
16 Housing

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' prefix (for example, in this chapter, table 16A.1). As the data are directly sourced from the 2013 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2013 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2013 Report, p. 16.1' this is page 1 of chapter 16 of the 2013 Report, and '2013 Report, table 16A.1' is attachment table 1 of attachment 16A of the 2013 Report. A list of attachment tables referred to in the Compendium is provided at the end of this chapter, and the full 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 2013* (2013 Report) reports on the performance of social housing services in each Australian State and Territory. Data are reported for Indigenous Australians 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 social housing, home purchase assistance and rent assistance. Housing assistance is provided by governments 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, which broadly encompasses public housing, State owned and managed Indigenous housing, community housing, and Indigenous community housing. These services are outlined in box 16.1.

Box 16.1 **Forms of social housing**

Social housing is rental housing provided by not-for-profit, non-government or government organisations to assist people who are unable to access suitable accommodation in the private rental market. The forms of social housing included in this Report are:

- *Public housing (PH)*: 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 (CH)*: rental housing provided for low to moderate income and/or special needs households, managed by community-based organisations that have received a 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. Indigenous community housing models vary across jurisdictions and can also include dwellings funded or registered by government.

Crisis and transitional housing is an additional form of social housing, but it is not separately identified in this Report. Crisis and transitional housing might be indirectly reported through the other forms of social housing described above. Development work is underway to enable better reporting on this form of housing assistance.

Social housing is provided under the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA). The NAHA is the overarching agreement between Australian, State and Territory governments for providing assistance to improve housing outcomes for Australian people. Prior to commencement of the NAHA on 1 January 2009, social housing was provided under the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA) (box 16.2).

Box 16.2 National Affordable Housing Agreement and Commonwealth State Housing Agreement

The NAHA commenced on 1 January 2009 as part of the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations. It 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 the achievement of a range of outcomes including:

- people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness achieve sustainable housing and social inclusion
- people are able to rent housing that meets their needs
- people can purchase affordable housing
- people have access to housing through an efficient and responsive housing market
- Indigenous people have improved housing amenity and reduced overcrowding, particularly in remote areas and discrete communities

The NAHA replaced the CSHA, which concluded on 31 December 2008.

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

Indigenous data in the Housing chapter

The Housing chapter of the 2013 Report and its corresponding attachment tables contain the following data items on Indigenous Australians:

State owned and managed Indigenous housing:

- descriptive data
- proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs
- greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations
- dwelling condition data
- net recurrent cost per dwelling
- occupancy rates as at 30 June
- average turnaround times for vacant stock (days)
- rent collection rate
- amenity, location and customer satisfaction

-
- average weekly subsidy per rebated household, at 30 June (\$ per week)
 - low income households
 - proportion of low income households spending more than 30 per cent of their gross income on rent
 - proportion of household gross income spent on rent — low income households
 - proportion of overcrowded households at 30 June
 - proportion of Indigenous households living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness
 - underutilisation
 - SOMIH policy context

Indigenous community housing:

- descriptive data
- dwelling condition
- net recurrent cost per dwelling
- occupancy rates
- rent collection rate
- proportion of households with overcrowding.

Improvements in the 2013 Report

Major improvements in the chapter this year are:

- data for SOMIH for the indicator 'dwelling condition' are published for the first time based on the 2012 National Social Housing Survey (NSHS)
- updated data for the indicator 'amenity/location'. These are also based on the 2012 NSHS and were last updated for the 2011 Report
- 'data quality information' (DQI) is available for the first time for the indicators 'net recurrent cost per dwelling' and 'rent collection rate' for SOMIH.

Housing assistance not reported

A range of government housing assistance is not reported in this chapter, including some Indigenous specific housing and infrastructure assistance (such as the Home Ownership Program funded and administered by Indigenous Business Australia

(IBA) and the Home Ownership on Indigenous Land Program jointly funded by FaHCSIA and IBA).

Profile of housing assistance

Service overview

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Survey of Income and Housing 2009-10 identified 8.4 million households in Australia, where ‘household’ is classified as ‘a person living alone’ or as a group of people who usually live in the same private dwelling (ABS 2011). Of these households, 68.8 per cent owned or were purchasing their own home, 23.7 per cent rented in the private sector, and 3.9 per cent rented from public rental accommodation (2013 Report, table 16A.57).

The composition of Australian households is changing. There are an increasing number of smaller households, including a rising number of single person households. The average Australian household size fell from 3.3 people to 2.6 people between 1971 and 2011, while the proportion of single person households increased from 18.1 per cent to 24.3 per cent over this period (ABS 2012).

The average Indigenous household is larger than the average non-Indigenous household. In 2011, the average household with at least one Indigenous Australian was 3.3 people, whereas the average non-Indigenous household was 2.6 people (ABS 2012).

Roles and responsibilities

Australian, State and Territory governments share responsibility for housing assistance provided under the NAHA, as they did under the CSHA. Each level of government has different roles and responsibilities:

- The Australian Government influences the housing market through direct and indirect means, including providing CRA, home purchase assistance, financial sector regulations and taxation. Further information on CRA can be found in the Housing and homelessness sector overview G and attachment GA (tables GA.12–GA.34).
- State and Territory governments administer and deliver housing services, such as public housing, community housing, SOMIH and other Indigenous housing. They also provide financial support to renters through private rental assistance and to buyers through home purchase assistance, and some jurisdictions provide

home finance lending programs. State and Territory governments are also responsible for land use and supply policy, urban planning and development policy, housing-related taxes and charges (such as land taxes and stamp duties) and residential tenancy legislation and regulation.

- Local governments are mostly responsible for building approval, urban planning and development processes and may be involved in providing community housing.

Government funding and expenditure

State and Territory government net recurrent expenditure on social housing was \$3.9 billion in 2011-12, decreasing from \$5.1 billion in 2010-11 (2011-12 dollars) (table 16.1). In 2011-12, this expenditure included \$2.6 billion for public housing and \$107.3 million for SOMIH (2013 Report, table 16A.1).

The Australian Government provided \$2.2 billion in 2011-12 to State and Territory governments for housing assistance through the National Affordable Housing Specific Purpose Payment (NAH SPP) and related National Partnership agreements. NAH SPP funding is outcome based and not tied to specific programs, and Australian Government funding is reflected in data for State and Territory government net recurrent expenditure.

The Australian Government also provided \$3.4 billion for CRA (2013 Report, table GA.11). Further information on CRA can be found in the Housing and homelessness sector overview G and attachment GA (2013 Report, tables GA.12–GA.34).

Table 16.1 State and Territory government net recurrent expenditure on social housing (\$million) (2011-12 dollars)^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic^c</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10	1 345.6	1 013.6	648.2	603.3	352.5	112.9	101.5	325.3	4 502.9
2010-11	2 100.5	917.7	776.0	576.9	339.6	114.5	96.7	295.5	5 217.5
2011-12	1 185.5	408.5	811.3	711.0	363.9	106.9	103.7	175.5	3 866.3

^a The Australian Government provides funding to State and Territory governments for social housing assistance which is included in State and Territory government expenditure data. ^b Additional funds provided by the Australian Government for the social housing elements of the Nation Building Economic Stimulus Package peaked in 2010-11. The end of this additional funding is reflected in the contraction of expenditure between 2010-11 and 2011-12. ^c Comparisons of expenditure between 2011-12 and earlier years should be avoided. Earlier years include grants and subsidies, and short term housing expenditure.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 16A.2; 2013 Report, table 16.1, p. 16.7.

Governments provide funding for the construction of social housing dwellings. The Australian Government provided \$162 million for the social housing initiative component of the Nation Building Economic Stimulus Package, to aid the construction of new social housing dwellings, and repairs and maintenance of existing dwellings in 2011-12 (table GA.1). State and Territory government capital expenditure for social housing was \$2.2 billion in 2011-12, which was partly funded by the Australian Government through the NAH SPP and the Nation Building Economic Stimulus Package (2013 Report, table 16A.1).

Size and scope

State owned and managed Indigenous housing

State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) 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. Nationally at 30 June 2012, there were 9 692 households occupying 10 047 SOMIH dwellings (tables 16A.3 and 16A.4).

The SOMIH program is partly funded under the NAHA, but because NAHA funding is not tied to specific programs, the amount attributed to SOMIH cannot separately identified. In 2011-12, State and Territory government net recurrent expenditure on SOMIH was \$107.3 million nationally (2013 Report, table 16A.1).

The SOMIH program does not operate in all jurisdictions. In 2011-12, SOMIH is reported for NSW, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania.

- In Victoria, the SOMIH program ended on 30 September 2010, when management of tenancies in SOMIH properties was transferred to Aboriginal Housing Victoria. These dwellings are now classified as Indigenous community housing. A small number of SOMIH tenants and properties transferred to public housing. No SOMIH dwellings are reported for Victoria for 2009-10 onwards.
- In WA, from 2010-11 SOMIH dwellings ceased to be funded separately and were combined with public housing. From 2010-11, SOMIH dwellings in WA are reported as public housing.
- The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. Social housing assistance for Indigenous people is provided through public housing and Indigenous community housing.

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- In the NT, Indigenous housing was provided through community housing (prior to 2010-11) or public housing (2010-11 onwards). During 2008-09, approximately 4000 dwellings were transferred from Indigenous housing to remote public housing. These dwellings are not included in either the community housing data collection or the public housing data collection.

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.

Indigenous community housing

Indigenous community housing (ICH) is housing funded by Australian, State and Territory governments that are generally managed and delivered by ICH organisations (although some ICH dwellings are managed by State and Territory housing authorities). The commencement of the NAHA on 1 January 2009 resulted in changes to the funding and administrative arrangements for ICH.

From 1 January 2009, ICH was funded through the NAHA SPP and the associated National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Housing (NPA RIH), and delivered by State and Territory governments. State and Territory governments assumed responsibility for administering ICH in urban and regional areas, and arrangements varied across jurisdictions. Some ICH dwellings were transferred to other social housing programs.

Descriptive information on ICH is contained in table 16A.8.

Diversity of State and Territory government social housing

State and Territory governments have similar broad objectives for providing social housing. Individual jurisdictions, however, emphasise different objectives depending on their historical precedents and ways of interacting with community sector providers. Jurisdictions also have different private housing markets. These differences lead to a variety of policy responses and associated forms of assistance. It is important to consider the various levels and types of assistance provided in each State and Territory, the differences in urban, regional and remote area concentration, and the various eligibility criteria for the different assistance types when analysing performance information. Some information on the context for SOMIH is included at 2013 Report, table 16A.61.

Urban, regional and remote concentrations

The proportion of social housing located in urban, regional and remote areas, for public housing, SOMIH and community housing, using the Australian Standard Geographical Classification remoteness area structure (ASGC remoteness areas) is shown in table 16.2. Data for Indigenous community housing may be included in future reports.

Table 16.2 Regional and remote area concentrations of social housing, at 30 June 2012 (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Public housing</i>									
Major cities	83.4	72.4	67.3	66.8	77.3	..	99.9	..	72.7
Inner regional	13.3	22.4	16.5	10.0	6.7	73.3	0.1	..	15.8
Outer regional	3.0	5.2	14.1	10.6	13.9	26.0	..	71.0	9.0
Remote	0.3	–	1.6	8.2	1.8	0.5	..	25.4	1.8
Very remote	–	..	0.5	4.5	0.2	0.2	..	3.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>SOMIH</i>									
Major cities	43.7	..	13.3	..	60.8	..	..	..	35.1
Inner regional	31.5	..	18.6	..	7.8	82.9	..	..	24.6
Outer regional	18.3	..	39.6	..	18.2	17.1	..	..	25.4
Remote	5.6	..	10.2	..	5.4	–	..	..	6.9
Very remote	0.8	..	18.2	..	7.8	–	..	..	8.0
Total	100.0	..	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..	..	100.0
<i>Community housing</i>									
Major cities	67.2	71.8	51.0	71.6	84.5	..	99.7	..	64.9
Inner regional	26.3	24.5	22.0	19.3	8.9	72.3	0.3	..	24.0
Outer regional	6.4	3.5	20.5	7.7	5.4	26.5	..	42.6	9.3
Remote	0.1	0.1	2.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	..	55.8	1.1
Very remote	–	..	3.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	1.6	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Further information pertinent to these data is provided in tables 16A.5–16A.7. Data are calculated as the proportion of total dwellings. **na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished); tables 16A.5–16A.7; 2013 Report, table 16.2, p.16.12.

Eligibility criteria for access to social housing

Eligibility criteria for access to social housing varies across the forms of social housing and across jurisdictions.

Eligibility criteria for access to SOMIH (table 16A.61) are generally consistent with those for public housing (table 16A.60), once an applicant has been confirmed as

Indigenous. Terms of tenure are the same as those for public housing in most jurisdictions.

Waiting lists

All State and Territory governments prioritise access to social housing by segmenting their waiting lists in some way. Segments are defined differently across jurisdictions, but generally reflect urgent need to avoid homelessness and an inability to access appropriate private market accommodation.

The management of waiting lists varies across jurisdictions. NSW, Queensland, WA, the ACT and the NT have adopted an integrated social housing waiting list and do not segment by public housing, SOMIH and community housing. Progress towards adopting an integrated waiting list varies for the remaining jurisdictions. For this report, data for integrated waiting lists are not yet available and waiting list data are reported separately for public housing, SOMIH and community housing.

Framework of performance indicators

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, distinguishes the outputs and outcomes and reflects the objectives of social housing (box 16.3).

The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2013 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. 2013 Report, Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see 2013 Report, section 1.6).

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).

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 2013 Report, chapter 1 for more detail on reforms to federal financial relations).

The NAHA covers the area of housing and homelessness, and housing and homelessness indicators in the National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA) establish specific outcomes for reducing the level of disadvantage experienced by

Indigenous Australians. Both agreements include sets of performance indicators, for which the Steering Committee collates performance information for analysis by the COAG Reform Council (CRC). Performance indicators reported in this chapter are aligned with performance indicators in the NAHA. The NAHA was reviewed in 2011 and 2012 resulting in changes that have been reflected in this Report, as relevant.

A review of the NAHA was completed in 2012 and a revised suite of performance indicators agreed by COAG. No changes to reporting on housing services in this Report are required to align with the revised suite of NAHA performance indicators.

Different delivery contexts and locations influence the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of social housing. 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).

Box 16.3 Objectives for social housing

Social housing aims to assist people unable to access alternative suitable housing options through the delivery of affordable, appropriate, flexible and diverse social housing. Some forms of social housing aim specifically to contribute to Indigenous community wellbeing by improving housing outcomes for Indigenous people, especially those living in remote communities.

The NAHA and previously the CSHA provide the overarching framework for the delivery of social housing in Australia:

- The objective of the NAHA (2009) is that all Australians have access to affordable, safe and sustainable housing that contributes to social and economic participation.
- The guiding principles of the CSHA (2003) included maintaining a social housing sector and providing appropriate housing assistance, improving housing outcomes for Indigenous people, improving links with other programs and support to people with complex needs, promoting social and economic participation, managing housing programs efficiently and effectively, ensuring cooperative relationships between levels of governments, and promoting a national approach to affordable housing.

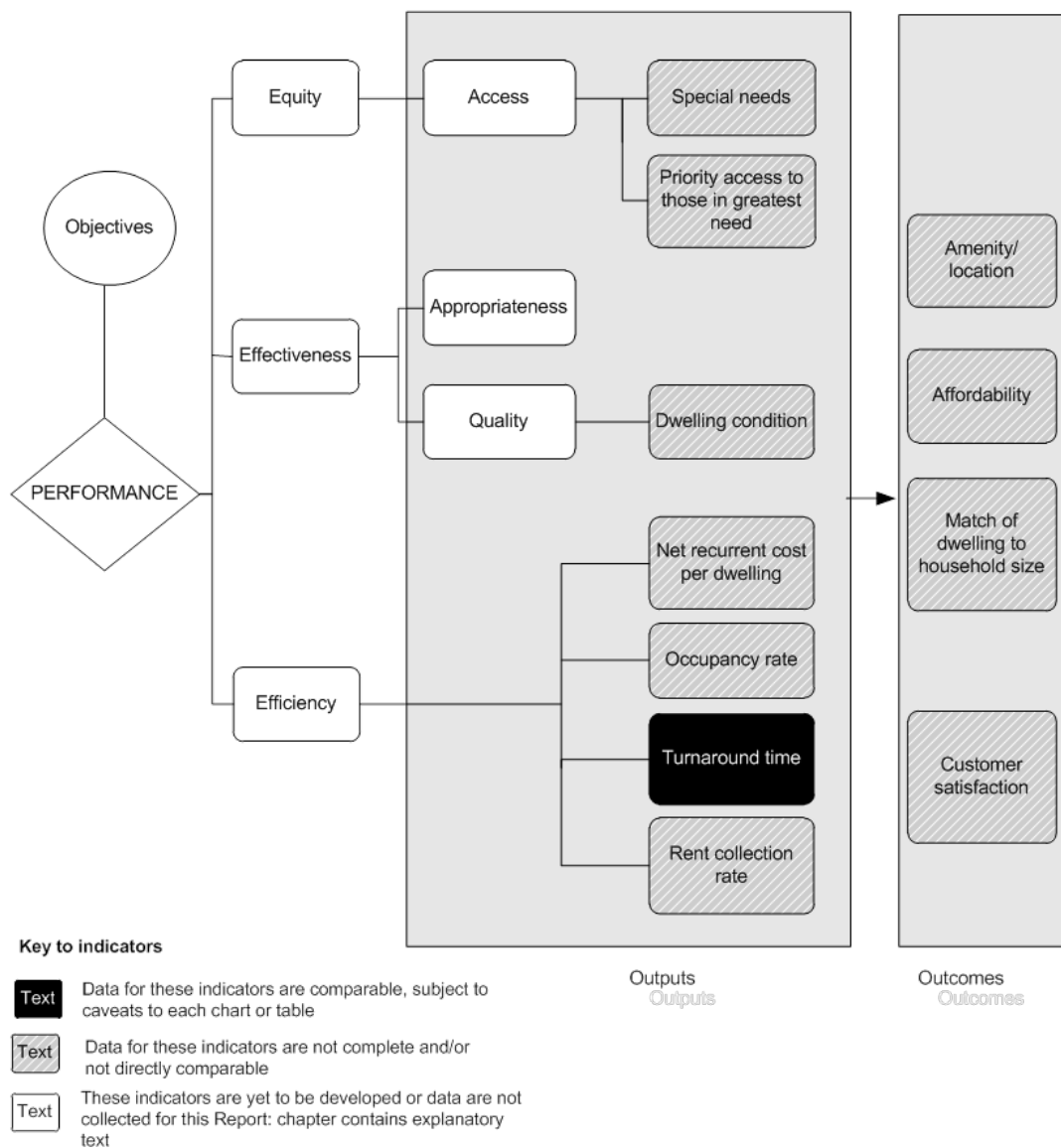
Source: FaCS (2003); COAG (2009).

The Housing performance indicator framework, presented in figure 16.1, identifies the principal housing services considered in the 2013 Report. Data for Indigenous Australians 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 2013 Report, they may include references to data not reported for Indigenous Australians and therefore not included in this Compendium.

Figure 16.1 **Social housing performance indicator framework**



Source: 2013 Report, figure 16.1, p. 16.16.

Key performance indicator results

Generally, performance indicator results are comparable between public housing and SOMIH. Public housing and SOMIH results are not comparable to community housing and Indigenous community housing because of differences in data quality, timing and coverage.

Data presented in this Report are collected from a variety of sources and the quality and coverage of each collection varies.

- SOMIH data are sourced from State and Territory government unit record datasets extracted from administrative databases. The data are complete and comparable. As outlined in section 16.1, Victoria (from 2009-10), WA (from 2010-11), the ACT and the NT are not included in the SOMIH data collection.
- Indigenous community housing data are a combination of administrative data and survey data collected from ICH organisations. Complete data for all jurisdictions are not available, and ICH data should be interpreted with caution. Details of all ICH dwellings were not known and ICH data reflect only those dwellings for which details were known. ICH data are not reported for a number of the social housing performance indicators due to issues with data quality and availability.

Descriptive data on SOMIH are included in table 16A.6. Descriptive data for Indigenous community housing is included in table 16A.8.

Outputs

The following indicators measure the outputs of social housing. Outputs are the services delivered, while outcomes are the impact of those services on the status of an individual or group (see 2013 Report, chapter 1, section 1.5).

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 16.4).

Box 16.4 **Special needs**

'Special needs' is defined as the proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs. The proportion of new tenancies with special needs is reported as a proxy for measuring all households with special needs.

Households with special needs are defined as:

- for public and community housing — those households that have either a household member with disability, a principal tenant aged 24 years or under, or 75 years or over, or one or more Indigenous members
- for SOMIH — those households that have either a household member with disability or a principal tenant aged 24 years or under, or 50 years or over.

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

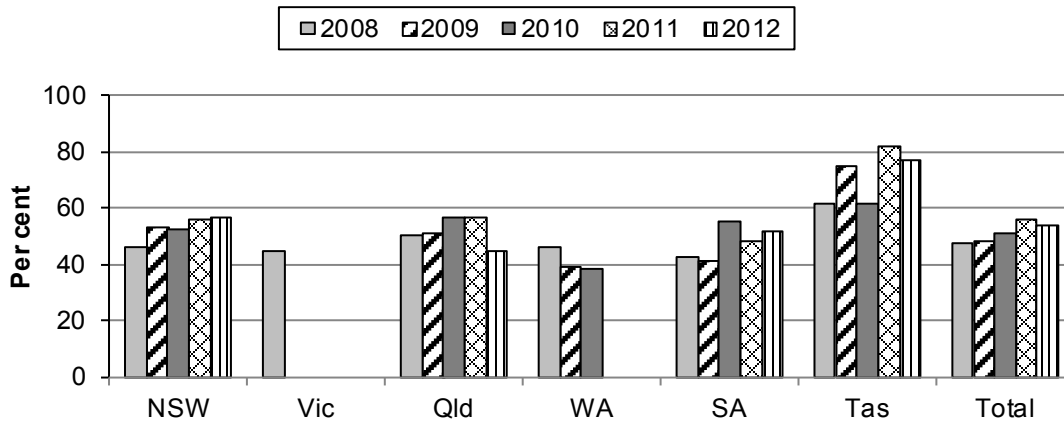
Data for this indicator are reported for public housing, SOMIH and community housing. Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator. Data reported:

- are not comparable across public housing, SOMIH and community housing
- for public housing and SOMIH are comparable across jurisdictions, but not over time
- for community housing are neither comparable nor complete.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

Nationally in 2011-12 54.0 per cent of new tenancies for SOMIH were allocated to households with special needs, increasing from 47.2 per cent in 2007-08. (figure 16.2).

Figure 16.2 **New tenancies allocated to households with special needs — SOMIH (per cent)^{a, b}**



^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.10 provide further information. ^b There are no SOMIH data reported for Victoria (from 2009-10) or WA (from 2010-11) as SOMIH was transferred to other housing programs.

Source: AIHW (unpublished); AIHW (various years) *CSHA national data report*; AIHW (various years) *Housing assistance in Australia* (Cat. no. HOU 236); table 16A.10; 2013 Report, figure 16.2, p. 16.19.

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 16.5).

Box 16.5 **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 households 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, in housing that is adversely affecting their health or placing their life and safety at risk, or that has 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 households in greatest need (of all new allocations) 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 for this measure 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 timeframes, indicate a high degree of access for those households in greatest need.

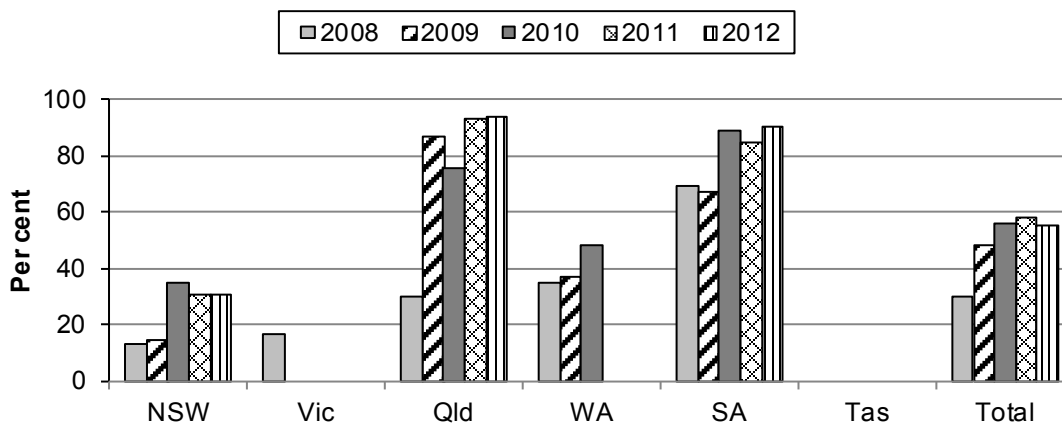
Data for this indicator are reported for public housing, SOMIH and community housing. Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator. Differences in State and Territory housing assessment policies and community housing allocation policies can influence comparability for this indicator. Data reported:

- for public housing and SOMIH are comparable across jurisdictions, but not over time
- for community housing are neither comparable nor complete.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

The proportion of new allocations to those households in greatest need for SOMIH is reported in figure 16.3. Nationally in 2011-12, 55.7 per cent of new SOMIH allocations were to those households in greatest need (figure 16.3).

Figure 16.3 Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need — SOMIH^{a, b}



^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.13 provides further information. ^b There are no SOMIH data reported for Victoria (from 2009-10) or WA (2010-11) as SOMIH was transferred to other housing programs. Data for Tasmania were not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished); AIHW (various years) CSHA national data report; AIHW (various years) Housing assistance in Australia (Cat. no. HOU 236); table 16A.13, 2013 Report, figure 16.3, p. 16.21.

Table 16.3 presents information on the proportion of new SOMIH allocations made to households in greatest need for the year ending 30 June 2012, within particular timeframes. Nationally, of all new households that were allocated SOMIH within three months at 30 June 2012, 70.4 per cent were households in greatest need (table 16.3).

Table 16.3 Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need, for year ending 30 June 2012^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
SOMIH									
Under 3 months	45.3	..	95.9	..	89.5	na	..	..	70.4
3 < 6 months	38.2	..	91.2	..	100.0	na	..	..	60.9
6 months to < 1 year	28.1	..	94.7	..	100.0	na	..	..	58.1
1 < 2 years	19.3	..	90.9	..	100.0	na	..	..	42.3
2+ years	21.4	..	90.0	..	44.4	na	..	..	28.8
Overall	31.0	..	93.8	..	90.5	na	..	..	55.7

^a Further information on these data is provided in 2013 Report, table 16A.12 and table 16A.13. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished); table 16A.13; 2013 Report, table 16.3, p. 16.22.

Effectiveness — quality

Dwelling condition

‘Dwelling condition’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide quality housing (box 16.6).

Box 16.6 Dwelling condition

‘Dwelling condition’ is defined as the proportion of households living in houses of an acceptable standard for public housing, SOMIH and community housing. A house is assessed as being of an acceptable standard if it has at least four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food, and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

A high proportion for this indicator suggests higher or increasing housing quality.

‘Dwelling condition’ is defined as the proportion of dwellings in need of either major repair or replacement for ICH.

A low proportion for dwelling condition suggests higher or increasing housing quality.

Data for this indicator are reported for Public housing, SOMIH, Community housing and ICH.

Data reported for this indicator are not comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

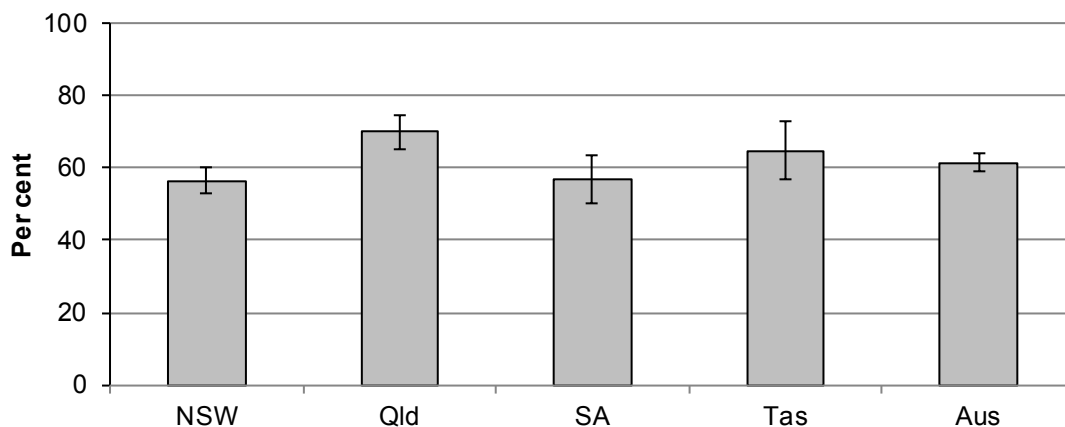
Nationally in 2012, the NSHS found that:

- for public housing, 74.7 per cent of all households and 61.3 per cent of Indigenous households had four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems
- for SOMIH, 61.4 per cent of all households had four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems (figure 16.4)
- for community housing, 85.2 per cent of all households and 71.5 per cent of Indigenous households had four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems (figure 16.4).

Information for Indigenous households is available in tables 16A.15–17.

95 per cent confidence intervals for these data are in the attachment tables.

Figure 16.4 Proportion of households with at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems — SOMIH, 2012^{a, b, c}

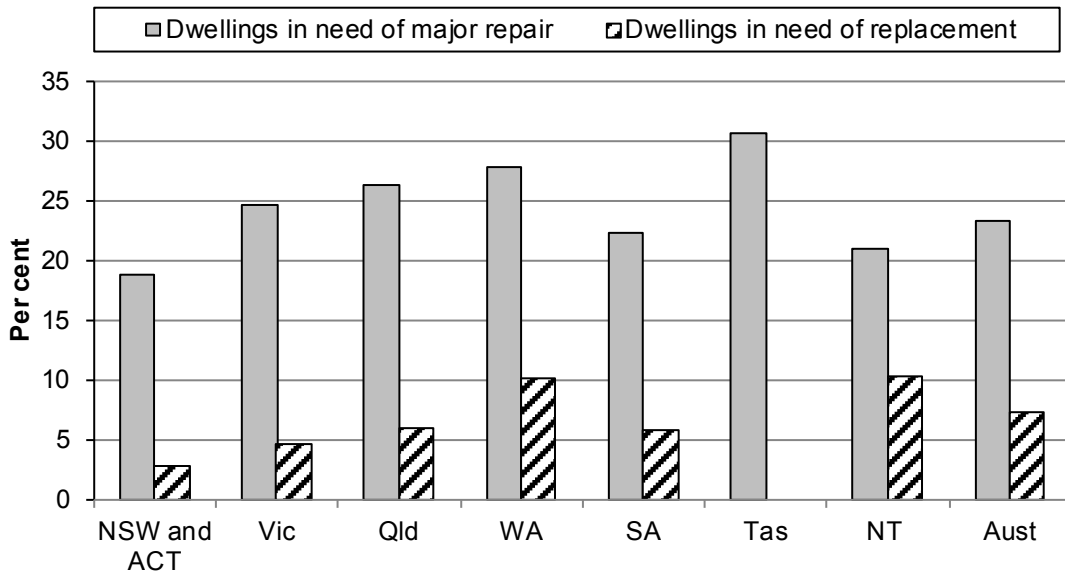


^a Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence intervals associated with each point estimate. ^b Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.16 provide further information. ^c There are no SOMIH data reported for Victoria, WA, ACT and the NT as SOMIH program does not exist in these jurisdictions. ^d Includes a small proportion of non-Indigenous households. ^e Data for the NT are not available.

Source: AIHW (2012) *National Social Housing Survey*; table 16A.16; 2013 Report, figure 16.4, p. 16.24.

Nationally in 2006, 23.4 per cent of Indigenous community housing dwellings were in need of major repair and 7.2 per cent of dwellings were in need of replacement (table 16A.18) (figure 16.5).

Figure 16.5 Proportion of Indigenous community housing dwellings in need of major repair and dwellings in need of replacement, 2006^{a, b}



^a The proportion of dwellings in need of replacement in Tasmania was nil, or rounded to zero. ^b ACT data have been included with NSW due to low numbers.

Source: ABS (2007) *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities 2006*; table 16A.18; 2013 Report, figure 16.5, p. 16.25.

Efficiency

Net recurrent cost per dwelling

‘Net recurrent cost per dwelling’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to undertake efficient and cost effective management of social housing (box 16.7).

Box 16.7 Net recurrent cost per dwelling

'Net recurrent cost per dwelling' is defined as the cost of providing assistance per dwelling — total recurrent expenses (including administration and operational costs), divided by the total number of dwellings.

Measures are reported for public housing, SOMIH, community housing and Indigenous community housing. Net recurrent cost per dwelling for public housing is reported, both including and excluding the user cost of capital. Reporting for SOMIH, community housing and Indigenous community housing excludes the user cost of capital.

The total number of dwellings for Indigenous community housing is the number of permanent dwellings.

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

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

Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator. Data reported:

- for public housing and SOMIH are comparable
- for community housing and Indigenous community housing are neither comparable nor complete

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

The cost incurred by jurisdictions in providing social housing includes:

- administration costs (the cost of the administration offices of the property manager and tenancy manager)
- operating costs (the costs of maintaining the operation of the dwelling, including repairs and maintenance, rates, the costs of disposals, market rent paid and interest expenses)
- depreciation costs
- the user cost of capital (the cost of the funds tied up in the capital used to provide social housing). For this Report, information on the user cost of capital was only available for public housing.

Due to a high level of capital expenditure in housing, cost per dwelling is predominantly driven by the user cost of capital. There are different user cost of capital and service delivery models across jurisdictions, and user cost of capital data reported should be interpreted with caution. Information on the treatment of assets by housing agencies for each jurisdiction is presented in table 16A.65.

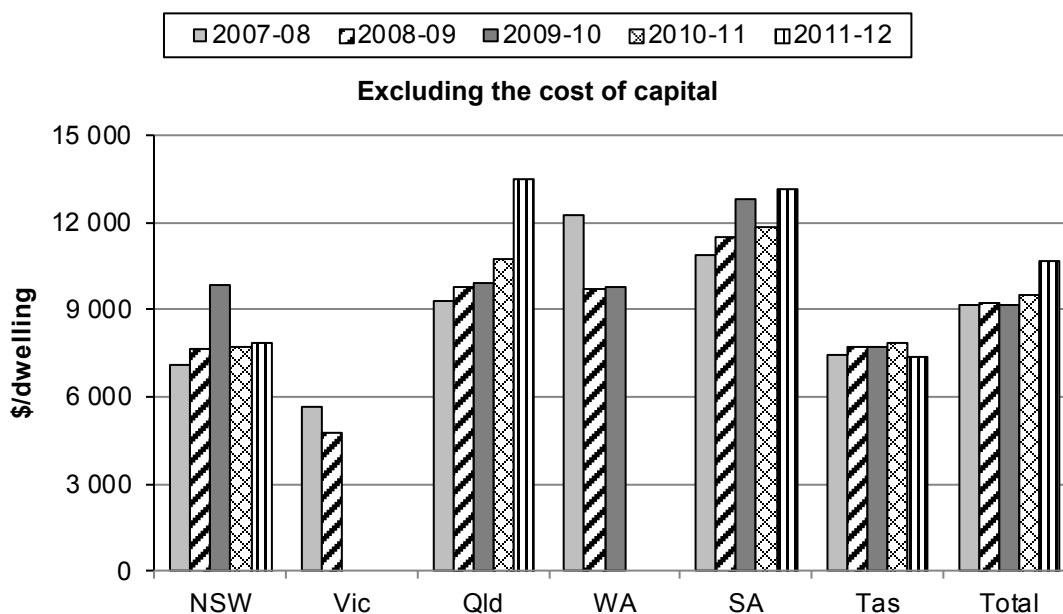
Payroll tax is excluded from total recurrent cost for public housing to improve comparability across jurisdictions. (Chapter 2 of 2013 Report elaborates on the reasons for excluding payroll tax from the cost calculations.)

Nationally, the net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling for SOMIH was \$10 682 in 2011-12 (figure 16.6). Table 16A.21 contains data for the years 2002-03 to 2011-12. 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 per dwelling for public housing with that for SOMIH, because:

- SOMIH dwellings are 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 affect the cost per dwelling for SOMIH
- different cost structures can apply to the programs. For example, construction of dwellings under SOMIH can involve a skills development element to allow for training of Indigenous apprentices in regional areas
- in jurisdictions where SOMIH is managed separately from public housing, there is greater scope for economies of scale in administration costs with public housing, which is a much larger program.

Figure 16.6 Net recurrent cost per dwelling — SOMIH (2011-12 dollars)^{a, b, c}



^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.21 provides further information. ^b Data are adjusted to 2011-12 dollars using the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator (2011-12 = 100) (table AA.51). Recent volatility in the GDP deflator series affects annual movements of real expenditure. See the Statistical appendix (2013 Report, section A.5) for details. ^c There are no SOMIH data reported for Victoria (from 2009-10) or WA (2010-11) as SOMIH was transferred to other housing programs.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 16A.21 and AA.51; 2013 Report, figure 16.7, p. 16.29.

Data on net recurrent cost per dwelling for community and Indigenous community housing are reported with a one year lag to allow community housing providers an extra year to collate financial data. Capital cost data for community housing are not available for this Report.

Nationally in 2010-11, the net recurrent cost per Indigenous community housing dwelling was \$7327 (table 16.4). However, complete data were not available for all jurisdictions, and these figures may be an underestimate.

Table 16.4 Net recurrent cost per dwelling (excluding the cost of capital) — Indigenous community housing (2010-11 dollars)^{a, b, c, d}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov ^d	Aust
2006-07	9 350	..	3 854	na	3 829	..	na	na	na	5 862
2007-08	7 417	3 392	7 676	14 827	2 903	..	7 686	na	8 896	8 405
2008-09	6 409	6 318	3 967	6 786	3 507	..	10 801	na	8 031	5 627
2009-10	15 086	9 534	4 750	7 211	4 207	11 465	na	na	..	7 944
2010-11	10 656	4 851	5 538	9 063	na	4 960	na	na	..	7 327

^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.23 provides further information. ^b Data are adjusted to 2010-11 dollars using the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator (2010-11 = 100) (table AA.51). Recent volatility in the GDP deflator series affects annual movements of real expenditure. See the Statistical appendix (2013 Report, section A.5) for details. ^c Results for this indicator are based on the total number of dwellings for which details were known (not the total number of dwellings). ^d Includes 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 (2012) *Housing Assistance in Australia* (Cat No. HOU 236); AIHW (various years) *Indigenous Community Housing*; table 16A.23; 2013 Report, table 16.4, p. 16.31.

Occupancy rate

‘Occupancy rate’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure efficient housing utilisation (box 16.8).

Box 16.8 Occupancy rate

‘Occupancy rate’ is defined as the proportion of dwellings occupied. The term ‘occupied’ refers to rental housing stock occupied by tenants who have a tenancy agreement with the relevant housing authority (for public housing and SOMIH) or community housing organisation (for community housing and Indigenous community housing).

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

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

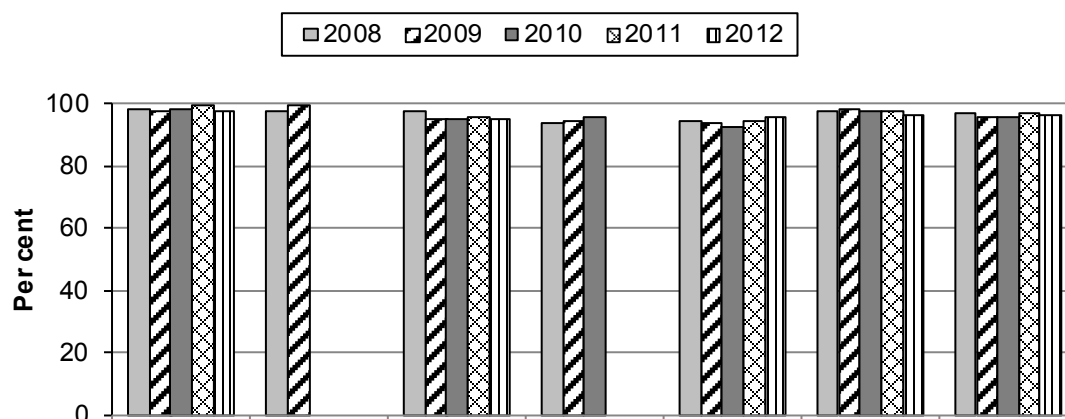
Data for this indicator are reported for public housing, SOMIH, community housing and Indigenous community housing. Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator. Data reported:

- for public housing and SOMIH are comparable
- for community housing and Indigenous community housing are neither comparable nor complete.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

Nationally at 30 June 2012, the proportion of total rental stock occupied was 96.5 per cent for SOMIH (figure 16.7).

Figure 16.7 Occupancy rates — SOMIH, 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.25 provide further information. ^b There are no SOMIH data reported for Victoria (from 2009-10) or WA (from 2010-11) as SOMIH was transferred to other housing programs.

Source: AIHW (unpublished); AIHW (various years) *CSHA national data report*; AIHW (various years) *Housing assistance in Australia* Cat. no. HOU 236; table 16A.25; 2013 Report, figure 16.9, p. 16.33.

Nationally, 91.6 per cent of Indigenous community housing was occupied at 30 June 2011, though this varied across jurisdictions (table 16.5). However, complete data were not available for all jurisdictions, and these figures may be an underestimate.

Table 16.5 Occupancy rates for Indigenous community housing, at 30 June (per cent)^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov ^c	Aust
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
2019	99.2	97.9	96.8	89.8	87.7	..	100.0	na	95.3	96.5
2010	97.0	95.7	96.4	73.7	87.8	90.2	na	na	..	90.8
2011	96.2	95.4	97.0	79.8	78.8	89.8	na	na	..	91.6

^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.27 provides further information. ^b Results for this indicator are based on those dwellings for which occupancy status was known. ^c Includes 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 (2012) *Housing Assistance in Australia* (Cat No. HOU 236); AIHW (various years) *Indigenous Community Housing*; table 16A.27; 2013 Report, table 16.5, p. 16.34.

Turnaround time

‘Turnaround time’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to undertake efficient and cost effective management (box 16.9).

Box 16.9 Turnaround time

‘Turnaround time’ is defined as the average time taken for vacant stock, that is available to rent through normal processes, to be occupied.

A low or decreasing turnaround time suggests efficient housing allocation.

Properties that are unavailable, undergoing major redevelopment or for which there was no suitable applicant are excluded from the calculation. Hard to let properties are included.

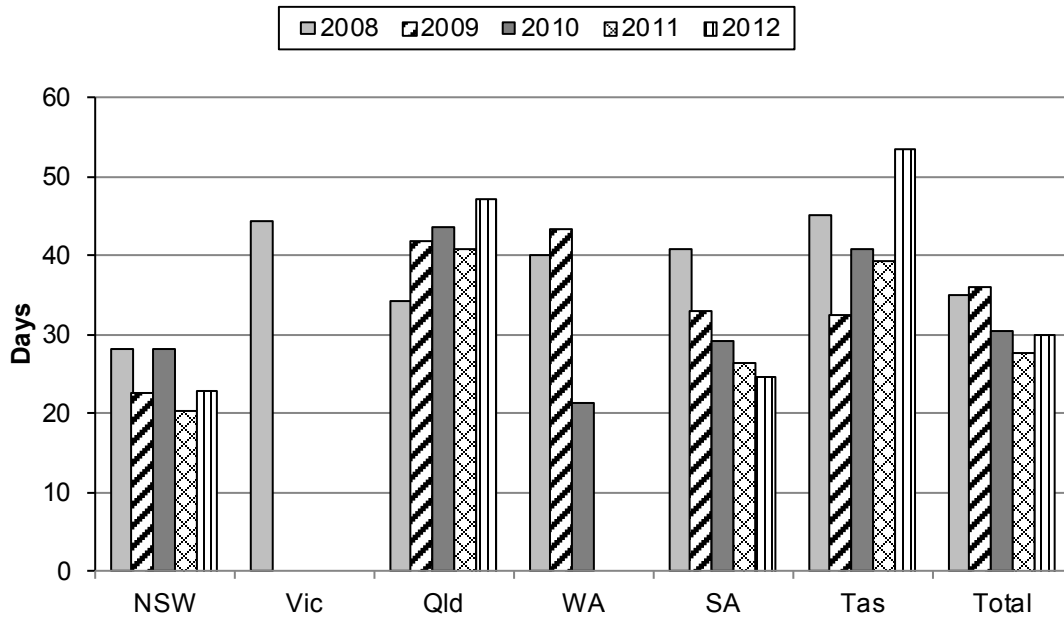
This indicator may be affected by changes in maintenance programs and stock allocation processes, and some jurisdictions may have difficulty excluding stock upgrades. Cultural factors may also influence the national average turnaround time for SOMIH dwellings relative to public housing dwellings. Following 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 for this indicator are reported for public housing and SOMIH.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable and complete.

Nationally, vacant stock remained unallocated for an average of 29.9 days for SOMIH in 2011-12 (figure 16.8).

Figure 16.8 Average turnaround time — SOMIH^a



^a There are no SOMIH data reported for Victoria (from 2009-10) or WA (2010-11) as SOMIH was transferred to other housing programs.

Source: AIHW (unpublished); AIHW (various years) *CSHA national data report*; AIHW (various years) *Housing assistance in Australia* (Cat. no. HOU 236); table 16A.29; 2013 Report, figure 16.10, p. 16.36.

Rent collection rate

‘Rent collection rate’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to undertake efficient and cost effective management of social housing (box 16.10).

Box 16.10 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 can affect the comparability of reported results. Payment arrangements for rent in some jurisdictions mean that rent collected over a 12 month period can be higher than rent charged over that period.

Data for this indicator are reported for public housing, SOMIH, community housing and Indigenous community housing.

Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator. Data reported:

- for public housing and SOMIH are comparable
- for community housing and Indigenous community housing are not comparable or complete.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

In 2011-12, the national rent collection rate was 100.5 per cent for SOMIH. In 2010-11, the national rent collection rate was 94.9 per cent for Indigenous community housing (table 16.6). However, complete data for ICH were not available for all jurisdictions, and these figures may be an underestimate.

Table 16.6 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^b</i>	<i>Aust</i>
SOMIH^c										
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	..	..	..	99.7
2010-11	104.0	..	99.3	..	99.9	99.0	..	..	..	101.7
2011-12	100.0	..	100.6	..	100.7	98.6	..	..	..	100.5
Indigenous community housing										
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
2009-10	90.3	92.3	83.5	84.7	na	97.0	na	93.6	..	88.1
2010-11	100.7	100.1	93.0	88.7	na	98.2	na	71.2	..	94.9

^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Tables 16A.31 and 16A.33, 2013 Report, tables 16A.30 and 16A.32 provide further information. ^b Includes data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania not published separately, and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey. ^c There are no SOMIH data reported for Victoria (from 2009-10) or WA (2010-11) as SOMIH was transferred to other housing programs. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory Governments (unpublished); AIHW (various years) *CSHA national data report*; AIHW (various years) *Housing assistance in Australia* Cat. no. HOU 236; AIHW (various years) *Indigenous Community Housing*; tables 16A.31 and 16A.33, 2013 Report, table 16.6, p. 16.38.

Outcomes

The following indicators measure the outcomes of social housing. Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group, while outputs are the services delivered (see 2013 Report, chapter 1, section 1.5).

Amenity/location

‘Amenity/location’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to the needs of different households (box 16.11).

Box 16.11 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 that the provision of housing assistance satisfies household needs.

Data for this indicator are reported for public housing, SOMIH and community housing. There are no data available for Indigenous community housing for the 2013 Report.

Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator. Data reported:

- for public housing and SOMIH are comparable
- for community housing are neither comparable nor complete.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

Data for this indicator are sourced from the National Social Housing Survey (NSHS), which measures tenants' level of satisfaction with various aspects of service, and to measure housing outcomes. SOMIH tenants were asked whether particular aspects of the amenity and location of their dwellings were important to them and, if so, whether they felt their needs were met. Data from the 2012 survey are reported for SOMIH. Data from earlier surveys (2007 [SOMIH]) were included in earlier reports.

Caution should be used when comparing the public housing, SOMIH and community housing results, due to the different demographic profile of Indigenous tenants and the method of data collection.

- Nationally in 2012, the NSHS found that for SOMIH, 82.2 per cent of tenants rated amenity as important and meeting their needs and 86.8 per cent of tenants rated location as important and meeting their needs (2013 Report, table 16A.36).

The precision of survey estimates depends on the survey sample size and further information, including 95 per cent confidence intervals, is presented table 16A.36.

Affordability

'Affordability' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide affordable housing to assist people who are unable to access suitable housing (box 16.12).

Box 16.12 **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.
 - This measure is reported for public housing and SOMIH. It is 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 of the subsidy might imply that governments are spending more to ensure housing affordability.
- Proportion of low income households in social housing spending more than 30 per cent of their gross income on rent.
 - This measure is reported for public housing, SOMIH and community housing. It is calculated as number of low income rental households spending more than 30 per cent of their gross income on rent, divided by the total number of low income rental households.
 - 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 proportion of households spending more than 30 per cent of their income on rent implies greater housing affordability.

Data for this indicator are reported for public housing, SOMIH and community housing. No data were available for reporting on 'affordability' for Indigenous community housing. New measures of affordability is a key area for development in future reports.

Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator. Data reported:

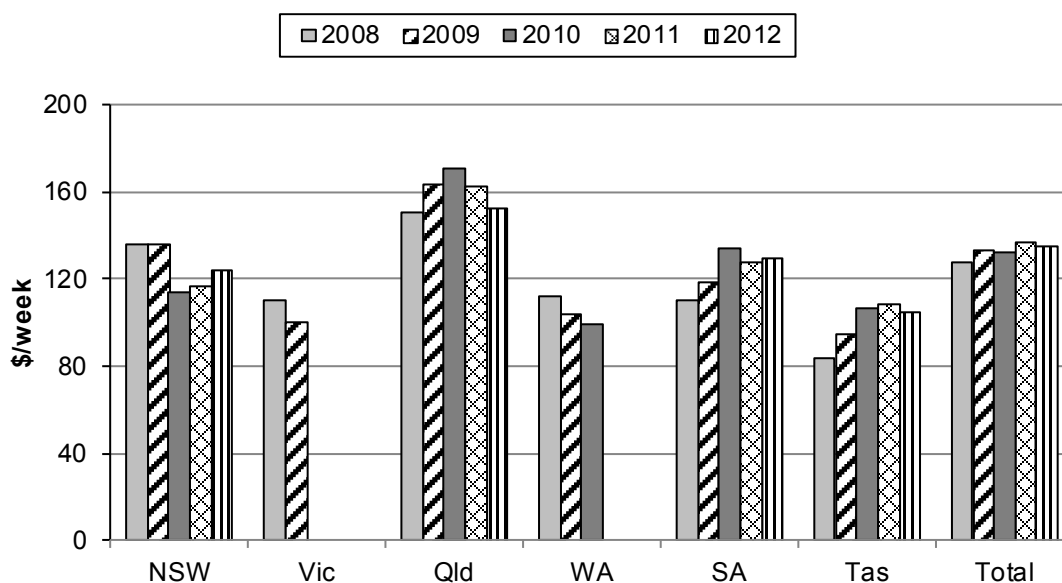
- for public housing and SOMIH are comparable
- for community housing are not comparable or complete.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

Average weekly rental subsidy

Nationally, the average weekly subsidy per rebated household in SOMIH was \$136 at 30 June 2012, increasing from \$128 at 30 June 2008 (in real terms) (figure 16.9). These subsidies varied across jurisdictions.

Figure 16.9 Average weekly subsidy per rebated household at 30 June (2011-12 dollars)^{a, b, c}



^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.40 provide further information. ^b Data are adjusted to 2011-12 dollars using the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator (2011-12 = 100) (table AA.51). Recent volatility in the GDP deflator series affects annual movements of real expenditure. See the 2013 Report, Statistical appendix (section A.5) for details. ^c There are no SOMIH data reported for Victoria (from 2009-10) or WA (2010-11) as SOMIH was transferred to other housing programs.

Source: AIHW (unpublished); AIHW (various years) *CSHA national data report*; AIHW (various years) *Housing assistance in Australia* (Cat. no. HOU 236); tables 16A.40 and AA.51; 2013 Report, figure 16.11, p. 16.42.

Proportion of low income households spending more than 30 per cent of their income on rent

Information on the proportion of low income households in social housing are presented in table 16A.41.

- At 30 June 2012 94.4 per cent of all households in SOMIH were low income households, of which 0.7 per cent were spending more than 30 per cent of their gross income on rent (table 16.7).

Further information on the proportion of income paid in rent by low income households is provided in table 16A.45.

These results should be interpreted with care, as income data for some SOMIH households are not updated annually and this may result in overestimating the proportion of household income spent on rent.

Table 16.7 Proportion of low income households spending more than 30 per cent of their gross income on rent, at 30 June (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>SOMIH^b</i>									
2010	0.1	..	0.1	2.0	2.2	–	..	..	0.8
2011	0.3	..	0.2	..	–	–	..	..	0.2
2012	0.5	..	1.1	..	–	–	..	..	0.7

^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.42 provides further information. ^b There are no SOMIH data reported for Victoria (from 2009-10) or WA (2010-11) as SOMIH was transferred to other housing programs. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished); AIHW (various years) *Housing assistance in Australia* (Cat. no. HOU 236); table 16A.42; 2013 Report. table 16.7, p. 16.44.

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 16.13). The objectives of community housing providers in providing housing assistance may be different to those of governments.

Box 16.13 Match of dwelling to household size

'Match of dwelling to household size' is defined as the proportion of households that are overcrowded. Overcrowding is defined and measured using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) since 2010 under which overcrowding is deemed to have occurred if one or more additional bedrooms are required to meet the standard.

The CNOS specifies that:

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

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

A low or decreasing proportion of overcrowded households is desirable.

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

Data for this indicator are reported for public housing, SOMIH, community housing and Indigenous community housing. The comparability and completeness of data reported for the indicator vary. Data reported:

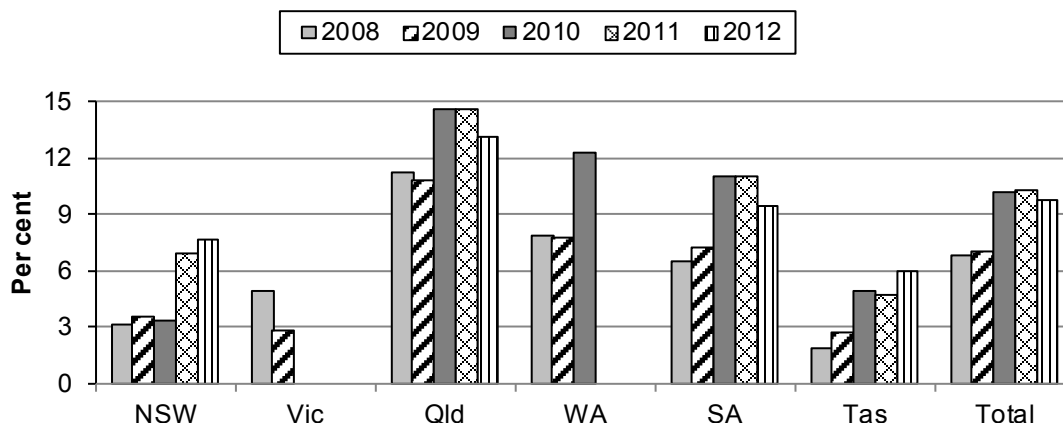
- for public housing and SOMIH are comparable
- for community housing and Indigenous community housing are neither comparable nor complete.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

The proportion of overcrowded households varied across social housing programs and across jurisdictions. At 30 June 2012, 9.8 per cent of SOMIH households were overcrowded (figure 16.10).

Information on underutilisation in SOMIH is reported in table 16A.54.

Figure 16.10 Proportion of overcrowded households — SOMIH, at 30 June^{a, b}



^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.48 provide further information. ^b There are no SOMIH data reported for Victoria (from 2009-10) or WA (2010-11) as SOMIH was transferred to other housing programs.

Source: AIHW (unpublished); AIHW (various years) *Housing assistance in Australia* (Cat. no. HOU 236); table 16A.48; ; 2013 Report, figure 16.12, p. 16.46.

Table 16.8 presents the proportion of overcrowded households in Indigenous community housing. However, complete data were not available for all jurisdictions, and these figures may be an underestimate.

Table 16.8 Proportion of overcrowded households in Indigenous community housing, at 30 June (per cent)^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Aust
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
2010	na	6.3	43.8	28.4	48.4	na	na	na	..	na
2011	na	5.7	13.9	32.9	52.0	na	na	na	..	na

^a Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Table 16A.50 provides further information. ^b Australian totals may not represent national totals because data were not available for all jurisdictions. **na** Not available. — nil or rounded to zero. .. not applicable.

Source: AIHW (various years) *Housing Assistance in Australia* (Cat No. HOU 236); table 16A.50; 2013 Report, table 16.8, p. 16.47.

Other information relating to overcrowding of Indigenous people in social housing, includes:

- Indigenous people living in overcrowded conditions in public housing and SOMIH, by remoteness area (tables 16A.51 and 16A.52)

-
- the number of bedrooms required for people living in overcrowded conditions in Indigenous community housing (table 16A.53).

Customer satisfaction

‘Customer satisfaction’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide housing assistance that is appropriate for different households (box 16.14).

Box 16.14 Customer satisfaction

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

A high or increasing percentage for customer satisfaction can imply better housing assistance provision.

Data are reported for public housing, SOMIH and community housing. There were no data available for Indigenous community housing for the 2013 Report.

Data comparability and completeness vary for this indicator:

- data reported for public housing and SOMIH are comparable
- data reported for community housing are neither comparable nor complete.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

Data for this indicator are sourced from the National Social Housing Survey (NSHS). Data from the 2012 survey are reported for SOMIH.

Nationally in 2012, the NSHS found that for SOMIH, 58.5 per cent of SOMIH respondents were either satisfied (36.6 per cent) or very satisfied (21.9 per cent) with the service provided by the State housing authority (table 16A.36).

95 per cent confidence intervals for these data are in the attachment tables.

The levels of satisfaction varied across jurisdictions.

Future directions in performance reporting

Further developing indicators and data

The Housing and Homelessness Working Group will continue to improve the quality of community housing, Indigenous community housing and financial data in this Report.

Definitions of key terms and indicators

Social housing

Administration costs

Those costs associated with the administration offices of the property manager and tenancy manager. They include the general accounting and personnel function costs relating to:

- employee expenses (for example, superannuation, compensation, accrued leave and training)
- supplies and services expenses (including stationery, postage, telephone, office equipment, information systems and vehicle expenses)
- rent
- grants and subsidies (excluding rental subsidies)
- expenditure incurred by other government agencies on behalf of the public housing agency
- contracted public housing management services.

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:

- 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)

A person has a disability if they report they have a limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities.

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:

- 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 during the relevant reporting period (financial year).
Occupancy rate	The proportion of dwellings occupied.
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.
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.
Turnaround time	The average time taken in days for vacant dwellings, which are available for letting, to be occupied.
Underutilisation	Where there are two or more bedrooms additional to the number required in the dwelling to satisfy CNOS.

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 '16A' prefix (for example, table 16A.1 is table 1 in the Housing attachment). Attachment tables are on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

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16A Housing — attachment

Tables in this attachment are sourced from the Housing attachment of the 2013 Report. Table numbers refer to the 2013 Report, for example, a reference to ‘2013 Report, table 16A.15’ refers to attachment table 15 of attachment 16A of the 2013 Report.

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

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

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

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TABLE 16A.3

Table 16A.3 Descriptive data — number of social housing dwellings, at 30 June (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 (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Public housing										
2003	no.	125 216	64 849	49 579	31 720	47 772	12 004	11 043	5 829	348 012
2004	no.	124 735	64 855	49 144	31 470	46 695	11 679	11 139	5 618	345 335
2005	no.	124 247	64 727	49 137	31 510	45 648	11 644	10 846	5 542	343 301
2006	no.	123 289	64 776	49 570	31 006	44 817	11 676	10 852	5 392	341 378
2007	no.	121 872	64 849	50 137	31 290	43 818	11 673	10 780	5 352	339 771
2008	no.	120 046	64 720	50 709	31 514	43 189	11 618	10 797	5 273	337 866
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
2011	no.	111 547	64 941	51 976	33 840	41 638	11 316	11 063	5 050	331 371
2012	no.	112 310	64 768	51 793	33 896	40 906	11 203	10 950	5 080	330 906
SOMIH										
2003	no.	3 986	1 223	2 803	2 345	1 872	334	..	..	12 563
2004	no.	4 088	1 260	2 811	2 325	1 900	341	..	..	12 725
2005	no.	4 148	1 277	2 866	2 315	1 903	351	..	..	12 860
2006	no.	4 147	1 291	2 916	2 272	1 915	352	..	..	12 893
2007	no.	4 234	1 328	2 997	2 287	1 903	349	..	..	13 098
2008	no.	4 169	1 024	3 051	2 308	1 879	347	..	..	12 778
2009	no.	4 169	198	3 193	2 275	1 873	348	..	..	12 056
2010	no.	4 201	..	3 318	2 187	1 897	349	..	..	11 952
2011	no.	4 238	..	3 388	..	1 848	346	..	..	9 820
2012	no.	4 478	..	3 394	..	1 830	345	..	..	10 047

TABLE 16A.3

Table 16A.3 **Descriptive data — number of social housing dwellings, at 30 June (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 (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Community housing										
2003	no.	5 863	6 713	5 122	3 358	4 019	232	424	95	25 826
2004	no.	6 113	2 524	5 193	3 519	4 216	402	409	97	22 473
2005	no.	11 811	4 786	5 285	3 276	4 076	474	569	115	30 392
2006	no.	12 673	4 451	5 442	1 869	4 348	468	765	87	30 103
2007	no.	14 140	4 593	6 275	3 868	4 405	536	798	92	34 707
2008	no.	15 119	6 698	6 549	4 474	4 538	597	743	93	38 811
2009	no.	15 721	8 366	7 011	5 349	4 531	603	672	131	42 384
2010	no.	18 005	9 214	7 197	6 041	4 813	1 219	682	145	47 316
2011	no.	24 089	11 095	10 203	7 334	4 680	1 466	662	248	59 777
2012	no.	25 311	11 023	11 444	5 168	5 805	1 920	580	312	61 563
Indigenous community housing										
2006	no.	4 989	..	4 136	3 213	983	..	23	6 168	21 505
2007	no.	4 457	..	4 157	2 956	967	..	23	6 337	21 127
2008	no.	4 461	348	4 092	3 260	994	..	23	6 405	22 364
2009	no.	4 423	1 233	4 096	3 260	1 031	..	24	2 841	19 607
2010	no.	4 460	1 792	5 951	3 258	1 032	135	24	2 043	18 695
2011	no.	4 716	1 915	4 504	3 260	943	138	24	2 043	17 543

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Due to differences relating to the inclusion of the National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS) allocations across time and across jurisdictions care should be taken in interpreting these figures. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

(b) Public housing and SOMIH data are total dwellings; community housing data are total tenancy rental units for which ASGC remoteness area information are available. This information is drawn from administrative data sources and may differ to those for total tenancy rental units, which are subject to survey response rates; Indigenous community housing data are permanent dwellings.

(c) During 2008-09, approximately 4000 dwellings were transferred from Indigenous housing to remote public housing. These dwellings are not captured by the ICH data collection or the public housing data collection.

.. Not applicable.

TABLE 16A.3

Table 16A.3 **Descriptive data — number of social housing dwellings, at 30 June (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 (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Source:</i> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) (unpublished); AIHW (various years) <i>CSHA national data report</i> and <i>Housing assistance in Australia</i> Cat. no. HOU 236; AIHW (unpublished).									

TABLE 16A.4

Table 16A.4 Descriptive data — number of households in social housing, at 30 June (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>
Public housing										
2004	no.	123 105	62 647	48 490	30 016	44 529	11 375	10 823	5 269	336 254
2005	no.	122 570	62 961	48 455	30 123	43 882	11 414	10 642	5 217	335 264
2006	no.	121 529	63 159	49 011	29 819	43 096	11 487	10 712	5 155	333 968
2007	no.	120 187	63 278	49 677	30 142	42 527	11 526	10 627	5 121	333 085
2008	no.	118 839	62 964	50 243	30 299	41 625	11 492	10 642	5 032	331 136
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
2011	no.	111 448	62 928	51 262	32 519	39 876	11 132	10 836	4 907	324 908
2012	no.	111 087	62 779	51 074	32 625	39 264	10 902	10 793	4 899	323 423
SOMIH										
2006	no.	4 041	1 248	2 822	2 138	1 791	346	..	..	12 386
2007	no.	4 135	1 280	2 925	2 151	1 790	341	..	..	12 622
2008	no.	4 104	1 002	2 980	2 172	1 778	339	..	..	12 375
2009	no.	4 083	198	3 048	2 152	1 758	343	..	..	11 582
2010	no.	4 122	..	3 147	2 088	1 753	341	..	..	11 451
2011	no.	4 233	..	3 243	..	1 749	339	..	..	9 564
2012	no.	4 372	..	3 230	..	1 756	334	..	..	9 692
Community housing (c)										
2007	no.	14 660	4 436	5 246	3 718	4 232	541	724	na	33 557
2008	no.	16 325	5 154	5 284	3 449	4 370	387	698	na	35 667
2009	no.	16 639	7 556	5 610	2 650	4 329	406	643	na	37 833
2010	no.	18 233	8 262	6 855	3 561	4 464	589	450	na	42 414
2011	no.	24 298	10 225	9 647	4 945	4 557	635	604	na	54 911
2012	no.	25 844	11 660	10 949	4 924	5 640	1 481	535	na	61 033

TABLE 16A.4

Table 16A.4 **Descriptive data — number of households in social housing, at 30 June (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Due to differences relating to the inclusion of the National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS) allocations across time and across jurisdictions care should be taken in interpreting these figures. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

(b) Data for Indigenous community housing were not available for this Report. The number of ICH dwellings is used as a proxy for the number of households in this Report (see table 16A.3).

(c) Data are the number of households assisted at 30 June.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished); AIHW (various years) *CSHA* national data report and *Housing assistance in Australia* Cat. no. HOU 236.

TABLE 16A.5

Table 16A.5 Descriptive data — public housing (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total households paying less than market rent, at 30 June										
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
2011	no.	100 547	53 701	50 098	30 794	36 060	9 431	9 802	4 295	294 728
2012	no.	101 148	53 370	49 364	30 210	35 092	9 550	9 859	4 276	292 869
Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June										
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
2010-11	no.	5 653	4 038	3 614	2 971	2 548	921	639	469	20 853
2011-12	no.	6 505	4 013	3 470	2 929	2 383	929	695	441	21 365
Total new Indigenous households assisted, for year ending 30 June										
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
2010-11	no.	870	259	766	1 026	391	98	58	252	3 720
2011-12	no.	985	241	779	1 028	380	127	84	194	3 818
Households relocating from one public housing dwelling to another, for year ending 30 June										
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
2010-11	no.	3 125	1 645	1 237	1 352	1 084	234	287	175	9 139
2011-12	no.	2 864	1 112	1 312	1 146	921	246	334	240	8 175
Total rent charged, for year ending 30 June										
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

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TABLE 16A.5

Table 16A.5 Descriptive data — public housing (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10	\$'000	647 347	333 103	280 129	156 633	222 124	63 238	73 680	28 491	1 804 745
2010-11	\$'000	666 985	360 168	274 114	178 422	230 450	66 884	76 527	29 346	1 882 896
2011-12	\$'000	693 039	388 851	294 916	193 817	248 383	71 329	79 917	30 361	2 000 613
Total Indigenous households, at 30 June										
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
2011	no.	9 800	1 588	4 962	7 711	1 732	786	545	2 034	29 158
2012	no.	10 600	1 617	5 274	7 516	1 809	767	634	2 045	30 262
Total new greatest need applicants on waiting list, at 30 June										
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
2011	no.	21 182	8 814	24 309	3 238	2 002	2 251	1 271	319	63 386
2012	no.	15 182	10 169	20 427	3 177	2 579	1 853	1 344	622	55 353
Total applicants on waiting list (excluding applicants for transfer), at 30 June (d)										
2008	no.	43 157	35 548	32 449	14 978	20 888	2 730	1 100	3 155	154 005
2009	no.	39 502	38 993	20 286	19 401	20 720	3 044	1 590	3 531	147 067
2010	no.	52 348	41 050	27 645	21 687	21 246	3 187	1 384	2 797	171 344
2011	no.	46 246	38 321	30 314	23 397	21 485	2 983	1 563	2 225	166 534
2012	no.	52 986	36 942	24 166	22 883	20 510	2 670	1 811	2 355	164 323
Total applicants for transfer, at 30 June (d)										
2008	no.	6 793	7 919	2 247	1 374	3 916	441	759	198	23 647
2009	no.	7 911	8 738	2 218	1 838	3 986	498	974	226	26 389
2010	no.	8 096	9 666	2 948	2 036	4 056	488	1 095	366	28 751
2011	no.	6 816	7 708	3 324	2 272	4 031	499	1 051	597	26 298
2012	no.	7 041	7 262	3 042	2 110	3 734	350	1 212	597	25 348

HOUSING

TABLE 16A.5

Table 16A.5 Descriptive data — public housing (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total tenantable dwellings, at 30 June										
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
2011	no.	111 547	64 420	51 485	32 741	40 698	11 182	10 885	4 932	327 890
2012	no.	112 255	64 391	51 259	32 951	39 985	11 018	10 828	4 917	327 604
Total untenable dwellings, at 30 June										
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
2011	no.	—	—	440	730	444	125	178	66	1 983
2012	no.	37	33	520	738	310	184	54	112	1 988
Total number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment, at 30 June										
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
2011	no.	—	521	51	369	496	9	—	52	1 498
2012	no.	18	344	14	207	611	1	68	51	1 314
Total dwellings, at 30 June										
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
2011	no.	111 547	64 941	51 976	33 840	41 638	11 316	11 063	5 050	331 371
2012	no.	112 310	64 768	51 793	33 896	40 906	11 203	10 950	5 080	330 906
Total occupied dwellings, at 30 June										
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

HOUSING

TABLE 16A.5

Table 16A.5 Descriptive data — public housing (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010	no.	114 422	62 593	51 041	30 558	40 206	11 266	10 737	4 850	325 673
2011	no.	111 448	62 928	51 262	32 505	39 876	11 132	10 833	4 853	324 837
2012	no.	111 087	62 779	51 074	32 625	39 264	10 902	10 793	4 845	323 369
Total rents charged for week of 30 June										
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
2011	\$'000	12 774	6 961	5 265	3 562	4 401	1 209	1 533	555	36 260
2012	\$'000	13 547	7 689	5 935	3 793	4 561	1 272	1 601	573	38 972
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged for week of 30 June										
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
2011	\$'000	28 092	12 333	13 078	7 998	8 163	2 071	3 880	1 259	76 873
2012	\$'000	30 196	13 831	13 070	8 006	8 256	2 094	4 126	1 261	80 840
Total dwellings in major cities, at 30 June (e)										
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
2011	no.	93 158	46 979	34 892	22 617	32 178	..	11 052	..	240 876
2012	no.	93 667	46 899	34 861	22 634	31 634	..	10 939	..	240 634
Total dwellings in inner regional areas, at 30 June (e)										
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
2011	no.	14 817	14 610	8 527	3 326	2 800	8 293	11	..	52 384
2012	no.	14 924	14 509	8 527	3 376	2 757	8 215	11	..	52 319

HOUSING

TABLE 16A.5

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total dwellings in outer regional areas, at 30 June (e)										
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
2011	no.	3 268	3 335	7 408	3 576	5 828	2 941	..	3 563	29 919
2012	no.	3 356	3 341	7 297	3 590	5 686	2 909	..	3 608	29 787
Total dwellings in remote areas, at 30 June (e)										
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
2011	no.	272	18	870	2 802	749	56	..	1 305	6 072
2012	no.	300	18	830	2 781	747	55	..	1 288	6 019
Total dwellings in very remote areas, at 30 June (e)										
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
2011	no.	31	..	280	1 519	83	26	..	182	2 121
2012	no.	34	..	278	1 515	81	24	..	184	2 116

(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/2013.

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

(c) Total number of Indigenous households: Data were provided by the jurisdiction and used in place of the data usually calculated from the AIHW's National Housing Assistance Data Repository due to an undercount in the unit record data.

(d) From 2011-12, the definition of 'Total applicants on waiting list' has changed to exclude the number of applicants waiting for transfer. Applicants waiting for transfer are reported separately. Data for earlier years have been revised to reflect this change.

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

TABLE 16A.5

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

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished); AIHW (various years) CSHA national data report and Housing assistance in Australia Cat. no. HOU 236.

TABLE 16A.6

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total households paying less than market, at 30 June								
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
2011	no.	2 663	..	2 957	..	1 598	287	7 505
2012	no.	2 854	..	2 870	..	1 534	292	7 550
Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June								
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
2010-11	no.	467	..	330	..	117	34	948
2011-12	no.	418	..	177	..	148	31	774
Households relocating from one State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwelling to another, for year ending 30 June								
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
2010-11	no.	176	..	131	..	56	14	377
2011-12	no.	136	..	117	..	44	8	305
Total rent charged, for year ending 30 June								
2007-08	\$'000	26 423	6 794	19 312	11 860	9 938	1 725	76 052
2008-09	\$'000	28 058	na	20 604	12 503	10 439	1 670	73 274
2009-10	\$'000	35 581	..	20 730	12 632	10 537	1 981	81 461
2010-11	\$'000	36 492	..	20 951	..	11 025	1 900	70 368
2011-12	\$'000	39 319	..	22 236	..	11 638	2 044	75 237
Total new greatest need applicants on waiting list, at 30 June								
2008	no.	64	212	212	380	97	na	965
2009	no.	125	294	1 685	531	95	na	2 730
2010	no.	494	..	2 834	584	99	na	4 011
2011	no.	453	..	3 902	..	96	na	4 451
2012	no.	403	..	4 800	..	88	na	5 291
Total applicants on waiting list (excluding applicants for transfer), at 30 June (c)								
2008	no.	1 211	750	3 473	1 954	1 621	111	9 120
2009	no.	1 200	956	2 520	2 327	1 644	119	8 766
2010	no.	1 613	..	4 137	2 449	1 622	156	9 977
2011	no.	1 697	..	4 658	..	1 672	107	8 134
2012	no.	2 200	..	5 266	..	1 687	80	9 233
Total applicants for transfer, at 30 June (c)								
2008	no.	474	310	389	251	150	32	1 606
2009	no.	507	337	383	318	186	31	1 762
2010	no.	562	..	524	353	190	29	1 658
2011	no.	544	..	634	..	199	25	1 402
2012	no.	569	..	752	..	187	14	1 522
Total tenable dwellings, at 30 June								

TABLE 16A.6

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2008	no.	4 163	1 007	2 994	2 209	1 858	342	12 573
2009	no.	4 169	198	3 069	2 164	1 828	344	11 772
2010	no.	4 200	—	3 177	2 102	1 875	344	11 698
2011	no.	4 238	..	3 270	..	1 818	345	9 671
2012	no.	4 459	..	3 262	..	1 783	339	9 843
Total untenable dwellings, at 30 June								
2008	no.	6	11	54	60	—	5	136
2009	no.	—	—	119	49	21	2	191
2010	no.	1	—	119	58	8	5	191
2011	no.	—	..	92	..	4	1	97
2012	no.	19	..	131	..	6	5	161
Total number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment, at 30 June								
2008	no.	—	6	3	39	21	—	69
2009	no.	—	—	5	62	24	2	93
2010	no.	—	..	22	27	14	—	63
2011	no.	—	..	26	..	26	—	52
2012	no.	—	..	1	..	41	1	43
Total dwellings, at 30 June								
2008	no.	4 169	1 024	3 051	2 308	1 879	347	12 778
2009	no.	4 169	198	3 193	2 275	1 873	348	12 056
2010	no.	4 201	..	3 318	2 187	1 897	349	11 952
2011	no.	4 238	..	3 388	..	1 848	346	9 820
2012	no.	4 478	..	3 394	..	1 830	345	10 047
Total occupied dwellings, at 30 June								
2008	no.	4 104	1 002	2 980	2 171	1 778	339	12 374
2009	no.	4 083	198	3 048	2 152	1 758	343	11 582
2010	no.	4 123	..	3 147	2 088	1 753	341	11 452
2011	no.	4 233	..	3 243	..	1 749	339	9 564
2012	no.	4 372	..	3 230	..	1 756	334	9 692
Total rents charged for week of 30 June								
2008	\$'000	477	112	387	234	191	35	1 437
2009	\$'000	505	26	409	244	196	38	1 417
2010	\$'000	665	..	394	246	202	41	1 547
2011	\$'000	710	..	402	..	211	41	1 363
2012	\$'000	766	..	440	..	225	43	1 474
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged for week of 30 June								
2008	\$'000	879	191	705	408	346	54	2 584
2009	\$'000	920	39	804	406	376	61	2 607
2010	\$'000	947	..	847	396	402	69	2 661
2011	\$'000	1 017	..	875	..	413	72	2 376
2012	\$'000	1 122	..	878	..	425	73	2 498
Total dwellings in major cities, at 30 June (d)								
2008	no.	1 711	302	452	644	1 140	..	4 247
2009	no.	1 721	68	458	635	1 139	..	4 021

TABLE 16A.6

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

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2010	no.	1 759	..	459	612	1 132	..	3 962
2011	no.	1 840	..	457	..	1 120	..	3 417
2012	no.	1 958	..	453	..	1 113	..	3 524
Total dwellings in inner regional areas, at 30 June (d)								
2008	no.	1 379	421	592	177	140	289	2 999
2009	no.	1 369	59	610	177	140	290	2 645
2010	no.	1 364	..	623	175	142	291	2 595
2011	no.	1 360	..	633	..	144	287	2 424
2012	no.	1 411	..	631	..	143	286	2 471
Total dwellings in outer regional areas, at 30 June (d)								
2008	no.	844	296	1 215	477	337	58	3 226
2009	no.	844	71	1 258	478	337	58	3 046
2010	no.	838	..	1 319	460	334	58	3 009
2011	no.	801	..	1 353	..	337	59	2 550
2012	no.	819	..	1 345	..	333	59	2 556
Total dwellings in remote areas, at 30 June (d)								
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
2011	no.	205	..	351	..	96	–	652
2012	no.	249	..	345	..	98	–	692
Total dwellings in very remote areas, at 30 June (d)								
2008	no.	31	..	490	545	161	–	1 227
2009	no.	31	..	529	525	159	–	1 244
2010	no.	31	..	579	485	191	–	1 286
2011	no.	31	..	593	..	152	–	776
2012	no.	38	..	619	..	143	–	800

(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/2012.

(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) From 2011-12, the definition of 'Total applicants on waiting list' has changed to exclude the number of applicants waiting for transfer. Applicants waiting for transfer are reported separately. Data for earlier years have been revised to reflect this change.

(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 (unpublished); AIHW (various years) CSHA national data report and Housing assistance in Australia Cat. no. HOU 236.

TABLE 16A.7

Table 16A.7 **Descriptive data — community housing (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 (b)</i>
Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June										
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
2010-11	no.	7 860	2 230	3 605	1 879	643	337	213	na	16 767
2011-12	no.	4 012	3 709	2 575	1 370	1 020	663	179	na	13 528
Total new Indigenous households assisted, for year ending 30 June (c)										
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
2010-11	no.	820	59	284	138	25	25	10	na	1 361
2011-12	no.	536	222	440	100	66	27	8	na	1 399
Total rents charged for year ending 30 June (d)										
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
2009-10	\$'000	142 273	58 073	30 096	45 380	25 248	2 844	4 011	na	307 925
2010-11	\$'000	189 331	74 069	33 236	27 865	28 409	na	2 717	na	355 626
Total Indigenous households, at 30 June										
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
2011	no.	1 928	210	866	339	100	21	34	na	3 498
2012	no.	2 098	379	1 179	424	204	34	27	na	4 345

TABLE 16A.7

Table 16A.7 **Descriptive data — community housing (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 (b)</i>
Total number of new applicants who have greatest need, at 30 June										
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
2011	no.	na	7 599	16 834	na	559	na	na	na	24 992
2012	no.	na	10 892	21 578	114	691	na	–	na	33 275
Total applicants on waiting list (including applicants for transfer), at 30 June (e), (f)										
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
2011	no.	na	13 024	23 978	na	2 850	na	na	na	39 852
2012	no.	na	22 090	24 964	245	4 021	na	–	na	51 320
Total tenable tenancy rental units, at 30 June										
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
2011	no.	23 812	10 686	10 081	5 201	4 612	652	627	248	55 919
2012	no.	26 114	12 014	11 306	5 134	5 774	1 604	575	312	62 833
Total untenable tenancy rental units, at 30 June										
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
2011	no.	182	239	119	72	32	9	26	–	679
2012	no.	242	343	138	170	41	26	2	–	962

TABLE 16A.7

Table 16A.7 Descriptive data — community housing (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 (b)</i>
Total tenancy rental units, at 30 June (g)										
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
2011	no.	24 890	10 925	10 200	5 274	4 644	664	661	248	57 506
2012	no.	26 356	12 357	11 444	5 306	5 815	1 630	577	312	63 797
Total occupied tenancy rental units, at 30 June										
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
2011	no.	24 298	10 225	9 647	4 945	4 557	635	604	248	55 159
2012	no.	25 844	11 660	10 949	4 924	5 640	1 481	535	312	61 345
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June										
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
2011	\$'000	3 383	1 013	646	515	484	50	59	18	6 167
2012	\$'000	3 548	1 082	685	498	570	119	46	27	6 576
Total tenancy rental units by ASGC remoteness - major cities, at 30 June (h)										
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
2011	no.	16 121	8 372	5 115	5 015	4 007	..	660	..	39 290
2012	no.	17 019	7 919	5 841	3 700	4 903	..	578	..	39 960

TABLE 16A.7

Table 16A.7 **Descriptive data — community housing (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 (b)</i>
Total tenancy rental units by ASGC remoteness - inner regional areas, at 30 June (h)										
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
2011	no.	6 350	2 307	2 364	890	386	1 043	2	..	13 342
2012	no.	6 647	2 698	2 515	999	519	1 389	2	..	14 769
Total tenancy rental units by ASGC remoteness - outer regional areas, at 30 June (h)										
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
2011	no.	1 586	401	2 032	832	223	407	..	119	5 600
2012	no.	1 611	391	2 347	400	313	508	..	133	5 703
Total tenancy rental units by ASGC remoteness - remote areas, at 30 June (h)										
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
2011	no.	28	15	291	469	60	16	..	125	1 004
2012	no.	29	15	337	59	66	22	..	174	702
Total tenancy rental units by ASGC remoteness - very remote areas, at 30 June (h)										
2008	no.	4	..	380	129	4	—	..	6	523
2009	no.	4	..	439	129	4	—	..	5	581
2010	no.	5	..	399	135	4	—	..	5	548
2011	no.	4	..	400	128	4	—	..	4	541
2012	no.	5	..	404	10	4	np	..	5	429

TABLE 16A.7

Table 16A.7 **Descriptive data — community housing (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 (b)</i>
Total tenancy rental units by the ASGC remoteness areas, at 30 June (h)										
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
2011	no.	24 089	11 095	10 203	7 334	4 680	1 466	662	248	59 777
2012	no.	25 311	11 023	11 444	5 168	5 805	1 919	580	312	61 563
Total community housing providers, at 30 June (i)										
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
2011	no.	135	110	259	182	89	91	6	34	906
2012	no.	130	106	284	29	86	78	5	34	752

- (a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or over time and comparisons could be misleading. Due to differences relating to the inclusion of the National Rental Affordability Scheme (NRAS) allocations across time and across jurisdictions, care should be taken in interpreting these figures. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.
- (b) Australian totals may not represent national totals because complete data were not available for all jurisdictions.
- (c) Data for Total new Indigenous households assisted, for year ending 30 June should be interpreted with caution. In 2010-11, a number of households previously identified as Indigenous had a status of unknown.
- (d) WA: Total rents charged for the year ending 30 June 2010 may be overstated due to inconsistent reporting and the inclusion of Commonwealth Rent Assistance by some providers.
- (e) In April 2010, NSW implemented an integrated social housing waiting list, combining public and community housing into a single list. Waiting list data are now reported as public housing.
- (f) Queensland and Victoria have provided integrated wait lists for all social housing. Thus, the figures for Queensland and Victorian include people also on public housing waiting lists. Using this list to report against community housing alone leads to an overestimate of the number of households waiting to be allocated a community housing dwelling.
- (g) Data for 'Total tenancy rental units' are survey data and are affected by survey response rates. These data may differ to data for 'Total tenancy rental units by the ASGC remoteness areas' which are administrative data.
- (h) Care should be taken in interpreting these figures; totals across regional categories may not equal jurisdictional totals due to data quality issues.

TABLE 16A.7

Table 16A.7 **Descriptive data — community housing (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 (b)</i>
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(i) WA: Due to a change in scope, the 2011-12 data for the total number of community housing providers is not comparable to data for earlier years. From 2011-12, only registered community housing providers that do not exclusively provide crisis accommodation are reported. Prior to 2011-12, unregistered providers that did not exclusively provide crisis accommodation were included.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished); AIHW (various years) CSHA national data report and Housing assistance in Australia Cat. no. HOU 236.

TABLE 16A.8

Table 16A.8 **Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA (i)</i>	<i>Tas (j)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Aus Gov (l)</i>	<i>Aust (m)</i>
Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered ICHOs, at 30 June											
2007	no.	2 946	..	4 157	2 956	947	..	23	6 165	2 230	19 424
2008	no.	2 510	348	4 092	2 200	895	..	23	6 326	1 028	17 422
2009	no.	2 520	1 233	4 096	2 433	995	..	24	2 776	1 096	15 173
2010	no.	2 197	1 792	4 442	2 496	1 000	51	24	2 043	..	14 045
2011	no.	2 445	1 915	4 504	2 414	920	59	24	2 043	..	14 324
Number of permanent dwellings, at 30 June											
2007	no.	4 457	..	4 157	2 956	967	..	23	6 337	2 230	21 127
2008	no.	4 461	348	4 092	3 260	994	..	23	6 405	2 781	22 364
2009	no.	4 423	1 233	4 096	3 260	1 031	..	24	2 841	2 699	19 607
2010	no.	4 460	1 792	5 951	3 258	1 032	135	24	2 043	..	18 695
2011	no.	4 716	1 915	4 504	3 260	943	138	24	2 043	..	17 543
Number of improvised dwellings, at 30 June											
2007	no.	–	..	na	347	7	..	–	527	10	891
2008	no.	20	–	na	347	–	..	–	548	–	915
2009	no.	6	–	na	106	–	..	–	513	–	625
2010	no.	–	–	na	18	na	–	–	383	..	401
2011	no.	–	–	na	8	na	–	–	383	..	391
Total number of households living in permanent dwellings, at 30 June											
2007	no.	na	..	3 933	2 062	481	..	23	na	461	6 960
2008	no.	na	345	4 014	na	1 077	..	23	6 405	871	na
2009	no.	2 488	1 269	3 963	1 557	1 264	..	24	2 776	820	14 161
2010	no.	1 996	1 521	4 261	2 838	1 080	46	na	2 043	..	13 785
2011	no.	2 583	1 557	4 369	3 167	922	53	na	2 043	..	14 694
Total rent collected by ICHOs for the year ending 30 June											
2006-07	\$'000	10 638	..	11 400	5 937	1 230	..	172	13 102	12 215	54 694
2007-08	\$'000	9 986	598	10 841	7 001	710	..	250	13 661	3 911	46 958

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TABLE 16A.8

Table 16A.8 Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA (i)</i>	<i>Tas (j)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Aus Gov (l)</i>	<i>Aust (m)</i>
2008-09	\$'000	11 933	5 278	11 718	3 467	417	..	131	4 098	4 541	41 585
2009-10	\$'000	10 832	10 422	13 832	4 276	690	213	na	2 782	..	43 047
2010-11	\$'000	12 870	12 389	15 145	4 592	934	182	na	2 229	..	48 342
Total rent charged by ICHOs for the year ending 30 June											
2006-07	\$'000	11 820	..	11 800	6 134	1 878	..	172	11 752	13 274	56 830
2007-08	\$'000	11 119	627	11 941	6 922	15 046	..	249	11 944	4 197	62 043
2008-09	\$'000	13 468	5 611	10 120	5 397	1 462	..	131	3 545	4 478	44 212
2009-10	\$'000	12 375	11 233	16 560	5 350	na	220	na	3 985	..	49 722
2010-11	\$'000	13 610	12 374	16 284	5 178	na	186	na	3 970	..	51 601
Total recurrent expenditure for ICHOs for the year ending 30 June											
2006-07	\$'000	28 759	..	13 600	32 532	3 079	..	130	21 772	15 914	115 786
2007-08	\$'000	38 566	1 049	27 924	28 999	2 701	..	157	na	5 918	105 315
2008-09	\$'000	31 579	11 017	15 176	15 421	3 253	..	242	na	5 948	82 637
2009-10	\$'000	36 260	18 512	18 450	17 096	3 726	551	na	na	..	94 594
2010-11	\$'000	42 390	9 298	24 943	21 588	4 069	437	na	na	..	102 725
Total capital expenditure for ICHOs for the year ending 30 June											
2006-07	\$'000	13 983	..	38 800	93 360	8 308	..	25	25 198	8 403	188 077
2007-08	\$'000	14 363	139	33 958	41 443	5 562	..	–	38 620	525	134 610
2008-09	\$'000	16 941	8 205	41 292	43 107	6 878	..	–	na	3 540	119 963
2009-10	\$'000	30 772	19 011	57 737	55 271	5 909	1 532	na	na	..	170 232
2010-11	\$'000	33 767	6 111	72 547	97 738	4 127	14	na	na	..	214 304
Total net recurrent costs for ICHOs for the year ending 30 June											
2006-07	\$'000	23 386	..	13 600	–	3 079	..	na	na	na	40 065
2007-08	\$'000	29 416	1 049	27 924	28 999	2 501	..	157	na	5 702	95 749
2008-09	\$'000	26 476	7 275	15 176	15 421	3 253	..	242	na	5 146	72 990
2009-10	\$'000	31 254	14 160	18 450	17 096	3 726	551	na	na	..	85 237
2010-11	\$'000	26 053	7 995	24 943	21 588	na	293	na	na	..	80 871

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TABLE 16A.8

Table 16A.8 **Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA (i)</i>	<i>Tas (j)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Aus Gov (l)</i>	<i>Aust (m)</i>
Total number of occupied permanent dwellings, at 30 June											
2007	no.	4 383	..	4 157	2 690	861	..	23	na	2 116	14 230
2008	no.	2 299	345	4 014	na	738	..	23	6 405	849	14 673
2009	no.	4 299	1 207	3 963	622	891	..	24	na	733	11 739
2010	no.	2 021	1 508	4 261	1 839	873	46	na	na	..	10 548
2011	no.	2 125	1 557	4 369	1 926	722	53	na	na	..	10 752
Total number of households requiring two or more additional bedrooms, at 30 June											
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	9	1 288	na	174	..	–	na	37	na
2010	no.	na	10	993	158	181	na	na	na	..	1 342
2011	no.	na	9	314	265	144	na	na	na	..	na
Total number of households requiring one or more additional bedrooms, at 30 June											
2007	no.	na	..	1 905	na	174	..	310	5 363	314	8 066
2008	no.	1 450	14	1 905	na	na	..	–	na	99	na
2009	no.	2 220	64	2 060	459	260	..	1	na	82	na
2010	no.	na	74	1 733	332	267	na	na	na	..	2 406
2011	no.	na	44	607	525	237	na	na	na	..	na
Total number of additional bedrooms required, at 30 June											
2007	no.	520	..	4 565	na	502	..	na	13 746	110	19 443
2008	no.	3 585	14	4 565	na	na	..	–	12 362	171	20 697
2009	no.	3 578	73	3 770	459	713	..	1	na	122	na
2010	no.	na	84	3 403	614	753	na	na	na	..	4 854
2011	no.	na	53	1 163	999	646	na	na	na	..	na
Total number of households for which household groups and dwelling details were known, at 30 June											
2007	no.	na	..	3 933	2 062	481	..	23	na	461	6 960
2008	no.	4 461	296	3 933	na	na	..	23	–	629	9 342

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TABLE 16A.8

Table 16A.8 **Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA (i)</i>	<i>Tas (j)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Aus Gov (l)</i>	<i>Aust (m)</i>
2009	no.	4 423	1 080	3 963	1 531	547	..	22	na	271	11 837
2010	no.	1 581	1 180	3 959	1 171	552	–	na	na	..	8 443
2011	no.	na	773	4 369	1 594	456	na	na	na	..	na
Total number of bedrooms in permanent dwellings, at 30 June											
2007	no.	12 260	..	13 228	na	2 669	..	69	18 426	6 844	53 496
2008	no.	13 523	1 010	13 085	9 780	2 561	..	71	18 707	2 266	61 003
2009	no.	14 006	3 597	13 210	8 526	2 539	..	75	6 422	1 741	50 116
2010	no.	6 947	5 172	14 353	7 398	2 524	134	75	5 312	..	41 915
2011	no.	7 644	4 754	14 630	7 198	2 231	158	75	na	..	36 690
Total number of people living in permanent dwellings, at 30 June											
2007	no.	21 800	..	20 501	na	3 758	..	73	46 308	7 704	100 144
2008	no.	17 686	898	20 501	12 183	2 366	..	78	na	2 803	na
2009	no.	17 684	3 118	20 030	10 061	3 677	..	83	na	2 005	56 658
2010	no.	5 720	3 854	19 230	7 935	3 642	100	na	na	..	40 481
2011	no.	6 647	4 189	7 590	7 524	3 032	73	na	na	..	29 055
Number of currently funded/actively registered ICHOs, at 30 June											
2007	no.	142	..	34	33	50	..	1	70	54	384
2008	no.	122	1	16	14	26	..	1	70	33	283
2009	no.	133	1	16	12	32	..	1	29	36	260
2010	no.	98	19	29	8	33	2	1	30	..	220
2011	no.	97	19	28	8	32	2	1	30	..	217
Number of ICHOs, at 30 June											
2007	no.	249	..	34	33	61	..	1	73	54	505
2008	no.	249	1	16	14	41	..	1	72	93	487
2009	no.	202	1	16	12	41	..	1	30	93	396
2010	no.	205	19	84	na	41	3	1	30	..	391
2011	no.	206	19	28	na	41	3	1	30	..	328

TABLE 16A.8

Table 16A.8 **Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA (i)</i>	<i>Tas (j)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Aus Gov (l)</i>	<i>Aust (m)</i>
(a)	Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or over time and comparisons could be misleading. Data in this table are not complete and do not represent all ICH organisations for each jurisdiction. Quality issues associated with Indigenous community housing data affect the interpretation of results. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013 .									
(b)	Since 2009–10, only ICHO and dwelling numbers are reported for unfunded organisations (i.e. ICHOs that received funding in previous financial years but not in the reported financial year). Data for 2010-11 are based on organisations that received ICH funding during 2010-11 and are not comparable to data for previous years that were based on funded and unfunded organisations. From 2009–10, the scope of the ICH collection is consistent with the scope of the 2006–07 and earlier collections. In comparison, the 2008–09 and 2007–08 collections included unfunded ICHOs.									
(c)	Data may not sum to totals due to rounding.									
(d)	ICH data for 2010-11 include only funded dwellings, whereas data for previous years included funded and unfunded dwellings.									
(e)	<p>NSW: ICH data are based on dwellings that were actively registered with the Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO). Data are not complete because not all actively registered organisations provided data. Permanent dwellings are those owned or managed under head lease arrangement by Aboriginal housing organisations and are registered with the AHO. Some data are not available due to data quality issues. Rent data are based on unit record data and organisation information.</p> <p>Capital expenditure, total recurrent costs and net recurrent cost data relate to expenditure by the AHO and exclude expenditure by Aboriginal housing organisations (due to data availability).</p>									
(f)	<p>Victoria: Data for 2009-10 and 2010-11 includes an additional 18 agencies that were previously not included and data for 2009-10 and 2010-11 are not directly comparable to data for previous years (2007-08 and 2008-09 data are based on one agency). These additional agencies were previously administered under the Community Housing and Infrastructure Program (CHIP).</p> <p>Coverage and completeness of reported data varies. In 2011, completeness coverage was between 40 and 50 per cent for number of households requiring one additional bedroom; number of households requiring two or more additional bedrooms; total number of additional bedrooms required; and total number of households for which household groups and dwelling details are known.</p>									
(g)	<p>Queensland: No household information is available for dwellings owned by the Indigenous Local Councils and ICHOs.</p> <p>Data is for 11 Department managed Communities and six dwellings in Kowanyama. Quarterly Performance Reports is used for remaining Councils. September and June quarterly data is not available for one Council. Department rent collection figures are only available for one Council for the period February to June. Information is for the 4,189 dwellings in the Indigenous Councils only.</p> <p>No rent is collected from the 315 dwellings owned by ICHOs.</p>									
(h)	<p>WA: Data for the number of permanent dwellings managed by funded and unfunded ICHOs is an estimated number based on historical survey results. Data on the number of unfunded organisations is not maintained and is therefore not available.</p> <p>The availability and completeness of data varies. Household data for some occupied properties were not available. Data on total number of households living in permanent dwellings are incomplete. Coverage of data for additional bedrooms and total number of households for which household groups and dwelling details are known was between 65 and 80 per cent in 2011.</p>									

TABLE 16A.8

Table 16A.8 **Descriptive data — Indigenous community housing (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA (i)</i>	<i>Tas (j)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Aus Gov (l)</i>	<i>Aust (m)</i>
(i) SA: Data for the number of permanent dwellings includes only those dwellings identified during the 2008-09 dwelling audits or dwellings recently built or upgraded. Dwelling numbers for some ICHOs were sourced from historical records. The 2008-09 Tenancy Audit provides data for number of permanent dwellings, bedrooms in permanent dwellings, people living in permanent dwellings and number of households for which details are known. Data for improvised dwellings are not recorded. Data for rent and recurrent costs are not complete. Some ICHOs did not provide full year data and data were not available for all ICHOs.										
(j) Tasmania: number of permanent dwellings includes six new constructions awaiting handover.										
(k) NT: For 2010–11, no data is collected on these outstation dwellings. The Northern Territory relies on the information collected by the ICHOs and there is a shared understanding that it is not always possible for the ICHO to have current information on these locations, due to distance and access issues. During 2008-09, approximately 4000 dwellings were transferred from Indigenous housing to remote public housing. These dwellings are not captured by the ICH data collection or the public housing data collection. Adjustments were made in 2010–11 to rent collected data due to the age of some dwellings. Target rent is based on approximately \$60-\$100 per fortnight. Methodology used was \$60 per dwelling built prior to 1998 and \$100 for dwellings built after 1998.										
(l) Australian Government contains data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania, and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey.										
(m) 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 (various years) *Indigenous Community Housing*, Canberra.

TABLE 16A.10

Table 16A.10 **Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs — SOMIH (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
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
2010-11	56.1	..	57.0	..	48.7	82.4	56.4
2011-12	56.7	..	45.2	..	52.0	77.4	54.0

(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/2013.

(b) These data are calculated using the numerator 'Total number of new households with special needs for year ending 30 June' and denominator 'Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June' reported in table 16A.6.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished); AIHW (various years) CSHA national data report and Housing assistance in Australia Cat. no. HOU 236.

TABLE 16A.13

Table 16A.13 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations — SOMIH (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2007-08							
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:							
< 3 months	23.6	35.7	50.0	32.5	83.0	na	42.0
3 months to < 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 year to < 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
2008-09							
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
2009-10							
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
2010-11							
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:							
Under 3 months	41.0	..	97.3	..	86.4	na	73.6
3 < 6 months	33.8	..	94.4	..	100.0	na	61.4
6 months to < 1 year	36.3	..	91.3	..	83.3	na	60.5
1 < 2 years	24.7	..	86.0	..	100.0	na	48.1
2+ years	18.7	..	90.9	..	53.3	na	27.3
Overall total	31.2	..	93.6	..	84.6	na	58.6

TABLE 16A.13

Table 16A.13 **Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations — SOMIH (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2011-12							
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:							
Under 3 months	45.3	..	95.9	..	89.5	na	70.4
3 < 6 months	38.2	..	91.2	..	100.0	na	60.9
6 months to < 1 year	28.1	..	94.7	..	100.0	na	58.1
1 < 2 years	19.3	..	90.9	..	100.0	na	42.3
2+ years	21.4	..	90.0	..	44.4	na	28.8
Overall total	31.0	..	93.8	..	90.5	na	55.7

(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/2013.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished); AIHW (various years) CSHA national data report and Housing assistance in Australia Cat. no. HOU 236.

TABLE 16A.15

Table 16A.15 **Dwelling condition — Public housing (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>
2012										
	Proportion of households with at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems	67.7	73.7	83.5	75.9	81.7	76.2	76.6	81.6	74.7
	Conf. Inter. (c) ±	1.3	4.0	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.3	3.3	0.9
	Proportion of Indigenous households with at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems	49.6	np	77.3	np	np	82.2	np	72.3	61.3
	Conf. Inter. (c) ±	5.1	np	13.1	np	np	12.4	np	9.3	3.9

(a) 'Dwelling condition' is defined as the proportion of households living in houses of an acceptable standard. A house is assessed as being of an acceptable standard if it has at least four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food, and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

(b) The results from the 2012 survey may be affected by non-response bias due to low response rates. Results should therefore be interpreted with caution.

(c) 95 per cent confidence interval. See section A.5 of the statistical appendix for more information on confidence intervals.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (2012) *National Social Housing Survey*.

TABLE 16A.16

Table 16A.16 Dwelling condition — SOMIH (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2012									
Proportion of households with at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems	56.4	..	69.9	..	56.9	64.9	..	..	61.4
Conf. Inter. (d) ±	3.6	..	4.6	..	6.6	8.2	..	..	2.5

(a) 'Dwelling condition' is defined as the proportion of households living in houses of an acceptable standard. A house is assessed as being of an acceptable standard if it has at least four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food, and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

(b) The results from the 2012 survey may be affected by non-response bias due to low response rates. Results should therefore be interpreted with caution.

(c) Inc

(d) 95 per cent confidence interval. See section A.5 of the statistical appendix for more information on confidence intervals.

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2012) *National Social Housing Survey*.

TABLE 16A.17

Table 16A.17 Dwelling condition — Community housing (per cent) (a), (b)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2012										
	Proportion of households with at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems	81.4	87.1	89.4	89.1	86.1	84.4	80.2	na	85.2
	Conf. Inter. (c) ±	2.3	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.6	7.7	na	1.3
	Proportion of Indigenous households with at least four working facilities and not more than two major structural problems	67.4	np	75.8	np	np	np	np	na	71.5
	Conf. Inter. (c) ±	10.7	np	14.3	np	np	np	np	na	6.8

(a) 'Dwelling condition' is defined as the proportion of households living in houses of an acceptable standard. A house is assessed as being of an acceptable standard if it has at least four working facilities (for washing people, for washing clothes/bedding, for storing/preparing food, and sewerage) and not more than two major structural problems.

(b) The results from the 2012 survey may be affected by non-response bias due to low response rates. Results should therefore be interpreted with caution.

(c) 95 per cent confidence interval. See section A.5 of the statistical appendix for more information on confidence intervals.

na Not available. np Not published.

Source: AIHW (2012) *National Social Housing Survey*.

TABLE 16A.18

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

	<i>NSW and ACT (a)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006								
Proportion of dwellings in need of major repair	18.8	24.7	26.3	27.9	22.4	30.6	21.0	23.4
Proportion of dwellings in need of replacement	2.7	4.5	5.9	10.1	5.8	–	10.2	7.2

(a) 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.

TABLE 16A.21

Table 16A.21 **Net recurrent cost of providing assistance per dwelling (excluding the cost of capital) — SOMIH (\$ per dwelling) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nominal cost per dwelling							
2002-03	5 056	4 682	6 028	5 397	7 917	3 686	5 690
2003-04	5 684	4 737	6 296	6 059	5 469	3 425	5 702
2004-05	5 057	4 794	6 134	6 857	4 116	4 886	5 451
2005-06	5 364	6 208	6 582	7 589	6 931	5 551	6 354
2006-07	5 818	4 078	7 471	7 627	6 674	6 430	6 476
2007-08	6 229	4 929	8 139	10 726	9 513	6 504	8 014
2008-09	7 052	4 436	9 019	8 981	10 620	7 141	8 484
2009-10	9 152	..	9 211	9 058	11 859	7 163	8 484
2010-11	7 630	..	10 581	..	11 670	7 780	9 410
2011-12	7 913	..	13 515	..	13 180	7 390	10 682
Real cost per dwelling (2011-12 dollars) (d)							
2002-03	7 111	6 585	8 478	7 590	11 135	5 184	8 003
2003-04	7 766	6 472	8 602	8 278	7 471	4 679	7 789
2004-05	6 645	6 300	8 061	9 011	5 409	6 421	7 163
2005-06	6 730	7 789	8 259	9 522	8 696	6 965	7 972
2006-07	6 959	4 877	8 937	9 123	7 983	7 691	7 746
2007-08	7 119	5 633	9 302	12 258	10 872	7 434	9 158
2008-09	7 673	4 826	9 814	9 773	11 556	7 770	9 231
2009-10	9 862	..	9 926	9 761	12 779	7 719	9 142
2010-11	7 754	..	10 753	..	11 860	7 907	9 564
2011-12	7 913	..	13 515	..	13 180	7 390	10 682

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

(b) These data exclude the costs of capital.

(c) Total net recurrent costs in 2009-10 includes additional expenditure for repairs and maintenance as part of the Nation Building package and accelerated State funding.

(d) Data are adjusted to 2011-12 dollars using the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator (2011-12 = 100) (table AA.51). Recent volatility in the GDP deflator series affects annual movements of real expenditure. See the Statistical appendix (section A.5) for details.

.. Not applicable.

Source: State governments (unpublished); table AA.39.

TABLE 16A.23

Table 16A.23 **Net recurrent cost per dwelling — Indigenous community housing (2010-11 dollars) (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>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
2006-07	9 350	..	3 854	na	3 829	..	na	na	na	5 862
2007-08	7 417	3 392	7 676	14 827	2 903	..	7 686	na	8 896	8 405
2008-09	6 409	6 318	3 967	6 786	3 507	..	10 801	na	8 031	5 627
2009-10	15 086	9 534	4 750	7 211	4 207	11 465	na	na	..	7 944
2010-11	10 656	4 851	5 538	9 063	na	4 960	na	na	..	7 327

(a) Data are adjusted to 2010-11 dollars using the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator (2010-11 = 100) (table AA.51). Recent volatility in the GDP deflator series affects annual movements of real expenditure. See the Statistical appendix (section A.5) for details.

(b) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or over time and comparisons could be misleading. Data in this table are not complete and do not represent all ICH organisations for each jurisdiction. Quality issues associated with Indigenous community housing data affect the interpretation of results. Further information about the data in this table can be found at table 16A.8 and www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

(c) Data from 2007-08 and 2008 are not comparable to data for earlier years due to a change in scope of data collection and respondent variation. Data for 2009-10 are based on organisations that received ICH funding during 2009-10 and are not comparable to data for earlier years that were based on funded and unfunded organisations.

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

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

Source: AIHW (various years) *Indigenous Community Housing*, Canberra; AIHW (2011) *Housing Assistance in Australia* Cat No. HOU 236; table AA.39.

TABLE 16A.25

Table 16A.25 **SOMIH occupancy rates as at 30 June (per cent) (a) (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</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							
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
2011	99.9	..	95.7	..	94.6	98.0	97.4
2012	97.7	..	95.2	..	96.0	96.8	96.5

(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/2013.

(b) These data are calculated using the numerator 'Total number of occupied SOMIH dwellings, at 30 June' and denominator 'Total SOMIH dwellings, at 30 June' reported in table 16A.3.

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished); AIHW (various years) CSHA national data report and Housing assistance in Australia Cat. no. HOU 236.

TABLE 16A.27

Table 16A.27 **Indigenous community housing occupancy rates (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>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
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
2010	97.0	95.7	96.4	73.7	87.8	90.2	na	na	..	90.8
2011	96.2	95.4	97.0	79.8	78.8	89.8	na	na	..	91.6

- (a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or over time and comparisons could be misleading. Data in this table are not complete and do not represent all ICH organisations for each jurisdiction. Quality issues associated with Indigenous community housing data affect the interpretation of results. Further information about the data in this table can be found at table 16A.8 and www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.
- (b) These data are calculated using the numerator 'Total number of occupied ICH dwellings, at 30 June' and denominator 'Total ICH dwellings, for year ending 30 June' reported in table 16A.3.
- (c) Data from 2008 are not comparable to data for previous years due to a change in scope of data collection and respondent variation. Data for 2010 are based on organisations that received ICH funding during 2009-10 and are not comparable to data for previous years that were based on funded and unfunded organisations.
- (d) Calculations only include those dwellings for which occupancy status was known.
- (e) Australian totals may not represent national totals because data were not available for all jurisdictions.

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

Source: AIHW (2011) *Housing Assistance in Australia* Cat No. HOU 236; AIHW (various years) *Indigenous Community Housing*, Canberra.

TABLE 16A.29

Table 16A.29 **Average turnaround times for vacant stock — SOMIH (days) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>Total</i>
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
2010-11	20.4	..	40.9	..	26.4	39.5	27.7
2011-12	23.1	..	47.2	..	24.7	53.5	29.9

(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/2013.

(b) Caution should be exercised when comparing with earlier years as a new methodology for reporting vacancies was introduced for 2011-12.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished); AIHW (various years) CSHA national data report and Housing assistance in Australia Cat. no. HOU 236.

TABLE 16A.31

Table 16A.31 **SOMIH rent collection rate (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
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	99.7
2010-11	104.0	..	99.3	..	99.9	99.0	101.7
2011-12	100.0	..	100.6	..	100.7	98.6	100.5

(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.

.. Not applicable.

Source: State governments (unpublished).

TABLE 16A.33

Table 16A.33 **Indigenous community housing rent collection rate (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>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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
2009-10	90.3	92.3	83.5	84.7	na	97.0	na	93.6	..	88.1
2010-11	100.7	100.1	93.0	88.7	na	98.2	na	71.2	..	94.9

- (a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or over time and comparisons could be misleading. Data in this table are not complete and do not represent all ICH organisations for each jurisdiction. Quality issues associated with Indigenous community housing data affect the interpretation of results. Further information about the data in this table can be found at table 16A.8 and www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.
- (b) Data from 2007-08 are not comparable to data for earlier years due to a change in scope of data collection and respondent variation. Data for 2009-10 are based on organisations that received ICH funding during 2009-10 and are not comparable to data for previous years that were based on funded and unfunded organisations.
- (c) Calculations only include those ICHOs for which both rent collected and rent charged were known.

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

Source: AIHW (various years) *Indigenous Community Housing*, Canberra.

TABLE 16A.36

Table 16A.36 **Amenity, location and customer satisfaction with SOMIH, 2012 (per cent) (a) (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	Total
Proportion of tenants rating amenity as important	79.6	..	85.4	..	81.6	82.0	82.2
Standard error (amenity)	2.4	..	2.9	..	2.9	4.3	1.3
Proportion of tenants rating location as important	86.9	..	85.2	..	89.8	85.2	86.8
Standard error (location)	2.0	..	2.4	..	2.4	3.8	1.1
<i>Customer Satisfaction (d)</i>							
Sample size	620	..	354	..	199	102	1 275
Percentage of tenants who were:							
Very satisfied	16.3	..	27.7	..	24.4	18.4	21.9
Conf. Inter. (e)	± 2.7		4.4		5.6	6.3	2.1
Satisfied	32.3	..	43.3	..	34.3	34.4	36.6
Conf. Inter. (e)	± 3.4		4.9		6.2	7.7	2.5
Dissatisfied	18.8	..	9.2	..	10.8	14.5	13.8
Conf. Inter. (e)	± 2.8		2.8		4.1	5.7	1.8
Satisfied or very satisfied	48.7	–	71.0	–	58.7	52.8	58.5
Conf. Inter. (e)	± 3.6		4.5		6.4	8.1	2.5
Standard error	2.5	..	3.0	..	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.

(b) Caution should be used if comparing 2012 results to 2010 due to the substantially lower response rates in 2012. The decrease in response rates in 2012 may have increased the survey's exposure to non-response bias compared to previous surveys and results should therefore be interpreted with caution.

(c) Includes a small proportion of non-Indigenous households.

(d) Comparisons of estimates of customer satisfaction between 2010 and 2012 should be avoided due to changes in the methodology of the survey and the levels of estimation variability associated with these figures.

(e) 95 per cent confidence interval. See section A.5 of the statistical appendix for more information on confidence intervals.

Source: AIHW (2012) *National Social Housing Survey*.

TABLE 16A.40

Table 16A.40 **Average weekly subsidy per rebated household, at 30 June — SOMIH (\$ per week) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nominal average weekly subsidy per rebated household							
2008	119	97	131	98	97	74	112
2009	126	92	151	96	109	87	123
2010	106	..	159	93	124	99	123
2011	115	..	160	..	126	107	135
2012	125	..	153	..	130	105	136
Real average weekly subsidy per rebated household (2011-12 dollars) (b)							
2008	136	110	150	112	110	84	128
2009	137	100	164	104	119	95	134
2010	114	..	171	100	134	107	133
2011	117	..	163	..	128	109	137
2012	125	..	153	..	130	105	136

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

(b) Data are adjusted to 2011-12 dollars using the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator (2011-12 = 100) (table AA.51). Recent volatility in the GDP deflator series affects annual movements of real expenditure. See the Statistical appendix (section A.5) for details.

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished); AIHW (various years) CSHA national data report; AIHW (various years) Housing assistance in Australia Cat. no. HOU 236; table AA.51.

TABLE 16A.41

Table 16A.41 **Low income households in social housing, at 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Public housing										
Number of low income households in public housing										
2011	no.	99 335	53 276	49 635	31 627	34 448	9 491	10 738	4 776	293 326
2012	no.	100 230	52 933	48 208	31 865	34 151	9 258	10 714	4 784	292 143
Low income households as a proportion of all households in public housing										
2011	%	99.1	99.3	97.0	97.4	97.3	92.3	99.2	98.9	98.1
2012	%	99.1	99.3	94.4	97.7	98.0	92.2	99.3	99.2	97.8
SOMIH										
Number of low income households in SOMIH										
2011	no.	2 614	..	3 040	..	1 411	278	..	..	7 343
2012	no.	2 818	..	2 895	..	1 415	272	..	..	7 400
Low income households as a proportion of all households in SOMIH										
2011	%	98.5	..	93.9	..	94.9	91.7	..	..	95.6
2012	%	98.8	..	89.7	..	97.1	91.3	..	..	94.4
Community housing										
Number of low income households in community housing										
2010-11	no.	21 426	7 946	na	3 934	3 709	356	549	na	37 920
2011-12 (e)	no.	23 020	8 392	na	4 403	4 375	814	471	na	41 475
Low income households as a proportion of all households in community housing										
2007-08	%	88.5	99.0	93.1	99.9	99.8	96.5	98.9	na	92.9
2008-09	%	87.5	98.8	94.6	99.8	98.9	97.1	98.5	na	92.5
2009-10	%	92.1	93.4	na	97.8	91.3	88.9	99.7	na	92.9
2010-11	%	91.0	93.1	na	96.2	91.4	91.3	99.1	na	92.1
2011-12	%	90.3	90.6	na	97.1	94.5	87.7	99.4	na	91.5

- (a) CRA amounts should be excluded from rent charged and household income data. Some community housing organisations may have included CRA as part of rent and income in their survey returns. This may result in an understating of the number of low income households.
- (b) Low income households are those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised household disposable income.
- (c) Australian totals may not represent national totals due to incomplete data for some jurisdictions.
- (d) Households for which gross household income and household member ages (used to determine equivalised household income) could not be determined are excluded from this indicator.
- (e) NSW: The relevant survey question relates to total households. To provide an appropriate estimate for this indicator, the proportion of low income households (based on those in receipt of Centrelink benefits as Main Source of Income) has been applied to survey responses. This figure is calculated using tenant's gross assessable income.
- na Not available. .. Not applicable

Source: AIHW (2012) *Housing assistance in Australia* Cat. no. HOU 236; AIHW (unpublished).

TABLE 16A.42

Table 16A.42 **Proportion of low income households in social housing spending more than 30 per cent of their gross income on rent, at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic (c)	Qld	WA (c)	SA (c) (d)	Tas (c)	ACT (c)	NT	Aust (e)
Public housing									
2010	0.1	3.9	–	1.1	1.7	–	0.9	5.8	1.3
2011	0.2	np	0.1	1.4	–	np	0.8	1.8	0.3
2012	0.2	–	0.7	1.3	–	0.1	0.7	1.8	0.4
SOMIH									
2010	0.1	..	0.1	2.0	2.2	–	..	..	0.8
2011	0.3	..	0.2	..	–	–	..	..	0.2
2012	0.5	..	1.1	..	–	–	..	..	0.7
Community housing (f)									
2009-10	12.9	20.3	na	59.9	6.9	28.0	23.6	na	18.4
2010-11	10.8	12.2	na	32.7	1.2	35.5	2.0	na	12.6
2011-12	3.8	–	na	5.0	3.6	26.5	–	na	3.5

(a) CRA amounts should be excluded from rent charged and household income data. Some community housing organisations may have included CRA as part of rent and income in their survey returns. Other out of scope charges such as those for utilities may have also been included in rent charged amounts. This may result in a higher proportion of households that appear to be paying more than 30% of their income in rent.

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

(c) For Vic, WA, SA, Tas and the ACT, households have been excluded from this indicator where rent charged or household assessable income are unknown or equal to or less than zero.

(d) SA: 2011 and 2012 PH and SOMIH data: data were provided by the jurisdiction and used in place of the data usually calculated from the AIHW's National Housing Assistance Data Repository due to errors in the unit record data.

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

(f) Data prior to 2012 have been revised from the previous Report.

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

Source: AIHW (2011) *Housing assistance in Australia* Cat. no. HOU 236; AIHW (unpublished).

TABLE 16A.45

Table 16A.45 **Proportion of household gross income spent on rent — low income households in SOMIH, at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b)**

	NSW (c), (d), (e)	Qld (f)	WA (f)	SA (e), (f), (g)	Tas	Aust
Less than or equal to 20 per cent						
2010	49.4	62.6	66.4	39.0	63.5	55.8
2011	24.5	61.6	..	39.8	69.4	44.5
2012	16.3	64.7	..	41.6	43.4	41.1
More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent						
2010	49.8	37.2	29.2	57.3	35.4	42.3
2011	74.3	np	..	59.8	np	54.8
2012	82.1	33.9	..	58.4	56.6	57.7
More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent						
2010	0.7	0.1	2.5	1.5	1.1	1.0
2011	0.9	np	..	–	np	0.5
2012	1.1	0.3	..	–	–	0.5
Greater than 30 per cent						
2010	0.1	0.1	2.0	2.2	–	0.8
2011	0.3	0.2	..	–	–	0.2
2012	0.5	1.1	..	–	–	0.7

- (a) 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.
- (b) Data for total low income 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 gross income in rent exclude households where either gross income or rent charged is zero.
- (c) 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.
- (d) 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.
- (e) 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 assessable income (not gross income.)
- (f) No household is charged more than 25 per cent of gross income for rent. Households in these categories are the result of rent and/or income details having not been updated or minor policy variations.
- (g) Total low income households paying more than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent and total low income households paying more than 30 per cent: data for 2010-11 were provided by the jurisdiction and used in place of the data usually calculated from the AIHW's National Housing Assistance Data Repository due to errors in the unit record data.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished); AIHW (various years) CSHA national data report and Housing assistance in Australia Cat. no. HOU 236.

TABLE 16A.48

Table 16A.48 **Proportion of overcrowded households at 30 June — SOMIH (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
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
2011	7.0	..	14.7	..	11.1	4.7	10.3
2012	7.6	..	13.2	..	9.5	6.0	9.8

(a) Data are based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for overcrowding (where one or more bedrooms are required to meet the standard).

(b) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished); AIHW (various years) CSHA national data report and Housing assistance in Australia Cat. no. HOU 236.

TABLE 16A.50

Table 16A.50 **Proportion of overcrowded households in Indigenous community housing (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 (b)</i>
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
2010	na	6.3	43.8	28.4	48.4	na	na	na	..	na
2011	na	5.7	13.9	32.9	52.0	na	na	na	..	na

(a) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions or over time and comparisons could be misleading. Data in this table are not complete and do not represent all ICH organisations for each jurisdiction. Quality issues associated with Indigenous community housing data affect the interpretation of results. Further information about the data in this table can be found at table 16A.8 and www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

(b) 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 (2011) *Housing Assistance in Australia* Cat No. HOU 236, Canberra.

TABLE 16A.51

Table 16A.51 **Proportion of Indigenous households in public housing living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness (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>
2010-11									
Major cities	8.8	np	12.7	10.4	8.2	..	np	..	10.0
Inner regional	6.5	5.0	9.5	10.4	8.0	np	np	..	8.1
Outer regional	4.9	5.0	14.8	8.6	7.3	11.7	..	13.0	10.5
Remote	np	–	14.9	13.5	9.1	np	..	13.4	13.3
Very remote	np	..	11.6	14.8	np	–	..	np	14.3
2011-12									
Major cities	8.6	7.2	12.2	11.1	6.5	..	7.3	..	9.7
Inner regional	6.8	5.2	10.3	10.9	5.8	9.1	2.6	..	8.1
Outer regional	6.1	4.3	15.0	8.7	5.9	11.3	..	13.6	10.6
Remote	6.3	–	15.0	13.8	11.9	3.2	..	15.1	13.9
Very remote	6.1	..	13.2	16.1	10.7	–	..	14.6	15.5

(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. Data reflect only those households for which details were known.

(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.

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

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

Source: AIHW (various years) derived from *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

Table 16A.52 **Proportion of Indigenous households in SOMIH living in overcrowded conditions, by remoteness (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2010-11						
Major cities	6.5	14.2	..	10.5	..	8.8
Inner regional	7.9	9.7	..	9.4	4.5	8.0
Outer regional	6.4	14.9	..	np	np	11.6
Remote	7.8	14.2	..	12.9	–	12.0
Very remote	np	20.5	..	np	–	19.0
2011-12						
Major cities	7.7	14.0	..	9.1	..	9.0
Inner regional	7.6	9.2	..	10.0	5.5	7.9
Outer regional	8.3	13.0	..	10.2	8.4	11.1
Remote	5.8	13.7	..	11.6	–	10.5
Very remote	6.8	17.1	..	9.5	–	15.2

(a) Calculated as the number of Indigenous households in SOMIH living in overcrowded conditions as a proportion of all Indigenous households in SOMIH. Data reflect only those households for which details were known.

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

(c) 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 (various years) derived from *National Housing Assistance Data Repository*.

TABLE 16A.53

Table 16A.53 **Proportion of Indigenous households in Indigenous community housing living in overcrowded conditions, by number of bedrooms needed (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>
2009-10										
1 bedroom needed	na	5.4	18.7	14.9	15.6	na	na	na	..	..
2 bedrooms needed	na	0.8	25.1	13.5	32.8	na	na	na	..	..
Total	na	6.3	43.8	28.4	48.4	na	na	na	..	..
2010-11										
1 bedroom needed	na	4.5	6.7	16.3	20.4	na	na	na	..	na
2 bedrooms needed	na	1.2	7.2	16.6	31.6	na	na	na	..	na
Total	na	5.7	13.9	32.9	52.0	na	na	na	..	na

(a) Data reflect only those households for which details were known.

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

Source: AIHW (2011) *Housing Assistance in Australia* Cat No. HOU 236, Canberra.

TABLE 16A.54

Table 16A.54 **Underutilisation in social housing at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b) (c) (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
Proportion of households in public housing with underutilisation									
2008	11.6	10.0	10.6	9.0	17.7	10.6	14.0	4.7	11.6
2009	11.7	10.5	10.9	8.8	17.7	10.9	14.3	4.6	11.8
2010	17.8	14.8	15.3	12.1	24.8	16.1	19.6	6.9	17.0
2011	15.9	15.2	15.3	12.3	25.1	16.0	17.1	6.6	16.4
2012	15.8	15.5	15.9	12.2	25.6	16.4	15.8	6.6	16.5
Proportion of households in SOMIH with underutilisation									
2008	23.9	14.4	11.0	13.1	24.1	14.7	na	na	17.6
2009	23.5	16.5	11.4	12.5	23.3	15.8	na	na	17.5
2010	42.0	..	17.7	17.5	27.2	20.9	..	..	25.9
2011	26.1	..	17.0	..	28.2	20.9	..	..	23.2
2012	25.3	..	17.9	..	28.3	23.4	..	..	23.3
Proportion of households in community housing with underutilisation									
2008	9.4	13.8	7.1	8.4	26.4	4.1	2.3	na	11.6
2009	7.8	6.7	5.5	4.9	31.4	4.7	0.8	na	9.6
2010	na	9.5	na	10.4	30.5	16.9	0.7	na	7.4
2011	na	8.0	na	8.8	29.2	1.7	3.3	na	5.8
2012	11.5	7.6	na	7.5	24.8	na	1.3	na	11.4

(a) Further information about the data in this table can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2013.

(b) From 2011-12, the definition of underutilisation has changed to that used prior to 2010. Underutilisation exists where there are two or more bedrooms additional to the number required in the dwelling. Data for 2010 and 2011 have been revised to reflect this change.

(c) The match of dwelling size to registered tenant numbers at a point in time is affected by a range of factors including changes in family structure over time, the match of housing portfolio to demand, and tenant support needs. Housing authority allocation policies do not align with the CNOS, and may provide for additional bedrooms including under circumstances such as shared parenting, carer requirements, or expectant mothers.

(d) Households for which household member details could not be determined are excluded. Where partial household information is known, some assumptions are made in order to include them in this indicator.

(e) Australian totals may not represent national totals due to incomplete data for some jurisdictions.

na. Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished); AIHW (various years) CSHA national data report and Housing assistance in Australia Cat. no. HOU 236.

Contextual information

TABLE 16A.61

Table 16A.61 **SOMIH housing policy context, 2012 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i> (c)	<i>Tas</i> (d)
Eligibility				
Income limit per week (\$) (e)	500	609 (Limit is for single person)	842 (single, no children); Limits vary depending on household type	In conjunction with Health Care Card limits
Other' asset limits (\$) (e)	None	78 312	332 000	35 000
Minimum age (years)	18	None - need to meet independent income eligibility criteria	None	16
Waiting list				
Details	Single list of approved clients	Combined with public housing	Need (four segments)	Priority, established by panel
Tenure				
Probation period	None	..	12 months (up to 24 months where required)	3–6 months
Fixed term	3 and 6 months 2, 5 and 10 years	..	1, 2, 5 and 10 years	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 leases only apply to tenants housed before 1 October 2010	Dependants on housing history
Tenancy review	Prior to the end of the tenancy	Based on ongoing need	Probationary and fixed terms leases reviewed prior to end of lease	Fixed term leases reviewed at end of each term
Rebated rent setting				
Rent-to-income ratio (%)	25–30	25	na	25

(a) At 30 June.

TABLE 16A.61

Table 16A.61 **SOMIH housing policy context, 2012 (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>
(b) NSW:	<p>Eligibility: interest accrued from cash assets is assessed as income less the first \$5000 of each person's savings. Income derived from a property asset that is a viable alternative to social housing is assessed. Applicants under the age of 18 years must meet general eligibility criteria for housing, have an income and be able to meet the tenancy obligations and social housing must be the best way to meet their housing needs.</p> <p>Waiting list: generally, clients are housed in the following order: emergency temporary accommodation, priority housing, elderly clients (80 years and over, or 55 years and over for Indigenous clients, transfer on a priority basis or relocation for management purposes, wait turn housing and wait turn transfer.</p> <p>Tenure: three month fixed term leases are offered to clients in emergency temporary accommodation. Six month fixed term leases are offered to clients who are considered not satisfactory tenants. Housing NSW does not offer new continuous leases.</p> <p>Criteria for review are: ownership or part ownership of property that could provide a viable housing alternative; household income level; disability, medical condition or permanent injury; the need for continuing emergency temporary accommodation (3 month lease); repayment or demonstrated commitment to repay outstanding debt (6 month lease), demonstrated ability to sustain a successful tenancy (6 month lease).</p> <p>Rent to income ratio: subsidised rent is calculated according to the tenant's household size, type and gross assessable income. Where the tenancy commenced before February 1990, Housing NSW assessed Aged, Disability and Veterans Affairs pensions at 18 per cent, from 12 October 2009, increasing by 1 per cent each year to 25 per cent of income is paid in rent at October 2015. From 6 July 2009 the Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO) rent calculations include the full amount of CRA for eligible AHO household.</p>			
(c) SA:	Fixed term leases were implemented for all new tenants housed from 1 October 2010. The length of lease is determined on the basis of compliance with the conditions of tenancy and household circumstances.			
(d) Tasmania:	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.			
(e)	Limits are for a single person.			
<i>Source:</i>	State and Territory governments (unpublished).			