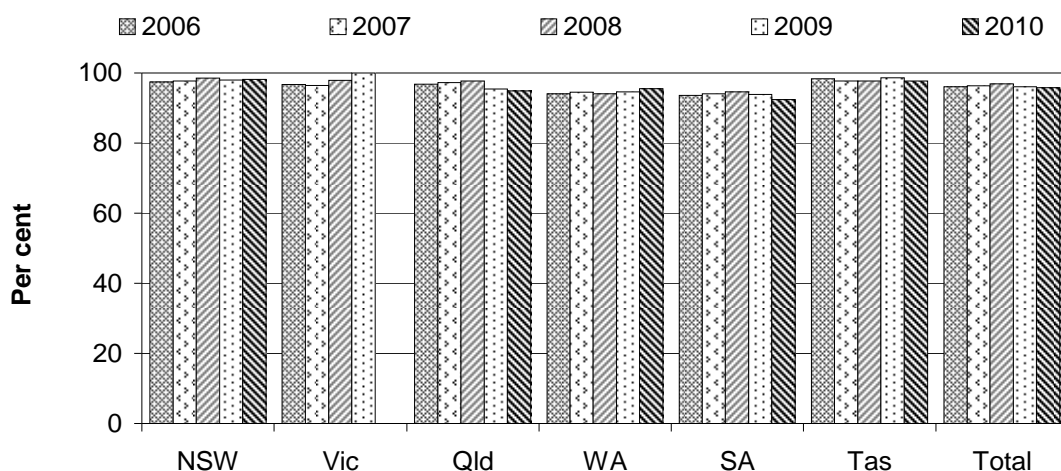
A high or increasing proportion suggests greater efficiency of housing utilisation.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable. Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

The national average proportion of SOMIH stock occupied at 30 June 2010 was 95.8 per cent (figure 16.5). At the national level, occupancy rates have remained at or above 95.2 per cent since 2001 (table 16A.7).

Figure 16.5 **SOMIH — occupancy rates, at 30 June (per cent)^{a, b}**



^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.7 provides further information. ^b All SOMIH dwellings in Victoria were transferred to other housing programs and there are no SOMIH dwellings in Victoria in 2009-10.

Source: AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) *CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2010, 2011) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.7; 2011 Report, figure 16.9, p. 16.28.

Turnaround time

‘Turnaround time’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to undertake efficient and cost effective management (box 16.7).

Box 16.7 Turnaround time

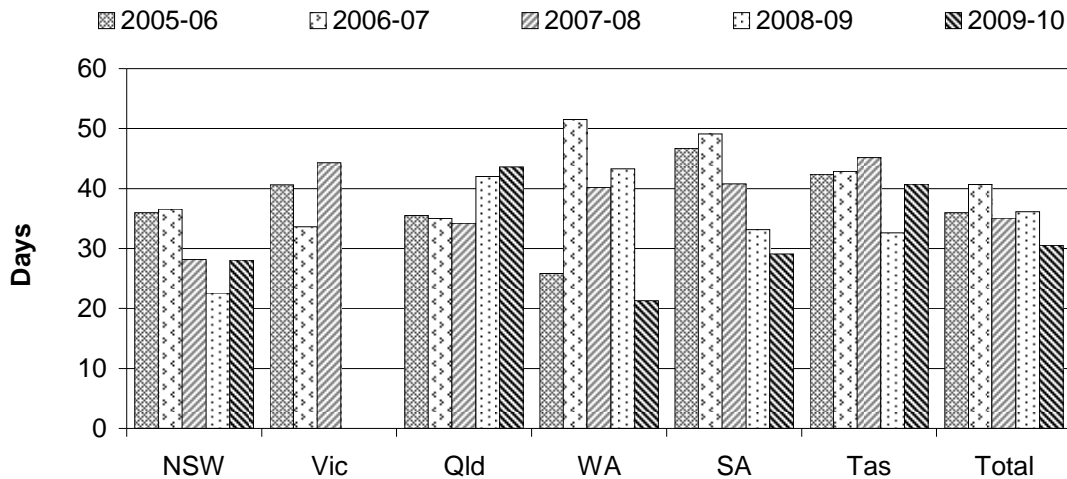
‘Turnaround time’ is defined as the average time taken for occupancy of available dwelling stock to rent through normal processes. A low or decreasing turnaround time suggests efficient housing allocation.

‘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. Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

Nationally, the average number of days for vacant stock to remain unallocated in 2009-10 was 31 days for SOMIH (figure 16.6).

Figure 16.6 **SOMIH — average turnaround time^{a, b}**



^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.8 provides further information. ^b All SOMIH dwellings in Victoria were transferred to other housing programs and there are no SOMIH dwellings in Victoria in 2009-10.

Source: AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) *CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2010, 2011) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.8; 2011 Report, figure 16.11, p. 16.29.

Rent collection rate

‘Rent collection rate’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to undertake efficient and cost effective management (box 16.8).

Box 16.8 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. Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

Nationally, the rent collection rate in 2009-10 is 101.8 per cent for SOMIH (table 16.3).

Table 16.3 SOMIH — rent collection rate (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic^b</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2005-06	100.5	99.7	99.7	104.3	94.7	103.8	100.0
2006-07	101.8	97.3	97.3	105.3	103.0	102.1	100.6
2007-08	96.8	99.6	99.6	104.3	103.7	99.8	99.0
2008-09	99.8	97.2	97.2	103.6	99.7	99.0	99.7
2009-10	101.5	..	101.5	104.5	100.7	101.7	101.8

^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.9 provides further information. ^b All SOMIH dwellings in Victoria were transferred to other housing programs and there are no SOMIH dwellings in Victoria in 2009-10. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory Governments (unpublished); table 16A.9; 2011 Report, table 16.8, p. 16.31.

Amenity/location

‘Amenity/location’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to the needs of different households (box 16.9).

Box 16.9 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. Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

Data for this indicator are sourced from the National Social Housing Survey, which seeks to determine tenants’ level of satisfaction with various aspects of service and to measure housing outcomes. The survey asked SOMIH tenants 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. Data from the 2007 survey are reported for SOMIH.

Nationally in 2007, 78.1 per cent of SOMIH tenants for whom amenity was important felt that their needs were met. For SOMIH tenants for whom location was important, 88.7 per cent felt that their needs were met (2011 Report, table 16A.23).

Affordability

‘Affordability’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide affordable housing to assist people who are unable to access suitable housing (box 16.10).

Box 16.10 Affordability

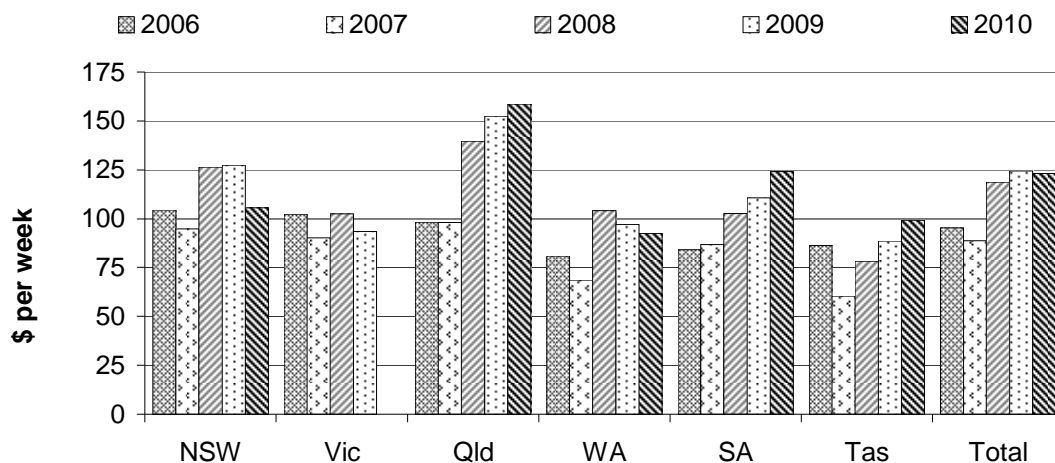
‘Affordability’ is defined as tenants’ financial ability to access suitable housing. Two measures of affordability are reported:

- Average weekly rental subsidy per rebated household, calculated as the total rental rebate amount divided by the total number of rebated households:
 - The amount of a rental rebate is influenced by market rent. High market rents will result in high rental rebates and low market rents will result in low rental rebates. A high or increasing value might imply that governments are spending more to ensure housing affordability.
- The proportion of low income households in public housing or SOMIH spending more than 30 per cent of their income in rent:
 - Low income households are defined as those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised gross household incomes (that is, the bottom two income quintiles). Low income households are more likely to be adversely affected by relatively high housing costs than households with higher disposable incomes (Yates and Gabriel 2006; Yates and Milligan 2007).
 - Households in public housing and SOMIH who do not receive rental rebates are included in this measure.
 - A low or decreasing value implies greater housing affordability.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable but not complete. Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

Nationally at 30 June 2010, the average weekly subsidy per rebated household in SOMIH was \$123, increasing from \$95 at 30 June 2006, but this varied across jurisdictions (figure 16.7).

Figure 16.7 SOMIH — average weekly subsidy per rebated household, at 30 June (2009-10 dollars)^{a, b, c}



^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.11 provides further information. ^b Data are presented in real dollars based on the ABS Gross Domestic Product price deflator (index) (2009-10 = 100) table AA.26. ^c All SOMIH dwellings in Victoria were transferred to other housing programs and there are no SOMIH dwellings in Victoria in 2009-10.

Source: AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) *CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2010, 2011) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.11, 2011 Report, figure 16.13, p. 16.35.

Nationally at 30 June 2010, 95.0 per cent of all households in SOMIH were low income households (table 16A.12) and 0.8 per cent of those low income households were spending more than 30 per cent of their income on rent (table 16.4). Income data for some households are not updated annually and this may result in overestimating the proportion of household income spent on rent. More information on the proportion of income paid in rent by SOMIH tenants is provided in table 16A.32.

Table 16.4 SOMIH — proportion of low income households spending more than 30 per cent of their income in rent, at 30 June (per cent)^a

	NSW	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	Total
2010	0.1	–	2.0	2.2	–	0.8

^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.13 provides further information. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2011) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.13; 2011 Report, table 16.10, p. 16.35.

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 16.11).

Box 16.11 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. Overcrowding is measured using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) (box 16.12) and is deemed to have occurred if one or more additional bedrooms are required to meet the standard.

Data are reported for the proportion of households that are overcrowded. A low or decreasing proportion of overcrowded households is desirable.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable across jurisdictions and complete. Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

Box 16.12 Canadian National Occupancy Standard

The Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) provides a way of measuring overcrowding in dwellings and it 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.

Households living in dwellings where this standard cannot be met are considered to be overcrowded. The CNOS allows for comparing the number of bedrooms required with the actual number of bedrooms in the dwelling and is sensitive to both household size and household composition.

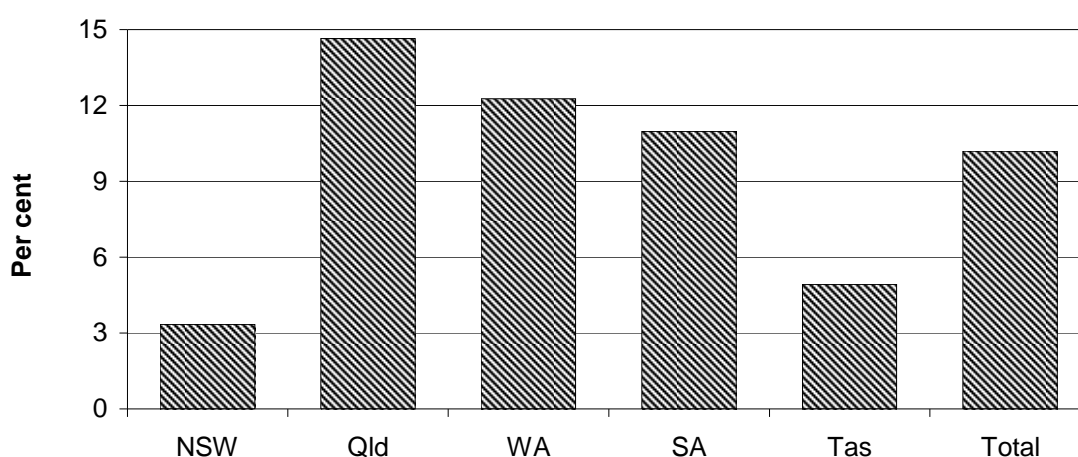
Source: ABS (2006).

State and Territory governments' housing authorities bedroom entitlement policies may differ from the CNOS.

Reporting on overcrowding for SOMIH for 2010 is based on the CNOS but these data are not directly comparable with data for earlier years presented in table 16A.14 due to a change in the reporting standard. Reporting prior to 2010 is based on a proxy occupancy standard where overcrowding is deemed to occur if an additional two or more bedrooms are required to meet the standard (compared to one or more additional bedrooms required using the CNOS).

At 30 June 2010, 10.2 per cent of SOMIH households were overcrowded, though this varied across jurisdictions (figure 16.8).

Figure 16.8 SOMIH — proportion of overcrowded households, at 30 June 2010^{a, b}



^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.14 provides further information. ^b All SOMIH dwellings in Victoria were transferred to other housing programs and there are no SOMIH dwellings in Victoria in 2009-10.

Source: AIHW (2011) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.14, 2011 Report, figure 16.15, p. 16.38.

Information on Indigenous people living in overcrowded conditions in public housing by remoteness area are presented in table 16A.2. Similar information for SOMIH are presented in table 16A.15.

In contrast to households with overcrowding, some SOMIH dwellings are underutilised. Data on SOMIH households with underutilisation are presented in tables 16A.33.

Customer satisfaction

‘Customer satisfaction’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide housing assistance that is appropriate for different households (box 16.13).

Box 16.13 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. Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

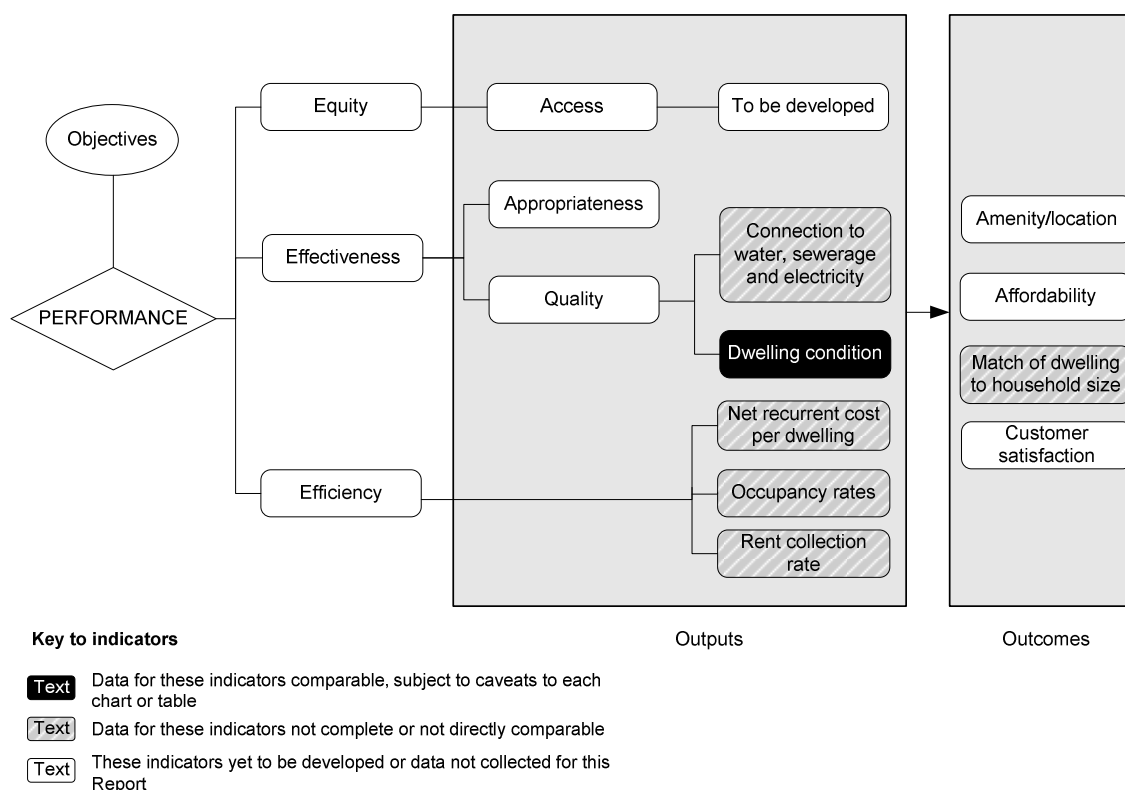
Data for this indicator are sourced from the National Social Housing Survey. Data from the 2007 survey are reported for SOMIH.

Nationally in 2007, 63.5 per cent of SOMIH respondents were either satisfied or very satisfied (44.5 per cent and 19.0 per cent, respectively) with the service provided (table 16A.23).

Indigenous community housing services reporting for Indigenous people

The performance indicator framework for ICH is presented in figure 16.9. Performance indicator results are not directly comparable across public housing and SOMIH, community housing and ICH.

Figure 16.9 Performance indicators for ICH



Source: 2011 Report, figure 16.23, p. 16.51.

Data for ICH should be interpreted with caution as complete data were not available for all jurisdictions.

Access indicators measure equitable access to ICH (box 16.14).

Box 16.14 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 16.15).

Box 16.15 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. Separate measures are reported for water, sewerage and electricity.

A low or decreasing percentage suggests high housing quality.

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable. Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

The proportions of Indigenous community houses not connected to water, sewerage and electricity are presented in tables 16A.18–20. In 2008-09, almost all of the ICH dwellings for which data were available were connected to water and sewerage for each reporting jurisdiction.

Dwelling condition

'Dwelling condition' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide quality housing (box 16.16).

Box 16.16 Dwelling condition

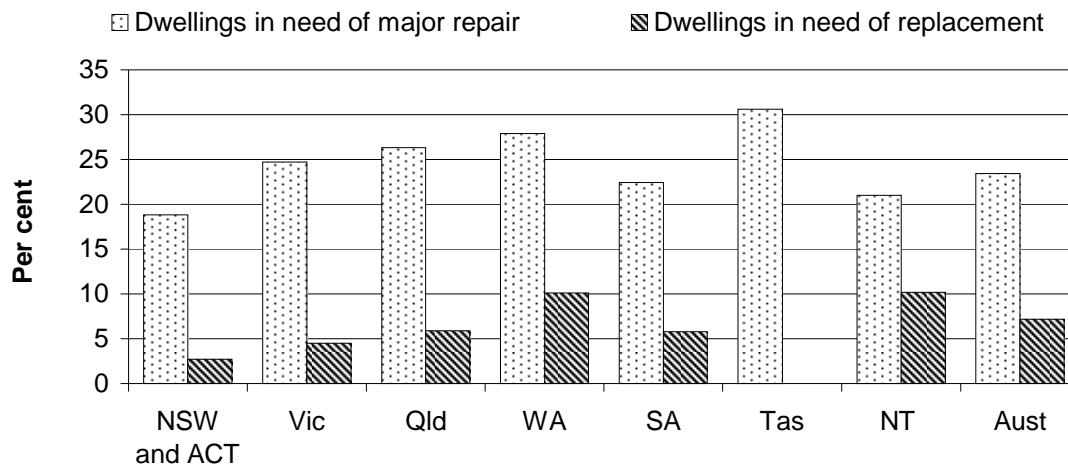
'Dwelling condition' is defined as the proportion of ICH dwellings in poor condition and in need of major repair or replacement. It is measured as the number of permanent ICH dwellings in need of either major repair or replacement as a percentage of the total number of permanent dwellings.

A low or decreasing proportion suggests higher housing quality.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable. Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, there were 23.4 per cent of ICH dwellings in need of major repair and 7.2 per cent of dwellings in need of replacement in 2006 (figure 16.10).

Figure 16.10 ICH — proportion of dwellings in need of major repair and dwellings in need of replacement, 2006^a



^a The proportion of dwellings in need of replacement in Tasmania was nil, or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (2007) *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities 2006*; table 16A.21, 2011 Report, figure 16.24, p. 16.53.

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 16.17).

Box 16.17 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 neither comparable nor complete. Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

Nationally in 2008-09, the net recurrent cost per ICH dwelling was \$5256 (table 16.5). Net recurrent cost data may be underestimated and should be interpreted with caution because complete data were not available for all jurisdictions.

Table 16.5 ICH — net recurrent cost per dwelling (2008-09 dollars)^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov^c</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2005-06	8 014	..	na	na	7 397	..	25 766	652	7 916	na
2006-07	8 694	..	3 584	na	3 561	..	na	na	na	5 451
2007-08	6 919	3 164	7 161	13 831	2 708	..	7 169	na	8 299	7 841
2008-09	5 986	5 901	3 705	6 338	3 276	..	10 088	na	7 501	5 256

^a Data were presented in current prices based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Gross Domestic Product price deflator (index) (2008-09 = 100) table AA.26. ^b Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.22 provides further information. ^c Contains data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania not published separately, and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2007, 2009, 2010 and unpublished) *Indigenous Community Housing data collection*; table 16A.22; 2011 Report, table 16.12, p. 16.54.

Occupancy rate

‘Occupancy rate’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide efficient housing utilisation (box 16.18).

Box 16.18 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 neither comparable nor complete. Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

Nationally, 96.5 per cent of ICH were occupied at 30 June 2009, though this varied across jurisdictions (table 16.6). These data may be underestimated and should be interpreted with caution because complete data were not available for all jurisdictions.

Table 16.6 ICH — occupancy rates (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust</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
2009	99.2	97.9	96.8	89.8	87.7	..	100.0	na	95.3	96.5

^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.23 provides further information. .. Not applicable. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (2007, 2009, 2010 and unpublished) *Indigenous Community Housing data collection*; table 16A.23; 2011 Report, table 16.13, p. 16.55.

Rent collection rate

‘Rent collection rate’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide efficient and cost effective management of housing (box 16.19).

Box 16.19 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 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 neither comparable nor complete. Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

The national rent collection rate in 2008-09 was 96.3 per cent, though this varied across jurisdictions (table 16.7). These data may be underestimated and should be interpreted with caution because complete data were not available for all jurisdictions.

Table 16.7 ICH — rent collection rate (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</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
2008-09	90.4	94.1	115.8	64.2	60.3	..	100.0	115.6	97.9	96.3

^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.24 provides further information. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2007, 2009, 2010 and unpublished) *Indigenous Community Housing data collection*; table 16A.24; 2011 Report, table 16.14, p. 16.56.

Amenity/location

‘Amenity/location’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to the needs of different households (box 16.20).

Box 16.20 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 2011 Report.

Affordability

‘Affordability’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide affordable housing to assist people who are unable to access suitable housing (box 16.21).

Box 16.21 Affordability

‘Affordability’ is defined as the extent to which low income households are paying a large share of their income in rent.

A measure of affordability for ICH was included in previous reports. New measures of affordability will be considered as a key area for development in future reports.

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 16.22).

Box 16.22 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. Overcrowding is measured using the CNOS (refer to box 16.12) and, for ICH, is deemed to occur if two or more bedrooms are required to meet the standard.

A low or decreasing proportion of overcrowded households is desirable.

Data reported for this indicator are neither comparable nor complete. Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

State and Territory government's housing authorities bedroom entitlement policies may differ from the CNOS.

Data for overcrowding are not comparable across SOMIH, and ICH due to different thresholds for determining overcrowding — one or more bedrooms for SOMIH and two or more bedrooms for ICH.

Data for some jurisdictions are based on the proxy occupancy standard, rather than the CNOS. The proportions of ICH households that were overcrowded at 30 June are presented in table 16.8. These data may be underestimated and should be interpreted with caution because complete data were not available for all jurisdictions.

Table 16.8 ICH — proportion overcrowded households (per cent)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov ^b	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
2009	25.1	0.8	32.5	na	31.8	..	–	na	13.7	na

^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.25 provides further information. ^b Contains data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania not published separately, and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA surveys. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2007, 2009, 2010 and unpublished) *Indigenous Community Housing data collection*; table 16A.25, 2011 Report, table 16.15, p. 16.58.

Data on the number of bedrooms needed for people living in overcrowded conditions in Indigenous community housing are presented in table 16A.26. Data on overcrowding in Indigenous community housing by remoteness area are not available for reporting.

Customer satisfaction

‘Customer satisfaction’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to different households (box 16.23).

Box 16.23 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 2011 Report.

Commonwealth Rent Assistance services reporting for Indigenous people

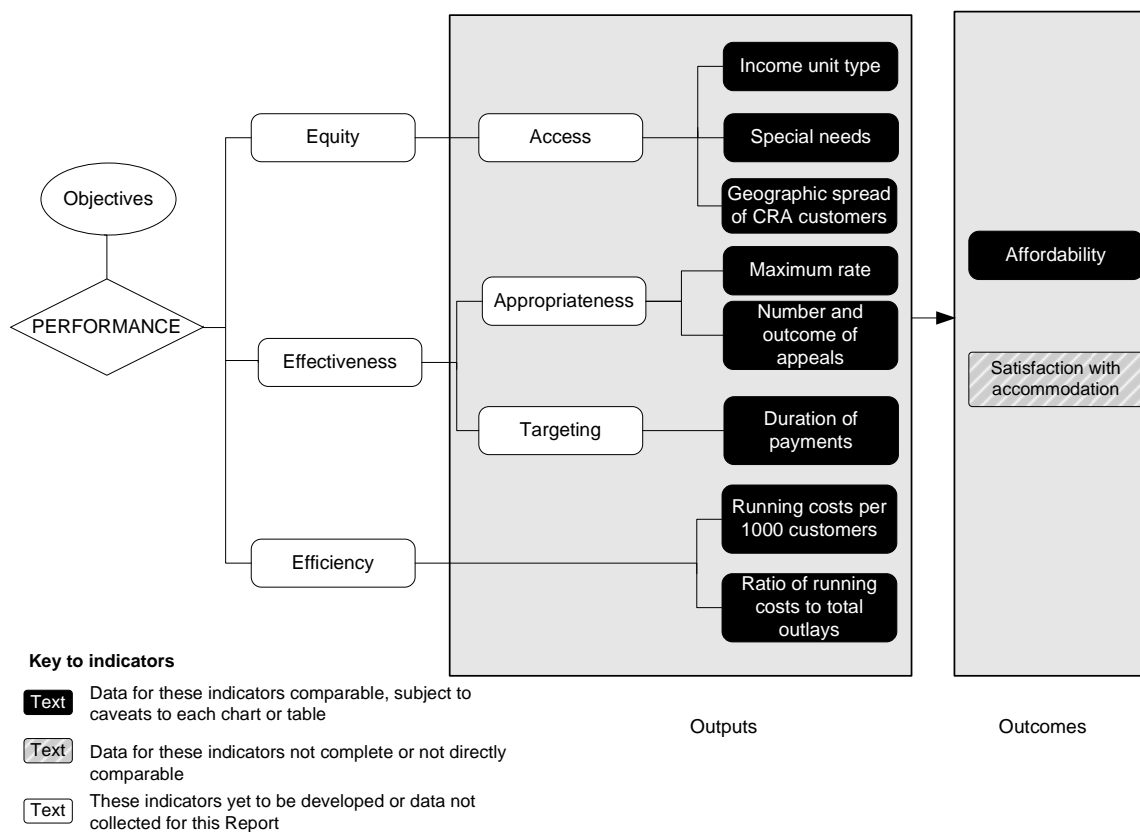
The performance indicator framework for CRA is presented in figure 16.11.

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for CRA in the 2011 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 16.11. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2011 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 social security or family assistance law. These data do not include equivalent payments made by the Department of Veterans Affairs, or payments made with Abstudy on behalf of DEEWR.

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

Figure 16.11 Performance indicators for CRA



Source: 2011 Report, figure 16.25, p. 16.59.

Income unit type

‘Income unit type’ is an indicator of the CRA’s guiding principle to provide financial assistance in an equitable manner (box 16.24).

Box 16.24 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).

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable. Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, there were 1 105 154 income units entitled to receive CRA at 4 June 2010, of which 42 797 (or 3.9 per cent) self identified as Indigenous. Single people with no children represented approximately 52.6 per cent of income units receiving CRA and 39.2 per cent of Indigenous income units receiving CRA (table 16.9). Further information on income units, including data for each jurisdiction, are presented in tables 16A.27 and 16A.28 and 2011 Report, tables 16A.53 and 16A.54.

Table 16.9 Income units receiving CRA, by income unit type, at 4 June 2010^a

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Income units</i>	<i>CRA recipients</i>	<i>Indigenous income units</i>	<i>Indigenous CRA recipients</i>
	no.	%	no.	%
Single, no dependent children	420 368	38.0	12 977	30.3
Single, no children, sharer	161 220	14.6	3 800	8.9
Single, one or two dependent children	201 704	18.3	11 006	25.7
Single, three or more dependent children	42 184	3.8	3 773	8.8
Partnered, no dependent children	96 242	8.7	2 549	6.0
Partnered, one or two dependent children	124 210	11.2	5 010	11.7
Partnered, three or more dependent children	56 184	5.1	3 500	8.2
Partnered, illness or temporarily separated	3 042	0.3	156	0.4
Total	1 105 154	100.0	42 797	100.0

^a Further information pertinent to these data is provided in tables 16A.27 and 16A.28 and 2010 Report, tables 16A.53 and 16A.54. ... Not applicable.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); tables 16A.27 and 16A.28; 2011 Report, tables 16A.53 and 16A.54, 2011 Report, table 16.16, p. 16.61.

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 16.25).

Box 16.25 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 where the primary and/or secondary member receives Disability Support Pension, or is aged 24 years or under, or 75 years or over, or that have 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. Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Table 16.10 illustrates the proportion of special needs income units receiving CRA at 4 June 2010 by jurisdiction.

Table 16.10 Proportion of income units with special needs, at 4 June 2010^{a, b}

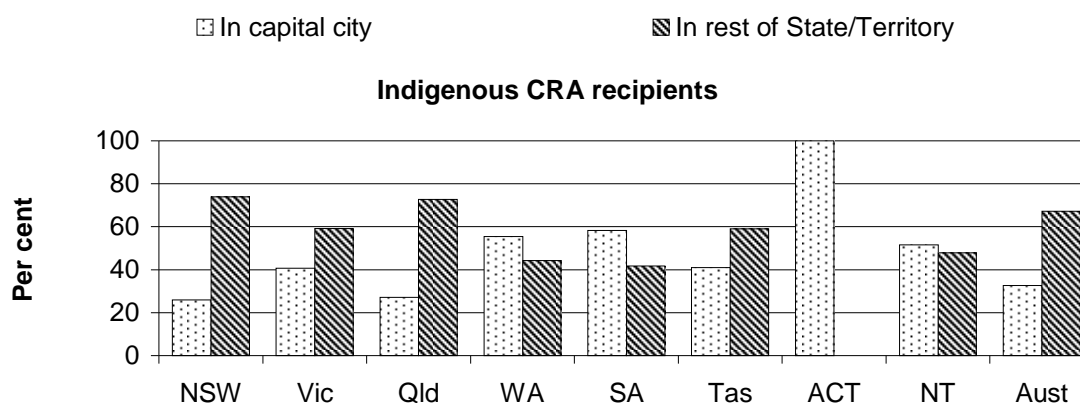
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Non-Indigenous CRA recipients as a proportion of:</i>									
all CRA income units	95.4	98.5	94.8	96.5	97.5	95.0	97.9	82.2	96.1
estimated resident population	97.7	99.3	96.4	96.6	98.1	96.0	98.7	69.8	97.4
<i>Indigenous CRA recipients as a proportion of:</i>									
all CRA income units	4.6	1.5	5.2	3.5	2.5	5.0	2.1	17.8	3.9
estimated resident population	2.3	0.7	3.6	3.4	1.9	4.0	1.3	30.2	2.6
<i>CRA recipients also receiving Disability support pension as a proportion of:</i>									
all CRA income units	20.1	21.1	18.9	18.1	20.9	21.9	13.8	22.1	19.9
estimated resident population	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.0
<i>CRA recipients aged 24 years or under as a proportion of:</i>									
all CRA income units	12.9	14.5	15.7	15.9	15.9	19.2	32.2	15.2	14.7
estimated resident population	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.7
<i>CRA recipients aged 75 years and over as a proportion of:</i>									
all CRA income units	8.3	8.2	7.8	9.1	9.6	7.8	4.9	3.8	8.3
estimated resident population	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4

^a Further information pertinent to these data is provided in table 16A.29. ^b Income units can be included in more than one 'special needs' group.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) Population by age and sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat. no. 3201.0; ABS (2007) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*; ABS (2008) *Population Projections, Australia, 2006–2101*, Cat. no. 3222.0; table 16A.29; 2011 Report, table 16.17, p. 16.62.

Information on the geographic location of special needs income units is presented in figure 16.12. For Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 67.3 per cent were located in the rest of the State or Territory, while 32.6 per cent resided in capital cities (figure 16.12).

Figure 16.12 Geographic location of income units with special needs, at 4 June 2010^a



^a Further information pertinent to these data is provided in table 16A.29, 2011 Report, figure 16.26, p. 16.63. Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); table 16A.58.

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 16.26).

Box 16.26 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.

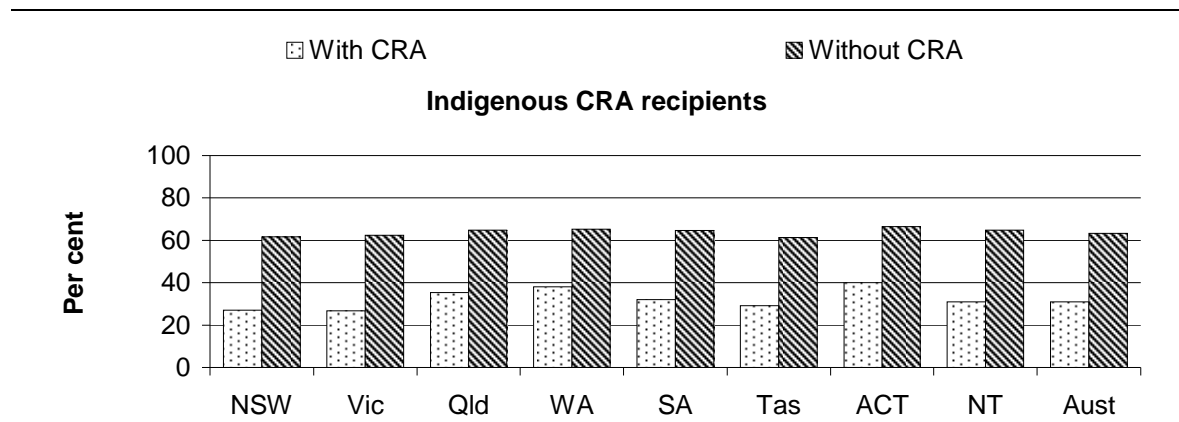
Data reported for this indicator are comparable. Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

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 receiving Disability Support Pension, income units aged 24 years or under, and income units aged 75 years or over is presented in tables 16A.74–16A.84.

Figure 16.13 shows the affordability outcomes for Indigenous income units receiving CRA if CRA were not payable. 63.3 per cent of the Indigenous income units receiving CRA would have spent more than 30 per cent of income on rent. With CRA, this proportion decreases to 31.0 per cent

Figure 16.2 Income units paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, at 4 June 2010^a



^a Further information pertinent to these data is provided in tables 16A.30 and 16A.31.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); tables 16A.30 and 16A.31; 2011 Report, figure 16.29, p. 16.71.

Future directions in performance reporting

COAG developments

Report on Government Services alignment with NAHA reporting

Further alignment between the Report and NAHA indicators might occur in future reports as a result of developments in NAHA reporting.

Outcomes of the review of Report on Government Services

COAG endorsed recommendations of a review of the RoGS in December 2009. Those recommendations implemented during 2010 are reflected in this Report.

Further recommendations will be reflected in future Reports, including implementation of Independent Reference Group and Steering Committee

recommendations arising from the 'Review of the general performance indicator framework' and the 'Review of the performance indicators and their associated measures'. The 2012 Report and later editions will continue:

- lengthening time series data in attachment tables
- developing data quality information documents for performance indicators

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.

The Housing and Homelessness Working Group will continue to improve the quality of community housing and financial data that are published in the Report.

Definitions of key terms and indicators

Public, SOMIH, community and ICH

Assessable income	The income used to assess eligibility for housing assistance and to calculate the rental housing rebate that allows a household to pay a rent lower than the market rent. Definition may vary across jurisdictions.
Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS)	A measure of the appropriateness of housing which is sensitive to both household size and composition. The CNOS specifies that: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Depreciation costs	Depreciation calculated on a straight-line basis at a rate that realistically represents the useful life of the asset (as per the Australian Accounting Standards 13–17).
Disability (as per the ABS Survey of Disability Ageing and Carers)	Any restriction or lack of ability (resulting from an impairment) to perform an action in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being.
Dwelling	A structure or a discrete space within a structure intended for people to live in or where a person or group of people live. Thus a structure that people actually live in is a dwelling regardless of its intended purpose, but a vacant structure is only a dwelling if intended for human residence. A dwelling may include one or more rooms used as an office or workshop provided the dwelling is in residential use.
Greatest need	Low income households that at the time of allocation were subject to one or more of the following circumstances: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• homelessness• their life or safety being at risk in their accommodation• their health condition being aggravated by their housing• their housing being inappropriate to their needs• their rental housing costs being very high.
Household	For the purpose of the public, community, SOMIH and ICH collections, the number of tenancy agreements is the proxy for counting the number of households. A tenancy agreement is defined as a formal written agreement between a household (a person or group of people) and a housing provider, specifying details of a tenancy for a particular dwelling.
Indigenous household	A household with one or more members (including children) who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.
Low income household	Low income households are generally defined in this Report as those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised gross household incomes (that is, the bottom two income quintiles). Equivalised gross income is an indicator of disposable household income after taking into account household size and composition.
Market rent	Aggregate market rent that would be collected if the public rental housing properties were available in the private market.

New household	Households that commence receiving assistance for the financial year.														
Occupancy rate	The proportion of dwellings occupied.														
Occupied dwelling	Dwellings occupied by tenants who have a tenancy agreement with the relevant housing authority.														
Overcrowding	Where one or more bedrooms are required to meet the Canadian National Occupancy Standard.														
Priority access to those in greatest need	Allocation processes to ensure those in greatest need have first access to housing. This is measured as the proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need.														
Principal tenant	The person whose name appears on the tenancy agreement. Where this is not clear, it should be the person who is responsible for rental payments.														
Proxy occupancy standard	A measure of the appropriateness of housing related to the household size and tenancy composition. The measure specifies the bedroom requirements of a household. <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><i>Household structure</i></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><i>Bedrooms required</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Single adult only</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Single adult (group)</td> <td>1 (per adult)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Couple with no children</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sole parent or couple with one child</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sole parent or couple with two or three children</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sole parent or couple with four children</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For sole parent or couple households with four or more children the dwelling size in terms of bedrooms should be the same value as the number of children in the household.</p>	<i>Household structure</i>	<i>Bedrooms required</i>	Single adult only	1	Single adult (group)	1 (per adult)	Couple with no children	2	Sole parent or couple with one child	2	Sole parent or couple with two or three children	3	Sole parent or couple with four children	4
<i>Household structure</i>	<i>Bedrooms required</i>														
Single adult only	1														
Single adult (group)	1 (per adult)														
Couple with no children	2														
Sole parent or couple with one child	2														
Sole parent or couple with two or three children	3														
Sole parent or couple with four children	4														
Rebated household	A household that receives housing assistance and pays less than the market rent value for the dwelling.														
Rent charged	The amount in dollars that households are charged based on the rents they are expected to pay. The rents charged to tenants may or may not have been received.														
Special needs household	Low income 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. For SOMIH, special needs households are those that have either a household member with disability or a principal tenant aged 24 years or under, or 50 years or over.														
Tenancy rental unit	A tenancy (rental) unit is defined as the unit of accommodation on which a tenancy agreement can be made. It is a way of counting the maximum number of distinct rentable units that a dwelling structure can contain.														
Tenantable dwelling	A dwelling where maintenance has been completed, whether occupied or unoccupied at 30 June. All occupied dwellings are tenantable.														
Total gross household income	The value of gross weekly income from all sources (before deductions for income tax, superannuation etc.) for all household members, expressed as dollars per week. The main components of gross income are current usual wages and salary; income derived from self-employment, government pensions, benefits and allowances; and other income comprising investments and other regular income. CRA payments are not included as income.														
Transfer household	A household, either rebated or market renting, that relocates (transfers) from one public or community rental dwelling to another.														
Turnaround time	The average time taken in days for normally vacant dwellings to be occupied.														

Underutilisation Where there are two or more bedrooms additional to the number required in the dwelling to satisfy CNOS.

Untenantable dwelling A dwelling not currently occupied by a tenant, where maintenance has been either deferred or not completed at 30 June.

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Dependent child Dependent child is one in respect of whom an adult member of the income unit receives Family Tax Benefit part A (FTB (A)) at more than the base rate. At June 2010, children aged 16 or older attract the base rate of FTB (A) only, so are not included in the count of dependent children. Some children aged under 16 years may also only attract the base rate of FTB (A) because of the maintenance income test, the maintenance action test, or because they are overseas.

Income support recipient Recipients in receipt of a payment made under social security law. The main income support payments administered by FaHCSIA are Age Pension, Disability Support Pension and Carer Payment, while the main income support payments administered by Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations are Newstart Allowance, Youth Allowance, Abstudy, Parenting Payment (Single) and Parenting Payment (Partnered).

Family Tax Benefit is paid under family assistance law and is not an income support payment.

Income unit An income unit may consist of:

- a single person with no dependent children
- a sole parent with one or more dependent children
- a couple (married, registered or defacto) with no dependent children
- a couple (married, registered or defacto) with one or more dependent children.

A non-dependent child living at home, including one who is receiving an income support payment in their own right, is regarded as a separate income unit. Similarly, a group of non-related adults sharing accommodation are counted as separate income units.

Primary payment type Each income unit receiving CRA is assigned a primary payment type, based on the payment(s) received by each member. The primary payment is determined using a hierarchy of payment types, with precedence given to pensions, then other social security payments and then the Family Tax Benefit part A. No extra weight is given to the payment type with which CRA is paid. Specifically, the hierarchy for the main payments is:

- Disability Support Pension
- Carer Payment
- Age Pension
- Parenting Payment (Single)
- Newstart Allowance
- Youth Allowance
- Austudy
- Parenting Payment (Partnered)
- Family Tax Benefit part A.

Rent Amount payable as a condition of occupancy of a person's home. Rent includes site fees for a caravan, mooring fees and payment for services provided in a retirement village. Rent encompasses not only a formal tenancy agreement, but also informal agreements between family members, including the payment of board or board and lodgings. Where a person pays board and lodgings and cannot

Sharer

separately identify the amount paid for lodgings, two thirds of the payment is deemed to be for rent.

Some single people are subject to a lower maximum (sharer) rate of CRA. The lower rate may apply to only a single person (with no dependent children) who shares a major area of accommodation. The lower rate does not apply to those receiving Disability Support Pension or Carer Payment, those in nursing homes or boarding house accommodation, or those paying for both board and lodgings. A person is not regarded as a sharer solely because he or she shares with a child (of any age) if the child does not receive CRA.

Special needs

Individuals and families with at least one member who either self-identifies as Indigenous; receives a Disability Support Pension; is aged 24 years or under; or is aged 75 years or over.

Total income from all sources

Income received by the recipients or partner, excluding income received by a dependent. It includes regular social security payments and any maintenance and other private income taken into account for income testing purposes. It does not include:

- one-time payments
- arrears payments
- advances
- Employment or Education Entry Payments
- Mobility Allowance
- Baby Bonus
- Child Care Tax Rebate.

In most cases, private income reflects the person's current circumstances. Taxable income for a past financial year or an estimate of taxable income for the current financial year is used where the income unit receives more than the minimum rate of the Family Tax Benefit part A but no income support payment.

List of 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). Attachment tables are provided on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

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Community housing

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

Table 16A.17	Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing
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16A Housing — attachment

Tables in this attachment are sourced from the Housing services attachment of the 2011 Report — table numbers from the 2011 Report are identified in the source information. For example, a source reference to ‘2011 Report, table 16A.15’ refers to attachment table 15 of attachment 16A of the 2011 Report.

Definitions for indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in the Police services chapter of the Compendium.

Data in this Report are examined by the Housing and Homelessness Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. Unsourced information was obtained from Australian, State and Territory governments.

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.

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

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- Table 16A.27** Number of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2010
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Public housing

Table 16A.1

Public housing

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

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total households paying less than market rent, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	102 997	52 485	49 706	26 034	36 096	9 485	9 656	4 201	290 660
Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June										
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
2009-10	no.	5 861	3 799	3 886	2 400	2 249	921	557	455	20 128
Total new Indigenous households assisted, for year ending 30 June										
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
2009-10	no.	834	131	792	791	316	123	41	254	3 282
Households relocating from one public housing dwelling to another, for year ending 30 June										
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
2009-10	no.	3 988	2 073	1 155	1 272	991	347	217	234	10 277

Table 16A.1

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

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total rent charged, for year ending 30 June										
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
2009-10	\$'000	647 347	333 103	280 129	156 633	222 124	63 238	73 680	28 491	1 804 745
Total Indigenous households, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	9 800	1 442	4 590	5 736	1 592	809	432	1 962	26 363
Total greatest need applicants on waiting list, including applicants for transfer, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	22 608	8 777	19 637	2 983	2 484	2 348	1 094	286	60 217
Total applicants on waiting list including applicants for transfer, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	60 444	50 716	30 593	23 723	25 302	3 675	2 479	3 163	200 095

Table 16A.1

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

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total tenable dwellings, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	115 585	63 108	51 209	30 802	40 945	11 315	10 766	4 946	328 676
Total untenable dwellings, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	101	1 585	445	371	335	112	92	122	3 163
Total number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	-	371	51	328	730	33	-	31	1 544
Total dwellings, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	115 686	65 064	51 705	31 501	42 010	11 460	10 858	5 099	333 383

Table 16A.1

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

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total occupied dwellings, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	114 422	62 593	51 041	30 558	40 206	11 266	10 737	4 850	325 673
Total rents charged for week of 30 June										
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
2010	\$'000	12 713	6 906	5 307	3 045	4 157	1 170	1 455	551	35 304
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged for week of 30 June										
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
2010	\$'000	27 665	12 057	12 863	4 996	7 867	1 994	3 625	1 213	72 282
Total dwellings in major cities, at 30 June (c)										
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
2010	no.	95 936	46 945	34 778	22 054	32 508	..	10 848	..	243 069

Table 16A.1

Public housing

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

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total dwellings in inner regional areas, at 30 June (c)										
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
2010	no.	15 980	14 758	8 482	3 037	2 805	8 390	10	..	53 462
Total of dwellings in outer regional areas, at 30 June (c)										
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
2010	no.	3 433	3 343	7 301	3 107	5 886	2 978	..	3 577	29 625
Total dwellings in remote areas, at 30 June (c)										
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
2010	no.	302	18	865	2 313	739	61	..	1 333	5 631
Total of dwellings in very remote areas, at 30 June (c)										
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
2010	no.	35	..	279	990	72	31	..	189	1 596

Table 16A.1

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

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
Total number of all households, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	114 421	62 593	51 041	30 558	40 206	11 266	10 737	4 904	325 726

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

(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) Based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification remoteness area structure.

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

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) (2006, 2008, 2009) *CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2010, 2011) *Housing assistance tables*; 2011 Report, table 16A.1.

Table 16A.2

Public housing**Table 16A.2 Proportion of Indigenous households in public housing living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10										
Major cities	%	8.8	12.9	14.0	9.9	8.7	..	10.6	..	10.4
Inner regional	%	6.4	12.4	9.4	10.2	7.3	12.3	0.7	..	8.8
Outer regional	%	5.8	12.6	15.2	9.2	9.7	9.7	..	14.8	11.9
Remote	%	5.9	11.1	14.0	12.8	9.0	3.0	..	13.0	12.6
Very remote	%	np	..	np	15.5	np	0.0	..	18.7	15.0

(a) Calculated as the number of Indigenous households in public rental housing living in overcrowded conditions as a proportion of all Indigenous households in public rental housing.

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

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

Source: AIHW (2010), derived from *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*; 2011 Report, table 16A.14.

State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.3

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.3 Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic (c)	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	Total
Total households paying less than market, at 30 June								
2006	no.	3 359	1 093	2 382	1 801	1 530	270	10 435
2007	no.	3 352	1 049	2 264	1 703	1 569	266	10 203
2008	no.	3 379	816	2 417	1 780	1 599	270	10 261
2009	no.	3 304	139	2 627	1 690	1 649	270	9 679
2010	no.	2 667	..	2 858	1 626	1 614	278	9 043
Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June								
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
2009-10	no.	362	..	314	226	141	26	1 069
Households relocating from one State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwelling to another, for year ending 30 June								
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
2009-10	no.	193	..	96	129	62	21	501
Total rent charged, for year ending 30 June								
2006	\$'000	22 111	6 232	14 435	10 309	9 010	1 308	63 406
2007	\$'000	24 726	6 791	16 325	10 870	9 472	1 566	69 750
2008	\$'000	26 423	6 794	19 312	11 860	9 938	1 725	76 052
2009	\$'000	28 058	na	20 604	12 503	10 439	1 670	73 274
2010	\$'000	35 581	..	20 730	12 632	10 537	1 981	81 461

Table 16A.3

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.3 Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing (a), (b)**

Unit	NSW	Vic (c)	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	Total
Total greatest need applicants on waiting list, including applicants for transfer at 30 June							
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
2009-10	no.	494	..	2 834	584	99	4 011
Total applicants on waiting list including applicants for transfer							
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
2009-10	no.	2 175	..	4 661	2 802	1 812	11 635
Total tenable dwellings, at 30 June							
2006	no.	4 119	1 258	2 834	2 178	1 883	12 621
2007	no.	4 224	1 290	2 927	2 193	1 879	12 855
2008	no.	4 163	1 007	2 994	2 209	1 858	12 573
2009	no.	4 169	198	3 069	2 164	1 828	11 772
2010	no.	4 200	-	3 177	2 102	1 875	11 698
Total untenable dwellings, at 30 June							
2006	no.	28	31	63	62	-	187
2007	no.	8	29	57	63	-	164
2008	no.	6	11	54	60	-	136
2009	no.	-	-	119	49	21	191
2010	no.	1	-	119	58	8	191

Table 16A.3

State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.3 Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing (a), (b)

Unit	NSW	Vic (c)	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	Total
Total number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment, at 30 June							
2006	no.	2	19	32	32	-	85
2007	no.	9	13	31	24	-	79
2008	no.	6	3	39	21	-	69
2009	no.	-	5	62	24	2	93
2010	no.	..	22	27	14	-	63
Total dwellings, at 30 June							
2006	no.	1 291	2 916	2 272	1 915	352	12 893
2007	no.	1 328	2 997	2 287	1 903	349	13 098
2008	no.	1 024	3 051	2 308	1 879	347	12 778
2009	no.	198	3 193	2 275	1 873	348	12 056
2010	no.	4 201	3 318	2 187	1 897	349	11 952
Total occupied dwellings, at 30 June							
2006	no.	1 248	2 822	2 138	1 791	346	12 386
2007	no.	1 280	2 914	2 162	1 790	341	12 622
2008	no.	1 002	2 980	2 171	1 778	339	12 374
2009	no.	198	3 048	2 152	1 758	343	11 582
2010	no.	4 123	3 147	2 088	1 753	341	11 452
Total rents charged for week of 30 June							
2006	\$'000	125	277	201	173	33	1 233
2007	\$'000	140	353	218	185	31	1 381
2008	\$'000	112	387	234	191	35	1 437
2009	\$'000	26	409	244	196	38	1 417
2010	\$'000	..	394	246	202	41	1 547

Table 16A.3

State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.3 Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing (a), (b)

Unit	NSW	Vic (c)	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	Total
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged for week of 30 June							
2006	\$'000	787	234	515	349	59	2 246
2007	\$'000	808	244	611	351	50	2 389
2008	\$'000	879	191	705	408	54	2 584
2009	\$'000	920	39	804	406	61	2 607
2010	\$'000	947	..	847	396	69	2 661
Total dwellings in major cities, at 30 June (d)							
2006	no.	1 700	494	382	649	-	4 389
2007	no.	1 714	502	416	649	-	4 439
2008	no.	1 711	302	452	644	-	4 247
2009	no.	1 721	68	458	635	..	4 021
2010	no.	1 759	..	459	612	..	3 962
Total dwellings in inner regional areas, at 30 June (d)							
2006	no.	1 329	478	434	179	289	2 858
2007	no.	1 361	496	458	181	287	2 931
2008	no.	1 379	421	592	177	289	2 999
2009	no.	1 369	59	610	177	290	2 645
2010	no.	1 364	..	623	175	291	2 595
Total dwellings in outer regional areas, at 30 June (d)							
2006	no.	832	314	1 302	499	63	3 350
2007	no.	873	326	1 327	487	62	3 411
2008	no.	844	296	1 215	477	58	3 226
2009	no.	844	71	1 258	478	58	3 046
2010	no.	838	..	1 319	460	58	3 009

Table 16A.3

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.3 Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing (a), (b)**

Unit	NSW	Vic (c)	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	Total
Total dwellings in remote areas, at 30 June (d)							
2006	no.	215	5	300	457	114	1 092
2007	no.	216	5	298	466	113	1 099
2008	no.	206	5	302	466	101	1 080
2009	no.	205	-	338	461	98	1 102
2010	no.	208	..	338	454	98	1 098
Total dwellings in very remote areas, at 30 June (d)							
2006	no.	64	..	498	487	150	1 198
2007	no.	64	..	498	504	147	1 212
2008	no.	31	..	490	545	161	1 227
2009	no.	31	..	529	525	159	1 244
2010	no.	31	..	579	485	191	1 286
Total households, at 30 June							
2006	no.	4 041	1 248	2 822	2 138	1 791	12 386
2007	no.	4 135	1 280	2 925	2 151	1 790	12 622
2008	no.	4 104	1 002	2 980	2 172	1 778	12 375
2009	no.	4 083	198	3 048	2 152	1 758	11 582
2010	no.	4 122	..	3 147	2 088	1 753	11 451

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

(b) 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.

(c) Victorian dwellings managed in the SOMIH program have been transferred to other programs as part of the transition to independence for Aboriginal Housing Victoria. There were no SOMIH dwellings in Victoria at 30 June 2010.

Table 16A.3

State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.3 Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing (a), (b)

<i>Unit</i>	NSW	Vic (c)	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	Total
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(d) Based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification remoteness area structure.

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

Source: AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) *CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2010, 2011) *Housing assistance tables*; 2011 Report, table 16A.16.

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)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
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
2009-10	52.2	..	56.7	38.5	55.3	61.5	51.3

(a) Data may not be over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

(b) Victorian dwellings managed in the SOMIH program have been transferred to other programs as part of the transition to independence for Aboriginal Housing Victoria. There were no SOMIH dwellings in Victoria at 30 June 2010.

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

Source: AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) *CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2010, 2011) *Housing assistance tables*; 2011 Report, table 16A.17.

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)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total for year ending 30 June 2006							
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:							
< 3 months	17.5	28.6	22.6	37.9	71.7	na	36.8
3 months to < 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 year to < 2 years	5.2	31.3	4.8	–	88.6	na	20.7
2+ years	–	–	3.3	–	72.2	na	5.5
Overall total	8.2	23.9	11.9	28.4	79.4	na	26.3
Total for year ending 30 June 2007							
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:							
Under 3 months	17.5	34.4	32.1	32.2	78.8	na	33.3
3 < 6 months	15.5	50.0	56.3	50.0	88.2	na	40.2
6 months to < 1 year	10.2	14.3	37.3	41.3	89.7	na	36.4
1 < 2 years	3.1	11.1	14.3	15.9	66.7	na	19.2
2+ years	–	2.1	4.1	–	59.6	na	8.8
Overall total	10.5	19.3	20.2	28.2	74.4	na	25.8
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
Overall total	12.9	17.0	29.9	34.9	69.3	na	30.2
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
Overall total	14.9	na	86.7	37.5	67.6	na	48.6

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)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total for year ending 30 June 2010							
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:							
Under 3 months	46.2	..	75.3	36.1	93.1	na	62.0
3 < 6 months	57.4	..	84.5	88.9	85.7	na	74.2
6 months to < 1 year	36.7	..	70.7	73.2	100.0	na	59.7
1 < 2 years	14.1	..	73.2	64.7	83.3	na	49.7
2+ years	23.6	..	78.6	13.0	66.7	na	27.4
Overall total	34.8	..	75.8	48.0	88.7	na	55.9

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

(b) Victorian dwellings managed in the SOMIH program have been transferred to other programs as part of the transition to independence for Aboriginal Housing Victoria. There were no SOMIH dwellings in Victoria at 30 June 2010.

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

Source: AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) *CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2010, 2011) *Housing assistance tables*; 2011 Report, table 16A.18.

Table 16A.6

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.6 Net recurrent cost per dwelling (2009-10 dollars) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling							
2005-06	6 252	7 235	7 672	8 845	8 078	6 470	7 406
2006-07	6 457	4 526	8 292	8 465	7 407	7 136	7 188
2007-08	6 619	5 238	8 650	11 399	10 109	6 912	8 516
2008-09	7 145	4 494	9 138	9 100	10 760	7 235	8 595
2009-10	9 152	..	9 211	9 058	13 079	7 163	9 657

(a) Data are presented in current prices based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Gross Domestic Product price deflator (index) (2009-10 = 100) table AA.11.

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

(c) Victorian dwellings managed in the SOMIH program have been transferred to other programs as part of the transition to independence for Aboriginal Housing Victoria. There were no SOMIH dwellings in Victoria at 30 June 2010.

.. Not applicable.

Source: State governments (unpublished); table AA.11; 2011 Report, table 16A.19.

Table 16A.7

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proportion of State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwellings occupied							
2001	98.0	95.4	94.0	96.0	94.3	93.1	95.8
2002	97.9	96.6	94.6	95.2	91.2	92.7	95.4
2003	97.6	96.1	94.2	94.4	91.8	95.8	95.2
2004	98.0	96.7	96.8	94.1	92.2	98.2	96.0
2005	97.4	95.8	96.1	94.2	91.8	97.7	95.5
2006	97.4	96.7	96.8	94.1	93.5	98.3	96.1
2007	97.7	96.4	97.2	94.5	94.1	97.7	96.4
2008	98.4	97.9	97.7	94.1	94.6	97.7	96.8
2009	97.9	100.0	95.5	94.6	93.9	98.6	96.1
2010	98.1	..	94.8	95.5	92.4	97.7	95.8

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

(b) Victorian dwellings managed in the SOMIH program have been transferred to other programs as part of the transition to independence for Aboriginal Housing Victoria. There were no SOMIH dwellings in Victoria at 30 June 2010.

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) *CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2010, 2011) *Housing assistance tables*; 2011 Report, table 16A.20.

Table 16A.8

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
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
2009-10	28.1	..	43.6	21.3	29.1	40.7	30.5

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

(b) Victorian dwellings managed in the SOMIH program have been transferred to other programs as part of the transition to independence for Aboriginal Housing Victoria. There were no SOMIH dwellings in Victoria at 30 June 2010.

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

Source: AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) *CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2010, 2011) *Housing assistance tables*; 2011 Report, table 16A.21.

Table 16A.9

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2005-06	100.5	99.7	99.7	104.3	94.7	103.8	100.0
2006-07	101.8	97.3	97.3	105.3	103.0	102.1	100.6
2007-08	96.8	99.6	99.6	104.3	103.7	99.8	99.0
2008-09	99.8	97.2	97.2	103.6	99.7	99.0	99.7
2009-10	101.5	..	101.5	104.5	100.7	101.7	101.8

- (a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading.
- (b) Due to rounding the national total for total rent collected from tenants and total rent charged to tenants may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.
- (c) 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.
- (d) Victorian dwellings managed in the SOMIH program have been transferred to other programs as part of the transition to independence for Aboriginal Housing Victoria. There were no SOMIH dwellings in Victoria at 30 June 2010.
- .. Not applicable.

Source: State governments (unpublished); 2011 Report, table 16A.22.

Table 16A.10

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.10 Amenity, location and customer satisfaction with SOMIH, 2007 (a)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	Total
Proportion of tenants rating amenity as important	%	75.3	77.9	82.6	77.8	77.2	79.6	78.1
Standard error (amenity)	%	2.4	4.6	2.9	3.1	2.9	4.3	1.3
Proportion of tenants rating location as important	%	87.1	91.4	91.6	86.3	89.1	89.6	88.7
Standard error (location)	%	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
Percentage of tenants that were:								
Very satisfied	%	15.0	14.8	34.4	15.3	11.9	15.2	19.0
Satisfied	%	43.6	50.0	40.4	44.9	46.0	57.6	44.5
Dissatisfied	%	28.2	23.8	12.6	24.6	25.0	24.2	23.0
Standard error	%	2.5	4.8	3.0	3.3	3.1	4.5	1.4

(a) The sample sizes for customer satisfaction reflect the number of unweighted valid responses and are therefore different to those provided for amenity/location. For more information on errors and data caveats, see www.aihw.gov.au/housing/nshs/public_and_Indigenous_housing.cfm.

Source: AIHW (2009) *CSHA National Data Report*; 2011 Report, table 16A.23.

Table 16A.11

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.11 Average weekly subsidy per rebated household, at 30 June (2009-10 dollars) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2006	\$	105	102	98	81	84	86	95
2007	\$	95	90	98	68	87	60	89
2008	\$	126	103	140	104	103	78	119
2009	\$	127	93	152	97	111	89	125
2010	\$	106	..	159	93	124	99	123

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

(b) Data are presented in current prices based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Gross Domestic Product price deflator (index) (2009-10 = 100) table AA.11.

(c) Victorian dwellings managed in the SOMIH program have been transferred to other programs as part of the transition to independence for Aboriginal Housing Victoria. There were no SOMIH dwellings in Victoria at 30 June 2010.

.. Not applicable

Source: AIHW (2009) *CSHA national data report*; 2011 Report, table 16A.24.

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.12 Low income households in SOMIH, at 30 June (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of low income households in SOMIH							
2010	no.	2 633	2 912	2 021	1 603	323	9 492
Low income households as a proportion of all households in SOMIH							
2010	%	98.7	92.7	96.9	91.5	94.5	95.0

(a) Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

(b) Low income households are those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised household disposable income.

(c) There is no SOMIH in Victoria, the ACT or NT.

Source: AIHW (2011) *Housing Assistance tables 2011*; 2011 Report, table 16A.25.

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.13 Proportion of low income households in SOMIH spending more than 30 per cent of their income in rent, at 30 June (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2010	%	0.1	–	2.0	2.2	–	0.8

(a) Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

(b) Low income households are those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised household disposable income.

(c) There is no SOMIH in Victoria, the ACT or NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2011) *Housing Assistance tables 2011*; 2011 Report, table 16A.26.

Table 16A.14

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.14 Proportion of overcrowded households at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
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
2010	3.3	..	14.6	12.3	11.0	4.9	10.2

(a) Data are not comparable over time. Data for 2010 are based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (where one or more bedrooms are required to meet the standard), while data prior to 2010 are based on a proxy standard (where two or more bedrooms are required to meet the standard). Overcrowding will be higher under the CNOS than for the proxy standard.

(b) Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

(c) Victorian dwellings managed in the SOMIH program have been transferred to other programs as part of the transition to independence for Aboriginal Housing Victoria. There were no SOMIH dwellings in Victoria at 30 June 2010.

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) *CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2010, 2011) *Housing assistance tables*; 2011 Report, table 16A.27.

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.15 Proportion of Indigenous households in SOMIH living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2009-10							
Major cities	%	6.9	14.1	12.6	10.7	..	9.7
Inner regional	%	8.0	10.7	13.3	8.5	6.4	8.9
Outer regional	%	7.2	15.2	10.1	np	np	11.7
Remote	%	8.5	13.7	11.6	11.5	0.0	11.6
Very remote	%	np	21.5	14.3	np	0.0	17.5

(a) Calculated as the number of Indigenous households in SOMIH living in overcrowded conditions as a proportion of all Indigenous households in SOMIH.

(b) There is no SOMIH in Victoria, the ACT or the NT.

np Not published. **..** Not applicable. **-** Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2010) derived from *National Housing Assistance Data Respository*; 2011 Report, table 16A.28.

Community housing

Table 16A.16

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

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June										
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
2009-10	no.	4 728	3 769	2 162	1 568	276	98	233	na	12 834
Total new Indigenous households assisted, for year ending 30 June										
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
2009-10	no.	392	362	214	148	14	np	np	na	1 143
Total rents charged for year ending 30 June										
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
2008-09	\$'000	98 553	51 471	32 145	16 535	26 640	2 529	2 638	na	230 511
Total Indigenous households, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	1 394	854	542	238	96	5	24	na	3 153

Table 16A.16

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

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
Total number of new applicants who have greatest need, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	na	5 611	14 440	495	755	398	161	na	21 860
Total applicants on waiting list, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	na	12 562	19 958	1 899	1 573	535	162	na	36 689
Total tenable tenancy rental units, at 30 June										
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	131	39 270
2010	no.	17 744	8 473	7 095	3 756	4 651	610	468	145	42 942
Total untenable tenancy rental units, at 30 June										
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	-	547
2010	no.	154	368	102	103	81	8	2	-	818

Table 16A.16

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

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
Total tenancy rental units, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	18 466	8 841	7 197	3 859	4 732	618	470	145	44 328
Total occupied tenancy rental units, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	18 233	8 262	6 855	3 561	4 464	589	450	145	42 559
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June										
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
2010	\$'000	2 408	797	205	383	472	26	35	8	4 333
Total tenancy rental units in major cities, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	12 044	6 868	3 385	4 009	4 123	..	680	..	31 109

Table 16A.16

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

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
Total tenancy rental units in inner regional areas, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	4 482	1 986	1 604	716	404	828	2	..	10 022
Total tenancy rental units in outer regional areas, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	1 446	345	1 538	740	222	372	..	85	4 748
Total tenancy rental units in remote areas, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	28	15	272	441	60	19	..	55	890
Total tenancy rental units in very remote areas, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	5	..	399	135	4	-	..	5	548

Table 16A.16

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

<i>Unit</i>	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)	
Total tenancy rental units by the ASGC remoteness areas, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	18 005	9 214	7 197	6 041	4 813	1 219	682	145	47 316
Total community housing providers, at 30 June										
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
2010	no.	154	119	281	189	94	89	5	28	959

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or over time and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

(b) 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 (2007, 2008, 2009) *CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2010, 2011) *Housing assistance tables*; 2011 Report, table 16A.29.

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.17

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.17 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										
2005	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	2 450	..	4 136	1 374	945	..	23	6 168	1 993	17 089
2007	2 946	..	4 157	2 956	947	..	23	6 165	2 230	19 424
2008	2 510	348	4 092	2 200	895	..	23	6 326	1 028	17 422
2009	2 520	1 233	4 096	2 433	995	..	24	2 776	1 096	15 173
Number of permanent dwellings, at 30 June										
2005	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	4 989	..	4 136	3 213	983	..	23	6 168	1 993	21 505
2007	4 457	..	4 157	2 956	967	..	23	6 337	2 230	21 127
2008	4 461	348	4 092	3 260	994	..	23	6 405	2 781	22 364
2009	4 423	1 233	4 096	3 260	1 031	..	24	2 841	2 699	19 607
Number of improvised dwellings, at 30 June										
2005	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	-	..	na	na	8	..	-	639	40	na
2007	-	..	na	347	7	..	-	527	10	891
2008	20	-	na	347	-	..	-	548	-	915
2009	6	-	na	106	-	..	-	513	-	625
Number of permanent dwellings not connected to water, at 30 June										
2005	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	-	..	-	-	-	..	-	292	2	294
2007	-	..	-	-	-	..	-	292	3	295
2008	-	-	-	-	2	..	-	292	1	295
2009	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	na	1	na

Table 16A.17

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.17 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Q/d (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
Number of permanent dwellings not connected to sewerage, at 30 June										
2005	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	no.	-	-	-	-	..	-	396	9	405
2007	no.	-	-	-	-	..	-	396	3	399
2008	no.	-	-	-	5	..	-	396	1	402
2009	no.	-	-	-	-	..	-	na	1	na
Number of permanent dwellings not connected to electricity, at 30 June										
2005	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	no.	-	-	-	-	..	-	334	2	336
2007	no.	-	-	-	-	..	-	334	6	340
2008	no.	-	-	-	4	..	-	334	-	338
2009	no.	-	-	-	7	..	-	na	-	na
Total number of households living in permanent dwellings, at 30 June										
2005	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	no.	na	..	5 712	827	..	22	6 807	na	na
2007	no.	na	..	3 933	481	..	23	na	461	6 960
2008	no.	na	345	4 014	1 077	..	23	6 405	871	na
2009	no.	2 488	1 269	3 963	1 264	..	24	2 776	820	14 161
Total rent collected by ICHOs for the year ending 30 June										
2004-05	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2005-06	\$'000	9 688	..	11 100	1 143	..	117	11 600	8 924	47 119
2006-07	\$'000	10 638	..	11 400	1 230	..	172	13 102	12 215	54 694
2007-08	\$'000	9 986	598	10 841	710	..	250	13 661	3 911	46 958
2008-09	\$'000	11 933	5 278	11 718	417	..	131	4 098	4 541	41 585

Table 16A.17

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.17 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Q/d (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
Total rent charged by ICHOs for the year ending 30 June										
2004-05	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2005-06	\$'000	10 831	..	4 833	1 113	..	117	11 180	10 537	50 011
2006-07	\$'000	11 820	..	6 134	1 878	..	172	11 752	13 274	56 830
2007-08	\$'000	11 119	627	6 922	15 046	..	249	11 944	4 197	62 043
2008-09	\$'000	13 468	5 611	5 397	1 462	..	131	3 545	4 478	44 212
Total recurrent expenditure for ICHOs for the year ending 30 June										
2004-05	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2005-06	\$'000	14 072	..	1 132	6 074	..	515	21 200	8 191	56 484
2006-07	\$'000	28 759	..	32 532	3 079	..	130	21 772	15 914	115 786
2007-08	\$'000	38 566	1 049	28 999	2 701	..	157	na	5 918	105 315
2008-09	\$'000	31 579	11 017	15 421	3 253	..	242	na	5 948	82 637
Total capital expenditure for ICHOs for the year ending 30 June										
2004-05	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2005-06	\$'000	20 976	..	60 053	7 023	..	1 447	25 970	16 817	166 886
2006-07	\$'000	13 983	..	93 360	8 308	..	25	25 198	8 403	188 077
2007-08	\$'000	14 363	139	41 443	5 562	..	-	38 620	525	134 610
2008-09	\$'000	16 941	8 205	43 107	6 878	..	-	na	3 540	119 963
Total net recurrent costs for ICHOs for the year ending 30 June										
2004-05	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2005-06	\$'000	17 062	..	na	6 074	..	515	3 500	13 710	na
2006-07	\$'000	23 386	..	-	3 079	..	na	na	na	40 065
2007-08	\$'000	29 416	1 049	28 999	2 501	..	157	na	5 702	95 749
2008-09	\$'000	26 476	7 275	15 421	3 253	..	242	na	5 146	72 990

Table 16A.17

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.17 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Q/d (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
Total number of occupied permanent dwellings, at 30 June										
2005	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
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	4 014	na	738	..	23	6 405	849	14 673
2009	no.	4 299	3 963	622	891	..	24	na	733	11 739
Total number of households with overcrowding, at 30 June										
2005	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
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
2009	no.	1 110	1 288	na	174	..	-	na	37	na
Total number of households requiring additional bedrooms, at 30 June										
2005	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
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	1 905	na	na	..	-	na	99	na
2009	no.	2 220	2 060	459	260	..	1	na	82	na
Total number of additional bedrooms required, at 30 June										
2005	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	no.	na	4 565	na	102	..	na	na	na	na
2007	no.	520	4 565	na	502	..	na	13 746	110	19 443
2008	no.	3 585	4 565	na	na	..	-	12 362	171	20 697
2009	no.	3 578	3 770	459	713	..	1	na	122	na

Table 16A.17

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.17 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Q/d (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
Total number of households for which household groups and dwelling details were known, at 30 June										
2005	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	no.	na	3 933	na	285	..	22	na	1 993	na
2007	no.	na	3 933	2 062	481	..	23	na	461	6 960
2008	no.	4 461	296	na	na	..	23	-	629	9 342
2009	no.	4 423	1 080	3 963	547	..	22	na	271	11 837
Total number of bedrooms in permanent dwellings, at 30 June										
2005	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	no.	9 985	..	13 065	2 269	..	73	18 037	5 775	49 204
2007	no.	12 260	..	13 228	2 669	..	69	18 426	6 844	53 496
2008	no.	13 523	1 010	13 085	2 561	..	71	18 707	2 266	61 003
2009	no.	14 006	3 597	13 210	2 539	..	75	6 422	1 741	50 116
Total number of people living in permanent dwellings, at 30 June										
2005	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	no.	17 816	..	20 501	4 822	..	74	52 887	6 672	102 772
2007	no.	21 800	..	20 501	3 758	..	73	46 308	7 704	100 144
2008	no.	17 686	898	20 501	2 366	..	78	na	2 803	na
2009	no.	17 684	3 118	20 030	3 677	..	83	na	2 005	56 658
Number of currently funded/actively registered ICHOs, at 30 June										
2005	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	no.	126	..	34	52	..	1	76	85	413
2007	no.	142	..	34	50	..	1	70	54	384
2008	no.	122	1	16	26	..	1	70	33	283
2009	no.	133	1	16	32	..	1	29	36	260

Table 16A.17

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.17 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)
Number of ICHOs, at 30 June										
2005	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	268	..	34	122	58	..	1	76	85	644
2008	249	..	34	33	61	..	1	73	54	505
2008	249	1	16	14	41	..	1	72	93	487
2009	202	1	16	12	41	..	1	30	93	396
Number of ICHOs with a housing management plan, at 30 June										
2005	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	72	..	34	32	37	..	1	71	41	288
2007	71	..	34	33	41	..	1	65	39	284
2008	49	-	16	14	24	..	1	66	12	182
2009	75	1	14	12	32	..	na	17	17	168
Total number of Indigenous employees in ICHOs, at 30 June										
2005	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	294	..	259	na	10	..	4	338	134	1 039
2007	662	..	177	26	10	..	-	367	27	1 269
2008	623	12	56	na	10	..	3	337	192	1 233
2009	680	8	269	na	11	..	1	94	39	1 102
Number of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who had completed accredited training, at 30 June										
2005	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	59	..	21	na	7	..	2	41	57	187
2007	70	..	22	5	8	..	-	11	55	171
2008	49	3	12	na	8	..	3	9	50	134
2009	54	4	130	na	10	..	1	13	22	234

Table 16A.17

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.17 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 Indigenous employees in ICHOs who were undertaking accredited training, at 30 June										
2005	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	14	..	12	na	1	..	1	152	52	232
2007	11	..	17	12	2	..	-	36	27	105
2008	26	8	6	na	4	..	-	31	32	107
2009	28	4	101	na	4	..	1	25	6	169
Total number of employees in ICHOs, at 30 June										
2005	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	343	..	272	na	16	..	6	470	189	1 296
2007	685	..	234	48	13	..	1	509	43	1 533
2008	648	16	83	na	12	..	3	490	296	1 548
2009	707	9	398	na	14	..	3	115	51	1 297

(a) Footnotes to this table largely relate to data for year ending 30 June 2009, the most recent year for which data are available. Refer to previous Reports for specific caveats on previous years data. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Data within jurisdictions from 2007-08 and 2008 onwards 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. Organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

Data in this table are incomplete and do not necessarily represent all ICH for each jurisdiction because data for some organisations/dwellings/households were not available.

(b) **NSW**

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.

The number of permanent dwellings managed by actively and non-actively registered organisations is sourced from AHO's newly developed Aboriginal Community Housing Provider database.

Table 16A.17

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.17 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)
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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.

Numbers of permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded ICHOs not connected to water or electricity are consistent with data from the 2006 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS). Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded ICHOs not connected to sewerage is mostly consistent with the 2006 CHINS.

Total number of households living in permanent dwellings is for organisations that renewed registration with AHO, but may have quality issues. It is largely assumed that most dwellings consist of one household, except where there is obviously two couples. 48 occupied dwellings with unknown number of households were assumed to contain only one household.

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. 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 and total rent collected by ICHOs, the data exclude information on dwellings managed by some actively registered organisations (128 dwellings for 2009).

Capital expenditure only includes the amount spent by AHO on the Aboriginal community housing sector. Capital expenditure by ICHOs is not available.

Total recurrent costs are those 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.

Net recurrent expenses are those incurred by AHO on the Aboriginal community housing sector. Net recurrent expenses incurred by ICHOs are not included.

Total number of occupied permanent dwellings was derived by extrapolating proportionally for the whole ICHO sector, using the number of permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs that renewed registration with Aboriginal Housing Office and were occupied as at 30 June 2009. Caution should be applied in using this to derive occupancy rate as 52 of 74 unoccupied permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs that renewed their registration were not tenatable.

The total numbers of households with overcrowding, households requiring extra bedrooms and additional bedrooms required are approximate only and have been extrapolated for all ICH dwellings. Calculations for these data items are based on the proxy standard.

Total number of households for which household groups and dwelling details have been extrapolated for all ICH dwellings.

The total number of people living in permanent dwellings was sourced from AHO's newly developed Aboriginal Community Housing Providers database.

Number of currently funded/actively registered ICHOs as at June 2009. Twenty-two of the ICHOs did not manage properties as at June 2009.

Number of funded/actively registered and unfunded/non-actively registered ICHOs was sourced from AHO's newly developed Aboriginal Community Housing Providers database.

Table 16A.17

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.17 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Q/d (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
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The reported data for the number of ICHOs with a housing management plan refer to ICHOs with housing management plans that include some or all of the specified components of the plan. These components are: objectives for delivering housing assistance, asset management plan, rent collection policies and financial practices and reporting systems that link resources to outcomes.

(c) Queensland

Data for the number of permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations, capital expenditure, total number of bedrooms in permanent dwellings are sourced from departmental administrative data (SAP) at 30 June 2009.

Data for the number of permanent dwellings not connect to water, sewerage or electricity are sourced from the Property Condition and Tenants Survey 2006-07.

Data for rent collected, rent charged, and total number of occupied permanent dwellings are sourced from a combination of SAP at 30 June 2009 (5 of the 6 tenancy-managed communities) and Quarterly Performance Reports (remaining communities).

Maintenance expenditure is sourced from maintenance services provided by Qbuild.

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. Includes Indigenous Govt Coordination contribution.

Proxy standard used to calculate the total number of households with overcrowding, the total number of households requiring additional bedrooms, and total number of additional bedrooms required. Data sourced from SAP at 30 June 2009 for 6 tenancy-managed communities. Remaining 28 communities data as reported by PCAT survey in 2005 and 2006.

Data for total number of people living in permanent dwellings sourced from SAP at 30 June 2009 for 6 tenancy-managed communities. Remaining 28 communities data as reported by PCAT survey in 2005 and 2006.

For the number of ICHOs and number of funded/actively registered ICHOs, local government reforms in March 2008 resulted in 2 councils being developed from the amalgamation of 5 and 15 councils respectively.

Data on the total numbers of ICHO employees, Indigenous ICHO employees, and Indigenous ICHO employees who had completed or were undertaking accredited training are sourced from a combination of self-reported data provided by 14 of the 16 Councils in 2007-08 of property and tenancy management employees as 2008-09 data not available, and a telephone survey of the 16 Councils conducted by the Department in May 2009 about the employees (including qualified trades employees) involved in housing related trades. Data also sourced from Qbuild's Human Resource Information System at 30 June 2009. This data may not be a true reflection of the actual number of Indigenous and non-Indigenous employees as it is not compulsory for staff to complete an Equality of Employment Opportunity census form or identify as either an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person.

(d) Western Australia

INDIGENOUS
COMPENDIUM 2011

HOUSING

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.17 **Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)**

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Q/d (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
Data relate to funded ICHOs only except for the total number of permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded ICHOs. During 2008-09, 775 dwellings formerly managed by Indigenous Community Housing organisations were in the process of transitioning to direct management by the WA government.										

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.

Household data are in the process of being entered into the Department of Housing and Works' Housing Management System for houses managed by funded ICHOs, but this was not complete by 30 June 2009.

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 permanent dwellings occupied is based on a representative sample of 702 dwellings (of which 693 were permanent) as complete household level data was not available.

Complete unit record data to calculate total households with overcrowding are not available. Complete data on total number of households requiring extra bedrooms are not available. Total number of additional bedrooms required may represent an undercount as complete household data were not available.

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) South Australia

Data on the number of permanent dwellings managed by funded ICHOs, and the total number of permanent dwellings (i.e. managed by funded and unfunded ICHOs) are based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009. Dwellings of unknown status (6 managed by funded ICHOs and 9 managed by unfunded ICHOs) were assumed to be permanent.

Data on improvised dwellings are not collected

Data on the number of permanent dwellings not connected to water, sewerage or electricity are based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009. Dwelling without Metered Power with a condition rating of Not Applicable or Poor are counted as not being connected to electricity.

Data on the total number of households living in permanent dwellings is provided based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009. 169 occupied permanent dwellings with unknown number of households were assumed to contain only 1 household per dwelling.

Rent collected and housing maintenance expenditure for 10 ICHOs is for the June to December 2008 portion of the financial period.

Capital expenditure includes emergency funds provided by the Office for Aboriginal Housing to communities that can not be directly apportioned to individual communities.

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.17 **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)
------	---------	-----	---------	--------	--------	-----	---------	--------	-------------	----------

Funding arrangements assumes that net and total recurrent expenses are equal. Recurrent expenses for 10 ICHOS is for the June to December 2008 portion of the financial period.

Data are based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009 for the following: the total number of permanent occupied dwellings, households with overcrowding, households requiring additional bedrooms, additional bedrooms required, households for which household groups and dwelling details are known, bedrooms and people living in permanent dwellings

(f) Australian Capital Territory

Maintenance costs for dwellings under lease to Indigenous community housing in the ACT are met by government (18 dwellings). Maintenance costs for the remaining dwellings were met by the ICHO but were not available for reporting.

Data for the total numbers of households with overcrowding, households requiring additional bedrooms and additional bedrooms required are based on data for 22 of the 24 households.

(g) Northern Territory

During 2008-09, 4,096 dwellings, funded under the National Partnership Agreement for Remote Indigenous Housing were reclassified as Remote Public Housing and are no longer managed by Indigenous Community Housing organisations. Due to the unique management arrangements for these dwellings, they were not reported in either the 2008-09 Indigenous community housing or 2008-09 public rental collections. For 2009-10, where data are available, these dwellings will be separately identified and reported with the Indigenous community housing collection.

Rent collected from and rent charged to households is based on data provided by 22 of the 30 organisations.

Housing maintenance expenditure is based on data provided by 29 of the 30 organisations.

Number of funded ICHOs, and the number of total ICHOs includes Shire Councils, Outstation Resource Centres and housing organisations.

Data on the total number of ICHOs with a housing management plan are due to the commencement of the Shires data collected in 2008/09.

Total numbers of ICHO employees, Indigenous ICHO employees, and Indigenous ICHO employees who had completed or were undertaking accredited training are based on data provided by 19 of the 30 organisations.

(h) Australian Government

Australian Government contains data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania, and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey. Data are largely based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Victorian ICHOs, 8 of 68 Queensland ICHOs, and 1 out of 3 Tasmanian ICHOs.

Table 16A.17

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.17 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Q/d (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
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Data on the number of permanent dwellings managed by funded ICHOs, for non-responding funded ICHOs were sourced from the jurisdiction's historical records (Victoria: 9, Queensland: 5, Tasmania: 2). Dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent (Queensland: 278; Tasmania: 19 dwellings).

Data on the total number of permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs, for non-responding ICHOs were sourced from the jurisdiction's historical records (Victoria: 9, Queensland: 60, Tasmania: 2). Dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent (Queensland: 1834; Tasmania: 103 dwellings).

Victorian data on improvised dwellings for 9 non-responding ICHOs were sourced from the jurisdiction's historical records.

Current Tasmanian data on the number of permanent dwellings not connected to water, sewerage and electricity respectively were only available for 1 organisation. For 1 organisation, data were sourced from the jurisdiction's historical records.

For the total number of households living in permanent dwellings, dwellings with an unknown number of households were assumed to have one household per dwelling (Victoria: 65, Queensland: 109). For Tasmanian data, current dwelling counts were only available for 1 organisation. For 1 organisation, data were sourced from the jurisdiction's historical records. Tasmanian rent charged, rent collected, housing maintenance expenditure, net and total recurrent costs are for 1 ICHO only. For Tasmanian total number of permanent occupied dwellings, current dwelling counts were only available for 1 organisation. For 1 organisation, data were sourced from the jurisdiction's historical records.

The total number of households with overcrowding, households with requiring additional bedrooms, additional bedrooms required and total number of households for which household groups and dwelling details are known, should be interpreted with caution.

There may be data quality issues with the Victorian data, Queensland data is for 2 ICHOs only, and Tasmanian data is based on current data for 1 ICHO only. For 1 Tasmanian ICHO data were sourced from the jurisdiction's historical records. Tasmanian overcrowding data are estimates based on the ICHO's knowledge of the number of known occupants in the household.

For Tasmanian data, the total number of bedrooms and people in permanent dwellings are for 1 ICHO only.

Funding status of ICHOs who did not respond to the survey was based on jurisdictions' records (Victoria: 9 ICHOs, Queensland: 60 ICHOs, Tasmania: 2 ICHOs).

Tasmanian data on the total numbers of ICHO employees, Indigenous ICHO employees, and Indigenous ICHO employees who had completed or were undertaking accredited training are based on current data for 1 ICHO, and jurisdiction's historical records for 1 ICHO.

(i) Data for some Australian totals are not reported due to insufficient data for jurisdictions.

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

Source: AIHW (2007, 2009, 2010 and unpublished) *Indigenous Community Housing data collection*, Canberra; 2011 Report, table 16A.42.

Table 16A.18

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.18 Proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to an organised water supply (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov (g)	Aust
2004-05	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
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
2008-09	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	na	-	na

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. This is due to a change in scope of the ICH collection in 2007-08, variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey, or for which jurisdictions can provide data, and variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

(b) Calculations only include those dwellings for which connection status was known.

(c) Data are consistent with data from the 2006 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS).

(d) Data are sourced from the Property Condition and Tenants Survey 2006-07.

(e) Data are not available for every dwelling in the WA. No dwellings managed by funded ICHOs are known to be lacking connections.

(f) Data are based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009.

(g) Data are based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Victorian ICHOs, 8 out of 68 Queensland ICHOs, and 1 out of 3 Tasmanian ICHOs.

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

Source: AIHW (2007, 2009, 2010 and unpublished) *Indigenous Community Housing data collection*, Canberra; 2011 Report, table 16A.43.

Table 16A.19

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.19 Proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to an organised sewerage supply (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov (g)	Aust
2004-05	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
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
2008-09	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	na	–	na

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. This is due to a change in scope of the ICH collection in 2007-08, variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey, or for which jurisdictions can provide data, and variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

(b) Calculations only include those dwellings for which connection status was known.

(c) Data are mostly consistent with the 2006 CHINS.

(d) Data are sourced from the Property Condition and Tenants Survey 2006-07.

(e) Data are not available for every dwelling in the State. No dwellings managed by funded ICHOs are known to be lacking connections.

(f) Data are based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009.

(g) Data are based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Victorian ICHOs, 8 out of 68 Queensland ICHOs, and 1 out of 3 Tasmanian ICHOS.

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

Source: AIHW (2007, 2009, 2010 and unpublished) *Indigenous Community Housing data collection*, Canberra; 2011 Report, table 16A.44.

Table 16A.20

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.20 Proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to an organised electricity supply (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov (g)	Aust
2004-05	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2005-06	-	..	-	-	-	..	-	5.4	0.1	2.0
2006-07	-	..	-	-	-	..	-	5.4	0.3	1.8
2007-08	-	-	-	-	0.7	..	-	5.2	-	1.8
2008-09	-	-	-	-	0.8	..	-	na	-	na

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. This is due to a change in scope of the ICH collection in 2007-08, variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey, or for which jurisdictions can provide data, and variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

(b) Calculations only include those dwellings for which connection status was known.

(c) Data are mostly consistent with the 2006 CHINS.

(d) Data are sourced from the Property Condition and Tenants Survey 2006-07.

(e) Data are not available for every dwelling in the State. No dwellings managed by funded ICHOs are known to be lacking connections.

(f) Data are based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009. Dwelling without Metered Power with a condition rating of Not Applicable or Poor are counted as not being connected to electricity.

(g) Data are based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Victorian ICHOs, 8 out of 68 Queensland ICHOs, and 1 out of 3 Tasmanian ICHOs.

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

Source: AIHW (2007, 2009, 2010 and unpublished) Indigenous Community Housing data collection, Canberra; 2011 Report, table 16A.45.

Table 16A.21

Indigenous community housing**Table 16A.21 Dwelling condition, (per cent) (a)**

	NSW and 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: ABS (2007) *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities 2006*, Australia; 2011 Report, table 16A.46.

Table 16A.22

Indigenous community housing**Table 16A.22 Net recurrent cost per dwelling (2008-09 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic	Qld (e)	WA (f)	SA (g)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
2004-05	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2005-06	8 014	..	na	na	7 397	..	25 766	652	7 916	na
2006-07	8 694	..	3 584	na	3 561	..	na	na	na	5 451
2007-08	6 919	3 164	7 161	13 831	2 708	..	7 169	na	8 299	7 841
2008-09	5 986	5 901	3 705	6 338	3 276	..	10 088	na	7 501	5 256

(a) Data are presented in current prices based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Gross Domestic Product price deflator (index) (2008-09 = 100) table AA.11.

(b) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. This is due to a change in scope of the ICH collection in 2007-08, variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey, or for which jurisdictions can provide data, and variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

(c) Calculations only include those dwellings for which net recurrent costs were known.

(d) Net recurrent expenses are those incurred by AHO on the Aboriginal community housing sector. Net recurrent expenses incurred by ICHOs are not available.

(e) 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. Includes Indigenous Govt Coordination contribution.

(f) 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.

(g) Funding arrangements assumes that net and total recurrent expenses are equal.

(h) Data are based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Victorian ICHOs, 8 out of 68 Queensland ICHOS, and 1 out of 3 Tasmanian ICHOS.

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

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2007, 2009, 2010 and unpublished) *Indigenous Community Housing data collection*, Canberra; 2011 Report, table 16A.47.

Table 16A.23

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.23 Occupancy rates (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov (g)	Aust (h)
2005	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
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
2009	99.2	97.9	96.8	89.8	87.7	..	100.0	na	95.3	96.5

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. This is due to a change in scope of the ICH collection in 2007-08, variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey, or for which jurisdictions can provide data, and variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

(b) Calculations only include those dwellings for which occupancy status was known.

(c) Total number of occupied permanent dwellings was derived by extrapolating proportionally for the whole ICHO sector, using the number of permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs that renewed registration with Aboriginal Housing Office and were occupied as at 30 June 2009. Caution should be applied in using this to derive occupancy rate as 52 of 74 unoccupied permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs that renewed their registration were not tenatable.

(d) Data are sourced from a combination of SAP at 30 June 2009 (5 of the 6 tenancy-managed communities) and Quarterly Performance Reports (remaining communities).

(e) Calculation is based on a representative sample of 702 dwellings (of which 693 were permanent) as complete household level data was not available.

(f) Data are based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009.

(g) Data are based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Victorian ICHOs, 8 out of 68 Queensland ICHOs, and 1 out of 3 Tasmanian ICHOS.

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

na Not available. ... Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2007, 2009, 2010 and unpublished) *Indigenous Community Housing data collection*, Canberra; 2011 Report, table 16A.48.

Table 16A.24

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.24 Rent collection rate (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT (f)	Aus Gov (g)	Aust
2004-05	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
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
2008-09	90.4	94.1	115.8	64.2	60.3	..	100.0	115.6	97.9	96.3

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. This is due to a change in scope of the ICH collection in 2007-08, variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey, or for which jurisdictions can provide data, and variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

(b) Calculations only include those ICHOs for which both rent collected and rent charged were known.

(c) Rent collection rate is based on 2,113 dwellings for which full rental information (weekly rent, weeks tenable, and week in arrears) was available during the registration period.

(d) Data are sourced from a combination of SAP at 30 June 2009 (5 of the 6 tenancy-managed communities) and Quarterly Performance Reports (remaining communities).

(e) Rent collected for 10 ICHOs is for the June to December 2008 portion of the financial period.

(f) Rent collected from and rent charged to households is based on data provided by 22 of the 30 organisations.

(g) Data are based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Victorian ICHOs, 8 out of 68 Queensland ICHOS, and 1 out of 3 Tasmanian ICHOS.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2007, 2009, 2010 and unpublished) *Indigenous Community Housing data collection*, Canberra; 2011 Report, table 16A.49.

Table 16A.25

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.25 Proportion of overcrowded households (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT	Aus Gov (g)	Aust (h)
2005	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
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
2009	25.1	0.8	32.5	na	31.8	..	–	na	13.7	na

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. This is due to a change in scope of the ICH collection in 2007-08, variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey, or for which jurisdictions can provide data, and variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

(b) Calculations only include those households for which details were known.

(c) The proportion of households that are overcrowded are approximate only, and are based on 1,557 dwellings, extrapolated for all ICH dwellings. Calculations for these data items are based on the proxy standard.

(d) Proxy standard used to calculate the total number of households with overcrowding. Data sourced from SAP at 30 June 2009 for 6 tenancy-managed communities. Remaining 28 communities data as reported by PCAT survey in 2005 and 2006.

(e) Data for households that are overcrowded are based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009.

(f) Data for the households with overcrowding are based on data for 22 of the 24 households.

(g) Data are based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Victorian ICHOs, 8 out of 68 Queensland ICHOS, and 1 out of 3 Tasmanian ICHOS.

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

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

Source: AIHW (2007, 2009, 2010 and unpublished) *Indigenous Community Housing data collection*, Canberra; 2011 Report, table 16A.50.

Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.26 Proportion of Indigenous households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions, by number of bedrooms needed (a), (b)

Unit	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT	Aus Gov (g)	Aust	
1 bedroom needed	%	25.1	5.0	19.5	na	15.7	..	4.5	na	16.6	na
2 bedrooms needed	%	25.1	0.8	32.5	na	31.8	..	–	na	13.7	na
Total	%	50.2	5.9	52.0	na	47.5	..	4.5	na	30.3	na

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. This is due to a change in scope of the ICH collection in 2007-08, variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey, or for which jurisdictions can provide data, and variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.

(b) Calculations only include those households for which details were known.

(c) The proportion of households that are overcrowded are approximate only, and are based on 1,557 dwellings, extrapolated for all ICH dwellings. Calculations for these data items are based on the proxy standard.

(d) Proxy standard used to calculate the total number of households with overcrowding. Data sourced from SAP at 30 June 2009 for 6 tenancy-managed communities. Remaining 28 communities data as reported by PCAT survey in 2005 and 2006.

(e) Data for households that are overcrowded are based on Tenancy / Asset audits captured in 2008 and 2009.

(f) Data for the households with overcrowding are based on data for 22 of the 24 households.

(g) Data are based on survey returns from 13 out of 22 Victorian ICHOs, 8 out of 68 Queensland ICHOs, and 1 out of 3 Tasmanian ICHOS.

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

Source: AIHW (2010) *Indigenous Community Housing data collection*, Canberra; 2011 Report, table 16A.51.

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.27

Commonwealth Rent Assistance**Table 16A.27 Number of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2010 (a), (b), (c)**

Type of income unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Single, no dependant children	5 424	1 294	3 865	892	700	346	71	384	12 977
Single, no children, sharer	1 318	301	1 454	334	173	112	38	68	3 800
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	4 830	895	3 376	794	526	309	38	234	11 006
Single, 3 or more dependant children	1 696	294	1 235	261	138	83	np	56	3 773
Partnered, no dependant children	1 021	196	893	140	119	132	np	40	2 549
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	1 754	358	1 916	387	229	269	np	87	5 010
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	1 268	204	1 427	260	133	137	np	52	3 500
Partnered, illness or temporary separated	47	np	54	33	np	np	np	23	156
Total	17 358	3 549	14 220	3 101	2 025	1 392	187	951	42 797

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 4 June 2010.

(b) State and Territory totals include people in unknown localities. The Australian totals include people in other territories and people with unknown addresses.

(c) Values of less than 20 are replaced with 'np'.

np Not published.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); 2011 Report, table 16A.55.

Table 16A.28

Commonwealth Rent Assistance**Table 16A.28 Proportion of Indigenous CRA recipients, 2010 (per cent) (a), (b)**

Type of income unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Single, no dependant children	31.2	36.5	27.2	28.8	34.6	24.9	38.0	40.4	30.3
Single, no children, sharer	7.6	8.5	10.2	10.8	8.5	8.0	20.3	7.2	8.9
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	27.8	25.2	23.7	25.6	26.0	22.2	20.3	24.6	25.7
Single, 3 or more dependant children	9.8	8.3	8.7	8.4	6.8	6.0	5.0	5.9	8.8
Partnered, no dependant children	5.9	5.5	6.3	4.5	5.9	9.5	3.0	4.2	6.0
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	10.1	10.1	13.5	12.5	11.3	19.3	5.0	9.1	11.7
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	7.3	5.7	10.0	8.4	6.6	9.8	9.0	5.5	8.2
Partnered, illness or temporary separated	0.3	–	0.4	1.1	–	–	–	3.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 4 June 2010.

(b) State and Territory totals include people in unknown localities. The Australian totals include people in other territories and people with unknown addresses.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); 2011 Report, table 16A.56.

Table 16A.29

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.29 Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2010 (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>										
Income units	no.	356 673	240 786	260 931	86 225	78 236	26 348	8 700	4 400	1 062 357
In capital city	%	55.6	69.0	41.9	74.2	75.9	43.1	100.0	78.4	58.4
In rest of State/Territory	%	44.3	31.0	58.0	25.6	24.0	56.9	..	20.2	41.5
Non-Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	95.4	98.5	94.8	96.5	97.5	95.0	97.9	82.2	96.1
Non-Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	97.7	99.3	96.4	96.6	98.1	96.0	98.7	69.8	97.4
<i>Indigenous (c)</i>										
Income units	no.	17 358	3 549	14 220	3 101	2 025	1 392	187	951	42 797
In capital city	%	26.0	40.7	27.2	55.4	58.3	41.0	100.0	51.5	32.6
In rest of State/Territory	%	74.0	59.2	72.7	44.2	41.7	59.0	..	47.8	67.3
Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	4.6	1.5	5.2	3.5	2.5	5.0	2.1	17.8	3.9
Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	2.3	0.7	3.6	3.4	1.9	4.0	1.3	30.2	2.6
<i>Disability Support Pension (d)</i>										
Income units	no.	75 079	51 435	51 997	16 142	16 781	6 067	1 223	1 181	219 915
In capital city	%	46.8	65.0	40.0	71.2	74.3	44.3	100.0	71.4	53.7
In rest of State/Territory	%	53.1	35.0	59.9	28.6	25.6	55.7	..	28.1	46.2
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	20.1	21.1	18.9	18.1	20.9	21.9	13.8	22.1	19.9

Table 16A.29

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.29 Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2010 (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Disability Support Pension population, as proportion of total population	%	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.0
<i>Aged 24 years or under (e)</i>										
Income units	no.	48 390	35 415	43 146	14 193	12 752	5 327	2 862	816	162 923
In capital city	%	45.1	63.7	46.2	77.3	79.3	48.3	100.0	74.6	56.1
In rest of State/Territory	%	54.7	36.2	53.7	22.4	20.6	51.7	..	23.3	43.7
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	12.9	14.5	15.7	15.9	15.9	19.2	32.2	15.2	14.7
<i>Aged 24 years or under, as proportion of total population</i>	%	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.7
<i>Aged 75 years or over (f)</i>										
Income units	no.	30 965	20 125	21 478	8 138	7 725	2 160	437	201	91 237
In capital city	%	52.9	66.8	37.9	70.4	68.0	34.8	100.0	64.2	55.1
In rest of State/Territory	%	47.1	33.2	62.1	29.4	31.9	65.2	..	35.8	44.9
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	8.3	8.2	7.8	9.1	9.6	7.8	4.9	3.8	8.3
Aged 75 years or over, as proportion of total population	%	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
Total income units	no.	374 031	244 335	275 151	89 326	80 261	27 740	8 887	5 351	1 105 154

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance at 4 June 2010.

(b) State and Territory totals include people in unknown localities. The Australian totals include people in other territories and people with unknown addresses.

(c) Includes income units where one member has self-identified as Indigenous.

(d) Includes income units where one member was in recipient of Disability Support Pension at 4 June 2010.

(e) Includes income where one member was 24 years old or younger at 4 June 2010.

Table 16A.29

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.29 Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2010 (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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(f) Includes income where one member was 75 years old or older at 4 June 2010.

.. 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, Canberra; ABS (2008) *Population Projections, Australia, 2006 - 2101*, Cat. no. 3222.0, Canberra; 2011 Report, table 16A.58.

Table 16A.30

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.30 **Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2005 to 2010 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2005</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	44.4	39.4	30.2	24.5	30.2	27.3	38.8	30.9	34.3
Without CRA	72.0	70.8	61.9	61.3	66.0	58.8	61.2	68.0	66.1
Rest of State									
With CRA	23.1	22.7	22.2	17.3	19.8	19.5	..	25.3	22.2
Without CRA	55.2	58.2	53.0	48.5	50.2	51.3	..	58.4	53.8
Total									
With CRA	29.2	30.8	24.4	21.3	26.4	22.3	38.8	28.5	26.5
Without CRA	60.0	64.3	55.5	55.6	60.2	54.0	61.2	63.9	58.2
<i>2006</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	39.6	38.0	32.1	25.9	29.1	24.2	38.7	32.2	33.6
Without CRA	64.3	67.9	62.0	58.0	63.4	61.4	58.8	64.8	62.9
Rest of State									
With CRA	21.1	21.6	24.2	17.6	18.9	21.4	na	27.0	22.2
Without CRA	51.0	55.5	54.1	48.2	51.0	51.3	na	56.1	52.3
Total									
With CRA	26.1	29.3	26.4	22.2	25.3	22.4	39.2	29.9	26.1
Without CRA	54.6	61.3	56.3	53.6	58.8	54.8	59.2	61.0	55.9
<i>2007</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	37.5	37.3	30.5	26.0	28.6	30.1	33.3	32.0	32.7
Without CRA	65.0	65.7	61.3	56.9	62.2	64.1	58.5	67.7	62.8
Rest of State									
With CRA	21.2	20.6	23.6	19.4	21.9	22.6	na	24.8	22.1
Without CRA	51.7	56.2	52.6	49.5	48.8	50.1	na	55.8	52.1
Total									
With CRA	25.6	28.2	25.5	22.9	25.9	25.5	33.8	28.9	25.7
Without CRA	55.3	60.6	55.1	53.4	56.9	55.5	58.8	62.5	55.7
<i>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

Table 16A.30

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.30 **Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2005 to 2010 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Rest of State									
With CRA	21.2	22.9	27.0	24.6	21.4	25.0	np	21.4	23.7
Without CRA	52.2	55.9	54.7	51.7	51.1	51.8	np	54.4	53.3
Total									
With CRA	25.4	27.5	28.6	27.9	26.3	26.4	37.7	26.6	27.0
Without CRA	55.4	60.4	56.7	55.6	59.2	55.4	63.1	59.4	56.6
2009									
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
Total									
With CRA	27.2	24.6	34.2	34.2	31.2	27.7	38.9	30.5	30.2
Without CRA	57.8	60.5	62.9	61.9	63.4	57.4	63.8	62.9	60.4
2010									
Capital City									
With CRA	38.6	35.9	43.7	43.1	38.6	35.2	40.0	38.1	40.1
Without CRA	71.3	69.0	72.3	70.1	69.6	66.6	66.5	68.9	70.7
Rest of State									
With CRA	22.9	20.6	32.2	31.7	23.1	24.9	..	23.4	26.6
Without CRA	58.3	58.0	62.1	59.3	57.9	57.7	..	60.5	59.6
Total									
With CRA	27.0	26.8	35.4	38.1	32.1	29.2	40.0	31.0	31.0
Without CRA	61.7	62.4	64.9	65.3	64.7	61.3	66.5	64.8	63.3

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance, where one member of the income unit has self-identified as Indigenous. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

(b) See 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); 2011 Report, table 16A.76.

Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.31 **Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2001 to 2010 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
With CRA									
2001	28.0	31.2	22.7	23.6	26.7	21.3	39.8	36.0	25.8
2002	27.0	31.8	20.8	22.5	25.9	17.8	38.1	30.2	24.4
2003	29.0	30.5	23.3	21.2	27.5	21.0	40.9	28.7	25.9
2004	28.0	30.6	22.3	22.5	26.1	20.0	43.6	30.7	25.4
2005	29.2	30.8	24.4	21.3	26.4	22.3	38.8	28.5	26.5
2006	26.1	29.3	26.4	22.2	25.3	22.4	39.2	29.9	26.1
2007	25.6	28.2	25.5	22.9	25.9	25.5	33.8	28.9	25.7
2008	25.4	27.5	28.6	27.9	26.3	26.4	37.7	26.6	27.0
2009	27.2	24.6	34.2	34.2	31.2	27.7	38.9	30.5	30.2
2010	27.0	26.8	35.4	38.1	32.1	29.2	40.0	31.0	31.0
Without CRA									
2001	60.4	67.1	57.7	56.3	59.1	58.1	69.4	68.0	59.6
2002	61.9	68.2	55.9	58.3	59.7	52.2	66.7	69.2	59.6
2003	61.0	66.8	57.3	57.9	60.7	55.7	64.6	66.0	59.7
2004	60.3	65.7	55.0	58.0	60.4	54.2	66.4	63.9	58.5
2005	60.0	64.3	55.5	55.6	60.2	54.0	61.2	63.9	58.2
2006	54.6	61.3	56.3	53.6	58.8	54.8	59.2	61.0	55.9
2007	55.3	60.6	55.1	53.4	56.9	55.5	58.8	62.5	55.7
2008	55.4	60.4	56.7	55.6	59.2	55.4	63.1	59.4	56.6
2009	57.8	60.5	62.9	61.9	63.4	57.4	63.8	62.9	60.4
2010	61.7	62.4	64.9	65.3	64.7	61.3	66.5	64.8	63.3

(a) Includes income units paid CRA under social security or family assistance law who were entitled to a daily rate of assistance, where one member of the income unit has self-identified as Indigenous. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

(b) See section 2011 Report, 16.6 for an explanation of how the proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); 2011 Report, table 16A.77.

Descriptive information

Table 16A.32

Descriptive Information

Table 16A.32 Proportion of household income spent on rent — state owned and managed Indigenous housing (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>
Less than or equal to 20 per cent							
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
2010	15.1	na	36.5	66.4	39.0	32.9	37.3
More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent							
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
2010	83.8	na	63.2	29.2	57.3	56.3	60.4
More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent							
2006	8.6	–	0.0	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
2010	1.0	na	0.3	2.5	1.5	10.8	1.5
Greater than 30 per cent							
2006	–	0.4	0.0	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
2010	0.1	na	0.1	2.0	2.2	–	0.8

- (a) Data are not comparable over time, due to a change in methodology for 2009-10. Data for 2009-10 are for low income households in SOMIH paying gross income on rent, while data for 2008-09 and preceding years are rebated households in SOMIH paying assessable income on rent. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.
- (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.32 Proportion of household income spent on rent — state owned and managed Indigenous housing (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. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) *CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2010, 2011) *Housing assistance tables*; 2011 Report, table 16A.94.

Descriptive Information

Table 16A.33 **Proportion of households in State owned and managed Indigenous housing with 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>
Underutilisation							
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
2010	76.1	..	51.1	52.6	64.0	70.2	60.9

- (a) Data are not comparable over time. Data for 2010 are based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (where one or more bedrooms are required to meet the standard), while data prior to 2010 are based on a proxy standard (where two or more bedrooms are required to meet the standard). Underutilisation using the CNOS will be higher than for the proxy standard. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2011.
- (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. There is no SOMIH in Victoria in 2009-10.
- (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 under-utilisation, as shown in the 2011 Report, table 16A.104.

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2006, 2008, 2009) *CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2010, 2011) *Housing assistance tables*; 2011 Report, table 16A.97.

Table 16A.34

Descriptive Information**Table 16A.34 State owned and managed Indigenous housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded, 2010**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>
Relates to tables 16A.16, 16A.25, 16A.27 and 16A.99						
Total ongoing households	4 122	–	3 147	2 088	1 753	341
Excludes:						
Non-rebated households	1 455	–	–	–	–	–
Mixed composition households	–	–	–	–	–	16
Households for whom composition cannot be determined	–	–	–	1	–	–
Households for whom bedroom or required bedroom details are unknown	36	–	–	–	12	–
Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households						
Proportion of low income households	–	–	–	–	–	4.7
Overcrowding	36.2	–	–	–	0.7	4.7

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2011) *Housing assistance tables 2011*; 2011 Report, table 16A.102.

Table 16A.35

Descriptive Information**Table 16A.35 SOMIH housing policy context, 2010 (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas (f)
Eligibility						
Income limit per week (\$) (g)	460	..	609	430	776	450
Other asset limits (\$) (g)	None	..	76 750 liquid	41 000 cash	307 000	35 000
Minimum age (years)	18	..	None	18	None	16
Waiting list						
Details	Combined with public housing	..	Combined with public housing	Combined with public housing	Need (four segments)	Priority, similar to public housing
Tenure						
Probation period	None	..	None	None	12 months	3–6 months
Fixed term	3 and 6 months 2, 5 and 10 years	..	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.	..	Subject to review	Ongoing	Ongoing after probation	Dependants on housing history
Tenancy review	Prior to the end of the tenancy	..	Review at 4 or 10 years	Annual	None	Fixed term leases reviewed at end of each term
Rebated rent setting						
Rent-to-income ratio (%)	25–30	..	25	23 or 25	25	23–25

(a) At 30 June.

Descriptive Information**Table 16A.35 SOMIH housing policy context, 2010 (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas (f)
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(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) SOMIH dwellings have been transferred to ICH.

(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); 2011 Report, table 16A.105.