

16A Housing — attachment

Public housing

Table 16A.1

Table 16A.1 **Descriptive data (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c), (d), (e)</i>	<i>Vic (f), (g)</i>	<i>Qld (h), (i)</i>	<i>WA (j)</i>	<i>SA (k)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (l)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total households paying less than market rent										
2000-01	no.	121 222	62 659	52 605	31 576	44 829	13 555	10 502	5 945	342 893
2001-02	no.	121 287	65 664	51 762	32 163	46 237	13 006	10 224	6 057	346 400
2002-03	no.	111 481	55 626	42 542	27 675	38 793	10 034	8 990	4 865	300 006
2003-04	no.	110 835	54 873	40 742	27 022	37 601	9 427	9 204	4 740	294 444
Total new households assisted										
2000-01	no.	11 554	7 195	7 487	4 617	4 714	2 037	1 198	907	39 709
2001-02	no.	10 836	6 993	6 563	4 639	3 755	1 940	1 182	986	36 894
2002-03	no.	10 129	6 670	5 251	4 411	3 776	1 355	946	827	33 365
2003-04	no.	9 943	5 939	4 590	4 103	3 634	1 170	790	793	30 962
Total new Indigenous households assisted										
2000-01	no.	867	227	846	527	242	198	26	331	3 264
2001-02	no.	888	218	830	750	233	163	28	382	3 492
2002-03	no.	888	221	737	822	321	114	49	405	3 557
2003-04	no.	877	225	657	1 045	306	96	38	397	3 641
Households relocating from one public housing dwelling to another										
2000-01	no.	4 867	2 211	1 655	1 825	1 942	687	424	451	14 062
2001-02	no.	4 372	1 981	1 670	1 614	1 634	547	349	311	12 478
2002-03	no.	4 379	2 408	1 309	1 624	1 774	408	231	318	12 451
2003-04	no.	4 085	2 344	1 222	1 632	1 555	342	410	299	11 889
Total rent charged										
2000-01	\$'000	438 279.0	232 265.9	172 967.0	103 907.8	176 815.4	40 167.2	48 924.3	26 408.0	1 239 734.7
2001-02	\$'000	470 666.0	239 217.0	178 708.5	108 814.2	177 690.0	39 965.9	52 350.9	25 718.0	1 293 130.5
2002-03	\$'000	483 465.0	248 734.8	186 379.0	112 340.8	181 580.0	40 457.8	54 432.3	25 004.0	1 332 393.7
2003-04	\$'000	523 562.0	267 790.0	194 764.0	116 506.8	189 435.4	40 617.0	56 966.4	24 904.0	1 414 545.6

Table 16A.1

Table 16A.1 **Descriptive data (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c), (d), (e)</i>	<i>Vic (f), (g)</i>	<i>Qld (h), (i)</i>	<i>WA (j)</i>	<i>SA (k)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (l)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>At 30 June</i>										
Total Indigenous households										
2000-01	no.	na	748	2 053	1 874	783	419	210	1 307	7 394
2001-02	no.	8 700	771	2 311	2 098	812	463	142	1 377	16 674
2002-03	no.	8 700	1 006	2 491	2 363	1 118	447	185	1 451	17 761
2003-04	no.	8 700	1 078	2 633	4 041	1 171	494	172	1 498	19 787
Total 'greatest need' applicants on waiting list										
2000-01	no.	2 008	2 801	121	180	1 467	1 147	231	33	7 988
2001-02	no.	1 840	4 224	125	280	886	1 486	1 374	27	10 242
2002-03	no.	1 613	4 576	154	597	847	1 547	1 515	49	10 898
2003-04	no.	1 427	4 727	281	236	826	1 869	1 702	59	11 127
Total applicants on waiting list										
2000-01	no.	101 561	41 958	24 353	14 276	32 570	2 089	2 996	1 829	221 632
2001-02	no.	96 045	45 517	26 797	14 340	32 694	2 772	3 271	1 854	223 290
2002-03	no.	84 954	39 739	32 316	13 356	29 557	2 740	3 471	1 923	208 056
2003-04	no.	77 984	40 701	35 430	12 732	28 565	3 229	3 730	1 876	204 247
Total tenable dwellings										
2000-01	no.	127 661	63 443	49 408	31 480	49 855	12 666	11 169	5 939	351 621
2001-02	no.	127 215	62 766	49 168	31 365	47 537	12 326	11 060	5 987	347 424
2002-03	no.	125 116	63 068	48 816	30 737	46 316	11 845	10 942	5 720	342 560
2003-04	no.	124 601	63 187	48 672	30 336	45 409	11 475	10 873	5 443	339 996
Total untenable dwellings										
2000-01	no.	554	1 867	1 258	1 165	1 905	512	341	99	7 701
2001-02	no.	539	1 890	989	1 186	1 597	330	94	75	6 700
2002-03	no.	100	1 781	763	983	1 456	159	101	109	5 452

Table 16A.1

Table 16A.1 **Descriptive data (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c), (d), (e)</i>	<i>Vic (f), (g)</i>	<i>Qld (h), (i)</i>	<i>WA (j)</i>	<i>SA (k)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (l)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2003-04	no.	134	1 668	472	1 134	1 286	204	266	175	5 339
Total dwellings										
2000-01	no.	128 215	65 310	50 666	32 645	51 760	13 178	11 510	6 038	359 322
2001-02	no.	127 754	64 656	50 157	32 551	49 134	12 656	11 154	6 062	354 124
2002-03	no.	125 216	64 849	49 579	31 720	47 772	12 004	11 043	5 829	348 012
2003-04	no.	124 735	64 855	49 144	31 470	46 695	11 679	11 139	5 618	345 335
Total occupied dwellings										
2000-01	no.	125 966	62 848	48 941	31 210	48 840	12 428	11 016	5 750	346 999
2001-02	no.	125 315	62 355	48 908	31 062	46 298	12 116	11 008	5 757	342 819
2002-03	no.	123 087	62 598	48 562	30 366	45 351	11 624	10 895	5 476	337 959
2003-04	no.	123 106	62 646	48 490	30 000	44 529	11 375	10 823	5 269	336 238
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June										
2000-01	\$'000	9 000.2	4 535.9	3 362.7	1 851.6	3 074.3	667.4	931.9	441.1	23 865.0
2001-02	\$'000	7 959.0	4 630.1	3 496.8	1 894.4	2 954.1	705.5	906.6	449.4	22 995.9
2002-03	\$'000	7 787.6	4 889.7	3 609.4	2 124.8	3 398.6	741.8	656.8	413.0	23 621.7
2003-04	\$'000	7 521.0	4 419.7	3 709.4	2 187.3	3 494.7	786.0	692.6	399.1	23 209.7
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged in week ending 30 June										
2000-01	\$'000	21 253.3	8 815.2	6 065.3	3 392.6	5 218.7	1 123.2	1 605.0	826.1	48 299.5
2001-02	\$'000	18 493.0	9 143.6	6 026.1	3 407.4	5 145.3	1 146.9	1 639.5	820.8	45 822.5
2002-03	\$'000	18 383.2	9 445.0	6 059.8	3 785.1	5 807.4	1 151.2	1 620.6	800.0	47 052.4
2003-04	\$'000	18 040.9	8 607.0	5 897.4	3 799.7	5 902.9	1 174.7	1 830.5	789.3	46 042.4

Table 16A.1

Table 16A.1 **Descriptive data (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c), (d), (e)</i>	<i>Vic (f), (g)</i>	<i>Qld (h), (i)</i>	<i>WA (j)</i>	<i>SA (k)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (l)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total dwellings in major cities										
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	100 441	46 544	30 696	22 239	36 634	–	11 035	–	247 589
2003-04	no.	100 291	46 581	30 298	22 013	35 925	–	11 131	–	246 240
Total dwellings in inner regional areas										
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	19 335	14 677	9 469	3 066	3 227	8 768	8	–	58 550
2003-04	no.	19 159	14 671	9 505	3 033	3 170	8 518	8	–	58 063
Total of dwellings in outer regional areas										
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	4 974	3 603	8 246	3 127	6 990	3 134	–	4 014	34 088
2003-04	no.	4 834	3 572	8 172	3 103	6 703	3 061	–	3 839	33 284
Total dwellings in remote areas										
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	387	25	882	2 255	825	71	–	1 565	6 010
2003-04	no.	375	27	882	2 274	817	69	–	1 537	5 982
Total of dwellings in very remote areas										
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	77	–	286	1 032	96	31	–	250	1 772
2003-04	no.	76	–	287	1 047	80	31	–	242	1 763

Table 16A.1

Table 16A.1 **Descriptive data (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c), (d), (e)</i>	<i>Vic (f), (g)</i>	<i>Qld (h), (i)</i>	<i>WA (j)</i>	<i>SA (k)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (l)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the <i>Report on Government Services</i> . Due to rounding the national total may not equal the sum of jurisdictions data items.									
(b)	The count of dwellings is based on tenancy (rental) units. This will be greater than the count of dwellings based on superior rental units, due to shared tenancies. Dwellings at 30 June 2004, based on superior rental units was 48 743.									
(c)	Total occupied dwelling for NSW excludes 1 occupied dwelling with missing tenant information.									
(d)	Properties leased to community organisations and properties leased to private tenants under the Public Equity Program (PEP) scheme have been excluded since 2002-03 from total tenable and in tenable dwellings.									
(e)	For 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 total Indigenous households estimate based on Census 2001, adjusted for Census undercounting of public housing households.									
(f)	For 2003-04 for total applicants on waiting list, 1189 applicants eligible for both state owned and managed Indigenous housing and public rental housing were excluded (counted under the state owned and managed Indigenous housing collection).									
(g)	Property data for this collection is unreconciled and may not match published annual data.									
(h)	Total new Indigenous households assisted and total Indigenous households may be under-reported due to Indigenous self-identification and as mandatory reporting was only introduced from October 1997.									
(i)	Total 'greatest need' applicants on waiting list data represents applicants who satisfied stringent priority housing criteria, but does not include clients in similar circumstances who were waiting to be housed through Queensland's standard wait turn criteria.									
(j)	For 2003-04, for total tenable and untenable dwellings 1 063 properties leased to other organisations have been excluded.									
(k)	Indigenous information is self-identified and not mandatory. Prior to 2002-03, Indigenous data were only extracted for the head of the household. This was rectified in 2002-03 and special needs and Indigenous details are not extracted for all household members.									
(l)	Total number of new Indigenous households assisted and total number of Indigenous households may represent an undercount as ethnicity is a self-identified field.									
	– Nil or rounded to zero.									

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2002c, 2003f, 2003g, 2004e, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.1.

Table 16A.2

Table 16A.2 **Low income and special needs households as a proportion of all new households, (per cent) (a),(b),(c)**

	NSW (d), (e)	Vic (f), (g), (h)	Qld (i)	WA (j)	SA (k)	Tas (l)	ACT (m)	NT (l)	Aust
At 30 June 2000									
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
At 30 June 2001									
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households	94.1	86.1	90.0	85.8	89.3	84.6	np	83.6	89.5
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households	5.2	12.3	9.5	13.5	9.7	14.3	np	15.5	9.6
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	97.3	90.6	93.4	89.7	94.6	85.9	np	np	93.3
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	5.6	12.5	9.6	13.6	10.0	14.3	np	32.4	10.0
At 30 June 2002									
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households	94.6	93.0	90.4	83.8	89.7	93.1	92.0	87.0	91.4
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households	4.6	6.9	9.1	10.9	9.4	6.9	8.0	10.1	7.5

Table 16A.2

Table 16A.2 **Low income and special needs households as a proportion of all new households, (per cent) (a),(b),(c)**

	NSW (d), (e)	Vic (f), (g), (h)	Qld (i)	WA (j)	SA (k)	Tas (l)	ACT (m)	NT (l)	Aust
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	97.4	95.6	93.7	89.5	94.2	96.2	94.3	93.4	94.9
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	89.6	89.1	99.7	78.1	80.6	72.9	84.0	99.1	88.1
At 30 June 2003									
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households	92.9	90.4	90.3	86.8	89.6	90.6	88.9	87.4	90.4
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households	7.0	8.7	9.4	12.5	9.1	9.3	11.0	12.3	9.1
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	96.1	94.0	93.3	91.9	94.1	94.2	84.0	92.1	93.9
New 'low income A or B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	87.3	91.6	99.8	97.4	94.1	94.8	90.3	88.5	92.6
At 30 June 2004									
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households	94.7	92.4	90.5	87.9	87.5	89.1	87.7	87.6	91.2
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households	5.2	7.5	9.1	11.6	11.5	10.8	12.1	10.6	8.5
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	97.0	95.6	94.5	92.7	93.5	94.4	91.3	93.9	95.0
New 'low income A or B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households	85.2	99.6	97.2	97.1	97.3	93.7	85.3	86.1	90.6

(a) For details of newly allocated, mixed composition, non-rebated and other households excluded, see table 16A.82.

(b) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(c) With the exception of Victoria the numerator in the calculation of 'new low income A and B households plus new special needs (not low income households)' as a proportion of all new households, excludes mixed composition households, whereas the denominator includes them.

Table 16A.2

Table 16A.2 **Low income and special needs households as a proportion of all new households, (per cent) (a),(b),(c)**

	NSW (d), (e)	Vic (f), (g), (h)	Qld (i)	WA (j)	SA (k)	Tas (l)	ACT (m)	NT (l)	Aust
(d)	Not fully comparable to data from 2002-03 due to different derivation of household type. In previous years this was based solely on the local variable family type. With improvements in data quality of the relationship to household head variable this year, the derivation of household type is based on the relationship to household head variable in the first instance. In cases where this does not yield a result the derivation reverts to that based on family type.								
(e)	Not fully comparable to 2002-03 data due to adoption of a methodology that assigns special needs status when either standard AIHW and/or state criteria for special needs are met.								
(f)	In 2003-04 'new low income A or B households plus new special needs (not low income) households' as a proportion of all new households' is not calculated using data repository methodology. See footnote c.								
(g)	For 2003-04, new households with a priority reason code of 'SUP' (Supported Housing) have been flagged as containing at least one occupant with a disability. This results in an additional 89 new special needs households.								
(h)	For the number of new 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households' the number of households where special needs details are known are excluded from the denominator. This is due to the unavailability of details for new households who were no longer tenants at 30 June 2004. The proportion may be overstated as a result.								
(i)	The number of households with special needs now include a broader range of data. It incorporates households where at least one member is receiving a discrete disability income from Centrelink, plus households on other incomes who identified as having at least one member with a disability, plus households who do not fall into either category but who required home modifications because of a disability. Although a household may be included in more than one special needs category, to derive the total number of new households with special needs each household is counted once only.								
(j)	A different methodology was used by WA to derive special needs status. Households are only recorded with a positive or unknown disability status; there are no households with a negative disability status. Households are only recorded with a positive or negative Indigenous status; there are no households with an unknown Indigenous status. Consequently, for every household the derived special needs status is either positive or unknown. The total number of new households where income and household groups details are known for year ending 30 June 2004 result is therefore reported, which may overstate result. For the number of new 'low income A' households plus new special needs households (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households' the number of households where special needs details are known are therefore excluded from the denominator. The proportion may be overstated as a result.								
(k)	Special needs and Indigenous information is self-identified and not mandatory. Prior to 2002-03, special needs and Indigenous data were only extracted for the head of the household. This was rectified in 2002-03 and special needs and Indigenous details are now extracted for all household members.								
(l)	For the number of new 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households' the number of households where special needs details are known are excluded from the denominator due to missing special needs data. The proportion may be overstated as a result.								
(m)	For the number of new 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households' the number of households where special needs details are known are excluded from the denominator due to a relatively low number of new households where special needs								
	np Not published.								

Source: AIHW 2002c, 2003f, 2003g, 2004e, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.2.

Table 16A.3

Table 16A.3 Households paying less than market rent and special needs households paying market rent, at 30 June, as a proportion of all households (per cent) (a)

	NSW (b), (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f)	SA (g)	Tas	ACT (h), (i)	NT (j)	Aust
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	99.5	90.0	93.6	94.8	92.9	90.1	89.4	99.3	94.8
2002	99.3	91.2	91.6	100.0	99.0	97.0	na	100.0	96.5
2003	99.0	91.4	90.0	100.0	93.7	96.0	100.0	100.0	95.5
2004	98.7	90.6	89.5	100.0	91.8	96.4	100.0	100.0	94.9

- (a) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (b) Not fully comparable to data from 2002-03 due to different derivation of household type. In previous years this was based solely on the local variables family type. With improvements in data quality of the relationship to household head variable this year, the derivation of household type is based on the relationship to household head variable in the first instance. In cases where this does not yield a result, the derivation reverts to that based on family type.
- (c) Not fully comparable to 2002-03 data due to adoption of a methodology that assigns special needs status when either standard and/or state criteria for special needs are met.
- (d) Prior to 2003-04, disability was calculated from a flag used for assessment of new tenancies and underestimated the count for ongoing households. This results in an additional 359 ongoing special needs households.
- (e) The number of households with special needs now includes a broader range of data. It incorporates households where at least one member is receiving a discrete disability income from Centrelink, plus households on other incomes who identified as having at least one member with a disability, plus households who do not fall into either category but who required home modifications because of disability. Although a household may be included in more than one special needs category, to derive the total number of new households with special needs each household is counted once only.
- (f) A different methodology was used by WA to derive special need status. Households are only recorded with a positive or unknown disability status; there are no households with a negative disability status. Households are only recorded with a positive or negative Indigenous status; there are no households with an unknown Indigenous status. Consequently, for every household the derived special needs status is either positive or unknown.
- (g) Special needs and Indigenous information is self-identified and not mandatory. Prior to 2002-03, special needs and Indigenous data were only extracted for the head of the household. This was rectified in 2002-03 and special needs and Indigenous details are now extracted for all household
- (h) Not calculated via the data repository. Figures supplied by the ACT Department of Disability, Housing and Community Services.
- (i) Special needs details are not known for non-rebated households, thus these households are excluded. At 30 June 2004, 85 per cent of all households were receiving rental rebate assistance.
- (j) The total number of new households where income and household groups details are known for year ending 30 June 2004 result is reported due to missing special need data. This may overstate the result.
- na** Not available.

Source: AIHW 2002c, 2003f, 2003g, 2004e, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.3.

Table 16A.4

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

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas	ACT (g)	NT (h),(i)	Aust
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	51.1	32.4	49.4	38.7	58.0	41.4	91.5	50.4	46.5
2001-02	50.9	35.3	36.2	36.2	73.5	48.1	31.4	52.0	43.9
2002-03	52.4	43.7	38.9	44.7	59.0	49.9	35.3	62.8	48.1
2003-04	53.6	45.9	58.2	49.9	58.9	65.7	33.0	73.0	53.5

- (a) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (b) Not fully comparable to 2002-03 data due to adoption of a methodology that assigns special needs status when either standard and/or state criteria for special needs are met.
- (c) For 2003-04, new households with a priority reason code of 'SUP' (Supported Housing) have been flagged as containing at least one occupant with a disability. This results in an additional 89 new special needs households.
- (d) The number of households with special needs now includes a broader range of data. It incorporates households where at least one member is receiving a discrete disability income from Centrelink, plus households on other incomes who identified as having at least one member with a disability, plus households who do not fall into either category but who require home medications because of disability. Although a household may be included in more than one special needs category, to derive the total number of new households with special needs each household is counted once only.
- (e) A different methodology was used by WA to derive special need status. Households with a negative special need status are included in the number for whom special need status could not be determined, and therefore excluded from the number of households for whom special need details are known. Therefore the total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2004 is used as the denominator. Figure for 2003-04 may therefore represent an undercount.
- (f) Special needs and Indigenous information is self-identified and not mandatory. Prior to 2002-03, special needs and Indigenous data were only extracted for the head of the household. This was rectified in 2002-03 and special needs and Indigenous details are now extracted for all household members.
- (g) The total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2004 is used as the denominator due to a high number of new households where special needs details are not known. Due to a relatively low number of new households where special needs details are known, this performance indicator returns an unrepresentative result.
- (h) Special needs details are only recorded where they are known to exist - no record is maintained if a household has no special need status. All new households are therefore included in the denominator. Figure therefore may represent an undercount.
- (i) Excludes households with a disability as NT does not have a disability identifier in their information management system.

Source: AIHW 2002c, 2003f, 2003g, 2004e, *CSHA National Data Reports: Public Rental Housing*, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.4.

Community housing

Table 16A.5

Table 16A.5 **Descriptive data (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>
Total new households assisted									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	2 499	8 907	2 480	na	793	35	229	na
2001-02	no.	2 447	9 216	2 154	5 622	869	94	264	na
2002-03	no.	2 519	11 046	1 993	1 264	869	59	168	na
2003-04	no.	1 875	833	1 528	943	743	60	126	na
Total new Indigenous households assisted									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	229	na	360	na	17	–	6	na
2001-02	no.	175	na	327	2 536	13	na	15	na
2002-03	no.	204	na	353	501	26	4	6	na
2003-04	no.	185	–	222	475	31	1	7	na
Total rent charged									
1999-2000	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	\$'000	33 034.9	11 287.0	14 111.1	na	na	250.6	909.7	na
2001-02	\$'000	33 034.9	na	13 133.0	6 961.6	12 239.2	na	1 379.7	na
2002-03	\$'000	36 614.9	na	16 044.0	6 511.5	14 788.7	965.0	1 399.2	na
2003-04	\$'000	41 460.9	13 919.9	19 876.1	7 559.8	15 833.2	1 355.0	1 245.8	na
Total Indigenous households									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	539	na	395	na	51	–	11	na
2001-02	no.	537	na	445	1 165	33	na	18	na
2002-03	no.	671	na	512	162	60	6	11	na
2003-04	no.	588	12	419	212	65	4	16	na
Total greatest need applicants on waiting list									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	11 540	na	3 081	na	978	5	192	na
2001-02	no.	11 465	na	3 104	1 755	1 049	45	215	na
2002-03	no.	11 089	na	5 466	813	1 462	167	71	na
2003-04	no.	9 847	1 029	5 580	727	1 624	161	121	na
Total applicants on waiting list									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	21 022	na	5 312	na	2 138	19	261	na
2001-02	no.	19 770	na	4 813	2 772	2 137	123	272	na
2002-03	no.	20 013	na	8 300	1 761	2 636	241	374	na
2003-04	no.	17 160	1 859	7 793	1 381	3 008	246	272	na

Table 16A.5

Table 16A.5 **Descriptive data (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>
Total tenable dwellings									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	8 855	8 585	3 986	3 468	3 419	104	401	130
2001-02	no.	9 134	7 463	3 916	3 640	3 827	227	420	122
2002-03	no.	10 004	na	5 065	3 358	3 987	231	423	95
2003-04	no.	9 437	3 619	5 078	3 511	4 172	402	408	97
Total untenable dwellings									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	27	357	38	na	33	–	2	–
2001-02	no.	46	247	51	–	7	–	14	–
2002-03	no.	83	na	47	50	32	1	1	–
2003-04	no.	32	33	115	8	44	–	1	–
Total dwellings									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	8 882	8 942	4 024	na	3 452	104	403	130
2001-02	no.	9 180	7 710	3 967	2 099	3 439	227	434	122
2002-03	no.	10 087	8 208	5 122	1 654	3 545	232	424	95
2003-04	no.	9 469	3 652	5 193	3 519	4 012	402	409	97
Total occupied dwellings									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	8 693	8 458	3 855	na	3 270	94	380	130
2001-02	no.	9 012	7 370	3 760	2 041	3 294	227	411	122
2002-03	no.	9 867	7 902	4 925	1 661	3 389	228	413	95
2003-04	no.	9 339	3 582	4 933	3 511	3 828	401	392	97
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June									
1999-2000	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	\$'000	704.2	na	307.1	na	205.4	1.8	19.8	na
2001-02	\$'000	753.7	na	391.9	na	272.7	17.2	30.7	na
2002-03	\$'000	834.6	na	227.0	193.7	282.9	21.7	33.0	na
2003-04	\$'000	853.2	448.9	309.1	826.4	329.9	30.2	29.3	na
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged in week ending 30 June									
1999-2000	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	\$'000	np	997.4	np	na	377.9	3.2	54.7	na
2001-02	\$'000	np	987.4	651.7	na	405.2	25.2	71.5	na
2002-03	\$'000	np	1 098.9	372.7	169.5	455.8	27.2	74.8	na
2003-04	\$'000	na	na	481.4	724.8	551.8	44.4	72.4	na

Table 16A.5

Table 16A.5 **Descriptive data (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>
Total dwellings in major cities									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	4 150	4 875	1 869	2 080	3 477	–	424	–
2003-04	no.	4 373	1 577	1 891	2 002	3 639	–	409	–
Total dwellings in inner regional areas									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	1 294	1 509	1 294	330	342	165	–	–
2003-04	no.	1 313	790	1 308	410	357	251	–	–
Total dwellings in outer regional areas									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	395	313	1 385	655	156	67	–	59
2003-04	no.	402	143	1 402	600	176	148	–	60
Total dwellings in remote areas									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	22	16	230	264	40	–	–	28
2003-04	no.	23	14	230	362	40	3	–	31
Total dwellings in very remote areas									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	2	–	344	29	4	–	–	8
2003-04	no.	2	–	362	145	4	–	–	6
Total community housing providers									
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	175	333	332	239	135	73	10	32
2001-02	no.	192	234	346	239	134	46	20	22
2002-03	no.	190	234	345	255	126	48	9	22
2003-04	no.	192	150	346	247	116	23	10	34

Table 16A.5 **Descriptive data (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA	SA (f)	Tas	ACT (g)	NT (h)
(a)	Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the <i>Report on Government Services</i> . All figures in this table are based on the unweighted survey results, except the number of providers. For the response rates see table 16A.83.								
(b)	The count of total number of providers was amended for the 2003-04 collection such that the number of providers from administrative data is reported rather than the number of providers who responded to the survey. For some jurisdictions, data will not be comparable to 2002-03.								
(c)	For 2003-04, for total new households assisted and total new Indigenous households assisted all applicant types including equivalent wait-list type 'new applicant' are included. May include households previously housed by another community housing provider. For total greatest need applicants on waiting list and total applicants on waiting list applicants may appear on waiting lists of more than one community housing provider. For dwellings by remoteness area postcode data is available to the Office for Capital Properties and a small number of leasehold properties (for example, Long Term Leasing Program and Surplus Government Leasehold Program). Hence the number of properties classified by remoteness area is less than the total number of properties reported elsewhere. For the total number of community housing providers the figure reported is the total number of providers and is higher than the 150 that responded to the survey. For total rents charged for week ending 30 June 62 per cent of all providers within the scope of the Community Housing Data Collection provided data.								
(d)	For 2003-04 for total Indigenous households assisted and new Indigenous households assisted Indigenous households generally access long term accommodation through the General Rental program or housing managed by the Aboriginal Housing Board of Victoria. For total greatest need applicants on waiting list and total applicants on waiting list there is no centralised waiting list for community housing clients. Some agencies retain their own waiting lists where there is a regular turnover of tenancies. This information has been reported for these items. Clients also directly access community housing through local government, community organisations and other government agencies. Some rental co-operatives with a low turnover of tenants retain an Expression of Interest list of names but no details are sought as to income and eligibility criteria or housing need. Applicants on these lists have been excluded. For dwellings by remoteness area the interpretation of the definition of a 'dwelling' varied for providers (for example, some counted a 'dwelling' as a tenancy unit whilst others counted the whole property). Some larger agencies also advised they were unable to provide tenancy units by postcode. For consistency and accuracy, properties have been counted by postcode from the internal administrative system. Therefore the dwelling postcode count will not match the number of tenancy units due to Group Housing program arrangements that have multiple tenancies per property.								
(e)	For 2003-04 for total tenatable and total untenatable dwellings to remain consistent with administrative data provided against total dwellings (5193), the number of tenatable and untenatable dwellings included in the survey have been increased pro-rata. Please note that for the total number of tenatable dwellings at 30 June 2004 equals 3801 and untenatable dwellings at 30 June 2004 equals 86. The total number of dwellings by ASGC Remoteness Areas was extracted from the unit record file of 5193 dwellings provided to the AIHW. Total community housing providers based on 346 providers funded under the Community Rent Scheme, Boarding House Program, Long Term Community Housing Program and the Same House Different Landlord Program. For total occupied dwellings, based on administrative data apportioned according to the percentage of occupied dwellings indicated in the survey data (3641 out of 3833). This approach was taken to ensure consistency with reporting all dwelling information from administrative data.								
(f)	For 2003-04 for total Indigenous households, 21 indigenous households with other special needs (including youth, disability, aged etc) are included in figures for the total number of households with multiple target group needs assisted by targeted and non-targeted providers at 30 June 2004. Total greatest need applicants on waiting list is defined as category 1 applicants. Total applicants on waiting list based on a 70 per cent response rate for waiting list data (as compared to 81 per cent for other data).								

Table 16A.5 **Descriptive data (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>
(g)	<p>For 2003-04 for total greatest need applicants on waiting list and total applicants on waiting list two community housing organisations do not keep their own waiting list. These organisations use the waiting list of another community housing organisation or the public housing waiting list when a vacancy arises. For total number of dwellings by ASGC Remoteness Areas, total tenantable and untenantable dwellings, greater consistency in the use of the definition of dwellings as a tenancy unit (not a property) and of the exclusions and inclusions relating to head leased dwellings has revised the dwelling count for some community housing organisations. Dwelling counts are not comparable to 2002-03. For total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged in week ending 30 June where there was more than one tenancy agreement for a property and market rent value was provided for the property, the market rent value was split equally across dwellings. For total occupied dwellings, properties with multiple rooms divided into separate tenancy agreements are each classified as a dwelling.</p> <p>Greater consistency in the application of this dwelling definition has contributed to a decrease in the occupancy rate as occupied properties may contain unoccupied dwellings. Within properties, tenant choice and tenancy mix must also be considered in new tenant allocation. It is not possible to compare the result for 2003-04 with the result for the previous year.</p>								
(h)	<p>For 2003-04 for total tenantable and untenantable dwellings it is assumed that all dwellings are tenantable. For total occupied dwellings it is assumed that all dwellings are occupied, due to many organisations turning away people seeking accommodation.</p>								

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

Source: AIHW 2002b, 2003d, 2003e, 2004d, CSHA *National Data Reports: CSHA Community Housing*, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.15.

Table 16A.6

State owned and managed Indigenous housingTable 16A.6 **Descriptive data (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total households paying less than market rent at 30 June								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	3 465	1 006	2 039	2 468	1 405	360	10 743
2001-02	no.	3 402	1 200	2 620	2 530	1 621	393	11 766
2002-03	no.	3 423	1 041	2 239	1 933	1 337	281	10 254
2003-04	no.	3 462	1 083	2 006	1 923	1 400	283	10 157
Total new households assisted								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	540	164	354	466	279	82	1 885
2001-02	no.	471	183	332	464	212	97	1 759
2002-03	no.	440	169	312	428	225	83	1 657
2003-04	no.	460	160	299	409	277	62	1 667
Households relocating from one State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwelling to another								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	173	96	151	129	96	32	677
2001-02	no.	174	76	139	160	88	23	660
2002-03	no.	136	92	121	141	106	15	611
2003-04	no.	138	92	119	155	90	15	609
Households allocated State owned and managed Indigenous housing								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	540	159	354	457	231	82	1 741
2001-02	no.	463	183	330	464	212	97	1 322
2002-03	no.	438	169	312	428	225	61	1 633
2003-04	no.	460	160	299	409	277	62	1 667
Total rent charged								
1999-2000	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	\$'000	14 400.0	4 202.3	11 080.1	9 046.7	8 125.7	1 060.4	47 915.2
2001-02	\$'000	14 404.0	4 629.0	11 319.6	9 279.8	8 126.0	1 080.7	48 839.0
2002-03	\$'000	16 479.0	5 119.3	11 990.0	9 476.2	7 608.0	1 162.9	51 835.4
2003-04	\$'000	18 170.0	5 690.5	12 191.0	9 668.6	7 991.0	1 262.6	54 973.7
At 30 June								
Total 'greatest need' applicants on waiting list								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	100	86	5	40	122	na	353
2001-02	no.	90	119	na	73	99	na	381
2002-03	no.	80	155	5	105	151	–	496
2003-04	no.	58	163	6	61	191	na	479

Table 16A.6

Table 16A.6		Descriptive data (a), (b)						
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total applicants on waiting list								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	3 020	841	2 194	1 307	1 472	92	8 926
2001-02	no.	2 933	1 032	2 436	1 634	1 603	98	9 736
2002-03	no.	2 749	1 025	3 347	1 626	1 675	81	10 503
2003-04	no.	2 589	1 189	3 306	1 632	1 748	196	10 660
Total tenable dwellings								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	3 844	1 048	2 649	2 441	1 795	308	12 085
2001-02	no.	3 934	1 119	2 669	2 440	1 798	323	12 283
2002-03	no.	3 967	1 182	2 692	2 275	1 810	327	12 253
2003-04	no.	4 068	1 225	2 740	2 249	1 834	337	12 453
Total untenable dwellings								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	27	41	106	59	13	12	258
2001-02	no.	23	37	91	70	68	7	296
2002-03	no.	19	41	111	70	62	7	310
2003-04	no.	20	35	71	76	66	4	272
Total dwellings								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	3 871	1 089	2 755	2 500	1 808	320	12 343
2001-02	no.	3 957	1 156	2 760	2 510	1 866	330	12 579
2002-03	no.	3 986	1 223	2 803	2 345	1 872	334	12 563
2003-04	no.	4 088	1 260	2 811	2 325	1 900	341	12 725
Total occupied dwellings								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	3 794	1 039	2 591	2 399	1 705	298	11 826
2001-02	no.	3 873	1 117	2 610	2 389	1 701	306	11 996
2002-03	no.	3 890	1 175	2 641	2 214	1 719	320	11 959
2003-04	no.	4 007	1 219	2 720	2 187	1 751	335	12 219
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June								
1999-2000	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	\$'000	295.3	85.6	225.1	151.9	113.8	18.6	890.3
2001-02	\$'000	222.2	95.8	211.0	147.2	100.7	18.7	795.6
2002-03	\$'000	253.5	107.2	229.2	167.5	135.3	21.1	913.8
2003-04	\$'000	230.5	90.4	231.8	170.0	138.5	25.4	886.5

Table 16A.6

Table 16A.6	Descriptive data (a), (b)							
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged in week ending 30 June								
1999-2000	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	\$'000	597.5	162.5	375.0	295.2	174.1	32.1	1 636.3
2001-02	\$'000	442.8	185.0	366.9	278.7	176.3	31.3	1 481.0
2002-03	\$'000	516.0	204.4	383.1	315.9	227.4	33.8	1 680.6
2003-04	\$'000	484.4	180.8	353.0	317.8	237.2	39.6	1 612.8
Total dwellings in major cities								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	1 638	453	352	682	1 136	–	4 260
2003-04	no.	1 668	475	362	676	1 151	–	4 332
Total dwellings in inner regional areas								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	1 273	464	389	179	148	276	2 729
2003-04	no.	1 307	466	394	181	150	282	2 780
Total dwellings in outer regional areas								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	780	301	1 282	528	345	58	3 294
2003-04	no.	811	314	1 281	522	337	59	3 324
Total dwellings in remote areas								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	230	5	301	476	111	0	1 122
2003-04	no.	229	5	299	475	115	0	1 123
Total dwellings in very remote areas								
1999-2000	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002-03	no.	66	–	479	480	132	–	1 158
2003-04	no.	66	–	476	471	147	–	1 160

Table 16A.6

Table 16A.6

Descriptive data (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the <i>Report on Government Services</i> .							
(b)	Due to rounding, the national total may not always equal the sum of jurisdictions data items.							
(c)	Property data for this collection are unreconciled and may not match published jurisdictional annual data.							
(d)	In relation to the total number of new applicants at 30 June 2004 who met at least one of the greatest needs criteria, those in greatest need are priority A on a wait-list. This is an underestimation of the true							
(e)	175 properties leased to other organisations have been excluded from the total number of tenantable							
(f)	May be an undercount as some priority applicants may bypass the priority process in low wait time							
	na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.							

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.27.

Table 16A.7

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.7 Low income and special needs households as a proportion of all new households, (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i> (d), (e), (f)	<i>Vic</i> (g), (h)	<i>Qld</i> (i), (j)	<i>WA</i> (k)	<i>SA</i> (l)	<i>Tas</i> (m)	<i>Aust</i>
1999-2000							
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households							
Number	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households							
Number	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households							
Number	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households							
Number	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01							
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households							
Number	91.3	80.0	81.4	89.3	88.9	76.8	86.5
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households							
Number	6.2	20.0	14.8	9.8	7.5	18.3	11.1
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households							
Number	96.9	83.3	87.0	92.0	97.9	81.7	91.4
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households							
Number	6.9	20.0	15.0	10.1	8.5	18.3	11.6
2001-02							
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households							
Number	89.6	88.1	83.1	81.3	87.3	95.5	85.8
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households							
Number	7.8	11.9	13.3	7.8	12.0	4.5	9.8
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households							
Number	92.6	91.7	89.5	84.4	90.1	97.0	89.6
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households							
Number	79.4	91.8	96.7	74.6	67.0	68.0	80.6
2002-03							
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households							
Number	91.5	87.8	89.7	89.1	86.5	87.2	89.2
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households							
Number	8.5	10.9	7.1	10.4	13.5	12.8	9.8
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households							
Number	92.9	92.9	94.6	92.1	93.2	92.3	93.0

Table 16A.7

Table 16A.7 Low income and special needs households as a proportion of all new households, (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW(d), (e), (f)	Vic(g), (h)	Qld(i), (j)	WA(k)	SA(l)	Tas(m)	Aust
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households							
Number	79.8	91.7	98.1	94.2	85.3	94.0	89.6
2003-04							
New 'low income A' households as a proportion of all new households							
Number	94.4	90.5	83.3	93.5	89.2	89.5	90.6
New 'low income B' households as a proportion of all new households							
Number	5.6	9.5	14.0	6.5	8.8	10.5	8.5
New 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households							
Number	96.7	96.8	87.5	95.5	92.4	98.1	94.0
New 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households							
Number	73.5	100.0	87.0	93.4	88.8	91.9	84.5

- (a) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (b) For details of newly allocated, mixed composition, non-rebated and other households excluded, see table 16A.84.
- (c) For comparability purposes mixed composition households and households whose composition cannot be determined are excluded from all jurisdictions. Due to this change Victoria, Queensland and national data are not comparable to previous years data. NSW also excludes non-rebated households and this is done before exclusion based on household composition since there is insufficient information for these households to accurately determine their composition for this indicator. With the exception of Victoria the numerator in the calculation of 'new low income A or B households plus new special needs (not low income households)' as a proportion of all new households', excludes mixed composition households, whereas the denominator includes them.
- (d) Not fully comparable to data from 2002-03 due to different derivation of *household type*. In previous years this was based solely on the local variable *family type*. With improvements in data quality of the *relationship to household head* variable this year, the derivation of *household type* is based on the *relationship to household head* variable in the first instance. In cases where this does not yield a result the derivation reverts to that based on *family type*.
- (e) Annual changes in these indicators tend to reflect the small number of households, rather than changes in performance.
- (f) Not fully comparable to 2002-03 data due to adaptation of a methodology that assigns special needs status when either standard AIHW and/or State criteria for special needs are met.
- (g) For the number of new 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households' the number of households where special needs details are known are excluded from the denominator. This is due to the unavailability of details for new households who were no longer tenants at 30 June 2004. The proportion may be overstated as a result.
- (h) In 2003-04 new 'low income B' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all households is not calculated using data repository methodology. See footnote c.
- (i) For comparability across jurisdictions, mixed comparison households are excluded. Therefore the number of new households with Low income A, the number of new households with Low income B and the number of new households with special needs but not on Low income A or B for the year ending 30 June is understated.

Table 16A.7 Low income and special needs households as a proportion of all new households, (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW(d), (e), (f)</i>	<i>Vic(g), (h)</i>	<i>Qld(i), (j)</i>	<i>WA(k)</i>	<i>SA(l)</i>	<i>Tas(m)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(j)	The number of households with special needs now includes a broader range of data. It incorporates households where at least one member is receiving a discrete disability income from Centrelink, plus households on other incomes who identified as having at least one member with a disability, plus households who do not fall into either category but who required home medications because of a disability. Although a household may be included in more than one special needs category, to derive the total number of new households with special needs each household is counted only once.						
(k)	A different methodology was used by WA to derive special needs status. Households are only recorded with a positive or unknown disability status; there are no households with a negative disability status. Consequently, for every household the derived special needs status is either positive or unknown. For the number of new 'low income A' households plus new special needs households (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households' the number of households where special needs details are known are therefore excluded from the denominator. The proportion may be overstated as a result.						
(l)	Special needs information is self-identified and not mandatory. Special needs details are now extracted for all household members.						
(m)	For the number of new 'low income A' households plus new special needs (not low income households) as a proportion of all new households' the number of households where special needs details are known are excluded from the denominator. This is due to missing special needs data. The proportion may be overstated as a result.						

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.28.

Table 16A.8

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.8 Households paying less than market rent and special needs households paying market rent, as a proportion of all households**

	<i>NSW(c), (d)</i>	<i>Vic(e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA(g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	99.0	89.6	83.0	92.6	88.4	92.3	91.4
2002	98.2	91.7	90.5	99.9	98.2	97.3	96.0
2003	97.5	92.5	91.0	100.0	89.0	94.5	94.6
2004	96.6	93.2	85.6	100.0	86.9	93.9	92.8

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(c) Not fully comparable to data from 2002-03 data due to different derivation of household type. In previous years this was based solely on the local variable family type. With improvements in data quality of the relationship to household head variable this year, the derivation of household type is based on the relationship to household head variable in the first instance. In cases where this does not yield a result the derivation reverts to that based on family type.

(d) Not fully comparable to 2002-03 data due to adaptation of a methodology that assigns special needs status when either standard coding and/or state criteria for special needs are met.

(e) For 2003-04, ongoing households with a priority reason code of supported Housing have been flagged as containing at least one occupant with a disability. This results in an additional one ongoing special need household.

(f) A different methodology was used by WA to derive special needs status. Households are only recorded with a positive or unknown disability status; there are no households with a negative disability status. Consequently, for every household the derived special needs status is either positive or unknown.

(f) Special needs information is self-identified and not mandatory. Special needs details are now extracted for all household members.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.29.

Table 16A.9

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.9 Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i> (d)	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (f)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	37.5	39.0	38.0	39.5	43.5	61.0	40.1
2001-02	35.8	31.7	38.3	25.2	70.5	44.9	35.2
2002-03	35.8	49.7	41.0	37.4	37.8	50.6	39.5
2003-04	44.6	44.2	46.3	40.8	39.5	60.3	43.6

- (a) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (b) Not fully comparable to 2002-03 data due to adoption of a methodology that assigns special needs status when either standard coding and/or state criteria for special needs are met.
- (c) For 2003-04, new households with a priority reason code of 'SUP' (Supported Housing) have been flagged as containing at least one occupant with a disability. However, there were no new special needs households identified by this change this year.
- (d) The number of households with special needs now includes a broader range of data. It incorporates households where at least one member is receiving a discrete disability income from Centrelink, plus households on other incomes who identified as having at least one member with a disability, plus households who do not fall into either category but who required home modifications because of a disability. Although a household may be included in more than one special needs category, to derive the total number of new households with special needs each household is counted once only.
- (e) A different methodology was used by WA to derive special need status. Households with a negative special need status are included in the number for whom special need status could not be determined, and therefore excluded from the number of households for whom special need details are known. Therefore, the total number of new households assisted for year ending 30 June 2004 is used as the denominator. Figure for 2003-04 may therefore represent an undercount.
- (f) Special needs information is self-identified and not mandatory. Special needs details are now extracted for all household members.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.30.

Table 16A.10

State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.10 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total for year ending 30 June 2001							
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:							
Under 3 months	58.5	11.5	2.8	27.5	63.0	na	36.3
3 < 6 months	14.8	13.3	–	28.2	64.7	na	22.9
6 months to < 1 year	8.2	20.0	–	24.3	42.3	na	15.2
1 < 2 years	–	–	1.2	10.1	36.0	na	6.6
2+ years	0.8	–	1.5	1.8	14.8	na	2.3
Overall total	23.5	9.4	1.4	21.2	52.4	na	21.0
Total for year ending 30 June 2002							
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:							
Under 3 months	36.0	18.9	na	21.6	69.6	na	35.0
3 < 6 months	21.0	27.6	na	30.4	68.8	na	33.7
6 months to < 1 year	9.3	13.8	na	29.9	36.8	na	21.8
1 < 2 years	4.7	5.3	na	11.8	14.3	na	8.5
2+ years	–	–	na	12.7	7.7	na	4.5
Overall total	17.3	14.8	na	20.7	54.7	na	24.1
Total for year ending 30 June 2003							
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:							
Under 3 months	33.8	31.5	3.3	35.9	61.4	na	36.7
3 < 6 months	15.0	35.3	6.5	41.1	94.9	na	35.7
6 months to < 1 year	1.4	18.4	5.7	7.7	95.0	na	19.9
1 < 2 years	8.9	3.8	2.7	–	65.0	na	8.3
2+ years	0.9	–	–	–	8.3	na	0.8
Overall total	14.4	21.9	3.5	22.4	70.7	na	23.3
Total for year ending 30 June 2004							
Proportion of greatest need allocations in:							
Under 3 months	31.6	21.0	2.7	30.0	71.9	na	36.7
3 < 6 months	20.4	34.6	12.1	47.3	100.0	na	40.7
6 months to < 1 year	7.1	26.3	–	11.8	97.5	na	22.8
1 < 2 years	3.7	16.7	3.7	–	88.1	na	20.0
2+ years	0.9	–	–	–	50.0	na	1.1
Overall total	15.2	19.4	2.7	22.7	80.9	na	26.5

Table 16A.10 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations (per cent) (a)**

- (a) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (b) Excludes those who had very high rental costs. Figure represents an undercount. Annual changes in these indicators tend to reflect the small numbers involved, rather than changes in performance.
- (c) Those in greatest need are priority A on a wait-list. This is an underestimation of the true number of applicants in greatest need as the Priority A flag is rarely used.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.31.

Table 16A.11

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.11 Gross cost per State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwelling (excluding capital costs) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Nominal dollars							
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	8 990	4 738	5 894	4 740	4 846	3 044	6 302
2001-02	9 192	4 939	5 540	4 800	4 540	2 958	6 270
2002-03	5 056	4 658	5 912	5 397	7 917	3 686	5 662
2003-04	5 676	4 715	6 188	6 059	5 312	3 425	5 649
2003-04 dollars							
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	9 769	5 149	6 405	5 150	5 266	3 308	6 848
2001-02	9 766	5 247	5 886	5 100	4 823	3 143	6 661
2002-03	5 228	4 816	6 113	5 580	8 186	3 811	5 854
2003-04	5 676	4 715	6 188	6 059	5 312	3 425	5 649

- (a) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (b) Payroll tax has been excluded from gross cost per output unit calculations for State owned and managed Indigenous housing for the first time this year.
- (c) Not calculated via the data repository. Figures supplied by jurisdictions.
- (d) Property data for this collection are unreconciled and may not match published jurisdictional annual data.
- (e) Includes the costs for those dwellings (around 175 properties leased to other organisations) that are excluded in the total number of dwellings. Property data for this collection are unreconciled through the repository process and may not match published jurisdictional annual data. The total number of dwellings at 30 June 2004 result is reported.
- (f) Figure provided for previous years included non-prescribed definitional items. Amended the total direct costs for year ending 30 June 2004 figures are \$9 382 000 (2002-03), \$7 808 000 (2001-02) and \$7 044 000 (2000-01). Amended average cost of providing assistance (excluding capital) per dwelling for year ending 30 June are \$5012 (2002-03), \$4184 (2001-02) and 3896 (2000-01).
- (g) Property data for this collection are unreconciled through the repository process and may not match published jurisdictional annual data. The total number of dwellings at 30 June 2004 result is reported.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2005 Report, table 16A.32.

Table 16A.12

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.12 State owned and managed Indigenous housing stock occupancy rates (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwellings occupied							
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
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

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(c) Property data for this collection are unreconciled and may not match published jurisdictional annual data.

(d) The total number of all households at 30 June 2004 is reported in the numerator due to a number of dwellings that have an occupied status with no tenants. This may overstate the result.

(e) The total number of all households at 30 June 2004 result is reported due to a number of dwellings that have an occupied status with no tenants. This may overstate the result.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.33.

Table 16A.13

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.13 Average turnaround times for vacant stock (days) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	38	33	59	67	75	52	54
2001-02	38	43	62	52	86	50	54
2002-03	39	43	66	52	44	42	49
2003-04	36	45	46	58	44	33	46

- (a) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (b) The legal tenancy start date (date from which rent is paid) was used as the vacancy end date in this collection. In practice tenants may sign tenancy agreements and receive keys several days earlier.
- (c) The total number of days that dwellings are vacant and the total number of vacancy episodes for year ending 30 June 2004 data items are derived from tenancy information and do not contain information about the lead time for new dwellings to be occupied. Calculations using alternative data sources indicate that the data limitations have only a minimal impact on the average time taken for occupancy of vacant stock performance indicator. Note that total number of days that dwellings are vacant for year ending 30 June 2004 have been adjusted by subtracting days required for major redevelopment work. This adjustment reduced the average turn around time, the average time taken for occupancy of vacant stock, from 60 days to 46 days.
- (d) The total number of days that dwellings are vacant and the total number of vacancy episodes for year ending 30 June 2004 data items include all periods of major redevelopment work.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.34.

Table 16A.14

State owned and managed Indigenous housing**Table 16A.14 Total rent collected as a proportion of total rent charged (per cent)
(a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	99.3	99.5	99.1	101.1	95.0	94.8	98.8
2001-02	99.9	98.8	97.3	103.0	92.6	99.1	98.5
2002-03	102.3	98.1	97.2	101.9	107.9	98.8	101.4
2003-04	104.1	99.8	101.3	103.1	97.0	102.2	101.8

- (a) 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.
- (b) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.
- (c) The total rent collected from, charged to tenants for year ending 30 June 2004 and the total rent actually collected as a percentage of total rent charged are not calculated via the data repository. Figures supplied by jurisdictions.
- (d) Previous reporting has included total payments from tenants. State owned and managed Indigenous housing in SA has additional charges to tenants on consequent payments for excess water, tenant related maintenance and other charges were included previously. In 2004-04 these additional payments have been identified and removed.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.35.

Table 16A.15

State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.15 **Rent charged as a proportion of market rent, adjusted for CRA (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW(e), (f)	Vic	Qld(g)	WA	SA	Tas(h)	Aust
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	70.8	65.4	81.0	70.2	92.5	85.3	75.0
2001-02	67.0	71.0	80.4	72.2	81.2	86.6	73.8
2002-03	69.2	69.5	86.3	73.5	79.6	93.2	74.5
2003-04	69.6	69.5	96.3	77.0	81.9	92.8	79.2

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Footnotes relate to 2003-04 data. For footnotes relating to 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(c) For details of mixed composition, non-rebated and other households excluded, see table 16A.84.

(d) For comparability purposes mixed composition households and households whose composition cannot be determined are excluded from all jurisdictions. Due to this change Victoria, Queensland and national data are not comparable to previous years data. NSW also exclude non-rebated households and this is done before exclusion based on household composition since there is insufficient information for these households to accurately determine their composition for this indicator.

(e) Not comparable to data from 2002-03 due to different derivation of *household type*. In previous years this was based solely on the local variable *family type*. With improvements in data quality of the *relationship to household head* variable this year, the derivation of *household type* is based on the *relationship to household head* variable in the first instance. In cases where this does not yield a result the derivation reverts to that based on *family type*.

(f) Note that the methodology for calculating total value of Commonwealth Rent Assistance entitlements for households where a rent was charged for week of 30 June has changed from 2002-2003. Previous methodology underestimated rent assistance entitlements. Revaluation of this figure for 2002-03 after gives a value of \$149 500, compared with the published value of \$130 200. Values for the rent charged as a proportion of the market rent for each dwelling, adjusted for Commonwealth Rent Assistance, are 69.2 per cent (revised) and 65.7 per cent (published).

(g) For comparability across jurisdictions, mixed composition households are excluded from the amount of rent charged as a proportion of market rent, adjusted for Commonwealth Rent Assistance. Rent charged does not cover all tenancies and is therefore understated.

(h) Not calculated via the data repository. Figures supplied by Housing Tasmania.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.36.

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

	NSW (e)	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA (g)	Tas	Aust
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	2.4	4.9	8.7	2.0	5.8	1.0	4.5
2002	2.3	2.8	8.0	0.6	2.3	–	3.4
2003	1.2	2.0	6.7	1.0	1.4	0.3	2.6
2004	0.8	–	3.3	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.7

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Footnotes relate to 2004 data, for footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(c) For details of mixed composition, non-rebated and other households excluded, see table 16A.84.

(d) For comparability purposes mixed composition households and households whose composition cannot be determined are excluded from all jurisdictions. Due to this change Victoria, Queensland and national data are not comparable to previous years data. NSW and Victoria also exclude non-rebated households and this is done before exclusion based on household composition since there is insufficient information for these households to accurately determine their composition for this indicator.

(e) Not fully comparable to data from 2002-03 due to different derivation of household type. In previous years this was based solely on the local variable family type. With improvements in data quality of the relationship to household head variable this year, the derivation of household type is based on the relationship to household head variable in the first instance. In cases where this does not yield a result the derivation reverts to that based on family type.

(f) For comparability across jurisdictions, mixed composition households are excluded and therefore the number of households occupying State Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing for which household groups and dwelling details are known is understated. The high rate reflects the geographic distribution of rental housing stock, most of which falls into the ASGC Remoteness Areas category 'outer regional' which scores high for housing need against the overcrowding measure. When compared to the national average, this results in greater need.

(g) In late 2002, the implementation of a new computer system resulted in the loss of information regarding occupants in non-rebated households. This figure is therefore understated in 2002-03 and 2003-04.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.37.

Table 16A.17

Indigenous community housing**Table 16A.17 Permanent Indigenous community housing dwellings 2001 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Dwellings	4 079	416	5 673	3 273	1 004	118	9	6 715	21 287

(a) May include some government owned Aboriginal Rental Housing Program properties.

Source: ABS 2002, *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities* (CHINS), Cat. no. 4710.0, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.38.

Table 16A.18

Indigenous community housing**Table 16A.18 Unoccupied permanent Indigenous community housing dwellings, Australia, 2001 (a)**

	<i>Unoccupied permanent dwellings</i>	<i>Total permanent dwellings</i>	<i>Proportion of dwellings unoccupied</i>
	no.	no.	%
<i>Location</i>			
Urban	293	4 885	6.0
Discrete community	1 376	16 402	8.4
Total	1 669	21 287	7.8

(a) Unoccupied for two weeks or more.

Source: ABS 2002, *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities* (CHINS), Cat. no. 4710.0, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.39.

Table 16A.19

Indigenous community housing**Table 16A.19 Condition of permanent Indigenous community housing dwellings, 2001 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (a)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (a)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>In need of:</i>									
Minor or no repair	79.6	80.8	64.4	67.5	70.5	71.2	na	70.6	70.4
Major repair	18.1	14.2	23.4	19.4	18.6	28.0	na	15.5	18.9
Replacement	2.3	5.0	8.6	13.0	10.9	0.8	na	9.7	8.4

(a) The ACT included in NSW for confidentiality reasons.

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2002, *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities* (CHINS), Cat. no. 4710.0, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.40.

Indigenous community housing**Table 16A.20 Average annual maintenance expenditure and weekly rent received per permanent dwelling, Indigenous community housing, 2001 (dollars) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (b)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Average annual maintenance (c)	1 879	2 529	1 870	2 387	1 272	2 856	na	1 641	1 870
Average weekly rent (d)	46	58	50	38	23	61	na	25	38

(a) Based on financial year prior to survey.

(b) The ACT included in NSW for confidentiality reasons.

(c) Includes permanent dwellings with no maintenance expenditure.

(d) Includes permanent dwellings with no rental income.

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2002, *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities* (CHINS), Cat. no. 4710.0, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.41.

Table 16A.21

Table 16A.21 **Income units receiving CRA, by primary payment type, 2004 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<i>Primary payment type</i>	<i>Income units</i>	<i>Proportion of CRA recipients</i>	<i>Indigenous income units</i>	<i>Proportion of Indigenous recipients</i>
	no.	%	no.	%
Newstart	182 984	19.3	7 541	29.9
Parenting Payment, single	200 460	21.1	8 370	33.2
Disability Support Pension	173 825	18.3	4 303	17.1
Age Pension	162 602	17.1	799	3.2
Youth Allowance	87 940	9.3	1 497	5.9
Family Tax Benefit	77 469	8.2	1 352	5.4
Parenting Payment, partnered	27 492	2.9	764	3.0
Other qualifying payments	36 926	3.9	565	2.2
Total	949 698	100.0	25 191	100.0

(a) At 11 June.

(b) Data are for CRA recipients who were clients of the DFACS only. Data exclude those paid Rent Assistance by, or on behalf of, DVA or DEST.

(c) Components may not sum to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(d) Income units classified as Family Tax Benefit only if neither the person nor partner receives an income support payment.

(e) Income units classified as Parenting Payment partnered only if partner does not receive an income support payment.

Source: DFACS (unpublished); 2005 Report, table 16A.43.

Table 16A.22

Table 16A.22 **CRA by income unit, 2004 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Type of income unit (d)</i>	<i>Income units</i>	<i>Proportion of recipients</i>	<i>Indigenous income units</i>	<i>Proportion of Indigenous recipients</i>
	no.	%	no.	%
Single, no dependant children	369 998	39.0	8 024	31.9
Single, no children, sharer (e)	139 796	14.7	2 636	10.5
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children	189 543	20.0	6 890	27.4
Single, 3 or more dependant children	35 709	3.8	2 176	8.6
Partnered, no dependant children	79 333	8.4	1 155	4.6
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children	90 531	9.5	2 475	9.8
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children	38 201	4.0	1 570	6.2
Partnered, illness or temporary separated, no dependant children	2 465	0.2	62	0.2
Unknown income unit	4 122	0.4	203	0.8
Total	949 698	100.0	25 191	100.0

(a) At 11 June.

(b) Data are for CRA recipients who were clients of DFACS only. Data exclude those paid Rent Assistance by, or on behalf of, the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) or the Department of Education, Science and Training (DEST).

(c) Income units are analogous to family units except that nondependent children and other adults are treated as separate income units. See section 16.6 for more detail.

(d) A child is regarded as dependent on an adult only if the adult receives Family Tax Benefit for the care of the child.

(e) The maximum rate of assistance is lower for some single persons without dependent children who share accommodation. See definition of sharer in section 16.6.

Source: DFACS (unpublished); 2005 Report, table 16A.44.

Table 16A.23 Income units receiving CRA, by Indigenous status and geographic location, 2004 (a)

	<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>
Non-Indigenous										
Income units	no.	307 341	204 291	225 987	84 916	65 257	22 972	na	4 550	923 558
In capital city	no.	168 209	145 007	100 319	65 762	51 157	9 746	8 244	3 546	551 990
In rest of State/Territory	no.	139 132	59 284	125 668	19 154	14 100	13 226	..	1 004	371 568
As proportion of all recipients	%	97.1	99.2	96.1	97.2	98.2	96.8	na	80.7	97.2
Non-Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	97.9	99.4	96.5	96.4	98.2	96.2	98.7	70.0	97.6
Indigenous										
Income units	no.	9 006	1 611	8 997	2 387	1 214	744	na	1 032	25 102
In capital city	no.	2 501	790	2 577	1 336	743	261	111	568	8 887
In rest of State/ Territory	no.	6 505	821	6 420	1 051	471	483	..	464	16 215
As proportion of all recipients	%	2.8	0.8	3.8	2.7	1.8	3.1	na	18.3	2.6
Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	2.1	0.6	3.5	3.6	1.8	3.8	1.3	30.0	2.4
Total income units	no.	316 541	206 041	235 145	87 405	66 483	23 737	8 355	5 636	949 698

(a) At 11 June. For the ACT, the rest of state has been included with the capital city. State totals include postcodes that could not be classified. National total includes other territories.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: DFACS (unpublished); ABS Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat. no. 3201.0, (unpublished); 2005 Report, table 16A.45.

Table 16A.24

Table 16A.24 **Indigenous income units receiving CRA, by primary payment type and location, 2004 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

<i>Primary payment type</i>	<i>Major Cities</i>	<i>Inner Regional Australia</i>	<i>Outer Regional Australia</i>	<i>Remote Australia</i>	<i>Very Remote Australia</i>	<i>Migratory areas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Newstart	2 831	1 851	2 189	439	202	–	7 541
Parenting Payment, single	3 013	2 252	2 412	469	207	–	8 370
Disability Support Pension	1 505	1 210	1 159	292	127	–	4 303
Age Pension	212	150	269	86	81	–	799
Youth Allowance	644	446	330	53	16	–	1 497
Family Tax Benefit	516	349	366	68	52	–	1 352
Parenting Payment, partnered	249	193	225	51	44	–	764
Other qualifying payments	193	155	164	34	20	–	565
Total	9 163	6 605	7 114	1 492	751	–	25 191

(a) At 11 June.

(b) Data are for CRA recipients who were clients of the DFACS only. Data exclude those paid Rent Assistance by, or on behalf of, DVA or DEST.

(c) Derived from postcodes using the ARIA classification system.

(d) Total includes 'unknown'.

(e) Income units classified as Parenting Payment Partnered only if partner does not receive an income support payment.

(f) Income units classified as Family Tax Benefit only if neither the person nor partner receives an income support payment.

(g) Income unit classified as indigenous if either the reference person or partner self-identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DFACS (unpublished); 2005 Report, table 16A.48.

Table 16A.25

Table 16A.25 Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2004 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Less than 30 per cent of income spent on rent									
Major Cities									
With CRA	58.6	60.7	67.9	75.1	70.0	..	56.4	..	64.8
Without CRA	28.68	28.18	34.99	39.5	33.29	..	39.1	..	32.6
Inner Regional Australia									
With CRA	74.6	78.9	77.9	81.1	80.9	76.7	na	..	76.6
Without CRA	41.8	39.6	44.5	47.0	41.8	40.8	na	..	42.7
Outer Regional Australia									
With CRA	84.3	77.2	80.5	82.1	81.3	87.9	..	63.9	80.4
Without CRA	51.0	42.3	48.1	47.9	54.6	61.2	..	30.9	48.0
Remote Australia									
With CRA	87.5	na	87.5	78.8	87.5	na	..	73.2	83.0
Without CRA	56.0	na	55.7	48.5	39.6	na	..	38.0	50.3
Very Remote Australia									
With CRA	88.0	..	91.4	81.4	62.0	na	..	88.0	86.3
Without CRA	55.0	..	68.9	47.6	42.0	na	..	59.0	59.4
Migratory areas									
With CRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Without CRA	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-
Total									
With CRA	71.2	69.6	76.8	77.8	73.9	81.4	56.4	69.1	74.0
Without CRA	39.4	34.3	44.3	43.2	39.4	49.7	39.1	35.9	41.4
Less than 50 per cent of income spent on rent									
Major Cities									
With CRA	88.5	90.0	92.7	94.9	93.9	..	82.7	..	91.2
Without CRA	67.2	67.4	75.9	79.2	76.4	..	63.6	..	72.3
Inner Regional Australia									
With CRA	94.8	96.8	96.8	97.6	95.5	96.4	na	..	95.9
Without CRA	81.3	81.3	83.2	86.5	84.6	80.9	na	..	82.2
Outer Regional Australia									
With CRA	97.5	95.1	96.2	95.9	98.8	98.4	..	92.1	96.3
Without CRA	87.4	79.7	84.0	84.2	84.1	89.2	..	74.0	84.2
Remote Australia									
With CRA	98.1	na	98.5	93.4	95.8	na	..	93.8	96.5
Without CRA	89.7	na	89.0	85.9	87.5	na	..	79.0	86.4
Very Remote Australia									
With CRA	97.0	..	98.7	91.7	90.0	na	..	97.0	96.2
Without CRA	90.0	..	93.9	86.9	70.0	na	..	91.0	89.8

Table 16A.25

Table 16A.25 **Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2004 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Migratory areas									
With CRA	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
Without CRA	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
Total									
With CRA	93.1	93.1	95.5	95.1	95.0	97.2	82.7	93.1	94.3
Without CRA	77.6	74.1	82.0	82.1	79.0	84.4	63.6	77.2	79.6

(a) 6 March.

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

(c) Location is derived from postcodes using the ARIA classification.

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

Source: DFACS (unpublished); 2005 Report, table 16A.64.

Table 16A.26

Table 16A.26 Households residing in community housing, 2001 (per cent)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Households	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4

(a) Based on survey responses. The proportion of households in community housing is therefore likely to be understated.

(b) Based on survey data. If based on administrative data, this proportion would be 0.4 per cent.

(c) Does not include Indigenous community housing.

Source: ABS 2002a, *2001 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra; State and Territory governments; 2005 Report, table 16A.72.

Table 16A.27

Table 16A.27 Rebated State owned and managed Indigenous housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Less than or equal to 20 per cent							
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	62.7	56.2	100.0	69.2	45.1	–	67.3
2002	59.0	57.7	72.7	69.3	48.2	–	60.8
2003	58.9	54.2	69.1	68.1	35.9	1.8	57.8
2004	56.3	46.6	67.3	66.7	33.4	2.1	54.8
More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent							
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	37.3	43.3	–	27.5	46.6	90.3	30.6
2002	41.0	42.0	27.1	28.0	50.5	100.0	38.4
2003	41.1	45.8	30.8	28.2	63.3	51.2	40.0
2004	43.7	53.2	32.7	28.9	65.1	55.7	43.0
More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent							
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	–	0.2	–	2.7	1.6	9.7	1.0
2002	–	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.1	–	0.5
2003	–	–	–	2.8	0.6	39.9	1.7
2004	–	–	–	3.6	0.8	36.2	1.8
Greater than 30 per cent							
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	–	0.2	–	0.6	6.7	–	1.0
2002	–	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	–	0.2
2003	–	–	0.1	0.9	0.2	7.1	0.4
2004	–	0.2	–	0.8	0.7	6.0	0.4

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(c) All income ranges include a rounding of approximately 0.5 per cent.

(d) Amounts of up to 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 = 20.5, then it is counted in the 'paying 20 per cent or less' category.

(e) Under the 1999 CSHA, jurisdictions agreed to limit rent to 25 per cent of income. Existence of the rebated households that paying more than 25% of assessable income in rent at 30 June 2004 category is the result of rent and/or income details having not been updated or minor jurisdictional policy variations.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.77.

Table 16A.28

Table 16A.28 Proportion of households in State owned and managed Indigenous housing with moderate overcrowding or underuse, (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

<i>Households with:</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Moderate overcrowding							
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	11.5	15.0	19.7	13.0	11.6	3.4	13.8
2002	11.7	13.0	19.0	9.6	8.1	4.9	12.6
2003	8.5	12.8	18.0	12.3	7.9	7.0	11.8
2004	8.3	7.4	15.5	10.9	9.0	9.2	10.6
Underuse							
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	14.0	9.1	9.4	12.9	19.8	13.1	13.1
2002	13.9	11.9	9.5	15.7	26.0	18.6	14.6
2003	17.8	12.9	10.7	14.1	37.9	14.7	17.7
2004	20.5	13.9	12.5	14.4	31.4	11.1	18.2

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Moderate overcrowding is where one additional bedroom is required to satisfy the proxy occupancy standard. Underuse is where there are two or more bedrooms additional to the number required to satisfy the proxy occupancy standard.

(c) Footnotes relate to 2004 data. For footnotes relating to 2001, 2002 and 2003 see previous editions of the *Report on Government Services*.

(d) For details of multiple family and non-rebated households excluded see table 16A.84.

Source: AIHW 2002a, 2003b, 2003c, 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.79.

Table 16A.29 State owned and managed Indigenous housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>
Table 16.16 and Table 16A.28 State owned and managed Indigenous housing, low income and special needs households						
2004						
Excludes:						
Newly allocated non-rebated households	71	..	..	..	..	..
Newly allocated, multiple family, rebated households	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newly allocated, multiple family households	49	18	32	27	22	2
Newly allocated rebated households where household type is unknown	1	16	..	..	1	1
Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households	26.3	21.3	10.7	6.6	8.3	4.8

Figure 16.25 and Table 16A.36 State owned and managed Indigenous housing, rent charged as a proportion of market rent, adjusted for CRA

2004						
Excludes:						
Non-rebated, ongoing households	545	..	..	..	..	..
Multiple family, ongoing households	493	213	287	146	185	20
Multiple family, rebated, ongoing households	5	1	..	2	..	..
Rebated, ongoing households where household type is unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households	26.0	17.6	10.6	6.8	10.6	6.0

Figure 16.26 and Table 16A.37 State owned and managed Indigenous housing, overcrowded dwellings

2003-04						
Excludes:						
Non-rebated, ongoing households	545	136	..	..	..	..
Multiple family, ongoing households	493	170	287	146	185	20
Multiple family, rebated, ongoing households	5	..	..	2	..	..
Rebated, ongoing households where household type is unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households	26.0	25.1	10.6	6.8	10.6	6.0

Table 16A.29 **State owned and managed Indigenous housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>
Table 16A.79 Proportion of households in State owned and managed Indigenous housing with moderate overcrowding or underuse, (per cent)						
2004						
Excludes:						
Non-rebated, ongoing households	551	136	..	..	..	..
Multiple family, ongoing households	..	..	287	176	185	20
Multiple family, rebated, ongoing households	493	194	..	..	..	..
Rebated, ongoing households where household type is unknown	4	..	..	..	..	..
Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households	26.2	27.1	10.6	8.0	10.6	6.0

.. Not applicable

Source: AIHW 2004c, *CSHA National Data Reports: Aboriginal Rental Housing Program: State and Territory Owned and Managed Indigenous Housing*, Canberra; 2005 Report, table 16A.84.